

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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WHOLE NO. 459.

PERVERTSITY.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Perverse is the human heart;
For many and many a time
We run when we should walk,
And tarry when we should climb!
We put forth our utmost powers
To garner the empty mind—
We gather the worthless dross,
While leaving the gold behind!

We tread on a prickling thorn,
And weep at the trifling pain;
While the woe "that tries men's souls"
Calls out for our tears in vain.
We prattle to hide our grief,
Scarce heeding the words we say,
The sorrow for some act done,
Yet do it again next day.

How often when pleasure tempts
We hasten to grasp her hand;
While duty must call us thrice
For labor to make our stand.
We slumber when we should wake,
And ask in the morning light,
We revel when needling sleep,
Thus shaming the stars of night.

We see what will bring us naught,
While to good we shut our eyes;
We listen to knaves and fools,
Stone-deaf to the pure and wise.
We hate where we ought to love,
And love in the same strange way;
We blame where we ought to teach,
We doubt when we ought to pray.

Perverse is the human heart!
Its ways are past finding out;
Its chambers are full of guests,
That conscience may put to rout.
She stands at the open door,
Sweet monitor from above!
Take heed to her "still small voice,"
That counsels each heart in love.

REQUIRED.

BY CARL BRICKETT.

"I say, Rob., what a beautiful face that girl has!"

It was my younger brother, Percy, who spoke.

I had been home from college a couple of months, and the end of my vacation was near at hand, when one day, as my brother and I were sauntering through a lonely lane, we saw the girl whose remarkable beauty, obscured though it was by the dire poverty which was evidenced by her attire, had drawn from enthusiastic Percy the above expression of admiration. She stood leaning against an old stile in an attitude of the utmost dejection, gazing down with an expression of terror in her eyes upon some fragments of broken earthenware at her feet.

Going to her side I said kindly:

"My child, you seem in trouble. Can't I help you?"

The child lifted her glorious eyes a moment to my face with a strange look in which distrust seemed to be the uppermost feeling.

Then, appearing to gain confidence from her perusal of my features, she said:

"I have broken the pitcher, and aunt will beat me for it. Oh! I am afraid to go home!"

"Where is your home?" I asked; "and what is your name?"

Her old expression of distrust returned as she moved a few steps away from my side.

"What do you want to know for?" she asked, brusquely. It was evident that kindness was a thing unknown to the poor, neglected-looking child.

"I want to know simply because I feel a friendly interest in you. Here," I continued, drawing from my pocket a golden coin, "is money to buy another pitcher. Your aunt need not know of the breaking of this one, and you will escape the dreaded punishment. Now do you believe that I mean only kindly to you?"

The dark eyes dilated; then they softened with a sudden film of tears, as, grasping my hand, she exclaimed, in eager, childish tones:

"Oh, sir, thank you! Now I need not be afraid to go home. I am sorry I was so rude; but it is seldom any but rough words come to me. I will tell you my name—it is Mattie, and I am old Hester's niece."

As I listened to her words my heart filled with pity, for I had heard dreadful stories of the kind of life the old woman she called aunt led, and I wondered no longer at the manner of suspicious reserve which had struck me so strange in one of her youth.

The next day I bade good-by for another year to my home. Amidst the duties and distractions of college life the above episode slipped from my mind, to be recalled once more on perusing a letter from my brother.

"You remember the little girl with the beautiful face you befriended when she broke her pitcher?" he wrote; "well, she and that dread-

ful old woman Hester have left the place, and no one knows why or where they have gone. I fear that poor child has a sadly pitiful future before her."

Ten years had passed since the date of the above—years that had wrought many changes. In them my father had died, and later, my brother Percy, grown to man's estate, had brought to the old home a bonny bride.

Then in the course of a year a little stranger had arrived, who grew and thrived, and in due time learned to stretch out his arms in welcome to his bachelor uncle.

My friends often laughed and joked me about following my younger brother's example and choosing a wife; but though thirty years had rolled over my head, I had never felt my heart pulses throb the quicker in the presence of any woman. But this summer of which I am now about to write I could make that boast no longer.

Early in the season, Percy, his wife, their three-year-old son, and myself, had come to a retired nook by the ocean to spend the warm months. There were only a few boarders in the small hotel besides ourselves.

Two of the number, an elderly, gray-haired lady, and her beautiful companion, who I supposed was her daughter, interested me at first sight. Their names were Mrs. and Miss Eustace. But though whenever we met I exerted myself as I never had done before to be entertaining, I did not seem to be making much headway toward an acquaintance with the girl whose charm of face and manners had so strongly attracted me.

I suppose I might as well make a clean breast of it and confess at once to my reader that the heart which I had deemed so impenetrable had succumbed at last. At length chance placed in my way an opportunity to draw nearer to the object of my fancy.

It happened in this wise: My brother and I had started off one morning to attend to some necessary business matters in the neighboring town. We reached home earlier than we expected to, and before returning to the hotel we decided to walk away an hour by a stroll upon the beach.

As we approached the bathing-houses we were surprised to see a large throng of people gathered together and conversing excitedly.

Apprehensive that something had happened, we quickened our steps.

As we came up the crowd parted, and all at once, with a suddenness, Percy learned that while he had been loitering only a short distance away, those nearest and dearest to him had been in deadly peril. While bathing in fancied security, bearing her laughing boy in her arms, his wife had been caught by the treacherous undertow and carried in an instant beyond her depth, and out of the reach of her companions, who could none of them swim. No man had been in sight at the time, and had it not been for a young girl who had been watching the bathers from her seat upon the rocks all hope of rescue would have been futile. Encumbered as she had been by her clothing, regardless of all peril to herself, Miss Eustace had courageously breasted the billows and had succeeded in reaching the spot where the mother had sunk. When they arose to the surface her brave young arms had been ready, and with almost superhuman exertion the girl had been able to keep herself and them up until help had arrived.

If I had loved Margaret Eustace before, I worshiped her now as I clasped my little nephew and namesake in my arms, and heard my brother, in tones tremulous with repressed feeling, express his thanks to her but for whose noble courage he would have been a wifeless, childless man.

After that the veil of reserve was lifted between Miss Eustace and myself, and before long we grew to be very good friends.

But the summer days which had been so full of pleasure for me were fast drawing to their close, and as yet I had not dared to speak plainly of what was in my heart.

With my love had grown up a feeling of dissatisfaction with myself. I had never done a grand deed of heroism—nothing which could lift me above or make me any better than my fellows; and what was I that I should aspire to the affection of one so pure and so noble as she?

One afternoon as I walked on the sands, thinking some such thoughts, a rustle of drapery caused me to look up. There beside me was the sweet face of Margaret Eustace.

My eyes must have expressed the fervency of my admiration, for hers dropped beneath their gaze. We talked for awhile upon casual subjects; then she told me something that caused my heart to sink with dismay.

In a few days her mother and herself were to leave for their Western home.

As she spoke a sudden determination sprang into existence within my mind. Now was my time. I began falteringly; but as she neither drew away from nor rebuked me, gaining courage I went on more boldly, until at length I had told her all—that my life's happiness was in her hands to make or mar.

When I had finished she raised her eyes to my face.

"Do you know who it is to whom you are speaking thus?" she asked, almost in a whisper, her voice trembling with some restrained emotion. "Have you no recollection of ever meeting me before?"

As I gazed upon the beautiful features a vague remembrance stirred within me, and I knew then that somewhere in the past those dark, lustrous eyes had been lifted to my face as they were now.

She raised one tiny wrist about which gleamed a jeweled ericet. From it depended a golden dollar.

"Years ago," she said in her low, soft voice, "this was bestowed, together with the better gift of kind words, upon a poor child. Instead of expending it as directed, she suffered the punishment which she had dreaded from her cruel aunt's hands, and kept the golden coin, though it may seem almost incredible, and Margaret Eustace are one and the same. A kindly lady who was alone in the world saw and pitied my neglected condition, and upon my aunt's death took me and educated and brought me up as her own. That golden talisman has never left me, nor will it till I die. You say that you do not deem yourself worthy to ask for my love. Know, then, that unsought it has been yours all these years. As a child I loved and treasured your image; as a woman—"

She paused, and a charming color suffused her pure face.

"Oh, Margaret!" I exclaimed, as I clasped the sweet speaker to my heart, "how little I thought that a simple act of kindness would be so royally requited in the future."

As we walked back together beside the silver-crested waves my heart within me sang a psalm of joy; for I felt that in winning the love of my noble Margaret I had gained that which would make my whole future existence one long realm of brightest sunshine.

Those Dreadfully Suspicious People.

This world is full of dreadfully suspicious people—people who have been disillusioned too early. They won't believe anything, not even the simplest little thing as that the man who took the ivory-handled sage-green silk umbrella out of the hall rack and left there a big, baggy, white cotton one with a knobby black handle and no ferule, really made a mistake and thought he had his own; that the grocer who wouldn't take a five-cent piece with a hole in it gave you the lead ball dollar with no stamp at all on one side, because he thought it was a good one; that the "honest locksmith" who has been sitting on your doorstep all day, asking every one who comes out or in for ten cents, because he is so industrious and praiseworthy, "never asked for charity in all his life before;" or that the old woman standing on the corner where the beer garden is really wants that five-cent piece to ride to Harlem to look for work.

They won't believe that that handsome young man of twenty-five, who had rather starve than work, is courting that very plain maiden lady of fifty, who is worth at least half a million, because he adores her; or that when Angelina Jones marries old Marmaduke Moneybags it is entirely for his mind and his fine moral qualities. When all evil-minded Moses Grab's relatives crowd about him in his last moments, and let him swear at them, and kick them, and call them names, they won't believe it is because they feel it right to make allowances for the aged; and when old Gaffer Grey is left to die by himself if he chooses, they are not sure it is because he was "so unworthy."

They will not believe that criticism of any artistic work is the pure bubbling over of the spring of truth, unprompted by mammon or malice; or that when a woman unnecessarily tells an evil tale of another, she is prompted—as are the women who hand it on—"by the highest motives," and is "so grieved to do it."

There are a great many other things they do not believe, and they horrify you in your youth, and you pity them for their hard hearts; but from the age of five-and-twenty upward you respect them more and more.—M. K. D.

Lost a Day.

In reading a short article in THE SPIRIT, headed "Doing Good to Others," it suggested to my mind a little historical incident, which has been carried out to us from pages of ancient history, of the words spoken by Titus, to a friend, who remarked, "I have lost a day."

Such an expression might, fall from the lips of a thousand farmers, mechanics, or even lawyers and professional men, and no one would consider a remark of this kind as worthy of note. Why then, my young friends, think you is the reason why these words of almost every day's occurrence should be thought worthy of remitting to posterity as the words of Titus? It is the circumstances and connection in which they were used which give them a historic interest at this day.

This exclamation of the good Titus, when he said to a friend he "had lost a day," because he had done no person a good office in it, denoted a strong sentiment of benevolence. It is a record of a mind willing an anxious to "do good to others."

To alleviate the sufferings of humanity; to give a helping hand to a friend in need; to watch over and protect those in the humble walks of life are most certainly some of the best traits of christian character. But Titus was a Roman, educated under the superstitions of the heathen gods, which shows that the moral virtues are not confined to any sect or country, but exist in the heart of humanity.

How many are there in this advanced age of civilization who have lost weeks and months without feeling any regret that they have lost a day which never can be recalled? Fewer yet who, like the virtuous Roman, regret the loss of a day because they did no kind act to their fellow-beings.

Young men and women frequently idle away their valuable time thinking they have many days yet to live. The man of middle age becomes engrossed in business, and the necessary wants of life to provide for himself and family attract his mind from intellectual pursuits. The man of three score years looks back on the record of his past life. He begins then to regret the days that have been spent in youth in idleness and frivolity. To make amends, as for the past, he stores every moment of time. As was said by a learned writer of the last century, he commenced to "value time as he grew old, and to gather up real knowledge as he advanced in years."

LANE, Kans.

Abolishing the Horse.

Just think of it! Scientists say that in a few years there will be no need of horses; that inventions have been perfected which will give us artificial locomotion, and we can do without the aid of quadrupeds. It is not the bicycle, although that is coming more and more into popular favor. Already we hear of the improved bicycles being used in traveling all over the country; but the new machines are run by a kind of air-pump and have already been tried in England. Their inventor is a Colonel Beaumont, a member of parliament, and he has succeeded in hauling twelve tons twenty miles with only one charge of air.

The machine is noiseless, and looks like a large tank on wheels, with handles on top, where the driver is placed. This engine, it is thought, is capable of immense development, and may not only replace horses, but dispense, in a measure, up with railways. Just think of it! A machine that will do the work of a horse twenty times repeated and which will never run away! What new marvel is in store for us?—Demorest's Monthly.

The Greatest Danger to this Country.

The improvements and inventions of modern science have contributed so much to the facility of acquiring wealth on this continent of boundless resources that colossal fortunes are now being heaped up, not only here at the East, but on the Pacific coast, with a rapidity unknown and undreamed of in former times. Mansions for private residences are being erected which in sumptuousness and magnificence surpass the palaces of princes.

What is to come of all our increasing wealth and pomp, our purse-pride and display? Manlier men and more lovely women?

Such is not the teaching of history. And already it is apparent that class distinctions are attempted wholly foreign to the spirit of our American institutions. While the rich are far richer, the poor are poorer. Unless education and philanthropy and patriotism keep equal pace with the growth of our pecuniary increase, the sudden augmentation of individual fortunes may, in the end, turn out to be the greatest danger that threatens our Republican form of government.

Young Folks' Department.

A Talk from Aunt Helen.

Dear Young Folks:—Many months have passed since I have conversed with you, but have been a constant reader of your department and one interested in its success. Sometimes it seems to be quite an interesting little institution, while at other times the interest seems to wane, like that of "The Household," and little benefit is derived therefrom. Some of your contributors have shown a great deal of perseverance and determination to make their department successful and to be benefited by the effort. To all I say, keep on, persevere, and you will surely be rewarded. I will not place as an incentive the idea of some time attaining to the presidency or to be a president's wife, but will assure you that the habit acquired in early age of forming your ideas into words and sentences, and giving them expression through the medium of the pen, will be of untold value to you through life, and will be the means of fitting you to perform more intelligently and honorably any and all the duties which life may call you to perform. Do not aspire to a great name, but to honor, and true manhood and womanhood. A good farmer or mechanic is better than a disloyal president or statesman. Remember that "a good name is more to be admired than great riches," so whatever you do, be honest, be true, be virtuous and pure, and you will become men and women whom the world will honor whatever path you fill.

The Boone exercises were good drill for you, and I hope you found them interesting. I could not be interested, nor for want of excellence in the method, or system of drill, which I think good, but for want of merit in the man or rather the subject. Daniel Boone simply for the love of adventure and foolishly daring braved the dangers of the forest rather than the desire to prepare the way for the greater things that followed. It is not so much the work men do as the motives that impel them to perform that work which makes them great.

With the editor's permission, how many of you will write a short sketch of Abraham Lincoln's life—when and where he lived, how he died, and the principal characteristics of his manhood; was he prompted to act by selfish motives, or by his love of justice and desire to benefit mankind; was his life a noble one and one worthy of imitation, or the reverse; what place did he fill in the hearts of the American people and of the slaves? Learn all you can regarding him. Write as briefly as possible. Make the words and sentences as nearly your own as you can. The study of the subject will be of benefit, also composing it. I have proposed this hoping to revive the interest in the "Young Folks' Department," and if this effort is successful perhaps you may hear again from

AUNT HELEN.

[The young folks not only have the editor's permission to write sketches of Abraham Lincoln's life as Aunt Helen asks, but would have his thanks if they would do so. Anything that could be said of so great and good a man would be interesting to all, both old and young. We thank Aunt Helen for her suggestion.—ED. SPIRIT.]

To the Young Folks.

Well, young folks, as I have missed your names and pleasing letters from your column of late I thought I would try and send something for it, though I have nothing but a few verses, which is the experience of a certain "young man" of my acquaintance. I will give it to you just as though he was relating it:

NANCY JANE AND I.

We walked hand in hand in the moonlight,
I and my Nancy Jane;
We talked over many a secret,
Till we came to the bars in the lane.

This was the place where we rested;
How sweet were the thoughts I had there,
As I took up the hand of my darling
And looked in her bright face so fair.

She gave me a smile, oh! so loving,
I bent down and gave her a kiss;
And told her to answer a question,
On the chance of our happiness.

With a smile that was brimful of sweetness,
And a toss of her curly brown hair,
She laid her fair head on my bosom,
And softly whispered, "Yes; there."

Ugh! but what was that in the moonlight
Was it a spirit or ghost that we saw?
No, no! but it was something awful,
Nancy Jane's old gray-headed papa!

Well, he chased me and called me a scoundrel,
And away I ran off down the lane;
So my fond hopes were suddenly blasted,
And I never went to see her again.

So I am still living unmarried;
And as I must close up this scene
It will be well to remark, sir,
That I am yet scarcely fifteen.

J. L. M.
VALLEY FALLS, Kans., Nov. 12, 1880.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henley James, of Indiana.
D. W. 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. Popenoe, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Bumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Carlinus, Linn county.

The Grange in Kansas.

Although the order in Kansas is not as strong as it should be, still there are thousands of earnest men and women who still belong to it. These good brothers and sisters are firm believers in the doctrines taught in our declaration of purposes, and they joined the order to assist the agricultural classes to achieve those purposes and by a united effort to make them an accomplished fact, and they intend to stick to it until their object is accomplished. True, some of the weaker ones who were once members have deserted from the ranks and have returned to their former yoke of bondage put upon them by the grasping monopolies of the country; but the earnest members will stay till their calling is uplifted and made as honorable and noble as any other avocation in the broad land.

Within the last few weeks we have visited Saline and Greenwood counties, and we gladly state that we found the field in those counties white for the harvest. A little judicious work done would give us a large number of new granges with a large membership.

We hope the delegates to the next State grange will go with well-matured plans, and will be imbued with a spirit that will set on foot measures that will build up the order and push Kansas where she belongs—to the front—in this great national farmers' organization. Our delegates and state officers must show themselves equal to the emergency, and let not a moment's time be lost in discord, but have an eye single to the building and instructive process.

We are aware that our treasury will not warrant much outlay of funds, but this need be no drawback where thousands of earnest men and women are willing to work from patriotic motives.

Take some grange paper that will keep you posted as to what the order is doing throughout the Union. If you do not like THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, send for the Patron of Husbandry, published at Columbus, Miss., or the Cincinnati Grange Bulletin. We mention these because we think them the best grange papers in the country. Keep posted, and you will be encouraged.

We shall be more than glad to receive communications from Patrons from all parts of our state, and will gladly publish in our columns anything we may receive for the good of the order. Remember that we have all been almost criminally stupid during the past year. Let us wake up, and go in to win. Patrons of Kansas, shall we hear from you?

Meeting of the Kansas State Grange.

Bro. STEVENS:—Please publish that the annual meeting of the Kansas State grange will be held at Olathe, Johnson county, commencing December 21, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of the executive committee.

W. H. JONES, Chairman.

Grange Interest and Influence.

It is a source of well-grounded satisfaction to the Patrons of Husbandry to know that their order is in a growing and flourishing condition in all sections of the country—North, East, South and West. Doubtless the recent impetus given to its growth is due in some measure to the excitement incidental to political affairs, which affects the interests of all farmers alike, and claims the attention first of the more observing and enterprising. These, as a rule, are found in the grange organizations. From these the interest spreads among non-grangers, who are thus induced to join their fortunes with the Patrons. Doubtless, also, the cheering influence of the prosperous surroundings of farmers for the past three years has had something to do with reviving the lukewarm wherever they existed, and stimulating those whose fires already burned brightly whether in sunshine or storm. But whatever the cause or causes, one thing is evident—the grange interest is now as strong as it ever was, if not stronger than in its palmy days. This is as it should be. No matter how much value may be placed on the business of agriculture by writers on political or social economy as the one great interest which forms the basis of prosperity, it is altogether true that any other important interest looks down upon the horny-handed toilers in the fields as an inferior class, whose wants and wishes are at least permissible to subordinate to the use of others.

We see this in all the political organizations, which amounts to ostracism, from the privilege of holding office. We see this in the passage of laws subsidizing some special business, granting bounties to others, and immense privileges and bounties to various corporations. Agriculture directly gets nothing—nothing but the pittance that is annually doled out in support of the Agricultural department at the national capital. Even this is ridiculed by the professional politicians, and seemingly grudgingly bestowed by those who profess to be the friends of farmers and farm interests. The remedy for this inequitable legislation lies in

the hands of the farmers themselves, the great mass of whom seem slow to embrace their opportunities for reformation. The Patrons of Husbandry through the grange organization have done something in this direction. Still much remains to be done. Hence it is that it is cheering to notice that grange interest is growing, and to notice that grange influence is increasing with it.—Patron of Husbandry.

Value of the Grange.

Become a granger yourself and go to the grange meeting. Observe the farmers, their wives, sons and daughters as they leave the busy cares, the work and worry of the farm and house, and come to spend an hour in social pleasure, and withal profitable interchange of sentiments, ideas and experience. Notice with what ease one reads, another speaks, and what great intellectual improvement has been made. Observe the great improvement in social intercourse, the development of their social natures and the kind appreciation of one another's efforts, and you will be constrained to say that so great has been the influence of the grange on the farmer that it has changed not only his views, ideas, habits and sources of pleasure, but his very nature. The grange is to the farmer a school, a home and a church. All the blessed elevating influences of these places are combined there.

The influence of the grange is as gentle as a mother's voice and as potent and powerful. It appeals to the farmer's better nature; lifts him up from his sordid aims and surrounds him with an atmosphere of culture, thought, love and morality. Blessed, blessed, thrice blessed is the influence of the grange.—Ex.

Grange Notes.

The revised ritual of the order has been published, and may now be obtained by applying under seal of your grange to Bro. William M. Ireland, secretary National grange, Washington, D. C., and remitting 20 cents per copy.

Through the teachings of the grange the social and moral standing of the farmer has been greatly elevated, and the day is not far distant when his influence will not only be felt, but eagerly sought by all the professions. Farmers! be firm, and thus make your influence felt and your calling respected.

The following from the Philadelphia Record, an independent political paper, is a mite in aid of the grange movement: "As the grange continues to prosper, the farmer's children will continue to be better educated, and parents will come to better understand the necessities of their calling and their own relation to society and government."

Credit where credit is due. The very classes who condemned the grange the most in its early days are now giving us credit for having put in motion great reforms. Let it nerve us to still more earnest work, and if but true to ourselves and our principles still more will we be thanked for our battle in the cause of right.—Grange Bulletin.

The grange is "booming" all over the country. Brother Patron, has it reached your section? If not, why? Have you been doing your duty? If not, renew your obligations and resolve to consecrate anew your heart and hands to the glorious work of relieving our oppressed class from that state of thralldom compared to which the Egyptian bondage was almost a blessing.—Exchange.

In a few weeks our farmers will be through with their busy. Let every true Patron now gird on his armor, and be ready for the great grange harvest. Meetings should be frequent, and every member should make it a special duty to be present. Have public meetings occasionally and invite your outside neighbors and friends. Be prepared to convince them that it is their duty to unite with us and help push forward the noble work.

Patrons, let us ask ourselves the question, what have we done since our connection with the grange to advance its interests? Have we discharged our duty with an eye single to its good? Have we lived up to its rules and regulations? Have we left anything undone that ought to have been done? If we make this inquiry, if we make a thorough examination of our past grange lives, I am fearful some of us will fall short. I, for one, feel that at times I have been remiss, and although I, in a manner, performed the duties imposed upon me, yet there was lacking that earnest zeal that ought to characterize the efforts of a true Patron.—Worthy Master Harrison, of Alabama.

A New Kind of a Watch Case.

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

MANSFIELD, Pa., May 28, 1878.

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

R. E. OLNEY, Jeweler.

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



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

Bailey, Smith & Co.,

UNDERTAKERS

-AND-

FURNITURE DEALERS

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

Undertaking a Specialty.

Metallic and Wood-Caskets and Coffins in great variety. Burial Robes, etc., always on hand. We have a fine new Hearse. All orders promptly attended to day or night.

106 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE BEST

Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON.

of Lawrence,

Is manufacturing and selling the best Washing Machine ever offered to the public.

IT IS CHEAPER

Than any other washing machine in the market. It is called the

HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

Mr. Vernon has agents in almost every county in the state. Those in need of a first-class washing machine should be sure to try the Honey Creek Machine before purchasing. County and state rights for sale on reasonable terms; also machines always on hand. Parties who desire to engage in a profitable business should call on or address

E. T. VERNON, Lawrence, Kans.

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. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774

LIABILITIES.

Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,239,369
Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000
Net surplus over all, 1,038,437

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

JOHN CHARLTON.

Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

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

ORDER!

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

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

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

ADDRESS

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue,

CHICAGO, ILL.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE KANSAS.

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST

ALWAYS WINS

IN THE

LONG RUN.

BUY ONLY

THE

GENUINE!

Beware of Counterfeiters.

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

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

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

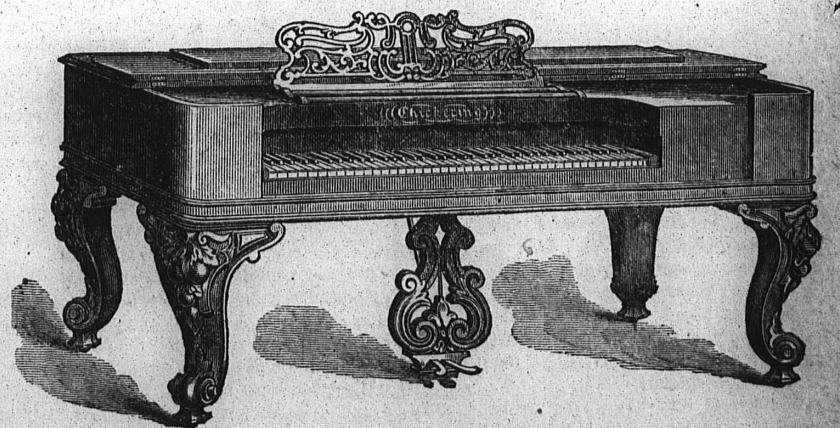
Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

We use the best quality Steel wire; the 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 & Hempleson School Furniture.

Orders by mail attended to promptly.

No. 127 Massachusetts Street

Eastern Johnson County Items.

There is general rejoicing over the election news among the Republicans—"Gar-fish" some one in this vicinity wittily calls them.

I heard a lady remark recently that since the election the Greenback party reminded her of the story in the school books about the "frog and the ox," but as I am not even a "woman suffragist" we will leave it for you all to judge how aptly. I have myself a kind of constitutional horror of one kind of green back—the one that sits on a long and croaks. I always thought I would rather be a cricket, and merrily chirp the day long, "Cheer up, cheer up!"

Miss J. Morgan is the premium chicken raiser in this section. She has raised between three and five hundred.

A dreadful murder was committed last week near Santa Fe. I have not inquired the particulars, as I do not care to chronicle such dreadful crimes. I do not think the morals of the community are improved by their rehearsal.

Another wedding—Mr. Ross Franklin and Miss Emma Ford, both of Maple Grove. They were married in Kansas City at the residence of the bride's aunt. Reports say they had a grand wedding, nice presents, etc.

And Ross's query now will be, Shall I mind Emma, or Emma mind me?

Potatoes still in the ground.
Epizooty among horses the general complaint.
PERSEVERANCE.
STANLEY, Kans., Nov. 11, 1880.

Disastrous Fire.

[Wichita Eagle.]

The Excelsior flouring mills caught fire in or near the engine-room on Tuesday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock, which was not discovered until it had made such good headway that it could not be controlled. A strong breeze was blowing from the southeast, and in a few minutes the entire building was wrapped in flames, which soon spread to other buildings on either side. On the west side was the Elephant Corral, a frame livery stable, which burned to ashes within twenty-five minutes after taking fire. On the east side was Col. Stewart's packing-house, a two-story frame building twenty-five by eighty feet, which soon succumbed to the devouring element, and nothing remains to mark the spot but a heap of ashes. A small one-story building was burned also, which belonged to Martin Hellar, and which he used as an office at his artificial stone-yards. For a time it was thought that the old Planters' house on the opposite side of the street would suffer a like fate of the others, but the fire company with their "soda fountains" succeeded in saving the building.

The losses sustained are great, and fall heavily, especially upon the proprietors of the mills, which have been completed but a short time. We were informed by Mr. Fraker that he had just finished putting in some late improvements last week which had cost about one thousand dollars, and was congratulating himself that the cost of adding improvements would stop for a while at least, and if he had a successful run during the winter months could make some money. But his hopes are blasted. He left his office in the evening thinking all was well, and returned a few hours later to find the whole in ruins. The building and machinery cost about \$12,000, with an insurance of about \$5,500. There was also about \$2,500 worth of stock in the mill, all of which was lost. It also throws out of employment about a dozen men.

The loss in the packing-house is hard to estimate. The packing season had only been opened a few days, and there was not much meat in the building, and most of that was carried out, but it is very much damaged. Col. Stewart is one of those kind of men that knows no defeat, and he no doubt will continue to buy, kill and pack hogs at a lively rate from now until warm weather.

The livery stable belonged to non-residents, and was rented. There was but little stock in it at the time. There were, however, two cannons (brass pieces) in it which belonged to the government. The cannons were saved, while the guns with the carriages went through the fire, destroying the wood-work, but no damage was done to the guns.

Death from Treatment of a Tumor.

[Morris County Enterprise.]

One week ago last Monday morning, Mr. Abernathy, living a few miles north of this city, in Ohio township, took his wife to Kansas City to have a large tumor removed. On Thursday the physicians commenced the operation, but finding that the tumor was attached to some of the larger blood vessels, they desisted from further operations, informing the husband that the tumor would grow no more, and that if inflammation did not set in his wife might live for a number of years. The lady got along very well until Saturday morning, when she began to grow worse, and in a very short time was a corpse. On Monday last Mr. Abernathy returned to this city with the body of his beloved wife, having been absent from home but one short week.

Seriously Hurt while Walling a Well.

[Winfield Telegram.]

Mr. George Arnold, a young man living one and a half miles north of Winfield, met with a serious accident yesterday evening which may result in his death. He was engaged in walling a well, and was some twenty-five feet below the surface, when a huge clod of dirt fell on his head, striking him senseless, in which condition he was taken out of the well and still remains up to this writing. Dr. Davis was called in, and though he could find no bones broken he fears that the young man may not recover.

HAL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is no new preparation for the public to experiment with; its success is unparalleled for restoring gray hair to its natural color, promoting its growth, and producing new hair on bald heads.

Fire Generating from a Hot Brick to Keep Feet Warm.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

Quite a serious and singular accident happened last Monday a few miles north of Canton. A man and his wife started from Roxbury, and it being cold, a hot brick was placed in the bottom of the buggy to keep their feet warm. After being on the road a while her husband got out of the buggy and got into a wagon just ahead of them. When north of town about four miles, among the hills, the woman in the buggy, and who was a short distance in the rear, was seen to motion to her husband, but he not thinking anything was wrong motioned for her to drive up, but on looking back again saw that something was amiss. He immediately got out of the wagon and ran back to the buggy, to find that the brick had set her clothes on fire and was rapidly gaining headway. He helped her out of the buggy, and by hard work succeeded in extinguishing the fire on her clothes, but not until the buggy had caught fire and was beyond control. The buggy top and box were completely destroyed, and in the meantime the prairie was set on fire and burned the grass of quite a scope of country. The lady was not seriously injured, but considerably scared.

Angered by Intoxication.

[Short Creek Republican.]

An intoxicated woman created a terrible lot of excitement in the southwest part of town Sunday afternoon by trying to thrash the ground with her husband. Not satisfied with calling him all sorts of names and punching him among the short ribs until his breath was nearly exhausted, she turned her batteries loose on a crowd of about a hundred men and boys who had collected to see the show and put them to flight as though she had been a terror, and come to think of it we guess she was. She was only lately married.

AYER'S Pills are a general favorite, because of their powerful yet gentle operation. Medical men prefer them for nervous or delicate constitutions.

ONE WAY TO GET VERY RICH.

The Big Pork Deal in Which Armour & Co. Cornered the Market of the World Closed Out at a Profit of \$7,000,000.

[Chicago Times.]

A gentleman who professes to know all about the Armour pork deal which has just closed gave a reporter for the Times the benefit of his knowledge last evening for the enlightenment of those who might be interested, and there are few in this quarter of the globe not interested in one way or another. This "corner," of which frequent mention has been made in the news columns of this journal, has been on for about six months. It has been one of the most successful deals of the kind ever attempted, as well as the most extensive and far-reaching in its operations, netting the "cornerers" many millions of dollars profit. In giving a history of the deal it will be necessary to go back into the summer of 1879, for it was then that it started, the corner of 1880 being simply a continuation of the corner of a year ago. In the summer of 1879 Mr. Phil. Armour and Mr. John Plunkinton, his partner in Milwaukee, went to Europe, and while there they became satisfied that pork was a good thing to have, prices having declined sharply about that time. They were abroad about two months, and during their absence they ordered the purchase of an enormous amount of provisions, including 60,000,000 pounds of ribs, which were bought at less than 4¢ cents, and 160,000 barrels of pork at an average of only \$8 per barrel. On their return to America in September they found the market strengthening. Prices went right up, and on their deal realized a profit of \$2,000,000 in the next two or three months. Pork advanced to \$14, and ribs in proportion. They had faith in the market, and, under the impression that the boom was going to continue, they loaded up again, after getting out with the profit mentioned. Then came the reaction and the bottom dropped out of the market, pork going from \$14 to \$9.25 in spite of all that could be done to bolster it. The \$2,000,000 went flickering, and another \$1,000,000 after it. Though very neatly "holed," the members of the firm refused to stay in the hole, but at once set about retrieving the losses encountered by reason of a failure to appreciate the maxim, "Let well enough alone." They sent agents through this country and Europe, and from the reports made satisfied themselves that the product of the hog would be in demand for the ensuing four months. They saw, or thought they saw, that the country was entering on an era of great prosperity, and that of their own volition values would advance. They accordingly determined to undertake the job of cornering the pork market of the world. They began in April to load up, purchasing all the actual stock in market, there being about 225,000 barrels on hand in this city at that time, and a trifle over 100,000 barrels in store at other cities. This they bought at prices ranging from \$9.50 to \$10.50, the average being about \$10. In addition they secured "options" on 1,250,000 barrels more, and then, having stocked the cards, they sat quietly down on their deal and awaited developments, taking occasion to let everybody know that they had all the pork in existence and a great deal more. They set the machine going in June, and pork went sailing. The manipulators of the deal had laid their plans to force the price up to \$20, but they wanted to let it go up gradually, so as to get as many "bears" on the hooks as possible, but when it became apparent to traders and speculators that a great bull movement was on foot prices were run up with such rapidity that it was feared the effect would be to frighten off the "shorts" and induce them to settle too early in the game. To prevent such a move the Armours threw nearly half a million bar-

rels on the market, and this served to check the boom and keep it within their control, and at the same time produce the impression they desired to make, namely, that they could not or dared not carry out their published programme of forcing quotations \$20. Fresh fish caught on in great numbers, not only here and in New York, but in every city and town in the country, and became very bold and greedy. Many who were frightened off at the beginning of the rise, however, had turned bulls, and it is noticed that when shorts take to going long on any commodity they are the most insatiable of bulls. They never know when to let up; their voracity is boundless. Thousands swam with the current, and, as is usually the case, it was rank outsiders with more money than experience in the wiles of speculation who were the worst hurt, though hundreds of old traders backed their belief that the Armours would not be able to carry the deal through successfully, and that a crash was inevitable from the very nature of things.

While the speculative market was strengthening day by day, and week by week, the cornerers were bending their energies to unload their "spot" pork. This was usually sold at figures considerably below the nominal quotations, and as an inducement to buy the trade was privately assured by the agents that the Armours would protect them against loss. This stimulated the demand, and the 1st of November caught them with only about 50,000 barrels of old pork on hand, with prices high enough to enable them to close out at a handsome profit if they had felt disposed to stand from under. In getting rid of their pork, the expedient of "stripping" about 100,000 barrels was resorted to, and the meat put out in this way. With the actual merchandise out of their hands, the rest was clear sailing. The "wind" trades took care of themselves.

Operations were not alone confined to America, but all of Europe was taken in, and whenever men were found willing to sell pork they did not have, the Armours were graciously accommodating. They knew that they held all the pork and that the fellows who had sold them the article would have to come to them for it, or settle the difference, which is the same thing in the end. The amount of money that was played in against this game was enormous. In striking this balance the lucky owners of the "brace" find that they are ahead not less than \$7,000,000. In other words, they got back the \$3,000,000 lost, when pork went down last winter, and \$4,000,000 besides, as the fruit of the season's work. The profits of the deal of 1879 and 1880 approximate \$6,000,000, and this is one of the times the fellows got away with the "dust." The speculators who engineer corners are squeezed to death at the end, in nine cases out of ten, but this is an exception to the general rule. Between \$10,000,000 and \$14,000,000 in money is said to have been employed in the deal from first to last. Of course, when it was well under way the proprietors of the corner did business on the other fellow's money, but it was money just the same, and it eventually found its way into the pockets of the thrifty packers who originated the movement and put it through. There are five or six brothers in the family, and one or two partners besides who come in for a share of the \$6,000,000, but the lion's share falls to the lot of the business head of the gigantic establishment, Phil. Armour, upon whose ample shoulders rested the responsibility and the almost exclusive management of the deal.

It is said that during the month of October settlements were made on between 600,000 and 700,000 barrels of pork at prices ranging from \$17.50 to \$18.50, netting a profit of \$5 per barrel, at the lowest calculation. Chicago speculators were milked mercilessly, but the Wall street dealers feel as hard as their Western brethren in misfortune, and a vast sum of New York money is placed to the credit of the Chicago "bulls." Some British gold too went into the general fund. In Chicago many conservative business men bit greedily at the bait so temptingly held up before them, and as is usually the case when an outsider takes hold he cannot be taken off. One firm of leading merchants contributed \$80,000 during the season, and another, one of the foremost wholesale grocers of the Northwest, settled a week or two ago at a loss of \$250,000. These are only specimens. Along toward the close of the day the mails were filled with letters to Armour & Co. from capitalists, business men, professional men, clerks and school teachers, many of them women at that, begging to be "let off," and pleading poverty, ruin, and a thousand and one reasons in excuse for their plight. They had got in beyond their depth and they appealed to headquarters to be pulled out. Everybody seemed to have caught the fever, and representatives of every class and walk in life took a hand in the speculation. It must be said to the credit of the successful merchants that they were not unduly oppressive, and there is no instance on record of their taking more than they could get, while not infrequently they let off the unfortunate with a "stake" to build from.

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.

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

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. Meat and Chops supplied in any quantity. Grinding done to order.

C. WICKS, Agent,

No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

MCCURDY, BRUNE & COMPANY,

126 Massachusetts street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

CORN SHELLERS

—AND—

FANNING MILLS.

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

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS.

Windmills and Scales put up and Guaranteed.

REMEMBER: 126 MASSACHUSETTS ST.

A. H. ANDERSON,

(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.

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

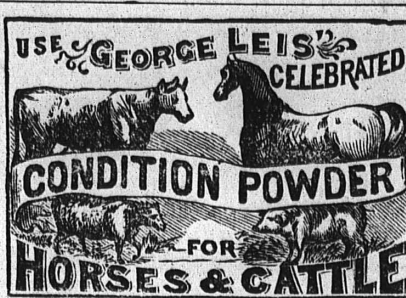
COFFEE OR TEA

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 Horses and cows. 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, Polt-Evil, Ills-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure 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' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

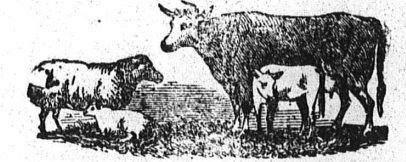
Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



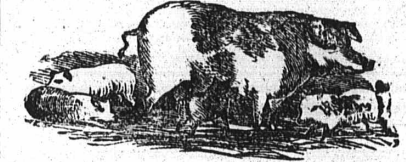
LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind-worm, Glaucoma, Mergins or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed it to the fowls. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all diseases. In severe attacks of cholera they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER the 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' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Calf also requires an alterative and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Eyes, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purges 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. COLLINS, Ill.

\$5,000,000.

The American Shoe Tip Co.

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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 Dry Goods store.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1880.

THERE is a great demand for grain barges on the Mississippi river. This is the direct result of the jetties at the mouth of the river. New Orleans will yet be a great competitor of New York as a grain shipping port.

THE National grange of Patrons of Husbandry will begin its fourth annual session on Wednesday, November 17, at the National hotel, Washington, D. C. Arrangements have been made for the reception of visitors, comprising low rates of railway fare and reduced prices (\$1.50 per day) at several good hotels.

THE *Mark Lane Express* for this week will say of England's crops and prospects that the week's thrashing has brought more prominently into view the deficiency of the wheat crop and the damaged condition of barley. The best home-grown wheat was firm. Inferior samples were sold with difficulty. In many of the more important provincial markets the finest samples advanced 1s. per quarter. The quantity of grain afloat, however, caused a weaker feeling in London at the end of the week. Foreign wheat was in brisk demand, and advanced 6d. on Wednesday, but further advance was successfully resisted. On Friday the demand was slower, but holders were firm. English and foreign flour was scarce and very firm throughout the week. Barley was very quiet. There was an improved demand early in the week for barley afloat, but the market was easier at the close. Oats improved 1s. and closed firm. Mixed American maize sold steadily ex. ship at an advance of 3d. on Monday's rates. Round corn was quiet and closed rather easier. Maize in passage advanced 6d. early in the week, was again slightly dearer on Wednesday, slightly relapsed on Friday, but closed strong.

"Too Much Hog, too Much Sheep, too Much Corn, etc."

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Every intelligent citizen knows the great advantages derived from the circulation of a good, readable weekly newspaper or magazine. Every person who has made an effort to obtain subscribers for an agricultural paper which is almost all devoted to farm industry also knows that in many cases he comes across a farmer who objects to subscribing for one of these publications for the following reasons. "I want to read something," remarked a farmer to me the other day, "besides what is going on on the farm. I am tired of reading so much every week about the same old topics. It is well enough, but we have a little too much of it—too much hog, too much corn, too much sheep, etc. I take two political newspapers, and every week they have a column devoted to the farm, garden and orchard. This, I think, is enough. The fact is, most farmers have not the time most seasons of the year to read more than two or three papers, and they want variety—a little concerning what is going on in the world, a little literature, and a few scientific articles, etc.; in a word, a weekly journal for the family. To be interesting, it must contain something which will be of interest to all the family. Do not misunderstand me," continued the objector, "I have no objection against a purely agricultural journal, filled with articles exclusively concerning the farm, orchard, stock, etc. They are no doubt of interest to some persons, but not to me or my family. As my means will not permit me to take so many papers, hence I have to select a class of newspapers which give me weekly the general news of what is going on in the world."

The conversation which I have above reported contains the substance of the talk that I have frequently heard that has been advanced against subscribing for an exclusively farm paper. And I may add that, in this reported case, this individual had been formerly a subscriber to THE SPIRIT, and also the *Kansas Farmer*; but as he said, there was too much hog, too much corn, too much sheep, etc.; in a word, too much repetition to suit him. He wanted more topics of general interest than was generally found in a farm journal.

As an emigration document there is no doubt but that a farm journal answers a valuable purpose, and also to a

new-comer who is desirous to learn how they do things in Kansas; but when a journal is mostly confined to home readers I believe it would be more to the interest of the publisher to draw more copiously from the scientific and literary world for useful instruction. Farmers in this age of progress must advance with the world, and a few interesting articles, original or selected, on the scientific subjects of the day would spur up the farmer's family to seek information beyond the mere daily labor of a farmer's life.

JAMES HANWAY.
LANE, Kans., Nov. 15, 1880.

[We publish the above that our readers may see what strange ideas even some farmers have of the value of an agricultural journal. It is hardly worth while to argue the case with one who thinks the farm articles published on the patent side of a country paper are good enough for him. Yet we are willing to wager the price of one copy of our paper for one year that even if that man has an orchard he can't tell a Grimes's Golden Pippin apple from a Newark Pippin, nor the White Winter Pearmain from the Michael Henry Pippin; and we will wager another copy that he would not know a Smith's Cider apple if he should see one; neither do we think he could tell a Late Kentucky from an Early Richmond cherry; and we very much doubt if he could tell a fashionably bred Poland hog from a Berkshire. If he knows how to successfully raise tame grasses in Kansas he would do his state a service by imparting his valuable knowledge to the farmers of the state. Perhaps the agricultural press of the state would assist him in disseminating his knowledge on that subject.]

Friend Hanway, the ideas of your farmer friend are the sheerest nonsense. We know, and you know, that the agricultural press of the country has been of incalculable value to the farmers of the country, and we know that wherever you find the most prosperous and thrifty farmers you will find that they take one or more of the agricultural journals of the country. THE SPIRIT has a literary page; we also give the current news of the day; and then we have the children's department, a household department, farm and stock, and as good a horticultural department as any paper in the land, besides veterinary and state news, and a complete market report carefully revised each week. Perhaps, friend Hanway, your farmer friend knows how to get up a more useful and interesting farmer's paper. If he does, we would like to employ him to edit THE SPIRIT.

We will grant that if the farmers themselves would take more interest in the papers devoted to their calling, they could be made more useful. Farmers should write for their papers their successes and failures, and give to their fellow-farmers all the useful knowledge acquired by actual experience. In this way farm papers would become of great value to the agricultural classes. But when we hear of a farmer who thinks that THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and the *Kansas Farmer* are not worth to him as a farmer the small sum of \$1.50 for fifty-two copies, a feeling of pity for his shrunken condition comes over us, and we forbear further comments on the subject.—ED. SPIRIT.]

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATIONS.
BY THE PRESIDENT.

At no period in their history since the United States became a nation has this people had so abundant and so universal reasons for joy and gratitude at the favor of Almighty God, or been subject to so profound an obligation to give thanks for His loving kindness and humbly to implore His continued care and protection. Health, wealth and prosperity throughout all our borders; peace honor and friendship with all the world; firm and faithful adherence by the great body of our population to the principles of liberty and justice, which have made our greatness as a nation, and to the wise institutions and strong frame of government and society which will perpetuate it—for all these let the thanks of a happy and united people, as with one voice, ascend in devout homage to the Giver of all good.

I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the 25th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make their acknowledgments to Almighty God for his bounties and his protection, and to

offer to Him prayers for their continuance.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of November, in the year of our Lord 1880, and of the independence of the United States the 105th.

R. B. HAYES.
By the President:
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
Secretary of State.

BY THE GOVERNOR.
To the People of the State of Kansas:—Acknowledging our dependence upon the Supreme Ruler of the universe, and feeling that we have abundant reason to return unto Him our thanks, I, John P. St. John, governor, do hereby recommend that, abstaining from all secular cares, Thursday, the 25th day of November, 1880, be sacredly observed by our people as a day of thanksgiving to God for the many blessings bestowed upon us during the past year, and implore His wisdom to guide, direct and help us to live as to ever merit His kind and protecting care.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of the state, at Topeka, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1880.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN.
By the Governor:
JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

Gen. Sherman's Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The annual report of Gen. Sherman to the secretary of war is given to the public to-day. After calling attention to various subordinate reports, Gen. Sherman says: "I agree with Gen. Sheridan that the army is too small in enlisted men to fulfill the heavy duties now imposed on it, and is overworked; therefore I renew my recommendation of last year that congress be asked to give 25,000 enlisted men, especially to the troops of this line of the army, and to make separate provision for detachments of advance men, engineer's battalion, hospital stewards, commissary sergeants, West Point detachments, detailed clerks, etc., in the same manner as has already been done for the signal corps. In this connection I will venture to call your attention to the fact that the Revised Statutes, edition of the 7th, section 1,115, defining the organization of the army, limits the strength to 30,000 enlisted men, but subsequently appropriates bills by provisions have limited the expenditures to 25,000 enlisted men. Still the legal strength is 30,000 enlisted men, and that number is the least possible at which we can maintain the present organization of forty regiments in anything like good order, discipline and economy, and I infer that this end can be reached by simply omitting the provisions in the next appropriation bill. The prosperous times and easy financial condition of the treasury may now enable congress to provide suitable armaments for the forts which guard the chief harbors of the country. Speaking of the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads, Gen. Sherman says: 'These railroads have completely revolutionized our country in the past few years, and impose upon military men an entire change of policy. Hitherto we have been compelled to maintain small posts along wagon and stage routes of travel. These are no longer needed, because of the settlements which grow up rapidly along the new railroads, and afford the security necessary, and the regular stations built for stage lines at convenient distances afford the necessary shelter for stores, and for men when operating in the neighborhood. We should now abandon many of the smaller posts hitherto necessary, and concentrate at stated points near the national frontier, or where railroads intersect, so as to send out a detachment promptly to the districts where needed. Congress alone has the power to dispose of the property of the United States, and we, the military, find ourselves possessed of lands and houses obtained in earlier times which demand occupation for their preservation, and I earnestly recommend that provision be made by law for the sale of such military posts and out-buildings as are found to be necessary, with the right to apply the proceeds of the sale to other places as the property of the United States. Gen. Sherman specifies posts in Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona, and also Forts Keogh and Custer in the Yellowstone, built only four years ago, and expresses his opinion that these in a very short time will become commercial towns rather than military posts. In my judgment the time has come for the military authorities to select suitable strategic points for permanent occupation and improvement, where companies or detachments can be sent out for special service. As long as we possess, I must care for these small posts. It is impossible to abandon them and leave them to waste, and we are forced to hold on to them; but if congress will delegate to the president, the secretary of war and a board of officers the right to sell these posts, and appropriate the proceeds of sale at strategic points, I am certain it would result in great econo-

my, and enable us to maintain a large garrison with increased discipline and better service. For similar reasons, and because the commerce of the world is carried on in ships of 3,000 tons and over, and because of the heavy draft of war vessels, most of our sea-coast defenses are superfluous. We now have fifty millions of people, and the idea of any hostile force landing on our coast is preposterous. Yet our great commercial ports should be made so safe that even an apprehension of danger would not be felt. Portland, Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Hampton Roads, Port Royal, Key West, Pensacola, New Orleans, San Diego, San Francisco and Port Townsend should all be properly fortified and garrisoned. All minor forts should be sold or abandoned. An annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 would in ten years put these forts in good order; another \$1,000,000 a year would be enough to properly arm them. The secretary of war and the president should have discretion in the disbursements of this money. Artillery officers should also be secured, with engineers, in constructing, altering and repairing sea-coast defenses, because the men who have to fight these batteries should have something to do in their construction.

Referring to the reports of Gen. Schofield and Col. Gilley, relative to West Point and the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Gen. Sherman says: "In my judgment both of these institutions are in as good order as possible, and both are an honor to the country. Education must always be the surest basis of national security and honor. The education and military training imparted to young men at West Point has repaid us a thousand times its cost, and has more than verified the prediction of Gen. Washington. From time to time complaints have arisen to its prejudice, such as occurred last year in regard to the colored cadet, Whitaker. A thorough and patient investigation, amidst a tumult of abuse, resulted in the perfect vindication of the authorities of that academy. Prejudice is alleged against colored cadets, but there is no more such prejudice at West Point than in the country at large, and the practice of equality at West Point is in advance of the rest of the country. To discriminate against a colored boy by reason of his color is a violation of the Fourteenth amendment, as perfect impartiality is the rule. I believe the authorities at West Point have endeavored to follow it. In this connection I desire to state that, in my judgment, the requirement that all enlisted men of the 8th and 10th cavalry and of the 24th and 25th infantry shall be colored men while the officers are white is not consistent with the amendment of the constitution referred to. All should be enlisted who are eligible, and assigned to regiments, regardless of color or previous condition. Such has been the law and usage in the navy for years, and the army would soon grow accustomed to it. No body of men on earth has more reverence for the constitution and the law than the army, and I pledge my own good faith for all in the service to enforce faithfully every part of the constitution of the United States, and every law made in pursuance thereof. The education at Fort Monroe, under the supervision of Col. Gilley, is purely professional, and limited chiefly to the artillery arm of the service. This education cannot be found in any other college in America, and is valuable because the use of artillery is limited to war on a large scale, and cannot be learned in our Indian wars, or in common life. When the necessity arises for artillery officers, as in our Mexican war, and also in our civil war, it is sudden and immediate. This school costs nothing but the ordinary garrison expenses. I still desire to establish military schools for infantry and cavalry at Leavenworth as soon as the condition of Indian affairs will admit of the sure release of some good infantry regiment from the distant frontier, which I hope will occur in the next year.

General News.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 12.—Ogden is the first city west of the Mississippi river to adopt the electric light. A flag-staff sixty feet high is to be run up from the court-house, giving an elevation of two hundred feet, from which four lights of three thousand candle power each are guaranteed to abundantly illuminate a mile in diameter. The lights will be in operation in January.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 12.—There has been heavy loss of life in consequence of an accident at Ford pit, one of the Albion mines, in Stellarton, this morning. About 6:30 o'clock an explosion of gas occurred on the south side of the pit. The explosion was so terrible as to sweep nearly across to the other side of the pit, killing the men and horses within reach. No miners working in the north side were injured, and a number of them were surprised at the crowds around the mouth of the pit when they came up to dinner, not having any idea that such a terrible fate had befallen their fellow-workmen. Messrs. J. Hudson, of the Albion mines, Greene, of the Vale, and H. S. Poole, of the Acadia, with other volunteers, went down in the pit soon after the explosion, but found it impossible to explore the south side for any distance on account of the after-damp, there being no air through the side, as all the doors had been blown down by the blast. They found some bodies, but

could not identify them. All the horses in the pit, twenty-nine in number, were dead. It is not known how the fire originated, as no one from the other side where the accident occurred is alive to tell the tale. Efforts will be made to recover the bodies of the missing men as soon as the pit is considered safe. As far as is known forty-seven men and boys were in the pit and are supposed to be lost. Thirty-three of this number were married men, some with large families. Other searching parties could not get in very far on account of masses of coal blocking up the way in all directions.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
36th YEAR.

The Scientific American.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences, including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, \$3.20 per year, \$1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to agents. Single copies, 10 cents. Sold by all newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

Patent in connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & CO. are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents—have had 35 years' experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions patented through this agency, who name and residence of the patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & CO. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws. Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents,

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37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

GOLDEN BELT
ROUTE.

KANSAS CITY TO DENVER

VIA

Kansas Division of Union Pacific Railway

(Formerly Kansas Pacific Railway).

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

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

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

To Denver in 32 Hours.

The Kansas Express Train Leaves Kansas City at 11 every Evening and runs to El Paso, Texas, west. The first-class coaches of this train are seated with the Celebrated Horton Reclining Chairs.

The Kansas Division of the Union Pacific is the popular route to all Colorado Mining Camps, Pleasure and Health Resorts, and makes connections with all trains north and west from Denver.

ALL PERSONS en route to Leadville, Gunnison, Eagle River, Ten-Mile, Silver Cliff, the San Juan Region, and all other

MINING POINTS IN COLORADO, should go via the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific railway.

ALL PERSONS in poor health, or seeking recreation, and all students of nature, should take this route to the delightful Parks, the wonderful Canyons, the lofty Mountains, the game-filled Woodlands, sparkling Trout Streams and Mineral Springs.

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

DAYLIGHT

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

RIDE

Through daylight the greater portion of the best belt of agricultural land in the state of Kansas

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

62,500 FINE FARMS

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

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

Uncle Sam is no longer able to "give us all a farm," but those who come first can have the choicest land in the most refined communities. Send for information.

Write to J. Gilmore, land commissioner, Kansas City, Mo., inclosing 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 MUIR,
Freight Agt., Kansas City, Mo.
S. J. GILMORE,
Land Com'r, Kansas City, Mo.
S. T. SMITH,
Gen'l Supt., Kansas City, Mo.
D. B. CORNELL,
Gen'l Agt., Pass. Dept., Kansas City, Mo.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 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 pay.
Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearsages, 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.

The well-known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nerve, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion. For sale by Barber Bros.

A Jolly Wedding.

Miss Katie Charlton, daughter of our worthy neighbor, Mr. John Charlton, was married on Wednesday last to Mr. T. Ewing, of Kansas City. A large company of friends and neighbors were present. Many valuable and beautiful presents were bestowed on the bride. After the ceremony had been performed all the guests sat down to an elegant dinner which had been provided for the occasion. This was followed by music and lively conversation until 4 o'clock p. m., when the happy couple took the train for Kansas City, their future home.

The best wishes of all the friends, and especially we of THE SPIRIT, go with the happy bride and her husband.

May their lives be long, peaceful and prosperous is the wish of all their many friends.

THE A. S. T. Co. Black Tip for children's shoes adds to their beauty, while doubling the value of the shoe. All parents who have used them testify to this.

Death of George Ford.

George Ford, or Uncle George Ford as he was called by every one, died very suddenly on Friday evening last, of an apoplectic fit. He was at the Baptist church attending a Sunday-school teachers' meeting, when he was suddenly taken ill, and very soon lost all consciousness. He was immediately taken to his residence, and able physicians called, but all restoratives proved unavailing, and he breathed his last at half past 10 o'clock.

Mr. Ford was one of the earliest settlers of Kansas, and had been in business in this city for over twenty years. For the last fifteen years he had carried on a large grocery trade, and no poor man ever asked George Ford for a favor that was not cheerfully granted. He was an honest, upright, christian man, and hundreds of poor people in this city and county will sorely miss the ever-helpful hand of good George Ford. As we write, feelings of sadness and sorrow come over us when we remember that so good a citizen, so kind a neighbor, and one who was ever ready and willing to help the poor, has forever gone from among us. But his memory will last as long as those who knew him shall live. Surely our loss will be his glorious gain.

The time has been when diseases of the kidneys were considered serious afflictions, but fortunately all fear of any fatal results from these troubles are now dispelled by the certainty with which Day's Kidney Pad always acts.

Horticultural.

The November meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society will take place next Saturday (20th) at the university. In addition to the regular business, there will be an election for delegates to the State Horticultural society, which meets in Wyandotte next month; also, Chancellor Marvin has kindly consented to deliver an address on the "Physiological and psychological mission of horticulture," or its physical and moral effects on mankind.

The science and practice of horticulture embrace the growing of garden vegetables, the production of all kinds of fruits, the ornamentation of lawns and domestic surroundings, and floriculture. All who produce or consume any of the horticultural products, or own or occupy a home, are necessarily interested in this subject, and should attend the meeting and listen to Dr. Marvin's address. All are made welcome.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

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.

School Districts.

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

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

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 & COAL CO.
OFFICE—68 Massachusetts street.

J. S. CREW & CO.

OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE,

Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks

TO THE BEST DECORATIONS.

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.

150 Children's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base Balls, etc.

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND.

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.

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 firms 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.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

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

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.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

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

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."

FLANNEL-LINED shoes and slippers at HUME'S.

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

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.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas.

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

GEO. FORD, Sole Agent,

Lawrence, Kansas.

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

The Currency Question.

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

W. F. WHITE.

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

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this place 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.

A FULL line of rubber goods at HUME'S.

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



THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA
Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Direct connections, made at Detroit and Toledo with all RAILROAD TRAINS from West, North and South.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars
On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

FRANK E. SNOW,

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

Administrator's Notice.

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

VERNON H. HARRIS,

Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of Mary M. Nelson, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1880, duly appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased by the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas.

HASEA E. NELSON,

Administrator.

1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1881.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

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

STEINBERG'S

MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE

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

OVERCOATS

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

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

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

GRAND DISPLAY OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

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

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

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

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SPRING STYLES FOR 1880

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WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES!

Wall Paper from Ten Cents to One Dollar Per Roll,

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CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

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

MAKE SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

BABY WAGONS FROM \$5.00 TO \$40.00.

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Barse & Snider,

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KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Business for 1876 over three million (\$3,000,000) dollars.

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.

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

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WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

Horticultural Department.

Raising Large Crops of Cherries.

Having raised a large crop of cherries for three or four years from a small orchard, and this year's produce exceeding that of any former year, I thought some village or city reader of your paper would be glad to hear how it was brought about. My farm consists of about twenty-five feet square on a city lot, and on this piece of ground I have two of the old-fashioned sour cherry trees, which I set out eight or nine years ago. I have kept the ground mellow and wet, spading up the ground for three or four feet from the body of the tree. They grew famously, and if they had never borne a cherry I would have been well paid in having such nice shade trees. But in the course of two or three years from setting out we had a fair crop of cherries, and for three years past have had less than three bushels, this year getting a trifle over five bushels from the two trees by actual measure. We commenced to pick on June 14 and ended July 7, the trees being so shaded that they did not ripen very evenly. We had cherries that measured plump 2.5-8 inches in circumference, but only a small portion measured so much. Another peculiarity was that they were never wormy. I do not believe there were a dozen wormy ones in the five bushels. A farmer's wife who saw the trees at their best declared that she never saw such a sight in her life. The trees are now twenty-five feet high, and one of them, not having been cramped for room, has a spread of about the same diameter. They are not bushes, but good-sized trees. Any one can get just as good results if he will put a little work on his trees—say three or four hours a year to each tree. As soon as the ground gets hard around the tree, spade it up. Put your wash water and other waste water about the trees, so that the ground will not get too dry, and the fruit will be there in due time to pay a hundred fold for the labor put on them. Another thing is never to allow at any time of year worms' nests to form in the trees. The way I get rid of worms is as follows: I take a strip of cloth say an inch wide and 15 or 18 inches long, wind it around one end of a pole, tying it fast. Then, after saturating it with kerosene, I touch a match to it and apply to the nest of worms. By using a small strip, the flame is not large enough to do the tree any damage, and the worms are so thoroughly destroyed that they do not leave any eggs to appear as worms in the cherries another year. During August and September the worms need looking after, though sometimes they appear in July. Let those who have unproductive trees try my plan and see if the fruit does not follow.—G. H. C., in Country Gentleman.

Potted Strawberry Plants.

The method of propagating strawberry plants by means of small pots, says the *American Garden*, though practiced long ago, has, during the last few years, been so simplified and cheapened that with the increasing demand for this class of plants nurserymen are obliged to raise them as one of their leading staple articles during the summer months. They are obtained by sinking 2-1.2 inch earthen pots, filled with soil, underneath the young strawberry runners, so that these will form their roots in the pot instead of the open ground. In the course of about three weeks the roots will have filled the entire pot, twining around its inner sides and holding the earth in a firm ball. The young plant is then cut off from the parent, and, with the pot, removed from the propagating bed. After a few days, during which the plants have been kept well watered and partly shaded, if the weather is very hot and dry, they are ready for shipment. By striking the edge of the pot, and turning it upside down, the removal of the plant from the pot is easily effected. Each ball (earth and roots) is then wrapped up in a piece of paper, and all packed closely in a box, so that the soil cannot be shaken from the roots during transportation by rail and boats, where they are but seldom handled with too tender care. On receipt of the plants, if the soil should be found to be very dry, sufficient water has to be sprinkled into the box to prevent the soil from shaking off when the wrapping papers are removed. The

plants, with the entire ball of roots and earth undisturbed, are then, by means of a garden-trowel, planted in the ground. Care must be taken to sink them but little deeper than to bring the upper surface of the ball to the level of the bed. In very dry weather a thorough soaking with water will be found beneficial, after which the plants will keep on growing vigorously, scarcely showing any signs of having been transplanted.

Potted plants set out during August, and well taken care of during the remainder of the summer, produce the choicest berries, and most of the premium berries at our horticultural exhibitions are obtained from such plants. In seasons like the present, which has been so disastrous to all newly-set-out plants, the advantages of potted plants become particularly apparent. In no other way could the broken rows made vacant by the parched plants be refilled so satisfactorily. Or if the owner of a garden, who has been so unfortunate or wicked as never to have had a strawberry bed, should now resolve to reform his ways, and no longer deprive his family of the luxury of fresh, luscious, home-grown strawberries, he should certainly be encouraged to set out a bed of potted plants at once, lest some obstacle might come in his way and thwart his laudable intentions. The amateur and connoisseur, who has been charmed with the beautiful new varieties at the last strawberry exhibition, anxious not to be outdone by his neighbors, finds in the potted plants the certainty of a full crop with the dawn of the next strawberry season. Economy in land and cultivation are likewise much in favor of potted plants. Beds from which early vegetables have been removed are just in the best condition for strawberries, and the ground is thus utilized during the entire season; while if the plants had been set out in spring they would have required the entire year's cultivation, without always giving the next season adequate return to counterbalance the loss of ground and the cost of cultivation.

Still there may be failures even with potted plants, as there is as much difference in the quality of these as in other goods. Potted plants are in the best condition for planting as soon as they have formed roots enough to hold the earth in the pot firmly together. If left longer in the pot the roots become so numerous and dense, forming a matted coat around the inner surface of the pot (the plant becomes "pot bound"), that they lose their vitality in a large degree. Such plants are of but little value, and much inferior to good ground layers. Likewise, plants which have not been potted long enough to keep the soil from being shaken off during transportation are hardly better than ground layers. But with good potted plants and reasonable care failure is hardly possible.

Causes of Non-Bearing.

1. Want of proper fruit-forming food in the soil. This fruit-forming food is so small in many orchards long in bearing that it becomes so nearly exhausted with a full crop that the tree has not strength sufficient to produce another crop the next year, the fruit buds for the crop not forming even, but when the buds form and the tree blooms it cannot perfect the fruit; so either the blossoms fall or the fruit is shed prematurely.

2. Again, when there is abundance of fruit-forming food in the soil the tree tends to enlarge its growth of roots, branches and leaves at the expense of fruit. This it may do with some varieties of apples, pears and perhaps with other fruits, for years, until the patience of the fruit grower is exhausted in waiting.

3. Injurious insects are sometimes destructive to the fruit crop in some localities and some seasons more than others. The injury from insects is felt most with a light crop, or in what is called non-bearing years, and usually when the fruit orchard is most neglected.

The remedy for non-productiveness must depend upon the cause. If caused by lack of fruit-forming food, which we think is frequently the case with old orchards, the necessary pabulum must be supplied. Fertilizers rich in potash, phosphoric acid, soda, sulphuric and carbonic acids should be used broadcast in the orchard several feet from the trunk of the tree where the extending roots will find it. Wood

ashes, unleached, contain all the fruit-forming elements needed. As a substitute we use the following cheap preparation: caustic lime slacked in a saturated solution of common salt and sulphate of potash. Apply early in the spring at the rate of a peck to a large tree. If attainable, mix with fine charcoal. In the fall apply about one pound of ground bone.

2. If the tree tends to too great a growth of wood, and refuses to bear when in good ground, cut a trench around so as to cut off the gourmand roots about two-thirds the distance the branches extend. Cut the roots with a sharp instrument. Fill up the trench with surface soil in which is sprinkled the above mixture. This should be done in the autumn.

4. If insects destroy the fruit they must be fought by destroying the fallen fruit of fruit years and by wrapping the trunks with bandages and destroying the larvae or by burning fire around favorite trees.—Ohio Farmer.

The Fruit Grower's Best Friend.

Many of the leading orchard proprietors in Northern Italy and Southern Germany are cultivators of the common black ant, which insect they hold in high esteem as the fruit grower's best friend. They establish ant hills in their orchards, and leave the police service of their fruit trees entirely to the tiny colonists, which pass all their time in climbing up the stems of the fruit trees cleansing their boughs and leaves of malefactors, mature as well as embryonic, and descending laden with spoils to the ground, where they comfortably consume or prudently store away their booty. They never meddle with sound fruit, but only invade such apples, pears and plums as have already been penetrated by the canker, which they remorselessly pursue to its fastnesses within the very heart of the fruit. Nowhere are apple and pear trees so free from blight and destructive insects as in the immediate neighborhood of a large ant hill five or six years old. The favorite food of ants would appear to be the larvae and pupae of those creatures which spend the whole of their brief existences in devouring the tender shoots and juvenile leaves of fruit trees.

Fall Setting of Raspberries and Blackberries.

Purdy's Fruit Recorder says: "It is no longer an experiment with us as to fall setting of raspberries and blackberries. Set out any time before the ground freezes, and right after the ground has frozen sufficiently to bear up the wagon draw on and throw over each hill a shovelful of compost, and in early spring draw this off; or if the compost is not convenient, hill up over the plant with earth when set, and draw away the mounds early in spring. By so doing a full growth will be obtained next year, and a good crop the year following; while if set the next spring, not as good growth will be made, and hence not as good a crop the year following; and what is more important, there will be less failures. Having more time in the fall, the work is out of the way in the drive of spring work."

A Large Fruit Farm.

The fruit farm of R. McKinstry, near Hudson, N. Y., contains 33,000 trees, his entire farm of 300 acres being planted with fruit trees. He has 7,000 trees of Rhode Island Greenings and the same number of Baldwins, the total number of apple trees being 26,000. Mr. McKinstry has 4,500 cherry trees, the largest number of any single variety being 800 Black Tartarian; 2,000 pear trees, 700 of which are Bartlett's, and he has 200 each of Seckel, Sheldon and Anjou. There are also 1,000 Concord grape vines, 1,000 peach trees and 200 crab apple trees; and last, but by no means least, the highway through his domain is lined with 450 maples. Mr. McKinstry's crop of apples two years ago was 20,000 barrels. Nearly all of his crop is sent to Europe, shipments beginning in August.

The Kalista Grape.

The *Home Journal* says that a new white grape, called the Kalista, has been brought to that office by the originator, Mr. Sacksteder, and is quite promising. It is a seedling of the Delaware, and is described as follows by the *Journal*: Bunch full, without being compact; medium size; sometimes shouldered. Berry irregular in size, varying from the size of the Delaware to large; color amber green, with a

white bloom, and each berry has a brown speck opposite the stem. There is no foxiness in the flavor, and the ripe berries doubtless are sweet, juicy and tender.

The Household.

For "The Household."

November.

"After death comes the resurrection." November, dreary month, is weeping; Nature seems half awake, not sleeping, And solemnly the hours are creeping Till dawn of day.

Why should we call this month so dreary? Why are we lonesome, sad and weary? Why not be light and gay and cheery, And full of play?

Is this month different from all others? We oft have laughed at little bothers; But now a word from friends or brothers Will cause our tears to stray.

Why does the weather gray and somber Affect us all? We often ponder; We look around and stare and wonder—Not e'en a cheering ray.

Of sunlight through the long, long hours; But rain-drops fall in misty showers To cheer our hearts, display its powers, The night and day.

I wonder why we grieve at this; Nature, like "life," is not all bliss, But fog, and shower, and storm, then kiss, And sunshine drives the clouds away.

November means the year's decay. Another month will speed away Into the past; it cannot stay—The Old Year dead, the New Year born—The old year's "Resurrection morn!"

These glowing hours should be well spent Upon our future good intent; These precious days to us are lent In which to ponder and to pray—Emblem of Death and Resurrection Day.

NOVEMBER 10, 1880. MRS. S. E. NOBLE.

"Penelope" Reviews the Subject of Marriage.

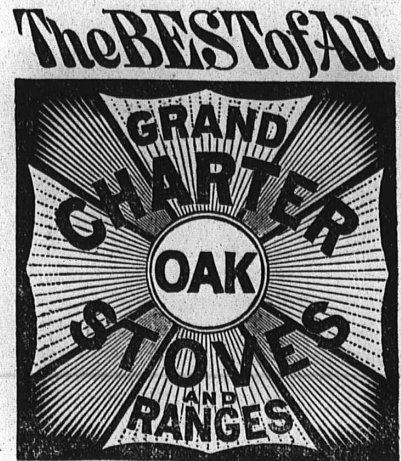
EDITOR SPIRIT:—Supposing "The Household" door to be open to whomsoever will, I will step in without ceremony, hoping that none will question who are you and whence do you hail.

I see in "The Household" an article from Mrs. Worth on marriage, and several from A. V. on the marriage relation, which I consider very good; and I wish to add a few words on the subject.

Mrs. Worth says: "There is no relation existing between mortals so pure and holy, so sacred," etc. Pure and holy indeed when united by pure, unselfish love; when so united that neither knows no self, no mine nor thine, but we and ours. For thee I live; for thee I die. Thou art mine, and I am thine. As the Trinity is one, so should husband and wife be one. But alas! how many do we find that are thus united?

A. V. says: "Matrimony is often too soon and hastily consummated." True. But unhappiness after marriage is not always consigned to a lack of slight acquaintance before marriage—though none should enter into matrimony without due consideration, and a thorough acquaintance with each other's ways, habits and tastes; nor should they be hasty to make engagements, but weigh in a balance the cares and troubles of married life and determine within themselves whether they shall be able to withstand all the jars that arise in wedded life. None should ever marry for wealth, nor for a home; for nothing but love, pure, unselfish love, that will hide each other's faults, can ever carry you through, and retain peace and harmony between you through life. And it is the duty of each to strive to retain this love, and regard each other with affection pure and holy. But how often it is the reverse! How many when things do not go to suit them blame each other and heap each other with indignation, which is entirely out of order, and should be guarded against with all our might; for let it once break loose and there is no knowing where it will end. Perhaps it would not be out of place to relate a little conversation between myself and an old gentleman whose wife had left him. He was begging me to persuade her to return. I said, "If you cannot agree, you had better be apart." "O no! We are husband and wife, and we should live together if we do quarrel. Everybody quarrels." I said, "I think not." "Yes they do. I have lived with many a family, and they all quarreled." I answered, "We don't." "You must be an exception then." Exception! I suppose the old gentleman consoled himself by thinking it was nothing unusual. But is it true that we are an exception? I hope not, and I doubt it very much. But it is true there is much dissatisfaction in married life among all classes of people. And why is it so? Because the

heart is evil, and many do not apply to the necessary means of grace for strength to aid them through difficulties and guard their tongues in time of provocation. For in practical life difficulties will arise in the best regulated families. It is our duty, therefore, to guard well our tongues, for the unbridled tongue is a fire. PENELOPE.



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

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

**TUTT'S
PILLS!**

**SYMPTOMS OF A
TORTOID LIVER.**

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels constive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, and cause effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold. REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

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

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR 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.

SICK HEADACHE

POSITIVELY CURED BY

**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.**

We Mean Cured, Not Merely Relieved
And Can Prove What we Claim.

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

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Also cure all forms of Biliaryness, prevent Constipation and Dyspepsia, promote Digestion, relieve distress from too hearty eating, correct Disorders of the Stomach, Stimulate the Liver, and Regulate the Bowels. They do all this by taking just one little pill at a dose. They are purely vegetable, do not gripe or purge, and are as nearly perfect as it is possible for a pill to be. Price 25 cents, 5 for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.

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

Sorghum in Kansas.

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 antivenerevener now in use and only prepared by Dr. W. H. 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 the fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

DR. W. H. RILEY, V. S.,
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16, 1880.	
Flour—Choice to fancy.....	\$5.00 @ 5.50
Family.....	4.70 @ 4.85
XXX.....	4.30 @ 4.55
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot.....	1.04 @ 1.04 1/2
“ “ December.....	1.06 @ 1.06 1/2
“ “ January.....	1.08 1/2 @ 1.08 3/4
No. 3 fall, spot.....	1.00 1/2 @ 1.00 3/4
No. 4 “.....	93 1/2 @ 94
Corn—No. 2, spot.....	31 1/2 @ 31 3/4
“ “ December.....	31 @ 31 1/2
Oats.....	30 1/2 @ 30 3/4
Rye.....	85 @ 86
Pork.....	13.75 @ 14.00
Lard.....	7.50 @ 8.00
Butter—Dairy.....	20 @ 20 1/2
Country.....	20 @ 20 1/2
Eggs.....	20 @ 22

CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1880.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot.....	\$1.05 @ 1.05 1/2
“ “ December.....	1.06 @ 1.06 1/2
“ “ January.....	1.07 @ 1.07 1/2
No. 3 “ spot.....	93 @ 94
Corn—Spot.....	42 1/2 @ 42 3/4
December.....	42 1/2 @ 42 3/4
Oats.....	31 @ 31 1/2
Pork.....	13.50 @ 14.25
Lard.....	8.05 @ 8.07 1/2

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16, 1880.	
Wheat—No. 1 fall.....	91 @ 92 1/2
“ “ November.....	91 @ 92 1/2
“ “ December.....	92 1/2 @ 94
No. 2 fall, spot.....	86 1/2 @ 87 1/2
No. 3 “.....	84 @ 84 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	32 1/2 @ 33 1/2
Oats—No. 2.....	28 1/2 @ 29

In Kansas City butter sells at 17@18c. for choice, medium 14@15c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 11@12c.; eggs, 22@23c.; poultry—young chickens 1.25@2.00 per doz., old hens 1.50@2.00, roosters 1.50; apples, 75c. @ 1.75 per bbl.; vegetables—potatoes 40@60c. per bu., cabbage 75@90c. per doz., onions, per bu. \$1.75@2.00, turnips per bu. 20@25c., beets per bu. 50c.; seeds (purchasing price)—flax \$1.08, timothy \$2.30, castor beans \$1.00@1.05 per bu.; hay, \$6.50@8.00 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 New York Shipping List in its semi-weekly review says: “The dealings in wheat since our last have been quite active, but at variable prices, though the fluctuations have been within narrow limits. The business has been largely of a speculative character, and chiefly confined to dealers in options. Prices of winter growths have advanced, and the current prices which have been paid, chiefly by dealers in options, have been to cover the November options here or for shipment to London to cover sales made there for shipment hence this month. Values have been 2 to 4 cents per bushel above the legitimate orders for export, hence there is a marked falling off in the exports. Considerable purchases have been made for the continent where low freights have been secured, but there has been no general demand for German or French ports. The speculative dealings have been chiefly confined to No. 2 red, and a large business has been consummated for November, December and January delivery. The cash transactions have been limited, but a strong feeling has prevailed. The receipts have increased, and the movement at the West has been much larger. The supply in sight has increased rapidly, and is now 21,888,079 bushels, against 31,462,923 bushels the corresponding week last year.”

Live Stock Markets.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 200. Medium to good mixed native and Texan butcher stock was in good demand, and sold readily at \$2.00 @ 3.25 for natives, and \$2.40 @ 3.55 for Texans; good smooth native butcher steers of 1,200 to 1,300 pounds brought \$3.85 @ 4.80; Colorado steers, 1,150 pounds, sold at \$3.50; one lot of wintered Texans, 900 pounds, brought \$3.25; stockers were dull; good to fancy native shipping steers were in moderate demand at \$4.50@5.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,200; shipments, 600. Active and better. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.40 @ 4.55; mixed packing, \$4.40 @ 4.60; butchers' to fancy, \$4.65 @ 4.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300; shipments, 150. Only common to fair grades offered, which sold quickly at \$2.50@3.25.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1880.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,520. Under the influence of moderate receipts and good advices from New York, owing to moderate receipts there, a better feeling prevailed here, and the market opened moderately active for good to choice grades for Eastern and European account. The best sale was a lot of 31 two-year-old steers, averaging 1,600 pounds, at \$6.00, led by W. J. Murphy, of Stanford, N. C., in Leon county, Ill., and sold to J. H. Truman for London. Other grades of shipping steers sold at \$4.15@4.60 for fair to choice lots. There was a large supply of calves from different Eastern points, but the bulk will be shipped West on the owners' account. City butchers were not purchasing up to 11 o'clock.

HOGS—Receipts, 42,500. Moderately active and unchanged. Sales were at \$4.57 1/2 @ 4.75 for light packing and shipping; \$4.50 @ 4.80 for heavy packing; \$4.65 @ 4.87 1/2 for good to extra smooth heavy shipping lots.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16, 1880.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,826; shipments, 1,299. There was a good demand for all grades above common, and values were firm. One of the highest sales of the season was that of a flock of corn-fed Colorado steers, 1,388 pounds' average, at \$4.60. A load of natives, about the same weight, went at \$4.50. Feeders were still in active request, and all fat butchers' stock. Common packers were quoted weak. There was an active trade.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,220; shipments, none. There was a fair run and a local demand for all that came. Less favorable advices were received at the opening, from the East, and buyers demanded about five cents knock off from the closing figures of last week, which being

granted, trade was active. The range of sales was \$4.25@4.40, the bulk going at \$4.25@4.30.

The Cincinnati Price Current says: “The hog supply is good, quality good, and packers are ready to operate actively to cover the early needs of the consuming districts, especially for meats. The demand for lard is good, and this article is receiving full attention by manufacturers. Future prices of mess pork are pretty well up, and the prevailing conviction seems to be that still higher figures are likely to be developed. And lower ones too. That the resources of the West are equal to furnishing as many hogs in number as last winter, and more in weight, we now confidently believe. That ‘low prices’ will not prevail we also believe. That facilities for manufacturing, at leading points, are greater than ever before is certain. That the season commences auspiciously, with regard to old stocks on hand, is plain. That the buying capacity of consuming districts in this country promises to be as good as the past year seems evident. That the temper of foreign markets will depend much on values is reasonable to expect. That the money of speculators is liable to overcome and to radically set aside a legitimate course of events with regard to values, at any period in the season, may be looked for and held in constant contemplation by manufacturers.”

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15@20c.; 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, 45@50c.; apples, 25@40c.; 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, \$6.00 per ton.

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.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR “A,”

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

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DANDELION TONIC.

-THE-

Great Blood and Liver Purifier

-AND-



PURELY VEGETABLE.

A preventive for Chills, Fever and Ague, and a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Sour Stomach, etc. Especially adapted for Kidney Diseases and all Female Weaknesses.

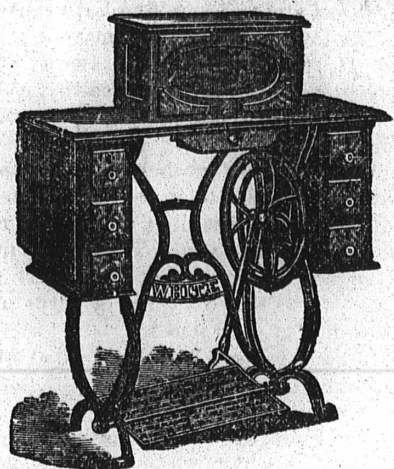
The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron and Alkalies; also an anti-acid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from sour stomach.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX BOTTLES FOR \$5.00.

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OF THE White Sewing Machine



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

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NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

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

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It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its thinning and falling out, and thus AVOID BALDNESS.

It cures itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.



BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in cream preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., KANSAS, N. M. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

ONE MAN CAN DO THE WORK OF TWO



With the CLIPPER SAWING MACHINE.

Already tried and tested by thousands of Farmers, who pronounce it “the best, simplest, and cheapest machine ever offered.” Weighs 45 lbs. complete. Price \$14.00, shipped prepaid. Territory for exclusive sale, free. Send for descriptive circular and testimonials.

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FOR THE DEAF Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. GARMORE & CO., 117 Nassau St., New York.

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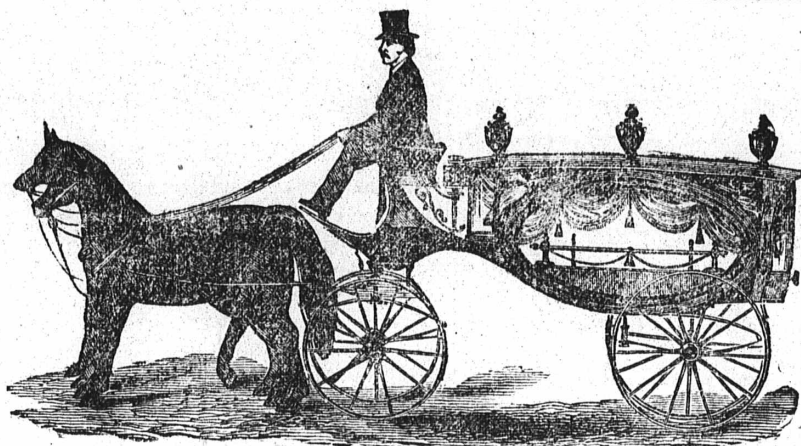
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103 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

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CHARLES LEVY.



We manufacture and keep on hand a full and fine assortment of

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Warerooms are at the

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PURE DRUGS

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MEDICINES.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Farmers of Douglas county, come and see me.

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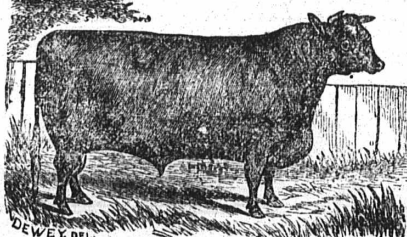
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FORTY-EIGHT HONEST STEEL SPRINGS.

Manufactured and for sale at 153 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans. H. H. LANHAM.

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THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull

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17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.



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Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

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

Eight weeks old..... \$22 00
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A Boar, eight months old..... \$25 00
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Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

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