

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Household.

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WHOLE NO. 461.

### CONTENTMENT.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

My neighbor richer is than I,  
But this can never move me.  
If he has wealth, then I have health,  
A darling wife to love me,  
A little cot, the poor man's lot,  
And kindly heavens above me.

My neighbor takes his daily walks,  
And deigns not to address me.  
Yet he who made the hill and glade  
Despises not to bless me.  
So I have joy, with slight alloy,  
And little to distress me.

My neighbor in his tower grand  
Surveys his miles of treasure,  
While I may watch my acre patch,  
With Spot and Trim at leisure,  
And be content, with little sent,  
Yet filling up my measure.

My neighbor's children run and play  
Within a garden, blooming,  
While mine you see, "barefoot" and tree,  
With birds and wild bees roaming,  
For berries red, with which to spread  
A rich feast at the gloaming.

My neighbor has the sun and dew,  
His plenty still increasing;  
But on their way, each blessed day  
With bounty all unceasing,  
They pass it not, my little lot,  
Without a golden blessing!

As sun and dew speed fruit and grain  
In answer to my sowing,  
I'll be content with what is sent  
Of Heaven's kind bestowing;  
And thank the Power who fills each hour  
My cup to overflowing.

### ALFRED THE GREAT.

BY JAMES PARTON.

It was not pleasant to live upon an island in semi-barbarous ages, when nothing was safe that was not strong enough to defend itself against all comers. History is acquainted with Great Britain for about two thousand years, and during one-half of that period it lay out upon the ocean a prize to whomsoever was able to seize it. The ocean, which in earlier periods may have been a wall of defense round about it, became in later times a bridge to admit the invader.

It was a very tempting prize, too, so large, so fertile, so salubrious, so abounding in useful products. First the Romans seized it, held it for 470 years, and left imperishable traces of their civilization upon it. Then the Saxons, the Danes, all the Northmen, clutched at it by turns; and for five centuries more the history of the island recounts little but the efforts of the natives to defend their land against marauding hosts. France is but 21 miles distant from the English shore; Holland is scarcely 50; Norway, 120; Denmark, 250. From all those coasts, expeditions sailed for England, the common prey of the semi-savages of the north of Europe. If a king had a son too many, he gave him a few ships and a few hundred men to try his fortune in plundering the rich countries of England. It frequently happened that the natives of the island would be called upon to repel half a dozen of these invading bands in one summer.

Alfred, born in 849, was no doubt originally called the Great because he defended his island home on a better system, and with more lasting success, than the kings who had gone before him. This was the foundation of a fame which, after the lapse of a thousand years, is as fresh and universal as it ever was. In 1849, the people of Wantage, in the English county of Berkshire, where Alfred was born, held a festival in honor of the thousandth anniversary of his birth. Many tales and traditions, more or less credible, have gathered about his name; but it was as the defender of his country that he was known and illustrious to the earlier generations.

Alfred was never king of all England. The kingdom he inherited was Wessex, which included perhaps the best third of England. Wantage, his birth place, is not many miles from Windsor Castle, the present seat of British sovereignty. Draw a line across the island about thirty miles north of Windsor, omitting Wales; all south of that line to the English channel, except Cornwall and part of Devonshire, was the realm over which Alfred ruled during the best years of his life. According to the old historians (those who wrote in or near Alfred's own day), his pedigree from Adam onward was perfectly well known and traceable, thus:

"Adam, Seth, Enos, Cainan, Mahaleel, Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech, Noah, Shem, Bedwig;" and so on through twenty-three generations, down to his grandfather, King Egbert, and his father, King Ethelwulf.

Being the fourth son of his father, there is really very little known of his growth and education. The stories we have of his love of study and his unexampled virtue of all kinds were doubtless invented when his great celebrity created an eager demand for literary ware of that description. Imagine his father's royal abode a mere group of low farm-buildings, one added to the other as more space was required, without symmetry or agreeable surroundings. The elegant Roman villa was no longer known in England, and nothing like a park or ornamental garden set off the residence even of an English king in the ninth century.

The stall-fed cattle, according to Knight, were kept near the house; the dogs and hawks had their kennel not far from the chapel and the ladies' chambers. The slaves grinding at their hand-mills were audible in the bake-house, and the smell of brewery in one of the contiguous huts must have pervaded the whole establishment. In small buildings within a few yards of the king's own house the serfs lived and piled their trades. The sound of the blacksmith's hammer would be heard, and the farm laborers started in the morning for their work almost from under the windows of the king. No woman was idle. The king's own daughters used the spindle, and worked upon the finer vestments. Some of the royal revenue was paid in produce; for the king had a private estate as well as a public; he was a noble and land-owner, as well as king. There would be brought in under his eyes bacon, poultry, cheese, eggs and honey.

No historian tells us what part Prince Alfred took in the labors of his father's establishment; but no doubt he had his part, and took lessons in the art of governing a kingdom by assisting to govern an estate. At twenty-two by the death of his elder brothers, he was called to the throne, as we say. In truth, he undertook to defend a kingdom almost exhausted with the endless fight against invasion. He was then but twenty-two years of age, not of the most robust health, naturally disposed to the cloister rather than to the responsibilities of governing.

It is pretty clear that he would have gladly avoided, if he could with honor, the perilous distinction of the crown. His biographer, Asser, records that the people of his kingdom had fought eight battles against the pagan invaders that year, in which they had killed one king, nine dukes, and innumerable soldiers. They were worn out with incessant warfare. And it appears, Alfred began his reign with a disaster. After a long and bloody day, the pagans gained a decisive victory, and Alfred was slain to make peace with them on condition of their departure from the kingdom.

Long and desperate was his struggle with the invading hordes, who renewed their attacks summer after summer, themselves unassailable in their own country. It was Alfred who created an English navy, and strove to meet the hostile expeditions upon the sea. At one time, as every one knows, he was reduced to forage for his subsistence with a few followers, and on one occasion sought shelter and concealment alone in the house of a cowherd's wife. The reader may be interested in seeing the original version of this pretty tale, without the amplifications of later writers.

"It happened on a certain day that the countrywoman, wife of the cowherd, was preparing some loaves to bake, and the king sitting at the hearth was making ready his bow and arrows, with other war-like implements. The unlucky woman spying the cakes burning at the fire, ran up to remove them, and, rebuking the king, exclaimed: 'Why don't you turn the cakes when you see them burning? You will be glad enough to eat them when they are hot.'"

Later writers add particulars which show that our ancestors knew as well as we how to improve a good story. On another occasion, according to a more doubtful tradition, King Alfred put on the dress of a Saxon minstrel, went, harp in hand, into the enemy's camp, and observed the best points of attack; which prepared the way for an overwhelming victory the next morning. The pagans in a few days were so reduced by sword and famine that their king and thirty of his chiefs came to Alfred submissive, and received christian baptism.

Near the spot where Alfred's camp was situated when he received this pagan king, and saw him baptized, a finely wrought jewel was found a few years ago, made of pure gold and precious stones. It was about two inches long and half an inch thick, and was apparently designed to be hung about the neck like a locket. Round the edge are engraved Saxon words

which signify, "Alfred caused me to be worked." This jewel is now preserved at the University of Oxford as an unquestionable relic of Alfred's reign, and perhaps once worn by the king himself.

After seven years of almost continuous warfare, Alfred enjoyed a long period of peace, even fifteen years—an almost unexampled period of repose in that turbulent age. He employed this opportunity in building strongholds for the defense of his country, in strengthening his navy, in conciliating his domesticated Danes, in restoring destroyed cities, in strengthening the church and promoting education. His historian, Asser, a priest of high rank, who often lived at his court, gives a glowing account of the noble employments of the king during this time of rest: How he taught men to work in gold and other mechanic arts; how he improved the architecture of his kingdom; how he learned the Saxon poems by heart, attending mass every day, translated the psalms, delighted in singing them, went to church in the middle of the night to pray; and how affable and polite he was both to foreigners and natives.

He determined, at length, according to this enthusiastic narrative, to give up to God half of his time both by night and day; and he hit upon an invention to make the division of both with exactness.

"He commanded his chaplain," says Asser, "to provide wax in sufficient quantity, and he caused it to be weighed in such a manner that when there was so much of it in the scale as would equal the weight of seventy-two pence, he caused his chaplains to make six candles out of it, each of equal length, so that each candle might have twelve divisions marked upon it. By this plan, therefore, those six candles burned for twenty-four hours—exactly a night and day—before the sacred relics of many of God's elect, which always accompanied him wherever he went."

Sometimes, however, the wind, blowing through the crevices of the church, would blow out the candles, and thus spoil his illuminated waxen clock. To prevent this, he ordered a lantern to be made of wood and white ox-horn, pared very thin, in which the candle burned securely, and shown with a clear light. At the end of this long peace, the Danes invaded England in greater force than ever before; but the wise measures of the king, with his own skillful command, and the valor of his subjects, hurled back the foe, and again gave him peace. In the year 901, when he had lived fifty-two years, and reigned thirty years, six months, he died, leaving his kingdom increased three fold in extent, and greatly improved in all that makes the strength and glory of a nation.

Ninety-five years after his death, William, duke of Normandy, gave independence and security to England by conquering it, and making it strong enough for self-defense against any invader.

### Philosophy of Education.

NO. I.

BY JUDGE H. H. HOWARD.

In this paper I propose to map out the work for some future papers on the subject forming the caption of this article.

Says Wickersham in his excellent work, "Methods of Instruction": "Teaching is an art with a complex basis, composed of principles derived from all the sciences relating to matter and mind." The teacher, then, should know all these sciences.

Blackstone, the great legal teacher, says: "If practice be the whole that he (the law student) is taught, practice must be the whole that he will ever know. If he be uninstructed in the elements and first principles upon which the rule of practice is founded, the least variation from established precedents will totally distract and bewilder him."

It is this true of the lawyer who deals with one science, how much more true is it of the teacher, who must understand the "principles derived from all the sciences."

### ORDER OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

Whatever mind may be in its essential nature, whether it is an entity *per se* or a mere phenomenal result of nerve-cerebral activity, it seems to be developed in the following order: First, sensation; second, perception; third, memory; fourth, recollection; fifth, imagination; sixth, understanding; seventh, reason. This category is that of Sir William Hamilton, the great English mental philosopher and logician. I submit it as the correct one—that is, the natural order of psychological development. If it be so, then it should form the basis

of every educational system, and be followed out in practice. It should be the educator's chart and guide in all his work. The order should never be reversed.

### DEFINITIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

First—Sensation. This is the first and lowest stage in the order of mental development. It is first-awakened by hunger, thirst and other natural wants of the child.

This stage, of course, belongs to the mother and nurse rather than to the teacher.

Second—Perception. This important faculty comes next in the category after sensation. According to the usage of modern psychologists, I define it as the power by which we become acquainted with both the internal and external worlds—the power by which we cognize the operations of our own minds, as well as the objects around us. It thus includes consciousness, or self-consciousness, as well as observation.

The instruments of perception are the five senses and the internal feeling and thinking powers. The products of perception are called, in modern philosophy, percepts.

### HOW PERCEPTION ACTS.

Perhaps the great problem, how we cognize surrounding objects, how the ego knows the non-ego, is not yet fully solved. Since mind cannot act where it is not, cannot go out of itself, how then does it know that anything exists but itself? I answer, the objective seeming is but the subjective real. All things resolve into the latter. The ego and the non-ego intermingling wherever perception cognizes the outward.

The particular is an inseparable, indivisible part of the universal. The universal necessarily includes the particular. Neither could exist without the other. Pope, the great English poet and philosopher, grandly expresses this deep truth:

"All are but parts of one tremendous whole,  
Whose body nature is, and God the soul."

This "one whole" is eternal, without beginning and without end.

### WHEN PERCEPTION IS AWAKENED.

This power is awakened when the child first begins to notice surrounding objects; when it sees its mother's face, hears its father's voice; when it gazes at the candle, stares at the light, is attracted by bright colors, or startled by sudden sounds; when it is "pleased with a rattle and tickled with a straw." Oh, what a world of wonders this of ours must be to the child whose perceptive powers are just waking into activity!

See it as it gets older and can go alone. Mark how it runs about from morning to night, noticing everything, exploring every place it can; "getting into everything," as its mother says. Do not chide it, nor check it, more than to keep it out of danger. Let it act. It is exercising its perceptive powers. It is educating itself. Help it to do so.

### FOLLOW NATURE.

Fathers, mothers, teachers, take a lesson from the toddling infant. Educate according to nature's method. Give the child the means of exercising and developing perception. Give it toys and playthings in abundance. Tops, hoops, rocking-horses, jack-knives, kites, balls, marbles, drums, to the boy; and dolls, papers, scissors, play-houses and the like, to the girl; are no less educational instrumentalities than letter-blocks, letter-charts, primers, spellers and readers.

In childhood, exercise, develop, expand the perceptive powers, which are then so active and vigorous, and you awaken the mind, and prepare it to go on step by step through all the degrees of mental development. On the other hand, unless the perceptive powers are thoroughly exercised and developed in early childhood, the mind is never fully awakened, and dullness and stupidity characterize the pupil during his entire school life.

In the perceptive stage, avoid the too common error of the unphilosophical educator. Do not expect nor require any reasoning from the little one. Cultivate perception. This is your whole business now. Nature will tell you when to cultivate reason.

The heights by great men reached and kept  
Were not attained by sudden flight,  
But they, while their companions slept,  
Were toiling upward in the night.  
—Longfellow.

A traveler on a Hudson river steamer was making way, at dinner, with a large pudding near him, when a waiter stepped up and told him it was a part of the dessert. "I don't care," said the traveler; "I'd eat it if it was an entire wilderness."

### Damaged Men.

You can see any day, in the streets of any city, men who look damaged. Men, too, of good, original material, who started out in life with generous aspirations. Once it was said that they were bright, promising lads; once they looked happy into the faces of mothers, whose daily breath was a prayer for their purity and peace. Ah! what if some of them have bowed their souls away to confiding wives, who silently wonder what can be the meaning of this change—the cold, slow-creeping shadow—that is coming over the house and heart. Going to the bad! The spell of evil companionship; willingness to hold and use money not honestly gained; the stealthy, seductive, plausible advance of the appetite for strong drink; the treacherous fascinations of the gambling table; the gradual loss of interest in business and in doing which build a man up; the rapid weakening of all noble purposes; the decay of manliness, the recklessness and blasphemy against later; the sullen despair of ever breaking the chains of evil habits—what victories of shame and contempt, what harvests of hell have grown from such seeds as this! Sneer, if you will, like a fool, at the suggestion of reform, morals, religion; every man knows in his better moods that all there is of true life is personal virtue and rectitude of character. Going to the bad! But there is hope. Earth and heaven are full of hands ever reaching to help the lost man back to the better way. All the good there is in the universe is full of sympathy with that little goodness which inwardly reproves and protests.

### Make Few Engagements.

Of course it is necessary in the transaction of business to make engagements, but make as few as possible. An appointment, a promise, is a pledge of your future time. After you have made it, you are, to just that extent, less a free man than you were before. You are bound by it. When the time comes you may want to do something else, but you have voluntarily deprived yourself of your perfect liberty.

The rule to make no unnecessary engagements is of far greater importance than the inexperienced and the unreflecting would suppose. If you make but few engagements you are more certain to keep them.

Too many engagements interfere with study and self-culture. You will frequently find that a half-dozen appointments, none of which are of any real consequence, and all which might have been avoided, consume the whole day. Night comes and you have studied nothing, learned nothing—the time has been frittered away in trifles of no account to yourself or to any one else.

We do not recommend that the practice of avoiding engagements shall be carried to a ridiculous extreme; but we do say that the habit of keeping your time as far as practicable free, unpledged, and at your own disposal, should be cultivated, and will be found of vast advantage.

### The New Revised Testament.

Dr. Schaaf says of the New Testament soon to be published: "The revision will so nearly resemble the present version that the mass of readers and hearers will scarcely perceive the difference, while a careful comparison will show slight improvements in every chapter and almost every verse."

### Facetiae.

"Ah!" exclaimed a lover, as he described his sweetheart to his mother, "you should have seen Emily, yesterday! She had on a new *Bourbon* hat and a *wine-colored* silk that made her perfectly intoxicating!"

As a man came to the station just as the train was steaming out, a friend on the platform of a car called out: "You didn't run fast enough." "Oh, yes, I did, but I didn't start soon enough," was the reply.

A physician who had been in attendance on a patient known as a very hard case was met one morning by a neighbor as he was coming from the sick man's house, who asked: "How is your patient, doctor? Is he out of danger?" "Well, no," hesitatingly answered the doctor; "he's dead; but I'm afraid he's far from being out of danger."

Little Billy was told "never to ask for anything at the table. Little boys should wait until they are served." The other day little Billy was forgotten in the distribution, and was not served at all. What could he do? Presently, after reflecting seriously, he asked: "Mamma, when little boys starve to death do they go to heaven?"



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 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.

Henry James, of Indiana.  
 D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.  
 S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

## KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
 Levi Dunbar, Hartford, Lyon county.  
 J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

## Their Aims and Purposes, and Their Rapid Development in England—The Rochdale System in America, and the Probabilities of its Ultimate Success.

The system of co-operative labor, of which Mr. Thomas Hughes is a distinguished advocate, and which from the insignificant inauguration by a few workmen in the town of Rochdale, England, has grown to the mighty proportions of a membership of 600,000 families, seems to furnish a satisfactory solution of the vexed question how to establish a true relation between labor and capital. The idea of co-operation in labor has long been advocated as the only method toward the attainment of true justice and equality in man's social relations. In his "Principles of Political Economy," John Stuart Mill demonstrates that "the civilizing and improving influences of association, and the efficiency and economy of production on a large scale, may be obtained without dividing the producers into two parties with hostile interests and feelings." This spirit is at the foundation of co-operative association based on the Rochdale methods, and introduced in this country under such favorable auspices by Mr. Hughes, was evinced by the meeting at Cooper Union last week. Advanced ideas in this age, and especially in this country, are not of slow growth, and the heartiness with which the leading ideas of co-operation are embraced by economists, capitalists and laborers alike is a demonstration of the universal willingness to adjust conflicting relations on the basis of justice and equality. The theory of co-operation embraces the most liberal philanthropy and the most advanced views of political economy. It teaches workers to help themselves, and become sharers in as well as contributors to the wealth of nations. It engenders habits of thrift, economy and frugality. In contradistinction to competition it enables the workman to invest his own capital to supply his own wants, and in place of his employer receive the dividend on his invested capital—his labor. There is no conviction so positive as practical demonstration, and the advocates of co-operation claim that there is nothing in its theory that has not been supported in practice. That the profits of middlemen impoverish both capital and labor; that joint association in manufacture and distribution may be made profitable and successful; that personal subscription and direct interest in commercial operations are alone adapted to the present needs of society, is asserted to have been demonstrated. In England, Germany and France the movement is meeting with constantly increasing success, and such attempts at organization as have hitherto been made in this country have met with instant support and recognition. The Rochdale method of organization is, briefly, as follows: A capital is raised by subscriptions, placed low enough for the humblest workman to take a share, and with one central society others throughout the country are invited to affiliate. With this fund articles are bought at wholesale and distributed at the market price to the sharers in the organization. The profit of the middleman is distributed proportionately to investments and reinvested for the credit of each subscriber. Thus both association and individual receive the benefit by the profit or interest being constantly employed. The accrued interest is subject to the disposition of the subscriber at any time. The advantages of this system are obvious. A constantly-increasing capital commands better prices, and can, as it has, assume control of production. The English co-operative wholesale society to-day is composed of 584 societies, comprising 305,161 members. The share and loan capital together is about \$2,400,000, and the sales for last year are about \$14,000,000. The tea and coffee sales were \$921,840. The boot and shoe department at Leicester is capable of manufacturing 300,000 pairs of boots per annum, and the banking department is doing a business of upward of \$15,000,000 per annum.

The figures above are accepted by the introducers of the movement into this country as approximate bases of calculation. Their argument has had undoubted weight, and the support of representative men like George William Curtis, Peter Cooper, John P. Townsend, Abram S. Hewitt, F. B. Thurber and others, together with the most prominent labor societies in the vicinity, have rendered the enterprise in New York a foregone success. A board of organization, with Mr. Allan R. Foote as chairman, and committees on trade, finance, law and publication, has entered actively into the work, and within thirty days a supply store will be started in the vicinity of Cooper Union. The subscription list numbers 1,000 members, and is rapidly increasing. Covering as the society does every branch of productive trade, retailers and wholesalers are beginning to recognize the advantages of the scheme and are seeking alliance. The movement is spreading through the country, and inquiries are being daily received at the office of the board for information.

Stores for supply have already been established in Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Bridgeport and Brooklyn. The prospects for the future are most encouraging, and the confidence of the community is not, apparently, misplaced. If facts can be trusted, the scheme rests on an undoubtedly sound financial basis, and its benefits to every shareholder cannot be questioned. The names of the managers at present are a guarantee of an honest administration, and co-operation seems to have a brilliant future in the United States, extending not alone to manufacture, but agriculture and finance as well. There are, however, many questions which must be met and answered before the community at large will give the affair its confidence. The present model by-laws seem admirably adapted to their purpose, but in matters of this kind the guarantee against possible fraud must, in these days of wholesale speculation, be as undoubted as human skill can afford. There is a disposition, unfortunately too well founded, to question the motives and methods of every man in any capacity, and while the present board are severally and collectively above suspicion, a wide extension can only be secured by hedging that extension with the strongest safeguards. Another, and to the friends of the interested a most forcible objection, is the disposition to be made of the unfortunate middleman, whose occupation—should events justify expectation—will be gone. The managers do not deny that even should they fall into the prospective line a large number must be unemployed; but they point to the lands of the far West and wisely leave the further solution of the problem to a distant future. The opinion of a man of liberal views and practical ideas on the introduction of co-operation has under these circumstances a good deal of weight. In a conversation by the writer with Mr. F. B. Thurber, that gentleman, while expressing himself as strongly in favor of the scheme, doubted the adaptability of the present state of our trade interests to the degree anticipated. He based his opinion on the fact that, while in England the profits to middlemen were at the inauguration of the movement disproportionately large, at the present time competition has reduced the middlemen's profit to such a figure that the capital, even with a large subscription, will accrue but slowly, and the natural disposition to realize at once will, unless satisfied, quiet the enthusiasm. Whether this philosophic view of Mr. Thurber's is founded on correct premises can only be determined by coming events. Certain it is that the interest of every consumer and producer will be furthered by co-operative labor.—N. Y. Express.

## THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

Back again after its years of wandering to the place of its birth, the National Grange opened at Willard's hall, at 11 o'clock a. m. November 17, 1880, Worthy Master J. J. Woodman in the chair. There were more members present and a more complete representation from all portions of the country than for several years past, besides a very full attendance of visitors from some twelve different states, the largest delegation coming from New York state, and numbering 230 Patrons, good and true. The hall was well adapted for the meeting. The tables and seats for the officers and delegates were very conveniently arranged. On the stage were the presiding officer, secretary and treasurer, the three lady officers, and all of the seven founders of the order, save one, and that one Bro. O. H. Kelly; those present being Bros. Wm. Saunders, L. M. Trimble, J. R. Thompson, Wm. M. Ireland, F. M. McDowell and A. B. Grosh.

The grange was opened in full form in the sixth degree. The new state masters, and their wives, who for the first time attended the session as representatives (and there was more than the usual number of new faces) were then admitted and obligated. The grange was then declared closed in the sixth degree, and open for the regular business in the fourth degree, and a large number of visitors entered and were conveniently seated to see and hear.

Bro. Wm. Saunders was then introduced by Bro. Woodman in a few appropriate words as the first master of the National Grange, who was received with very hearty applause, and made a most excellent and interesting address, reviewing the order from its birth and giving much of its unwritten history, and bidding all a cordial welcome to Washington.

The reply on behalf of the National Grange was made by Bro. Put. Darden, of Mississippi, and worthy overseer of the National Grange, who in beautiful, feeling and appropriate words expressed the sentiments of all present at the pleasure of thus meeting the fathers of our order and gathering at the place of its birth; spoke earnestly of the condition of the farmers of our country, the necessity of our order and its great work of the future. We sincerely regret that we cannot present to our readers every word spoken by those two worthy Patrons, and also those of Bro. J. R. Thompson, who followed Bro. Darden, as one of the founders, giving more of the early history of the grange and its early struggles and trials.

Bro. Woodman then announced a recess of ten minutes that all might meet and greet those who had labored long and well in founding our great fraternity.

A letter was then read from Hon. H. G. Le Duc extending an invitation, on behalf of the president, for the members of the grange to call at the White House that evening, between the hours of 7:30 and 8 o'clock, which was, on motion, accepted.

Bro. Armstrong, of New York, also presented an invitation from Hon. H. G. Le Duc to members and visitors to the National Grange to visit him at his house on any evening during the week between 8 and 10 o'clock p. m., during which visit he would give all an opportunity

to take a cup of real American tea, grown in Georgia, which, on motion, was also accepted with thanks.

The worthy master then presented his annual address. It was received with applause, and its many valuable points and suggestions, together with sound reasonings, should commend it to the careful reading and thought of every true Patron and farmer in our land.

The peculiarity of the A. S. T. Co. Black Tip is, that it is independent of the upper, and simply protects it from wear, without endangering the upper from ripping, as is the case with toe caps sewed on the upper.

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(Successor to J. B. Sutcliffe)

## Merchant Tailor!

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

## Good Fits and Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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

63 Massachusetts street. LAWRENCE.

## VINLAND

## Nurs'ry &amp; Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

## KANSAS

## Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

## HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

A. H. &amp; A. C. GRIEBA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

## ORDER!

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

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

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

## ADDRESS

MONTGOMERY WARD &amp; CO.,

227 &amp; 229 Wabash Avenue,

CHICAGO, ILL.

1859. { FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS } 1880.

The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

## MRS. GARDNER &amp; CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER &amp; CO.

## 1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST ALWAYS WINS

IN THE

LONG RUN.



BUY ONLY

THE

GENUINE!

Beware of Counterfeiters.

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

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

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

## Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE,

KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

## W. W. FLUKE,



DEALER IN

## PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

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

Orders by mail attended to promptly.

No. 127 Massachusetts Street.



### A Flock of Valuable Sheep.

[Osage County Chronicle.]

In D. R. Clemens's corral are at present enclosed 410 ewes and 7 rams of blooded sheep—Infantadoes, or American Merinoes. They were brought here direct from Ontario county, N. Y., by T. H. Williams and O. D. Lee, to meet the wants of Colorado and Kansas sheep men, who heretofore have had to go East for their blooded stock. The most of the ewes are yearlings, though there are a few two and three year-olds.

These sheep are the direct product of "Sweepstakes," owned by that great breeder and improver of sheep, Edwin Hammond, of Middleburg, Vt., his operations with Merinoes dating back to 1844. This noted ram has yielded from a single fleece twenty-seven pounds of the finest wool.

The object of sheep men is to first square up the body of the sheep and lengthen it, and then to cover every part with fine wool. This is done in the present flock, many of the ewes having full fleeces down to the hoofs. A close examination of the fleeces reveals a remarkable growth—long, compact and oily. Much of this living wool is not unlike a silk-worm cocoon, so fine and oily is the texture.

Our farmers should call on Mr. Williams or Lee, and visit this flock. Mr. Williams has been bred to the business, and thoroughly understands it. The rams in the flock are a curiosity upon close examination of their fleeces, and the product will be valuable to this section. We have heretofore gained distinction as a fine stock county. Our reputation for fine wool has yet to be earned, but with such a foundation as this flock insures we are quite hopeful for the future.

Some idea of the value of a blooded sheep may be gained from the fact that for "Sweepstakes" the sum of \$2,500 has been repeatedly offered and as often refused.

The sheep are a little worn by the seven days' journey in triple-decked cars, but in a week or two will be all right.

We hope this is but the commencement of a great enterprise which will add wealth and renown to this section.

### An Elopement Spoiled.

[Kirwin Chief.]

Kirwin in many respects has been a very quiet town, and especially in the line of elopements she has not held her own with many other towns of her size; and while we are not now able to record a real, genuine elopement, still it is better than none—a well-schemed elopement nipped in the bud a few hours before the flight. It seems that a frisky young man of this city and a certain man's wife had, either by the use of "familiar drops," or some other means, become altogether too well acquainted, and the acquaintance soon ripened into the love which is only satisfied by a flight to parts unknown. The couple made all necessary arrangements for last Monday night, and the husband noticing the wife's best dress and gold watch out of its accustomed place, took the dress, watch and other traveling habiliments and hid them, and in this way prevented the consummation of the scheme of the pair. About 10 o'clock p. m. the husband and wife commenced exchanging opinions, and where the would-be husband was we are not prepared to say, but the very day was raised around those parts. On Tuesday morning there was some talk of settling the matter by law, but the probability is that everything will quiet down. And Kirwin is still left without an elopement.

### Liquor Causes Trouble at a Wedding.

[Osborne Truth-Teller.]

A war at a wedding occurred out on Twin creek on the 11th inst. Andrew Dumeroff married Miss Schalk at the residence of the bride's brother John. A couple of kegs of lager lent joy to the occasion and developed the combativeness of several parties present. John Schalk, his wife and Joe Dumeroff suffered most from the fortunes of war, and Schalk lost \$50 in money, besides goods and furniture destroyed. He and his wife went across the country to Pember's, a near neighbor, Mrs. Schalk being clothed in costume befitting a Zulu belle as an effect of the fray, while her husband bears on his face the scars of battle.

### An Editor's Wants.

[Little River News.]

Wanted, at this office, a bright, intelligent girl, of medium height, handsome, well proportioned, etc., to learn the printing trade. She must be of industrious habits and bear testimonials of strict sobriety; a blonde preferable. None but girls of the most amiable disposition need apply. Such a one making application shall be taught the art preservative of arts, and after a while she can enjoy a permanent situation in this office, and we will divide the profits with her. The editor reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting all offers.

### Doing Good Work.

[Hawatha Dispatch.]

Walnut township is doing glorious work in raising assistance for the destitute on the frontier. Carson and Fairview have each furnished a car load of corn, and the committees have secured about \$75 cash, besides other things in the way of provisions and clothing. We will put the people of Walnut, Morrill and Hamlin townships against any in the world for generosity, enterprise and devotion to duty.

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1890, GOODS WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH ONLY, AND IN NO INSTANCE WILL THIS RULE BE DEVIATED.

BRUNSON & WEBBER.  
REMEMBER THAT BRUNSON & WEBBER DO A STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS  
ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1890.

### Seriously Kicked by a Mule.

[Russell Record.]

Several days ago, Dr. Halse's team (mules) ran away with him, and although it was not until they had gone three miles that the doctor succeeded in getting control of the unruly hybrids, he "stayed with them," and by his coolness held them level, and so prevented a smash-up. At Mr. Nelson Wolcott's he got them stopped, and unhitched them from the wagon, thinking they would be safer to drive home after they had rested a little and recovered from their fright. When he attempted to hitch them to the wagon again one of them dealt the doctor a fearful kick on the forehead, just above the eye, fracturing the skull severely, from the effects of which he is now lying in a precarious condition.

### Run Into by the Cars.

[Clyde Herald.]

While the last evening's mail train on the K. P. railroad was booming along at the rate of twenty miles an hour, it ran into a team, killing one horse and probably one of the men. The accident occurred just below Clifton. It seems that two Bohemians were going from town into the road. They drove along the track until they ran into a bridge, and it was then that the train overtook them. The night was dark and stormy, and no blame can be attached to the train men. It was a wonderful escape for those on the train.

FOUR-OUNCE LEMON EXTRACTS FOR 10 CENTS AT BRUNSON & WEBBER'S.

### The Alma Salt Works.

[Alma News.]

Large iron pans instead of kettles are to be used at the Alma salt works hereafter. Mr. Wright, the manager, thoroughly understands his business, as he has fully demonstrated since the works came under his charge. There is in the wells an almost unlimited quantity of pure brine, and as much is pumped in three hours as can be evaporated in twenty-four hours with the present facilities; but before spring we anticipate that a car load of pure white salt will leave these works every day, Sundays excepted.

### Got the Sheep Mania.

[Newton Republican.]

Harvey county has the sheep mania badly. We are being fairly flooded with the profitable animals. We are very glad to notice this. The stock of cattle is largely on the increase, and a good deal of it blooded stock at that. If we are only given time we will rival the best stock counties in this state or any other.

TWENTY-SEVEN BARS OF BANGS BROS.' PALM SOAP FOR \$1 AT BRUNSON & WEBBER'S.

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1890, BRUNSON & WEBBER WILL SELL GOODS FOR CASH ONLY, AND IN NO INSTANCE WILL THIS RULE BE DEVIATED.

### Wanted.

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

## THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

S. O. THACHER President  
J. S. CREW Vice-President  
A. HADLEY Cashier  
J. E. NEWLIN Asst't Cashier

### 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. Parties who desire to engage in a profitable business should call on or address  
E. T. VERNON, Lawrence, Kans.

## TUTT'S PILLS!

### SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

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

### A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They cost me nothing. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.  
REV. R. J. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

### TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.



### Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator 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 leaves 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.

### A New Kind of a Watch Case.

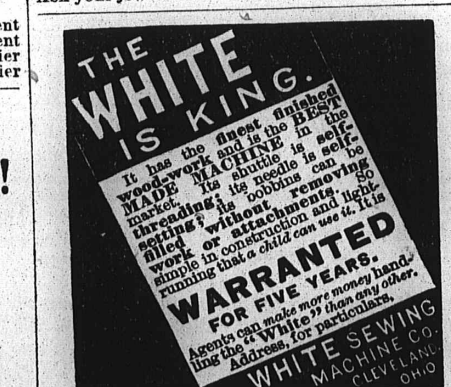
New because it is only within the last few years that it has been improved and brought within the reach of every one; old in principle because the first invention was made and the first patent taken out nearly twenty years ago, and cases made at that time and worn ever since are nearly as good as new. 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 know it two years before he got it, and it now appears good for ten years longer.  
R. E. OLNEY, Jeweler.

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



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



### VICK'S ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE.

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 50 cents in paper covers; \$1 in elegant cloth. In German or English.  
VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, 32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many other 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.

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

Gideon W. Thompson.

James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

## LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

## NEW GROCERY!

R. A. LYON & CO.

Have opened a

## New Grocery Store

AT THE

GREEN FRONT,

137 Massachusetts street.

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

## THE GRANGE STORE!

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

## Fresh Groceries

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

WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

Always on hand.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS SALT

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold

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

C. WICKS, Agent,

No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

MCCURDY, BRUNE & COMPANY,

120 Massachusetts street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

CORN SHELLERS

—AND—

FANNING MILLS.

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

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS.

Windmills and Scales put up and Guaranteed.

REMEMBER: 120 MASSACHUSETTS ST.

Farmers, Attention!

WHEN YOU HAVE

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

COME AND SEE ME.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

COFFEE OR TEA

IN THE MARKET,

CALL AND SEE ME.

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

E. B. GOOD.



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

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hile-Found, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Harsh Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, etc. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS'S CONDITION POWDER by the lustering of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



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



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Poultry, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Mergimus or Gidlines, etc. LEIS'S POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed once a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks, mix a little of the Powder with their feed, and it will be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

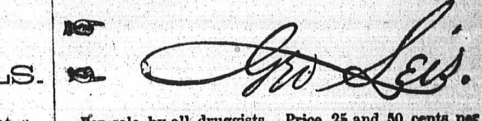


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis's Condition Powder, a small flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis's Condition Powder. For Mastitis, mix a little of the Powder with their feed. Your Cows also require an alternative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are afflicted with the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, etc.



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



For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.  
WHOLESALE AGENTS.  
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.  
BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo.  
MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Paul, Minn.  
COLLINS BROS.

\$5,000,000.  
The American Shoe Tip Co.

WARRANT THEIR

A. S. T. Co.

BLACK TIP

That is now so extensively worn on

CHILDREN'S SHOES

TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL,

Which was introduced by them, and by which

the above amount has been saved to parents annually.

This Black Tip will save still more, as besides being worn on the coarser grades it is worn on fine and costly shoes where the Metal Tip on account of its looks would not be used.

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

Parents should ASK FOR SHOES with this

BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP

on them when purchasing for their children.

NONPAREIL FARM & FEED MILLS

The Cheapest and Best.

Will Crush and Grind Any Thing.

Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

Address L. J. MILLER, Cincinnati, O.

Dr. H. W. Howe

DENTIST.

Rooms—Over Newmark's Dr. Goods store.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1880.

## THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The following preliminary report from the committee on good of the order was under discussion Monday after having been twice rejected:

**Worthy Master:**—Your committee believes that the welfare of our order and the necessities of husbandry alike demand that we as an organization of practical farmers step boldly to the front and at once declare ourselves an aggressive association, not in theory merely, but in practice as well.

Resolutions, addresses, manifestoes or complaints coming from any body of Patrons from the subordinate to the National grange inspire corporations, monopolies, rings or political parties with no feelings of fear or even uneasiness, so long as theories are not reduced to practice; but when we as an order numbering some eight or nine hundred of thousands of intelligent, thoughtful men and women, and including some three millions of souls, having an active organization in nearly every state, a national organization through which we can reach every member, and a weekly issue of especial grange literature in every state—when such an organization, through its chosen representatives, declares its unalterable purpose to follow up its principles and resolutions with the ballot, wholly regardless of party connections or political leaders, we may be assured, that such actions will not be disregarded and that our influence as an order will not be underrated.

We meet here not only as the representatives of our order, but also of that great class whose toil feeds the world. The eyes of the farmers of America are upon us. Practical results are expected from this meeting. Shall these expectations be realized? If yes, how? What can we as legislators of the order do for the advancement of the material interests of the farmer? What course can we point out through which he may improve his own circumstances? We may talk as eloquently as we will of the necessity of intellectual and social culture and moral elevation and of their paramount importance and value, but after all has been said and its truth acknowledged, still the great fact remains that to open the way for progress in these directions the pecuniary circumstances must be made comfortable. If it be true that "man cannot live by bread alone," it is no less true that he cannot live without the bread. When we contemplate the wonderful agricultural productions of our country and the vast columns of statistics as furnished by the Census bureau and Agricultural department, we must not forget that it is not from these aggregates that the wants of the farmer and his family are to be supplied, but only from the few cents of profit arising from the operation. If middlemen in the form of commission men, agents, forwarders, warehouse men, patent-right manipulators, and trade politicians are allowed to rob the farmer of his small margin of profit, then has he indeed become but a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for other men.

In view of these considerations, and of the alarming encroachments of corporations and monopolies; of the co-operative combination of capital generally; of the vast and constantly increasing power and influence of idle capital, which is at best but a pauper upon the industry of the people; and in view of the small results which have followed the efforts of this body in the past, your committee believes that the time for more aggressive measures has arrived, and in accordance therewith the following resolutions are respectfully presented:

**Resolved,** That the National grange of the Patrons of Husbandry demand that the commissioner of agriculture be made the secretary of agriculture and a member of the president's cabinet, with the same salary as secretaries of other departments, and that this department be sustained and encouraged by appropriations commensurate with its importance.

**Resolved,** That we also demand the enactment of a general railroad law prohibiting all discrimination in favor of or against any class, locality or interest in transportation of passengers or freight, also prohibiting excessive or exorbitant rates.

**Resolved,** That we demand such revision of the patent laws as shall effectually protect the innocent purchaser or user of a patented article or implement and make the manufacturer or vendor alone responsible for violations of the law.

**Resolved,** That we demand the immediate enactment of a graduated income tax to the end that all wealth may bear its just and equal proportion to the expenses of government, and the productive industry be so far relieved from the burdens of taxation as shall be consistent with strict justice to all.

**Resolved,** In view of the unwillingness and tardiness hitherto manifested by legislators in according to farmers the rights they so justly claim, the National grange will, in behalf of the order of Patrons, hold each senator and representative in congress responsible for his action upon the subject matter of the foregoing resolutions, and that he pledge ourselves as a body and as

individuals, and we earnestly and cordially invite every Patron and every farmer to unite with us, to use our whole influence both by word and ballot, wholly regardless of party, political or personal considerations, to prevent the re-election of any member failing to support by his vote the above measures.

D. H. THING, Maine,  
W. H. CREEK, North Carolina,  
R. W. BAYLOR, West Virginia,  
MRS. LEVI BOOTH, Colorado,  
MRS. I. W. NICHOLSON, New Jersey,  
MRS. A. P. FORSYTH, Illinois,  
Committee on Good of the Order.

If the National grange finally rejects the above preamble and resolutions, it may as well now as any other time make arrangements to close up its business and stop holding annual meetings.

We say all honor to the committee on the good of the order. They seem to comprehend the real wants of the agricultural people of the country, and they have dared to express them in the shape of resolutions that are to the point, and should be adopted and carried out by every farmer in the land.

## The Transportation Question.

The problem of transportation, when considered in connection with the vastness of American agriculture, the breadth of territory over which it is expanded, and the enormous aggregate of production, may well be regarded as of deep importance. It affects all our people, inasmuch as it is a factor in fixing prices for the staple articles of food, or of use in domestic economy, the implements of labor, in fact of all movable or personal property. It has interest for all who are engaged in productive industry of any kind, but it is of supreme importance to the millions of our people whose lives are identified with agriculture. The question is not what means shall be employed to carry the products of their labor to the markets, nor yet what markets shall be sought; for the time has long passed when these considerations gave anxiety. All markets are now available by well-established routes. The means of transportation are in a general sense adequate to all present needs, but the management is not. Within the last few years the extension and development of railroads, the modern highways of commerce, have made it possible to move the crops of the most fruitful season to their ultimate markets with such celerity as to overflow the capacity of storage, and, withal, cheaply, if the service be done with decent regard for cost. But the peculiar system by which charges for railway service are made, without reference to service performed, bears heavily on agriculture, especially in the older states. Farms in them, having the apparent advantage of nearness to market, are taxed in their products in this matter of transportation, not only out of proportion to the length of the hauls, but often more than is charged for carrying similar products several times as far. This is a just cause for complaint by the Eastern farmer, and at first glance it would seem to be discrimination in favor of the distant competitor; but he does not get appreciable benefit therefrom. It goes to the pockets of forwarders or speculators of one kind and another. There is a general practice that discourages farmers far more. It is the plan of raising freight rates with advancing prices in the markets. This senseless rule is in its operation a form of robbery. Within the past week the rates for grain from the West have been raised materially, because prices at the East were put up. That is to say, a rise in the market for wheat is of no account for the farmer who produces the grain, since it is intercepted by the carrier. There is no law to forbid the abominable practice of charging what the transported article will bear; but the time may come when there will be power enough in public sentiment to hold railway managers to the observance of common business principles in this respect. At present they defy common honesty. They depend on productive industry for their business, and they rob it to the extent of what it will bear. In this view they look upon a rise in prices of grain as theirs by right. When farmers are fully awakened to the enormity of the system that encroaches upon their rights, corrections can be had, but not until then. It is proper and fitting that they should suffer until they cease to hold blind alliance to political parties that traffic in their rights. If they select railway managers and their paid attorneys as legislators, they must expect laws to be framed in the interest of the corporations they represent.—*Husbandman.*

## Legislative Action Needed.

**EDITOR SPIRIT:**—There are several important matters which should be attended to by the legislature at its next session. It is well that the questions should be considered and talked over in due time.

First, there is a very general desire on the part of the people that some judicious law should be passed regulating the railroad corporations of our state. This subject has been many times before the legislature, and for various reasons it has never accomplished a practical result. And one of the chief reasons is that the two extremes meet—that is to say, the railroad interest and buncombe party, who are legislating for home effect. This was evidently the case in the last legislature. The people of Kansas are interested in the building of railroads in Kansas. They know the great advantages derived from these great arteries of commerce. It is not to cripple or destroy them, but to make the interest of both unite and work in harmony together. Let us at the next session of the legislature legislate for the interest of the state and not for buncombe.

Another question is, to pass a law to prevent injury which stock have received from the construction of the common way of putting up barb wire fence. The loss within the last year has been enormous, and it does seem if the legislature would take this matter in hand it might be prevented by making it the duty of persons using barb wire fences along the public road to put on a board or some object which could be distinguished by stock running at large.

In speaking of fences, there is another little matter which should also be considered—railroads running across improved farms inclosed by an osage fence. These fences are frequently permitted to grow up some fifteen or twenty feet high. In the summer months when in full foliage it is impossible for a person traveling along the public highway with a team or buggy to see a train before they are almost at the crossing of the track. Twice during the summer has this danger occurred. In one case, in company with a mother and child, we were traveling along the public road. An extra train was on the road, consequently the company was not on the lookout. The bell of the engine rang as usual. The train was going at a rapid rate. We stopped the horses immediately, but could not see it approaching for the high osage fence. When it passed us the horses were not over twenty feet from the crossing, and if there had not been two men, who jumped out of the carriage and held each one a horse, there is no doubt a very serious accident would have resulted. Make it the duty of the overseer of the road to attend to this matter; to keep the hedge cropped down so that the traveler could see the approaching train before he came to the crossing of the railroad. I am aware it has heretofore been the practice in Kansas as elsewhere never to erect a bridge over a stream before some half-dozen persons have lost their lives by being drowned. Let it not be the rule in the present case, for the removal of a few rods of live fence to permit the eye to see into the field is a small matter, and if attended to in time may be the means of saving the destruction of property and human life.

JAMES HANWAY.

LANE, Kans., Nov. 29, 1880.

The public has long since awarded to Ayer's Hair Vigor the foremost place among reliable hair restoratives. It is effectual, agreeable and absolutely harmless. It makes the hair fresh and luxuriant, and old age scarce and unfashionable.

AYER'S AGUE CURE is a purely vegetable bitter and a powerful tonic, free from quinine or any mineral substance, and always cures the severest cases.

## General News.

New York, Nov. 27.—The Lake Shore is said to be short of fully nine thousand freight cars to accommodate its traffic. About this number of cars, laden with flour and grain, are in or near Buffalo, waiting for room to move on the New York Central. The delay in the connection with other lines is supposed to be equally great.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 27.—Reports reached here to-night from Leadville that a riot is in progress among the miners at Robinson camp, about twenty miles from Leadville, and that Lieu-

tenant-Governor-elect George Robinson had been shot and killed. A relief party has gone from Leadville. The report is believed to be true.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 28.—The Leadville *Chronicle* says that sixty laborers were buried in the snowslide yesterday at Chall creek, on the Kokomo extension of the Denver and Rio Grande road. About 11 o'clock a. m. they noticed the pine trees trembling, and in an instant the slide came with a loud roar, tearing up the track for a distance of one-quarter of a mile, and burying sixty men. John Dine was killed, nineteen men badly injured and eleven others slightly. The slide carried the track over the heads of the men, and most of the wounds were probably caused by the iron striking them.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 27.—A change of wind so far cleared Detroit river of ice yesterday that a fleet of twenty-four large propellers, mostly grain laden, and chiefly from Chicago and Milwaukee, left the mouth of the river and started for Buffalo. The wind, however, again suddenly shifted, and the vessels were caught before they could reach Point au Pelse, and the whole fleet is now fast in the ice unable to move, nor can help reach them. A dozen more propellers are laying here waiting for a favorable opportunity to reach Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The president and Mrs. Hayes entertained at dinner this evening President-elect Garfield and wife. The other guests were the members of the cabinet, with the exception of Attorney-General Devens who is out of the city, most of them being accompanied by their wives; Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*; Chief Justice Waite and wife; Justice Strong and wife; Assistant Secretary of State Hayes and wife; Senator Morrill and wife; George Bancroft, the historian; Congressmen Butterworth and Townsend of Ohio, and Horace Davis of California; ex-Congressman Shellabarger; Mr. and Mrs. Morris, of San Francisco; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren and Major Swain.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 27.—Senator James B. Peck left for Washington today. In an interview with a *Press* reporter he said that the evident policy of the Democrats at the approaching session of congress, which has only seventy or eighty working days, is "to make it a strictly business session, take no holiday recess, pass all the necessary appropriation bills, the census bill, aid commerce and the carrying trade, if possible improve the Mississippi and our great water-ways to cheapen transportation, and render an extra session after March 4 unnecessary. If the Republicans by dilatory or other process prevent us from doing so, the responsibility for all the evils an extra session will surely inflict upon the business of the country will be upon them. If we waste time by a long recess and by dilatory conduct in the first part of the session, and the necessary bills should then fail, the country will hold us responsible. I think the *Press* will do good service by urging these facts on the Democratic members, that they may arrange their affairs before leaving home for continuous work from December 6 to March 4."

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists. For sale by Barber Bros.

For those distressing diseases peculiar to women Day's Kidney Pad is invaluable.

## GOLDEN BELT ROUTE.

KANSAS CITY TO DENVER VIA

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

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

## DAYLIGHT

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

## RIDE

Through by daylight the greater portion of the Great Central Wheat Belt, the Kansas best belt of agricultural land in the state of Kansas

thus affording an excellent view of that magnificent section of the Union—the first wheat producing state, and fourth in rank in the production of corn. This state possesses superior advantages to agriculturists. Thousands of acres yet to be opened to actual settlement under the Homestead Act; and the Union Pacific railway has

## 62,500 FINE FARMS

for sale in Kansas at prices and on terms within the reach of all, and easily accessible to the great through line. These beautiful and fertile lands await cultivation, but the tide of immigration which is continually pouring into the state warrants the prediction that they will not be in market long.

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

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

1881.

## Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every number furnishes the latest information in regard to fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic topics give variety to its columns.

## HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

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

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

The volumes of the BAZAR begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

The last Eleven Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 each.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 each.

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

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

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

## 1881. THE 1881. Globe-Democrat PROSPECTUS.

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

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

The Republican party is now more thoroughly united and harmonious than it has been in many years. There are no rival "wings" to it and no opposing factions in it. The campaign that has just closed welded it together in a solid mass against the common foe, and there are now no signs of possible division. We believe this unity and harmony will continue throughout Gen. Garfield's administration, and will result in a long-continued lease of power to it. The Democratic party is broken and demoralized—defeated under the best candidate it has had in twenty years, and not likely ever again to present the unbroken front which the Republican party had to meet on the 23d of November, 1880.

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

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

In its commercial reports the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT has always been unrivaled among its contemporaries. No journal in the West pays so much attention to fullness and accuracy in giving a faithful reflex of the markets from day to day and from week to week. In this department we shall also keep pace with the growing demands of St. Louis and the West in all that is to be expected from a great newspaper published in the commercial metropolis of the Mississippi valley.

We shall aim, in addition to a weekly record of current events, to present our readers with a newspaper for the Farm, the Family and the Fireside. Special attention will be given to these several departments, which have been conspicuous features of the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT in the past.

## SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

DAILY.  
Including Sunday, per year.....\$12 00  
Without Sunday, per year..... 11 00  
Including Sunday, in clubs of three and upward..... 11 00  
Without Sunday, in clubs of three and upward..... 10 00

TRI-WEEKLY.  
Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays, per year..... 5 00  
In clubs of five and upward..... 4 50

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
Tuesdays and Fridays..... 3 00  
In clubs of five and upward..... 2 50

## WEEKLY.

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



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

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

## NEWSPAPER LAW.

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 way. Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, 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.

Found! Found! Found!

ANY ONE CAN HAVE 94 LBS. OF GRANULATED SUGAR BY PAYING \$1 AT BRUNSON & WEBBER'S.

## A Card.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity that I have purchased the stock and good-will of the late Mr. Geo. Ford, and will continue the grocery business at the old stand. I will cordially welcome all who call, and endeavor to merit the patronage of those who may favor me with their orders.

JASON HIDDEN.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 1, 1880.

## 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.

## The Big Trunk.

For all kinds of trunks and valises, go to the sign of the "Big Trunk," 103 Massachusetts street. Mr. Charles Levy keeps the store at the sign of the Big Trunk, where a full line of ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing goods may always be found. Prices as low as the lowest.

For good bargains, call at the sign of the Big Trunk.

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

Found! Found! Found!

ANY ONE CAN HAVE 7 LBS. OF GOOD RIO COFFEE FOR \$1 AT BRUNSON & WEBBER'S.

IN passing by the store of Justus Howell one day this week, we noticed a new lot of sewing machines. Mr. Howell is sole agent for the Domestic, and also the light-running Davis machine. He keeps a full stock of all styles at all prices, and every machine is warranted to be just as represented.

Mr. Howell also keeps a full line of groceries and all kinds of farm implements; also wagons and carriages from the best manufacturers.

Any one in want of groceries, farm implements or sewing machines should call at the store of J. Howell before purchasing. All goods warranted to be just as represented, and all goods sold at bottom prices for ready pay.

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

GEO. INNES &amp; CO.

TWO-OUNCE LEMON EXTRACTS FOR 5 CENTS AT BRUNSON &amp; WEBBER'S.

## School districts.

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

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

FRESH ORLEANS MOLASSES AT BRUNSON & WEBBER'S.

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

## 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 store.

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

Found! Found! Found!

ANY ONE CAN HAVE IT BY PAYING \$1. IT IS 10 LBS. OF "A" SUGAR AT BRUNSON & WEBBER'S.

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

## Boots and Shoes.

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

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, Shawls; in short, everything in the dry goods line at popular prices. Examination solicited.

## GRAND OPENING!

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

WORTH OF

## BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

ON EXHIBITION DAILY.

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

R. D. MASON,

Agent.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

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

GEO. INNES &amp; CO.

TWENTY-TWO BARS OF BANGS BROS.' O. K. SOAP FOR \$1 AT BRUNSON & WEBBER'S.

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

A FULL line of rubber goods at HUME'S.

## Agents and Canvassers

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

## Drive Wells.

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

## COAL! COAL!

We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Ossage City, Scranton and Williamsburg shaft coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices. Now is the time to lay in your winter supplies.

LAWRENCE GAS, COKE &amp; COAL CO.

OFFICE—58 Massachusetts street.

## Dobbins's Electric Soap.

Having obtained the agency of this celebrated soap for Lawrence and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits:

Having seen Dobbins's Electric soap, made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., advertised in a Boston newspaper, I was gratified to learn that the article had reached this place and that one enterprising grocer has a supply. I was willing and ready to try anything that would make washing easy. I used the soap exactly according to directions and was astonished at the result. It was as good as its word and seemed to do the washing itself. I shall use no other soap in future.

MRS. E. E. TENNEY.

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

Dobbins's Electric soap is a labor, time and money saving article for which all good housekeepers should be thankful. My clothes look whiter when this soap is used without boiling than when treated the old way.

H. M. CLARKE.

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

Dobbins's soap cannot be too highly recommended. With it washing loses all its horror. Boiling the clothes is entirely unnecessary, and no rubbing is needed. It is the best I have ever used.

MRS. A. G. DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

I desire all my friends and customers to give this soap one trial so that they may know just how good the best soap in the United States is.

GEO. FORD, Sole Agent.

Lawrence, Kansas.

## The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men, pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, and he will tell you where you can get a signed, and will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced.

W. F. WHITE.

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

## THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

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

## New Prices!

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

"A" SUGAR, 10 LBS. FOR \$1.00.  
GRANULATED SUGAR 94 LBS. FOR \$1.00.

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

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

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

GOOD RIO COFFEE, 6 LBS. FOR \$1.00.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS CASH.

BRUNSON &amp; WEBBER.

FLANNEL-LINED shoes and slippers at HUME'S.

## Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, ss.

Pensacook Savings Bank

vs.

Sarah Shannon et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME

directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled action, I will, on Friday, the 24th day of December, A. D. 1880, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Sarah Shannon, and Sarah Shannon as executrix of the last will and estate of W. H. Shannon, deceased, to wit: The east seventy-two acres of the northeast quarter of section thirteen (13), township twelve (12), range eighteen (18); more particularly described as beginning at the southeast corner of said northeast quarter section, thence north 58-1-2 degrees west 10-1-100 chains, thence north 49 degrees west 2-37-100 chains, thence north 34 degrees west 3-85-100 chains, thence north 34-1-2 degrees west 5-97-100 chains, thence north 14-1-2 degrees west 3-55-100 chains, thence north 35-3-4 degrees west 2-100 chains, thence north 58-1-2 degrees west 1-21-100 chains, thence northerly following Lawrence and Leocompton road to the north line of said quarter section, thence south to the southeast corner of said quarter section to the place of beginning; also the northwest quarter of section eighteen (18), township twelve (12), range nineteen (19); also the southwest quarter of section seven (7), township twelve (12), range nineteen (19), containing three hundred and ninety acres, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, in the state of Kansas, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale and James S. Crew, receiver of the Simpson Bank.

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

H. B. ASHER,

Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas.

O. A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, ss.

Lake Village Savings Bank

vs.

L. B. Houston et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME

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

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Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas.

O. A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.

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## Horticultural Department.

## Native Plums.

Mr. Meehan, editor of the *Gardeners' Monthly*, in writing of some native plums sent him to sample, says:

"We have not entered with much enthusiasm into the 'native' plum excitement, because none of them seemed anywhere near the European race in quality. These from Mr. Black are the first we have had which have given us any hope of a race of equal good flavor with the others;" and also, "and our experience of the varieties in their wild locations has given us no faith in any curculio-proof character."

We are pleased to know that Mr. Meehan has at last seen a native plum that has given him hopes of quality; and we consider it a "high feather" in the cap of our native plums, for it has taken thousands of years to produce the Green Gage and Jefferson by the most careful culture from the *Prunus domestica* or the wild plum of Europe and Asia, as we find its type in the poorest of our seedling "Blue damson" plums. Therefore, if scarcely any culture or selection will give us only hopes of getting something valuable from our natives, we should feel like experimenting further. We have long been positively convinced that if we are to have any plums at all over the greater portion of the South and West we must look to our native species to produce them, for we can no more grow the European plum over this vast region practically than we can the European pear successfully, simply for the reasons that if our winters do not destroy the trees, blight will, and if they escape these, the "rot" and the curculio will destroy all the fruit. While all over this region the native plums are hardy and healthy and bear fruit—if it is not of the very best—and the fruit, a fair measure of it at least, ripens. We have the past season grown and ripened native plums, pure natives, of the species *Prunus Americana*, as large, handsome, and almost as fine in quality as any of the European varieties; the fruit ripened to this perfect quality where the plum curculio was excessively plenty, and we think we have "tidings of great joy" to give to our readers on this plum and plum curculio question in the near future. We have always been ready to quarrel with horticultural writers who sneer at our native fruits. It is not fair. They are all worthy of our attention and experiments, and are nearly all of them much finer in quality than the natural wild fruits of the old continent, from which sprang our cultivated fruits, and they are of course better adapted to our climate. If we can in this short time get from our wild fruits as we have a hundred or more choice strawberries and grapes, Weaver, De Soto, Forest Garden, Wild Goose, Newman and Miner plums, etc., what may we not expect from them as centuries roll by? Why may not our persimmon surpass that from Japan?—*Prairie Farmer*.

## Seeding an Orchard.

Recently at a meeting of the Pottawatomie Fruit Growers, Mr. William Saunders read a paper on apple orchards, in which he very clearly answers the question whether it is best to seed an orchard or not. The rules laid down are applied to all kinds of fruit trees. He says:

"As to the treatment of apple orchards, we know that when they are established on light gravelly or sandy soils they require periodical applications of manure; that the ground should also be kept loose by shallow plowing and afterward to be surface-stirred with the harrow or cultivator—all of which is requisite to maintain a proper degree of fertility. We have learned that to sow grass on the surface of an orchard planted in such soils is simply the first step toward the destruction of the trees so far as regards their fruit-bearing capacities. Of course we are now considering ordinary conditions and management; for it is quite practical, merely considering it as a question of possibility, to so enrich the surface of even the lightest of soils as to obviate the necessity of further surface culture."

"On the other hand, we may imagine the case of an orchard placed in a condition of things very much the reverse of the one we have considered. In this the soil is a strong rich loam, perhaps with a preponderance of clay in its composition, and that the trees are

growing vigorously, and for some years have been making a great quantity of wood and but very little fruit. When a case of this kind occurs we know that in order to produce fruitfulness we must, by some means, weaken the growth, and the most available means is to cover the orchards with grass; this will have a tendency to check the growth of the shoots, and as a consequence favor production of fruit. This is in accordance with the general law 'that whatever tends to weaken a plant favors the production of flowers and fruit, and whatever tends to the luxuriant growth of leaves and branches is unfavorable to the production of fruit.' Therefore it is that the question as to whether orchards should be kept in grass or cultivated like a corn field cannot be answered with regard to orchards in general; but when the question is applied to any particular orchard it admits of a definite answer, the condition of the trees (and soil) indicating what the answer will be. "I may be allowed a suggestion or two: If the orchard be in grass, mow the grass and let it remain on the ground. A heavy dressing of manure spread on the grass every two or three years will keep the ground in good tilth."

## Planting Trees.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says: "So many of our gardeners and orchardists think lightly of treading the soil firmly around their trees during the process of planting, or pressing the soil firmly when potting their plants, that it is a marvel to me there is any success in an ordinary rural neighborhood. Take any fruit tree for instance, and merely shovel in the soil, with an occasional shaking of the body to induce the finer particles to settle among the small rootlets, and my word for it that tree will not be so sure to live, nor will it grow with anything like the vigor as a similar tree that has had the soil pounded firm continually as it was placed among the roots. Why, says the literal follower of Downing, 'we must not plant a tree as some men plant a post.' True, and so say I; but you must 'ram' the dirt around it as you would a post, and partly for the same reason (to make it firm), and the roots will then go to work sooner, will increase much more rapidly and prove more healthy. Almost every gardener well knows that the camellia and azalea require firm soil or they will not succeed, and it is a fact that those who generally win the first prizes are those who press the soil firmly around all plants, with perhaps a very few exceptions. The advocates of this system are becoming more convinced of its usefulness as they test its availability in orchard and lawn planting, and so far, excepting when the soil is very wet, they have not discovered an error in its application."

## Keeping Apples.

The owner of a small orchard employed a person to gather the apples on shares. But having heard that it was not well to put apples into the cellar as soon as gathered, he stored his half in an unfinished room to remain until the weather became so cold that there would be danger of freezing. The other party stored his share in the cellar of the same building as soon as gathered. In the winter it was found that these last were comparatively sound while the first had decayed badly. The cellar was a dry one and the temperature varied less than in the upper room, and it is possible that this even temperature had something to do with the keeping of the fruit.

Another experience: The high price of barrels a number of years since caused one who had considerable fruit to try the experiment of keeping his apples in bins. The sides of the bins were made of lath, so that there was a good circulation of air. The cellar was somewhat damp, so that the fruit did not wilt, and he found in the spring that apples so kept had the advantage over those kept in barrels.

## Fowls Among Fruit Trees.

The presence of fowls in an orchard is very desirable before the fruit commences to fall, but when the fruit is ripe a better use than as food for fowls can often be found for what falls from the tree. The *Poultry World* says: "Last fall we visited an orchard in which fowls are kept, the owner of which told us that before the fowls were confined in it the trees made little or no growth, and only a corre-

sponding amount of fruit was obtained. But what a change was evident now! The grass was kept down, the weeds killed, and the trees presented an appearance of thrift which the most enthusiastic could not but admire and envy. The growth of the trees was most vigorous, and the foliage remarkably luxuriant; the fruit was abundant, of large size, and free from worms and other imperfections. The excellence was accounted for by the proprietor, who remarked that 'the hens ate all the worms and curculio in their reach, even the canker-worm.' He found less trouble with their roosting in trees than he expected, and that a picket fence, six feet high, kept them within bounds. His orchard was divided into three sections, and the fowls were changed from one to the other as the condition of the fowls or the orchard sections seemed to require."

SOME PEOPLE WONDER AND TALK ABOUT BRUNSON & WEBBER SELLING GOODS SO CHEAP, AND CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHY THEY CAN DO SO MUCH BETTER THAN OTHER MERCHANTS, BUT THE REASON IS THEY SELL FOR CASH AND BUY GOODS VERY LOW.

## The Household.

## Jesus the Fountain of Life.

There are moments in life when the heart feels sad, and the spirit sinks; when the body is overworked and feels faint and weary, and the mind is perplexed and troubled about many things. It is then we feel our weakness. And we sometimes feel as if we would freely lay aside this timorous clay that we might be freed from the turmoil of this life. We feel that this world is all vanity and vexation of spirit, and we long to rest our weary limbs; and the soul pants for something higher and nobler than the transitory scenes of earth. We turn our faces Zionward, and upon Mount Calvary we see suspended upon the cross a Savior and Redeemer. We hear him cry, "Come unto me, all ye that weary, and that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." We lay our burden at the foot of the cross, and breathe a prayer for mercy and deliverance. We feel our burden removed, and by faith we scale the mountain height and drink from the fountain of life. Our souls are refreshed. Our bodily strength returns. The heaviness has passed away. And with Jesus for our guide we are again ready to return to our daily task to perform the duties of life. Were it not for that fountain from whence floweth the waters of life, we might despair; for where could we go to slack our thirst, or where rest our hopes? But since Jesus hath atoned, we have no cause for despair. We have only to accept the atonement and be guided by the Holy Spirit, and we have an anchor on which we may stay our hopes. S. A. ROSER.

## BURLINGTON, Kans.

## The Family Relation.

## NO. V.

## RELIGIOUS FAITH.

It often occurs that husband and wife are not one on points of religious faith. This often proves unpleasant, and is a condition in life not at all desirable. While it is not expected that all will ever be one in opinion, nevertheless it is true that all should be of one faith. In opinion, no one should wish or even desire that all should be the same. If in opinion all should agree, there would be little or no room for investigation. If a person agrees to every proposition of mine, I at once conclude that he has no mind or opinion of his own. Two parties may disagree on a proposition or on points of opinion, and after a courteous, sociable investigation may and will think more of each other than before. To this end each should award to the other true christian courtesy, and never consider self infallible.

It is an old adage, and well said, that "all men have their faults and imperfections." This in time will never be otherwise, and yet the Word teaches such a state as christian perfection. Man may be perfect as a moral man, a christian man, but not perfect as an angel. An angel may be perfect as an angel. But neither man nor angel will ever be perfect as God. Sinless perfection is one thing and christian perfection is quite another. It rarely occurs where husband and wife really wish to become one in faith and practice that they cannot agree, especially if they are so willing as to "add to their faith vir-

tue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness, and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity." It sometimes happens, and quite too often, that husband or wife so far forgets these christian graces and true courtesy as to speak of the other's faults in company. Mrs. Blank is a member of the church, and in the main is a good woman, who would never think of speaking of the faults of her neighbors in their presence. Mr. Blank is a good neighbor, frugal and industrious, but not a member of the church. Owing perhaps to bad associations while young and improper culture, he so far forgets himself as to occasionally swear. Mr. Blank's error in this we did not know till with him at the dinner-table. Mrs. Blank went out of the way so far as to expose him to us. Mrs. Blank was not aware that she was wounding us by her indiscretion full as much as she was her husband, and the end unproductive of good. It is rather unnatural for one body to maim or wound itself. A. V.

## WONSEVU, Kans.

## Letter from Edith.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—Though bards sing of Grecian climes and swell their praises of Italian skies, we of Kansas will tune our harps in praise of our adopted clime, the Eden of America. What heart would not be inspired to give praises to the great Creative Power, amid the gorgeous splendors of October, when the hills and the valleys, the prairies and the woodlands are one bright blaze of beauty, excelling even Solomon in all his pomp and glory?

November 19.—Bed-time came and took me from "The Household" to dreamland, which, until now, I have not found time to resume—almost a month—and I find the glories of October exchanged for the simple mantle of purity which now enshrouds the landscape.

I thought when the canning and pickling season was over I should flood "The Household" and all my friends with letters, but ever pressing demands of nature for more food, more clothing, especially the latter, have kept me busy day and night. But this bright morning I leave the children at work in the kitchen while I complete the unfinished article. I scarcely commence to write when a neighbor comes in, and we talk an hour or so upon duties of school boards, duties of parents, of teachers, etc., both deciding that the success of our common schools depends largely upon the interest and co-operation of all its patrons. And are not our schools the necessities of our children, and of the principles upon which depend our nation's well or woe? And thanks to Father Time for speeding away the great political contest with its demoralizing influence into a thing of the past. (Baby cries, and cries, "Mamma, rockaby me," and I must stop. Baby soothed.) We sincerely hope the great victorious party may be able to launch the nation into the eternal peace and prosperity which it claims; that there shall be no more wars; "and there shall be no more curse;" and there shall be no more weeping and wailing among all the children of our nation. But our doubts as to its ability are aroused when we think of the floods of impure and abusive literature pervading the pages of the press. When men learn to work for humanity, to vote for men instead of party, we may expect grand results; until then, party struggles. What a comfort it was to turn to the tranquil pages of THE SPIRIT, and peruse its contents, which was unalloyed by party contests.

Tramps are a public nuisance, but let their existence be a warning to us fathers and mothers to be watchful and guard our own children aright. I believe in the old saying that "idleness is the mother of crime," and that even children should be taught to work and be made to realize the necessity of being self-reliant and self-supporting. They should not be taxed beyond their power. But many more do too little than those that do too much. Eternal vigilance is the price of virtue, purity and true manliness, and must be exercised if we avoid tramps, robbers and all that train of evils.

A. Varner's articles upon the marriage relation are excellent. He certainly sees marriage in its true light.

Aunt Sally, don't forget to give in your monthly report.

Mrs. Mack, I'm afraid you would forget us entirely if we did not occasionally inquire for you.

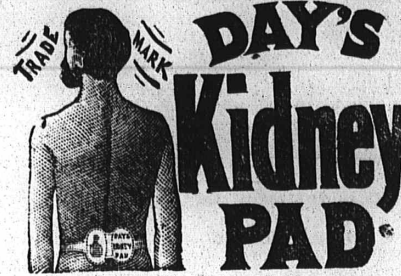
I suppose our "Bachelor" has been ingulfed in the political maelstrom, and has been unable to visit "The Household."

I, like Mattie, take great pleasure in reading and contributing to our department, and feel disappointed when there are no contributions from our band. EDITH.

## PLUMB, Kans.

REMEMBER THAT BRUNSON & WEBBER WILL DO A STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1890.

THE CASH SYSTEM WILL BE LIVED UP TO STRICTLY IN EVERY INSTANCE ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1890. BRUNSON & WEBBER.



## A DISCOVERY BY ACCIDENT.

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

## DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

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

## THE ONLY CURE.

We say positively, and without fear of contradiction, that DAY'S KIDNEY PAD is the first and only infallible cure for every form of Kidney disease. It is the best remedy yet discovered for this complaint, and more effective in its operation than any other treatment. By using faithfully and persistently no case within our knowledge has failed to yield to its powerful remedial virtues.

## IS STRONGLY INDORSED.

We have the most unequivocal testimony to its curative powers from many persons of high character, intelligence and responsibility. Our book, "How a Life was Saved," giving the history of this new discovery, and a large record of most remarkable cures, sent free. Write for it. DAY'S KIDNEY PADS are sold by druggists, or will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of their price. Regular, \$3; special, \$5; children's, \$1.50. Address DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Toledo, O. CAUTION. Owing to the many worthless Kidney Pads now seeking a sale on our reputation, we deem it due to the afflicted to warn them. Ask for DAY'S KIDNEY PAD; take no other, and you will not be deceived.



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

BUY  
**A CHARTER OAK**  
MADE ONLY BY

**Excelsior Man'g Co.,**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
**TIN-PLATE, WIRE,  
SHEET IRON**

—AND—  
EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY  
**TIN AND STOVE DEALERS.**  
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

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



### Amber Sugar Cane.

The *Journal of Commerce* in a recent issue says: "An unusually large amount of Amber sugar cane has been raised in all the Western states the past summer, particularly in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. During the past two or three weeks farmers have been busy hauling cane to the mills, where it is ground and syrup obtained. The yield of syrup has been very large. In Wisconsin and Iowa the average product is placed at from 205 to 210 gallons of syrup to the acre, worth at retail 75 cents per gallon. Twenty cents is said to be the price for manufacturing, leaving the producer a net income of \$115 per acre." — *Iowa Homestead*.

It is an established fact that sugar can be made from sorgho in paying quantities, just as certainly as flour can be made from wheat; but the methods of obtaining the best results are as yet imperfectly understood by

Blue grass should be protected from stock the first year and well fertilized with stable manure. We know blue grass will grow in Iowa as well as in Kentucky or Ohio. We have tested it fairly for twenty years, and we have seen as fine pastures in this state as in the famous blue grass region. But, says our friend, "you can only have pasture from it six months in the year, while they have it twelve months in Kentucky." We wish our readers would recollect the experience and statements made in the *Register* some years since by the Hon. Ed. Campbell, of Jefferson county. He early adopted the Kentucky practice with his blue grass pastures. He did not feed down in summer or fall such pastures as he intended for winter, but let it grow up thick and heavy. The frost killed the top e

Some fine specimens of this breed have been brought to America at different times. Within two or three years past, Mr. George E. Brown, of Illinois, has imported unusually good stallions of the breed. Little improvement has been made on the stock of the country by the breed, although few breeders have been more highly appreciated by some good horsemen. It is difficult to conceive of a finer type of carriage horses than are the best specimens of this breed. Usually of a bright bay or good brown color, often with black points; about sixteen hands high, with

**ANSWER.**—The probability is the plantar surface of the pedal bone has been injured and necrosis is now going

**CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.**  
**FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.**



## THE LATEST MARKETS.

**Produce Markets.**  
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30, 1880.

Flour—Choice to fancy.....	\$5.20 @ 5.75
Family.....	4.85 @ 5.00
XXX.....	4.45 @ 4.60
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot.....	1.05 1/2 @ 1.05 3/4
“ “ “ December.....	1.05 1/2 @ 1.05 3/4
“ “ “ January.....	1.05 1/2 @ 1.05 3/4
No. 3 fall, spot.....	95 1/2 @ 96 1/2
No. 4.....	92 1/2 @ 93 1/2
Corn—No. 2, spot.....	42 1/2 @ 43 1/2
“ “ “ December.....	42 1/2 @ 43 1/2
Oats.....	33 1/2 @ 34 1/2
Rye.....	88 @ 89
Pork.....	13 65 @ 13.75
Lard.....	8 25 @ 8.40
Butter—Dairy.....	30 @ 32
Country.....	28 @ 30
Eggs.....	20 @ 22

**CHICAGO, Nov. 30, 1880.**

Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot.....	\$1.08 @ 1.08 1/2
“ “ “ December.....	1.08 1/2 @ 1.08 3/4
“ “ “ January.....	1.08 1/2 @ 1.08 3/4
No. 3 “ spot.....	94 @ 95
Corn—Spot.....	41 1/2 @ 42 1/2
“ “ “ December.....	41 1/2 @ 42 1/2
Oats.....	31 1/2 @ 32
Pork.....	13.00 @ 13.50
Lard.....	8.40 @ 8.45

**KANSAS CITY, Nov. 30, 1880.**

Wheat—No. 1 fall.....	95 @ 96
“ “ “ December.....	97 @ 98
“ “ “ January.....	98 @ 99
No. 2 fall, spot.....	87 1/2 @ 88
No. 3.....	81 1/2 @ 82 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	32 1/2 @ 33 1/2
Oats—No. 2.....	31 1/2 @ 32

In Kansas City butter sells at 17@18c. for choice, medium 14@15c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 11@12c.; eggs, 28@27c.; poultry (dressed)—chickens 4@5c., turkeys 6@7c., ducks 6@7c. per lb.; apples, \$1.00@2.00 per bbl.; vegetables—potatoes 45@75c. per bu., cabbage 75@90c. per doz., onions per bu. \$1.50@1.75, turnips per bu. 30@40c., beets per bu. 60c.; seeds (purchasing price)—flax \$1.04, timothy \$2.50, clover beans \$1.00@1.05 per bu.; hay, \$7.50@9.00 for baled; hides—No. 1 dry flint per lb 16@17c., No. 2 11c., dry salted 11c., green salted 7@9c., green 7c., calf 10@12c.

The Chicago Tribune of the 27th says: "Horror is pressing on horrors in regard to grain storage. It has for several days past been impossible to get wheat into some elevators in this city. Now they have trouble at Baltimore. The news came here yesterday that the warehouse proprietors of that city have given notice of an advance of 2-10c. per bushel on all grain in store during the five days succeeding December 6, and 2c. per bushel extra for each succeeding five days on all grain that is now in store and not moved out before December 11. The announcement caused a regular panic in Baltimore, with a break in the price of wheat, and caused much indignation here. One gentleman (Mr. Driver) who holds 25,000 bushels of wheat there denounced the action in very severe terms, and others were quite emphatic. It will be remembered that a similar advance was made in Baltimore last winter. Toledo also advanced rates 1/2c. about the same time, but soon gave way before the storm of popular indignation caused by the act. In both those cities the rates of storage are named by the warehousemen. The maximum charge in this city is fixed by law; so that here it is simply a question of room or no room at the old rates. The warehousemen of Baltimore are supposed to have taken this step with the tacit consent of the railroad officials, as cars by the hundred are loaded with grain waiting to be transferred to elevators that are now full to the brim. It is alleged that a great deal more delay has been permitted there in the past than allowed here, cars not seldom standing on track four or five days waiting for a purchaser, while there was plenty of room in store. The quantity of wheat in store at Baltimore at latest advices was 2,087,000 bushels, and of corn 616,970 bushels. The process of transferring grain from one elevator to another in this city, and the speedy addition of room for 2,500,000 bushels of grain in two elevators now nearly completed, will relieve the pressure here; but it now looks as if, long before next May, all our storage room for grain will be filled up about as completely as was the smaller quantity of space last winter. Advices from the East yesterday stated that there is little hope of being able to move to the seaboard grain now on the Erie canal."

## Live Stock Markets.

**ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30, 1880.**  
**CATTLE**—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 400. Good demand for all grades. Native steers, from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds, brought \$4.15@4.65; good fat steers, 1,500 pounds and upward, would bring \$5.00@5.50; good to prime cows and heifers, \$2.75@3.25; butchers' steers, \$2.25@4.00; corn-fed Texans, \$3.25@3.75; stockers, \$2.40@3.00; feeders, \$3.00@3.25; Colorado steers, \$3.75@4.25.  
**HOGS**—Receipts, 14,000; shipments, 2,300. Active. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.10@4.25; mixed packing, \$4.40@4.60; butchers' to fancy, \$4.65@4.80.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts, 300; shipments, none. Steady; good demand for everything above common. Medium to good muttons, \$3.00@3.75; choice to fancy, \$4.00@4.50.

**CHICAGO, Nov. 30, 1880.**  
**CATTLE**—Receipts, 3,500.  
**HOGS**—Dull and weak, and 5@10c. lower under large offerings. Sales were at \$4.50@4.70 for light packing; \$4.60@4.90 for heavy packing; \$4.50@4.95 for fair to choice heavy shipping lots.

**KANSAS CITY, Nov. 30, 1880.**  
**CATTLE**—Receipts, 1,127; shipments, 242. In sympathy with other markets, prices on all shipping stock were weak and a trifle lower. One block of fine animals, 132 cwt. average, sold at \$4.70—an excellent figure for the market conditions. Common stock was weak and dull. For stockers and feeders the inquiry was fair, and prices well maintained, the supply being light. Very little trading was done.  
**HOGS**—Receipts, 6,355; shipments, none. The market was weak and a good 10 cents lower. Pork declined somewhat, and probably

affected the hog market unfavorably. At the decline the market was fairly active, and the offerings were mostly taken by the local packers at the close. Range of sales was \$4.20@4.50, the bulk going at \$4.35@4.45, closing weak and unsettled.

## Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15@18c.; eggs, 20c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.50@1.75 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys live 4c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 55@60c.; apples, 40@50c.; corn, 27@30c.; wheat, 72@76c.; lard, 8c.; 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, new, \$8.00 per ton.

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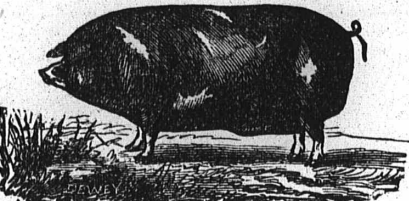
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A Sow, eight months old, with pig.....35 00

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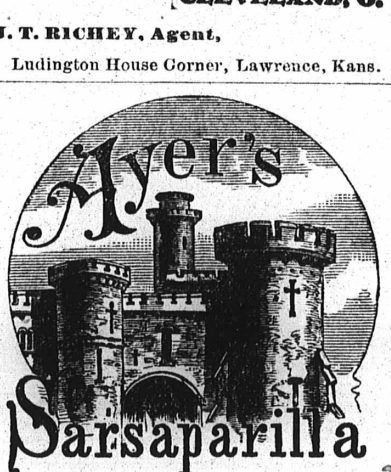
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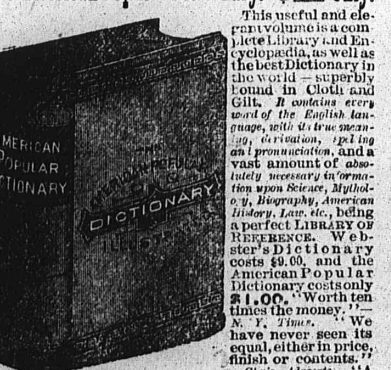
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