

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Household.

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WHOLE NO. 464.

### A SERMON IN RHYME.

If you have a friend worth loving,  
Love him. Yes, and let him know  
That you love him, ere life's evening  
Tinge his brow with sunset glow.  
Why should good words ne'er be said  
Of a friend—ill he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you,  
Sung by any child of song,  
Praise it. Do not let the singer  
Wait deserved praises long.  
Why should one who fills the heart  
Lack the joy you may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you,  
By its humble, pleading tone,  
Join it. Do not let the seeker  
Bow before his God alone.  
Why should not your brother share  
The strength of "two or three" in prayer?

If you see the hot tears falling  
From a brother's weeping eyes,  
Share them. And by kindly sharing,  
Own your kinship with the skies.  
Why should any one be glad,  
When a brother's heart is sad?

If a silvery laugh goes rippling  
Through the sunshine on his face,  
Share it. 'Twas the wise man's saying—  
For both grief and joy a place.  
There's a health and goodness in the mirth  
In which an honest laugh has birth.

If your work is made more easy  
By a friendly, helping hand,  
Say so. Speak out brave and truly,  
Ere the darkness veil the land.  
Should a brother workman dear  
Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness,  
All enriching as you go—  
Leave them. Trust the Harvest Giver,  
He will make each seed to grow.  
So until each happy end,  
Your life shall never lack a friend.

### A LITTLE BOY WHO RAN AWAY.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

"On no account are you to leave the door-step," said mamma.

Freddy said, "No ma'am." And I suppose that when he said it he meant it. The door-step seemed very pleasant to the little boy, who was seldom allowed to go there alone, for there was a nice back garden, and every afternoon all summer Betsy, the girl, or dear mamma herself took him to the Central park, and in cold weather to take a nice walk in the streets. Just then he did not want to leave the step, for mamma had put the red rug down for him to sit on, and he had his little sealskin overcoat on and was ever so snug and comfortable.

So he said briskly and cheerfully, "No, ma'am."

And mamma said: "That's a good boy, and as soon as you feel cold, come in. I must go now and see to baby."

Then she softly closed the door behind her so that it did not quite catch, for she thought that Freddy would certainly run in in a few moments, and she did not wish him to find any trouble in getting the door open.

Then she went up to the nursery, and the little boy sat where she had left him and watched the people going to and fro in the street, and carriages going past, and big express wagons, and people with things to sell, and poor beggars going from door to door with baskets. Something new every moment, for it was a pleasant day and the streets were full.

At last, however, Freddy began to be tired, and to wonder whether it was lunch-time, and he was just about to give the door a push and go in, when he heard music. Such beautiful music it seemed to him that he stopped and looked about him. There, up the street, came a little crowd of children, and in their midst he saw a man who carried an organ on his back, and on his shoulder a monkey—a little, black monkey with a long tail, who wore a red frock and a little, velvet cap.

The man had stopped playing when Freddy saw him, for, when he heard the music, he was yet around the corner; but when he saw Freddy sitting on the step, he stopped, turned the organ in front of him, let out a cord by which he held the monkey so that it could jump and run a long distance, and began to play again, while the monkey ran up the steps and held up his hat for money. Freddy had a two-cent piece in his pocket, and he put it into the monkey's hat, and then the organ man played a little faster, for now he had all the money he expected to get he made up his mind to get through as fast as possible and go before some other house.

So as soon as he had finished the tune—he moved off, walking sideways, and looking up at the windows for other little boys and girls, and all the children followed him.

I am sorry to say that Freddy went with them. He was so delighted with the little black monkey that he forgot all about his promise to mamma. He ran down the steps and looked on with the rest of the children.

They were mostly very dirty children indeed; not only were they ragged, and some, poor souls, barefooted, but seemed to have no soap and water and no pocket handkerchiefs at home.

The clean little boy in his sealskin overcoat did look very odd in such a group; but he was not thinking of his looks as he trotted on, with his eyes on the funny black monkey, stopping whenever the man stopped, and going farther and farther away from home and those who loved him.

I must say for him that he did not think what he was doing; but we will find that if we do not think in this world we will be well punished for it.

At last the organ man stopped playing, as it seemed, for good. He shut his organ, put it on his back, and walked away. He was near his own home, and was going to get his dinner. And now, as he looked around, he saw all the poor children gone, and only a little boy in sealskin overcoat, and with gold buttons on his cuffs and collar, following him.

"That is a rich man's son," he said; then he looked at the coat. "Real sealskin," he whispered. "Cost lots of money."

Then he smiled at little Freddy, and said, in broken English:

"Well, little gentleman, and do you like to hear the pretty music, and see the pretty monkey?"

"Yes, sir," said Freddy; "and I gave it to you."

"Very good," said the organ-grinder—"Very good of the little gentleman; and now if you will come with me I will show you where the monkey lives, and you can come to see him every day, and I shall let you play the organ yourself."

Freddy was delighted. He at once gave his hand to the organ-grinder, and trotted away with him up the dirtiest street he had ever seen, and into a house that was absolutely filthy. How it smelt! How it looked! What broken stairs there were; and into what a room he went, where a woman and four or five boys were sitting about a table, eating long, white strings of something out of tin plates.

A harp stood in a corner, and two fiddles in green bags hung on the wall, and there was a tambourine. The family were evidently musical, but somehow Freddy felt frightened.

"I want to go home," he said.

"Not yet, little gentleman," said the organ-grinder. "You must first see the monkey eat."

"I'd rather go home," said Freddy, beginning to cry. "I'm hungry."

"Have some macaroni, little gentleman," said the woman.

Then she gave him a tin plate and a lead spoon, and helped him to some of the stuff in the big bowl on the table; but it did not taste good, and Freddy, though he was so young, felt that it was dirty.

"You must take your coat off before you eat, you know, said the organ man.

Freddy again declared that he had rather go home, but the organ-grinder helped him off with his coat, so that he had no choice, and he tried to eat some of the stuff, though it tasted so very nasty.

Then he put the plate on the table and said: "Please, sir, let me go home. Put on my coat and let me go home."

But nobody answered him. The man, the woman, and the boys were all about him, staring at him with their big, black eyes, and showing their white teeth, as though there were some great joke afoot; and now the woman said, only he did not understand her:

"And the cap is sealskin, also," and took it off.

And the man said:

"A good suit; a fine white shirt and gold studs," and took off his jacket, his little pants, his white shirt, and his nice boots. He would have taken his stockings and flannel underclothes, too, but the woman said:

"No leave those. I do not want the child to die of cold, as our poor little Angelo did in this dreadful country."

So they left those and put over them some filthy rags, and tied on his feet wretched shoes with the toes out, and then the man said:

"Come, you may go home now."

Little Freddy was only too glad to go, even without clothes.

He ran out of the room as soon as the door

was opened, and down into the street, and there the organ man clutched him by the arm and led him away for a block or two, and then said:

"Shut your eyes a minute, little gentleman." Freddy did so. The man let go his arm, and in a minute, Freddy said:

"Please, sir, mayn't I open my eyes now?"

Nobody answered, and he opened them. Then he saw that he was all alone. He ran on a little; and then he began to see that he was not in any street he knew. He had no idea where his home was, or how to find it. He knew he was lost, and began to cry; but he was not taken any notice of. If he had been dressed as he was when he went out upon his own front stoop, no doubt things would have been different; but people only saw a very ragged child—one of those who are always in the street—a little beggar taught to cry, so the passer-by would give him money, perhaps.

They went on their way and did not speak. He was hungry and tired, and cold and frightened and he wished, over and over again, that he had not left his own door; but he knew all his trouble came from that, and when at last a big policeman stopped and asked him what was the matter, he could only cry and say: "I want my mother; I want my papa; I want my home, and I want my dinner."

And the policeman was very kind. He took him in his arms and carried him to the station-house.

"Here's another lost child," he said, as he set him down.

"Gentleman here just now for a lost child," said another officer; but it was not a child like that. Had on a sealskin overcoat and cap, and gold buttons on his sleeves. He says his mother will die if he's not found and he seems nearly crazy himself. They fear that he has gone to the river and got drowned. Name of Murray; little boy called Fred."

"That's me," said Freddy. "Oh that's me."

"Likely," said the policeman; "you look like one to wear a sealskin coat."

"The organ-grinder took it off," said Fred.

"Oh, call my own papa. He'll know it's his little Fred."

And just then some one said: "Any news yet?" and in at the door came such a worried-looking man, that Freddy hardly knew him for his smiling papa; but it was. And he knew Freddy even in those dirty rags, and how glad they both were, and how glad mamma was when papa carried him home.

"I never will run away again," said Fred, "I never will be such a bad boy any more; I always will mind," and he meant it. Catch Freddy to do anything his mother tells him not to do now. He knows what comes of it too well.

### Philosophy of Education.

NO. IV.

BY JUDGE H. H. HOWARD.

In my last paper I laid down the great, but simple law that the only way to develop a faculty is to exercise it. No other way has ever been discovered nor invented, and never will be while nature's laws remain unreppealed and unmodified.

More than this, since the mind is a unit, if perception is not developed in childhood, the other mental powers remain feeble or dormant. The sad story of Casper Hauser is evidence of this truth.

PERCEPTION—HOW AWAKENED.

This, like all the other psychological powers, is called into action by setting before it objects that excite and interest it. This is the natural and only way to do it. Hence, the great value of "object lessons," so called. From a variety of objects set before the child it learns form, size, color, weight, properties and phenomena. It also learns names, which are words. From words it gets ideas, because words are the signs of ideas.

In this pleasant and natural way, the child unconsciously acquires many of the elements of knowledge in almost all its branches. This is of incalculable advantage, because without these elements, there is no foundation for subsequent acquisitions, and no thorough, solid education can be had.

NATURE THE GUIDE.

"Follow the suggestions of nature," says Rousseau, her great interpreter. Teaching by objects is nature's own method. Daily and hourly, she pursues it, free to all who will learn of her.

She endows the child with keen, active, vigorous perceptive powers, and places him in a world full of attractive forms, and interesting phenomena. This is equivalent to a positive

command from her to teach by means of these forms and phenomena. The command is as plain and unmistakable as though it was audibly uttered or visibly written. It cannot be disregarded with impunity; for nature's laws are self-existing, self-acting and self-executing. There is no possible way to escape the penalty for a violation of them.

While I indorse the method of teaching by objects to its fullest extent and believe it might be used to the greatest advantage, I must say that as generally practiced, it is a failure and a failure, simply for this reason: There is an attempt to teach by objects without the objects to teach by. It is an attempt to play Hamlet with Hamlet left out of the play. It becomes a mere talk about objects. It begins with talk and ends with talk. There is no teach in it.

In order to make object-teaching beneficial and successful, the school-room must be fitted up with thousands of objects at the teacher's command, before the eyes of the pupils. The objects must be present as well as the teacher and the pupils. Dwelling on a half-dozen objects every day for weeks and months becomes tiresome and disgusting, even to the youngest child.

THE SWISS SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Those teachers who were so fortunate as to visit the great Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, will recollect the unique Swiss school-house, which was built, it was said, entirely from timber brought from Switzerland for that purpose, and which it was stated, was a model of the school-houses in that highly educated country.

This building was large enough to accommodate a hundred children. The inner surface of the walls was filled with thousands of objects, natural and artificial, placed upon convenient shelves. These objects the teacher could readily use, and the pupils could easily see. Here was a chance to teach by objects, because the objects were at hand to teach by. In a room so fitted up, there could be object-teaching in fact, and not a mere empty talk about it.

With such school-houses, and the disciples of Pestalozzi for teachers, no wonder that illiteracy and ignorance are unknown in Switzerland.

THE WORD METHOD.

Perception should be utilized in teaching the child to read. The natural order is to teach words before letters. The child uses words, that is, it talks before it knows a letter of the alphabet. Hence the word method, so called, should be employed, instead of the letter-method, with beginners in reading. The child learns and remembers words by their looks, as readily as it learns and remembers the faces, and names of its companions, and in the very same natural way.

The Same Old Story.

An Oxford graduate was showing his sister over his rooms in college when some one knocked at his door. Supposing that it was one of his friends, and not wishing to be chaffed, he hid her behind the curtains, and admitted an elderly gentleman who apologized profusely for his intrusion, and excused himself by saying that it was many years since he had been at Oxford, and could not leave without paying a visit to his dear old college and the old rooms he had occupied as a student. "Ah!" cried the old gentleman, looking around, "the same old sofa—yes, and the same old carpet—everything the same!" Then, walking into the bed-room, he remarked: "Yes, and the same old bed! the same washstand! Yes, everything the same!" Presently he stepped toward the curtains and remarked: "Ah! and the same old curtains!" Looking around he beheld the young lady, and, turning round said: "Ah! you young dog, and the same old game!" "But," hastily replied the undergraduate, "that young lady is my sister." To which the reply came, "Yes, I know, and the same old story!"

Wanted—An Easy Place.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher some time ago received a letter from a young man who recommended himself very highly as being honest, and closed with the request: "Get me an easy situation that honesty may be rewarded." To which Mr. Beecher replied: "Don't be an editor if you would be 'easy.' Do not try the law. Avoid school-keeping. Keep out of the pulpit. Let alone all farms, stores, shops and merchandise. Be not a shipper nor a mechanic; neither a soldier nor a sailor. Don't study. Don't think. Don't work. None of them are easy. Oh, my honest friend, you are in a very hard world! I know of but one real 'easy' place in it. That is the grave."

### LITTLE ONE'S CHRISTMAS EVE.

BY LILLIE E. BARR.

Mother, wash me clean to-night,  
Wash my little hands all white;  
Lay in curls my soft brown hair,  
See my cheeks are rosy fair.  
Make me pure and sweet to-night,  
For the Christ-Child comes to-night.

Wash me clean from head to feet,  
Snowy nightdress, fresh and sweet,  
I will say my prayer and rest,  
With my hands crossed on my breast.  
Perhaps the Christ-Child on his way,  
By my little bed will stay.

Mother, pardon me, I ask;  
Naughty words and slighted task;  
Let me go to bed to-night  
Pure and sweet and snowy white.  
Then the Christ-Child, on his way,  
By my little bed may stay.

### How Long Man May Live.

It was Prof. Hufeland's opinion that the limit of possible human life might be set at 200 years. This on the general principle that the life of a creature is eight times the years of its period of growth. That which is quickly formed quickly perishes, and the earlier complete development is reached the sooner bodily decay ensues. More women reach old age than men, but more men attain remarkable longevity than women. Some animals live to be very old. Horned animals live shorter lives than those without horns, fierce longer than timid, and amphibious longer than those which inhabit the air. The voracious pike exists, it is said, to an age of 150 years; the turtle is good for 100 years or more; and among birds the golden eagle is known to have lived nearly 200 years, while the sly and sombre crow reaches the venerable age of a century. Passing up in the scale of life to man, and skipping the patriarchs, we find many recorded instances of longevity among the classic Greeks and Romans. Pliny notes that in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, in the year 76, there were 124 men living in the limited area between the Apennines and the Po of 100 years and upward, three of whom were 140 and four over 135. Cleero's wife lived to the age of 103, and the Roman actress Luceja played in public as late as her 112th year.

Coming down to more recent times the most notable authentic instance of great age is that of Henry Jenkins, of Yorksire, England, who died in 1670, 169 years old. He was a fisherman and at the age of 100 easily swam across rapid rivers. Another historic case is that of Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, a day laborer, who lived to the age of 152 years. When more than 120 he married his second wife, and until 130 he could swing the scythe and wield the flail with the best of his fellow-laborers. In his 152d year Parr went up to London to exhibit himself to the king. It proved an unlucky visit, for violating the abstemious habit of a century and a half the old man feasted so freely on the royal victuals that he soon died merely of a plethora. On examination his internal organs proved to be in excellent condition, and there was no reason why he should not have lived much longer save for this unfortunate taste of royal hospitality. Prof. Hufeland's roll of centenarians includes many more remarkable cases, among them that of Mittlestedt, a Prussian soldier, who served sixty-seven years under both the Fredericks, fighting many battles and enduring much hard campaigning, and who, after all this, married successively three wives, the last when he was 110, only two years before his death.

The Bank of England.

The Bank of England was incorporated in 1694. It covers five acres of ground and employs nine hundred clerks. There are no windows on the street. Light is admitted through open courts; no mob could take the bank, therefore, without cannon to batter the immense wall. The clock in the center of the bank has fifty dials attached to it. Large cisterns are sunk in the court, and engines in perfect order are always in readiness in case of fire.

Stop That Cough.

If you are suffering with a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, use Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only cure for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for \$1. For sale by Barber Bros.



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 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 Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Catmas, Linn county.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Session, at Washington, D. C. CONTINUATION OF STATE MASTERS' REPORT.

North Carolina.—Bro. Cheek.—We are in a much better condition than we were a year ago. The granges now at work are carrying out the true aims of the order better than ever before. These live granges attract the attention of former members and other farmers, and so cause increased growth. In what is known as the Roanoke district of our state every dormant grange has revived and three new ones organized. Every one has a hall of its own—a two-story building with a school-room below, thus giving a good school to each subordinate grange, besides looking after the matter of education they are attending to business also, and are doing well, working together for reduction of freights, and in buying and selling. Besides, they hold a district fair on fine grounds with ample buildings, and some twenty miles from any town. Also publish a paper, "The Roanoke Patron." The good work of this section is extending, and I fully expect that in a year or two we shall be in better shape than ever before.

Ohio.—Bro. Brigham—I can say that after the last session of the National grange our members received encouragement. They recognized the fact that the National grange was in earnest and meant to attempt to secure the rights of the farmer. The session of our State grange that followed soon after was very interesting, and new inspiration seemed to go out to our membership. In many sections the grange has been growing. Active lecturers have been at work, both state and local. The visit and able work of the W. Master of the National grange at several meetings did much good work. Bro. Whitehead has been in the field. We have also had Bro. Armstrong at several largely attended meetings, and much good will result. Other parts of the state are not doing as well as they should. It seems impossible to gather the farmers of some sections to even listen to the importance of our order. I am not discouraged; I know it is the history of other organizations and other great works. Our earnest, active members are very hopeful. I do not expect it will die. I know it will not.

South Carolina.—Bro. Lipscomb—I have no rose-colored picture of South Carolina to present. Some granges have gone down, others have come forward during the past year. A number of granges have been saved and revived under the more liberal rulings of the National grange at its last session in regard to dormant granges. More new granges have been organized in our state this last year than in any other, counting up to sixteen. We have gone through the vicissitudes of other states, our business efforts have in some instances proved an injury. Our officers all work without salary except secretary and treasurer. We have agitated questions of public interest. Have signed the railroad and other petitions and caused the state legislature to heed our just demands, and have thus done good work, and now have a railroad commissioner. We have an agricultural department, with a commissioner of agriculture, who, with the governor, master of the State grange and two other members compose the board. This whole board are members of the order. The farmers of our state suffered heavy extortion from fertilizer manufacturers. The State grange held a meeting at Charleston, where fertilizers are largely manufactured, and we did some good in correcting the evil, and saved thousands of dollars. Farmers who would not go out to meetings to hear about the grange, saw those things and have joined us. We have adopted a financial system by which supplies can be furnished our planters during the growth of their crops; this is a great help to our poorer members. Our outlook is promising. He heartily endorsed grange papers—too much could not be said in their favor.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION.

Worthy Master: Your committee on co-operation have given the subject assigned them careful consideration, and are more deeply than ever impressed with its magnitude and vast importance to us as individuals, as well as in an organized capacity. It is a fundamental principle of our order, and an essential element to success. If we deserve to accomplish any of the objects for which our order was instituted, it must be through the instrumentality of true co-operation. Any and every effort for advancement made by the National grange, by state, district, or subordinate granges, without employing the methods of true co-operation, will invariably prove futile and lead to disappointment.

The importance of true co-operation is so essential that it should be brought more promptly before every grange, and to the attention of every member in our order, and to every farmer in the land.

Much has been said and done at previous sessions of the National grange, as by State granges, to urge the importance of this subject, and commendable efforts have been put forth to teach co-operation in our order, but these efforts have generally been directed to the saving of percentages in trade and to sales of produce with reduced commissions, and we can to-day point with pride to many successful co-operative associations of this kind as the result of such efforts; and wherever these were organized and strictly conducted upon the Rochdale system, as advised by the National grange several years ago, success has been assured. This body should do all that lies within its power to encourage this method of co-operation for the benefit of its large membership. And where these associations cannot be organized with an assurance of success, State granges may often supply the wants of members for the time through a grange agency established upon the co-operative system, and such agencies should always be under good and sufficient bonds to protect members from loss, and they should also be under the control of the executive committees of the State granges creating them.

The millions that are saved annually to the members by co-operation should encourage us to renewed efforts to enhance and increase these benefits. Funds accumulated in the treasury of a subordinate grange should be used for co-operative purposes and advantages to the members of such granges, either in building grange halls, securing supplies, purchasing grange libraries, or in distributing grange papers to its members. Co-operation in its true sense is not confined to business principles alone, it is so comprehensive and applicable that its importance cannot be ignored nor its use dispensed with in any part of our work as an organization. When corporations apply this principle in their efforts and enterprises, satisfactory results are assured. Care and intelligent co-operation, even in matters of politics, is essential to success. By such wise application of force many victories have been won on the battle-field by armies least in numbers. Indeed, co-operation leads directly to successful results; it is the great motive-power employed in great achievements by the people acting collectively for a common purpose; its neglect leads inevitably to failure. We, as an organization, must employ co-operative efforts in our work, not only in buying and selling, but in educating ourselves, and, indeed, in everything pertaining to our interest and our organization, as thoroughly and as correctly as all others, before we can hope for satisfactory results. Failures in business co-operations are usually due to the lack of knowledge regarding the true methods, for education and co-operation are so closely allied that they cannot well be separated. The great object of the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry is to unite the farmers into one grand fraternal association for the general good of all. This requires co-operation, preceded by education, for we are to cultivate more social feelings, stronger moral obligation toward each other, and to so educate ourselves as to become more conversant with the science of agriculture, the laws of trade, political economy, and the affairs of government. Whatever we may attempt to accomplish, must be by combined efforts through education and co-operation. When we thus educate our large membership and then apply the advantages of such education, co-operation will be made positive and effectual. Properly understood and correctly applied, they will emancipate farmers from bondage, free them from every oppression, and set at liberty the class that produces the prosperity and wealth of the nation. We are deeply impressed with the necessity of more thorough effort in teaching co-operation in all that pertains to our interest and our organization. Apply its principles in education, unite in making grange meetings interesting and profitable, in building up the subordinate granges, in exerting wholesome influences in political elections, and in the legislation of the country, as well as co-operating for financial benefits. It is this kind of co-operation that will enable us to reach proper representation in the halls of legislation. The National grange cannot too deeply impress upon the subordinate granges, and upon the minds of every member, the great importance of thoroughly studying co-operation in all its details, and a close practice of the same, in every effort to advance our organization, and in protecting our interests. But to do this, the committees realize the necessity of a more direct method of communication between the parental head and the members throughout the land. In the absence of such communication, we would recommend to the National grange that masters of State granges be requested to employ all reasonable measures to induce members and subordinate granges to more thoroughly study and practice co-operation in all grange work, and for the advancement of our common cause. We would further recommend that the executive committee of the National grange be instructed to publish, in pamphlet or circular form, such matter as may be adopted at this session, and in their opinion be of value, and thus aid in advancing the co-operative and educational work of the order.

H. ESHRAUGH, H. O. DEVRIS, A. J. ROSE, C. D. PARKER, ROBERT W. BAYLOR. Committee.

Adopted. HABB, if not necessary, makes a Hair Dressing such as Dr. Ayer's laboratory issues, indispensable to many. Ayer's Hair Vigor is one of the most delightful we have ever used. It restores not only the color, but gloss and luxuriance, to faded and gray hair.

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Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Roul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal. While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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This useful and eloquent volume is a complete dictionary and encyclopedia, and will be found in every household. It contains over 100,000 words, and is the most complete and up-to-date dictionary ever published. It is a perfect library of reference, and is a valuable acquisition to every family. It is published by the American Popular Dictionary Co., and is sold at a very low price. It is a perfect dictionary and library of reference, and is a valuable acquisition to every family. It is published by the American Popular Dictionary Co., and is sold at a very low price.

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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.

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

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Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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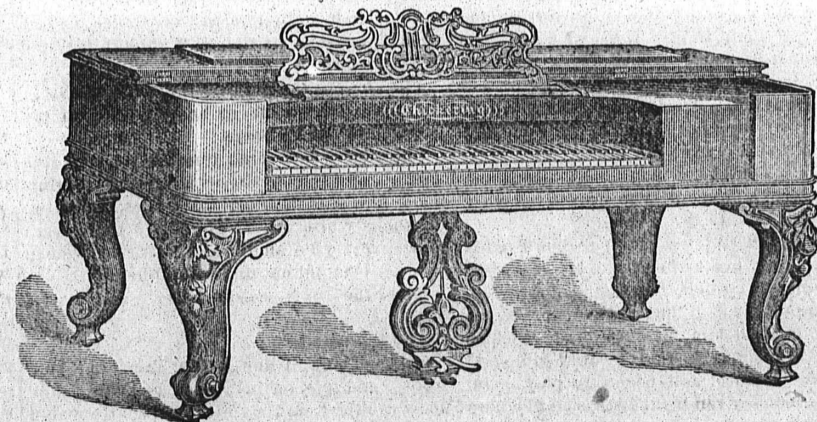
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We use the best quality Steel wire; the bars well secured to the wire, twisted into a complete cable, and covered with the best quality rust-proof Japan Varnish, and we feel sure that we are offering the best article on the market at the lowest price.

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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 & Hempleton School Furniture.

Orders by mail attended to promptly.

No. 127 Massachusetts Street.



**Suicided by Love.**  
[Ottawa Republican.]

Last evening a messenger from Cutler township sought Coroner Kellenberger, and informed him that a girl at Rantoul had shot herself. That official and a Republican reporter immediately proceeded to the scene of the occurrence—the residence of Mrs. Mary Watkins, in the Seymour neighborhood. They found the house filled with sympathetic neighbors gathered to inquire into the terrible affair. Up-stairs, calm in death, her hand the guilty one, laid what remained to earth of Mary E. Watkins. Told as briefly as may be, the story is as follows: For some time Mary has been engaged to Ira T. Gregg, a worthy young man of the neighborhood. Within a few weeks she has imagined that she had caused to doubt his loyalty—a circumstance aggravated by the unfortunate fact that her mother objected to Gregg's attentions. This is all the reason that the most searching inquiry could develop for the awful deed the poor girl did. The night previous, it seems, her lover had taken some other girl home from singing school, over which fact Mary seemed to brood in great melancholy. Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock the family, except Mary, left the house. She was engaged in reading a sensational love story. The rest of the tragedy can only be conjectured. At about 11 o'clock her brother, Thomas Watkins, came to the house, and on going up-stairs was horrified to find his sister a corpse. He ran to a neighbor with the intelligence. Mary was lying on a bed, her body composed as if for sleep. She had deliberately arrayed herself in her best attire, not neglecting the slightest detail; had even carefully arranged her hair. The body was slightly turned upon the right side, the head thrown a little to the left. The right arm lay straight by her side; the left across the body. Between the elbow of the right arm and the body was a small revolver, one cartridge discharged. At the base of the right ear was a small orifice, from whence a little blood had oozed. This is all that is known of the act. Her features were not contorted—there was no evidence of a struggle—her clothing was not in the least disarranged.

**Fast Corn Husking.**  
[Hiawatha Herald.]

W. H. Clement, of York, York county, Neb., during the past three months has been in the employ of Mr. Alonzo Simmons, who lives about three miles and a half northwest from Hiawatha. Mr. S. grew a big field of corn, which averaged about 62½ bushels per acre. In this field W. H. Clement worked just thirty and one-half days, and in that time shucked just 3,150 bushels of corn, shucking tubbins and all, clearing the hill up as he went along, leaving no more husks on the ear than the average husker does. This is an average of 104.9-10 bushels per day for over thirty days, hauling the corn on an average of one-half mile and cribbing it himself. Considerable talk was indulged in upon our streets last week respecting the husking business, and a bet was finally made between Mr. Clement and Willis Scouter, \$11 being staked by each, Scouter betting that Clement couldn't husk and crib 100 bushels in a day (we suppose ten hours was to constitute the day). Clement betting that he could. The day set for the work was Monday, December 6; place, Mrs. Patrick's corn-field. Scouter followed the husker all day to see that everything was done according to stipulations. The day was the coldest of the season, but young Clement came out ahead, having shucked and cribbed 105 bushels, hauling about, one-half mile. Clement has averaged since then in Mrs. Patrick's field over 100 bushels a day for eight days. But the best day's work that he has made this fall was 110 bushels in nine hours, husking, hauling and cribbing it himself. Scouter has hired this champion shuck-snatcher to pick for him, and gives him 24 cents a bushel. Clement was twenty years old last June, and weighs about 170 pounds. For a young man he seems to have a corner on husking.

**A Case of Trichina.**  
[Troy Chief.]

At last we have a clear case of trichina near home. Ed. McLaughlin, living a few miles southwest at here, in the neighborhood of Brenner, has the disease. He has been ailing for some time, and became much reduced in flesh. After doctoring from time to time, a few days ago he called on Dr. Wood, who ascertained that his complaint was trichina, and that of a very bad type. There are worms in the flesh by the million, and can be scraped and squeezed from the pores of the skin. They have literally eaten up his substance, and he says he can feel them creeping all through his flesh. Dr. Wood is treating him, but thinks the case desperate. Mr. McLaughlin thinks he contracted the disease some five years ago, from eating of a certain batch of sausage; but Dr. Wood thinks it likely that it was from eating pork at a more recent date.

**No License.**  
[Wichita Eagle.]

Judge Campbell returned from Winfield on Saturday, where he had been holding the fall term of court for Cowley. During the session a case of selling liquor without license was tried before him in which the merits of the new constitutional amendment were involved. Judge Campbell held that the amendment wiped out all laws pertaining to the liquor question, all acts regulating its sale and imposing fines, and that pending the action of the legislature liquors can be sold without license, and with the same freedom that kerosene or vinegar is sold. He so instructed the jury.

C. H. PENROSE, Millersburg, Penn., says: I sell the A. S. T. Co., Tip Shoes, and can recommend them above all other tips. They give perfect satisfaction. I sell more shoes with the A. S. T. Co. Tip than any other.

FOUR-OUNCE LEMON EXTRACTS FOR 10 CENTS AT T. G. BRUNSON'S.

**A Fatal Affray Between Two Farmers.**  
[Short Creek Republican.]

From C. O. Stockslager, Esq., we learn the partial particulars of a fatal affray which took place on Monday between a couple of farmers in Sheridan township, in the extreme north-western part of the county. As there were no witnesses present the world will, perhaps, never know anything about the affair except what is contained in the story of the man who fired the fatal shot. His story is about as follows: He had been having some trouble with a neighbor named Wilson, whom he claimed had been mining for coal on his land. He determined to notify Wilson to stop work on the land, and started off to get a neighbor to go with him and witness the notification. On the way to the neighbor's house he met Wilson and they had some few words, when he told Wilson that he was then going for a witness and intended to notify him to leave the mine. At this, he says, Wilson became enraged, and striking him with a hammer he had in his hand, remarked at the same time: "D—n you, I will kill you!" He then pulled his pistol and shot Wilson dead in his tracks. The man who did the shooting, and whose name we failed to learn, gave himself up to the authorities and is now confined in the jail at Columbus.

**Given Up by the Doctors.**

Where doctors have failed to cure, and have given their patients up to die, Electric Bitters have often been used, and a cure effected, greatly to the astonishment of all. Diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and urinary organs are positively cured by Electric Bitters. They invariably cure constipation, headache and all bilious attacks. Try them and be convinced that they are the best medicine ever used. Sold by Barber Bros. at fifty cents a bottle.

**New Prices!**

The following prices to take effect on Friday, November 26:  
"A" SUGAR, 10 LBS. FOR \$1.00.  
GRANULATED SUGAR 9½ LBS. FOR \$1.00.  
"C" SUGAR, 11 LBS. FOR \$1.00.  
A NICE ARTICLE OF NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, 12 LBS. FOR \$1.00.  
NO. 1 RIO COFFEE, 7 LBS. FOR \$1.00.  
GOOD RIO COFFEE, 6 LBS. FOR \$1.00.  
ALSO THE LARGEST SHIPMENT OF EXTRACTS EVER HAULED TO THE CITY OF LAWRENCE.  
HEWSON'S STANDARD LEMON EXTRACTS, 4-OZ. BOTTLES, 10c.  
HEWSON'S STANDARD LEMON EXTRACTS, 2-OZ. BOTTLES, 5c.  
BANGS BROS.' O. K. SOAP, 22 BARS FOR \$1.00.  
BANGS BROS.' PALM SOAP, 27 BARS FOR \$1.00.  
NO. 1 TEA, FRESH, AT 40 CENTS PER POUND.  
10,000 CANS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES AT CORRESPONDING LOW PRICES.  
FIFTY CASES OF CALIFORNIA CANNED GOODS, NEW AND FRESH, OF LUSK'S PACKING, WILL BE SOLD AT \$3.40 PER DOZEN.  
TERMS CASH.  
T. G. BRUNSON.

**Wanted.**

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

**25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!**

**KANSAS Home Nurseries**  
Offer for the spring of 1890  
HOME GROWN STOCK.  
SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.  
Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We 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. O. GRIESA,  
Lawrence, Kansas.

**VINLAND Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm**  
TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.  
PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

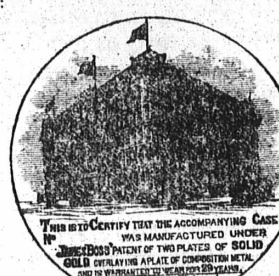
W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,  
Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

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

**CARTER'S IRON PILLS FOR THE BLOOD NERVES AND COMPLEXION**  
Cure Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Tremblings, Nervous Headache, Lencorhea, Cold Hands and Feet, Pain in the Back, and other forms of Female Weakness. They enrich and improve the quality of the Blood, purify and brighten the complexion, allay Nervous Irritation, and secure Refreshing Sleep. Just the remedy needed by women whose pale colorless faces show the absence of Iron in the Blood. Remember that Iron is one of the constituents of the Blood, and is the great tonic. The Iron Pills are also valuable for men who are troubled with Nervous Weakness, Night Sweats, etc. Price, 50 cents per box. Sent by mail. Address, CARTER MEDICINE CO., 22 Park Place, New York. Sold by Druggists everywhere. FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.

**Bailey, Smith & Co., UNDERTAKERS - AND - FURNITURE DEALERS**  
Have a large assortment of all kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, etc., at lowest prices.  
Undertaking a Specialty.  
Metallic and Wood Caskets and Coffins in great variety. Burial Robes, etc., always on hand. We have a fine new Hearse. All orders promptly attended to day or night.  
106 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

**A New Kind of a Watch Case.**  
New because it is only within the last few years that it has been improved and brought within the reach of every one; old in principle because the first invention was made and the first patent taken out nearly twenty years ago, and cases made at that time and worn ever since are nearly as good as new. Read the following, which is only one case of many hundreds. Your jeweler can tell of similar ones:  
MANSFIELD, Pa., May 28, 1878.  
I have a customer who has carried one of Boss's Patent Cases fifteen years, and I know it two years before he got it, and it now appears good for ten years longer.  
E. 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.

**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. Country 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.

**BROWN'S TWIN SPRING BED,**  
The Paragon of Beds.  
**FORTY-EIGHT HONEST STEEL SPRINGS.**  
Manufactured and for sale at 157 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans. H. H. LANHAM

\$10 outfit furnished free, with full instructions. For conducting the most profitable business that any one can engage in. The business is so easy to learn and our instructions are so simple and plain that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over \$100 in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address Tru & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.  
**THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS**  
Union Stock Yards,  
Kansas City, Mo.

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

**NEW 'GROCERY!**  
R. A. LYON & CO.  
Have opened a  
**New Grocery Store**  
AT THE  
**GREEN FRONT,**  
137 Massachusetts street.

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

**THE GRANGE STORE!**  
The Grange Store has a large and well-selected stock of

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

**WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE**  
Always on hand.  
**NAILS OF ALL SIZES.**

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

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

C. WICKS, Agent,  
No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.  
**MCCURDY, BRUNE & COMPANY,**  
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.  
**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. E. GOOD.

**USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE**

**HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF** any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. 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 his blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict his animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Malta, Polt-Evil, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Kellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swollen 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 the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. 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, Blindness, Glanders, Meagles or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, use a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks of Cholera, use a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of water and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.



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 judicious use of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER is a great boon. The quality 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' CONDITION POWDER to the teats, and it will be found in one or two applications. Your Calves also require an alternative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all worms, which young calves 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, Meagles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of water and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

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

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per doz. packages.

**WHOLESALE AGENTS.**  
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.  
BIRNEY, WEBER & GRUBBS, St. Louis, Mo.  
MEYER, BROS. & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
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**\$5,000,000.**  
The American Shoe Tip Co.  
WARRANT THEIR  
**A. S. T. Co.**  
**BLACK TIP**  
That is now so extensively worn on  
**CHILDREN'S SHOES**  
TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL,  
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 Grind and Grind any thing.  
Illustrated Catalogue FREE.  
Address L. J. MILLER, Cincinnati, O.

Dr. H. W. Howe,

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Rooms—Over Newmark's Dry Goods store.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1880.

## CLUBS! CLUBS!

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

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

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

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

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

Referring to the *Globe-Democrat* prospectus, now appearing in THE SPIRIT, we desire to say this to our readers. The *Globe* is without doubt the best political newspaper in the country. Its editorials are able, brief and to the point—of the stalwart Republican sort, but fearless and independent. The market reports are full, correct and reliable. Its commercial criticisms are always to the point and trustworthy. As a family newspaper for all classes, it takes rank with the best.

## NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

In our issue of November 24th we published the constitution and by-laws of the National and subordinate farmers' alliance, that our readers might see the object, intent and scope of this new society just coming into prominence as a factor in political and social circles.

The importance and advantage, as well as the absolute necessity for just such an organization as this is so apparent as to preclude the thought of argument. There is and can be no basis for well founded opposition to it among the classes it is intended to enlist. All the organized opposition must come from those corporations and giant monopolies whose present oppressions and future extortions it is the aim and object of the alliance to control, or if need be, abolish. And that kind of opposition, open and secret, is not only to be expected, but may, with absolute certainty, be counted on.

That the society can and will overcome such prejudice and opposition, must depend largely on the kind of material forming neighborhood societies as well as the mental calibre of the leaders, into whose hands the organization, both state and National, falls.

Active efforts are being made to enlist all the prominent men of the country interested in the betterment of the condition of agriculturists upon a broad, liberal basis, which shall embrace all the good features of the organizations that have gone before, and avoid their errors. That Kansas needs just such an organization, and needs it badly, should support it, and that, too, liberally, is apparent to every thinking man in the state.

The condition of affairs environing the farmers demands co-operation, intelligent association of influence, combined and energetic work, to the end that they, as a class, shall have and be allowed a more than nominal voice in the councils of the Nation and state, and that their interests shall have the generous, intelligent and fostering care their over-shadowing importance demands. This, and this only, is what is aimed at by the National Farmers' alli-

ance. It fights for its own yet wars upon no honestly conducted interest in society.

The alliance was not organized for the purpose, in the remotest degree, of warring upon the legitimate or properly conducted industries of the land, be they what they may, manufacturing, financial, speculative, railroads, canals or anything else.

The alliance will recognize and foster the rights of other industries, but will oppose each and every one of these industries in all attempts made to subvert or cripple agriculture, the true basis of our National wealth and greatness. The relationship and mutual dependence of all the varied industries of our wonderful country will not be lost sight of by the alliance, but the fact that each and every one of these industries has for its foundation and support the agricultural interests of the land, will lead it to demand, and compel it to insist upon a decent regard being shown for the rights of this humble, hitherto neglected, yet all-important factor in the continued prosperity of our country.

The fundamental principles of the organization around which it may be said all others cluster and revolve, may be thus stated: The agricultural interests of this land being the bed-rock and foundation of our wonderful growth and phenomenal prosperity has some rights that legislatures, railroad corporations and great monopolies must be made to respect, some interests that they must help to foster and encourage. No society of this kind can, nor should it succeed in exerting a healthy or effective influence for or against any measure, if dependent for success upon feeding the passions or prejudices of its members. An alliance should be for protection, enlightened protection, to build up, not to tear down. The society or class of men who hope to secure their own rights by an attack upon the rights of others, will, in this enlightened age, fail ignominiously. Fair play is a jewel precious in the sight, and dear to the heart of the average American.

The organizers of this society recognize the necessity for an association different in many respects, but in no way antagonistic to the grange. One that will give to the agricultural classes not only the privileges of social and intellectual communion and friendly fellowship such as the grange affords, but will secure to them by combined efforts and concert of action through the medium of the political parties of the day, or such as may arise, an opportunity to influence or enforce legislation in the interests of the tillers of the soil.

The constitution says, "In this alliance the largest liberty shall be allowed for the discussion of all questions, religious, political, financial or domestic, which can possibly interest the real farmers." Heretofore societies somewhat similar to this have excluded political discussions, because they were not organized for the purpose of attaining ends through means of the political parties of the day. This one intends to control legislation by direct influence exerted upon the individual legislator. And of course expects to become a political factor, though not the partisan of any political party.

As we said before the society aims to conserve the interests of all classes and industries, keeping agriculture, the foundation and support of them all, ever in the foreground of its fostering care. We predict a wonderful prosperity for it in this corporation ridden state.

## Alfalfa and Lucerne Sowed Corn for Feed—Mamuring their Farms.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have often thought I would write some, and as often deferred. It is not lack of time, but lack of will; and now I write more to obtain information than with the hope of imparting any.

I want to know if alfalfa and Lucerne are the same, and has any one tried either or both in Kansas, and with what success. The prairie grass, like the Aborigines can't stand civilization or rather close grazing, and we cannot afford to wait till blue grass and white clover come in spontaneously, as they doubtless will as they have in the older states. I understand that alfalfa is a success in California, and is being introduced into Colorado; and perhaps it is what we need in "droughty" Kansas. I hope some one who knows

will give some information about these grasses—where the seed can be obtained; when and how sow, etc.

Now I will tell you of the best and cheapest feed that I have ever raised. It is corn sowed broadcast on wheat stubble about the middle of July and turned under with a sulky plow as deep as I usually plow, say five or six inches. The ground was thoroughly harrowed and rolled before the corn came up, and rolled again across the furrows after it came up to keep the dry weather from killing it; was cut just before frost with a self-rake reaper, and set up in good-sized shocks and the tops securely tied. I am feeding it to calves, milch cows and horses, and find it superior to any forage that I have ever fed.

Now let me tell you what some of the farmers in the vicinity of Carbondale are doing as they have time. They are drawing the manure from the stables in town and spreading it on their farms. We find that chinch bugs, drought or wet weather does not affect manured land as it does other land.

If this is considered worth publishing I may write again.

A. FARMER.

CARBONDALE, Kans., Dec. 16, 1880.

[Lucerne flourishing in Southern France, and the alfalfa found and cultivated in California and Chili, and growing in the utmost luxuriance in a wild state on the pampas of South America, belong to the same natural family. Its long tap roots shooting downward for nourishment and moisture far below the surface of the soil render it comparatively insensible to drought. We know of quite a number of fields of this clover in Kansas. Without a doubt, in this section, under anything like favorable circumstances, it will yield enormous crops, and when once well set it will last for many years, producing freely every season. Cases have been known in which it remained well set and flourished vigorously for thirty-five or forty years. We believe its general introduction would be of almost incalculable value to our farmers. It should be sown on a soil thoroughly prepared by clean and careful tillage. The great point is to get the crop started. To do this successfully it is best to plow the ground deeply in the fall and then again in the spring, and be sure before sowing that all the ground is thoroughly pulverized. It should be sown as early as possible in the spring, that the young plants may have growth enough to shade the roots during the hot summer's sun. The seed being larger than that of red clover and the plant tillers less, it is necessary to sow a larger amount, say twelve to fifteen pounds to the acre. It is better adapted where there is a permeable subsoil, consisting of loam, sand or gravel, through which its straight taproots can penetrate and shoot downward, and which will also allow the water to sink through.

It is apt to suffer and languish in a compact clay soil, especially when not broken up deeply; and it will never do well on any very thin soil which is underlaid with a close, impervious subsoil, this preventing the water from sinking through. We know of one man living just north of this city who pastured three cows on a little over one-quarter of an acre during last summer.

The seed can be obtained of F. Barteldes & Co., of this city.—ED. SPIRIT.]

## Johnson County Items.

Christmas is about here, and judging from appearances Santa Claus is going to be quite liberal this year. Right here I would whisper to the Johnson county children who take THE SPIRIT, be sure and hang up your stockings, for we saw him loading his basket at Olathe the other day. Please don't tell any body I told you.

Mr. J. Jones, of Blue Valley (district, No. 30), had a horse stolen a few nights since. No trace of thief when last heard from.

Mr. J. Mardis, of the firm of Mardis & Son, Stanley, has gone to Kentucky on a visit.

Tomahawk grange elected officers "per data": Mr. Leggett, master; W. Griffith, overseer; Jefferson Kennedy, steward; John Kennedy, assistant steward. I will give the whole list after the installation. Mr. McElvain, the present master, was elected door-keeper for the ensuing year, after refusing to accept the office of master, which office was gracefully accepted in a neat

return of thanks for the trust reposed in him.

Mr. Carpenter, of the County Sabbath-school association, was at Tomahawk last Sabbath and spoke on the Sabbath-school cause. He will be at Bellevue on Christmas day. Bellevue will have a Christmas tree.

PERSEVERANCE.

STANLEY, Kans., Dec. 19, 1880.

## General News.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The *Daily News* says: The doctors are puzzled and interested by a peculiar case on the West side. Willie Crawford, aged sixteen, son of Wm. Crawford, captain of a tug-boat, has for several years been sweating blood at times, and lately had severe attacks, which have alarmed his parents. His infirmity comes on him usually after taking cold, when great black blotches appear on his body from which blood-drops the size of a pin-head exude. Blood flows from his eyes, nose, mouth and stomach and even from his bladder and kidneys. No pains accompany these discharges, but they weaken him. Sudden fright or excitement will temporarily check the flow. He is mentally bright, and his parents and brothers and sisters are strong and healthy. The physicians who are taking an interest in his case, propose to send him to Edinburgh and London, for examination by the Academy of Surgeons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The messengers who brought the electoral vote of the different states here have been disappointed as to the amount of mileage they receive. Heretofore it has been twenty-five cents a mile each way. The last appropriation bill was changed to twenty-five cents a mile for one way only. The messengers growl at this. But there is no help for it, and men can travel comfortably on twelve and a half cents a mile. The vote of Georgia has not yet appeared by messenger, but it has arrived through the mail. The vote of New York was brought by John Jacob Astor. He is entitled to about ninety dollars' mileage, but has not yet and probably will not apply for it. A man in his circumstances cannot be expected to walk up the treasury steps for so small a sum as ninety dollars.

The comptroller of currency has declared the following dividends to creditors of insolvent national banks: The state of Missouri, St. Louis, tenth dividend, 5 per cent. making in all 92 per cent.; First National bank at Warrensburg, Missouri, fifth dividend 25 per cent., making in all 100 per cent.

AYER'S Ague cure should be in every household in regions where fever and ague prevail. It should be taken as a preventive by every resident and traveler in malarial districts.

## Could not get up stairs.

Mrs. R. C. Robins makes a statement that for years she has been a great sufferer from kidney affection and that for several months the pains in her back were so severe she could not get up stairs. She has not worn a Day's Kidney Pad for four weeks, is free from pain, and believes herself entirely cured.

## THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the finest reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations. Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immensely 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 materials. 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 the route to those going East who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition.—Kansas City Journal, Feb. 9th.

## WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to

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

They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignments. WOOL'S LOCKS free to shippers.

HELP Yourself by making money more when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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

## G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

THE LADIES' FLORAL CABINET

AND

PICTORIAL HOME COMPANION

The Handsomest Illustrated Journal of Household Art, Flowers, and Home Literature in America.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

A large 6 page finely illustrated Monthly Journal. Eight pages are devoted to Practical Floriculture, and the remaining eight to short stories, spicy selections, and household topics of general interest. A choice selection of music is given with each No. To each subscriber is given a rare premium. (Send for premium list.) See what "The Christian at Work" says of it: "Since the Floral Cabinet has entered on a new career in the hands of the present publishers with a radical revolution in its editorial management, it has rapidly risen in public favor, and has enjoyed a largely increased circulation, as it richly deserves." The Floral Cabinet is one of the best guides to flower culture and home adornment. It tells all about flowers and every thing that is akin to flowers, and shows the difference between management and mismanagement. With the aid of the Floral Cabinet any lady may easily make her home beautiful. The use of exactly such a publication as this among the people of a family leads to refinement of taste, and to an acquaintance with all that makes home happy. The Cabinet is full of sunshine from beginning to end, rich with original contributions both in prose and poetry, and elegant with choice woodcuts made expressly for its pages by most eminent artists. Its price is only one dollar a quarter a year, with premiums enough in the way of valuable seeds to set up a garden or conservatory. No home ought to be without the monthly issue of the Floral Cabinet.

The above is only one of many notices of the same character.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Per Year..... \$1.25  
Six Months..... .65  
Quarterly Edition..... .50  
Three Months..... .35  
Specimen Copy..... .15

ADAMS &amp; BISHOP,

Box 2, 456 46 Beckman Street.

1881.

THE

Globe-Democrat

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

The Republican party is now more thoroughly united and harmonious than it has been in many years. There are no rival "wings" to it and no opposing factions in it. The campaign that has just closed welded it together in a solid and powerful mass, and there are now no signs of possible division. We believe this unity and harmony will continue throughout Gen. Garfield's administration, and will result in a continued lease of power to it. The Democratic party is broken and demoralized—defeated under the best candidate it has had in twenty years—and not likely ever again to present the united front which the Republican party had to meet on the 21st of November, 1880.

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

No newspaper East or West is better equipped than the *Globe-Democrat* for the collection and publication of news from all parts of the world. Our list of special correspondents covers all the great cities in this country and in Europe, and they are all instructed to spare no labor or expense in procuring the latest and most reliable information, and transmitting it promptly by telegraph. Our special telegraphic service has been greatly increased and improved in the past year until it ranks among the most liberal in the West, and it is our intention to continue in this respect, to the great benefit of our readers. Full information from the most important of the dispatches sent to the *Daily Globe-Democrat*.

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

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

## SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

DAILY.

Including Sunday, per year..... \$12.00  
Without Sunday, per year..... 11.00  
Including Sunday, in clubs of three and upward..... 11.00

Without Sunday, in clubs of three and upward..... 10.00

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Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays, per year..... 5.00  
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Tuesdays and Fridays, per year..... 2.50  
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## ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 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.

NEWS PAPER 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 arrears, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills added by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

The Household is an excellent monthly well worthy of a place in every home. It contains departments pertaining to the improvement of home surroundings; the care of flowers; the manufacture of articles of dress; the care of health; the care of children; and kitchen work.

15-Stop Organs \$58. Beatty's organs with 4 full sets of reeds, 15 stops, stool, book and music are now offered for \$58. New and beautiful styles as low as \$40, and up to \$1,000; 2 to 32 stops. Pianos from \$125 to \$1,600.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Found! Found! Found! ANY ONE CAN HAVE 17 LBS. OF GOOD RIO COFFEE FOR \$1 AT T. G. BRUNSON'S.

Notice. All persons indebted to the firm of Brunson & Webber will please call and settle. T. G. BRUNSON, 81 Massachusetts street.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The News. George Innes & Co., the well-known leaders of popular prices, are now receiving their second supply of winter goods, purchased by one of the firm in the Eastern markets at considerably less price than same goods could be bought for in September. They offer the largest and most attractive stock to be found in the state. They call the especial attention of the ladies to their immense stock of Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls; in short, everything in the dry goods line at popular prices. Examination solicited.

INVOICE NO. 2 OF OVERSHOES!

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

SECOND LOT TO FILL THE DEMAND

AT THE

FAMILY SHOE STORE!

THEY ARE NOW READY.

Farmers and those requiring a prime Rubber Boot will remember we carry the Pure Gum Boots, the best thing made, as well as the other grades. In stock also, the long Rubber Hip Boot for sportsmen and fishermen. Our stock is large, our prices at bed-rock.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

In Memoriam.

To the memory of Edwin Forrest Hoopes, who was born in Philadelphia, August 24, 1868, and died in Lawrence November 27, 1880.

He was one of the many whose lives leave on our memories marks that can never be obliterated by the lapse of time. Kindhearted almost to a fault, gentle and true, he had all the qualifications calculated to make him what he undoubtedly was, a loving son to a widowed mother. His kindly face will be missed for many years by the friends he has so untimely left.

"In the midst of life we are in death." We are grieving for him now at rest, As we all miss his bright, kindly face; Though his spirit is now with the blest, We shall mourn him the rest of our days.

His loss was to all a sad blow, Cut down in the flower of his life; But 'tis comforting now that we know, He is free from all sorrow and strife.

Then we mourn for the mother's lost joy, The poor widow's care and delight; Bereft at a blow of life's joy, It will e'er on her days cast a blight.

But now he is gone far away, No more his bright face shall we greet, Let us hope for that happier day, When our spirits forever shall meet. G. R. B.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

CHRISTMAS Trees at Wm. Wiedemann's.

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

FOR Collectors, go to Wiedemann's.

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

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

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

To All Our Friends. Having had numberless inquiries for advertising cards from ladies in all parts of the country who are interested in the prevailing fashion of making "Card Collections," we are having printed for them a set of seven beautiful cards, each in six colors and on a gold background, in the very highest degree of art, illustrating Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man." We have spared no expense in these cards—they are simply little art-gems. Our only aim has been to publish the finest cards yet shown. Applications for them have come in so rapidly that nearly the whole edition is engaged before the receipt by us of the cards from the artist. We have therefore been obliged to adopt the following plan for the distribution of the remainder: No more of the gilt Shakespeare cards, seven in the series, will be sent excepting upon the receipt of a statement from a grocer that the person applying for the cards has bought of him on that day at least seven bars of Dobbins's Electric Soap, with price paid for same. An applying in this manner will receive the full set of seven cards gratis by mail. This will insure us that our friends and patrons get their share of these beautiful designs, although it in no manner repays us for the cost of the cards. Your grocer has the soap or will get it, and the purchase by you of seven bars of it at one time will secure for you gratis seven really beautiful cards. The soap improves with age and is an article of necessity in your house every week. Therefore you are not asked to buy a useless article, but one that you must have anyway. Please send us your application at once, and tell your lady friends making "Card Collections" to do the same. Yours respectfully, I. L. CRAGIN & Co., 116 South 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1881.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

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

STEINBERG'S

MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE

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

OVERCOATS

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

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

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

GRAND DISPLAY OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

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

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

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

STEINBERG'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE

87 Massachusetts Street, opposite the Grange Store, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

J. A. DAILEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

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

MAKE SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

BABY WAGONS FROM \$5.00 TO \$40.00.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.

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

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

STYLE 3 Magnificent rosewood case elegantly finished, 3 strings, 7 1/2 octaves, full patent cantante graces, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved action, grand hammers, in fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added.

Our price for this instrument boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with fine piano stool and book, only \$245.00. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. Cash sent with order will be refunded and freight charges paid by us both ways if piano is not just as represented in this advertisement. Thousands in use. Send for catalogue. Every instrument fully warranted for five years.

PIANOS \$165 to \$400 (with stool, cover and book). All strictly first-class and at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS. The Squares contain our new patent scale, the greatest improvement in the history of piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Positively we make the finest pianos, of the richest tone and greatest durability. They are recommended by the highest musical authorities in the country. Over 14,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. All pianos and organs sent on 15 days' test trial—freight free if unsatisfactory. Don't fail to write us before buying. Positively we offer the best bargains. Catalogue mailed free. Handsome illustrated and descriptive catalogue of 48 pages mailed for 3c stamp. Every piano fully warranted for 5 years.

ORGANS Toned Reed organ ever offered the musical public. It contains five octaves, five sets of reeds—four of 2 1/2 octaves each, and one of three octaves. Thirteen stops with Grand Organ—Diapason, Melodia, Viola, Flute, Celeste, Dulcet, Echo, Melodia-Porte, Celestina, Violina, Flute-Porte, Tremolo, Grand-Organ and Grand-Swell Knee-Stops. Height, 74 in.; length, 48 in.; width, 24 in.; weight, boxed, 360 lbs. The case is of solid walnut, veneered with choice woods, and is of an entirely new and beautiful design, elaborately carved, with raised panels, music casket, lamp stands, fretwork, etc., all elegantly finished. Possesses all the latest and best improvements with great power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action. Regular retail price \$285. Our wholesale net cash price to have it introduced, with stool and book, only \$97—as one organ sold sells others. Positively no deviation in price. No payment required until you have fully tested the organ in your own home. We send all organs on 15 days' test trial, and pay freight both ways if instrument is not as represented. Fully warranted for 5 years. Other styles—3-stop organ only \$35; 9 stops, \$35; 14 stops, \$115. Over 32,000 sold, and every organ has given the fullest satisfaction. Illustrated circular mailed free. Factory and warehouses, 57th St. and 10th Ave. SHEET MUSIC catalogue includes most of the popular music of the day, and every variety of musical composition by the best authors. Address

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2,053, New York City.

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

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

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

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

A FULL assortment of toys at Wiedemann's.

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

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

TWENTY-TWO BARS OF BANGS BROS.' O. K. SOAP FOR \$1 AT T. G. BRUNSON'S.

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

TWENTY-SEVEN BARS OF BANGS BROS.' PALM SOAP FOR \$1 AT T. G. BRUNSON'S.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

Order of Publication.

In the matter of the application of W. H. H. Waitney, administrator of the estate of Calvin Burnett, deceased, to sell real estate to pay debts.

NOW COMES W. H. H. WAITNEY, Administrator of the estate of Calvin Burnett, deceased, to sell real estate to pay debts. He presents to the court his petition, praying for an order for the sale of so much of the real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, as will pay and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate and unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets, accompanied by the accounts, lists and inventories of the same, as required by law in such cases.

On examination whereof, it is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and that unless the contrary be shown on or before the 22nd day of December, A. D. 1880, an order will be made for the sale of the whole or so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be sufficient to pay the debts of said estate that are unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets. And it is further ordered, that notice be given by publishing a copy of this order in some weekly newspaper of general circulation in Douglas county, Kansas, for one week, said notice to be published on the 22nd day of December, 1880.

STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF DOUGLAS, ss. I, James M. Hendry, Judge of the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the proceedings had in the above matter on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1880, as appears from the record of said court. In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said court, this [ ] 20th day of December, A. D. 1880. JAMES M. HENDRY, Probate Judge.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. DOUGLAS COUNTY, } Penacook Savings Bank vs. Sarah Shannon et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled action, I will, on Friday, the 24th day of December, A. D. 1880, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, and state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Sarah Shannon, and Sarah Shannon as executrix of the last will and estate of Wilson Shannon, deceased, and James S. Crew as receiver of W. A. J. Crispin, et al., in and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit: Lot three (3) in block fourteen (14) in section thirteen (13) township twelve (12) range eight (8) more particularly described as beginning at the southeast corner of said quarter section, thence north 58 1/2 degrees west 100 chains, thence north 58 1/2 degrees west 2 3/4-100 chains, thence north 34 1/2 degrees west 52-100 chains, thence north 34 1/2 degrees west 57-100 chains, thence north 34 1/2 degrees west 35-100 chains, thence north 35 1/2 degrees west 45-100 chains, thence north 35 1/2 degrees west 1 1/2-100 chains, thence northerly following Lawrence and Leocompton road to the north line of said quarter section, thence east to the northeast corner of said quarter section, thence south to the southeast corner of said quarter section to the place of beginning; also the northwest quarter of section eighteen (18), township twelve (12), range eight (8), containing three hundred and ninety-two (392) acres. All situated in Douglas county, in the state of Kansas, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale and James S. Crew, receiver of the Simpson Bank.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 23rd day of November, A. D. 1880. H. B. ASHER, Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas. O. A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. DOUGLAS COUNTY, } Lake Village Savings Bank vs. L. B. Houston et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled action, I will, on Friday, the 24th day of December, A. D. 1880, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said L. B. Houston and Ella Houston in and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit: Lot three (3) in block fourteen (14) in section thirteen (13) township twelve (12) range eight (8) in Douglas county, Kansas, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 23rd day of November, A. D. 1880. H. B. ASHER, Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas. O. A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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



## Horticultural Department.

### Annual Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society was held at the university on Saturday, the 18th inst.

In consequence of so many of our horticulturists having attended the three-days' meeting at Wyandotte, and only just returned from the same, the attendance was not large and the exercises confined to routine business.

After the renewal of membership, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, which resulted in the choice of D. G. Watt for president, S. W. Pearson for vice-president, Samuel Reynolds for secretary, and O. H. Ayer for treasurer. The president held the appointing of the standing committees in abeyance till the next meeting, in order that the several positions might be filled with the most suitable persons.

A committee on programme of "special subjects" for the ensuing year was appointed, consisting of M. L. Macy, S. W. Pearson and B. F. Smith.

The chairman of the committee on orchards, S. W. Pearson, reported as follows: "The condition of our orchards the past year has been good, and our abundant crop has been unprecedented. The foremost orchardists of our county are extending more care and attention to their trees. The borers have not been so abundant the past year, which is to be attributed largely to the extra care given in the extermination of these pests. The orchards seem to be at present in fine condition, with a sufficient number of fruit buds in most varieties, giving a hopeful outlook for another good crop of apples, although the last crop was so very abundant."

Reference was made to the usual tardiness of the attendance, and a motion was passed to commence the exercises in future at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp, let the members present be many or few. It was thought that promptness in the management would insure an earlier and more prompt attendance in the membership.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.

### Strawberries.

As this article is designed especially for the benefit of farmers not skilled in strawberry culture or acquainted with the characteristics of leading sorts, I will omit all notice of those varieties not adapted to his needs and all descriptions of modes of culture he could not or would not follow.

**First.**—Varieties adapted to prairie and clayey soils.

Wilson's Albany has been more popular than any other sort, and where genuine plants can be obtained it is valuable on account of its bearing large crops. It is too well known to need description.

Miner (Miner's Great Prolific) is a new variety, which probably combines more good qualities of vine and fruit than any other. The plant is robust, healthy, enduring the cold of winter and heat of summer admirably. It is very productive, surpassing Wilson in this respect. The blossoms are perfect or self-fertilizers; the fruit is about medium size, of a rich flavor, combining sugar and acid in proportions pleasing to almost every palate. Season, medium to rather late.

Charles Downing has been sufficiently long in cultivation to have its position established as one of the best, if not the very best, well-known sort. Persons raising fruit for a market not more than 200 miles distant by rail can and do make as much net profit from this sort as any other. The blossoms are perfect, plant vigorous, hardy and productive. The fruit ripens from early to late, being a long time in season. It is of the size, good flavor, and beautiful in appearance.

Cumberland Triumph is almost universally popular for home use and near market, on account of the extreme vigor and hardiness of the plant and the uniformly large size and fine appearance of the fruit.

Crescent Seedling is probably the most productive variety yet introduced, and for family use, where pains are taken to provide for perfect fertilization of its blossoms, it will prove entirely satisfactory. It is a pistillate variety, and every third or fourth row should be planted with Charles Downing, Miner, or other staminate sort, and the sorts prevented from running together by frequent plowing with cultivator

or narrow shovel-plow between them from the time the fruit is gathered to autumn. The fruit is of good size, ripening early and holding out rather late; the flavor is pleasant and refreshing—with sugar and cream. (My family, from preference, consume more of this than of all other varieties.)

Windsor Chief is another pistillate variety—robust in foliage, hardy, and an immense bearer of good-sized fruit of fair quality. Its season is medium to late. The remarks as to the cultivation of Crescent will apply to this sort.

Captain Jack is a very productive variety, though not as robust a plant as any of the foregoing; yet as it is quite hardy with perfect blossoms, and the fruit holds out late in ripening, it may be considered a profitable sort for the farmer to plant in connection with two or three of the others.

**Second.**—For a sandy loam soil, all the above, except Wilson and Captain Jack, may be planted with profit.

Kentucky, a late, sweet berry, succeeds best on a sandy soil, and should be in every plantation on such soil. The blossoms are perfect, fruit large, and well held up from the ground. It continues to ripen until early raspberries are ripe.

This list is very brief considering the large number of truly valuable varieties, as I have purposely selected those which will give best returns with ordinary culture in matted rows, and such only (except Wilson and Captain Jack) which surpass nearly all others in vigor and hardiness.

### PLANTING AND CULTURE.

In the former article I gave directions for fitting and laying out the ground. The rows being three and a half or four feet apart, and the plants one to two feet apart, spread out the roots in planting, and let the crown of the plant be but very little below the surface. After putting a little fine earth over and among the roots, pour in from a pint to a quart (or more if the soil is dry) of water, and after this has settled fill up with fine earth without pressing it down.

Keep the ground entirely free from weeds throughout the season, remembering that you are doing all the hoeing necessary for three or four years in one, and do not neglect it. Run the shovel, plow or cultivator as often as once in ten days between the rows through the season, gradually narrowing the space between the rows as the plants extend until the ground is equally divided between the matted rows of plants and the open spaces. In hoeing it is an easy matter to distribute the runners along the rows and press down the forming plants with the foot or thumb and finger so they will be quite evenly distributed. In late autumn or early in December, as soon as the ground is slightly frozen, cover the vines with sough grass, corn-stalks, straw, or, which is best of all, manure from the horse-stable, if prairie hay only has been fed. The mulch should be very evenly scattered over the vines, nearly covering them from sight. In early spring rake off the coarse parts of the mulch between the rows, where it may remain till after the fruit is gathered. If it is then too coarse to admit of plowing the spaces with a shovel-plow, the coarsest portion may then be run over with a fork. After picking, if weeds come up among the vines they should be mowed off, just at the top of the strawberry leaves to prevent the ripening of the seeds, and this should be repeated once or twice later in the season, letting the weeds remain. The spaces should be kept open and in good till through the season with the plow and cultivator. Repeat this for three or four, perhaps more, years.

This is all that is necessary to insure good crops of strawberries seven years out of eight; and I can assure the farmer reader who has had no experience that by following these plain directions he will rival in his success the professional fruit growers, and have an abundant supply of this delicious fruit from the same ground for several years and at a cost not more than double the average cost of an equal number of bushels of potatoes. The ladies and children of the household will gladly do the picking, if the father, husband or brother will do his part.

A word to the ladies: You know how much more delicious strawberries are fresh from the vines than those stale berries you usually find in the market; and if you will clip out or otherwise

preserve these directions, and urge the "Lords of the Manor" to do their part, when the season arrives, nine chances in ten you will next year have such dishes of "strawberries smothered in cream" as will gladden your hearts, and be "fit to set before" these "kings" of the farm.

If the soil was not prepared in autumn it may be done in spring, as soon as dry enough to pulverize nicely.

My practice with old plantations has been for many years as follows: Immediately after the first or second plowings, which follow harvesting the crop, I harrow the entire ground thoroughly, so as to pulverize the clods and level the surface. No matter if one-fourth to one-third the vines are rooted out, and the remainder look "sadly demoralized" in consequence, they will soon recover, and the next crop will be all the better for the severe scaring. A sprinkling of well-rotted manure or superphosphate, (and if a little salt and ashes are mixed with it so much the better) applied once a year or once in two years, will pay 50 per cent. upon the investment; though if the ground was thoroughly enriched when prepared for the plants, such application was not essential for the production of a good crop, and is not needed where horse-stable litter is used as mulch.—

O. B. Galusha, in *Prairie Farmer*.

### Practical Horticulture.

The young aspirant for honors in horticulture may acquire more knowledge by attending a few meetings and exhibitions than by months of study of his favorite authors. It stands to reason that the accumulated wisdom of all our higher authorities on the subject, coming as they do from different localities, with a varied experience, and in many instances with distinct specialties, can impart to the seeker after information precisely the kind he stands most in need of. It is well for him to gain the rudiments from books, and to carry out the ideas thus gained in a practical way; but after all the information thus gained cannot prove so satisfactory, nor can it be so indelibly impressed upon his mind, as by actual contact with the authors themselves, when giving their respective experiences upon the same subject. And more than this, the exhibition of plants and fruits will attract the attention and enforce suggestions upon the minds of very many people who do not read the works on horticulture at all.—

### Croppe.

**Cold-Weather Caterpillars.** It is quite common at this season of the year and even during the entire winter, when there comes a warm day, to notice hairy caterpillars crawling busily around though with a purpose unknown. They may also be found curled away in all sorts of retreats, as under logs, dead leaves and anything which may serve as a partial shelter to them during the coldest weather. They belong to a group of insects known as Arctians or tiger moths.

One of the most common of these, and one which is probably familiar to every reader of the *Homestead*, is known as the hedgehog caterpillar. It is about an inch and a half long, black at each end and reddish-brown in the middle, the first four and the last two segments or rings of the body being covered thickly with black spiny hairs, while on the intervening segments the hairs are reddish.

After passing the winter in this manner, the caterpillar eats for a short time in the spring, and then makes a rude cocoon composed mostly of the spiny hairs which have covered its body, and in this transforms, issuing in a few weeks as an ochre-colored moth, and is then called the Isabella Tiger moth (*Pyrrharctia Isabella*). Its eggs are laid, and from these caterpillars are hatched, which in the following fall become nearly full grown and ready to pass the winter in the same manner as did the generation preceding them. Another caterpillar somewhat larger, but much less common is covered entirely with coarse, black spines, which are longer and more uneven than in the age previously described. Its habits are similar, but the moth to which it transforms is white with numerous black spots centered with white strongly contrasting with the ground color. The abdomen is steel blue with lines of orange on the back and sides. This insect in the caterpillar stage has received the name of large black bear, and in its adult stage that of great leopard moth

(*Epantheria scrib onia*). Both of these insects mentioned must be considered as injurious species, for though they feed in part upon plants of little or no use to us, and the latter is not abundant enough to attract attention, still much of their living is derived from valuable cultivated plants, and a number of species which by themselves do no appreciable harm together cause quite serious losses. The first-mentioned insect is said to feed upon clover, plantain, dandelion and other plants, and the other upon willow, black locust, plantain, etc. Other nearly related species have similar habits, while some of them feed upon a still greater variety of plants; and some differ merely in forming their cocoons just before winter sets in, and so do not feed any in early spring.—Herbert Osborn, in *Iowa Homestead*.

## The Household.

Letter from Mrs. S. A. Roser.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—We are again nearing the close of another year, and it becomes us as mortals to examine ourselves and know how we stand before our Maker—ask ourselves, what have we done, and what have we left undone that we might have done. We should ever remember that we are not placed here to spend our days in idleness and frivolity. Neither should we be so taken up with our own affairs as to forget to look beyond our own dwelling. We are apt to think we have enough to do to manage our own affairs and so we have. But we must not be too selfish to visit our neighbors occasionally and get more knowledge that we may manage our affairs more prudently. We never lose anything by spending a few hours in a neighbor's kitchen occasionally. We can always learn something new in cooking and preparing, or managing, general household work. We can gather many items by looking on and seeing how others do, and it also quickens our spirits and makes us feel more lively. Whenever we get disheartened and discouraged we should seek the society of some lively, good-natured person, and we will soon recover our spirits. It also greatly revives our spirits to meet in social gatherings, church, etc.

Since I last wrote to "The Household" I have been to a wedding, a festival and to church, have spent a few hours at a neighbors, and have had company at home. I have felt my spirits aroused, though I scarcely ever feel much downhearted or discouraged nowadays, for I feel that I have much to be thankful for. The past year myself and family have been blest with unusual good health, without which we cannot enjoy life. Good health is one of the greatest blessings of life, and it is our duty to be careful of our health that we do not overtax our bodies by overheat or by exposing ourselves to the inclemency of the weather when it can be avoided.

This is my last communication with "The Household" for this year, and I feel that I am trespassing upon my household duties, for Christmas is near at hand and there is so much yet to be done before that day. Bertha is continually begging, "Ma, you must fix my Minnie up all nice and clean for Christmas;" and other things too numerous to mention.

Edith's last letter was very interesting. And they always are. If she could only come a little oftener we would like it very much.

Mattie, what makes you so mum? Have you really forsaken us? and we enjoyed your company so much. Come and give us a real good, hearty greeting. Come all of you, and make our circle lively and beneficial.

Medium of the Towel, to you I say:

It looks a little comical  
My name in rhyme to see,  
And if I mistake not  
Your name is Ward.  
And I bid you be on your guard.  
Perchance your name in rhyme  
You too may see.

S. A. ROSER.

BURLINGTON, Kans., Dec. 18, 1880.

### The Spirit of Love.

We should cultivate the spirit of love if we would enjoy the present and have hope for the future, for this alone will re-create in us the image of God. We are interested when we look upon a noble rolling river and think that it has been flowing on for six thousand years, slaking the thirst of a thousand generations, giving life and beauty to all with-

in its reach, and yet showing no sign of waste or want; and when we see the sun rise above the crest of the mountain, draped with golden curtains, we wonder to think that he that has melted the snows of so many winters, renewed the verdure of so many springs, painted the flowers of so many summers, ripened the fruits of so many autumns, and yet shining as brilliantly as ever, undimmed, unabated in strength—nor are the fountain of light less full for coming centuries of boundless profusion. These are but images of love as exhibited in all the works of God, and especially of the love of Christ to a fallen world. The principal is eternal, for "God is love."

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

T. G. BRUNSON WILL DO A STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1880, AND BY SELLING FOR CASH I CAN BUY FOR CASH, AND SELL FOR LESS MONEY THAN ANY FIRM WHO SELL ON TIME.

A SUGAR, 10 LBS. FOR \$1.  
GRANULATED SUGAR, 24 LBS. FOR \$1.  
C SUGAR, 11 LBS. FOR \$1.  
ORLEANS SUGAR, 12 LBS. FOR \$1.  
NO. 1 COFFEE, 6 LBS. FOR \$1.  
A GOOD COFFEE, 7 LBS. FOR \$1.  
CALIFORNIA CANNED GOODS OF THE BEST PACKERS, \$3.40 PER DOZEN.  
GOOD TEA AT 35c., WORTH 60c.  
THE ABOVE PRICES ARE FOR CASH,  
T. G. BRUNSON,  
NO. 51 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.



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

BUY  
**A CHARTER OAK**  
MADE ONLY BY  
**Excelsior Man'g Co.,**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

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

**TUTT'S  
PILLS!**

**SYMPTOMS OF A  
TORPID LIVER.**

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part. Fullness under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind. Irritability of temper. Loss of spirits. Loss of memory with feelings of heaviness (acted some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluctuation of 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 their 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. At Spring 1880 I was recommended to use 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.



**Farm and Stock.**

**The Cattle Disease.**

The protection of Western cattle from the ravages of disease is receiving the attention which the importance of the live stock interests merits, and this should not and must not be lost sight of until the government takes proper steps to arrest the progress of any disease existing in the country, and to prevent new attacks. Our Western cattle at this time are entirely free from disease of any kind, but not so with Eastern, which for a long time have been suffering from contagious disease. In the transportation of our cattle to the Eastern seaboard for shipment to Europe, there are fair grounds for the belief that they may become affected, although the grounds are not so clear as our English friends would have us believe. Perhaps, however, if we were in the place of England, we should do, under the circumstances, just as England is doing, and do it from perfectly honest motives too.

But this is not the worst feature of the case by any means. Eastern calves are being shipped West and sold to Western breeders. Here is an undiscoverable danger, and if the thing continues, and we escape an epidemic, it will be marvelous. It is difficult to inform our whole people of the danger. There are large numbers who have no suspicions of its existence. There being no indication of disease among our own herds, it is not suspected or rather realized that there is disease anywhere. But congress does suspect, and what is more it knows it, or should know it, and protection must come from it. We do not believe that the matter should be placed in the hands of the department of agriculture at Washington. While the *Western Rural* has always given Commissioner Le Duc full credit for his energy and perseverance, we are inclined to think that this matter is a trifle too large for him to handle. It should be placed in the hands of our most practical men, whose lives have been devoted to breeding cattle. Our experience with the hog cholera commission was not such as to recommend veterinary surgeons, who are well enough in private practice, but who appear to lose their heads when on a commission of this character. It is not necessary that every time a sick cow is discovered the fact should be blazoned before the world. The object is not to frighten our own people or foreign people, but to stamp out disease if it is found. If a man finds a fire in his house, and thinks that he can extinguish it without the aid of the fire department, he does not ring the fire bells, but goes to work throwing water upon the fire. Some years ago we were in a city in which was raging a small-pox epidemic. Every one upon whose premises the dreadful disease appeared was anxious to conceal the fact, and quietly went to work to remove the victim, and to fumigate, and that is the spirit which should actuate us in the matter under consideration. We are always exposed to attacks by disease, and this being so, an interest as large as our cattle interest is should be constantly watched and guarded in a quiet but effectual way.—*Western Rural*.

**Sugar from Sorghum.**

A recent visit to the agricultural department at Washington gave us satisfactory evidence that the commissioner of agriculture, Gen. Le Duc, is enthusiastic in his efforts to advance the agricultural interests of the country. His most noticeable experiments have been in the production of sugar from corn-stalks and sorghum. For the past three years, with the aid of the chemist of the department, Prof. Collier, he has been trying to solve the problem of supplying from these substances, our home demand for sugar.

In November, 1878, while on a visit to Washington, Gen. Le Duc showed us some sugar obtained from amber cane, and some from corn-stalks. At that time he had very little apparatus for his experiments. In 1879 Prof. Collier, at a meeting of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry at Canandaigua, New York, gave a glowing account of the possibility of supplying the country with sugar from corn-stalks; while, with amber cane, success seemed to be assured by the experiments made at the department of agriculture. The discovery of these sources of sugar were expected to greatly benefit the farmer by increasing the value

of his crops, and the sugar consumers by reducing the cost of sugar. The result of these statements was a liberal appropriation by congress last winter, for supplying an ample quantity of sorghum from the immediate vicinity of Washington, procuring the most approved and elaborate machinery and appliances for converting sorghum into sugar, and securing from this country and Cuba, the best attainable knowledge of the science and art of sugar making.

It was well worth a visit to Washington to see the beautiful and complicated machinery set up for sugar making at the agricultural department. First is an elaborate machine for crushing the cane that is brought to it, up an inclined plane by an endless railway. Under this machine is constructed a vat to receive the juice from it. From this vat the juice is forced by pumps of various kinds to evaporating pans that are heated by steam; these pans have various devices, some are open and some are closed. One is a vacuum pan, which is of elaborate and curious construction. After being sufficiently boiled down in these evaporating pans, the cane juice, that now has the appearance of very thick molasses, is passed into centrifugal machines of various sizes, in which the sugar is expected to be extracted. Unhappily these machines did not succeed in extracting the sugar during our visit.

We were shown some very good sugar and molasses, and some poor vinegar made from sorghum. These were the results of the best knowledge and skill in sugar manufacturing with the best possible appliances. So far as we could judge from the best information we could obtain by careful investigation and observation, the results obtained are no better than were secured some seventeen years ago with very poor appliances, of which an account was then published. In 1877 Prof. Chas. A. Goessmann, who is an acknowledged scientific expert in the manufacture of sugar, obtained the same results at the Massachusetts Agricultural college, and published at that time an account of his experiments and investigations.

All of these careful researches seem to prove that a good quality of molasses or syrup may be obtained from sorghum or amber cane at a cost that pays for production. But that sugar cannot be obtained from it at a cost that makes its production from this source practicable.

The people of the country are certainly indebted to Gen. Le Duc for the perseverance and enthusiasm with which he has conducted these experiments that corroborate the results previously obtained by others who had less means and apparatus at their command.

We would therefore caution the farmers who have been led to believe that great and satisfactory results may be obtained in the production of sugar from sorghum or amber cane, to refrain from undertaking the work, until better success attends the efforts made at the agricultural department; for the government can much better bear the expense of such experiments than can private individuals.—*Massachusetts Ploughman*.

**Choking in Cattle.**

Mr. J. L. Dudley inquires as to the causes of bloat and death in choking. Excessive bloating is not a constant result of choking. It occurs chiefly when the obstruction is lodged in that part of the gullet which occupies the region of the neck or throat. If the foreign body is blocked in that part of the gullet which lies in the chest, between the breast and the stomach, bloating is either absent, or at the most very slight. The explanation may be found in part in the nature of the irritation produced in the different cases. A foreign body in the pharynx (throat) or the portion of the gullet situated in the neck, produce cough and frequent efforts to swallow, the irritation being produced in the back of the mouth, the throat and the upper part of the wind-pipe (larynx). The secretion of saliva is also greatly increased, and by the constant movements of the jaws this liquid is worked up into a froth, in which state it is largely swallowed. The obstructive body being usually irregular or angular this liquid is actually swallowed in considerable amount, and contributes much to distend the paunch. Then the irritation of the throat or gullet has a reflected action on the paunch,

arrests its natural movements and thereby favors fermentation and the formation of gases in that organ. The evil tendency may be largely counteracted by placing in the mouth a smooth, round billet of wood, about 2-12 or 3 inches in thickness and retaining it there by cords attached to the two ends and tied together behind the horns or ears. This renders swallowing nearly impossible, and favors regurgitation from the paunch, and never fails to stop the bloating before it has become excessive or dangerous. If kept in for two or five hours the obstructing foreign body usually softens, the gullet relaxes, and choking is spontaneously relieved. If, on the other hand, the foreign body is fixed in the portion of the gullet lodged within the chest, it rouses more particularly the irritability of the stomachs, and besides the arrest of digestion and the formation of gases from the fermenting food, there are frequent efforts at regurgitation, and not only is the saliva which has been swallowed rejected again by the mouth, but even the liquid and gaseous contents of the paunch are got rid of to a large extent in the same manner. In this form of choking there is no cough, but only slight bloating, trembling and efforts at regurgitation or vomiting, and the gag treatment is not needed. 2. Death in choking may result either from the obstruction to the passage of air or from bloat. When the obstruction is lodged in the pharynx and directly over the opening of the wind-pipe (larynx), it shuts off the air by its presence and still more by its irritation causing spasmodic closing of the opening (glottis). In such cases the animal dies in from three to five minutes, but the occurrence is very rare. Usually death takes place from the bloat. The paunch distended beyond all power of contraction, reacts on the brain, arresting nervous power. It also presses on the diaphragm and lungs, retards and arrests breathing, interrupts the circulation and prevents aeration of the blood. The animal dies then partly by reason of the nervous shock and partly because all the blood has become venous and unfit to support life. Nervous shock and lack of oxygen and excess of carbonic acid in the blood are the main causes of death.—*Prof. Jas. Law, in N. Y. Tribune*.

**Profit in Stock Raising.**

Mr. Tell Priest, one of our most enterprising and public-spirited farmers, is thoroughly imbued with the belief that their is more money in stock raising, than any other branch of farming enterprise. He bought last year \$106 worth of sheep, and of that lot he has sold \$192 worth of mutton, \$78.35 worth of wool, and has thirty-eight sheep left. He sold Friday to Mr. J. T. Ewing, of Louisville, twenty-seven hogs, averaging a little over 323 lbs.

There are some facts connected with the twenty-seven head that are worthy of particular notice, and we doubt if a similar test has ever been made by any one in this country before. On the 11th day of last September he turned into his corn field the twenty-seven head of hogs, weighing each lot as they were turned in, and weighing them again on Friday, when he sold them to Mr. Ewing. During the sixty-nine days they made the following gains in weight: one litter of seven pure Berkshire gained 2-12 pounds per day; one litter of eight, half Chester and half Berkshire, 1-2-3 lbs. per day; one litter of five, three-quarter Chester and one-quarter Berkshire, 1-3 lbs. per day; one litter of seven, three-quarter Berkshire and one-quarter Poland-China, 2 lbs. per day.—*Henderson (Ky.) Reporter*.

**Inflamed Bag.**

Warm poultices should be applied to the cow's bag, by means of a broad linen bandage tied over the loins. It should have holes in it, through which the teats should be allowed to protrude. Apply the bandage first, and then fill in an ample poultice of equal parts of ground flaxseed and bran. The udder should be kept free from milk, both by allowing the calf to suck, and by frequent stripping by the hand. Stimulants should next be applied, with smart friction by the palm of the hand, such as soap liniment or turpentine liniment. At the same time the bag must be constantly supported by means of a sheet tied over the loins, and having holes in it, through which the teats can protrude. Feed moderately on sloppy food, and administer a pound of Glau-

ber salts, dissolved in a quart of warm water, and to which add an ounce of ground ginger. If, in spite of these efforts for relief, abscesses should form, they should be freely opened with a lancet, and the matter evacuated; the resulting wounds may be dressed with an ointment of one part of Venice turpentine and two parts of hog's lard.—*Prairie Farmer*.

**Hog Cholera Cure.**

L. F. Norris, of Richland, Keokuk county, Iowa, is very confident that he has discovered a simple and effectual remedy for hog cholera. It is flax seed, boiled in water and mixed with the food of the animals. He boils in plenty of water for two hours and gives to each hog attacked about a table spoonful of the seed mixed with the swill. He says he has tried it repeatedly and is confident it is a sure cure.—*Iowa Homestead*.

**Veterinary Department.**

**Wolf Teeth.**

I have a two-year-old colt that has what is generally understood as wolf teeth—a small, sharp tooth that comes just in front of the upper grinder or jaw tooth. Now will the tooth referred to do any harm to the eye, or in any best course to pursue? They have just made their appearance. 2. In your last week's issue, in regard to epizootic, you advise giving liberal doses of nitrate of potash. Now how much would be a liberal dose?

ANSWER.—The teeth referred to are merely superfluous, and will not cause the animal any inconvenience. Notwithstanding we always extract when we meet them, knowing that in a majority of cases if anything should happen to the eyes it would at once be attributed to the presence of the teeth, besides their presence through prejudice interferes with the sale of an animal. They may be removed either with a pair of forceps or by placing a punch against the teeth and striking it lightly with a light hammer. 2. The dose is from two to four drachms once or twice a day until the kidneys respond freely.

**Lymphangitis.**

A friend of mine has a mare. She is a large fine beast. About four weeks ago one of her hind legs began to swell (the off one, about the hock joint) and swelled to twice the size it was. She was quite lame on it. Then she broke down at the fetlock joints, and discharged a thick yellow matter. It broke again on the stifle joint and it discharges the same. She eats very heartily, but grows poor all the time. She is very weak. Her near nostril and eye discharges the same. Her pulse is very weak, and too quick—about 70. But now both of her hind legs are swollen to about twice the ordinary size. There is a sore on her near side. The sores are about the size of a silver half-dollar. She is in a very bad state, and I would like to know what is the matter with her. If by my description you can form any idea of the case, let me know. This is a hard country on horses, there is so much alkali in the water and horses stand out in all kinds of weather, rain or snow. It seems as if their kidneys get out of order very easily; their urine is thick and yellow.

ANSWER.—It is difficult for us to determine to a certainty what the trouble is. It may be either suppurative lymphangitis, which is nearly always characterized by a loss of appetite and a good deal of pain, or pyæmia, which is usually characterized by a similar condition as farcy; the latter being, in our opinion, the most plausible malady, and one for which there is no cure. Our advice is to give her a cathartic composed of seven drachms of pulverized Barbadoes aloes and one of ground ginger root, mixed and made into a ball; and if after it has acted the symptoms are not aggravated, we may conclude it is not a case of farcy, and proceed to treat as follows: Give half an ounce of sulphate of soda three times a day in her feed; also give one of the following powders night and morning in feed: Take sulphate of iron, three ounces; arsenic acid, one drachm; mix, and make into twenty powders. Give soft and laxative feed, and attend closely to hygiene. It will be well to wash the sores once a day with warm water and castile soap; dry, and dress with a solution of chloride of zinc—one drachm to the ounce of water.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

**A Great Chicago Enterprise.**

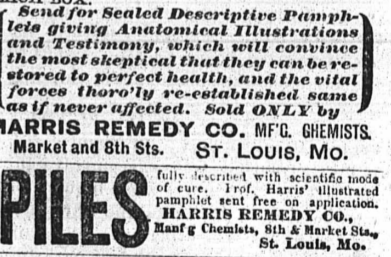
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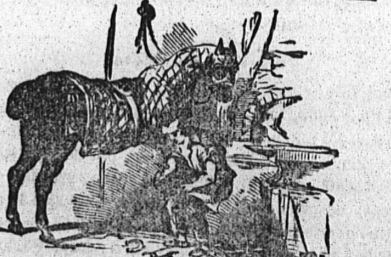
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A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indigestion, prostration or excess in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vessels, Ducts, and Glands, that are usually the seat of the natural functions while this disease persists in the human organism. The use of this Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organization wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory removing the dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, a Vertigo to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying the trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test of very severe cases, and is now pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and as a consequence, the patient is with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee its curative satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quick relief will restore their usefulness and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month), \$3; No. 2, (sufficient to cure a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), \$5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition), \$7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.  
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THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

Table of produce prices for St. Louis, Dec. 21, 1880. Includes flour, wheat, corn, oats, rye, pork, lard, butter, and eggs.

Table of produce prices for Chicago, Dec. 21, 1880. Includes wheat, corn, oats, and pork.

Table of produce prices for Kansas City, Dec. 21, 1880. Includes wheat, corn, and oats.

In Kansas City butter sells at 17@18c. for choice, medium 15@16c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 10@12c.; eggs, 28@30c.; poultry (dressed) — chickens 5@6c., turkeys 7@8c., ducks 7@8c. per lb; apples, \$1.75@2.00 per bbl.; vegetables — potatoes 50@75c. per bu., cabbage 75@90c. per doz., onions per bbl. \$3.90@4.00, tur- nips per bu. 30@40c., beets per bu. 60c.; seeds (purchasing price) — flax 95c., timothy \$2.50, castor beans 98c. @ \$1.00 per bu.; hay, \$8.00@9.00 for baled; hides — No. 1 dry flint per lb 16@17c., No. 2 13c., dry salted 13c., green salt- ed 7@9c., green 7c., calf 10@12c.

The wheat market, says the Kansas City Journal, was still on the down grade, and the question, "Where will it stop?" is being anx- iously asked by numerous gentlemen on the "long side." A gentleman who has had a good deal of experience in the markets said, yester- day, he expected to see Chicago wheat touch 90c. before the decline stopped. The situation in the West has been rendered abnormal by the decline at the seaboard — that is, at present prices in the West wheat cannot stand ship- ment East without a loss. For this reason ac- cumulation goes on, and the "bear factor," visible supply, continues to gain weight and importance. The decline yesterday was from 2c. to 3c. all around, with active trading in the favorite speculative grade — No. 3 red-winter.

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21, 1880. CATTLE — Receipts, 400; shipments, 400. In good demand for the best grades; prices steady; export steers \$5@5.50; good to choice shipping, \$4.50@5; fat butchers' steers \$3.50@4; mixed butchers' stuff, \$2.25@3.25; stockers \$2.40@3; feeders, \$2.25@3.25. HOGS — Receipts, 9,000; shipments, 500. Firm. Light, \$4.10@4.25; packing, \$4.40@4.65; butchers' to fancy \$4.70@4.90. SHEEP — Receipts, 400; shipments, none. Scarce and wanted; fair to fancy 3.00@4.50.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1880. CATTLE — Receipts, 1,800; shipments, none. The receipts of cattle were light, steady and without quotable change; sales were made at \$3.75@4.15 for medium to good grades, and \$4.80 for choice shipping steers; \$2.25@3 for sows and from \$3.50@4.25 for medium to good steers; stockers dull at \$2.65@3.25 for common to good lots of fresh.

HOGS — Receipts, 25,000; shipments, none. Were in good demand and steady; sales at \$4.65@4.75 for light packing, \$4.40@5.10 for good extra assorted heavy packing, and \$4.60 @5 for good to choice, smooth, heavy shipping lots.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 21, 1880. CATTLE — Receipts, 172; shipments, 266. Market dull. Offerings were exceedingly light and buyers few. There was some inquiry for choice fat heaves. Two extra fine Christmas cows sold at \$5.25. The other sales, all retail, were of no significance. There will probably not be much life to the market until after the holidays.

HOGS — Receipts, 1,875; shipments, 83. The market opened with a light run; with prices higher. Buyers took the early arrivals at better average prices than have prevailed before this month, but reported that they were not willing to duplicate their figures in the latter part of the day. Range of sales was \$4.40 to \$4.67, the bulk going at \$4.45 to \$4.60. The market closed quiet.

Lawrence Markets.

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

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