WHOLE NO. 463.

"I MIGHT HAVE BEEN MORE KIND."

BY LILLIE E. BARR.

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

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

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

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

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

LENA DAWSON.

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

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

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

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

The officer, consenting, accompanied her into the cabin, while the baker drove away, tell- row, and you'll have to accompany me to the ing the policeman he would be in court next police-office, for I must do my duty you know. day to prefer the charge before the police Good-by." And Lena Dawson was left alone judge.

The officer, on entering, found no one in the cabin but three children—the youngest about three years old, and the eldest six. The hut soon gained the ascendancy, and before bedwas cold and cheerless; there was no fire. The time the orphans were as happy as any group his acquaintance, who were all rejoiced to see feelings. We know nothing of either until I will close. Good-by. From your friend,

around the cabin, looking into the empty closinto the empty dishes on the table.

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

man's face. The girl hugged the little fellow frantically in her arms, covering him with tears and kisses.

"Oh, my poor little brother!" she cried, with him!"

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

The officer, suspecting the actual state of afof applying his hand to his chest or throat, as people usually do on such occasions, he applied his handkerchief to his eyes.

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

the girl, wringing her hands; "and poor Willie and the rest of us have had nothing to eat since yesterday morning."

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

"Is the man gone for bread?" asked the oldest of the children. "Hush, Mollie dear!" said Lena. "I don't

know what he is gone for. He's not a bad man anyhow, for he hasn't arrested me, as I thought he would," In a very few moments the officer returned

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

At sight of the bread the children screamed rious course, and driving every living thing with delight, while the officer now laughed, kerchief to his face to wipe off the perspiration

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

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

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

"We have no mother," was Lena's reply. "She died about a year ago, and father went away to Eureka to work about eight months ago, and we haint seen him ever since."

"What is your father's name?" "Dawson-Jim Dawson."

"And he has sent you no money—nothing?" "Nothing. Never heard of him since he went away. But when he was going he left us a bag of flour, and lots of groceries and things as much as would last us for six months; and he'd be sure and be back before the provisions were all out."

"And you got no letter from him at all?" "Not one," replied Lena, with a deep sigh. Poor Dawson had written to his children,

however, but postal communication being at that time very irregular and uncertain in the silver state, the children did not receive his letters. "Well, I must go now." said the officer, aft-

er a pause; "but I will call for you to-morsad and lonesome after the departure of her

he officer, exhibited discolored eyes and faces, Meantime, the report about the stealing of inside.

which bore evidence of suffering and recent bread and the destitute condition of the chiltears; while little Willie, the youngest, was dren got abroad. Jim Dawson, a miner himcrying and inappeasable, moping aimlessly self, was well-known and popular among the miners, and the case created such sympathy, et, and putting his little hands mechanically and elicited so many reminiscences and commentaries, that quite a crowd was attracted next day to the police court. Judge Moses presided. The judge bore the name of being up-At the mention of the word "bread," little right and honest, kind and benevolent, and if Willie looked tearfully and piteously in the fault he had at all, it was thought to be a somewhat uncompromising rigor in the discharge of his official duties. It was hard to say how the case would go. After the transaction of some preliminary business, the case was called. bitterly. "What will become of you now?" The baker swore to the stealing of the bread, This man is going to take your Lena away and identified the defendant as the thief. The officer testified to the famishing condition in which he found the children, but said not a syllable about what he had done to relieve them. Poor Lena stood trembling before the judge. Thereupon a miner rushed through the crowd and stood before the bench, eying the judge fairs, began to cough convulsively; but instead of applying his hand to his chest or throat, as Almighty, judge," said he, "I never knowed the state of Jim Dawson's children, and it I did-" He dropped a twenty into Lena's trembling hand.

"You jest knowed as much about it as other folks," exclaimed another miner, excitedly, "No coal, no bread, nothing to eat!" replied walking up and putting another twenty into the girl's hand with an indignant air that flung back any latent suspicion that he knew anything of the children's distress any more than anybody else.

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

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

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

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

generous sympathy for the young offender, and am particularly impressed with the ingenious defense made by my friend, Wabbling Joe." Here a good-natured laugh escaped the whole crowd, as if to put the judge in good humor. But," continued his honor, "whatever may be the sympathy of the court for the sad condition of the accused, there is a public duty to be performed, and the case must therefore proceed."

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

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

"Call you Lena Dawson! And I suppose Lena Dawson is your name, is it not?" observed the judge.

"No, sir, it aint," returned the girl. "My father died when I was only three years old, and my mother got married to Mr. Dawson some time afterward. My proper name is Madeline Winters, but they call me Lena for short.

"Madeline Winters! Where were you born?" asked the judge.

"In Kansas City, sir," was the reply. what was your mother's maiden name—do you know?"

"Madeline Moses, sir," responded Lena. "Madeline Moses! My God! my God! She was my sister!"

And Judge Moses, overcome with emotion, bowed his head on the desk, while a torrent of tears flowed down his face.

Just as the crowd, in obedience to the dictates of delicacy, were emerging from the public court, to let uncle and niece indulge the sawith her little brothers and sisters. She felt cred joy of mutual recognition, Jim Dawson him, was quietly permitted to join his relatives Philosophy of Education.

NO. III. BY JUDGE H. H. HOWARD:

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

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

Reason is defined by Kant, the great German metaphysician and philosopher, as follows: "The faculty that furnishes the principles of cognition a priori"—that is, from itself alone, and not from sense or experience. Hamilton also calls it the no-etic power because it knows by itself and within itself alone. Mill, Compte and Locke, however, hold that it knows through perception and induction, and not otherwise. If my definition is correct, that reason is simply the sum total of mentality, then it must know as indicated by the last-named phiosophers. Without the senses, without observation, experience or induction, reason could principles." "All that is in the intellect was first in the senses," intellect and all, because the senses are simply a part of the intellect.

THREE PRIMITIVE IDEAS.

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

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

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

solved. THE THEMES OF REASON.

These are, of course, being, existence, space, time, order, law, harmony. Clear concepts of these themes constitute first principles or axioms. This, too, is the genesis of knowledge are but forms or accidents of existence. They are not entities.

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

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

THE MIND A UNIT.

It must not be inferred that the lower faculveloped. The degrees of mental growth are ble, eternal part of the one infinite whole.

HOW TO DEVELOP PERCEPTION. I shall now take up each mental power in "In Kansas City!" echoed the court, in a the order of development I have laid down, that the ice was frozen hard enough to hold voice of still deeper gravity than before. "And and show how to develop it. I hope to make papa up; so we thought that it would hold us this practically useful to the educator.

Passing over sensation, which stage belongs teacher, I will first take up perception.

Schelling and Hegel have shown that the subjective and the objective are in reality one umn filled. The editor is so kind to give us and the same; that the seeming objective is room for all the letters that we will write; so but the real subjective; that the ego and the that we ought to write more than we do. There non-ego constitute but one whole. Wherever has not been but one letter for some time, and perception acts, the mind is, because the mind that was from Mattie Hollingsworth, and now cannot go out of itself, nor perceive where it Mattie let us write anyhow if the boys and is not. The I and the all are one. We cognize girls don't help us; we will fill the column as appeared at the door, having just returned the external, then, in the same way that we they become parts of our consciousness. To this, all knowledge must be reduced. What

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

THE LAW OF DEVELOPMENT, A faculty can be developed only by exercising

it. This is the unvarying, immutable law.

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

a circle two and a half miles in diameter." The Telephone.

Experiments have been made recently with ordinary telegraph lines in order to test the actual capabilities of the telephone. The distance was 410 miles, and although there were a few interruptions owing to the swinging of the wires in the wind, conversation was carried on with ease, the enunciation of the never act, could never posit or reach "first words being perfectly distinct. The experiments were made at a time when few if any messages were passing on wires in close proximity, and they established the fact clearly that for all practical purposes the telephone will soon supersede the ordinary telegraph instruments on lines of moderate length, and possibly altogether in cases where it is possible to isolate the wires throughout the whole circuit.

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

MR. EDITOR:-I thought I would write a

Young Folks' Department.

few lines for the "Young Folks' Department," as I have nothing else to do this evening. I have been thinking of writing for some time, but have delayed so long I hardly know what to write. It has been very cold here for the philosophically considered. Abstract being is last two or three weeks. My sister Effic and I "Gentlemen, I appreciate your liberality and all that is. Existence is but a developed form go to school this winter; we have a good teachof being. Space, time, order, law, harmony er; her name is Miss Farnham; school commenced the 1st of November. Our two little brothers are not going to school this winter; we teach them 'at home; they are nearly through the First Reader. Charlie is further advanced in reading than Willie, but Willie is up with him in arithmetic. Papa and mama took my sister and I to a lyceum that was held at our school-house; we enjoyed ourselves ever so much; all of our little playmates and our concept of pure reason; called it theos, the teacher was there. The Friday night before eternal all-creating power, and then labored to that there was a dance at Mr. Logan's, one of our neighbors; we were invited; we had a good time; the house was crowded with people; they had a splendid supper. We intended to come home right after supper, but got so inter sted in seeing them dance that we did not ties become extinct as the higher ones are de- get home until nearly 3 o'clock, and we slept till 9 o'clock in the morning. Papa and manot distinct, but continuous and cumulative, ma have gone to the grange this evening, and thus forming a true and gradual evolution from left us children with grandma. I am going to the lowest to the highest, according to laws be a granger as soon as I am old enough; I am which govern man as an inseparable, indivisitively ears old now; I only have four more years to wait. Papa sold twenty-two hogs last week and has twenty-seven left. This evening we all took a walk down to the river and saw too, so we all went across; papa showed us his saw logs, he has about eighteen cut and twelve rather to the mother and the nurse than to the that he has not cut yet. We came back and skated awhile, then we came home. Now little boys and girls let us try and keep our col-MAMIE HYDE.

EMPORIA, Kans., Dec. 5, 1880.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan. Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Henley James, of Indiana. B. W. Aiken, of South Carolina. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE. ster—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. oretary—P B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. easurer—W. P. Popence, Topeka. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

Economy Grange, Woodson County. EDITOR SPIRIT :- For fear that the Patrons might forget us, we will call their attention to resentative in the State grange. We want a the other the experience; after a few months the fact that we still live and will have our repgood lecturer right here this winter. There is the second had all the money and the first had lots to do, and new granges could be organized. the experience. We had at first plenty of And let me say right here that our delegate to money but no experience; now we have the the State grange, Bro. Barnard, would make a good lecturer. We want workers, and good

I like the manly way the National grange is taking the bull by the horns. Respectfully petition has been the rule heretolore, but we have found by experience that that is too thin. Demand is the way we put it now, and it has the right ring; it sounds like business. Every farmer in the land will back the demand that the commissioner of agriculture be made a member of the cabinet; and the farmers will keep backing them until it resolves itself into the question, "Which is the most potent, the ballot of the farmer or the dollar of the capi-

Economy grange had a grand feast on December 4, partly to wind up some fourth degrees and particularly to celebrate the birthwhat is still better getting on a good financial Ours is the only grange in the county, but believe the order will grow up and increase in send us two or three good lecturers and the next State grange will be held in Woodson Fraternally,

J. WES. AUGUSTINE. YATES CENTER, Kans., Dec. 8, 1880.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Session, at Washington, D. C.

[Special Correspondence Grange Bulletin.] SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A very interesting feature of this day's work was the experience meeting, during which each state master as the roll was called gave the condition of the order in his state. It would take many pages of the Bulletin to report all that was said. We can only briefly give a few of the points brought out by each, specially those that are new or particularly interesting.

Colorado.-Bro. Booth-This last year has been a severe one on the Patrons and farmers of our state. The weather caused many farmers to leave their farms temporarily and go to mining. Probably one-third of our farmers nave been engaged in mining. And design and the granges have them from their homes, and the granges have dollars, and altogether in that time it has not dollars, and altogether in that time it has not dollars, and altogether in that time it has not dollars. the winter. We have some very good granges, and hope to devise ways and means to reor-

ganize our dormant granges. Delaware -Bro. Rosa-Can report the order in a good, flourishing condition. After the meeting of our State grange next month we propose a vigorous campaign, and expect to make still more progress.

Florida.—Bro. Wilson-Circumstances have been against us in Florida. The condition of the finances of our State grange has continued to keep us down. Politics within the past few months has absorbed the interest of all. Politicians and ringmasters have stirred up the people to the detriment of the grange. • Many of our best members having learned to talk a little went for office, have been elected, and while lost to the grange we are the better for it. Believe if we had good lecturers in the field the order would flourish more than ever. Don't think it would require much work to revive our dormant granges.

Georgia.—Bro. Smith—I am gratified to state that the order with us is in a better condition than one year ago. Think all the granges we now have will last. Politics has agitated our people greatly, especially in state matters. For the office of governor we had as the people's choice a planter and a Patron versus the candiwas on the side of the people, our candidate receiving a majority of 60,000. One thing that has worked against the grange in our state is the fact that we have a state agricultural socihas worked against the grange in our state is ety with a large membership all over the state. It meets twice a year; is fostered by the railroad companies, who grant the members free passage to and from the meetings, while delegates to our State grange can only get half rates. Our deputies have done good work. But probably the greatest help in reviving the

members we now have in Illinois don't propose

have a few thousand dollars in our treasury, and a membership of six to eight thousand growth are good. Over sixty granges have been reorganized, and many new members have joined us during the year. Farmers have found that they cannot afford to lose their organization. Two things are needed for success -a live, energetic paper (members must have tood to grow upon); and this must be helped by the active lecturer. I know that Indiana proposes to stay with the organization until what our founders intended is accomplished-

the complete emancipation of the farmer. Iowa.—Bro. Jones—Our situation has been very like the man who went into partnership with another—the first contributed the money, have many live granges in Iowa that have never ceased to work in our dark days. Under the new order of things we propose to put new of the Patrons of Iowa he extended to the Na- field. We expect better results this coming tional grange their thanks that they had been year than ever before. permitted to once more enter the told and take part in the great work, and promised a better report for next year.

Kansas.—Bro. Lewis—When called upon a year ago for a statement of their condition, he back a good many more demands, and will had been compelled to say it was not good, but members, but do now feel and believe the condition to be better than a year agb. In some ections of our state the order is in No. 1 condition-up to the full expectation of its members. Where we find grange literature read and its teachings practiced, where we find cooperative business efforts on the Rochdale plan, continually adding to our membership, and there we find success and the order is gaining; basis. We will soon be ready for business. the reverse is the case. My hope is good. 1

grange with more reluctance than any other office in my life, but have done what I could, and we are in a better condition. One quarterly report from the state secretary showed

ears. The good work is going on. Mains.—Bro. Thing—Our earnest, live membership is now stronger than at any past day in our history. I have no doubt our next quarterly report to National grange will show encouraging gains. We are not discouraged. We expect to go along and never cease the good work until our objects are attained.

Maryland .- Bro. Devries-Can say that the organization is a success. The order now has a prestige and standing better than ever before. Our State Grange Business agency at Baltimore has greatly helped us. Its busmess has been carried on for four years and life insurance association, with members in ed. We hope for better reports during lost \$50. We have some dormant granges. to the extent of twenty millions of dollars, and altogether in that time it has not better reports during lost \$50. We have some dormant granges. Our condition is better than ever before. Our

march will be onward. each state master going up to the National railway abuses come wholly from the grange, grange with written papers on various subprinted, would convey light, truth and encouragement to our membership everywhere, and coming from the leaders in our cause would carry weight and conviction to all who see them.

Michigan .- Bro. Woodman -- Many suppose by looking upon the map we have a large state for grange work, but such is not the case. All of the upper and a large part of the lower peninsula of which our state is formed is not yet settled up, and the few inhabitants in those portions are not farmers. It is in only about thirty counties that most of our organizations are found. Many predicted that because our order came up, as it were, in the night, it would go down in a day, but such has not been the case. We grew too fast at first. Then

sons to be discouraged. We never before had the influence and standing we have to-day. Statistics show that the products of the soil have had a steady increase per acre in all telligence applied to agriculture as inculcated

not get along without them. I have a great deal of faith in the future of the grange in Georgia.

Historia.—Bro. Forsyth—I have but little to say of the order in our state. During the last year we have received more new members year we have received more new members than for several years. Our agency in Chicago until this year has not been self-supporting. We have a small monthly paper which, with the corder is doing well. One county has several years. What we need is work. The outlook is fair. What we need is work. The

on our legislature induced them to build an agricultural college, which was opened in September with 200 scholars, and the grange is remembership as at one time. Have had several ceiving the credit for it. Grange literature is backsets. An expensive and unsuccessful doing us great good. We have a grange pastate agency absorbed our funds, and in going per, the Patron of Husbandry, published in our down hurt the order. We had a grange paper. state. Where I find it or other grange papers It failed, and was a serious drawback. We the order is doing well. Where I find no have made it a chief part of my work to introwho will hold on. Indications for future duce grange papers among our members. We Politics had not affected us. At no country meeting in our state this year have more than 200 persons been present, while at no grange meeting that I have addressed has there been less than 2,000.

Missouri.-Bro. Eshbaugh-I said last year in the National grange that we were on the up grade. We have reinstated more members than ever before. Grange papers are a great help. They keep the grange alive. I have found that in counties where no grange papers are taken the subordinate granges meet once a month, with a poorly attended Pomona grange once in three months; where the papers circulate freely, there we find granges holding wellattended weekly, or at furthest semi-monthly, meetings, with a large, flourishing Pomons grange meeting monthly. The educational work has made the order what it is. At our late state grange meeting plans were laid for still more active work. The state was divided life into the work in our state. And on behalf into four districts, and lecturers put in the

New Hampshire .- Bro. Watson-In our state we never went into the order with the enthusiasm and the haste that characterized its growth in many places. All the granges we ever organized are still in existence, except six or eight. Several have been reorganized. We have lost some members, but of a class that while they counted as members they did no work. Part of our state still has no organization. We have men in the grange who never give up, and will continue to keep it alive in the state. The educational features are more highly prized and have been of greater advantage than the business feature. The best granges are those that do the most thorough work; also those who have the most young people. We are sorry that the proposition made at last session of the National grange to admit young folks at fourteen years whose parents were already members did not pass accepted the position of master of the State I think the order with us is stronger than go on than ever before, among our granite hills. New Jersey .- Bro. Nicholson-I can say that New Jersey has more to contend with than forty-two subordinate granges reorganized and perhaps any other state of the same size. a gain of 927 members. We are expecting a Farmers are not in the majority in our state. better meeting of our State grange on the 14th I wish to indorse all that has been said of the of December next than we have had for several value of grange papers, and hope we may here recommend a further and better circulation of these among our members. I have found the young people taking a greater interest in our order of late, and those granges that have a number of them as members seldom lack having a quorum. We are now on a foundation

New York.—Bro. Armstrong—As an evidence that will continue. of the condition of the order in our state, I will point to 230 representative Patrons now in this city and come to attend this meeting. With us it is built upon a sound and enduring foundation. Among our results is a Patrons' Several have been revived, and more will be. One in which I am interested has more than \$1,000,000 worth of risks, and the larger part of which has been in nearly four years, and at a cost of less than one-half of the former cost, excellent paper, giving in full the condition of the order in his state. This excellent plan of that have been made in our state to correct jects, specially condition of the order, suggestions, etc., has been sometimes suggested to that body, and it is to be hoped that it will be that body, and it is to be noped that it will be followed up by others. These papers, when perimental station. This too is the result of perimental station. The board of control of this station and the station of the board of control of this station. tion is composed entirely of farmers, among whom is the master of the State grange, who is by law made ex officio a member of the board. The order has won the respect of other associations, among which are the Chamber of Commerce, and Board of Trade and Transportation of New York City. In educating our members we must teach them how to read—give them a desire to read.

THE only secret about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in the selection of the best materials for the cure of coughs and colds, and skillfully combining them by chemical processes. This all medical men are aware of, as they are furnished with the formula of its preparation.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be wise in time. All baneful infections are promptly removed by this unequaled alterative. It is the most potent

ABOUT BRUNSON SELLING GOODS SO CHEAP, AND CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHY HE CAN DO SO MUCH BETTER grange localities, thus showing influence of in-REASON IS HE SELLS FOR CASH AND BUYS GOODS VERY LOW.

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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

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,

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Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

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,



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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. No, 127 Massachusetts Street.

Sad Story of a Confiding Young Girl. [Atchison Patriot.]

A young girl about seventeen years of age appeared at the police station last night and their own road, which will soon be completed. asked the officer present to shelter her for the night. In her arms she carried a sickly child but the last line possesses immense advantages, scarcely three months old. From her conver- in that it reaches Guaymas, on the Gulf of Calsation our reporter saw that she was a woman of education, although her wearing apparel in- tralia and South America by one thousand dicated poverty. Though rough, her dress was miles. And still this is not all. Arrangements clean and neat, and her bright, pretty face have been made with the authorities of our sisshowed she had been accustomed at some time

previous to better usage. We give her story from her own lips: "I moved with my family from the city of Providence, R. 1., to Johnson county, Kans., two years ago, where my father purchased a farm and was doing well the last I knew of him. There I met a supposed agent for an Eastern manufacturing company. Becoming infatuated with the man, his sweet, loving words playing upon my girlish innocence, I accepted his proposal of marriage. But my father objected so strenuously to his daughter forming an alliance with a comparative stranger that it was impossible to get his consent. I listened to his-plans of an elopement, and we came to Kansas City together, where I supposed we were married, all the ceremony having been gone through with by a man who claimed to be a justice of the peace. From Kansas City we went to Chicago, and after we had been there about a month I found out the true character of my supposed lawful husband, a man I confess up to that time I had loved with all the power of my heart. Coming to our room drunk one night he began to insult and abuse me, claiming that our marriage was a mockery and sham, telling me he desired me to go into a notorious house of prostitution and make a living for him. This sudden denouement of his almost killed me; but blinded with tears, and almost crazed with grief, I tore away from him and rushed into the street. Meeting an officer, I requested him to conduct me to the chief of police. To this gentleman I stated my story, concealing my true name and the residence of my parents. He sent a policeman to arrest my seducer, but he had left the furnished room where we had resided and could not be found. The officer procured me a situation in a good family, and with them I lived until their removal to Chicago. Shortly afterward I gave birth to my little boy, and from that time on my lot has been one of constant hardship and sorrow. I determined to come home to my parents, whom I had not written to during my long absence, and beg their forgiveness, and try and live the life of a good woman again. I left Chicago two weeks ago, but was taken sick on the road and had to remain in Quincy till I was well enough to continue my journey My child was taken ill in the meantime, and no one can imagine the suffering and heartbreaking grief and mortification that overwhelmed me. I ran out of money, but was kindly cared for by the city officers there, and by them given money to continue my journey, and arrived in Atchison to-night. I spent all my money for medicine and doctors in Cameron, where I had to remain two days, fearing my child would die it he did not have rest. 1 have always found friends among the police officers in my distress, and no matter what the POUND. populace say to their detriment long will I cherish their kindness and good favors in my behalf. I have learned a hard lesson through PRICES. bitter, tearful experience, and if ever I get home shall be a dutiful daughter again and tol- NED GOODS, NEW AND FRESH, OF low the precepts of my christian father and LUSK'S PACKING, WILL BE SOLD AT mother. Would to God I could gain the ear of \$3.40 PER DOZEN. every young girl in the land and tell them my dreadful story, and warn them of strangers whose only ambition seems to wreck the life and happiness of young girls. Though young in years I am old in experience, and can but shudder to think of the misery and torture I

The girl and her babe were taken to a hotel and kindly cared for last night, and to-day sent on her homeward journey, the railroad company after hearing her condition furnishing her a ticket and the city officers chipping in enough money to meet other expenses.

have endured."

From the frank manner in which her story was told we believe every word of it, and that it is but one of a thousand cases where innocent young girls are betrayed by scoundrels and their lives wreeked and the balance of their days spent in leading lives of shame.

Gen. Strong and the A., T. & S. F. Rail-

road. [Wichita Eagle.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, whether it ever makes the C., B. & Q. and Vanderbilt combinations or not, is about the bigges institution in the country." In ten years, from the C. K. Holiday engine No. 1 and an old second-hand passenger coach off the I. L. C. railroad, running over 27 miles of road, she now runs hundreds of engines and passenger coach es over a line of road more than a thousand miles in length, besides a half dozen branches that are themselves important lines. The road is operated independent of stock jobs or politics, being run purely as a matter of business and on business principles. The earnings of the road for the last half of November amounted to \$510,000, and the company has ordered 50 new engines, 40 new passenger coaches and 2,500 new freight cars. Gould and Vanderbilt have a match in Gen. Strong, the manager of the A., T. & S. F. railroad. In the absence of all consolidations or combinations, the road under the lead of Gen. Strong's genius will in five years be one of the most gigantic enterprises known to civilization. Upon the other hand, a consolidation of the Santa Fe and Burlington will establish a system of roads that will serve a community of interests embracing the entire western half of the United States. It would have lines from Chicago to all principal Western points, including all the Missouri river cities. Such a consolidation would give a line from Such a consolidation would give a line from A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kans. Cat-Chicago to Denver and the Pacific via the alogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

Plattsmouth bridge; another from St. Louis via the St. L. & S. F. and Wichita; and from Atchison and Kansas City to the Pacific coast by This will give them two lines to Gould's one; ifornia, shortening up the line to Japan, Auster republic for the extension of this line to the capital of Old Mexico. The magnificent and wonderful results that will follow the completion of the last-named line cannot be computed.

[Winfield Courier.] Speculation is rife among our people as to what the Santa Fe will do with its two roads at this point. The seeming object of the company in getting possession of the L., L. & G. was to relieve their main line, which is already overburdened with Colorado and New Mexican business. By running some of their trains from Newton down over the L., L. & G. into Kansas City they would relieve 250 miles of the main line. If this prediction proves true, through trains from Kansas City to California may yet go west via Winfield. It is also rumored that the Santa Fe will extend its line from Harper City and connect with the main line at Dodge City, thereby making a more di rect route via Winfield to Kansas City for such trains as they desire to run that way. If this is the intention of the company, it will make the old L., L. & G. stock much more valuable than it is at present, which perhaps accounts for their desire to exchange 5 per cent. bonds for such stock. The dividends on the stock would be more than interest on their bonds.

Astonishing the World.

For a perfect renovation of exhausted and enfeebled constitutions, temale weakness and general decline, nothing so surely and speedily produces a permanent cure as does Electric Bitters. Their wonderful cures are astonishing the world. For kidney and urinary complaints they are a perfect specific. Do not give up in despair, for Electric Bitters will positively cure, and that where everything else fails. Sold by Barber Bros. at fifty cents a bottle.

New Prices!

The following prices to take effect on Friday November 26:

"A" SUGAR, 10 LBS. FOR \$1.00. GRANULATED SUGAR 91 LBS. FOR "C" SUGAR, 11 LBS. FOR \$1.00.

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

NO. 1 RIO COFFEE, 7 LBS. FOR \$1.00. GOOD RIO COFFEE, 6 LBS. FOR \$1.00. ALSO THE LARGEST SHIPMENT OF EXTRACTS EVER HAULED TO THE CITY OF LAWRENCE.

HEWSON'S STANDARD LEMON EX-TRACTS, 4-OZ. BOTTLES, 10c. HEWSON'S STANDARD LEMON EX-TRACTS, 2-OZ. BOTTLES, 5c.

BANGS BROS.' O. K. SOAP, 22 BARS BANGS BROS.' PALM SOAP, 27 BARS

FOR \$1.00. NO. 1 TEA, FRESH, AT 40 CENTS PER

10,000 CANS OF FRUIT AND VEGE-TABLES AT CORRESPONDING LOW

FIFTY CASES OF CALIFORNIA CAN TERMS CASH.

T. G. BRUNSON.

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

Apple Trees, Peach Trees, Pear Trees, Plum Trees, Cherry Trees,

Quinces. Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Evergreens, Ornam'tal Trees,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

charge for packing. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

South 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 falls 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. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alterative Renovating Powders.

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

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

Than any other washing machine in the market,

It is called the 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 County and state rights for sale on reasonable terms; also machines always on hand. Parties who desire to engage in a profitable business should call on or address E. T. VERNON, Lawrence, Kans.

A New Kind of a Watch Case. A New Kind of a Watch Case.

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

Mansfield, Pa., May 28, 1878.

I have a customer who has carried one of Boss's Patent Cases fifteen years, and I knew it two years before he got it, and it now appears good for ten years longer.

R. E. OLNEY, Jeweler.

Remember James Boss's is the only Patent Case made of two plates of solid gold—one outside and one inside, covering every part exposed to wear or sight. The great advantage of these solid plates over electrogliding 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 Illustrate. Catalogue.



VICK'S ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE. VIUNA ILLUSTRATED FLURAL TUDE.

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

VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. Five Cents for postage will buy the Floral Guide, telling how to get them.

The Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates and many hundred Engravings. For 55 cents in paper covers; \$1 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, 38 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price \$1.25 a year; Five Copies for \$5. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; three trial copies for 25 cents. Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address R. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

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.

GREEN FRONT

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.

137 Massachusetts street.

THE GRANGE STORE

The Grange Store has a large and well-selected

Fresh Groceries

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

WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

Always on hand.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS SALT Just received which will be sold for less than any other house in the city

can sell.

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

C. WICKS, Agent,

No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence

McCURDY, BRUNE & COMPANY

126 Massachusetts street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

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

CORN SHELLERS -AND-

FANNING MILLS.

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

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS.

Windmills and Scales put up and Guaranteed.

REMEMBER: 126 MASSACHUSETTS ST.

Farmers. Attention!

WHEN YOU HAVE

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

COME AND SEE ME.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

COFFEE OR TEA

IN THE MARKET,

CALL AND SEE ME.

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

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



AS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country.
Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and
safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the
kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing
offects.

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

Right to 12 to 12 to 12 to 12 to 15 to 16 to

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stags companies. livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS POWDER stands precentinently at the head of the lat of Horse and Cattle Medicines.







In all new countries we hear of fatal discuses among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind vess, Glanders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' FOV DER, will cradicate these discusses. In severe attacks, ml. a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these discusses prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all discusse. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not est; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with denigh to form Fills.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Coaddition Powder it flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly it proved. All gross humons and impurities of the blood at at once removed. For Sore tests, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Calves also require an alterative aperiont and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fatening, prevents scouring. Ac.



Hog Cholera, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a lifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT-ERS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.



WHOLESALE AGENTS.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, III.
BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mc
MEYER, BRO. & CO.
COLLINS BRO° \$5,000,000.

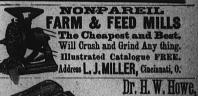
The American Shoe Tip Co. A. S. T. Co.

CHILDREN'S SHOES TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL, Which was introduced by them, and by which the above amount has been saved to parents annually. This Black Tip will save still more, as besides being worn on the coarser grades it is worn on fine and coastly shees where the Metal Tip on account of its look would not be used.

They all have our Trade Mark A. S. T. Costamped on front of Tip.

Parents should ASK FOR SHOES with this REALITITETH. BLACK TAXES.

BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP on them when purchasing for their children





DENTIST.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1880.

CLUBS! CLUBS!

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

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

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

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

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

THE WESTERN MONEY SUPPLY. The receipts of live hogs at the Chicago stock-yards for the month of November aggregated 1,111,997 head, averaging 262 pounds per head, making a total of 291,343,214, valued at \$13,538,-794.65, making over half a million of dollars paid out for each business day

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

These figures go far to explain the cause of the heavy drain of money from the East to the West-a matter which is just now attracting so much attention in financial circles. That it has not returned to the former, after performing its functions as a factor in moving the fice has expired. are in a better position than ever before, railroad companies—are permitted to in their attitude and general Cliquidating their indebteduess to that and the public, but are to be fixed by everything that the rights, safety and section. Second, when Western bank- the lawful authority; for if the roads ers first commenced drawing down could charge what they pleased they their Eastern balances for the purpose of procuring funds with which to move the current year's grain and other crops, they were informed by New York and other bankers in the seaboard cities that, owing to the scarcity of "greenbacks" and national bank notes, they must take their pay in gold and silver. As the rates charged by the express companies for transporting coin was more than twice as great as the cost of carrying paper money, the extra expense was a serious item to Western bankers; but they were compelled to submit to the tax in order to procure necessary funds. This course is still persisted in by the first-named bankers. As there has been no diminution of the supply of paper money in circulation, it is not supposable that there was any real scarcity of such funds in the financial centers at the seaboard; but bankers there evidently found coin an inconvenient article with which to make their home exchange, and sought to relieve themselves of it by paying their indebtedness to other parts of the country. The trick, however, has reacted to their disadvantage, for instead of Western and Southern bankers returning their surplus funds to the East as soon as they begun to accumulate, as was the case in former years, they are companies really owned the road and prevented from doing so by the extra rolling stock and appurtenances as they cost of transporting the coin. The pretend they do, they would still, as country bankers are also keeping small- common carriers be under state control

But this is a matter of small conse- for the public good. This was unan- For sale by Barber Bros.

here on call as is done in New York; therefore the country deposits are of little or no value to our city bankers. But while the New York financiers West has obtained a better money circulation than it ever had before.

the supply of money at the chief ceuters, and thereby restrict speculation, which is demoralizing society, defrauding labor of its just reward, and proving a curse to the whole country by robbing one class and enriching an-

THE RIGHTS OF RAILROADS.

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

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

system of robbery in the price of coal have joined the colony in the hope of getting a fresh state on the profile of the railroad companies—are permitted to charge certain rates, but these charges must be just and reasonable and are not a matter of bargain between the roads and the public, but are to be fixed by the lawful authority; for if the roads councet themselves with and the public, but are to be fixed by the lawful authority; for if the roads could charge what they pleased they would not be public roads. Such being the case it is absurd to assume that the state cannot protect its citizens from partially and extortion at the hands of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by any action of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by any action of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by any action of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by any action of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by any action of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by any action of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by any action of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by any action of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by any action of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by any action of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by any action of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by any action of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by any action of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by any action of the law of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by any action of the law of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by any action of the law of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by any action of the law of the railroad. Of this power no free state can disam itself by

state to fix their own rates; but the United States supreme court decided that a subsequent law requiring that the rates be reasonable was valid, and that making the toll too high was as inoperative as having no limitation at all. The conclusion that the state can and must regulate the charges on railroads is not drawn alone from the fact that the roads are public highways. If the er accounts in Chicago for the same and compelled to behave justly to all customers and to submit to regulations

quence to Chicago bankers, as it is not swerably decided by Chief Justice an easy matter to loan daily balances Waite in the case of Munn vs. Illinois. The reasonableness of the toll will depend on the original cost of the road and the cost of running and repairing it. In making this calculation the wahave been beat at their own game, the tered stock and other artificial inflation of value are to be ruled out, and the calculations of a competent engineer as The retention of the funds here will to what such a road honestly built also have a good effect, as it will lessen should cost made the basis of the esti-

The outrageousness of excessive charges reaches the extreme limit in the case of certain Western roads that were built from the proceeds of bonds and lands donated by the United States. In the case of some of these roads the donations was sufficient to pay the cost of building the roads five times over; yet this fact does not prevent the companies from charging such reasonable rates as would be proper in case the work was done at the expense of the stockholders instead of the public. Though it does not belong to them legally, they have usurped the power to levy on the proceeds of all industry, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing, and to take from them, as they boldly express it, what the traffic will bear. This means that they will take from every man's business what they can without exactly compelling him to quit it. The enormity, inequality and oppressiveness of such taxation exceed anything previously experienced under the sun. It is the habit of the railroads to change their rates, often suddenly, and to make them ruinously high without notice. The farmers of the West have made a good crop this season, which would yield a profit even at the high rates of last summer, but suddenly the tariff is raised five cents a hundred, which will be equivalent to an export tax of \$75,000,-000. This action is no more and no less than highway robbery. The discriminations and rebates are the worst features of railway robbery. By getting special rates on freight one flour-mill can quadruple its profits while ruining the business of several others that have all the means of doing a good business except a secret and villainous arrangement with a railroad. One oil refinery, situated on Long island, got rebates amounting to over \$10,000,000 in eightof a public duty, and in case of the een months, and built up an immense business at the expense of seventynine houses that were ruined. The creditors of the Reading railroad made discriminations in favor of their coal, which not only drove all competitors out of the business, but organized a system of robbery in the price of coal in the Philadelphia market which imheretofore been the case, is mainly due thorizes that roads be constructed and poverished the poor and crippled proto two causes, namely: First, the operated, and to reimburse themselves ductive industry. Aside from the right Western farmers and people generally for outlay the agents of the state-the of property, the roads are so imperious hence they are no longer compelled to charge certain rates, but these charges that no well-governed state will stand send the money received for their prod- must be just and reasonable and are not them. The roads and transportation ucts to the East for the purpose of a matter of bargain between the roads companies so connect themselves with

> What are corn stalks against cannon, or truth against money? In regard to regulations by the agency of commissioners, the plan has been a complete success in England, but a dead failure in California.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The better's Armica Stave.

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

For sale by Barber Bros.

SMART WEED and belladon a combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Back-ache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

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

their project has a most favorable be-ginning, and that its success is beyond any question. HUNNEWELL, Kans., Dec. 11.-The Oklahoma settlers broke camp on Biter creek at 10 o'clock this morning and followed the state line to Hunnewell where they are now encamped. The settlers were closely followed by federal cavalry under the command of Col. Cappinger who has superseded Lieutenant Mason, and the blue coats have pitched their tents in the Indian territory. The colonists are but a few hundred yards distant on the opposite bank of Shoo Fly creek. Before breaking camp this morning, Col. Cappinger and Lieutenant Mason visited the Oklahoma headquarters for a conference with the colony officers. Capt. Payne, Maj. Maidt and staff were present. The former announced that the military command of the settlers had been transferred to Maj. Maidt. Col. Cappinger then requested information as to the designs of the settlers, and whether they intended to enter the Indian territory in the face of the president's proclamation and military resistance. Maj. Maidt replied that the settlers were thoroughly organized and exercised in military form, and he would assemble their company officers for consultation. their company officers for consultation. The captains of the eight companies were accordingly summoned to headquarters, and unanimously expressed their intention of moving into the public lands of Oklahoma at any hazard unless forbidden by congress. This ended the conference, and the settlers and troops at once broke camp and resumed their march along the territory line, reaching Hunnewell about 2 o'clock p. m. Probably the settlers will mean at their present camp until Monday. Arrangements have been made for a religious service to-morrow conducted by the colony chaplain. Recruits are constantly pouring in. Large accessions are expected to-morrow. Most of the new-comers are from the droughty regions of Western Kansas, where settlers have been literally starved out. For several years the southern border has also been almost a barren waste, the farmers being unable to raise sufficient seed for the next planting. The women and children came in to-day, following their meager outfit, and presenting a pitiful and destitute condition. Families with barely sufficient means to provide a month's subsistence for themselves and stock have joined the colony in the hope of getting a fresh start on the prolific lands of Oklahoma. During the last three days twenty-five teams have crossed the line at this point and moved into the promised land. Fifty teams also moved down from Caldwell. A large number of settlers also crossed. The captains of the eight companies

WATCHMAKER

ENGRAVER,

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

WOOL GROWERS Ship your Wool to

WM. M. PRICE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

They do an exclusive Commission business, and 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 S ACKS free to shippers.

1881,

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

"Studying the subject objectively and from the educational point of view—seeking to provide that which, taken altogether, will be of the most service to the largest number—I long ago concluded that, if I could have but one work for a public library, I would select a complete set of Harper's Monthly."—Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

Its contents are contributed by the most eminent authors and artists of Europe and America, while the long experience of its publishers has made them thoroughly conversant with the desires of the public, which they will spare no effort to gratify.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

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A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, comprising 61 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, on receipt of \$2.2 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, \$3. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Mon-y Order or Draft to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1881. THE Globe-Democrat

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR payable in advance. Special rates to agents.
Remittances should be made by United States
post-office money orders, bank drafts, or registered letters, whenever it can be done. Directions
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Address all letters GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

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.

Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

Horticultural.

The regular annual meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society will be held at the university on Saturday, the 18th inst., when the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place; and the several standing committees will present reports of the results of the year's proceedings.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.

A Christmas or New Years Present If you desire to make your wife or daughter happy, go to J. Howell's and buy a Domestic or a Light-Running Davis sewing machine and give it as a Christmas or New Years present. Mr. Howell keeps the best and finest looking machines in the market. Some machines just arrived especially designed for holiday presents. Now, gentlemen, go to Howell's and buy a nice present for your wife, and we assure you you will be happier during the whole year for so doing.

The Mendelssohn Piano Company. We desire to call the attention of our readers to the grand holiday offer of the Mendelssohn Piano company, whose advertisement appears elsewhere. This company offers an \$850 square grand piano, 3-stringed, 73 octaves, in a handsome rosewood case, for only \$245; also many other styles of pianos and organs at great bargains for the helidays, including sheet music at one-third price.

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

al of merit. The Mendelssohn Piano Co. is the first to do a general business with the purchaser direct, saving him more than one-half the price charged by other first-class makers. This saving is made by doing away with the agency system, and giving the people the pianos at wholesale

or agency prices. We would recommend any of our readers who have any idea of ever buying a piano or organ to send for their illustrated and descriptive catalogues, which will be mailed free to all.

TWENTY-TWO BARS OF BANGS BROS. O. K. SOAP FOR \$4 AT T. G. BRUNSON'S.

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

GEORGE INNES & Co. for Dry Goods, Car-

At the Two Elm Trees.

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

H. B. RAY, Druggist,

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

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

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

Found! Found! Found!

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

Notice.

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

T. G. Brunson,
81 Massachusetts street.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange

Found! Found! Found! ANY ONE CAN HAVE 7 LBS. OF GOOD BIO COFFEE FOR \$1 AT T. G. BRUNSON'S. UNFORTUNATE speculators on the late elec-

tion can make money by buying their Merino and Scarlet all-wool Shirts and Drawers at George Innes & Co.'s. COME yourself, and send all your friends, to buy their Christmas Silks, Christmas Handker-chiefs, Christmas Cloaks and all other goods, to Geo. Innes & Co.

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

BUY where you can have a large stock to select from; where you are sure you will not be charged too much for your goods. The 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. They offer the largest and most attractive stock to be found in the state. They call the especial attention of the ladies to their immense stock of Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawis; in short, everything in the dry goods line at popular prices. Examination solicited.

INVOICE NO. 2 OF OVERSHOES! 1880.

THE GREAT SALE THIS SEASON ON RUBBER GOODS HAS OBLIGED US TO PURCHASE A

SECOND LOT TO FILL THE DEMAND

AT THE

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.

Remember: THE FAMILY SHOE STORE.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

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

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

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

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

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

THE sign of the Elephant.

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

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

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

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

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

CHRISTMAS Trees at Wm. Wiedemann's. For Contectionery, go to Wiedemann's.

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

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

THE CASH SYSTEM WILL BE LIVED UP TO IN EVERY INSTANCE AT BRUN-SON'S ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1,

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

REMEMBER THAT BRUNSON WILL BO

To All Our Friends.

Having had numberless inquiries for advertising cards from ladies in all partsof 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 decree of art, illustrating Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man." We have spared no expense in these cards—they are simply little art-gems. Our only aim has been to publish the finest cards yet shown. Applications for them have come in so rapidly that nearly the whole edition is engaged before the receipt by us of the cards from the artist. We have therefore been obliged to adopt the following plan for the distribution of the remainder: No more of the glit Shakespeare cards, seven in the series, will be sent excepting upon the receipt of a statement from a grocer that the person applying for the cards has bought of him on that day at least seven bars of Dobbins's Electric Soap, with price paid for same. All applying in this manner will receive the full set of seven cards gratis by mail. This will insure us that our friends and patrons get their share of these beautiful designs, although it in no manner repays us for the cost of the cards. Your grocer has the soap or will get it, and the purchase by you of seven bars of it at one time will secure for you gratis seven really beautiful cards. The soap improves with age and is an article of necessity in your house every week. Therefore you are not asked to buy a useless article, but one that you must have anyway. Please send us your application at once, and tell your lady friends making "Card Collections" to do the same.

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselver 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. It you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced.

Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans. The Currency Question.

Found! Found! Found! ANY ONE CAN HAVE 91 LBS. OF

GRANULATED SUGAR BY PAYING \$1 T. G. BRUNSON'S.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

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

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

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

TRY THE

New York Observer

THIS YEAR.

The Largest and Best Family Paper in the World.

Send for Sample Copy - Free.

NEW YORK OBSERVER, 37 Park Row, New York

Bailey, Smith & Co.,

LAWRENCE,

UNDERTAKERS -AND-

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.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.

Penacook Savings Bank vs. Sarah Shannon et al.

Prygrous Water to have a proper sort of the country of the country

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, \ 88. Lake Village Savings Bank

Lake Village Savings Bank

Vs.

L. B. Houston et al.

PY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled action, I will, on Friday, the 24th day of December, A. D. 1880, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said L. B. Houston and Ella Houston in and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit: Lot three (3) in block 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-nune feet long from east to west, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging; said tract of land lying and being in the said county of Douglas in the state of Kansas, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 23d day of November, A. D. 1880.

H. B. ASHER,

Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas.

O. A. Bassert, Attorney for Plaintiff.

FALL AND WINTER.

1881.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

For Men, Youths and Boys-The Largest and Most Complete Stock can be found at

STEINBERG'S

They have just added 32 feet more to their large room, and it is now 117 feet long, and is by far the largest and most convenient room in the city, also is well lighted by large windows and skylights, so you cannot be deceived in what you buy.

Their stock consists of all kinds of Dress Suits, such as French and English Worsteds, German Broadcloths and Doeskin Suits, Scotch and Domestic Cassimere Suits, etc., etc.

Also an immense assortment of all kinds of

OVERCOATS

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

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

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

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

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

The above have all been bought for CASH, and will be sold with a small advance on cost, as their metre is their motto is

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

You are respectfully asked to call and examine their goods and low prices. Remember, as trouble to show goods at

STEINBERG'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING

Massachusetts Street, opposite the Grange Store,

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.

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 fluished, 3 strings, 7 1-3 Octaves full legs and lyre heavy serpentine and large fancy molding round case, full from Frame, French Grand of the instrument has been added and all legs and lyre heavy serpentine and large fancy molding round case, full from Frame, French Grand of the instrument has been added the server improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added to the perfect on board cars at New York, with fine plano over, stool and book, only \$245.00.

This Piano will be sent on test trial.

Cash sent with order will be refunded and freight charges paid by us both ways if Piano is not just a represented in this advertisement. Thousands in use, Send for catalogue. Every instrument fully warranted for five years.

PIANO \$165 to \$400 (with stool, cover and book.) All strictly first class and represented in this advertisement. Thousands in use, Send for catalogue. Every instrument fully warranted for the Hiermer Honous. The squares contain our new patent scale, the greatest improvement in the history of the richest tone. The Uprights are the finest in America. Positively we make the finest planos, of the richest tone. The use of the finest in America. Positively we make the finest planos, of the richest tone and greatest durability. They are recommended by the highest musical authorities the properties of the properties of the properties of the richest tone. They are recommended by the highest musical authorities of the trial-freight free if unsatisfactory. Don't fail to write us before buying, Positive order the trial-freight free if unsatisfactory. Don't fail to write us before buying, Positive order to be subgrained for 3c. stamp. Every plano fully warranted for 5 years.

ORGANS Order planos and of sea classified purchaser. All planos an

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. RIDROUT & 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. WADE.

been canceled.

Dissolution of Co-partnership. The firm of Brunson & Webber is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. G. Brunson of the firm will continue the business and pay all accounts against the firm and receive all bills due the same.

T. G. Brunson, J. L. Webber.

DECEMBER 1, 1880.

School Districts

N. E. WADE.

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

Horticultural Department.

Chinese Pears.

While the subject of pear blight is before us, we wish to say a few words on the Chinese pears. For many years six other varieties of Chinese pears, occasionally into preserves. newly imported. These were topgrafted on hardy, healthy trees. They grew finely, and this season they near- nated from some old crab trees growly all fruited. They were also severely ing upon the estate of Van Wyck, injured by cold. None of the fruit was which had dropped their fruit; the eatable. The present season all of seeds of some germinated, and the these, as well as the two older varie- young trees were carefully transplantties, have shown more or less blight. ed and cultivated. Among the number But this appears to be the form of was one which was very much admired blight that we have on the Siberian for its beauty, size and the sweetness crabs and common apples, and not the of its flavor. It was as handsome as a regular pear blight. This apple and finely colored pear, with a delicate crab blight has been very prevalent in Northern Illinois for the past five It had the appearance of a crab, and years, destroying some varieties almost | yet it was sweet as honey. Its general entirely, and badly crippling many others. It does not appear to be the same as what is generally known as "fire to whether it was a crab or an apple. blight of the pear," Prof. Burrill to the contrary notwithstanding, but appears to be a native fungus attacking the ap- a hybrid from the apple, had gone back ple, Siberian crab, pear, thorns, wild crabs, and other trees of the Rosacea family. We admit there is some guessit good guessing. At any rate, the fact apple would be just the same fruit if remains that they blighted.

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

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

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

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

To sum all up, the only hopes we have left for growing pears in the Mississippi valley is that the few varieties that we have found free from blight may remain so; and the blight on the Chinese varieties this season is not the genuine pear blight, but only a periodical scourge now prevalent that will expect to give up the Dominie, Rawles Genet and other choice apples because they are now scourged by a disease. Nearly all very fatal diseases as well as insect troubles are periodical, devastating for a period and then disappearing. -D. B. Wier, in Prairie Farmer.

Van Wyck's Sweet Siberian Crab Apple. All crab apples are designated as Siberian; whereas we have but two point as possible. varieties which originated in that country, and these are supposed to be hy- tention. The plants kept in them are brids from varieties of the common ap- not to grow, and should they start they ple. These crab apples are, we think, would be ruined. The sashes are to be 10 CENTS AT T. G. BRUNSON'S.

they make a tolerable jelly, but they make still better preserves. The general custom is to prepare them whole.

There are quite a number of American varieties, perhaps ten or a dozen, we have had in fruit two varieties of and some of these equal to a great many these trees very nearly alike, received standard apples for dessert. There is from different sources—the one known one known as the American or Sweetas the "Chinese pear," the other "Chi- scented crab, a native of the southern nese Sand pear." These, so far, have part of the Alleghanies. The tree is not been stricken with what we would small, with broad leaves and white call pear blight. Their fruit is large flowers, which become purple before and handsome, but appears to be of no they drop off. They have a powerful value except for cooking. The wood odor, resembling that of violets. We of these has been badly injured by each | deem this variety much more valuable cold winter, and the severe winter of for its beauty and perfume than for the 1877-78 well nigh finished them all. utility of its fruit, which is very acid. Four years ago we received cions of It is sometimes made into cider, and

The best of all crabs is Van Wyck Sweet crab. It is a seedling that origibloom upon it which resembled a plum. appearance and characteristics gave rise to a discussion among pomologists as In fact, the idea generally prevailed that the crab, being in the first instance to its origin. Among the number who claimed it as a crab was Mr. Fuller and Mr. Charles Downing, both deciding it work about this, but we shall consider to be a crab. But Van Wyck's crab the word crab was omitted and it was called an apple. It lacks the acid flatrees are queer-looking things. They vor which we have already considered essential to the crab, although it retains the long, slender stem. - Ameri-

Pruning Grape Vines.

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

The Market Garden.

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

Cold frames will now need daily at-

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

Cellars where roots are stored need to be kept cool, otherwise the roots will shrivel or start into growth and number I shall go further, and affirm be injured. Roots for table use, if kept that there is such a state as a family in earth or sand, are fresher and better perfection. than others.

proved in sweetness by freezing. They can be dug during a thaw.

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

Girdling Apple Trees.

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

The Fruit Garden.

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

protection. For example, strawberries are hardy, and the covering of straw, marsh hay, etc., that is recommended takes God's Word for his teacher. No or three bunches of grapes. To save a for them is not so much to shield from husband need have any doubt as to his should be mainly around and not upon | christian conversation and true broth-

Shrubs that are not quite hardy do men. Wives would not so often save not require bundling up, as was thought all their confessions till they see the necessary not many years ago, when priest or meet in the class-room. Not more plants were smothered than bene- only would there be less fault-finding fited by the covering. A little brush, or among neighbors, but there would be better, some evergreen boughs, placed none of it if God's Word was obeyed. close to the shrub will ward off the Life would increase, happiness abound severe winds, modify sudden changes and universal brotherhood be the great, of temperature, and be a sufficient protection. Tender raspberries must be bent down and covered with earth before freezing prevents it.

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

How to Get Rich.

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

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The Household.

The Family Relation.

FAMILY PERFECTION. In one of my last articles I noticed

christian perfection, and stated that it was attainable in this life. In this

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

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

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

When the husband and wife read the Scriptures daily they are more likely to take them for their rule of faith and practice than when they do not. A Many plants are killed by too much | wife need have no fears of her husband ever becoming a bad, unkind, swearing spendthrift or drunkard if he reads and erly kindness would be enjoyed by grand result. A. V.

Wonsevu, Kans.

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

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DIABETES AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

while its cures of Grayel, Dropsy, Catarrh of the Bladder, Brickdust, Deposit, Painful Urinating, High Colored Urine, Nervous Weaknesses and Pain in the Back seem more like miracles than cases of natural healing.

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coughs and colds, hoarseness, or any throat or ung disease, if you will call at Barber Bros.

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

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restores the vigor of health.

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

Avoid all kidney medicines which are taken into the system by way of the stemach. It is an old treatment well tried and proven inefficient; though sometimes effecting apparent cures of one complaint they sow the seeds of more troublesome and permanent disorders. The price of our Pad brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills, medicines and plasters, which at best give but temporary relief. It can be used without fear or harm, and with certainty of a permanent cure. For sale by druggists generally, or sent by mail free of postage on receipt of the price. Regular Pad, \$2, Children's, \$1.50; Special (extra size), \$3. Our book, 'How a Life was Saved,' glying the history of this new discovery and a large record of most remarkable cures sent free. Write for it. Address DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Toledo, Ohio. CAUTION, Pads now seeking a sale on our reputation, we deem it due the afflicted to warn them. Ask for DAY'S KIDNEY PAD, and take no other.

Farm and Stock.

Honey is Money.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An Earnest Word to Western Dairy.

may be of benefit to dairymen, and in during which I learned from their leadern states.

cheese factories, each of them trying Farmers' Review. to outdo the other in making large some deplorable results. Every year they skim their milk more and more, and many of them in attempting to replace in some way the richness thus taken from the cheese manage to work taken from the cheese manage to work in some low grade of butter or anti-huff to give the cheese a fair appearance, which lasts, however, but ten to fifteen days. Up to this age the appearance of the cheese is good and the flayor fair, but as they get old they begin to fair, but as they get old they begin to and lasting disinfectant (a preservation free from dampness and at a uniform change in both appearance and flavor, against reinfection) should be used temperature; and we can best do this enza, the result of having contracted a

are rancid and bitter and not fit for use.

season is the first that such cheese came under my notice. It has caused the dealers considerable trouble and loss, and if the practice is persisted in must necessarily result in great injury to the reputation of our Western cheese.

cheese as well as in creamery butter.

In Ohio, some years ago, the cheese consequently the Southern trade gave two dressings without destroying a the preference to the Western cheese, as we were not then skimming much. of the sheep from the old runs. Now, after several years' experience of this kind, they have concluded to skim ly this example should suffice to convince our Western dairymen that their cheese in summer months and skimming lightly in the winter, if they skim neither colonies would be as they are

I am happy to be able to state that in one section of the West at least (I re- my flock, consisting of 100,000 sheep, fer to Wisconsin) they are making full- condemned for scab, and under the cream cheese that will compare most favorably with York state or Canada cate from the government in six weeks. make. We handle the product of a I dipped twice, the second time fourgreat many factories from Northern teen days from the first. Wisconsin, and our foreign as well as our home trade are well pleased with

The defects I have pointed out in our suffered by the West every year owing of butter, and put up in uniform ash or were the laws as stringent here. — Cor. the attack we are inclined to think you oak tubs, filled water measure; a fine Breeders' Journal. butter cloth put on top and sprinkled over with a little salt, the cover soaked

and cheese so that they would be sala- feel a little discouraged. We have rea- tincture of opium and Goulard's exble in the markets of Europe as well as son to believe that there are more bees tract, of each three, hamamelis four, of this country, they could build up lost every year in wintering than from water ten ounces; mix, and touch the and maintain a reputation for the West- all other causes combined. ern dairy products that would be of Esperience proves very clearly that one, to water twelve parts, mixed; lars yearly.

I have been in the cheese trade in existing on the infected runs for a sawdust or chaff. The bottom should liberal dressing of acetate of canthari-Chicago for twenty-two years, and this period beyond that during which the also be double and packed; and we also des, and if you do not succeed in getinsect could possibly live in any other want something over the bees to absorb ting a blister in twelve hours, repeat situation than on the sheep.

find fresh pasturage for such sheep on thin chaff cushion, or six or eight inch- the bucket; then encompass his nose in their being dressed, the other alterna- es of chaff or dry sawdust, which the nozzle of the bag and allow him to If the factories that have creameries tive, the employment of a lasting disattached to them should skim not to infectant with the curative, becomes and left on their summer stands, with exceed 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 pounds of butter necessary. Among other specifics for the entrance to the hive left open, so to the 100 pounds of milk, they could this purpose sulphur was tried, but the bees may go out and in at their Give soft feed and one of the following with such fluctuating success that its leisure; and if the hive contains a good good flat cheese, say 35 pounds, suita- qualities as a disinfectant of sufficient strong stock of bees and plenty of honble for the Southern trade, or 50 to 55 duration to outlive the insect were for ey they should stand our very severe readily for second grade of export 1854 that Mr. John Rutheford, of Yarra dition. The packing should be left on teen powders.—Turf, Field and Farm. cheese, either of which would fetch Wonga, Victoria, Australia, by proper- till the first of June next year. After here to-day 10 1-2 to 11 cents, or with- ly apportioning the qualities of tobacco in 1 to 1 1-2 cents per pound of the best and sulphur, viz., one pound of each to do not disturb them; the quieter they full-cream cheese. This price, with four gallons of water, and by dipping are kept the better. - Farmer's Advobutter at 30 cents, will pay a better the sheep twice, at an interval of about cate. dividend than where the cheese is fourteen days, in a careful and systemskimmed down so close as to make it atic manner, fairly established the difficult to effect sales at from 5 to 6 character of sulphur as a lasting "discents per pound. Those cheese factories infectant," which he at the same time The trouble and charges have their orithat have not skimmed at all during confirmed the belief in tobacco as a the past three years, from April 1 to most effective curative, which although December 1, made a better dividend very destructive to insect life is comthan most of those that skimmed hard, paratively innocuous to that of anibesides helping to maintain the reputa- mals. Since Mr. Rutheford discovered tion the West is justly entitled to in this cure, he dressed on his own station 52,000 sheep that had been three years diseased and thought to be perfectly factories skimmed as close as could be, incurable. This he accomplished by single hurdle or corral or removing any

Since then millions of scabby sheep have been permanently cured in Victoless, and are working hard to regain ria and New South Wales. In fact, this their lost trade and reputation. Sure- dressing has the credit of having eradicated scab from the flocks of both these colonies. And there are good true interest lies in making full-cream grounds for ascertaining that had the remedy not been known and used, perfectly free from the scourge.

In New Zeland in 1866 I had part of above treatment I had my clean certifi-

In the colonies we have laws, and we have to abide by them. If my neighbor in that country allowed a scabby sheep to get among mine, from that Western cheese making, and the loss moment the government inspector would take possession of my flock and to the large amounts of streaked and put my sheep through their two dressrancid butter sent to market, princilings, whether they were diseased or pally from the small dairies, where but not, and charge said neighbor with all little care is taken, entails a loss of sev- expense, no matter whether it ruined eral cents a pound on their product. him or not. After they were dressed The animal heat should be taken out they would again be handed over to of the milk before setting, so as to have me. "That's business." Why should the cream in proper condition before it an industrious, careful flockmaster sufis churned; then salted with say one fer by a worthless neighbor? It would grease heel. ounce of the best fine salt to the pound be well for American sheep owners

Wintering Bees.

small tin straps lapping over about one concerns bee-keepers as to how to win- the body, and if such proves to be the inch on cover—these directions being ter bees successfully. If a man does case it is doubtful if she will recover. carefully observed will leave the pack- not get much honey, or does not get a Treatment: Wash the parts with warm age in good shape for shipment to any good price for it, but has his bees left, water and castile soap. Apply a poulmarket in this country or in Europe. he can try again, with the hope of do- tice of linseed meal for two days, with If our Western dairymen would but ing better next time; but if his bees laudanum in it to allay the pain; aftlook into this and make their butter die in wintering he would naturally erward bathe three times a day with

great benefit to them in the future and very severe cold, even for two or three give twenty-four ounces of linseed oil would save them many millions of dol- weeks, is dangerous to bees. This may in a drench and encourage it to act by work evil in two ways-they feel the rectile injections of warm water and chill, essay to move, and drop from soap. Give two ounces of sulphate of ly from my personal experience on a the cluster and perish; with more ac- magnesia three times a day, and if the the dairy products of the West I would trip through the principal European tivity, they eat more and thus may use pain is very acute half an ounce of like to lay before you some facts which markets in August and September last, fact to all those who are interested in ing butter and cheese dealers how great chilled and inaccessible, the bees actuthe butter and cheese trade of the West- an injury is being inflicted upon our ally starve, Extremes of heat and cold American dairy trade abroad by this are also detrimental, especially if the American dairy trade auroad by this bees are prevented from flying. With and he appears about to have it again. He has been very dull and spiritless easy, eat more, and unless they can fly easy, eat more, and unless they can fly easy, eat more, and discassed and die. Excessive Scab in Sheep.

become diseased and die. Excessive whitish in appearance. The glands are enlarged. There is a little swelling in moisture in and about the hive is also a

protection of the sheep from the acari they may be packed on every side with at the throat, clip it off and apply a

question of pleuro-pneumonia in the West, there is none; but of our cattle that go from the West to Europe, many are driven until overheated, and then put into exposed pens and kept there until they become chilled, then crowded into cars and overheated again. This same process is repeated three or four times before reaching the seaboard; then they are thrust upon the steamer's deck to become chilled again, or sweated under deck, and by the time they reach Liverpool, Bristol or Dteptworth a portion of them must show pneumonia. If a good veterinary inspection could be had at Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City, and another at the seaboard, to detect those that have got out of condition by the process named, we should hear less of pleuropneumonia. Then again, the cattle that are sent to Europe are the best fatted and are the least able to stand the treatment they get. Good covered sheds to protect them from heat at their feeding station in summer and from cold in winter would be another move by which they would be kept in their healthy condition .- Breeders' Journal.

Veterinary Department.

Lymphangitis.

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

Answer.-From the suddenness of have a case of acute lymphangitis, and the inflammation has existed to such a degree as to cause the tissues to slough. There is no question that so deeply It is liable to extend to other parts of raw surface daily with chloride of zinc

My colt had the distemper last spring,

and when two or three months old they with the curative as would insure the by having the hives so constructed that cold. Treatment: If the hair is long the moisture and for ventilation. We the dressing. Steam his head by plac-When a country becomes so thickly can do this by laying a sheet of duck ing some oats in a bag, that into a stocked as to render it impracticable to over the frames and covering it with a bucket, and pour boiling water into box, where no drafts can reach him. of each two; gentian root, pulverized, four drachms; mix and make into six-

> \$100utilt furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that any one can engage in. The business is see that any one can engage in the say to learn and our instructions are so simple casy to learn and our an make great profits from do not disturb them; the quieter they are kept the better.—Farmer's Advocate.
>
> Disease in American Cattle.
>
> There is much speculation on this subject—much that has no reason in it. The trouble and charges have their origin in the way that cattle are handled more than in anything else. As to the question of pleuro-pneumonia in the



BOX. Sealed Descriptive Pamph ad for Sealed Descriptive Pamph MARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. SHEMIS Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.



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18 There are no failures and no disappointments. If you are troubled with SICK HEADACHE you can be easily and quickly cured, as hundreds have been already. We shall be pleased to mail a sheet of testimonials to any interested CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Also cure all forms of Biliousness, prevent Consti-pation and Dyspepsia, promote Digestion, relieve distress from too hearty eating, correct Disorders of the Stomach, Stimulate the Liver, and Regulate the Bowels. They do all this by taking just one little pillat a dose. They are purely vegetable, do not gripe or purge, and are as nearly perfect as it is possible for a pill to be. Price 25 cents, 5 for \$1. CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST.	Louis, Dec. 14,	1880.
Flour—Choice to fancy. Family XXX	4.85 6	5.75 5.00 6 4.60
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot. " " Dece " " Janu No. 3 fall, spot.	1.021 ember 1.041 lary 1.0816 1.0046	@ 1.05 @ 1.05 @ 1.07# @ 1.01#
No. 4 " Corn—No. 2, spot " " December. Oats	9310 4286	938 9 43 9 423 9 333
PorkLard	13,25 @ 8.30 @	13.15 8.g0
Butter—Dairy Country Eggs.	28 @ 20 @	30 22
Wheat-No. 2 spring, sp	CAGO, Dec. 14, cot \$1.03§@ ember 1.05§@ ary 1.04§@	1.032 1.052

No. 3 " spot	92 @ 93	ı
Gorn-Spot.	39800 40	ı
December	4010 402	l
Oats	33100 321	ı
Pork	11.80 @12.00	l
Lard	8.35@8.38	
Kansas City, I	Dec. 14, 1880.	
Wheat-No. 1 fall	961@ 97	l
" " December	96100 97	L
" " January	99 @ 1.01	
No. 2 fall, spot	871@ 884	1
No. 3	80 @ 801	1
Corn-No. 2	331 @ 331	
Oats-No. 2	384@ 34	

In Kansas City butter sells at 17@18c. for choice, medium 15@16c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 10@12c.; eggs, 28@30c.; poultry (dressed) chickens 6@7c., turkeys 8@9c., ducks 7@8c per lb; apples, \$1.75@2.00 per bbl.; vegetables -- potatoes 50@75c. per bu., cabbage 75@ 90c. per doz., onions per bu. \$1.50@1.75, turmips per bu. 30@40c., beets per bu. 60c.; seeds (purchasing price)-flax 95c., timothy \$2.30, eastor beans \$1.00@1.05 per bu.; hay, \$9.50@ 10.00 for bailed; hides-No. 1 dry flint per it 16@17c., No. 2 13c., dry salted 13c., green salted 7@91c., green 7c., calf 10@121c.

A Chicago report says it is reported by parties who ought to know that there is now about 8,500,000 bushels of wheat in store in Minnesota outside of tarmers' hands. There is so much yet pressing for room that at Red Wing they have adopted a new method of storage. They make a platform near or on the ground and build a wall of bags of wheat all around it, then fill the interior with wheat in bulk. The whole is covered with tarpauling to keep out the wet. It is thought that a great deal of wheat will be stored in this way unless the railroad companies soon furnish cars to carry the grain East much more freely than now. The farmers in some places have been able to market about all the wheat they wanted to sell. Those of other sections complain bitterly that they are not able to get rid of enough to pay manuring bills. As regards Minnesota it now appears that the yield is larger than has been widely represented. Still the flourhas been widely represented. Still the flouring mills of that state will want the greater Nurs'ry&FruitFarm portion of what the farmers have to spare before another harvest.

The general feeling here in grain appears to be weak. There is still a good deal of buying, but the people who piled over one another in their anxiety to invest a few weeks ago seem to have got through, and not a few of them have got through a second time, having sold out their purchases. There is believed to be yet a good deal of Eastern capital invested in wheat, but some of it has turned round to the bear side, and has recently been used to hammer our market, instead of to sustain it. The great reason for loss of confidence is the fact that the grain is piling up here so rapidly, comparatively none of it moving out. The ship-ments of all kinds of grain last week were less than one-third of the receipts, giving an increase of 1,557,00 bushels in our stocks in store; and the movement of this week will give a corresponding accumulation.

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14, 1880. CATTLE - Receipts, 700; shipments, 400. Supply light and almost entirely mixed butcher stock, which sold at range \$2@3.25; good fat butchers' steers are worth \$3.25@4; grass Texans, \$2@3; stockers and feeders were very few offering; scarcely any demand; choice to fancy shipping steers would bring \$5@5.50; good to prime, \$4.40@5; Colorado steers, \$3.75

Hogs - Receipts, 9,300; shipments, 1,700. Slow; lower. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.90 @4.15; mixed packing, \$4.35@4.60; butchers' \$4.65@4.80.

SHEEP-Receipts, 700; shipments, 200. Quiet, and demand confined to top grades at range \$3, 3.75@3.25.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1880. CATTLE-Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 2,000. Market 10c. higher and active; good to choice shipping, 4.90@6; common to medium, \$3.50@ 4.50; butchers, firm on best at \$3@3.50; common to fair, \$2@2.60; Texans steers, \$2.90; cows, \$2.65; stockers and feeders, steady at \$2.60@3.50.

Hogs - Receipts, 32,700; shipments, 600. Weather warmer; market 5@10c. lower; light, \$4.35@4.65; good to prime heavy, \$4.80@5. SHEEP-Receipts, 600. Best wethers, \$5; common to good, \$3.50@4.25.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 14, 1880. CATTLE — Receipts, 263; shipments, 330. The supply was light, and made up principally of medium to common stock, Colorados taking the lead. The market was quoted steady with little of interest to be found in fresh Eastern THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE advices. Good butchers' stock still brought excellent prices, a few extra cows going at \$4.00. The mild weather may, if it continues long, effect a weakening. Feeders and stockers were in steady demand and unchanged; also choice shipping and export steers.

Hogs - Receipts, 1,414; shipments, none. The run was very light, and of medium to KING OF THE PRAIRIE common quality. The market opened weak, 17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

and ruled fully 10 cents lower during the day, with little activity. The weather was warm, and had a depressing effect upon the market. Range of sales was \$4.00 to \$4.50, the bulk going at \$4.35 to \$4.45. The market closed easy, with the supply mostly closed out.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15@17c.; eggs, 22c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.50@1.75 per doz., dressed 6c. per ib; turkeys live 4c. per ib, dressed 8c. per ib; potatoes, 55@60c.; apples, 40@50c.; corn, 22@30c. wheat, 85@90c.; lard, 9c.; hogs, \$4.00@4.10; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$5.50 @6.00 per ten.

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44,0	33 Massachusetts street,	LAWBENCE

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Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same:

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Description of the Poland-China Hog: The pre-vailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color. 35 All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

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It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic and other poisonous minerals, form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. Aver's Ague Cure thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack. startling fact, that quinine, arse

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