


SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. II.—NO. 16.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 19, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 63

LAWRENCE

ENTERPRISE NURSERIES,
3 1/2 MILES SOUTH-EAST OF THE CITY.
A General Nursery Stock—Home Grown.
Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs a Specialty.
Address, for Price List,
JOHNSON & ALBERTSON,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

FARMERS OF KANSAS!
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
Turn Every Dollar to the Best Advantage!

Buy Goods Where You Can Buy Cheapest!
L. BULLENE & CO.,
No. 29 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE.

Pledge themselves to furnish you with everything pertaining to the Dry Goods trade as near the cost of production as it is possible to place them in the hands of the consumer.

Superior Business Facilities which we possess enable us to do so.

WE BUY OUR GOODS FOR CASH.
WE BUY AT FIRST HANDS.

We buy in conjunction with one of
The Largest Dry Goods Houses in the West,
Our two houses doing a business in the aggregate of nearly

A MILLION OF DOLLARS PER ANNUM!
Thereby realizing all the advantages in low prices and discounts obtained by the largest buyers.

WE SELL FOR CASH!
We conduct our business upon economical principles, and the proportion of our expenses to the magnitude of our business is small. For these reasons we
CAN AFFORD TO SELL LOWER

Than any other house in the city, and are unquestionably able to sell goods as low as it can be done on any known business principle.

WE ARE SATISFIED WITH SMALL PROFITS,
And believe that low prices and
Square Dealing Will Command Trade.
L. BULLENE & CO.
LAWRENCE, February 14, 1873.

L. HARDWICK, JAMES DOAK,
HARDWICK & DOAK,
DEALERS IN
PORK, BEEF, LARD,
DRIED BUFFALO,
SAUSAGE & C. & C.,
151 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. McCURDY, of the firm of McCURDY BROS., has just returned from the East, where he has been purchasing goods to meet the requirements of their numerous customers. He would state to the public that he has purchased

A larger stock of goods, and a greater variety, than ever before. They can now furnish
FROM THE VERY CHEAPEST

TO THE VERY FINEST GOODS

He has visited nearly all the principal shoe marts from the Mississippi to Maine, and has made arrangements with the Best Workmen in America,

To make their best goods, so that he can recommend them highly. Their patrons may feel assured that All goods will be correctly represented.

FARMERS will find it to their interest to call on them, as he has selected some Goods especially for them.

Being a practical shoemaker, and having taken great pains to select good stock, he feels confident that they can
SUIT ALL THEIR PATRONS.

McCURDY BROS.,
Sign of the Mammoth Boot, 126 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

GILLESPIE, ROGERS & CO.,
LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Have had a practical experience of many years, and possess the advantage of a connection with houses in St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo and New York.

We make a specialty of the purchase of stock cattle for Feeders.

Prompt attention to all consignments entrusted to us, and sales made at the best prices the market will afford.

All cattle men are invited to call on us, when we shall take pleasure in making them comfortable, as well as looking to their interests in the cattle trade.

R. NICHOLS. **H. E. Mallory & Bro.**
R. NICHOLS & CO.
LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Chicago—St. Louis—Kansas City, Mo.

R. Nichols, Kansas City Stock Yards Kas. City Mo.
H. E. Mallory and Bro. Union Stock Yards Chicago

Liberal advances on Consignments and market reports furnished when desired.

Correspondence solicited, and Telegrams promptly answered

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND
SWEET POTATO PLANTS
for sale in lots to suit, by
WILLIAM GIBSON.
One mile northwest of the City, on the south side of the river. 62-6

JOHN F. WESTERFIELD, SAM'L WESTERFIELD
J. F. WESTERFIELD & BRO.,
ATTORNEYS AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
BURLINGAME, KANSAS.

HOME-PAPERS.

The Entertainment of Children.

BY MRS. DOWNS.

One of the most difficult problems of our social life is to sufficiently diversify the occupations of children so to make them content and cheerful with their surroundings and to keep them out of evil influences.

On one of the fair moon lit evenings a week or two ago, during the late relapse of weather, oh reader! did you (if?) as I started out with the Pater of our small boys, to attend an evening meeting, we saw the said small boys listlessly idling in the door yard, evidently planning how they would spend this beautiful, bright evening. I called them and told them they must not leave the premises, for the girl was out as well as ourselves, and they must do pocket duty and stay at home. The eldest rebel, with decided pout, said, "was easy enough to tell boys to stay at home, while we were going out on such a nice evening, but there was nothing doing, and they didn't want to stay at home all alone, any more than other folks! (Very improper in small boy to pout and uncomfortable things). I thought of his remark several times in

the course of the evening, and hastened my steps homeward, perhaps a little on their account. Their father lingered in the office over his red tape. Looking through the sash door of the dining room as I stood in the vest porch, I discovered my two young folks, oblivious to the soft moonlight out of doors, and by the light of a shaded lamp in the act of constructing two socks or bags in which to hold their almost unlimited number of marbles. They had rifled my sewing machine, and were busily plying needle, thread, scissors, thimbles, &c., in their occupation. I stood and watched their busy fingers, and saw that their tongues kept pace with their fingers. Busy-bodies! I was glad since my own inventive faculties had failed me to suggest to them some ingenious device for spending their time, that they had found something for themselves. When I went into the room, I, of course, was amazed, and examined and praised their handiwork to their hearts content. I had seen groups of small boys down town, along the streets, incipient smokers, and chawers, and loungers; their tired mothers glad to get rid of them, perhaps, or lacking the efficiency and tact to amuse and interest them at home.

I have often at considerable self sacrifice given up an evening's mental recreation to play Authors or Chequers with my boys, ingeniously devising, as I could, that they should alternately be the victors in these chance games. It pleases a boy to win in a game, (for the matter of that, we all like to be winners and not losers in any game). I scarcely ever feel that an evening occupied in this way is time spent in vain.

These boys who spend their evenings in the streets, are boys who have no recreation at home. No cheerful gathering place, with books, pictures, drawing materials, pleasant games, chatty older folks and fireside occupations; no influence whatever of culture and aesthetic occupation. Did you ever consider how the bare square walls of a room, a table primly arranged with the family Bible, and Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and Pollock's Course of Time, &c., in a neat little pile in the mathematical centre of the rectangle, a stiff sofa opposite the table along the wall, and four straight backed chairs would drive a boy out of doors, and probably would have the same effect on girls, (I don't know, I am not familiar with girls about the house, quickly as any indoor influence that you can think of?

The unoccupied energies of growing children ought to be a serious consideration with those who have them in charge. Save a little of the earnings sometimes, and by and by as the children grow older, if they sing and have music in their souls, cultivate the love of sweet sounds. If your means are such that you cannot have a big music box, in the shape of a piano, surely a violin will charm a boy into pleased exercises of muscle and brain, or a flute if he prefers. Time was when the flute, violin, &c., were considered only fit instruments for boy performers, but as with many other senseless prejudices of sex this idea is fast becoming obsolete. A class of young ladies in London give weekly concerts, the music being flute performance entirely.

One of the most beautiful sights in the world is to see a family of brothers and sisters each with his or her instrument or voice assisting in family concerts. I do by no means advocate a general musical training for children; unless they have special talent and faculty for it, it is time and money expended vainly. It is in vain to teach a child the elements of drawing if he has no taste for harmony of proportions, except indeed, for the mere discipline of the mind. He will no doubt excel in some other branch, but if he has no love or taste for his pencil do not force him into being either an artist or an architect. I am very much given to discourse about boys, and their propensities and habits, because, as I said, I have so little to do with girls. Sometimes little beruffled and ringleted damsels drop in upon us for a day or two, and we feel highly favored of the gods for such a visitation. What is sweeter than a little, bright, violet-eyed, rosy-lipped girl? They are the rosebuds of creation. Two little dainty stepping creatures alighted at our cabin, once on a time, and it was in the books that they were to be entertained for about two days or so, more or less. I cannot remember. Straightway my mind ran back to the prodigal luxuries of my own childhood, when my dear Mother provided doll treasures and doll tables without stint, and when we played "Come to see", and entertained imaginary company, perhaps, more effectively than we ever have "sure enough folks" since. It was in the boiling July days that these little visitors came, poor little weary wistful things. The blinds were closed to keep out the heat of midday. If I could scarcely endure living how could these little frilled and muslined things in their best clothes?

Transacted the drawers and closets for old fineries, ribbons, trinkets, &c., till I had two large respectable looking rag-babies constructed, which nearly sent my wee visitors into ecstasies. Then I found some very small cups and wineglasses and trays and by a moment's invention a harmless refreshment was set out upon an improvised table, and a small room convenient was converted into a housekeeping domicile for these two small ladies. I had no trouble with them! such chattering magpies I never listened to before! such experiences of motherhood and housekeeping as I overheard.

The talk of small boys and girls, one with another, when they do not suppose they are listened to by grown people, is infinite diversion.

I shall not have lived in vain, if I can awake in any thoughtless or inconsiderate parent or guardian of "these little ones," concerning the duty they owe to them in giving them abundant means of recreation and pleasant occupation.

And now, oh Spirit, I must give you another chapter on the propensities of children, sometime, and as this article has nothing in it about "politics," I hope you won't abbreviate me, and bring me to such an untimely end as you did last week. WYANDOTTE April 15th.

WHOLE NO. 63
VIA.
CARBONDALE AND LAWRENCE,
TO AND FROM THE
EAST, NORTH, & SOUTH.

THROUGH MAIL TRAIN.		
Westward.		Eastward.
1.10 p. m.	Lawrence	12.25 p. m.
1.13 "	L. L. & G. Junction	12.22 "
1.16 "	Tennessee street	12.19 "
1.20 "	Groves	12.15 "
1.25 "	Knights	12.08 "
1.32 "	Washington	12.02 "
1.38 "	Sigel	11.58 a. m.
1.42 "	Barbers	11.52 "
1.46 "	Clinton	11.48 "
1.54 "	Belvoir	11.40 "
2.03 "	Baileys	11.25 "
2.18 "	Richland	11.15 "
2.30 "	Center	11.02 "
2.46 "	Ridgway	10.46 "
2.52 "	Kinneby	10.40 "
3.05 "	Summit	10.25 "
3.10 "	Carbondale	10.20 "

Close connections made at Carbondale with A. T. & S. F. R. R. at Lawrence with Kansas Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and L. L. & G. Railroads. R. H. GEMMELL, Superintendent. Lawrence, Kansas, March 17, 1873.

The Leavenworth,
Lawrence and
Galveston R. R. Line

Hope, by furnishing first-class accommodation in every respect, by strict attention to the comfort and safety of the passengers and by lowering their freight rates as fast as increasing business will warrant it, to deserve and receive a fair share of patronage, and to promote and increase the settlement of the country along its line.

Commencing March 17, 1873, trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 9:50 a. m., Lawrence 11:40 a. m., Kansas City 10:00 a. m., Ottawa 1:10 p. m., Garnett 2:10 p. m., Jola 3:34 p. m., Humboldt 3:56 p. m., Chanute 4:18 p. m., Thayer 5:00 p. m., Cherryvale 5:47 p. m., arriving at Independence 6:30 p. m., Coffeyville 6:36 p. m., and Parker 6:50 p. m.
NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 10:25 p. m., Lawrence 12:40 a. m., Kansas City 11:00 a. m., Ottawa 2:30 a. m., Garnett 4:05 a. m., Jola 5:47 a. m., Humboldt 6:15 a. m., Chanute 6:50 a. m., Thayer 7:45 a. m., Cherryvale 8:30 a. m., arriving Independence 9:50 a. m., Coffeyville 9:50 a. m., Parker 10:30 a. m., and Baldwin City 8:43 a. m., arriving Ottawa 9:35 p. m., and Lawrence 7:45 p. m.
GOING NORTH.
DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 7:10 a. m., Coffeyville 7:35 a. m., Independence 7:25 a. m., Cherryvale 8:15 a. m., Thayer 8:52 a. m., Chanute 9:34 a. m., Humboldt 9:55 a. m., Jola 10:16 a. m., Garnett 11:28 a. m., Ottawa 12:55 p. m., arriving Kansas City 4:10 p. m., Lawrence 2:45 p. m., and Leavenworth 3:40 p. m.
NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 6:50 p. m., Coffeyville 7:45 p. m., and Lawrence 7:45 p. m.

As bread and meat are considered the substantial of life by most people, still it is very nice to top off with a little pie and cheese when you can afford it (but few of us farmers can afford it at present) all being good for the physical man. The same is true in regard to our social and mental nature; good, sound, common sense articles should be considered as bread and meat which every editor should endeavor to put before his readers as a whole. But as there is no one but what likes a little spice or fun whenever the editor can afford the space in his journal, I think it is well he should give it to us, as in the case of friend Hanway's plea for bridges. I must say it has been a long time since I was any more amused in reading an article in a newspaper than I was at reading his article in your last. First, because I know that not only those parties he speaks of did, and do suffer for the want of bridges in his immediate neighborhood, but he is a sufferer in that respect and has been for a long time. Second, because he seems to really sympathize with those who are in trouble at a critical time of life. Last, but by no means least, his head is plump full of good, moral stories and he having an abundance of mother wit, I could not but say to myself, you know what the people want, that is, (pie and cheese) a little spice to keep up their spirits these hard times. I have said that friend Hanway sympathized with his neighbors, and that it was a critical moment in their life. Perhaps some of your readers may differ from me, but I will tell them a story and then let them answer.

A few days ago a man was seen riding a horse at the top of his speed in my neighborhood. On being asked what was up he replied: "going to get the squire to marry me!" On arriving at the squire's house, he was told that the gentleman was not at home, but would be in five or ten minutes; he rushed back with all the fury he came. The Justice soon arrived, and on being told that a man had been for him who could not wait five minutes, the Justice feared there had been something done to disturb the quiet of Kanwaka. That day passed and the next; all was right in Kanwaka. The third day the squire went to Lawrence, and as he was crossing Massachusetts St. a man took him by the arm saying: "Squire, I went to get you to spice me to-day, but you was gone, dog on it!" Says the squire, "why didn't you wait till I got home, or come back that day?" "Well squire," said he, "I'll tell you why I didn't: when I got back to the house, and you didn't come come with me, she got off the notion of being married. Now next time I get her in the notion I will know when you are at home and I'll make it!"

Now I think it would be a good plan to keep the Justice at home all the time, as well as to have bridges on such occasions. KANWAKA.

P. S. As I have said we all like good stories, especially when they are spiced as only friend Hanway can do it, I would beg of him through your Journal to give us an account of himself as an abolitionist connected with the show business, crockidile and all. I almost smile at even thinking of your tale, I do not expect or want it all in one week, but continued from week to week until we get all. K.

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, APRIL 19, 1873.

Patrons' Department.

All communications for this department, on matters relating to Granges, should be addressed to J. A. Cramer, State Lecturer, Lawrence.

Blanks of all kinds used by the Orders will be furnished from the Spirit office at the lowest possible rates. Orders solicited.

The Spirit of Kansas is the official paper of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the State of Kansas. It will aim to represent and promote the interests of that Order, and of Agriculture in general, in Kansas and the West.

Members of the Order who desire to aid in the dissemination of its principles, and with the rules of health. He saves his fat great many steps by his thoughtful Danbury News.

The effect of Tobacco on the Mind.

It is an acknowledged principle in physiology whatever enfeebles the body must, in the same degree, enfeeble the mind. This is presently true of tobacco.—That it causes loss of memory, is a fact long known to physicians. Such the opinion of Dr. Cullen, the celebrated physician and medical author of Edinburgh. Such was the opinion of Dr. Rush, the father of American medicine. Other men of note, too, besides physicians have testified to the same fact. The Abbe Moigno, in a letter of late date to the director of one of the great seminaries in Paris, condemning the use of tobacco, makes mention of it. In this connection Moigno, author of various mathematical treatises, gives his own experience. He was an inveterate snuffer and smoker, from which he says he experienced a diminished sensibility of the nervous system and rapid loss of memory, not only of the which had occurred some time previously, but passing events. He had learned several languages by their roots, but was often at a loss for a word. Alarmed at this condition of things, he resolved to renounce the use of snuff and cigars forever. Soon after recovered his memory completely. His nervous sensibility. M. Berillon found that the pupils attending the Polytechnic, at Paris, smoked while 58 did not. Arranging the two groups in the orders of merit, according to the result of the examination, he found that the non-smokers held in every grade the higher rank, and smokers deteriorated from their entering to leaving the school. Facts like these induced the Minister of Public Instruction, in 1861, to issue the directors of colleges and schools through the French Empire, a circular forbidding tobacco to the students.—[Herald of Health.]

It appears that about twenty-five American firms engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements have sent specimens to Vienna and will occupy a space of about fifteen thousand square feet. The implements will be so placed that their merits can be easily tested and comparisons be made with those of other nations. Over one hundred and fifty firms contribute specimens of machinery in motion, and will occupy a space of about 13,000 square feet. The specimens which include almost every machine capable of being propelled by steam, water, wind, or power, are arranged in the following order:

- No. 1—Robinson Grange, Brown county; S. E. Rupe, Secretary, South Robinson.
- No. 2—Cedar Creek Grange, Doniphan county; T. J. Wilkinson, Secretary, Highland.
- No. 3—Osage Grange, Neosho county; W. H. McGuire, Secretary, Jacksonville.
- No. 4—Girard Grange, Crawford county; H. W. Kirkpatrick, Secretary, Girard.
- No. 5—Union Grange, Brown county; J. Dickson, Secretary, West Robinson.
- No. 6—Washington Grange, Crawford county; J. L. Barker, Secretary, Mt. Carmel.
- No. 7—Bethany Grange, Osborne county; E. C. Frear, Secretary, Bethany.
- No. 8—Sheridan Grange, Cherokee county; E. T. West, Secretary, Sherman City.
- No. 9—Stranger Valley Grange, Leavenworth county; Andrew Byers, Secretary, Jarbalo.
- No. 10—Eggar Grange, Leavenworth county; E. H. Cox, Secretary, Tonganoxie.
- No. 11—Mulberry Grange, Crawford county; John V. Mason, Secretary, Monmouth.
- No. 12—Tuka Grange, Labette county; D. C. Thurston, Secretary, Parsons.
- No. 13—Lincoln Grange, Crawford county; J. L. Ward, Secretary, Monmouth.
- No. 14—Mound Grange, Crawford county; George Marriatt, Secretary, Monmouth.
- No. 15—Willow Grange, Cherokee county; W. J. Hammer, Secretary, Girard.
- No. 16—Hickory Creek Grange, Crawford county; A. M. White, Secretary, Jarbalo.
- No. 17—Neosho Grange, Neosho county; F. M. Odell, Secretary, Osage Mission.
- No. 18—Monmouth Grange, Crawford county; J. B. May, Secretary, Monmouth.
- No. 19—Capitol Grange, Shawnee county; J. M. Harvey, Secretary, Topeka.
- No. 20—Franklin Grange, Franklin county; M. Jenkins, Secretary, Ponoma.
- No. 21—Chester Grange, Jefferson county; R. L. Gilbert, Secretary, Chester.
- No. 22—Excelsior Grange, Douglas county; D. D. Hill, Secretary, Lawrence.
- No. 23—Barker Grange, Douglas county; W. B. Barker, Secretary, Lawrence.
- No. 24—Kanawaka Grange, Douglas county; J. C. Vincent, Secretary, Leecompton.
- No. 25—Wheatland Grange, Franklin county; E. S. Clark, Secretary, Centropolis.
- No. 26—Liberty Grange, Franklin county; J. V. Pollinger, Secretary, Ottawa.
- No. 27—Mansion Grange, Crawford county; A. M. White, Secretary, Girard.
- No. 28—Glen Grange, Crawford county; Wm. Baker, Secretary, Girard.
- No. 29—Champion Grange, Shawnee county; D. Shull, Secretary, North Topeka.
- No. 30—Star Grange, Leavenworth county; J. E. Smith, Secretary, Jarbalo.
- No. 31—Fall Creek Grange, Leavenworth county; J. P. Minney, Secretary, Springdale.
- No. 32—Springdale Grange, Leavenworth county; A. F. Evans, Secretary, Springdale.
- No. 33—Elmwood Grange, Leavenworth county; E. Keck, Secretary, Tonganoxie.
- No. 34—Princeton Grange, Franklin county; Wm. Huff, Secretary, Princeton.
- No. 35—Oak Grove Grange, Franklin county; H. T. Johnson, Secretary, Forest Home.
- No. 36—Pleasant Valley Grange, Cherokee county; A. R. Betzer, Secretary, Sherman City.
- No. 37—Fair View Grange, Labette county; J. W. Peak, Secretary, Montana.
- No. 38—Columbus Grange, Cherokee county; Mrs. H. M. Riley, Secretary, Columbus.

- No. 39—Lyon Grange, Cherokee county; A. Hammett, Secretary, Baxter Springs.
- No. 40—Independence Grange, Montgomery county; W. H. Barnes, Secretary, Independence.
- No. 41—Onward Grange, Douglas county; Jas. Gilbert, Secretary, Lawrence.
- No. 42—River Side Grange, Douglas county; Miss G. E. Cameron, Secretary, Box 1043, Lawrence.
- No. 43—Clinton Grange, Clinton; Rufus Spiller, Secretary.
- No. 44—High Prairie Grange, Leavenworth county; T. R. Wilson, Secretary, Leavenworth.
- No. 45—Fidelity Grange, Franklin county; T. Harrison, Secretary, Ottawa.
- No. 46—Emery Grange, Franklin county; J. M. Thatcher, Secretary, Parsons.
- No. 47—Appanose Grange, Franklin county; D. H. Mitchell, Secretary, Appanose.
- No. 48—Central Grange, Franklin county; J. W. Adams, Secretary, Ottawa.
- No. 49—Walnut Creek Grange, Franklin county; F. A. Prather, Secretary, Ferguson.
- No. 50—Rail Road Grange, Franklin county; J. Robinson, Secretary, Ottawa.
- No. 51—Big Creek Grange, Neosho county; T. E. Manly, Secretary, Humboldt.
- No. 52—Oak Grove Grange, Neosho county; A. J. Anderson, Secretary, Parsons.
- No. 53—Elm Grange, Neosho county; Miss O. J. Curtis, Secretary, Osage Mission.
- No. 54—Delaware Grange, Jefferson county; R. Linsey, Secretary, Dimon.
- No. 55—Washington Grange, Leavenworth county; J. Davidson, Secretary, Leavenworth.
- No. 56—Stanwood Grange, Leavenworth county; G. E. Meader, Secretary, Stanwood.
- No. 57—Eureka Grange, Leavenworth county; L. Pearson, Secretary, Dimon.
- No. 58—Gardner Grange, Johnson county; W. Monroe, Secretary, Gardner.
- No. 59—Pioneer Grange, Johnson county; E. Barrett, Secretary, Olathe.
- No. 60—Hesper Grange, Douglas county; J. Pitts, Secretary, Hesper.

NEW GRANGES.

- No. 61—Neosho Valley Grange, Labette county; James White, Secretary, Manhattan.
- No. 62—Harvest Home Grange, Labette county; E. J. Robinson, Secretary, Labette City.
- No. 63—Ozark Grange, Crawford county; Wm. Heckman, Secretary.
- No. 64—Enterprise Grange, Crawford county; Jesse Beeler, Secretary.
- No. 65—Bethel Grange, Crawford county; Wm. Johnson, Secretary.
- No. 66—Marion Grange, Douglas county; A. H. Martin, Secretary, Marion.
- No. 67—Oskaloosa Grange, Jefferson county; J. W. Thrader, Secretary, Oskaloosa.
- No. 68—Ponoma Grange, Jefferson county; Klingensmith, Secretary, Oskaloosa.
- No. 69—Friendship Valley Grange, Leavenworth county; N. V. Needum, Secretary, Moore's Summit.
- No. 70—Honey Valley Grange, Leavenworth county; J. G. Kirby, Secretary, Tonganoxie.
- No. 71—Spring Hill Grange, Leavenworth county; T. M. Stearns, Secretary, Fairmount.
- No. 72—Five mile Grange, Leavenworth county; J. J. Hines, Secretary, Leavenworth.
- No. 73—Green Bush Grange, Crawford county; P. Smith, Secretary, Osage Mission, Neosho county.
- No. 74—Centre Valley Grange, Crawford county; Wm. Heckman, Secretary, Girard.
- No. 75—Cox Creek Grange, Crawford county; S. Bigham, Secretary, Cairo.
- No. 76—Pleasant Valley Grange, Bourbon county; Jos. Stephenson, Secretary, Pawnee.
- No. 77—Dry Wood Grange, Bourbon county; T. O. Harvey, Secretary, Godfrey.
- No. 78—Appleton Grange, Bourbon county; E. J. Peck, Secretary, Appleton.
- No. 79—Bell Grange, Bourbon county; Thomas Miller, Secretary, Appleton.
- No. 80—Coal Harbor Grange, Bourbon county; P. P. Perry, Secretary, Fort Scott.

Prices of articles that may be ordered of the secretary of the National Grange, who will see that all orders are promptly filled.

- 85—Gentlemen's Regalia, Sash and Pouch, 60
- 86—Ladies' Regalia, Sash and Apron, 20
- 87—Fourth edition of the Manual, prepaid, 2.20
- 88—Every member of the order should own a copy, and make himself sufficiently familiar with the work to be competent to cut off a piece of paper for a Grange.
- 89—Cut of Plow, for pouch, 45
- 90—Regalia goods by the yard at market rates
- 91—Tracts, Bryan Fund publications, per hundred, prepaid, 50
- 92—Seals for subordinate Granges, with iron press and metal design, 7.00
- 93—Jewels for officers of subordinate Granges are manufactured only by Joseph Seymour & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.
- 94—TAKE NOTICE. All articles sent by mail at the risk of the person ordering. If by express, I will be responsible.
- 95—Address O. H. KELLEY, Washington, D. C.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

April 8th. We are writing at the residence of J. N. Hall, four miles north west of Oskaloosa, where we are waiting the pleasure of a snow-storm to let us out to farther work. The storm is quite terrific, and holds one to his indoor capacities without mercy. The usual Kansas sunshine when it comes, will be appreciated.

But we return to our record. Saturday morning we came up from Johnson county, hastily inspanned a pair of splendid sorrels, owned and handled by a big fat man, and made some three minute time for Oskaloosa, where we had agreed to meet a convention of farmers called to ratify the proceedings of the state convention. A heavy rain storm struck the rear of the buggy as we hauled up at the Jefferson House, and we of course went to shelter.

A "hasty plate of soup" and we were ushered into the presence of the "bone and sinews" of Jefferson county, and talked, talked, "for people will talk you know," and when we closed, an appointment was made to open a Grange in town, on Monday at 2 o'clock p. m. and another in this locality in the evening, all of which was accomplished, for do they not appear in the list published only in the Spirit?

April 10th. Leavenworth, sometimes written 11worth as if people were in doubt whether it means to be puffed up, or based on solid figures, has just been reached by that most curious of all cute things, the Kansas Central Railway, known in the archives of the nation as the "Washington Improvement Company." Of course our readers know that the K. C. R. W. is a narrow gauge, and we may add that it is no where straight. Hogarth's line of beauty, often exaggerated, seems to have been a hobby of its engineers. We used to be some-

what skilled in the art of platting, in proof of which we here insert for the benefit of the compositor, a plat of this Washington Improvement Company as drawn by us from the rear window of the rear car, from Winchester to Leavenworth.

Nevertheless may not this plat be a fair specimen of all Washington improvements? We submit the question to the senior Senator of the office.

A few moments ago we discovered through the mysteries of our Order that a farmers' convention was in session at the Court House, and, calling up, we found a respectable number of Yoemenry engaged in the threatened revolution. But the train won't wait, and we are anxious to go home where we have not been for nearly a fortnight. Leavenworth is the largest village in Kansas.

WHEREAS-RESOLVED.

Is it not about time for farmers to quit resolving what they would do, and go to work to do it? Shall political dead-beats always be allowed to worm themselves into our conventions and amuse us with buncombe resolutions and speeches, and cry out "knuckle down" as if we were a set of boys at play on a marble yard? Is it impossible for us to do business without aping the political rings of the country?

Must our conventions always be kept up for us by a clique of self constituted managers?

These are momentous questions for farmers to consider, and we ask them in all sincerity.

At Topeka the business of the convention was literally swamped with whereas and resolutions relating to almost every conceivable subject, and in almost every conceivable form. Begging, asking, denouncing, condemning, threatening, &c., *ad infinitum*, offered to be passed, tabled, reconsidered, lost, amended, postponed, till the whole matter became "confusion worse confounded," and the wonder is that any good was saved from the rubbish.

At Leavenworth the other day, we noticed the same plan of operations being carried out. Two or three men, who gave evidence of composing a ring, evidently intent upon manipulating the convention to their own purposes, resolutely kept the floor in offering resolutions on this, that, and the other thing of no practical value to the farmers present, except to amuse. What bosh, we thought, and among others spoke it right out.

Farmers wait quiet, practical work; siege work if you will, but not a long string of wordy, unmeaning resolutions to be criticised and laughed over by the rest of the world. Three simple, brief resolutions will cover the whole case. 1st. Resolved, That we will unite on a firm and lasting basis. 2nd. That we mean hereafter to do our own business. 3rd. That we will support none but first class men for office.

Patrons are putting matters in just such a nut shell as this, and instead of blowing, are working right to the point. We add a sample resolution passed by a convention in Iowa.

Whereas, The interests of the farmers have been betrayed and sold out by all parties, we now deem it expedient to look after our own interests; therefore, Resolved, That we will support D. W. Adams, of Alameda county, for Governor, and James Wilkinson, of Tama county, for Lieut. Governor, at the next State election.

That tells the tale. First class men for office, and not political barnacles.

For the Spirit of Kansas.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This order has so many features for consideration and merit activity, that we feel at a loss to decide which is the most interesting and essential to the Patrons. It is so mysterious and constructed and possesses such deep and almost incomprehensible principles, that it will require men of mental vigor, sagacious acuteness and stability to elucidate its aims and details, in order that the desired and most necessary results may be reproduced and brought to light. There is one feature of the order, however, that strikes us most forcibly, not because of its abstract form, but because of its direct and practical bearing upon the members; viz: it invites the attention of the most learned and noble, while it stoops to the humblest and poorest, and is the same to all. It is not the production of man, or of to-day, but is a copy of Nature herself, ancient, and is, and will be.

Is the educational feature of our order that pleases and charms. We feel its influence not only in the Grange room, but our homes, in our families, among our friends, and in our daily intercourse with men. In our work it inspires us to be and press onward. Take this feature from our order and remove the prop of our beautiful temple and make it only a mere affair. Association is the fulcrum of all great movements, and education is the supple lever of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Choke Co.

FROM SHERIDAN GRANGE.

WHEREAS, Capital invested in farms as well as Railroads, is just entitled to a reasonable amount of per cent of profit on the amount invested, and

WHEREAS, Large tracts of lands which are adapted to familarly owned by Railroad companies, for which said companies have no use, but are asking in our opinion exorbitant prices for the same, estimating and valuing the land by the value of its products on the farm, to wit: corn and oats at ten cents per bushel, and

WHEREAS, It is claimed by R. R. companies that the present low prices of grain is because there is too much produced, thereby limiting that there are already too many farms in proportion to the consumption of the country, therefore be it

Resolved: By Sheridan Grange, that we advise all brother farmers especially the Patrons of Husbandry, that they refuse to pay other than living rates for said lands.

Resolved: That we ask the Patrons throughout the State for an action on the subject.

Resolved: That the secretary be instructed to furnish copies of the resolutions to be published in The Workingman's Journal, Girard Press, and the Spirit of Kansas.

E. T. West, Sec.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!!

We are Retailing, Very Cheap, a Machine Oil, composed largely of Animal Oils, for

MOWERS, REAPERS, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.,

WHICH IS UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY,

Having been well tested on Engines, Railroad Cars, &c., and Preferred to other Oils.

A CHEAP CASTOR OIL, FOR THE SAME PURPOSE

A Large Number of Empty Alcohol Barrels,

For Vinegar, Putting up Pickles, Rain Water, &c.

Our Stock of Drugs, Chemicals, and such other Merchandise as is kept by Druggists, is full in variety and quantity, and up to the Standard in Quality.

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Grain and Its Products Bought and Sold by the Bushel or Car Load.

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AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.

Having now on my grounds the largest General Nursery Stock in this State, I will sell at wholesale on better terms than can be had in the Eastern markets. Special attention is called to my stock of

APPLES, PEARS AND CHERRIES,

which are unusually fine. Unusual inducements are offered on young stock suitable for nursery planting. Catalogues and Price List furnished on application. Address

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For particulars, call at the school or send for circular.

H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

Miscellaneous.

Calling a Boy up in the Morning.

Calling a boy up in the morning can hardly be classed under the head of "pastimes," especially if the boy is fond of exercise the day before. And it is a little singular that the next hardest thing to getting a boy out of bed is getting him into it. All mothers know this; so do their boys. And yet the mother seems to go at it the right way. She opens the stair door and insinuatingly observes: "Johnny." There is no response. "Johnny." Still no response. Then there is a sharp "John," followed a moment later by a prolonged and emphatic "John Henry." A grunt from the upper regions signifies that an impression has been made, and the mother is encouraged to add, "You'd better be getting down here to your breakfast, young man, before I come up there and give you something you'll feel." This so startles the young man that he immediately goes to sleep again. And the operation has to be repeated several times. A father knows nothing about this trouble. He merely opens his mouth as a soda bottle ejects its cork, and the "John Henry" that cleaves the air of that stairway goes into that boy like electricity, and pierces the deepest recesses of his very nature, and he pops out of that bed and into his clothes, down the stairs, with a promptness that is commendable. It is rarely that a boy allows himself to disregard the parental summons. About once a year is believed to be as often as is consistent with the rules of health. He saves his father a great many steps by his thoughtfulness.—Danbury News.

The effect of Tobacco on the Mind.

It is an acknowledged principle in physiology that whatever enfeeble the body must, in the end, in some degree, enfeeble the mind. This is preeminently true of tobacco.—That it causes loss of memory, or, is a fact long known to physicians. Such was the opinion of Dr. Cullen, the celebrated physician and medical author of Edinburgh. Such was the opinion of Dr. Rush, the father of American Medicine. Other men of note, too, besides physicians, have testified to the same fact. The Abbe Migne, in a letter of late date to the director of one of the great seminaries in Paris, condemning the use of tobacco, makes mention of it. In this connection, M. Moigno, author of various mathematical treatises, gives his own experience. He was an inveterate snuff and smoker, from which he says he experienced a diminished sensibility of the nervous system and rapid loss of memory, not only of things which had occurred some time previously, but of passing events. He had learned several languages by their roots, but was often at a loss for a word. Alarmed at this condition of things, he resolved to renounce the use of snuff and cigars forever. He soon after recovered his memory completely, and his nervous sensibility. M. Berillon found that of the pupils attending the Polytechnic, at Paris, 102 smoked while 58 did not. Arranging the two categories in the orders of merit, according to the result of the examination, he found that the non-smokers held in every grade the higher rank, and that smokers deteriorated from their entering to their leaving the school. Facts like these induced the Minister of Public Instruction, in 1861, to issue to the directors of colleges and schools throughout the French Empire, a circular forbidding tobacco to the students.—[Herald of Health.]

It appears that about twenty-five American firms engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements have sent specimens to Vienna and will occupy a space of about fifteen thousand square feet. The implements will be so placed that their merits can be easily tested, and comparisons be made with those of other nations. Over one hundred and fifty firms contribute specimens of machinery in motion, and will occupy a space of about 13,000 square feet. The specimens which include almost every machine capable of being propelled by steam power, will be run by four American-made engines. In this particular an improvement has been made upon the Paris exposition, where our machinery was run by foreign steam power. This department will represent 150 manufacturers, and will occupy a space of 15,000 feet. In it will be found all manner of labor saving appliances, from the smallest and most intricate in workmanship, to the largest work of Yankee brains and hands.

ANOTHER NEW HORSE DISEASE.

A correspondent at Philadelphia writes: "Hearing of the prevalence of a new horse disease, confined almost entirely to the street car stables, I visited the different depots and found that a large proportion of the horses suffering with what appeared to be a form of hoof disease, the effect being to disable the horse, and in some instances resulting in incurable lameness. The veterinary faculty are studying up the nature of the disease, with a view of arriving at a proper mode of treatment. The hypothesis advanced by certain vets, that the disease originated from the practice of salting the streets, is ignored by a majority of the veterinary faculty."

Clipping Horses an Indictable Offense.

Judge Balcom, of the Supreme Court, while holding a term at Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., recently took occasion, in his charge to the grand jury, to call their attention to the statute against cruelty to animals, and expressed the opinion that persons should be indicted for clipping their horses in winter, on the ground that it was cruelty to horses to shear them in cold weather, thus depriving them of their natural protection against cold. What next?

Brother-in-Law Casey.

[From the New York Independent.]

The nomination of J. F. Casey, the brother-in-law of the president, to the collectorship at the port of New Orleans, and his confirmation by the senate, we can regard in no other light than as a disgrace to the Republican party. He ought long since to have been removed from the office to which he is reappointed. If there were any doubt on this point his unwarrantable course in respect to the Louisiana difficulties, like that of Judge Durel, proves him utterly unfit to hold the office. The president would have been wise in dispensing with such an unworthy incumbent, and the senate equally wise in summarily rejecting his nomination. The great object of the civil service rules is to keep such men out of office. A political factionist, an intermeddler with state affairs, and an official corruptionist—such a man in federal office, by the appointment of the president, is an offensive spectacle to the moral sense of the people.

PACKING EGGS.

A "country maiden" tells the "Country Gentleman" how to pack eggs. She says: "grease them well with lard, and pack them well, with big end up, in bran. Begin with a row at the bottom, and fill in with bran; and so continue till the stone jar (or half barrel) is full."

What He Knows about Farming.

A Danbury young man, who was once a clerk, lately went on a farm to work. The first night in his position he was detailed to remove a calf from the apartment of its parent to another shed, and while engaged, as thousands have been before him, the mother reached under the tails of his coat with her horns, and suddenly lifted him up against the roof of the building with a force that threatened to shatter every bone in his body. The first thing he did on returning to earth was to rub himself, the next thing was to throw up his place. He said he didn't doubt that agriculture was a noble pursuit, and that the farmer needed an assistant in the multifarious duties, but he didn't believe the Creator designed him for making sky-lights in cow sheds.

JURY TRIALS.

Speaking of jury trials reminds us of some remarkable verdicts in the southern states since the sheriffs have been allowed to impanel colored juries. In one of the river towns of Mississippi two colored men were arrested on the charge of burglary. The jury before whom they were tried were all colored. After the case was tried they retired and made up a verdict which fact was announced to the court. On being called the judge asked for the verdict, which the foreman delivered as follows: "Dis jury finds one ob de 'cused busted in de sto' and stole dat bacon, and dat de oder didn't do nuffin." "Which one do you find guilty?" asked the judge. "Dat's de question, boss," returned the foreman; "dat's jes wat we can't find out, and ve recommends dat de honorable coates has anoder trial, and find out wich one dem niggers stole dat bacon."

Convenient, Economical and Useful Recipes.

To Preserve Butter.—First, work out all the buttermilk. Second, use rock salt. Third, pack in air tight jars or cans. Fourth, keep in a tight place, and you will have nice butter for years, if desired to keep so long. A short recipe, but it makes long butter.

Economical Dish.—Take the remnant of a cold boiled leg of mutton or a roast of beef, shave it into slices, season, and add if you like it, an onion chopped fine, or a pinch of sweet herbs. Put this on a baking dish, and pour over the gravy if you have any, if not, a little water, butter and flour. Then take hot boiled potatoes, mash fine, add a little milk and salt, or butter, to soften them into a smooth paste, which lay over the meat. Then put the dish into the oven, and bake a nice brown.

BATTER PUDDING.—One cup of milk, one cup of flour, one egg. If a larger pudding is wanted, mix it in the same proportion; a little salt. Steam or boil.

POP OVERS.—Four eggs, four cups of flour, four cups of milk, a small piece of melted butter, and a little salt. These may be baked in gem-tins or small cups, which should be previously heated. Bake in a hot oven.

APPLE FLOAT.—To one quart of apples, partially stewed and well mashed, put the whites of three eggs well beaten, and four heaping tablespoonfuls of loaf sugar; beat them together for fifteen minutes, and eat with rich milk and nutmeg.

DISH FOR BREAKFAST.—Take half a dozen or as many as necessary, good cooking apples, cut them in slices of about a quarter of an inch thick—have ready a pan of fresh, hot lard. Drop the slices in and fry brown. A little hot sugar sprinkled over improves them. Serve hot.

CRACKER PIES.—Take six soda crackers. Break them into a dish and pour over them two cups of cold water. Let them stand till they can be reduced to a pulp. Add one and one-half cups of sugar, two teaspoons of tartaric acid, and flavor to taste, with lemon. This is sufficient for two pies.

HOMINY PUDDING.—Let me tell how to make a hominy pudding. Prepare as for batter cake, add one egg for each pint, some whole cinnamon, sugar to suit taste, and a few raisins; bake like rice pudding. A little butter or chopped suet may be added. Serve hot or cold, with or without sauce.—Weekly World.

BREAKFAST PUFFS.—Take two eggs well beaten and stir in a pint of milk, a little salt, a pint of butter and a pint and a half of flour. Beat the eggs and stir the milk. Add the salt, melt the butter, and stir in. Then pour all into the flour, as not to have it lumpy. Stir up thoroughly, and grease the cups into which the batter is poured, fill them two-thirds full. Eat with sauce.

SPREADING SAUCE FOR PUDDING.—Butter 4oz.; sugar 6oz.; 1 nutmeg. Grate the nutmeg and rub all together; these are about the proper proportions, more or less can be made, as desired, and more or less nutmeg can also be used; or any other flavoring in their place. This sauce is nice a baked puddings, hot or cold; and to tell it all, it is not bad on bread.

TO PRESERVE SMOKED MEAT.—How often are we disappointed in our hopes of having sweet hams during the summer. After carefully curing and smoking, and sewing them up in bags of white-washing them, we find that either the flies com-

—When you find a newspaper on a ballroom floor it isn't always proper to pick it up at wonder where it came from, and ask unnecessary questions concerning the peculiarity of the folds. We know of a young man who did that not long ago and he couldn't get another girl to dance with him during the evening. Accidents will happen in such a bustling, throng of people as are generally congregated on a ball room floor.

LAWRENCE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

A Rare Opportunity to Obtain a Thorough Musical Education.

The best instruction is now brought within reach of all. Terms lower than the charges of the most inferior teachers. Pupils can enter at any time. Send for Circular to J. E. BARTLETT, Professor of Music in the State University, LAWRENCE.

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Good Turnouts at Reasonable Rates.

Horses boarded by the day or week. Stock kept and sold on commission.

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Successors to Shimmons & Adams,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES. TINWARE

Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.

Galvanized Cornices and Tin Roofing put on Buildings on Short Notice.

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Door and Window Frames made to Order.

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Importers of

Ceylon Plumbago, German & other Black

Lead, Crucible Clay, &c.

Also Manufacturers of

Crucible Plumbago, Electrotype do. GEM Shot & Powder Polish, Lubricating do. Lead Facings, and

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Lawrence, - - - - Kansas.

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MILLINERY & NOTION STORE,

153 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER

Respectfully invites the attention of Ladies and others to her large and elegant assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS.

CORSETS, GLOVES, LACES, COLLARS, FEATHERS, ZEPHYRS AND YARNS.

Real Hair Switches and Curls, Knit Goods,

AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

The making of Caps for Old Ladies,

Head Dresses for Parties and Concerts,

AND BONNETS & HATS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.

Parties from the Country Especially Invited to Call.

Mrs. Coulter bought her stock for CASH directly from the largest wholesale houses, and will prove to all who may favor her with their patronage that she will sell for cash as cheap as the cheapest.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ON ALL ORDERS. 42 Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th day of May, 1873, will make final settlement, with the Probate Court of Douglas county, Kansas, of the business of the estate of Mary Honnold, deceased, late of said county. A. G. HONNOLD, March 29, 1873. [60-4] Administrator.

SHORT, SAFE, SURE.

TAKE THE

Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad

FOR OASGE MISSION—

OLATHE, PAOLA, FT. SCOTT, BUTLER, CHETOPA, OSWEGO,

Fort Gibson, and all points in

Southern Kansas, Southwestern Missouri, Indian Territory and Texas.

LEAVE KANSAS CITY: 9:30 a. m.

Mail, Les Cuygnes Accommodation, 5:15 p. m.

Port Scott Passenger, 11:45 p. m.

ARRIVE AT KANSAS CITY: 1:05 p. m.

Les Cuygnes Accommodation, 8:45 a. m.

Kansas City Express, 7:30 p. m.

Connections at Kansas City with

Humboldt & St. Jo., Mo. Pacific, St. Louis K. C. & Northern,

Chicago & Alton, Kansas Pacific, K. C. St. Jo. & Council

Bluffs Railroads.

At Olathe with Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad,

At Paola and Fort Scott with M. K. & T. Railroad,

At Les Cuygnes with stages for Butler,

At Pleasanton with stages for Mound City,

At Baxter Springs with stages for Carthage, Neosho and Seneca.

B. S. HENNING, Superintendent.

ALLAN BOURN, G. T. A.

LAWRENCE AND SOUTHWESTERN R. R.

NEW SHORT LINE

VIA CARBONDALE AND LAWRENCE,

TO AND FROM THE

EAST, NORTH, & SOUTH.

THROUGH MAIL TRAIN.

Westward. 1:10 p. m. Lawrence 12:25 p. m.

1:13 " L. L. & G. Junction 12:25 "

1:16 " Kansas City 12:19 "

1:20 " Tennessee street 12:15 "

1:23 " Groves 12:08 "

1:26 " Washington 12:02 "

1:30 " Sigel 11:58 a. m.

1:33 " Barbers 11:52 "

1:36 " Clinton 11:48 "

1:40 " Belvoir 11:40 "

1:43 " Balfour 11:35 "

1:46 " Richmond 11:31 "

1:50 " Center 11:22 "

1:53 " Ridgway 10:46 "

1:56 " Kinneys 10:40 "

1:59 " Summit 10:35 "

2:02 " Carbondale 10:20 "

Close connections made at Carbondale with A. T. & S. F. R. R.

at Lawrence with Kansas Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and L. L. &

G. Railroads. R. B. GEMMELL, Superintendent.

Lawrence, Kansas, March 17, 1873.

The Leavenworth,

Lawrence and

Galveston R. R. Line

Hope, by furnishing first-class accommodation in every respect,

by strict attention to the comfort and safety of the passengers and

by lowering their freight rates as fast as increasing business will

warrant it, to deserve and receive a fair share of patronage, and

to promote and increase the settlement of the country along its

line.

Commencing March 17, 1873, trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 9:50 a. m., Lawrence 11:

40 a. m., Kansas City 10:00 a. m., Ottawa 1:10 p. m., Garnett 2:10

p. m., Jola 3:24 p. m., Humboldt 3:56 p. m., Chanute 4:18 p. m.,

Thayer 5:00 p. m., Cherryvale 5:47 p. m., arriving at Independence

6:30 p. m., Coffeyville 6:36 p. m., and Parker 6:50 p. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 10:35 p. m., Lawrence

12:40 a. m., Kansas City 11:30 p. m., Ottawa 2:30 a. m., Garnett

4:05 a. m., Jola 5:47 a. m., Humboldt 6:15 a. m., Chanute 6:50 a. m.,

Thayer 7:45 a. m., Cherryvale 9:00 a. m., arriving Independence

9:50 a. m., Coffeyville 9:50 a. m., Parker 10:20 a. m.,

ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Lawrence 7:45 p. m., Baldwin

City 8:45 a. m., arriving Ottawa 9:25 p. m.,

GOING NORTH.

DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 7:10 a. m., Coffeyville 7:25 a. m.,

Independence 7:25 a. m., Cherryvale 8:11 a. m., Thayer 8:52 a. m.,

Chanute 9:34 a. m., Humboldt 9:55 a. m., Jola 10:16 a. m.,

Garnett 11:28 a. m., Ottawa 12:45 p. m., arriving Kansas City 4:

10 p. m., Lawrence 2:05 p. m., and Leavenworth 3:40 p. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 6:50 p. m., Coffeyville 7:05

p. m., Independence 6:50 p. m., Cherryvale 8:05 p. m., Thayer

9:03 p. m., Chanute 9:55 p. m., Humboldt 10:25 p. m., Jola 10:55

p. m., Garnett 12:35 a. m., Ottawa 2:25 a. m., arriving Kansas

City 5:30 a. m., Lawrence 4:05 a. m., Leavenworth 5:50 a. m.

ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Ottawa 8:00 a. m., Baldwin 8:50 a. m.,

arriving Lawrence 9:50 a. m.

All trains carry passengers.

Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

At OTTAWA with stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and

Osage City.

At HUMBOLDT with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta

and Douglas.

At TIoga with M. K. & T. R. R. for points north and south,

and stages for Fredonia and New Albany.

At THAYER with stages for Neodesha.

At CHERRYVALE with stages for Parsons.

At INDEPENDENCE with stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru,

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, APRIL 19, 1873.

FARMERS AND POLITICS.

Of the forty million people who inhabit the United States, some seven millions are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Practically one-sixth of the whole people are engaged in a vocation which feeds and indirectly gives employment to the rest—which pays a very large proportion of all the taxes that support the political fabric; and yet that sixth, which plays so important and indispensable a part in our political economy, has had comparatively little to say in the making of the laws—in the levying and collection of the taxes—in fact in any of those things which give direction to our political affairs. Even in the election of our public officials, though the farmer votes his choice, he is bound, to a large degree, by the selections which scheming politicians and self-appointed candidates have previously made for him.

The result is, that, neglecting as he has done, to use the power which his numerical strength gives him, and to which the importance of the interests he represents entitles him, he is persistently fleeced on every hand. The men that are sent to Congress, largely by his vote, engage in schemes for their own pecuniary or political aggrandizement—the lands which of right belong to those who improve and develop them, are given in vast tracts to corporations and monopolies and in turn by them largely divided out among the official donors—vast subsidies are paid out of the National treasury for the creation and maintenance of lines of ocean steamers that neither import or export anything that the farmer wants to buy or has to sell; which subsidies are again parcelled out in large part among those voting them—heavy duties are laid, for the benefit of a few manufacturing monopolies, ostensibly for the protection of manufactures, upon every thing he has to buy, largely enhancing their first cost to him, and again every thing that enters into the construction of the railroads and ships that carry his products to market, thus reducing the value of every thing he has to sell.

As the legitimate effect of this general practise of favoritism, speculation and robbery, the prices of produce have gone down, and the taxes upon real estate have as steadily gone up, till there is really little or no profit in the pursuit of agriculture. As a matter of course every other vocation being more or less dependent upon the success of agriculture for its prosperity, all branches of business, except that of loaning money, have become stagnant and unprosperous, and general bankruptcy appears, from the present outlook, to be the ultimate and not very remote fate of the country.

As this state of things has been to a good degree bought about by the apathy of the industrial classes in regard to our political affairs, resulting in the placing of dishonest and incompetent men in responsible official positions, it also follows that they have it in their power, by giving to public matters a degree of attention commensurate with the importance of their numbers and interests, to correct these gross and growing evils, and put the country again on its wonted road to prosperity.

That cannot be done, however, without well concerted action. No amount of Wheresas or Resolves unsupported by direct, tangible effort, will be of any avail. Nor in any amount of speech making or presentation of facts and figures in public conventions will be found even the germ of the desired reform, unless followed by compact and determined organization. No movement of a public and promiscuous character can be kept clear of the presence and political machinations of the few characters who have so successfully foisted themselves upon the public and brought the present alarming condition of things upon the country.

To be successful a movement for relief must have a compact and mobile organization, with an authorized and responsible head, and cemented by a thorough comprehension of the magnitude of the interests at stake, and the paramount necessity of unity of effort and action.

Such an organization need not and should not partake in any degree of partisan bias or predilection, though as the questions upon which it is called to act are of necessity public ones, and of a character which enter largely into the general politics of the country, such an organization must of necessity be to a good degree political and its members politicians, not in any limited, partisan sense, but in the broader, higher, and legitimate sense of statesmanship.

The true signification of politics is the "Science of Government," and it is this science that any movement for reform must seek to comprehend and inculcate, before any degree of success can be realized. To our mind, the new organization of "Patrons of Husbandry" fulfills the requirements of the time, and promises the much needed relief, more effectually than any movement that has yet been devised. Simple and compact in its composition, and promising to embrace in its operation the great bulk of those whose interests are most largely at stake, it possesses the germ, at least, of that which is needed to effect the political and financial relief from the combination of evils that the country is suffering from.

It must be borne in mind, however, that this relief is not to be secured in a day. The evils complained of have become too intricately interwoven into the body politic to render success possible by anything but persistent, long continued and determined effort. The ideas of public morality that have come so largely to permeate the public mind by the, until now unchallenged irregularities of public men, must be corrected, and that being a labor of public education will be a task of years of patient labor and waiting.

With the prevalence of a higher grade of political ethics will come better legislation and financial relief; and as public as well as social morality is affected largely for good or ill, by the character of political administration. So we cannot look for any speedy or effective relief in any direction, until the better portion of all classes, especially those whose interests are most generally and largely at stake, shall combine to bring about that change.

This is what we have faith to believe will be the final result of this new movement.

THE END OF THE PEACE POLICY.

The telegraph brought us a few days ago the particulars of the brutal murder, by the Modoc Indians, of Gen. E. R. S. Canby and Peace Commissioner Thomas, at the Modoc Camp, while negotiating with that tribe for the discontinuance of the savage warfare it has for several months carried on against the settlers of southern Oregon and northern California.

Gen. Canby and party had gone outside of the lines of the Camp by agreement with Capt. Jack, the Chief, to meet and consult with the Indians. Mr. Meacham, one of the Commissioners with Gen. Canby, made a short speech to the Indians, followed by Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas. Then Captain Jack made a speech asking for Hot Creek and Cottonwood, the places now occupied as settlers' ranches, for a reservation. Mr. Meacham told Jack it was not possible to give him what he asked. An Indian named Schonchin told Meacham to say no more—that he had said enough on that subject. While Schonchin was speaking, Captain Jack, the chief, got up and walked behind the others, and exclaiming "all ready!" drew a pistol and snapped a cap at Gen. Canby; cocked his pistol again and fired. Gen. Canby fell dead, shot under the right eye. Schonchin then shot Meacham, but not fatally, and Boston Charley and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas.

These are the details in brief, of a tragedy which, owing to the distinguished character and position of the murdered men, is one of the most shocking that has thus far attended the misnamed Peace Policy of the Administration.

That it has shocked the country, and raised a storm of indignation towards the vacillating, temporizing policy that has been pursued, as well as against the Indians, is but natural, and a general demand for the extermination of these murderous vermin has suddenly become predominant. The life of such a man as Gen. Canby, thus slaughtered while in the act of endeavoring to better the condition of those with whom he was in conference, was worth more than that of ten thousand Modoc tribes.

Gen. Sherman, by direction of the President, has given orders for the extermination of Jack and his entire tribe, but even that will be but poor compensation for the loss of the brave man that is gone.

The misfortune of the case is that this order was not given months ago, when it was known that these Indians were killing white men all around them, and thus have prevented this last great calamity. Hundreds of the settlers of Oregon and California have been murdered by these Indians in quite as unprovoked and ruthless a manner as were Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas. Their lives were quite as sacred—perhaps not as valuable to their country, but fully as much so to their families and friends, as were those of Canby and Thomas to theirs—they were fully as much entitled to the protection of their Government and that Government was as firmly bound to avenge their deaths as of these distinguished gentlemen. Then why were they not vouchsafed that protection, or their deaths avenged? Simply because of a mawkish sentimentality that sees in the savage red man the mistreated hero of romance, and in the frontiersman only a rough, uncouth pioneer, but little removed from the outcast border vagabond. The dilettante humanitarians of the East, far removed from the dangers and privations attending frontier development, forget that it is the pioneer who by his daring adventure, has given this Government dominion over a half of the Continent which it would have required centuries to have subdued otherwise. They forget that it is the pioneer that has driven the savage in an almost hand to hand conflict from their own firesides, and developed the waste places, in spite of difficulties, privations and dangers which only he was found competent and brave enough to successfully meet. They forget or do not understand, in their ignorance of the character of the wild men of the west, that this development and supremacy could be carried to the westward only through a fierce and bloody conflict, terminable only by the cessation of westward movement on the one hand, or the extermination of the Indians on the other. It may be a repulsive proposition, to many people, that the Indians of this Continent must be exterminated before we can be entirely free from Indian wars, but is it not a true one? Has not the history of the last two hundred years proven it to be a true one? The country may as well look this matter square in the face. All history teaches that where two antagonistic races come together, the weaker must go to the wall, and the White and Indian races on this Continent will form no exception to that unvarying chain of historical facts.

Say what we please about the barbarity of a great nation like ours, relentlessly pursuing to destruction a handful of squalid, ignorant savages,—we grant it all—but the historical, philosophical facts still stand, that no two distinct races, with antagonistic habits and ideas ever yet inhabited jointly the same country, and that from the landing upon Plymouth Rock down to this day, there has been no cessation of the war of extermination that was then inaugurated.

Nor will there be any cessation till this entire continent contains no race of men which refuses to accept civilization.

Peace policies are well enough with people who recognize the rights and duties of peace, but with beasts of prey like the wild Indian there can be no peace.

His nature is as prone to massacre and plunder as is that of the wolf, his companion. It has been instilled into his physical and mental composition from time far back of civilized annals, till he has come to recognize no other monitor.

To plant the white man upon the frontier and require his observance of a peace policy is but to mock the instincts of reason and humanity. These frontier people are of our own race and kindred—confessing allegiance to our flag, and engaged in subduing the earth to the wants of man. The instincts of Nature have established between him and his red neighbors a conflict as irrepressible as a conflict between Civilization and Bar-

barism can be. The question for us to determine is simply, which shall have our sympathy and protection? Either the pioneer or the Indian must give way.

To that question there can be but one answer, our own flesh and blood must be protected—our flag must carry entire supremacy—civilization must be unchecked in its march across the continent, and if any refuse to accept its logic, they must give place to others.

RAISE SHEEP.

There is no country in the world, where sheep can be raised more successfully, or more profitably, than in Kansas. The following item is but one of hundreds that are brought to our notice from day to day. Mr. Murtfeldt, one of the editors of Colman's Rural World, in an essay read recently, before the St. Louis Farmers' Club, says:

"I have known my friend Rosenstiel, to whom I shall now refer, for many years; have been on his place often, and always found him in possession of a large flock of French Merinos. And now for the figures: on Nov. 12th, 1867, Rosenstiel sold all his flock excepting fifty ewes and one buck, at public sale. The next day came a farmer who was much disappointed because the sale was over; he wished to buy. To oblige him Rosenstiel parted with ten more of his ewes, leaving him forty. During the next four years he sold and dressed for his own use 125 head, and when I saw his flock last summer, (1872) it numbered 652—all the increase of those 40 ewes. With extra care in the case of triplets, etc., the flock would have numbered seventy head more. The wool sold during those years brought \$2,200, and the clip of last year brought \$2,000."

There is a whole sermon of agricultural wisdom in these few simple facts, which shows the folly of any community of farmers adhering to the practice of raising corn and potatoes, as so many do, to the exclusion of other crops, when they do not pay the cost of production, to say nothing of the profits which every farm ought to yield.

Farming is a natural vocation of man, and ought to be one of the most profitable, not only in the comforts and elegancies which ought and can be made to attend it, but in its profits as a financial investment also.

It is true that in communities comparatively sparsely settled as are those of the West, generally, the products of the farm must be sent abroad to find a market, and for that reason it is the part of wisdom to select those products which will leave the largest margin after paying the expenses of transportation—those which represent the largest value in the least bulk. It is clear that corn is not one of those products, and it is also quite as certain that wool is.

What the poor Seamstress pays.

Speaking of monopolies, there is not a more unjust, unwarranted, or oppressive one in existence, than that known as the Sewing Machine Monopoly.

When a single corporation can erect out of the profits of its business, a single building costing a million dollars, while nearly all other kinds of business are prosecuted with little or no profit, it is apparent that something is out of joint. A Sewing Machine Company is erecting such a building in Chicago, which is said to be the most elegant and costly business house in the West, the cost of the building being more than \$1,000,000 and the ground upon which it stands costing a quarter of a million more, and all representing a portion only of the profits on Sewing Machines sold in Chicago during the past few years. The Prairie Farmer forcibly and justly says: This money has chiefly been wrung from poor, tired, over-worked women, who have paid the difference between \$15 and \$65 to support a monopoly whose existence was extended in defiance of the patent laws of the country, by an act of congress. Last fall, mid all through the west voted to re-elect the congressmen who passed this infamous extension act. Voting for the measure, probably, never caused one of them to lose a ballot, not even of those who had paid the \$50 tribute to the monopoly. These men, after voting, went to a grocery or went home and complained of hard times, and wondered what was to be done in order to use money to pay taxes, or to buy their wives decent clothing. How many of them will "do likewise" next election day?

Satanta to be released.

The telegraph brings the unwelcome intelligence that this noted Kiowa chief and human fiend is likely to be released by the authorities of Texas, on the recommendation of the Government. Satanta has probably killed more white men in brutal, unprovoked murders, than any other Indian on the plains. He is simply a cold blooded, vicious brute, and no more worthy to live than wild beast. His release now, especially at the instigation of the highest officers of the Federal government, is an insult to every man in the West, and a burlesque upon the boasted protection which that government pretends to give its people.

If released, not a year will have elapsed before he will again be at work of pillage and murder, while his perpetual confinement would not only keep him from doing farther harm, but be a constant menace and restraint to his followers.

If a white man had killed half as many Indians as Satanta has killed of whites, even though it had been clearly in self defence, the authorities at Washington would long since have stirred hell from beneath to secure his arrest and execution.

When will the gentlemen be convinced that the lives of the white men, women and children, whom Satanta has murdered by his own hand are as sacred as that of this red brigand of the plains? It may become a pertinent question, in time, which the flag most effectually protects—those who carry civilization and law into the out interior, or these bedouins of the prairies, who live by rapine and murder.

The Beloit Gazette says thirty German families settled in that (Ishell) county, last week, and that "immigration is crowding the county at a lively rate."

GEN. CANBY.

The St. Louis Republican pays the following just and eloquent tribute to the memory of this distinguished officer whom the country now mourns as the victim of our puerile, vacillating Indian policy. "Capt. Jack's bullet has deprived the regular army of one of the few remaining military gentlemen of the old school. Gen. Canby lived in the firm belief that a soldier need not be a savage, and his biography will show that he always tempered even that sternest of laws, military necessity, with the balm of mercy and humanity. Among the younger officers he was held in a respect that was almost filial. 'The fine old military gentleman,' and 'old philanthropy' and 'Judge Candy' were some of the *soubriquets* whereby the subalterns were wont to express the nature of their regard for the good old general whose form now lies a sacrifice to an administrative blunder of his superiors. The first two of the nicknames were suggested by Gen. Canby's extreme punctiliousness in the matter of military etiquette and his inexhaustible patience and ever present sense of humanity in dealings with military offenders. However carelessly other officers might treat the administration of military justice—and it must be said that too little attention was often paid to the nicer considerations involved—no supreme judge ever was more laborious or painstaking in examining an appealed case than Gen. Canby always was in reviewing the finding of a court martial. And he would never sign a death warrant until all means of defence known to military jurisprudence had been exhausted. He was the most astute military lawyer in the army; and this is the way 'the boys' came to call him 'Judge Candy.' He leaves behind him no record but the brightest and clearest; no comrades but those who are his mourners, and no one to say above his grave that he who sleeps there ever did aught unjustly or in malice."

SAN SALVADOR EARTHQUAKE.

The particulars of the destruction of the City of San Salvador, in South America, by earthquake, on the 4th of March, the rumors of which we published two weeks ago, have at length come to hand. The extent of the calamity was fully as great as rumored. This city of 120,000 people, the capital of the province of Bahia, is almost entirely destroyed. Eight hundred persons perished. The loss of property is estimated at \$12,000,000. A conflagration broke out and destroyed much that the earthquake had left.

THE SUBSIDENCE OF BRIGHAM.

The news that Brigham Young has determined to again remove his ecclesiastical flock and sway away from contact with the Gentiles, and this to a spot quite as remote as was Salt Lake twenty years ago may be taken as an indication of the near demise of the Mormon Church as illustrated under his jurisdiction. It is said that he has selected San Francisco mountain, in Central Arizona, as the new abode of himself and his Church.

Brigham Young is near the end of his earthly career, being now about 70 years old, and though a hale old man, must be conscious that he cannot last much longer, and that in view of the antagonistic influences that are constantly following and surrounding him, his Church must soon follow him. Being a man of iron will and long accustomed to absolute sway over those about him, he naturally desires to retain at least the semblance of the power that he has so long been accustomed to wield, but now rapidly weakening and therefore retires to a more secluded spot, where he hopes to be permitted to end his days in peace, with his power unquestioned—the prophet and dictator still.

With his death we will probably have heard the last of Mormonism as he has taught and enforced it.

Taken at their Word.

Quite a number of members of Congress who voted for the back pay steal of the last session, have written to Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, declaring that they did not want their portion of it. They are astonished and indignant to learn that Mr. Ordway has caused the several sums to be covered into the Treasury, the first Comptroller having given his official opinion that these letters were sufficient to warrant that course on the part of Mr. Ordway. Their "little game" was to wait till the storm of public indignation which their act provoked, passed over, and then quietly draw their funds. Served them right.

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116 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, APRIL 19, 1873.

Town Talk.

EASTER DAY IN LAWRENCE.

It was eminently appropriate that the new Trinity Church should be opened for public worship on Easter Sunday. Ever since the settlement of Lawrence the Episcopalians have been poorly provided with a house of worship. The little stone church had fulfilled the purpose for which it was built, but as the city advanced in population the congregation outgrew the building. Other denominations had erected handsome edifices and the Christian people of Lawrence had generously met every call upon them for aid in behalf of church building. In view of these facts it seemed like expecting too much of the people in times of such financial depression, to ask them to again open their purses. But a new church building became an absolute necessity. The old one had been good in its day, but its day had passed away. A new church was resolved upon, and after several years of hard work the magnificent temple was ready to be occupied last Sunday. The completion of such a church despite the almost insurmountable obstacles that rose up in the way, is characteristic of our people. Whatever they undertake they accomplish, and whatever they accomplish is on a grand scale. The churches of Lawrence are the pride of her people; and the people of the whole State point to the churches of Lawrence with commendable feelings of State pride. They are pleased that our city has such magnificent temples dedicated to the Living God, and that Lawrence is in the State of Kansas. One great reason why Lawrence has so many handsome churches is, the Christian people who worship in our city are a band of brothers and contribute liberally to all church enterprises and to all denominations. It is to such a liberal and true Christian spirit as this that has erected such magnificent temples in our city. Such a spirit as this has enabled the Episcopalians to build their church which was opened to the public last Sunday.

Easter Sunday is always celebrated by the Sabbath schools of the Episcopal church. The Sabbath school celebration was consequently a leading feature in the ceremonies at Trinity church last Sabbath. At nine o'clock in the morning the school assembled in the old church (henceforth to be known as the chapel) and after a preliminary organization marched into the new church. Prof. Stinson, superintendent, led the procession and each class was accompanied by its teacher. The beautiful new banner, made by Miss Britnell and presented to the school, was won by her class. Mr. Phelps' class won the second banner. The children entered the church each bearing a bouquet, and as they filled the center aisle sung a beautiful hymn written for the occasion, commencing, Sweet blossoms of Easter!

The lesson ye bring
Our hearts shall inspire,
With hope as we sing.

While this hymn was being sung the classes handed their Easter offerings to the Rector, while their bouquets were received and put in a crown that was placed near the chancel. This crown was as handsome as artistic skill and beautiful flowers could make it. The church was very handsomely decorated with evergreens and flowers. Short addresses were then made by Bishop Vail, Rev. Jno. K. Dunn and Prof. Stinson, after which the Sabbath school was dismissed.

At 11 o'clock the regular devotional exercises commenced, which were the regular Easter services. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The singing was excellent. The choir consisted of Mr. Sam'l. Reynolds, bass; Mrs. Innes, soprano; Mrs. Wallace and Miss Hawkins, altos; Prof. Stinson and Jno. P. Ross, tenors; with Miss Gertrude Boughton, organist. After the ante-communion service Mr. Dunn briefly stated the financial condition of the parish. There was a debt of about \$12,000. Of this amount \$9,000 was provided for by a permanent loan, and there was a floating indebtedness of between \$2,500 and \$3,000. He knew the difficulty of getting money now, but appealed to all to give whatever they felt able to give under the circumstances. Bishop Vail followed in a brief but admirable address. The church could not be dedicated to the Lord until it was paid for. We could not give away that which we did not own and we did not own it until the last farthing was paid. He appealed to those present to make a sacrifice, to give up some luxury during the year, if need be, and give liberally of their substance to the cause of Christ, to enable the parish to pay the debt. After the Bishop closed the collectors passed through the congregation and met with a generous response to the appeal for aid. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered to a large number of communicants.

In the evening the church was again filled. Rev. Dr. Reynolds, of Ft. Riley, the first rector of the parish had been announced for the evening, but could not be present on account of physical inability. Prof. Kellogg therefore delivered one of his clear, concise and admirable addresses, which we would like to give in full did our space admit. Bishop Vail followed with a review of the work of those who had planned and executed the designs of the new church, and alluded appropriately to the perseverance and earnest labors of Mr. Dunn in behalf of the work. After this the evening collection was taken up. The collections and subscriptions for the day amounted to the handsome sum of \$3,035.

Thus closed Easter services in Lawrence, the city of churches, a day well improved, a day full of pleasant recollections and a day that will ever be gratefully remembered by those worshipping in Trinity Church.

FAIR AHEAD.—Mrs. Starrett, in addition to all other kinds of musical instruments, has just received one of the handsomest and most novel pieces of mechanism in the way of a parlor organ ever yet brought to Lawrence. It is known as the Eureka Concerto Organ, and is manufactured by the B. Shoninger Organ Company, of New Haven, Conn. For purity, power and resonance of tone this organ excels any we have yet seen, and its magnificent exterior is only equaled by the fine and perfect mechanism of its interior. It has the latest improved music desk, adjustable lamp brackets, and neat closets for music. Another attractive feature is a handsome clock set in an elegant carved frame or wreath. Its ends and front are adorned with raised, polished mottled panels and elaborate mouldings and carvings. It is useless to attempt here a complete description of this elegant instrument. All musical people will learn enough by reading this to make them curious to know more. In order to know all about it therefore, it is necessary to call at Mrs. Starrett's music store where it can be seen and its rich tones heard.

CONTRACT.—The Lawrence Water Power Company has awarded the contract for building the dam to Orlando Darling for \$60,000. Mr. H. E. Turner has the contract for a portion of the work, and has already commenced operations.

Mrs. Downs sends another of her very excellent and readable articles, which will be found in this week's issue. The last paragraph will explain as much as it will be necessary for the reader to know, the unusual brevity of her article of last week.

MORE ABOUT ADVERTISING.

Let our friends continue to read the advertisements in the Spirit and if they don't save money by so doing it will be their own fault, not because they have not had good advice, and had the names of responsible houses before them each week.

Farmers must begin to paint up a little to make their farm homes more attractive. Many of them believe that paints are too high and they don't exactly understand the process of mixing paints. In a careless manner the Spirit is turned over and the name of C. A. Pease meets the eye. Let's see what Pease has. Why he has the very thing; enameled paint, mixed ready for use. Two or three dollars will buy enough to do your painting. He has it of all shades and warrants it to do the work for which you wish it. You go to his store and call for the paint. He is very busy, for he has just received a car load of the celebrated Stewart cook stoves, for either coal or wood. Your wife must have one, for he can now sell you one for \$45, a little more than half what you had to pay two years ago, but Pease can afford to do this. He purchased them at a bargain and is giving his customers the benefit of it.

While down the street don't fail to call in and see Hardwick & Doak and take home a choice roast or leg of mutton. A good Sunday dinner will prepare you to commence the work of the week with a good will.

Cross Warren street, going north, and one door from the corner you can step into the grocery store of E. B. Good and find everything you need in the line of family groceries. Good now keeps a lot of that celebrated Plazer mills flour, that comes all the way from California and is good enough to ship twice as far.

Still further north can be found the Central Drug Store presided over by Dr. C. Neumann. If you need anything to keep your cattle and other stock in good order why you can find it at the central drug store. He also keeps a good supply of drugs, toilet articles, fancy soaps, perfumeries, oils, varnishes and anything else usually kept in a well conducted drug store.

In order that your wife should meet you with a smile and your children gather around and wonder what you have in those bundles, it is necessary to visit the large dry goods establishment of Bullene & Co. 'Tis true that you almost feel bewildered as you enter this mammoth establishment, for you see so many nice things that you would like to take home that you are puzzled to know what to buy, or rather what not to buy. The latest style of dress goods are shown to you by obliging and polished clerks, you have met the tempter and you can't resist. A dress is bought for your wife, a handsome present is secured for your daughter and "the boy" is not forgotten as the bundle is finally made up for taking home. The following week the neighbors gather in, as neighbors are wont to do, to see the new things. Everything that Bullene has in the line of dress goods, is discussed and the next Saturday the store is besieged by those neighbors in search of new dresses and other articles that lead captive the female mind.

Now if you wish to get a lock for your door or a good set of knives and forks for your table, or nails, or hoe, or a kit of tools, or in fact anything that can be bought at a first class hardware store, Warner & Gillett can supply you. They have everything that ever was or ever will be kept in a first class hardware store. They have one of the most complete assortments of any establishment of the kind west of St. Louis. They have everything you may need and when you need anything in the general hardware line it can always be found at the house of Warner & Gillett's.

THEFT.—Sunday night last two watches were stolen from the residence of Mr. J. M. Raymond. It was at first set down to be the work of some midnight prowler. Later developments, however, proved that the watches were taken by a woman who occasionally went to the house to do work. She was locked up for judicial investigation.

TAILORING.—Mr. Hollenberry, lately, with W. E. Sutcliffe & Co., has opened a merchant tailoring establishment at 157, Massachusetts street, (over Geo. Innes & Co's. store). He guarantees satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

SNOW.—A portion of that five foot Nebraska snow storm reached Lawrence Tuesday, and covered the ground but did not stay long.

PEW RENTING.—Monday evening was not a very pleasant one, but quite a respectable number attended the pew renting at Trinity Church. Pews were rented to the amount of about \$2000. Persons who could not attend can secure their seats for the current year by calling upon Maj. Earle or Maj. Ransom, treasurer's office of the L. L. & G. Railroad.

BOUND OVER.—Jim Givens, who has become somewhat notorious of late, has at last had his preliminary examination on the charge of outraging the little girl, Lizzie Jonah. In default of \$1000 bail he was committed to jail until the August term of the District Court.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Scott, land commissioner of the L. L. & G. Railroad made the Spirit office a pleasant call on Monday. Col. Donaldson, Dr. Miller and Mr. Vanois, of Howard county, also paid their respects during the week.

MURDERED.—N. M. Burnton, formerly employed in the Tribune office of this city, and son of Mr. J. P. Burnton, the present foreman of the Tribune bindery, was murdered in Lincoln, Nebraska, Sunday night last by a young man named Collins. Collins is under arrest.

ANOTHER.—Friday night, as a young woman from the north side, was crossing the railroad bridge, she was attacked by several colored lads. Having previously armed herself with a pistol, she fired at the scoundrels and they fled. Not being accustomed to using fire arms, she slightly wounded herself in the hand. Young women who are compelled to be out after dark, had better always carry the necessary weapons to protect themselves from such rowdy attacks.

VESTRY.—C. W. Babcock, J. C. Horton, W. C. Ransom, G. W. Smith, Sr. P. S. Earle, E. C. Smead, Samuel Reynolds, J. B. Wheeler, and E. M. Bartholow were elected vestrymen at the regular annual meeting at Trinity Church parish Monday evening.

ASSAULT.—Saturday night a man named Gray, was assaulted in the alley between Louisiana and Indiana streets, north of Henry. His assailant struck him with a knife, and something that was in his side pocket saved his life. The would be assassin escaped.

SCANDIA BALL.—The Scandia society gave a ball at Turner's Hall last evening.

HORSES.—The horse is a noble animal, provided he is not tainted with the epizootic. If he is afflicted with this dreadful disease, the prudent man keepeth far away from his nostrils. The epizootic has come and gone, and Geo. Osborn's stables, on Winthrop street, west of the Eldridge house, contain horses well fed and curried and already to be harnessed to elegant easy running buggies at a moment's warning, for the purpose of taking married men and their wives, or young men with married men's daughters on pleasure excursion, or any other kind of excursions. What George Osborn don't know about furnishing a No. 1 rig for any occasion is not worth knowing, "bet yer life."

BURGLARY.—The tailoring establishment of Mr. Hope, on Warren street, in the State Bank block, was entered by burglars on Friday night, and over two hundred dollars worth of goods stolen. This is a severe loss to Mr. Hope, but "hope is the anchor of his soul," and he intends to go ahead with his business. If he can't catch the burglars and give them fits he will insure good fits and good work to all who may want clothing made up in the latest style.

COUNTY TREASURER.—Mr. Theodore Poehler, county treasurer, has resigned, and James E. Watson has been appointed in his place. Mr. Watson is the man who recently made such a brilliant run for city treasurer, winning by over 600 majority. Mr. Watson is one of our oldest citizens and as well qualified for city treasurer as any man in the State of Kansas. A large majority of the voters of Douglas county will endorse this.

FAIR.—It was refreshing yesterday morning to see the sun rise as it should do at this season of the year and have a lovely spring day follow. Of late spring days have been as scarce as ten dollar gold pieces.

AN INCIDENT.—At the close of Mr. Dunn's remarks in the new Episcopal Church Sunday evening, and as the collection was about to be taken up, the rector held up two silver half dollars that had been sent in by two little orphan boys as a contribution to the building fund. He put the half dollars on the plates first, and when they returned a generous contribution of greenbacks accompanied them.

SURGICAL.—We were shown a few days since at Dr. Fesler's office a large fatty tumor, that Dr. F. had successfully removed from the breast of Mrs. July Shepard of this city. The operation was skillfully performed in the presence of Mr. Goss, Dr. Holmes and others on the 6th inst. and the patient is doing well.

It is proper to say here that the doctor has but recently located in Lawrence. He has enjoyed a large practice in Philadelphia and St. Louis. He has an office fitted up in good style with plates enough to form a perfect museum. In surgical instruments the doctor has everything. These combined with skill in handling will enable him to remove successfully any foreign substance that may intrude itself upon the human body.

TO MOVE.—E. B. Good will soon be up town again. About the first of May he will remove his grocery store to the room lately occupied by Thompson & Clayton.

Mr. Alexander Rankin, of Quemo, informs us that quite a large breadth of wheat was sown in that vicinity last fall, and that is generally in very excellent condition now. Also that between here and Quemo the wheat is looking well.

The Commonwealth State Printing House has our thanks for a very neat pamphlet edition of the laws passed by the last Legislature, now in effect from publication in the Kansas Commonwealth. The Printing Company will send this pamphlet post paid to any address upon the receipt of fifty cents at the office of the Commonwealth.

H. M. Dickinson, Editor of the Cattle Trail, of Kansas city, called at the Spirit office this week. The Cattle Trail is a lively paper and is devoted to the interests of cattle men.

CALLED.—Capt. A. W. Johnson, of Leavenworth, traveling agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, called yesterday.

THE CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS, LIVE STOCK MARKET.

April 18th, 1873.

At the opening of this week prices of last week were well sustained. But on Wednesday there was a very serious weakness developed and a prominent feature too, so far as shipping cattle was concerned. The supply was so overwhelmingly in excess of all legitimate demands that shippers were enabled to successfully dictate terms, an opportunity of which they were not slow to take advantage. We have to report a decline in the different shipping grades. The quality of cattle going to market this week have been better than last week's offerings.

The arrivals of cattle at Chicago since last Saturday to this date have been 13,280 head, a larger number than ever before was received during a corresponding period of time, and as the pens are now filled with cattle a further decline seems imminent. We give the following prices:

Extra graded steers of 1400 lbs and upwards \$6 to \$6.40 choice heaves, fine fat well formed 3 to 5 years old 1300 to 1450 lbs av 5.60 to 5.85, good well fattened finely formed steers 1200 to 1300 lbs av 5.35 to 5.50.

Medium grades, steers in fair flesh averaging 1100 to 1350 lbs 4.80 to 5.25. Butchers stock common to fair steers, and good to extra cows av 800 to 1100 lbs, 3.75 to 4.75, stock cattle common in fair flesh av 700 to 1100 lbs 3.60 to 4.65, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers, 50 to 3.25. Texas cattle, northern wintered 3.50 to \$4, corn fed Texas 4.20 to 5.00.

Hogs.—The market was without decided change, for heavier grades, prices are very fair \$5.25 to \$5.65, live weight.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTICE.

FRANK B. FESLER,

Consulting and Operating Surgeon for all Diseases and Deformities of the

EYE, EYELIDS AND EAR.

DEAFNESS EVEN CAUSED BY CATARRH, CURED!

Having been in a large and constant practice for twenty years, and fifteen years of that time in the cities of Philadelphia, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo., enables him with skill and success to treat disease of the head, such as

CATARRH, DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART LIVER AND STOMACH, AND

Scrofula in all its forms, Rheumatism and other Nervous and Chronic Diseases of the Human System.

DR. FESLER will visit any part of the country in consultation, or to perform Surgical Operations.

CANCERS,

OLD SORES

TUMORS

AND DEFORMITIES Of Every nature, operated on where MEDICAL TREATMENT IS OF NO AVAIL.

INFIRMARY AND SURGICAL ROOMS AT No.

177, Massachusetts St. Lawrence, Kansas, where he is permanently located.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

"Every Man Pays his own Bill, and not another's,"

By which rule I am able to sell all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES

At lower rates than any House in the city doing a credit business.

I make no specialties, keep the largest variety and the best quality, and

Sell every thing at the lowest prices for cash.

I can well afford to do so, for my expenses are reduced the amount of account books, book keepers, collectors and bad debts.

Persons having the "ready" will find it to their interest to call at the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets before purchasing. Successor to Ford & Whitman.

E. B. GOOD,

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

Provisions, Fruits, &c.,

No. 14 MASSACHUSETTS ST., : : LAWRENCE, KS.

COLMAN'S RETREAT.

KANWAKA.

Six miles west of Lawrence.

I have my fruit farm fitted up in the best of style, for the accommodation of persons from the city or any other place. Invalids desiring a good place to reside during the summer where they can get good board, plenty of fresh milk and butter, and good fruit, can find just the place to suit them at

COLMAN'S RETREAT.

AND

FRUIT FARM.

They will receive the best attention, and charges will be moderate.

There is a nice grove well seated, where visitors can enjoy themselves.

Ice Cream, Berries, and refreshments furnished as may be ordered.

E. A. COLMAN.

AUCTION SALES.

On Saturday, April 19, 1873,

At ten o'clock a. m., at the stable of Turner Sampson, on Massachusetts street, I shall sell at auction,

HORSES, MULES, AND CATTLE

WAGONS, BUGGIES,

AND HARNESES.

Parties having any of the above named articles to dispose of, will do well to put them into my hands for this sale, and all persons desiring to buy, will find it to their advantage to be present at the above named place and time.

REGULAR SALES

ON THE

First and Third Saturdays of each Month.

Parties having Stock or any of the above species of property for sale, will do well to leave with me a description of the same a few days before the day of sale.

Lawrence, KS., March 29, 1873. J. P. WHITNEY.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

OTTOMAN & POTWIN

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Are constantly receiving additions to their stock of spring and summer

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

The Largest Stock!

The Best Goods!

The Lowest prices!

Goods at Wholesale!—Goods at Retail! Goods for the Million!

AND AT ONE PRICE.

Jobbing goods, at Chicago and St. Louis prices—FOR CASH. All orders promptly filled. Remember! all goods retailed at ONE PRICE ONLY.

No. 67, Massachusetts st., Lawrence, Kansas.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned have in their hands for sale a good farm, consisting of 180 acres, 11-2 miles east of Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas. About 80 acres of same are under fence and cultivation. There is also a good peach and apple orchard on the place, plenty of water, and twenty acres of timber; a dwelling house, and a few out-buildings. It is a very desirable place, and will be sold cheap. No better opportunity was ever offered to get a good farm on such terms.

Enquire of SHANNON & SHANNON, Lawrence, Kansas.

PAINTS, GLASS, & WALL PAPER.

SMITH & WATKINS

Have opened an entire stock of

WALL PAPER

Of the Latest Styles and Patterns. Also

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Brushes, and Window Shades, At 112, Massachusetts Street.

(A few doors South of Ridenour & Baker's)

Where they would invite the attention of all wishing anything in their line. SIGN and HOUSE painting, and paper hanging promptly executed at the lowest prices.

The Story Teller.

TEMPEST TOST.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

"Thinkest thou this is not true to nature?
Be thankful."

"If the blessing tarry, wait for it."

CHAPTER VIII.

Monday came, and Jessie and Robert appeared, prompt at the hour, before the door of Mr. Carlyle's studio. Jessie thought there could not in the world be a more magnificent place than was that studio.

It was elegant, and tastefully, and even luxuriously arranged, for its owner was a wealthy man. He worked on because he loved his work, his whole life was in it. He had neither wife nor child to love, therefore art was his all.

He enjoyed teaching those who were gifted by nature with the painter's eye and hand, and many a poor student had cause to bless the name of Hermes Carlyle.

There were several pupils engaged about the apartment when the new scholars entered.

Mr. Carlyle gave Jessie a seat in an alcove near his own favorite position, and appointed Bob to a place near a lad whose "irrepressible" genius was very like his own.

These two were very soon on quite friendly terms.

"How do you like the master?" asked Bob of his companion.

"Oh! he is first rate, was the reply. "Only keep still—he hates a noise—and a fellow can do about as he is a mind to. He don't come near me more than twice a day."

Jessie was soon absorbed in the study of her first piece. Perhaps she would not have felt so calm and so much at ease, had she known that she was already sketched on the canvass of the artist and was to be painted just as she sat—only instead of the earnest absorbed face that she wore, was to be that bright, laughing one, which had stamped itself so deeply on the mind of the master.

He had watched her attentively, and the interest which the first sight of her had inspired, deepened every moment.

"She shall lack nothing which I can impart to fit her for success in life," he magnanimously resolved, and the resolution caused him great satisfaction.

At the end of the first term Mr. Creep sent word to Mr. Carlyle with the money due him, that he did not consider it worth while for the children to take lessons any longer.

It is true that the progress of Master Bob had not been such as to inflame to any dangerous degree the pride of a fond parent, but Jessie had improved amazingly. Mr. Carlyle could not for a moment think of giving her up.

Seeing that the poor girl could hardly go on with her work—it was her last lesson as she supposed, having heard the matter decided the evening previous—for the tears that kept constantly filling her eyes, her master approached her, and laying his hand on her head, said cheerfully, "No crying, my pretty dove, you are to continue your lessons."

Jessie shook her head, she was too full to speak; but she felt certain that her happiest days were over.

"I shall go home with you myself, my dear, and by some means I will insure the continuance of your lessons. Nothing could induce me to allow you to leave my studio. It is not to be thought of."

The determined tone of the artist inspired some hope in the little downcast heart. The tears ceased.

As he had said, Mr. Carlyle walked home with Jessie, Bob jumping and hopping along some distance before.

Jessie felt mortified that she was not better clad now that she was in the street with such a gentleman as Mr. Carlyle, who was always most richly dressed. She thought him marvelously kind, and not in the least proud, to be willing to walk holding her by the hand.

"If only my shoes were whole and my hair did not look so tumbled and bad," thought the little girl, her cheeks burning with shame.

The tasteful Mrs. Creep had docked Jessie's hair only a few days before, making that poor little head look as bad as possible, which was not very bad, after all—only with the little old bonnet on it made rather a more comical appearance than it did without.

Mr. Carlyle, with his keen appreciation of what was graceful and elegant, could not fail to observe the injury to Jessie's personal appearance done by this remorseless hair cropping mania, and he intended to put a stop to it.

When Bob reached home he informed his mother that "the master" was coming to see her. "He is right close here now," and with that he ran to the door to admit him.

Mrs. Creep received the artist rather stiffly. She suspected that he had come to urge her to send Jessie for at least one more term, and she had fully determined that not another day should Jessie spend in what she called "the idle ways in to which she had fallen." She saw that Bob was getting over his childish notion of dabbling with paints all over everything, and she thought it high time that Jessie should. She was a year older than Bob, and ought to have something near as much sense.

All this she had said to herself, and all this, and more, she repeated to the artist; but he overruled it all. He was so courteous and complimentary towards her, that Mrs. Creep could not, to save her, treat him in the summary manner with which she usually disposed of everybody and everything that dared to argue with or oppose her.

Mr. Carlyle was so dignified and high bred in appearance that she was rather afraid of him. Beside it was a great deal to have such a person seen going in and out of one's door. None of her neighbors had a visitor that could at all compare with him.

Gentlemen can often see their advantage, and they are seldom slow to take it. Mr. Carlyle pressed his suit so warmly and with such skill that he won it. He succeeded in making the poor woman afraid to offend not only himself, but Jessie. He impressed her with the belief that the latter was certainly to become a rich lady, widely known and honored, and that the very best thing she could do for herself was to advance the present interest of this future lady, in all ways in her power.

"Think, madam," said he in an emphatic manner, "think what will be the gratification of your feelings, when you reflect as you see that gifted creature standing high upon the hill of fame, that by your kindness she was assisted to arrive there. Were you to refuse to do your duty by her, other friends would be raised up to supply all her needs, for He who made her what she is, will surely provide the means for her education; but you would deprive yourself of all honor and advantage, in the matter! I say advantage, for I have no doubt that Jessie will liberally reward you, hereafter, for all that you may do for her. All I ask of you, as I said before, to allow her plenty of time, and never to cut her hair again. So certain am I of her value that I am willing to give her all the information that I myself have gained in the matter of painting, and to clothe her until she begins to earn money for herself. You agree, do you to the proposal?"

Mrs. Creep did agree, and after a few moments further conversation of a nature that was very agreeable to Mrs. Creep,

the artist gracefully bowed himself from her presence and was gone.

Just as the door closed behind him the bell rang for supper. Jessie, whose face burned and whose eyes almost glared with excitement and anxiety, stood leaning against the wall as her mistress entered. She asked no question; but eagerly scanned the countenance before her.

The complacent smirk that she beheld there told nothing. Perhaps that was because she had sent Mr. Carlyle off disappointed and angry. Jessie had often seen that look just after Eric had been well whipped. She had no reason to like it.

"What do you stand there for, staring at me and swallowing as though trying to get down a whole chicken?"

Jessie said nothing; but she began to grow white about the mouth.

"You need not go to fainting. What a provoking child you are, Jessie." Mrs. Creep was about launching off into a regular scolding speech, when she remembered all on a sudden that it might be to a future lady, a great artist, that she was speaking. She therefore changed her tone and manner, and holding out her hand, said, "here, Mr. Carlyle told me to give you that, to fit yourself out for fall with; there is going to be a vacation of six weeks."

"I am to go again, then? oh! thank you, Mrs. Creep," cried Jessie, and she ran from the room and hastened to the dear old garret. Yes, dear—there was no place in the house like that where Eric and she had spent so many hours together. She repaired thither now to ease her full heart by pouring it out in thanks to God for all his mercy and loving kindness to her, and to pray that he would exercise over Eric the same tender care.

It was a bright and pleasant day in September, and Jessie, rid at last of her not over agreeable companion, Bob, set out alone for the studio.

Her heart was full of gratitude and joy, for beside her delight at being allowed to continue under the care of Mr. Carlyle, she carried with her a good long letter from Eric—the first letter she had ever received from him.

He gave, in a brief but very forcible manner, his reasons for quitting his master, as he termed his uncle, and spoke feelingly of his parting with his "dear, dear sister, Jessie." Many tears fell from Jessie's soft dark eyes as she read these lines, and she felt an unwillingness for any other eyes to see them. But as she was convinced that the tone of the letter would banish forever any doubt as to Eric's perfect honesty and of his innocence of any knowledge of Joe Bunker's crimes; she concluded to allow Mr. and Mrs. Creep, as well as the older children, to read it.

He spoke of Joe as being very kind to him and nursing him when he was not well.

"I think," wrote he, "that there is something very strange about Joe. The captain seems to like him very much. He knew him years ago, I hear. Joe tells me he expects to go mate of a ship like this before long, and that he means to give me a chance to make my fortune. He bought me all the books I wanted before we sailed, and I have a good deal of time to study. Dearest sister, all but in missing you, I am happier than I have ever been since my parents died. I expect to come back to you both educated and rich, and then we will have a pretty home of our own and be very happy."

"A fine plan, and quite likely to come to pass, since it is founded on running away from the uncle that supported him, and taking up with a robber for a guardian and guide," said Mrs. Creep, with a sneering laugh, as she refolded the letter and returned it to Jessie.

Jessie's flushing cheeks told that she felt this speech, but she made no reply.

Mr. Creep made no comment, but when he had read the letter he went out with the shade of disturbed thought on his face.

The boy was beyond his power now, and if he lived would be a man before he knew it, and it was not unlikely the opinions of the boy, regarding the treatment which his uncle had bestowed upon him, might be those of the man. This alone would be unpleasant; but what if the Lord had been displeased with the manner in which he dealt with this "fatherless child."

Mr. Creep felt that this was a serious question.

He would hardly have owned to any fellow creature how much he was troubled in mind; but he mentally prayed that God would not visit his sins any further upon him, and made a sort of promise that for the future he would deal justly and kindly with those under his rule.

The plan of making an artist of Jessie met with his silent approval, and when the next hurry of work in house and store came on, he actually hired a good stout Irish woman to do what in other years had fallen to the lot of Mrs. Creep and Jessie.

"Now," said Jessie, who was growing so rapidly that one could almost see the difference that each day made in her height, and whose independence and out-spokenness of character were becoming more and more manifest, and gaining more and more respect—"now for reforms. My visit at Mr. Carlyle's has taught me that we have been living more like pigs than like respectable human beings. We must all go to work trying to improve our manners and customs—and I will set the example and point out the way, for I've found out how."

"Upon my word!" said Mrs. Creep, half angry half amused.

"Any one would think you was our bound girl," cried Debby, now a stout miss of thirteen years, or nearly that.

"I shall begin with you!" exclaimed Jessie, turning to Debby. "You've got to begin today with cleaning those teeth of yours, and with cutting and cleaning those finger nails. You are too old and too large to be so careless about your personal appearance. It is very disgraceful!"

"Just hear her, mother; isn't she saucy?"

"Well, I dare say she is right," said Mrs. Creep, coming unexpectedly over to Jessie's side, for the contrast between the pearly teeth of the bound girl, and the dirty and almost black ones of her own daughter, had more than once struck her.

"You are too old Debby Creep, to go looking as you do, and I'd just as soon have Jessie after you as not, if you don't turn over a new leaf."

"As for you, Bob"—that youth was in the very act of lapping out the molasses from his plate, while at the same moment Joe was trying to suit himself with a piece of bread by trying every slice with his fingers, "as for you Bob," continued the laughing Mentor, determined on a harder task than that of the attendant of Telemachus, "you are never to do that again, and Joe must not handle the bread and return it to the plate. Who do you suppose wants to eat bread that has been in such hands as those?" said Jessie, pointing at Joe's dirty paws.

The boy was very bashful, and this annoyed and shamed him.

"My hands ain't dirty—no such a thing," he said hiding them under the table, and glancing angrily and with a hot, red face at Jessie.

"What do you mean by that?" asked Mrs. Creep who had seen the hands. "They are as dirty as pizen—off with you and wash them."

Joe sulkily obeyed.

Bob generally did exactly as Jessie told him to. She was the bright particular star in his eyes, also in Debby's. But with all her love and admiration for Jessie, Debby could not forget that she herself was the daughter, while Jessie was only the bound girl of the house.

"Now that we are to have help enough we can do everything more as it ought to be done," resumed Jessie. "Clean clothes, for one thing—we will have them on as often as we need them, and we will never wash all of us in the same water any more—I always did despise to do that, and Mrs. Carlyle says it's filthy."

"What made her say that? what had you been telling her?" asked Mrs. Creep.

"Oh! you see I thought it would not do for me to go to wasting water there, any more than here at home, so when I got up in the morning and went into the bath room, where she told me to come and wash, I began to wash in her bowl in the same water that she had used; she called to me quite in disgust not to do that, and I, to excuse myself, for I saw that she thought I had done a shocking thing, said that we did so at home, and that sometimes we all washed in the same water."

"We never did any such a thing!" said Mrs. Creep. She was mortified and vexed to think that the fashionable Mrs. Carlyle should know of her untidy ways. She had never cared to have her house arranged for any convenience in "slopping," as she called the free application of clean water to anything; and especially in the winter time, in order to save drawing water from the cold out of door wells, and filling the slop pail too frequently, it had always been her policy, and she had taught it to her household, to be as saving as possible of water.

"Why, we certainly have done so many a time. And I've seen you wash your face in the water before the dishes were put into it."

An enraged box on the ears put an end to that day's discussion of the subject; but it was frequently resumed. Jessie's determined spirit carried her through wars and persecutions towards triumph.

Bob had come over to her side without a struggle. He never lapped his plate from that day forth, and was at Jessie's service in everything he could do.

Joe was rebellious, and Mrs. Creep, though anxious that Debby should look as clean and neat and pretty as Jessie did, could not easily forgive the latter for the plainness with which she spoke of her sins against cleanliness.

"If you only would open your chamber window more this house would be a different place to live in," said Jessie one day to Mrs. Creep, as they met in the hall near the apartments named. Jessie had just been in to get Rosa, who waking from her nap, and finding herself alone, had cried. "I don't wonder that Jessie is so pale and puny. It is enough to poison her to breathe such impure air."

"Have you been opening the windows?" asked Mrs. Creep, starting to her room.

"To be sure. I set every one wide open, and if you have any regard for health, you will not close them until that room has a different atmosphere."

Jessie had learned at school the importance of fresh air to the lungs, and the closeness of the Creep mansion had become intolerable to her.

Up garret where windows and sky-lights were always open, there was a good circulation.

Jessie heard the windows going down.

"You would fill the house with flies if you had your way," said Mrs. Creep when she came into the sitting room. "And here you are with the blinds all open and the sun pouring in fading the carpet."

"It is better to clean after flies, now and then than to choke from bad smells and foul air, and it is better to have carpets fade than to have children grow up like cellar plants, because they are shut away from the healthful sunlight," was the wise reply of this young girl.

All reforms are apt to be slow; but if there is a settled will in the matter, there is generally a way in which they can be urged forward.

To be continued.

MEALS
AT THE
PLACE HOUSE,

Until further notice, will be

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Lodging 25 Cents, : : : Board \$5.00 per Week.

Persons coming to Lawrence are invited to call in and give us a trial. This is a

First Class \$1.00 a day House.

All drunken and disorderly persons are requested to stay away, as we prefer their room to their custom. Come one—come all—except the above forbidden. JOHN T. PLACE, Proprietor.

WATCHES.

125 Massachusetts Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND CLOCKS,

The Largest Assortment in the State.

Wholesale & Retail.

Jewelry of every description, Solid Silver Ware, Silver Plated Ware, etc., cheaper than the cheapest, at

PARSONS' JEWELRY STORE.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired and warranted, by

H. S. PARSONS.

125 Massachusetts Street. n35yl

THE LIGHT RUNNING HOWE!

EVERY LADY IS ESPECIALLY INVITED to call and examine the Howe

SEWING MACHINE,

AS NOW IMPROVED,

NO MATTER WHETHER SHE WISHES TO PURCHASE OR NOT.

Easy Monthly Payments Will Secure a Machine!

C. T. JENKINS,

SEWING MACHINE DEALER,

No. 125 Massachusetts Street, Between Henry and Warren,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS. n20yl

PROF. JAMES JOHNSON,

BARBERSHOP

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O. P. BARBER,

DEALER IN

DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC.,

No. 157 Massachusetts Street.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY

COMPOUNDED. n20yl

1858

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LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

KIMBALL BROS.,

Corner Pinekey and Tennessee Streets, Lawrence, Kansas, MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable and Stationary Engines,

Circular Saw Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Well-Drilling Machinery, Store Fronts, Iron Fences and Castings of all Kinds.

We make a SPECIALTY of the manufacture of Steam Heating Works for Public Buildings, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks and Jail Work. 48

F. DURRANT,

PRACTICAL MATTRESS MAKER.

ALL KINDS OF MATTRESSES MADE.

Hair and moss mat. "s" renovated and made equal to new.

Warehouse, Dixie's stand, corner of Vermont and Whitthrop streets, rear of Eldridge House. n2

ANDREW TERRY, Pres. JNO. K. RANKIN, Cash.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

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SAVINGS BANK

No. 52 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence.

General Banking and Savings Institution.

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This corporation is organized under the laws of Kansas. The capital is one hundred thousand dollars, and its stockholders are liable by statute to its creditors for twice the amount of their shares, making two hundred thousand dollars personal liability. One-half of the savings deposits received will be loaned upon first mortgages on real estate of ample value in this State. The balance, except the amount necessary to be kept in the bank to meet ordinary calls of depositors, will be carefully invested in other first-class securities, such as can readily be realized upon, for the payment of deposits in case of special need. Similar investments constitute the usual and sole security of deposits in New England savings banks, and are fully and safely relied upon. When, therefore, coupled as above with so large personal liability, the safety of money deposited is amply assured.

Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 o'clock p. m. also, and will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the month of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal.

For further information call and get a copy of our by-laws relating to savings deposits. We also do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Eastern and foreign exchange for sale. Coins, United States, State and county bonds bought and sold. Revenue stamps for sale. Interest paid on time deposits.

Stockholders:

J. G. HASKELL. ALONZO FULLER. R. B. GEMMELL.
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JOHN N. NOYSE. JOHN K. RANKIN. O. A. HANSCOM.
ROBERT MORROW. L. BULLENE. J. S. CHRY.
SAMUEL FRY. SUSAN H. TERRY. C. E. GRAY.
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B. W. WOODWARD & CO.

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

\$1,000 at interest, compounded semi-annually, will progressively double in amount, until it exceeds \$1,000,000, as follows:—the upper line of figures for years, months and days shows the time required for any sum to double at given rates of interest—

Amounts as they multiply.	Time at 5 per cent.		Time at 6 per cent.		Time at 7 per cent.	
	Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months
\$1,000.....	14	0	11	8	10	0
2,000.....	14	0	11	8	10	0
4,000.....	28	0	23	5	20	1
8,000.....	42	1	35	2	30	2
16,000.....	86	1	70	1	60	4
32,000.....	172	2	140	2	120	8
64,000.....	344	4	280	4	240	16
128,000.....	688	8	560	8	480	32
256,000.....	1376	16	1120	16	960	64
512,000.....	2752	32	2240	32	1920	128
1,024,000.....	5504	64	4480	64	3840	256

EXAMPLES.—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 35 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at ten per cent. \$22,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 3 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the life-time of many a young man now 24 years of age. \$100 dollars would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

M. SHAW,

NO. 35 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

Manufacturer of

REFRIGERATORS

ICE CHESTS, BEE HIVES & LADDERS.

ALSO DEALER IN

STONEWARE, SEWER & DRAIN PIPES,

Chimneys for Prairie Homes,

FANCY CHIMNEY TOPS, FIRE BRICKS, TILES, &c.

Large Stock on Hand. Send for Price List. 23

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MERCHANT TAILORS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Cloths, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

48 No. 63 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kas.

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, APRIL 10, 1873.

CENTRAL GRANGES.

When six or more Granges are organized around the same centre of trade, business may often be facilitated by clustering together in a Central Grange.

The usual way of doing this, is for each of the subordinate Granges to appoint three of their members to represent them in the central organization. The only officers necessary are a president, secretary and steward; and the business done should relate to the providing of ways and means for the disposal of the products of the farm, the purchase of supplies, and such other matters as may be deemed best for the good of the Order within the limit, the result of their deliberations to be known only to the Granges represented.

The action of the Central Grange can only be advisory, and not binding upon the subordinates they represent, except so far as a community of interest will naturally bind them together for common benefits. Care should be taken to have these central Granges made up of the best business men in the several granges represented; and the larger the organization at any one point the better will be the results they seek to obtain in any one direction. We hope to see Patrons everywhere resorting to this plan of centralizing their efforts, and we know their reward will be compensatory to any desired extent in proportion as they are managed with care and judgment.

"HERE WE GO, UP UP UP"

Eighteen new Granges were reported last week, and 20 more are reported this week, with forty or fifty preparing to organize in the near future. Times may be dull, but the farmers are bound to organize at whatever cost of time and means, knowing that that is their only hope of relief from the overreaching grasp of monopolies, and the rottenness of political rings.

Let the good work go on. Come up higher, farmers, out of the dust and rubbish of the ages past, and we can win.

Brother Cramer:

Please say through your paper, that Sub Granges are requested to be as prompt as possible with the quarterly reports. Blank quarterly reports will be furnished to Granges for that purpose, and if any fail to get them, they will please notify me and they will be sent immediately. G. W. Spurgeon.

Secretary, Kansas State Grange.

BLUE GRASS IN ORCHARDS.

S. S. Tipton, of Anderson county, in an interesting communication to the *Garrett Plaindealer*, says he finds the cultivation of Blue grass a good protection to fruit. In describing the protection of an orchard of his against frost he gives as his theory of that the grass "retained the frost in the ground in the season, the situation a northwest slope of 6 or 7-degrees, and when the trees did bloom acted as a conductor of frost to the grass, which would be covered in frosty mornings and the fruit saved. In 1860 I planted an orchard on a very unpropitious location, as I well knew at the time, an eastern slope of 7 or 8-degrees, forcing buds too early in the spring. In '65 sowed in blue grass and have had more or less fruit every year since. The three last years have had plenty for my family. (1870, 45 bushels; '71, 40 bushels; '72, 60 bushels.) I give blue grass most of the credit. I trim none, or very little; bend the limbs on the south side down, and frequently throw old peach limbs on to keep them down. If I could trim I would dig down and trim the roots instead of the limbs, to produce fruit buds instead of such luxuriant wood growth. Any of our Kansas land is plenty rich for tree growth, consequently no manure is needed for fruit in this State, or at least in the eastern half of it."

MILK AS A MEDICINE.

An interesting article recently appeared in the *Adon Milk Journal* concerning the value of milk as a remedial agent in certain diseases. Several physicians of high standing regard it as a specific for diarrhoea, dysentery, and incipient cholera. Milk should not be boiled, but heated sufficiently to be agreeably warm. It is also recommended of great value in typhoid fevers—as cooling and refreshing, and as promoting sleep.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF GRASS.

The American Rural Home gives some interesting experiments that have been made by German chemists, on the nutritive value of meadow grass, at different periods of its growth, and upon hay cut at different seasons. An elaborate series of analyses show that young grass is more nutritious than mature grass, and physiological experiments show that it is more easily digested. Thus grass that is two and a half inches high contains nearly fifty per cent more of albumenoids than grass which is six inches high, and about ten per cent more of "crude fat" (5.24 per cent against 4.82). The mature grass contains more woody fibre and less ash than the young grass, and besides this, it is found that the nutritious albumenoids exist in a less soluble form in hay than in young grass. Hence the difference of nutritive value and digestibility. Autumnal hay was found to be more nutritious and digestible than summer hay. Some qualifications as to this result, must be made for the West, inasmuch as it was obtained from German hay, grown in a moist-er Summer climate than ours. Similar experiments were made by E. W. Wolff on clover. He found that its digestibility diminished during the four or five weeks from the beginning to the end of flowering, while the digestibility of clover hay was about the same as that of green clover cut at the same stage of growth.

Whom Shall We Admit as Grangers?

This is a very important point, and article 5th of the constitution is thus answered by the secretary of the Iowa State Grange. This organization is for the protection of farmers, and not for the protection of shoemakers, carpenters, lawyers, politicians or any other class who do not depend upon farming for a livelihood, or who are not deeply interested in the farmer's welfare. We are to admit none but those whom we can use for the benefit of the object of the Order, and we should exclude all whom there is good reason to believe intend to use the Order for selfish purposes. In opening granges great care should be taken to admit only those who are engaged in farming, and to keep out all politicians, and most merchants. Keep out designing men; men who love themselves more than they love the elevating and protective principles of the Order. Since the Order has become a power in the land, many seek admission for self-aggrandizement. The Order cannot afford to admit any but those whom they know are at heart with them, and the best evidence of that is their largest interests are interwoven with the faithful execution of the principles of the Order. The secretaries of the different Granges should notify the secretaries of all neighboring Granges whenever they reject an applicant. The lecturers of each Grange will please read the above to his Grange under the "Good of the Order."

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Douglas county has nearly a dozen Granges at work. W. S. Hanna having extended his labors into their territory this week in Marion township. Miami and Osage counties are calling for information from this county; and our deputies will be kept busy. The state lecturer, while at Topeka attending the farmers' convention, received calls to organize thirty-six Granges in two days. Labette, Neosho, Johnson, Jefferson, Leavenworth and Douglas are organizing into Granges just as fast as time will permit. It makes the editor of the *Kansas Farmer* mad to have Granges come so near him, as they recognize his paper as a political paper, not always working for the good of the farmers of Kansas, and are fast giving their support to *The Spirit of Kansas*. Other farmers are taking the *Western Planter*, printed at Kansas City.

PRUNING TREES.

Some trees, like the pines, send up a perpendicular shaft with branches coming out all around it. Others like the elm and the apple tree, send up a trunk to a certain height and then fork indefinitely. Now in pruning trees, regard should be had to their natural way of growing. You cannot make the apple tree grow like the pine; and if by cutting off the top, you make the pine fork like the apple tree, you spoil its beauty.

The maple naturally sends up a straight shaft, but most people in transplanting cut it off to make the top round and bushy. Branches come out at different angles, and by and by, one or two or three of them turn upward till at length one gets the ascendancy. As the tree grows higher, the owner often cuts off the lower branches, and what is now the trunk shows a very unsightly crook. Such are quite common.

Now the way to prune a white maple in setting it out is to let it retain its natural form, cutting back the upright but little if at all, and the branches in proportion to each other. What I mean may be seen by looking at some of the trees on the northeast corner of Quincy and Kentucky streets.

J. H. C.

NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES.

WARNE & GILLETT,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Have now in Stock a Full Line of

GENERAL HARDWARE

THE CELEBRATED UNION CHURN, WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION, OR THE MONEY REFUNDED.

We make a specialty of Carpenters' Tools, and keep the best assortment of goods in that line to be found in the Western Country.

We sell all articles at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, and respectfully ask the public, before purchasing, to look through our stock, which is one of the most complete in the West.

77 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY ROSS & STEVENS.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY, PROMPTLY, AND TASTEFULLY EXECUTED,

AND AT PRICES THAT

DEFY COMPETITION.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS!

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY

OF

RIGGS & SINCLAIR,

Proprietors of

DOUGLAS COUNTY ABSTRACT BOOKS.

Loans Negotiated on Real Estate Security.

Abstracts of Title Furnished.

Conveyancers and Notaries Public.

No. 52 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

JANUARY, 1873.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The favorite short line and only direct all-rail route

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

NO TEDIOUS OMNIBUS OR FERRY TRANSFERS

BY THIS ROUTE.

NO LAY-OVER SATURDAY OR SUNDAY

Express trains run daily. All others daily except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING EAST:

Express 3:25 A. M.
Accommodation 7:15 A. M.
Mail 1:55 P. M.

Close connections are made at the Kansas City, State Line and Union Depots for all points North, East and South.

For Leavenworth 4:05 and 7:35 A. M., 2:40 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST:

Express 1:05 A. M.
Mail 11:45 A. M.
Topeka Accommodation 7:25 P. M.

MAKING CLOSE CONNECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

At Topeka for Burlingame, Emporia, Cottonwood Falls, Florence, Newton, Wichita, &c.

At Junction City for Council Grove, &c.

At Carson with the Southern Overland Mail & Express Co.'s daily line of coaches for Pueblo, Trinidad, Las Vegas, Ft. Union, Santa Fe, Las Cruces, Silver City and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.

At Denver with passenger and express coaches for Georgetown, &c., and with Colorado Central Railroad for Central City, Golden City, &c.

At Cheyenne for Ogden, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, San Francisco, and all points in California and the Pacific Coast.

Pullman Palace Cars are attached to all express trains and run through between Kansas City, Denver and Cheyenne without change.

Remember this is the great through line, and there is no other direct all-rail route to all points East and West.

Be sure to ask for tickets via Kansas Pacific Railway, and purchase them of W. D. WETHEMER, Ticket Agent, at the Depot, or of J. C. HORTON, City Office, corner room under Eldridge House.

S. S. BOWEN, Gen'l Supt. Ticket Agent, Kansas City, Missouri.

BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Ticket Agent, Kansas City, Missouri.

A WORD TO TRAVELLERS!

We have a word to say in favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was the "pioneer" line Westward and is the "old reliable" route to St. Louis. With the improvements which have been made during the past year, we believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi. It is the only line which runs three daily express trains of fine Coaches and Pullman Sleepers, equipped with the Miller platform and the patent air brake, from leading points in the West, through Kansas City, Sedalia and Jefferson City to St. Louis without change, connecting at St. Louis with eleven different through routes to points North, East and South. Particular information, with maps, time tables, &c., may be had at the various "Through Ticket" Railroad Stations in the West, or upon personal or written application to G. H. Baxter, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo., or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

EMIGRATION TURNING!

CHEAP FARMS IN SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI!

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$3 to \$12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

A SPECIALTY!

DR. FITLER'S

RHEUMATIC SYRUP.

A STATED QUANTITY GUARANTEED TO CURE, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

\$100 Reward for any Case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable), that Dr. Fitter's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup will not cure—warranted unobtainable, and a physician's prescription used inwardly. \$5000 Reward offered to the Proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same period of time as Dr. Fitter's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. \$2000 Reward offered to any Person proving Jos. P. Fitter, M. D., to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Professor of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 30 years. \$1000 Reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitter's Rheumatic Syrup. \$250 Reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guarantees must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity to cure, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to Dr. Fitter, No. 45 South Fourth Street. No other remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also blank application for guarantee, gratis of the special agents, n28yl MORRIS & CRANDALL.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

J. K. HUDSON,

HILLSIDE FARM, WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS.

Postoffice Address, Kansas City, Mo.

I am breeding only Berkshire Swine, and have for sale at all times first class pigs of various ages, at reasonable prices. My herd and breeding establishment is

NOT EXCELLED IN THE COUNTRY.

Descriptive Catalogue sent free to all applicants. 40

GO TO THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST!

SPALDING'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THE MOST PRACTICAL AND BEST

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE COUNTRY,

Located in the

DRY GOODS PALACE BUILDING,

Nos. 712 & 714 Main St., between Seventh and Eighth,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

INCORPORATED 1867.

The College Rooms are six in number—the largest, best ventilated and most elegantly furnished apartments of the kind in the country, and will accommodate FOUR HUNDRED STUDENTS. The Faculty numbers EIGHTEEN EXPERIENCED TEACHERS AND LECTURERS. Tuition is much less than at any other school or college. For full information in regard to terms, etc., call at the College Rooms, or address "Spalding's Commercial College, Kansas City, Missouri," for large Circular of 56 pages, and Specimens of Penmanship. Be sure to visit or address this College before going elsewhere. J. F. SPALDING, A. M., President.

THE HAIR STORE.

J. E. VINCENT

Has the best and only regular Hair Store in Kansas City.

Mr. Vincent is a

PRACTICAL WIG MAKER,

and manufacturer of all kinds of Hair Goods generally.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

All orders by mail promptly filled. Give him a call at

No. 713 MAIN STREET,

Kansas City, Missouri.

ANDREW WILSON,

KINGSVILLE, KANSAS,

(On the Kansas Pacific Railroad),

BREEDER OF

PURE SHORTHORN CATTLE

—and—

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

As Good as Any in the State,

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

DELAWARE MILLS,

NORTH LAWRENCE,

ORLANDO DARLING, Proprietor.

THIS MILL DOES FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM WORK ON

SHORT NOTICE. FARMERS LIVING ON

THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER

CAN CROSS THE BRIDGE

FREE TO OUR MILL.

FREE PASSES BOTH WAYS FURNISHED AT THE MILL.

News Summary.

The Pleasanton Observer says chicken cholera is quite prevalent and fatal there.

The Fort Scott Monitor says winter wheat is looking well in that part of the state.

The Pope of Rome is seriously ill, and fears of his speedy death are entertained.

The Peace Commissioners say the murder of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas by the Modocs will not alter the policy of the Board.

A new Republican paper, to be called the Atchison Globe, is soon to be started in that City.

The Burlington Patriot contains an announcement of the death of Gen. Jno. B. Scott, the founder of the town of Le Roy, and one of the first settlers in Kansas.

The Ft. Scott Monitor says a Mr. Mayhew is planting fifty acres of castor beans on the farm of Charles E. Clarke, near that city. A brother of Mr. Mayhew will in a few months establish there a factory for manufacturing oil from the beans.

A movement is on foot in Kansas City, and likely to succeed, for establishing a barge line between that city and St. Louis.

Gen. John Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has established a camp of two companies of cavalry near Wichita, with orders to scout along the line of Southern Kansas, and furnish every possible protection to the settlers.

The Independent says a terrific hail storm visited Oswego and vicinity last Saturday night, demolishing nearly all the glass not protected by shutters, in the west side of every house in town.

One hundred thousand dollars worth of the cargo of the Atlantic has been raised by the divers.

A correspondent of the Ottawa Republican says Mr. Benson, seven miles southwest of Lawrence has sold during the last year, twelve hundred gallons of sacramental wine of his own manufacture.

A fire at Paola on the night of the 16th destroyed the store of Quinn & Sanders, Isaac La Grange's feed store, Gano's meat market, C. & K. Shaw's grocery and provision store and Peiser's bakery. Loss \$25,000—no insurance.

A painful rumor comes from Alexandria, Egypt, that Sir Samuel Baker and wife have been murdered in the interior of Africa by the natives. Sir Samuel accompanied by his wife, took the Egyptian expedition up the Nile.

The President has filled the vacancies on the Civil Service Commission, caused by the resignations of George William Curtis, of New York, and Joseph Medill, of Chicago, by appointing Dorman B. Eaton, of New York, in place of Curtis, and Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, in place of Medill.

A Bridgeport (Conn.) dispatch to the N. Y. Times states that the Howe Sewing Machine Company appears to be involved, more than half the employees having quit work for the payment of six weeks' wages.

A riot occurred at the Western Iron Works, in Knightsville, Ind. on the 16th between the negro laborers, and the white miners, who are on a strike. Three of the guards, detailed from the police force of the town, were severely beaten, and other parties injured. The militia were called out, the ring-leaders arrested, and quiet restored.

Arizona dates of April 4th, say Major Randall, with the Twenty-third Infantry, struck the Lonto Apaches on the east fork of the Verde, killed forty one warriors and captured a number of women and children. Propositions of surrender of a large number of the worst Apaches in Arizona have been made to Gen. Crook.

The particulars of a horrible murder comes from Arkansas. A married lady went to a neighbor's house to stay several days. She was not well when she left home, and her husband told her that he would take care of the children until she came back. But when she got to where she was going there was no one at home but a hired man, and she started back. She had not gone far before a negro man stopped her horse, took her off, hitched the horse outside the road and told her to take the path before him. He then drove and pushed and pulled her eight miles into a bottom, tied her to a tree and ravished her. He kept her there three days and nights, tied to the tree, and then finding that he was likely to be detected, killed her. He was soon afterwards caught by her husband and several negroes who had been in search of him, and burned to death on a log fire by the negroes.

A few days ago, while some small children of Mr. August Truan, living on Ash Creek in Washington county, were playing near some hay stacks they accidentally set them on fire. Mr. Truan was away from home at the time and the fire being unimpeded in its progress communicated to the stable, burning up all his grain, wagon and plows. To the wood pile and burning about five cords of wood together with a lot of clothing that had been put out to air.

Fifteen senators and members of Congress, all told, have turned their back pay grab into the treasury.

A little vessel called the Dolphin, 30 feet long and ten feet wide, is about to sail from San Diego, Cal., on a voyage to Japan.

A small tornado visited the valley of the Marais du Cygnes, in the vicinity of Quenemo, a few days ago, blowing down fences, and disturbing movables generally. A two story unfinished dwelling house belonging to Mr. Egginton was destroyed.

Two cotton mills in Chicopee, Mass., were burned on the night of the 14th. The mills contained 4,500 bales of cotton and 900 looms, besides a large amount of cloths. Eight hundred hands, three-fourths of whom are girls, were thrown out of employment by the fire.

Two convicts were shot, one of them fatally, while escaping from the penitentiary to a passing railroad train, at Jefferson City, on the 14th.

The Indians in the extreme southwest are giving their usual Spring notices to settlers, that all good white men had better leave before the grass grows, as they intend to allow none to remain after that time. How many more murders of white men will it take to convince the Government that the Indians do not intend to accept its peace policy.

The New York Observer says that Plymouth church (in Minneapolis, Minn.) have elected three of their lady members deaconesses. The term of office is three years, and the duties are to care for the sick and poor, especially among the women, and to look after the spiritual interests of the girls, the young ladies and the female members of the church generally.

It is said that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company has entered on a system of forest culture, which if carried out as projected, will add vast sums to the value not only of its land grant, but to the entire region of country traversed by its road. The proposition is to plant over 4,000 acres in forest trees along their line of road from Hutchinson west, to the end of their track, or an amount equal to 160 acres to every ten miles.

Over in California, near Los Angeles, they have found a bee hive in the fissure of a rock, one hundred and sixty feet deep, and supposed to contain several thousand tons of honey. It is so well guarded by the innumerable swarms of bees that inhabit the place, that all attempts to penetrate the hive have been unsuccessful.

Senator Shurz sails for Europe on the 26th inst. His family preceded him some time ago. He proposes to spend the summer among his friends in Germany.

An \$80,000 fire occurred in St. Louis on Sunday morning. The Mississippi Plaining mills in the lower part of the city, and a number of dwelling houses and smaller shops were burned.

We have received from Mr. Vanois, in Howard county, the particulars of the late tragedy—that occurred in that county, in which Mr. Parker, deputy U. S. Marshall, was murdered by some horse thieves he was pursuing. The thieves, so far as known, were John Strout, Tom Davis, John Tussee and James Steward, all from southwestern Missouri. Strout was wounded in the encounter with the deputy marshal, and afterwards taken and hung; Steward was afterward arrested near Seneca, Missouri, for theft, and is now in custody there. Mr. Venois was with the deputy marshal when he was killed, having gone in advance of the pursuing party. Has been to see Steward in Seneca, and is now in Topeka for the purpose of securing a requisition for him.

The Commonwealth says The Topeka Iron & Steel Works were called rolling mills, in order to allow them to roll from one side of the river to the other. It is understood that they have been definitely located on the north side, near where the Kansas Pacific road intersects the A. T. & S. F.

From a record of the fall of snow kept by a gentleman who resides in Benton, Mich., and measured after every snow fall, the total fall of snow on a level thus far, is not less than ten feet.

Nearly all the officers of Victor Emanuel's household are furnished with American wives. A heavy tariff should be placed upon such exportations, as the women are needed "out West."

Four hundred and seventy million pounds of butter were made in our country last year; and two hundred millions of pounds made people cross when they undertook to eat it.

A man who was hauled up in New York Butlerizing some silver spoons thought he might get off by Colfaxing about the matter, but he was nevertheless removed to the penitentiary, where he got a warm reception.

A writer in the Eureka Herald says the best way to grow hedge on the prairie without protection fence, is to set out two-year-old plants two feet apart. After one seasons growth they should be bent down. They can be kept in place either by covering their tops in a furrow plowed for the purpose, or plaiting. This makes a continuous hedge strong enough to be safe from injury from cattle. A thick growth will start up from the sprouts bent down, and in a few seasons will make a hedge proof against any kind of stock.

To Newspapers.

Newspapers in Kansas and Missouri will confer a favor on the soldiers, sailors and citizens of Lawrence, by noticing in their columns the fact that the annual re-union of the soldiers and sailors of Kansas will be held at Lawrence, on the 30th of May, 1873. A general attendance is desired of all now residing in Kansas, who wore the blue in the war for the preservation of the Union. Lawrence will give the soldiers and sailors a hearty reception.

SAM. WALKER,
Chairman Re-union Committee.
GEO. S. HAMPTON, Sec'y.

Cotton in Kansas.

We have in this office a sample of cotton raised on Fall river near Fredonia last season by R. P. Wilson Esq, which is ready for the inspection of all persons interested in Kansas cotton. Mr. Wilson's success was so flattering that he proposes planting five acres this year. He is an old cotton planter, and believes the Fall and Verdigris bottom land well suited to its culture. Fredonia Journal.

A fearful rumor comes to hand that three or four hundred of the victims of the Atlantic disaster were emigrants on their way to Victoria, the English Colony lately located in Western Kansas, on the K. P. Railway.

The storm along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad on the 14th and 15th, was of such severity as to stop the running of trains on the road, and destroy telegraphic communication for two days. The fall of snow was very heavy, and the storm so severe and blinding that it was impossible to travel against it.

Gen. Jefferson C. Davis has been appointed to succeed Gen. Canby in the command of that portion of the military Division of the Pacific.

The murderer of Gen. Hindman has been discovered. It will be remembered that the General was shot and killed one evening about four years ago, while sitting with his family. Gen. Hindman commanded the Rebel troops at the battle of Prairie Grove, December 7th, 1862, and was an officer of considerable distinction in the Rebel armies. His death was at first supposed to have been brought about by political enemies, but recent developments indicate that it was the result of marital irregularities.

Very rich gold mines have been discovered on the head waters of the Brazos river in Texas.

The Cowley county Telegram says the grass is six inches high down there.

The Council Grove coal bore has reached another vein, said to be of excellent quality, and about twenty-eight feet below the four foot vein reached some weeks ago.

They are putting up a water power mill at Salina.

The Salina Herald says the crop of winter wheat in that locality will be a partial failure this year, having been winter killed in spots.

Two inches of snow fell at Fort Scott on Monday night.

Hammond has gone from Denver to Salt Lake City, to spend a few weeks in recuperating with a brother-in-law there.

Clay county ships eggs to Pittsburg Pennsylvania.

The Junction City Union says the annual movement of the Sixth Cavalry for field service will take place the 22nd or 23rd inst. Camp near Fort Hays is designated as the field headquarters of the regiment for the summer; the various companies to deploy from that point as the exigencies of the service may demand.

Seneca Bill, a somewhat noted hunter and trapper of the northwest border, and now a resident of Davis county, is engaged getting up a collection of birds and animals, for the purpose of exhibition at some future time. He catches his own animals and was very successful last winter.

Lake Sibley, in Cloud county, is full of dead fish, which have floated to the surface since the ice thaw.

The Ellmsworth Reporter says we have heard a story of a hanging scrape on Elm creek. As the case may come up in court, and jurors without having expressed an opinion are so hard to find, we will not give the particulars until next week. We will only say that the man lives to tell "what he knows about hanging," and will be heard.

The Wilson Co., Free Press says: "We think there is no doubt of an average yield of the castor bean in Wilson county, of at least 50 bushels to the acre, and we trust we may be permitted to publish the returns from at least one hundred acres raised in this vicinity this season."

The Rochester Democrat says: "Three or four judges of the supreme court of Indiana have been bought by a railroad corporation for the sum of \$11,000. To outsiders it will appear that they sold themselves very cheap; but when it is taken into account that they have been accustomed to live on a salary of \$1,500, which was but recently moderately advanced, the bargain is by no means so bad a one. However, railroads wishing to purchase judges will have to pay more than that for them in any other State."

As long as McCormick reapers, that cost \$50 to manufacture, can be sold to American farmers at \$200, and sewing machines that cost \$15 can be sold to American women at \$60 and \$75, it is very evident that "protection does protect" somebody, but not the women nor the farmers.

Southern planters find the production of peanuts more valuable than either wheat, corn or tobacco.

The Worcester (Mass.,) Spy says that Miss. Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Hartford, sister of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, has become a Universalist and preached in the Universalist Church, at Bridgeport, on Sunday.

A Washington special to the St. Louis Republican says ex-Senator Pomeroy is still in Washington superintending the fitting up of a new residence which he has just purchased.

A colony of twenty-five families from Kentucky is locating near Glasco, on the Solomon river.

The Osage Indians have been detected in driving cattle out of Kansas to their camp in the Territory.

George T. Anthony, late of the Kansas Farmer, is about to dam the Vermillion river in Pottawatomie county, and asks Vienna township to vote bonds to build a bridge at the same point.

FARMERS!

"A Merciful Man is Merciful to his Beast."

Instead of using the worthless "Condition Powders," now in vogue, made from the meanest and cheapest materials, to which the application of the term "drugs" would be erroneous, try

DR. CARL NEUMANN'S
COMPOUND
CATTLE CONDIMENT

And your stock will improve daily, presenting that beautiful shape and appearance seen only in healthy animals, to which the application of the term "drugs" would be erroneous, try

The "Condition" is compounded from remedies comparatively unknown to this continent. Sixteen different compatible substances enter into its composition.
Absolutely uninjurious! Positively Beneficial!
Sold at the Central Drug Store only.
Price per half pound package, 35 cents.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas County, ss.

GEORGE W. DEITZLER, Plaintiff, vs. Caroline P. Kallcock, Isaac S. Kallcock, Elijah Sells, William H. Sells, and Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, defendants. By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court in and for Douglas County, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Saturday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1873, At two o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever, of the said Caroline P. Kallcock, Isaac S. Kallcock, Elijah Sells, William H. Sells, and Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit:—the north west quarter of section twenty-six, (26) in township twelve (12) south, of range nineteen, (19) east of the sixth principal meridian, in Kansas, excepting so much thereof as is decreed to Guerdon Grover and Mary Lewis, by said Kallcock either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, said mortgaged land containing one hundred and nine acres, appraised at fourteen thousand dollars; (\$14,000) also following bounded and described premises, to-wit:—Beginning in the quarter section corner between section twenty-three, (23) section twenty-six, (26) in said township and range, thence so on the quarter section line fifteen (15) chains and sixty-eight (68) links, thence east two (2) chains and fifty (50) links, thence north fifteen (15) chains and sixty-eight (68) links, thence west two (2) chains and fifty (50) links to the place of beginning, contain four (4) acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, in Douglas County, State of Kansas, appraised at one thousand dollars (\$1,000) taken as the property of Elijah Sells and William H. Sells and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the City of Lawrence, 5th day of April, 1873.

S. H. CARMEAN,
Sheriff of Douglas Co., Kansas

Special Term of Court.

State of Kansas, County of Douglas.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, April 24, 1873.
WHEREAS, the following order having been placed in my hands on the first day of April, 1873, to-wit:

In the Fourth Judicial District, State of Kansas,
March, 31st, 1873.

To the Sheriff of Douglas County:
It is hereby ordered that a special term of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, in the state of Kansas shall be held in Douglas county on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1873.

You will cause publication of this order to be made according to law.

NOW, therefore, I, Samuel H. Carmean, Sheriff of Douglas County of Douglas, as aforesaid, do hereby publish and announce that a special term of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, in the state of Kansas, will be held in court house in the city of Lawrence, in the county of Douglas, on the first Monday in May, being the day thereof, A. D. 1873.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of April, A. D. 1873.

S. H. CARMEAN,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas

NOTICE

I hereby given to the creditors and all others interested in the estate of John W. Crumpton, deceased, that I will make settlement of the business of said estate before the Probate Ct of Douglas county on Tuesday, May 1st, 1873.

H. J. CANNIFF, Administrator

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

Fourth Judicial District Court, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

L. H. CHURCH, plaintiff, vs. Lewis L. Kelley, John F. Sarg, Sarah Lindley, Elijah Sells, Geo. Slosson, C. G. Slosson, partners as George Slosson & Co., Alfred Harrison Sargent and Henry B. Harford, partners under the firm of Isham Sargent & Harford, and Julia A. Lange, defendants. By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Saturday, the 3d day of May, A. D. 1873,

at one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Lewis L. Kelley, John F. Sarg, Sarah Lindley, Elijah Sells, George Slosson, C. G. Slosson, partners as George Slosson & Co., Alfred Harrison Sargent and Henry B. Harford, partners under the firm of Isham Sargent & Harford, and Julia A. Lange, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: Lot No. twenty-eight, (28) on New York street, in the city of Lawrence, in the county of Douglas and state of Kansas; appraised at one thousand dollars, (\$1,000) taken as the property of Lewis L. Kelley, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at the city of Lawrence, this, the 30th day of March, 1873.

S. H. CARMEAN, Sheriff
Douglas county, Kansas.