

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 83.

The Spirit of Kansas

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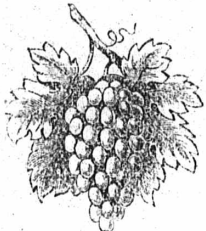
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Send for a circular.

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Will buy a full size Seven Octave

CHICKERING PIANO.

With Rosewood case and full corner legs.

\$425.00

Will buy a Chickering Piano, full size, interior precisely the same as best, in a plain case. Call or write to

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And all kinds of musical merchandise

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MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

OUR TEXAS LETTER.

DENISON, TEXAS.
Aug. 25th, 1873.

DEAR SPIRIT:

The weather is hot as—well, say two ovens, and very dry—just such weather as cotton requires at this time.

This staple production of North Texas promises a large yield and will consequently bring a sure return to the country. It is beginning to blow, and will in a week or so be ready for picking, when one will have an opportunity of seeing the sable cotton pickers displaying their ivory and eyeballs to such as may be fond of sight seeing.

Corn will be a light yield, while wheat has been a good crop. The wheat raised here, though making good wholesome flour, presents a darker color than Kansas wheat, while the Mediterranean is small, somewhat similar to rice in appearance, and the aversion of millers.

OUR CRIST MILLS.
Since writing my last the Steam grist mill owned by Boss Jennings & Co., and the pride of our city, has commenced operations, and is now grinding at the rate of about five hundred bushels a day.

White and yellow corn have been shipped by them to this point from Osage Mission, and ground and distributed all over the State, while contracts for a large quantity of Kansas corn have already been made, and the staple on its way hither.

The enterprise of this firm is waking up the slow-going, case-loving Texans, and the Dallas papers have taken up the cue and are going for the money-men, merchants and mechanics, for allowing the wheat to be shipped from there to this point, and ground and then pay return freight on the flour.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.
Termed the Texas and Atlantic Meat Transportation Company, is organized and extensive buildings will soon be erected on the line of the M. K. & T. Railway, for the purpose of slaughtering beef for the New York markets. This meat will be packed in Rankin's Patent Refrigerator cars, and which running on their own time, will make the trip from Denison to New York in five days, and returning will carry Texas Merchandise only on express time, for which the rate is to be the same as ordinary freights. Arrangements have been made to construct one hundred of these cars—which, by the way, will make quite a fine contrast to ordinary freight cars, being painted white, and two trains a week will be dispatched from Denison for the Atlantic cities.

This enterprise, it is estimated, will require about one hundred to one hundred and fifty men, in constant employ.

THE MACHINE SHOPS
Of the M. K. & T. will soon be under way, and a large force of men will then make Denison their home. From this it is evident that the management of the road are bound to look after the interests of Denison.

CATTLE.
An immense number of cattle are being shipped to St. Louis and to the Cherokee nation daily, and foundation is being laid for an increase for next year. Referring to cattle, reminds me of a paragraph in the Coffeyville paper, in which it was made to appear, that there was a fuss between the M. K. & T. official at this point and six drover men then on their way to Coffeyville. This I have authority for saying is unquestionably false. No such fuss has occurred, on the contrary the best of terms exist and the drive here will be very much increased during the coming season.

IMPROVEMENTS.
These various facts being settled upon and promising well for the future of Denison, need it be wondered at that

improvements are to be seen on all sides, and new buildings being constantly put up all over the city. The "balloons" and cheap temporary box buildings made up in a day a most—which have served their day, are being torn down and replaced with good substantial brick fronts. There are now eight stone buildings, brick fronts, in course of construction on Main Street alone. While preparations are being made to accommodate the increasing demands for business, it is gratifying to see the taste displayed in the erection of good substantial and neat brick cottages—at once showing thrift and the Yankee element that predominates so largely in the "Infant wonder."

The contrast between Denison and its rival Sherman is very marked, while the latter is dull and apparently at a stand still, the former is full of life and activity, and is semi-occasionally receiving a fresh supply of the latter's business men.

OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE
In which every Denisonite takes an especial interest, is gradually yet surely looming up, and even now the beautiful design of the building is apparent. This again is a feature of our city that should make an impression for good among the cities of the State—for it is a lamentable fact that public schools and particularly good public school buildings, are a scarce thing in this State. But so long as the present educational laws exist, the reforming will necessarily be slow, as they are sadly behind the times in this respect in Texas.

More anon. A. B. B.

LIST OF FAIRS FOR 1873.

Kansas State Fair, Topeka, commences September 22nd.
Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Leavenworth, commences October 6th.
Kansas City (Mo.) Industrial Exposition, commences September 15th.
Lyon County Agricultural Association, Emporia, commences September 16th.
Northern Kansas District Fair, Atchison, commences September 8th.
Mitchell County Fair, Beloit, commences October 10th.
Anderson County Fair, Garnett, commences October 1st.
Coffey County Fair, Burlington, commences October 1st.
Riley County Fair, Manhattan, commences September 30th.
Greenwood County Fair, Eureka, commences October 1st.
Butler County Fair, Douglas, commences September 10th.
Wilson County Fair, Fredonia, commences October 1st.
Allen County Fair, Iola, commences October 8th.
Jefferson County Fair, Oskaloosa, commences October 7th.
Johnson County Fair, Olathe, commences September 30th.
Miami County Fair, Paola, commences October 1st.
Cowley County Fair, Winfield, commences September 15th.
Doniphan County Fair, Troy, commences September 23rd.
Brown County Fair, Hiawatha, commences September 25th.
Labette County Fair, Oswego, commences October 9th.
Montgomery County Fair, Independence, commences October 1st.
Potawatomi County Fair, Louisville, commences September 17th.
Washington County Fair, Washington, commences September 16th.
Woodson County Fair, Neosho Falls, commences October 1st.
Marshall County Fair, Marysville, commences September 23rd.

The State fair to be held in Topeka shortly has particularly attractive features this year. Reduced rates have been obtained from Cincinnati and Louisville to Topeka and return, over the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, from Chicago, over the C. B. & Q.; from St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific; from Quincy, over the Hannibal & St. Joseph. The tickets are good for one month, and can be obtained at the regular offices of the above-named companies.

STAGE ROBBERY.

Four Men Make Fourteen to Squat on a Red-wood Log—Silent Witness—Loss of the Bagging of \$12,000.
[Davenport Gazette, 23d.]

Our readers will remember the telegraphic accounts, three or four weeks ago, of the halting of a stage in Nevada, by brigands, who robbed Wells, Fargo & Co.'s safe of a large sum of money. A citizen of Davenport was a passenger on the said occasion—E. Baldwin, Chief Engineer of the D. & St. Paul Railroad. He says he left Coffax at 3 p. m., with thirteen other passengers, destination Downieville, Sierra county. At the start they "ascended 1,000 feet," then descended 1,000 feet, and then repeated the ascension, and just as the coach reached the last summit an epidemic occurred. Four men sprang from behind rocks, seized the leaders by the bit, and bade the driver "get down from there." It was some time, Mr. Baldwin says, before the passengers could understand the interruption, but at last they were made to comprehend it without much ceremony. The driver was ordered to take the horses from the coach and lead them to one side. He obeyed. Next the passengers were told to "dismount" and seat themselves on a red-wood log. "As each of the robbers held a double-barreled shot-gun and swore that somebody's brains would be spilled unless 'you step right lively now,' the order was obeyed with alacrity. 'I tell you my friend,' writes Mr. B., 'I felt terribly put out.' The passengers sat still as mice under cover of the shot-guns, and silently watched the operations of the robbers in getting at the contents of the safe. The scoundrels drilled holes about the lock, and elsewhere in the door, poured powder into the openings, tamped them, and then lighted the fuse. In half a minute there was a thick puff of smoke, a dull heavy sound, and there lay the safe open. It was but the work of a minute to sack the bags of gold and packages of greenbacks, and then the robbers ordered the passengers to "mount." The travelers obeyed and took their seats; then the driver was ordered to "hitch up," and he did as he was told—and was requested to "drive on quick and not lag once for a mile." And the way the four-horse team flew away from the locality would astonish a locomotive. The robbers gobbled between \$8,000 and \$12,000.

After making the aforesaid mile in uncommonly quick time, the passengers got to comparing notes concerning the "late interruption," and it was found that every man of the fourteen had a revolver—safely stowed away in his trunk or valise. Not a man among them had a weapon about his clothes when the robbers were at hand.

When the stage reached Grass Valley the passengers told the people the "story of their sufferings!" and they were laughed at. "Fourteen passengers of you ordered to sit on a red-wood log by four robbers armed with nothing but d-d old shot guns, and you did it—you squatted, did you, while they robbed the safe?" was the gist of the remarks of the Grass Valleyites, delivered with looks and accents of scorn.

Mr. Baldwin says one experience of the kind is enough for him—he wouldn't go across the street to meet another.

The man who was finishing Dickens' Edwin Drood, at Brattleboro, has suddenly disappeared, and no man knoweth his present whereabouts. He has probably gone to interview the great novelist, and get more explicit directions about his appointed task.

Our readers may not know that this fellow's name is Thomas Power Jones, and that he has been an erratic genius, very little to be depended on.

Four large stables, 40x150 feet, were destroyed by fire at Fort Riley last night, and fifty tons of hay. It is supposed that it was the work of incendiaries, as drunken men were seen around the stable late at night. There were twenty-eight mules and twelve horses in one of the stables, which were safely removed. The fire was discovered in a vacant stable that was locked up. The other stables, barracks and officers' quarters very narrowly escaped from the flames.

A Colorado Volcano.

ASTONISHING reports of all kinds come from Colorado. One of the latest is furnished by a correspondent of the Central City Register, who claims to have learned of a real active volcano. Thus he writes: "A startling piece of news has just come to hand; no less than one credible witness, of a volcano bursting forth a few miles north of us. We are inclined at first to doubt the statement, but it comes so straight, and the story is so well told, that it seems there must be something in it. The facts are that last Thursday Mr. Burke, a reliable man of this place, was out prospecting near the head of the North Boulder. (Your correspondent having been over that country is prepared to testify that in ages past volcanic eruptions must have been common.) Our prospector saw smoke at a distance, which he at first attributed to a fire in the woods. But the second thought convinced him that that was not possible, as its locality was far above the timber line. So, with the usual zeal of a prospector for something new, he clambered up and down and over several ridges of the main range, until arriving at the place, he found himself on the edge of a veritable crater. The place had evidently been the scene of great and long continued volcanic action, for there was plainly to be traced the rim of a pre-historic crater about one mile in diameter. Within the ancient bowl and near one edge, the young volcano had commenced operations. It did not emit violently while he was there, but contented itself with an occasional spasm, the rest of the time smoking as placidly as an old tobacco pipe. But the best proofs of his story are bits of lava, evidently of recent origin, and several lumps of scoria. These are now being handed about among the boys, and regarded with as much curiosity and interest as is ever manifested in the last rich strike. A large party will start from here in a few days, determined to authenticate or disprove the matter. Several men have already been there, and all return with lava trophies."

GREAT STORM IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, August 28.—Accounts of the recent disastrous storm in this province are continually coming to hand. The damage in the town and county of Pictou has been great. Fences, gates, and in fact everything capable of being moved by the wind, are scattered around the streets and fields; the leaves of fruit trees are blasted and withered. Gardens generally present a most deplorable appearance.

A new wharf in course of construction for Vase colliery, near Pictou harbor, has been almost entirely demolished. The landing was also washed away. The schooners Jesse Hoyt and Leading Star, and the brig Willard Bras were ashore on the fishers' grant side of the harbor, and at least two other schooners were driven ashore on the same side. On the Pictou side, the public wharf and a few others have been damaged. The cellars and ware houses along Water street were flooded and quantities of flour, salt and other perishable articles injured. Four bridges were washed away at Fort Hastings. There are seven vessels ashore at Point Mulgrove, four at Pirate Cove, four at Point Hookbay, and four at Point Hood. The wharves are all gone at Point Mulgrove. Several houses and barns were blown down, and a child was killed by the falling of a house at Cape Jack. Eastward of Halifax the gale was the fiercest that has swept over this country for years. Buildings, trees and fences were blown down and thrown in every direction. Two unfinished churches were blown down at Cape Bay. The same accounts of disastrous effects of the hurricane come from other sections of the province. To the westward the fruit crop has been almost wholly destroyed, and within a radius of 200 miles, fences, trees and barns are prostrated, and shipping damaged.

Doing up a Shirt Bosom.

We have often heard ladies express a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observed on new linens, shirt bosoms, etc., is produced; and that they may possess the secret, and thereby please their husbands twice a week with a white and glossy bosom front, we append the recipe: Make a gum-arabic powder, put it into a pitcher, and pour onto it a pint of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you require), and then having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the pitcher into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for use. A tablespoon-full of gum-water, stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to the lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is good (much diluted) for thin white muslin and bobinet.

A PACK-PEDDLER, traveling in the east portion of Atchison county, a few days ago, was attacked by a drove of Texas cattle and literally torn to pieces, and his flesh and goods scattered over the prairie. So says the St. Joe Gazette.

The Philadelphia North American estimates that the population of Kansas during the present decade will reach 700,000 souls. It says that the Kansas Pacific Railway displays infinitely more capacity for managing emigrant business than does the Union Pacific, and will in time be the more important road.

Seven Hundred Sheep Buried by a Sand-storm in Southern Colorado.

A correspondent of the Pueblo People, writing from Fort Garland under date of July 24th, tells the following story.

"Last Monday, two Mexican boys, Jesus Maria and Julian de la Cruz Limbustero, were taking a herd of 700 sheep across the sandhills of the 'Lomas de Arreno,' about twenty-four miles north of Fort Garland. The sandhills extend out into the San Luis Valley about fifteen miles opposite the Mosco Pass.

"The herders undertook to make a short cut across the hills, instead of going around, as directed by their father. At first everything moved gaily; the boys, and sheep, and dogs only sank a few inches in the light, white sand, and they thought how foolish it was of old fogies to go around twenty miles, when it was only four across; but before they got half way across, one of those sudden storms arose; up came a gentle breeze, the breeze became a wind, and the wind an awful hurricane; the sand moved about in blinding clouds, hills changed to holes, and every hole was a seething cauldron.

"The poor boys struggled hard to avert their doom, and Jesus Maria managed by drawing his serape over his head, and keeping his feet, and climbing as the sand piled up around him, to survive the tornado, but his younger brother, Juan de la Cruz, succumbed to the suffocating blast, and, as a ship goes down at sea, so sank the brave boy surrounded by his bleating sheep and whining dogs; and when the storm ceased, almost as suddenly as it had commenced, little Jesus found himself all alone, with quiet mounds of glistening sand all around him, and not a trace of the cruel storm nor a wreck of the sad disaster could be seen.

"He hurried home, where he arrived the next day, and told his tale of terror. The whole plaza turned out to search for the lost body, and dig out the missing sheep. Up to the succeeding afternoon they had not recovered over 400 sheep, most of them being about six feet below the surface, and the natives from the neighboring plazas had flocked to the scene, and were busily engaged in digging out sheep, saving wool, and feasting on mutton."

The Abilene Chronicle gives the following curious fact: Mr. J. McSweney, who lives on a claim three miles northeast of Abilene, has resided there three years, in a cabin without any floor except what the naked earth afforded. Some six weeks ago, while "pursuing the even tenor of his way," a fine stream of pure water, some three inches through, burst up in the middle of the house, since which time the volume has continued unabated, with no signs of falling.

A Very Narrow Escape.

Those who think gates are not needed at the Erie crossing should have been at the Broadway crossing when the Orange County Express came along about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This train does not stop at Paterson, and runs through the city at a very rapid rate. As it approached, Mr. Crox, the flagman, directed his attention to two little girls in charge of a baby in a perambulator, who had stopped directly on the track upon which the train was approaching. They were warned in time to get out of the way. In the meantime four little girls came down towards the railroad on the north side of the street. Two of these girls were eight or ten years of age, and the other two perhaps about three years old. The flagman told them to hurry, and in their excited efforts to do so the two little ones fell directly upon the track. The older two ran back to help them, but when they got on the track they became so confused that they were apparently paralyzed. It was a dangerous state of affairs, as all four were likely to be run over the next minute. Just then a bystander jumped upon the track, knocked the two older ones off, and grasped the little ones in time to pull them out of danger. The only injury which any of them received was from the rough treatment necessary to get them off the track in such haste. In the meantime the train approached, and to the horror of those who saw it, the carriage containing the baby on the other side of the street was observed to have slipped out of the control of the girl who had it in charge, and was rapidly running down the grade right towards the track. The little carriage containing the baby reached the track just in time to be struck by the cow-catcher of the locomotive. The front wheels and a part of the carriage were thrown with great force to the other side of the road, but instead of the child being ground up under the wheels of the train it was not injured in the least, nor was the latter part of the carriage damaged. The front wheels were knocked to pieces and thrown fifty or sixty feet. In what miraculous manner the child was kept from being killed heaven only knows.

All this occurred in about two seconds, and taken altogether it is one of the narrowest escapes we ever saw. It would have been nothing strange had all seven children been killed. Parents are reprehensible for placing their babies in charge of such small children, who are not old enough to take care of themselves.—(Paterson, (N. J.) Guardian.

Items from the Wichita Eagle.

We have had another active week in the Texas cattle trade. Several heavy Illinois buyers are here purchasing and shipping daily. From a letter written by James Bryden to the Live Stock Reporter, we gather that this season's drive does not now differ materially from that of last year. On Saturday last, the number entered at Caldwell was \$25,000, only 25,000 less than the total of last year. The drive commenced this year one month earlier than in any previous year, and has ended in the same manner, one month earlier, consequently feeding, and even cattle intended for packing purposes, have the additional advantage of one month longer on the Kansas range, something that will tell greatly to their favor when put on the scales in October, and something too important to be overlooked by intended purchasers. We hear of drouth in several sections of the country, but have had abundant rains in this section of the State.

Two sad accidents have happened within the past week, both resulting in death. Last Wednesday Frank Magee and Billy Anderson, personal friends, were scuffling over in West Wichita, when a pistol in the hands of Anderson was accidentally discharged, killing Magee almost instantly. On Saturday evening a blacksmith, by the name of John Snider, who has been working for M. R. Moser for the past two months, was out buggy riding. In coming up street he applied the whip so severely as to cause the horses to run away. Snider in attempting to jump from the buggy was thrown against a house. He was found insensible and remained so until 5 o'clock Sunday morning, when he died. It is said he had a wife and child living in Boomer, Johnson county, Missouri.

Mr. Dwight Beach, Keebin township, and Mr. J. E. Thompson, of Grant township, each left in our office specimen ears of corn of their farm production. The ear left by Mr. Beach is fourteen inches long, contains 864 grains and fourteen rows. The largest of Mr. Thompson's is twelve inches long, contains 954 grains and sixteen rows. The latter looks like a backlog in size.

The city council, so the city treasurer informs us, at their last meeting determined, after an examination of the finances and income of the city, that it would not be necessary to levy any city tax for the present year. Where is there a city in the west of respectable size and proportions of Wichita, that can make such a showing?

In a letter to us, President Hoes, of the state Normal school, gives the following cheering information: "With pleasure I inform you that the number of applications of new students for admission to the Normal next term, is double that of last year at this date. Every room in the young ladies' boarding house is engaged, with five applications in excess."

Mr. J. J. Sitton, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, is alive and kicking. He organized Gen grange in Park township, night before last, and expected to organize one in Delano last night. He is an earnest worker and doing much for the prosperity of the organization throughout the South-west.

Stray Laws.

We find a law in our statute books that binds the taker up of every stray, valued at ten dollars and upwards, to advertise the same in the Kansas Farmer.

We can see plainly how this is a very nice thing for a newspaper, to be declared by law the organ through which such strays shall be advertised, but we fail to see where it is an advantage to the people who have lost stock. It is true the same law requires the County Clerk to keep a file of the Farmer, so that when a man loses a horse he has to post off to the County Clerk's office, ten, fifteen or even twenty miles—to see a copy of that paper, only to be told when he comes that the last number has not come yet. He comes back again in two weeks and finds that his horse has been taken up by one of his neighbors about four miles off. He has been to the Clerk's office twice, and has lost the use of his horse for five or six weeks. Now if the horse had been advertised in the Co. paper, but a very few days would have been lost, as the people generally take the county paper and would do so to a greater extent if they always expected to find such matters in it. We can see no advantage whatever to be gained by the Legislature fixing upon one paper to advertise the strays of the entire State.

England Losing her Iron Trade.

The falling off in the iron trade of Great Britain is producing almost a panic among her business men. The following statement of importations to this country of iron from England, in the single month of July, this year and last, tells the story.

	1872.	1873.
Pig iron,	22,645	8,985
Bar, angle and rod iron,	6,236	560
Railroad iron,	41,305	13,925
Hoop and sheet iron,	3,667	889
Cast iron,	1,424	2,388
Unwrought steel,	1,871	1,745

Total, 77,148 28,502
For seven months of this year the importations were 262,638 tons, against 527,888 tons during a corresponding period last year.

Established 1863.

GEO. LEIS & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists and
Manufacturing
CHEMISTS.

Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic
Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.

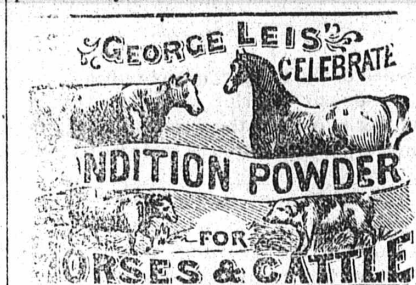
Salesroom No. 90 Massachusetts street.
Laboratory and warerooms No. 41
New Hampshire St.,
Lawrence Kansas.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF LEIS'

ELECTRIC INSECT POWDER.
Greatest Discovery of the Age.
FOR THE CERTAIN DE-
STRUCTION OF

Flies, Mosquitoes, Flies, Bed-bugs,
Fleas, Roaches, Ants, Plant Insects,
Vermin on Fowls and animals,
Centipedes, spiders, and every
creeping thing on record.

This is purely vegetable and will be found a
most effective destroyer of the above mentioned
insects. It is not poisonous and can be used with
perfect safety.



AS THE LARGEST SALE OF
any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country
and principally of Horses and Cattle. The best and
most reliable of Horses and Cattle. The superior
of this Powder for every other preparation of the
kind known to all those who have seen its astonishing
effects.

Every Farmer and Stock raiser is convinced that an
excellent state of the blood originates the variety of dis-
eases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper,
Poll-evil, Hide-bound, Inward strains, Scouries,
Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflam-
mation of the Eyes, Swollen Legs, Fatigue from Hard
work, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff) (sprains)
swelling of the joints, and many other ailments. The blood
is the fountain of life, and if you wish to restore
salth, you must first purify the blood; and to insure
salth, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into
the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit,
so promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the
wonderful effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by
the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stag
companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that
LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently as the best of the
best of Horse and Cattle Medicine.

Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholera
among fowls.

N. B.—Beware of counterfeiters. To
protect myself and the public from being imposed
upon by worthless imitations, observe the signa-
ture of the proprietor upon each package, without
which none are genuine.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents
per package.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned have in their hands for sale a
good farm, consisting of 160 acres, 1-2 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
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J. K. HUDSON,
HILLSIDE FARM, WYANDOTTE CO.
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 ap-
licants.

ANDREW TERRY, Pres. J. K. RANKIN, Cash.
CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

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This corporation is organized under the laws of
Kansas. Its 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 depos-
its received will be loaned upon first mortgages on
real estate of ample value in this State. The bal-
ance, 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 pay-
ment of deposits in case of special need. Similar
investments constitute the usual and safe security
of deposits in New England savings banks, and
are fully and safely relied upon. When, there-
fore, equipped as above with so large a personable
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,
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EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

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

Amounts as they multiply.	Time at 4 per cent		Time at 6 per cent		Time at 7 per cent	
	Year	Months	Year	Months	Year	Months
\$1,000	14	9	13	11	8	22
2,000	28	18	26	22	16	44
4,000	56	36	52	44	32	88
8,000	112	72	104	88	64	176
16,000	224	144	208	176	128	352
32,000	448	288	416	352	256	704
64,000	896	576	832	704	512	1408
128,000	1792	1152	1664	1408	1024	2816
256,000	3584	2304	3328	2816	2048	5632
512,000	7168	4608	6656	5632	4096	11264
1,024,000	14336	9216	13312	11264	8192	22528

EXAMPLES.—At 4 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 10 per cent, \$16,000 in 35
years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent, \$1,000 will
grow to \$1,000,000 in 50 years and 7 months, or
during the life-time of many a young man now 25
years of age. \$100 dollars would of course in-
crease to \$100,000 in the same time.

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MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements.

Railroad Scrapers,

Plows and Wagons,

Scotch and Geddies Harrows,

CAST IRON ROLLERS,

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HENRY LEWIS

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Dealer in all kinds of

PINE LUMBER, LATH, DOORS,

SASH, BLINDS, GLAZED WIN-

DOWS, CEMENT, PLAS-

TER, HAIR &c.,

Is selling all goods in his line

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Would be glad to furnish prices to

parties in surrounding towns and coun-

ties on application by mail. 74-87

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Creditors and all parties interested in the Es-
tate of Hiram H. McGee, deceased, are hereby
notified that I will make final settlement of the
business of said Estate before the Probate court
of Douglas county, Kansas, on the 26th day of
September, 1873.
J. J. McGee,
Administrator.

Lawrence, Kansas, July 30th, 1873.

80-83

The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 3, 1873.

DANGER OF TOO MUCH HASTE.

The danger of too much haste, on the part of many Grangers, and friends of the movement, is well illustrated in the following excellent article from the Iowa Homestead, edited by Mr. Wm. Duane Wilson, secretary of the State Grange of Iowa, and one of the ablest and safest men connected with the Order.

"It seems to us that the true objects of the organization, are, by many grangers, and even granges, lost sight of. There is too much enthusiasm, too much of the aggressive, instead of the defensive policy. That the Patrons have declared themselves free to act as they deem best in all the economy of life, is certainly a praiseworthy and glorious resolution. But too much aggression will just as surely defeat all their objects as anything can be. Let the objects be what they may, there is no more certain way of accomplishing the end than by going slow, cautiously, and well advised. There is infinitely more to be hoped for from a cool and deliberate step, rather than fast, than from too much hot blood that is at all times too spasmodic, and which is the unmistakable cause and course of defeat.

The true object of this organization may be best accomplished by making all the gatherings as social as possible, and through this very sociability will spring union, and in union there will be found the very strength that is so powerful in the accomplishment of all undertakings. The social feature will harmonize all the discordant elements so promiscuously thrown together, and when these are harmonized all become interested for and with each other, and then when a great and important object is to be attained, the greatest difficulty in its attainment is already accomplished, that of an united effort. There is no probability of any great object being successfully and permanently gained by hasty action.

"The railroad corporations have not gained their object by hasty action, but they moved slowly, deliberately and stealthily. So too with all other corporations, as the grain rings, the money rings, the political rings, and all similar combinations, gained their strong grasp upon the people by imperceptible and cautious movements.

"When any great measure is aimed at it is always better to be on the defensive until the minds of its advocates are well fitted and educated to fully imbibe their ideas, to become alive to the spirit of the work on hand, whereas if the work is gone into in a headlong, inconsiderate manner, you give your opponents every advantage they could ask.

"None understood this matter better than President Lincoln. He did not prosecute the war as rapidly as his advisors counseled him, but proceeded cautiously until the people became better united.

"It is wise to consult together upon all matters of the great work on hand, and act constantly as a unit; there need be no haste. It took decades of time to accomplish what the rings are now in possession of, and it will take years to reverse this. They grew into it, and we must be patient enough to grow them out of it. Let cool, calculating heads be the leaders in council, and good progress will be made and success will be certain."

The Grangers of Illinois are taking an exceedingly practical and sensible course in regard to the matter of crop sales and transportation. The following is a letter to the New York Sun of Aug. 20th:

The nineteen cars of corn I advised you as having been shipped by the "Grangers' shipping company" from Toledo were very advantageously sold at Toledo, netting the "brethren" very handsomely over the buying prices of the middlemen. The returns are not in, but they will show a saving of 10 to 20 per cent.

Encouraged by this, they have called for more cars from the railroad company and are promised twenty more, and probably forty, to-morrow. As they now have no elevator or warehouse, the loading is done by hand from the wagons, but their numbers are such that no appreciable time is lost. They are now in negotiation for the present elevator and other buildings and machinery, but in event of not buying them, will at once construct others.

Rodman, the Treasurer of the city of Brooklyn, has proven a defaulter to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars.

A man in San Francisco has confessed himself to be the Nathan murderer. He's in custody.

THE RAILROADS AND THE PEOPLE.

A good deal has been said in relation to the general attitude of the Railroads in the controversy now pending between corporations and the industrial interests of the country, which was apparently uncalled for and unjust. We have not endorsed and do not now endorse many of the things that have been and are being said, in criticism of and opposition to Railroads. We recognize the value of this great element in the development of the commercial and industrial interests of the country, and so long as they can be restrained and held in the position where they rightfully belong, of subservience to and promotion of the public good, they should be fostered and sustained. When, however, they attempt to pass that point, and assume commercial supremacy and political power, they become oppressors, and dangerous, and the only recourse left the people who are affected thereby, is to unite in opposition—strip from them the power thus usurped, and remand them back, by restrictive legislation, to the position of auxiliaries to, and not directors of the great commercial and other interests of the country.

Especially of late, are indications afforded of the temper of the Railroad corporations to override the efforts that are on foot to correct the wrongs that are being perpetrated through their instrumentality.

Here in Kansas, the word has gone out through the press of the State, and otherwise, that the growing power of the Grange movement has depreciated the value of railroad securities, and seriously embarrassed thereby some new and important Railroad enterprises.

In Illinois the criticism is made of the Grange movement that the attempt to regulate the transportation charges of the roads has disastrously affected not only the commercial interests of that State, but of the entire west also.

Combinations, which still farther increase the power of the railroad system, are going on with an increased activity. Many thousands of miles are falling under the control of a few of the so-called Railroad kings. The commerce of whole States and groups of States, east, west and south, is being brought under the absolute direction and control of these combined corporations, oftentimes directed by a single mind.

On every hand the Railroad interest is seeking to strengthen itself through combinations and legislation, and no effort is spared to effectuate that object, or to bring into disrepute the endeavors of those who feel most heavily their exactions, to secure a redress of their grievances, all evidencing the fact that entire commercial supremacy is the object aimed at. With that supremacy, it is plain to every one, must, sooner or later, come political supremacy, especially in view of the ample illustrations of the disposition of these magnates to interfere in politics, and in view, too, of the vast power they are able to exert, through the direct use of money and the manipulation of commercial interests, in behalf of the election of their friends to office, and the defeat of those supposed to be unfriendly to them, and in securing a given policy of legislation.

These things point unerringly to the approach of an open contest between the Railroads and the people. Should it come, it will be a war of titanic proportions. The vast power of the corporations, with their inexhaustible resources of capital—the untiring energy and great brain power of those who wield it, and the disciplined coadjutors to be found everywhere among their armies of employees make the contest an unequal one, to say the least.

With the foothold they already have in the possession of a large proportion of the press and politicians of the country, and their facility for manufacturing thereby almost any desired state of public opinion, they possess an advantage which is well calculated to produce alarm in every thinking mind.

What makes the case still more desperate against the people, is the fact that there is a strong community of interest between all the capitalized corporations of the country. While the Railroads, by reason of the greater degree of capital invested and interest at stake—the immense ramifications of that interest throughout the country, and the consequent greater power they are able to exert, stand in the front, yet all the corporations which have capital for their basis—the banks, the telegraph, the tariff rings, the steamship rings, the subsidy rings, the iron rings, and the Credit Mobilier conspiracy, all are imperceptibly and naturally drawn to their support. While there are honorable exceptions to the rule, yet in a general sense, all are naturally allied in the efforts for self-ag-

grandizement—for the possession of a larger sweep of power, commercial and political, which can be secured and maintained only by the usurpation of rights and powers that rightfully belong to the people in their collective capacity, and which are essential to the maintenance of a representative government.

In a large and important sense, to strike at one is to strike at all, and consequently all are naturally arrayed against that popular sentiment which demands equality before the law in all matters affecting private, public and corporate rights.

Whenever the law places it in the hands of a Vanderbilt and a Scott, through the instrumentality of combinations, to bring a hundred thousand voters pledged to their special interests, to the polls of the several States permeated by their network of Railways; it places a crushing power in their hands, destructive alike to commercial and political equality. It fosters a power before which popular institutions cannot stand a day, should those wielding it conceive that their interests may be advanced by their modification.

The question is not, what will the gentlemen controlling these vast interests and wielding this fearful power do—but what they can do. If it is simply in their power to interfere, to the weight of a man's breath, with institutions or an order of things established for the conservation of popular liberty, it is enough—they are liable to be so used and are dangerous, and the corrective should be applied at once and unsparringly. There is danger until it is done.

While the chances in this contest are at present so apparently on the side of capital and the corporations, there can be no doubt as to the result if the people will organize and look the danger squarely in the face. No amount of capital or intriguing can avail, provided the people are understandingly united in defense of the rights which those institutions guarantee them, and in opposition to the encroachments which capital through grasping corporations and corrupt politicians, is making.

In this contest the Grangers of Kansas, at least, are on the right track. They are not fighting Railroads as such, but because of the wrongs which are growing out of the practices of those who manage them, just as they are fighting every element that threatens by usurpation to absorb to itself rights and privileges which belong to them.

With the same degree of sound judgment and discretion that has thus far characterized the official action of the order and its representatives, there can be no danger of failure.

Meeting of Executive Committee P. of H.

On the 2nd September, A. D. 1873, Executive Committee of the Kansas State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry met at the residence of John J. Otis in Shawnee county. Present, chairman F. H. Dunbauld, I. B. Schaffer and W. P. Popenoe; also Master T. G. V. Boling, and agent John G. Otis.

RULINGS ON CONSTITUTION OF STATE GRANGE.

Art. 23d. Recommendations of a majority of the masters of a county will be considered a sufficient examination of deputies by master and lecturer of State Grange within the meaning of this article. Deputies to be allowed the same fees for organizing out of the county as within it. Any deputy may organize in any county where there is no deputy.

Art. 24. Territory of each grange determined by place of organization, but the grange may hold their meetings at any point within their original limits. Executive committee proceeded to determine by lot the term of office of each, which resulted as follows: Long term F. H. Dunbauld, two year term, I. B. Schaffer, one year term, W. P. Popenoe.

Private circular to Granges will be issued in a few days.

F. H. DUNBAULD, Chairman.

NEW GRANGES.

In addition to the list published in another column, we have just received the following, of Grangers recently organized.

Valley—Thomas Darling, sec. Valley Brook. Perseverance—B. P. Craig, sec. Lanc. Pearl—J. Adams, sec. Garnett. Jackson—J. W. Caldwell, sec. Garnett. Washington—E. S. Borland, sec. Garnett. Richardson—John Albaugh, sec. Richardson. Agnes city—H. F. McMullen, sec. Agnes city. Wauahara—Wm. Richardson, sec. Wauahara. Fremont—J. H. Cowan, sec. Emporia. Mount—Chas. Barber, sec. Tonganoxie.

We are informed by Mr. H. B. Lacy, an old resident of Douglas county, but now of Cowley, that the Third Annual Fair of the Cowley County Agricultural Society will be held at Winfield, September 16th, 17th and 18th.

The preceding Fairs of that Society have been excellent, and as that portion of the State has perhaps the best crops this season that have ever been raised there (or anywhere else), we shall expect to see a rousing big Fair this Fall.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

This question is becoming one of quite as much importance to the East as it ever has been to the West.

With the increase of manufacturing interests in the West, affording a better home market for its products; and the declension of the Agricultural interest of the East; reducing the local production as compared with consumption, there, it is rapidly becoming, not, how shall the West get its products to the East, but how shall the East get its food supplies from the West.

It was a foresight of this change that is going on in that problem, more than from any desire to subserve the interests of the Western producers, that secured the appointment of a Congressional Commission to investigate this matter, with the view of devising legislation that should produce relief from the extraordinary cost of the transportation of western products to the eastern seaboard.

That Commission, with Senator Windom of Minnesota, at its head, has been engaged since the adjournment last spring in an investigation of the subject. The report of that Commission, now said to be well on towards completion, will doubtless be a valuable document, presenting, as it will, a thorough exhibit of the different interests and views that gather about this important subject, and presented, too, by those of ability, and thoroughly acquainted therewith.

At the meeting of the Commission about to take place in New York, they will meet representatives of all the great Railway corporations interested in the transit between the East and the West. It has become apparent to them that they can no longer afford to oppose or ignore a movement which has found its most moderate expression in the appointment of this commission.

It is as gratifying to know that the request of Mr. Windom of a statement of the complaints and views of the Farmers through the Granges, is being generally responded to, and in such a way as to convince the commission and the country both of the intelligent attention the farmers have given the matter, and of the existence of good grounds for complaint.

There is, however, one source of danger from this investigation, which we trust will be duly foreseen and thwarted.—That is that this general and imperative demand for cheaper transportation, may be made a pretext for launching the government and the country upon a stupendous system of railroad building between the East and the West. Already the project has been broached to authorize and subsidize out of the national treasury the construction of from one to half a dozen through tracks from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic seaboard, and it is not impossible that a recommendation of such a scheme by this commission may be a part of the programme which led to the raising of this commission—that the lobbyists who are ever on the alert to seize upon any plausible pretext for depleting the Treasury for their pecuniary gain, and the politicians who always snuff an approaching storm, and are ready to seize upon any pretext that promises them a continued lease of power, may have taken this very method of forwarding their personal aims and disorganizing the new movement, which threatens to unseat them and put better men in their places; trusting for success, to the absorbing anxiety of the people, East and West, for cheaper and better facilities for travel and transportation.

Astonishing as such a finale would seem at first sight to be, yet, in view of the enormous corruptions and schemes of plunder which have been unearthed in Congress during the past year, there would, after all, be nothing surprising in it. It would be but another added to the long list of robberies to which the people have so long submitted in meekness and humiliation.

The News says a fine rain fell at Emporia on the 19th ult. There was also rain at several points in the south west part of Douglas county last week.

No county in the State will be found to raise in greater abundance the varied crops now being raised in Montgomery county. Our cotton crop is looking fine—in fact is doing as well, and promises as heavy a yield in proportion to acreage as any Southern cotton section. While corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and in fact everything promises the most abundant yield.—[Coffeyville Courier.]

Hon Alfred Gray has sold his property at Quindaro, and is going to remove to Topeka. He is the efficient and able secretary of the State Agricultural society.

Accounts have been received of an accident on the Luxemburg Railroad, by which eight passengers were killed and fifteen wounded.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The Platform and resolutions adopted at the Poor Farm convention on Saturday last are singularly free from the indications of inconsiderateness, precipitancy and clap trap which so often find expression on such occasions, and evince a discretion and firmness of purpose born of a thorough comprehension of the important issues which have made this and similar gatherings necessary.

The farmers' movement for the approaching fall canvass may now be considered well inaugurated. Especially if the recommendations of this meeting shall be as faithfully and cautiously carried out in the selection of the proposed county committee, the result can be no other than an election, this fall, by the people, of officials who will be of the people, and who will administer their respective trusts for the people.

Mr. Sylvester F. Ross, the father of one of the editors of this paper, died at his residence in Wabunsee county, on Saturday last, aged 75 years.

Mr. Ross was an old resident of Kansas, having removed with his family to this State, from Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1856. He was a native of New Hampshire, which State he left when quite a young man to engage in mercantile business in New York City—then to Lorain county, Ohio in 1821, where he resided till 1838—from there to Noble county, Indiana, thence to Rock county, Wisconsin and from there to Kansas.

Mr. Ross leaves a widow, five sons and four daughters, and twenty four grand children.

Full of years and the recollection of a well spent life, in his humble sphere, he sunk peacefully to his rest.

His own death is the first that has occurred in his immediate family of eleven persons, for twenty-four years.

A grand Mass Convention of the Settlers on the Ceded and Neutral Lands, comprising the counties of Labette, Crawford, Cherokee and Neosho, will be held at Osage Mission on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, 1873. This will be the largest assemblage ever held in Southern Kansas, as preparations are being made for 20,000 people. The following speakers have already expressed their willingness to be present and deliver addresses; Hon. J. D. Cox, Ex-Sec. Interior, Gov. Thos. A. Osborn, Ex-Gov. James M. Haryey, Ex-Gov. William Shannon, Hons. J. J. Ingalls, W. A. Phillips, S. A. Cobb, Sidney Clarke, J. A. Crichton, W. L. Simons, (Senator from this county,) H. C. McComas and others.

The voters of Wakarusa township are requested to meet at Leonard's School House on Saturday next, at two o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing the two members of the county committee provided for by the Poor Farm Convention of Saturday last.

It is understood that all the township will elect at the same time.

The Grangers and Farmers picnic which was to have been held in the Washington Creek Settlement on Saturday next, Sept. 6th, has been postponed, on account of the election to take place on that day, till the next succeeding Saturday Sept. 13th.

"The Durned Thing Stuck Together."

A few weeks since a gentleman connected with the post office in Cincinnati sent a postal card to a school teacher in Indiana, and the teacher in writing to his sister a few days after, said: "I have received a letter from Edward, with a few words written on the outside, but the durned thing was stuck so tight together that I could not find out what was inside."

WORLD'S EXHIBITION, VIENNA, AUG. 19, 1873.

A. Sumner, 415 North Fifth street, St. Louis Mo., U. S. A.:

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company awarded Grand Medal on progress, Grand Medal of merit, and the only Sewing Machine Company recommended by the international Jury of the Grand Diploma of Honor.—[Saint Louis Democrat.]

The Courier says a big Indian war dance is to come off at Coffeyville on the occasion of the excursion from the East; a large party of Osages are to do the dancing.

The Girard Press says, two men near Pawnee went to law about a lamb worth seventy-five cents. In the course of the trial several personal fights occurred—a good deal of bad blood was created in the neighborhood, and in the end the defendant lost his case and \$100 in costs, and the plaintiff his attorneys fees.

The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 3, 1873.

Town Talk.

THE DISTRICT COURT has adjourned until Monday the 15th day of Sept., at 9 o'clock a. m.

LO.—"Lo, the poor Indian," has received a new rendition, and is quoted "Lowe, the poor grabber."

NAUGHTY GIRLS.—Several independent girls, of Independence, recently rotten egged a fellow who had been "talking carelessly" about them. Wonder who "egged" them on?

FRAGRANT.—The very best butter in Lawrence begins to be fragrant. It is now a cent a small, and there are about forty smells to the pound.

PROFITABLE.—A man "down east" recently sold his wife for one hundred dollars and a gallon of whisky. If Brigham could make such trades as this he might start a bank and open a wholesale liquor shop.

EXHAUSTIVE.—The Commonwealth published Sunday, what it called an "exhaustive treatise on the weather." Well, the weather for the past week has been "exhaustive" enough to warrant editors in making any kind of a "treaty."

DIED.—August 14th, of cholera infantum, Nettie T. Cracklin daughter of Capt. Joseph Cracklin, aged two years and six days. We deeply sympathize with our fellow townsman and brother in his loss. This is the third child he has been called upon to part with in the last few years.

TOO BAD.—We regret to learn that cattle are getting so well behaved that those policemen who have been in the habit of pocketing extra quarters by scouring the suburbs and impounding stock, will have soon to look to some other source for perquisites.

AYE, AYE.—The woman of the period is Mrs. Darius Arnold, of Montgomery county. She recently asserted her rights by presenting her husband with triplets—two boys and a girl. The happy father is no relation of Benedict Arnold, but may be of Darius the great.

CAUTION.—No person is authorized to repair or adjust the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, without written authority from A. Sumner, 120 Mass. st. Any person permitting unauthorized parties to repair or adjust machines, will thereby forfeit their warranty.

OFF.—Mrs. Maj. Smith has left for Columbus, Ohio, on a visit to her parents, and Maj. Smith has left for Texas, to join his regiment, the 5th U. S. cavalry, at Ringold Barracks, on the Rio Grande. If recent reports from that country are true the Major will have stirring times on the border.

DOUBT.—We have the very best reasons for doubting the story that is told upon the rural preacher, who while holding service, expressed his thanks to the ruler of the universe, for the abundant crops, "except the corn, which is injured by the drouth, and the peach crop, which was a total failure."

REVERSE IT.—It seems we were mistaken in stating last week that Tom Clarke, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for 30 years, had stolen the wife of the man he killed. The other fellow stole Clark's wife, and in an altercation over the affair, at Eudora, Clarke shot the man who had stolen his wife.

VACATION.—Rev. Jno. K. Dunn left Wednesday for five or six weeks vacation in the east. During his absence services will be continued as usual. Prof. Kellogg will officiate next Sunday. Mr. Dunn has stuck by his parish during the most insufferable heated term and is certainly entitled to a vacation.

SLANDER.—A man in Topeka has been slandered by being called rich. It grieves him so much that he has published a card offering to turn over everything he owns for \$15,000, on ten years time, at ten per cent. interest, the purchaser to pay his debts. We know lots of men in Lawrence who would be glad to do the same thing.

COTTON.—Mr. Geo. Cartwright has shown us a specimen of cotton grown on his place adjoining the city, which should satisfy any one that the culture of this plant might be attended with favorable results if it had proper attention. Is not the experiment worth trying by those farmers who have parcels of land adapted to the cultivation of cotton?

PRACTICAL.—It is stated that certain loafers about Council Grove have been in the habit lately of tearing open the graves of Kaw Indians, who have been buried near that place, for the purpose of getting the guns and such jewelry and trinkets as were deposited with the red men to assist them in their journey through the happy hunting grounds. These "fossil hunters" are determined to utilize the effects of the "lost Kaws."

COULDN'T LIE.—Washington Irving couldn't tell a lie, but he could enjoy a joke. Once when picking up an apple under a tree in his own orchard, was accosted by an urchin of the neighborhood, who, not recognizing him as the proprietor, offered to show him to a tree where he could get some better apples than those. "But," said the boy, "we must take care the old man doesn't see us." I went with him, said Irving, and we stole a dozen of my own apples.

ACCIDENT.—Frank Kummer, who resides on Pennsylvania street, was injured a day or two since by the premature discharge of a shot gun which he was carelessly handling.

A JEWELL.—Jewell Rittenhouse, born August 23, 1870, was the first white child born in Jewell county. He was deeded a lot in Jewell City as a mark of appreciation for his promptness, but "papa and mamma" consider little Jewell the greatest jewel in their possession, unless another similar jewel has since been added to their crown of happiness.

IGNORANT.—A man who did not take a paper and had not heard of the grange movement, was in town recently. Hearing several persons speak of a celebrated chirpologist, and believing they were talking about grasshoppers, he innocently inquired if the chirpologists were likely to injure the crops this year. He received the answer that these bipeds were particularly severe upon the corn crop, and that they would take his money to pay for destroying the corn. He immediately started for home to tell the sad news to the old 'oman.

A temperature, like the present week, of a hundred degrees in the shade, if succeeded by the much desired rain, would develop a great deal of intermittent and bilious fever, the doctors think. However that may be we do not deem it by any means necessary to send for the doctors in case of an attack of fever. Dr. Hime's 'ague cure will relieve you, and you are in no danger of a relapse, after using this medicine. This is our experience, and we have some letters from people elsewhere, on this subject, that we mean to publish by-and-by.

THE BAZAAR.—A bazaar is a place fixed up for the sale of goods, and that is just what we mean by this caption. The ladies bazaar of Lawrence is the place fixed up by Messrs. Innes & Gail especially for the ladies. If there is any article among the thousand and one things that ladies so often inquire for, that article can be found at the bazaar. The stock of goods, staple and fancy, kept at the bazaar is complete in every respect. Everything a lady may want can be found there. Messrs. Innes & Gail watch the market, purchase at the best figures and are able to sell accordingly. The latest styles are carefully studied and always introduced. The ladies understand this and flock to the Bazaar, and always leave pleased with the bargains they have secured. Let all bear this in mind, and not forget the Bazaar.

UNIVERSITY.—The fall term of the State University commenced yesterday, Wednesday. Quite a number of new students have entered for this term, and the prospects of the institution continue flattering.

RECOVERING.—We are pleased to note that Miss George Christain, eldest daughter of Judge Christain, is recovering from her recent illness. For over a month past she has been suffering from an attack of fever, but now, although still feeble, is in a fair way of recovering her health and strength.

HOTTEST.—Saturday was the champion hot day of the season, and was the sixth successive day in which the mercury ranged as high as one hundred and upwards. The mercury kept climbing Saturday until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when it reached 104 in the shade. At this people tried to keep "shady."

MATRIMONIAL.

Young men who declare the times are too hard to get married may be trusted in everything else except when they talk about their own matrimonial prospects. To prove that this is correct we have only to refer to a recent case in this city. Now, there is Fred Eggert. Who ever thought that he had serious designs upon the heart, hand and affections of any lady? We have on several occasions ventured upon the hazardous remark that it was time for him to be thinking of muffins and coffee for two, but such a remark always called forth his oratorical powers in a manner that would silence all such insinuations and make us change the subject by referring to the price of dry goods. He always reported dry goods cheap, which we regarded as a favorable symptom. Then you know he is one of our most popular dry goods merchants and this was in his line of business. Monday about noon we stepped into Fred's store and inquired for him.

"Down at Mr. Pike's," was the answer. "Where is Charley?"

"Down at Mr. Pike's."

"Where are Mr. and Mrs. Eggert, Sir?"

"Down at Mr. Pike's."

Where are the other "Eggert boys?"

"Down at Mr. Pike's."

Knowing it to be washing day, we concluded Mrs. Pike had a "Washing Bee" and had invited all her friends, for we inquired for other prominent citizens, and they were all "down at Mr. Pike's." We will not excite the reader's curiosity any longer. Mr. Fred Eggert was married at noon Monday to Miss Elizabeth Avery, Rev. W. K. Marshall, officiating. The marriage took place at the residence of Mr. H. S. Pike, on Kentucky street, and the bridal party took the Eastern bound train for a bridal tour. Mrs. Pike, who knows how to do such things, furnished an elegant repast for the friends assembled.

Mr. Eggert, who is well known here, and stands as high as any business man in Lawrence, is to be congratulated upon his success in winning for a life partner such a popular and talented lady as Miss Avery. She came to Lawrence nearly two years ago, from Connecticut, and commenced the practice of her profession as a homeopathic physician. As a physician she was universally trusted and popular, and her friends will wish her much joy and success in her new relations in life.

TAXES.—The county board was in session Monday and levied a tax of 17 mills on the dollar, for State, county and interest funds. This is the same levy as that of last year. This makes the total tax levied on the property of the city for State county and city purposes 45 1/2 mills on the dollar. This is 64 mills less than last year, but still enough in all conscience.

CITY COUNCIL.

The sudden dropping of the mercury from 104 to 78 was more auspicious for the regular meeting of the council on Monday evening than has been for several weeks. Members could keep cooler. Nothing very exciting characterized the proceedings Monday evening. City officers made their usual monthly reports, and Mr. Darling addressed the council in regard to a reservoir and filter in the river. As he expected to commence excavations this week for the dam, he thought it best for the council to take early action in the matter. He would do the work for \$1,500. The matter was referred to the city engineer, and a committee of three councilmen.

The city engineer's report in regard to moving the calaboose and city offices was endorsed by the special committee to which the matter had been referred. The estimated cost of building a new calaboose was \$1,070, and removing the old one \$490. The mayor was authorized to advertise for proposals.

The committee appointed to wait on the county commissioners in regard to submitting to the vote of the people of the county the proposition to vote \$30,000 to build or buy a bridge across the Kaw river, reported that they had performed that duty and that the county board had agreed to submit the proposition. The petitions of the Ludington Bros., and A. J. Snyder for retail liquor licenses were granted.

The petition of Dan Stone for same was rejected.

The petitions of Ludington Bros. F. L. Hovey and H. Martin for billiard licenses were also granted. Those of Dan Stone, and Thompson & St. Clair for the same were rejected. [Messrs. Thompson and St. Clair propose to keep a temperance billiard hall.]

The resolution providing for additional lumps was assigned to a special committee. So was the recommendation of the superintendent of the fire department in relation to purchasing another engine and apparatus for his department.

A motion was adopted that a committee on ordinances prepare an ordinance repealing the one requiring barber shops to be closed on Sunday, when the council adjourned.

A BIG TIME.—The Odd Fellows of Kansas and Missouri had a big time at Kansas City Friday last, being the 25th anniversary of the institution of the order in that city. The Times of Saturday gave a very full and interesting account of the proceedings and a highly readable history of the order from the pioneer days of Western Missouri down to the present time.

MOVED.—The general offices of the Lawrence & Southwestern railroad have been removed to the spacious rooms in the third story of the building corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets. A new time table went into effect Monday. Trains now leave Carbondale at 8 a. m., and arrive at Lawrence 10.30 a. m. Leave Lawrence at 5 p. m. and arrive at Carbondale at 7.30 making close connection with the A. T. & S. F. road for Emporia, Wichita and other southwestern points.

ALL AROUND.—Rains continue to march up to us valiantly and then march back again. They go all around us, but no refreshing showers revive this part of the moral vineyard, as yet.

PASSED.—The county board, Monday, passed an order submitting to the voters of the county at the next election, the question of appropriating \$30,000 for the purpose of building a new bridge or buying the present one across the river at Lawrence.

For the Spirit.

Franklin Co. Grange Stores. As there are numerous stories being circulated in Anderson and Osage counties, that there were no Grange stores in Ottawa—that they are breaking down &c., all of which is being vigorously circulated by interested traders and opposers of the Grange movement, I wish to say there is no truth in them. There are five stores doing a good business with the Granges of Franklin and other counties on reduced terms, provided they trade in the way provided for Grangers to trade. All others pay the usual price, whether Grangers or not.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The dwelling of Cos. Coleman, in Kanwaka, was struck by lightning Tuesday night during the storm, and entirely demolished, so our informant, a neighbor of Mr. Coleman, states. Singular to say none of the inmates were fatally injured. Mr. Coleman got his wife and child out safely and went to a neighbors for assistance. Returning, an old lady who boarded with the family, was found to be insensible, from the severe shock. She, however, soon recovered consciousness, and was not otherwise seriously injured.

NEW BRIDGE.—Eight car loads of timbers and other material have arrived from Chicago, for the new bridge.

RAIN.—It has finally come. We mean a good rain. Tuesday night about half past ten was the time, and a grateful people feel rejoiced.

EDUCATIONAL.—The advertisement of the College of the Sisters of Bethany appears in today's paper. This is a first class school for young ladies, and is under the most complete management. Ample facilities are offered for both boarding and day pupils. The spacious college building is complete in all its parts, and the course of study thorough. There is no better institution of learning for young ladies in the country. Full particulars can be learned by addressing Bishop Vail, at Topeka, Kas.

CLOTHING.—Ottman & Potvin have been receiving a great many new dry goods boxes of late, and upon investigating the matter we learned the fact that these boxes were well filled with fall and winter clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods. They have taken advantage of the great reduction of freights from the east, and laid in the heaviest stock of goods ever yet brought to this market.

COLLEGE OF THE

SISTERS OF BETHANY.

THIS well known school for girls and young ladies, begins its next session on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1873.

Ample facilities are offered both for boarding and day pupils. The new Chapel is now being finished, which will render the spacious and elegant edifice of the College complete in every part.

MRS. R. S. BALDWIN, MISS LIZZIE BUSH, and most of the old and able corps of instruction retain their places.

Students are requested to secure rooms and desks by or before the first day of the session, but will be received at any time. For information address BISHOP VAIL, Pres., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

S. B. PRENTISS M. D.

H. MCA. STILWELL.

TURKISH BATH.

We are now prepared to offer to the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity all the advantages of a well-appointed

TURKISH BATH

In Connection with the Application of

ELECTRICITY.

No pains have been spared in fitting up the institution, and we feel confident of success in the treatment of diseases of the most obstinate and difficult nature. (see circular) We intend to give it our personal and constant attention. Dr. Prentiss may be found at the office of the institution, 225 Massachusetts street, every day (Sunday excepted) from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Baths administered at all hours from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. Hours of admission: Ladies morning until 12 m; gentlemen afternoon and evening.

PRENTISS & STILWELL.

J. H. STUART, A. M., M. D.

OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR FRAZER'S HALL.

Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M.

V. G. MILLER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office 151 Mass. st., Residence Kentucky st.

LAWRENCE :: :: KANSAS

We desire to say to our numerous customers and the public generally, that we are not only prepared to make prices as low as any other house in the city, but even lower, to suit the hard times.

Having had a large share of the patronage of the Farmers, and having made their wants a careful study for years, feel that we are better prepared this fall than ever before, to supply them with goods at prices that will give satisfaction.

We buy strictly for cash from the best houses in the East, and a great many of our goods direct from the manufacturer.

Our goods are not sold by salesmen employed at extravagant salaries, but we are always on hand to wait upon customers, save the wages and lessen the per cent. on the goods for the customer, and spare no pains to make all feel at home when in our store.

Call and see for yourselves.

Yours truly, F. EGGERT & Co. No. 99 Mass. st. Lawrence.

TAKE NOTICE.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines can always be found at 120 Massachusetts street.

A. SUMNER.

MACHINE THREAD. Both silk and cotton, OIL NEEDLES, and all sewing machine supplies, always on hand, at

A. SUMNER'S, 120 Mass. st.

LAWRENCE BUSINESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE.

ENLARGED AND REFITTED.

Is now ready with an ample corps of Instructors, for the accommodation of pupils—now begins its fifth year.

The design is to give a thorough, Practical Education to Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Will open October 1st, under the supervision of an experienced Operator, Superintendent and Teacher.

THE CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE WEST.

Send for Circular.

ALL PARTIES

Wishing to purchase PIANOS, ORGANS,

OR SEWING MACHINES, On trial or monthly payments without interest, will look to their interests and call at 120 Massachusetts street before going elsewhere.

A. SUMNER. In sums of \$500 and upwards, on improved farms, for one to five years. Call upon or address J. B. WATKINS, Office corner Mass. and Henry st's, Lawrence.

MILLINERY AND 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,

AN NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

The making of Caps for Old Ladies,

Head Dresses for Parties and Concerts,

AND BONNETS AND 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.

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SCORES OF STOCK OWNERS

testify daily as to the marvelous curative properties of our justly celebrated

Compound Cattle Condiment.

It is the best of all stock remedies, and is sold at 35 cents per package.

All remedies which farmers need kept in stock, among which, mention may be made of our own

STANDARD FAMILY REMEDIES,

embracing with many others The European Nectar and System Tonic,

Antibilious and Anti-Headache

Pills, System Regulator,

Aromatic Blackberry

Syrup,

All of which may be obtained at the Central Drug Store of Dr. C. NEUMAN.

GOULD & KELLOGG.

173 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

Dealers in

FISH BROS' WAGONS.

ALSO

SHAKLEY WAGONS,

Manufactured at Decatur, Ill.,

of the very best selected material.

THE

The Vandervere Corn Planter.

The best Dropper in the market;

The Little CHAMPION Self Raker

MOWER AND REAPER,

Warranted of the lightest

draught in the market.

THE CASE THRESHING MACHINE.

BLACKHAWK CULTIVATOR.

And a FULL LINE of Agricultural goods.

The Story Teller.

[Written for the Spirit of Kansas.]

JACOB OSTRAH'S FORTUNES.

BY L. A. B. STEELE.

CHAPTER III.

"It is a great shame," sighed Squire Woodleigh, as he stirred his tea, "that we should have missed getting the railroad here." Refined, quiet, and gentlemanly, his family, his house and his surroundings all bore the same stamp, and how pleasant it was there! But a Virginia fortune transplanted to a northern shore, needs an infusion of yankee enterprise in its ownership to keep it up, and it was evident, that although, the innate refinement of the family could not easily be destroyed, the wherewithal for gratifying their more expensive tastes might fail. Colonel Bland, over on the opposite side of the village, with quite as much gentility, and more pride, had still less foundation for it; and so they lived in a long, narrow, curiously contrived, half finished house, out at one side, and gave their children old fashioned, aristocratic names, and fed them on "corn dodgers," and sat by the fire and joined in the growl at Oswego for getting the railroad. So likewise did other Virginia families, living in more or less of the style represented by these two. So, likewise, did the keeper of the queer, old fashioned hotel in the village, where they still pointed out the bloodstains on the floor, made by the wounded, in the war of 1812, at the battle of Troopville; and the keeper of the newer hotel, down by the water. So did Squire Willey, who only had his country residence there, but he swore and grumbled about the lack of enterprise, and built a church at his own expense, to make the place a little more respectable, and swore and looked it up when the irreverent villagers tracked mud into it. The ship builders and owners growled harder and fiercer than any of the rest, directing their wrath principally at "these lazy southerners," but at the same time, they built and sailed their trim vessels, dressed their wives better, built bigger houses, and furnished them, with a trifle less taste, with far more expense than "these aristocrats" were able to. The superannuated old sailor, in the gambrel roofed house, down on the bank, where the silverware had been buried under the current bushes in the garden, in that war time, and never recovered, growled some too; but on the whole he liked better to spin his salt water yarns, and his grandson, Freddie, would work at his fishnets, and listen with wide open eyes, and the green parrot would wake up and scold from her perch on the old fashioned chimney, until her gentle mistress gave her a lump of sugar. But we could not help thinking, Great Sodas Bay was a prettier place without any railroad. To be sure there is room in that splendid harbor to float every keel on Lake Ontario, if not the navy of a nation, in waters perfectly secure from the wrecking fury of winter. The point itself formed a natural breakwater, extending for a long distance across the mouth of the bay; covered with trees and with a beautiful beach where shells and stones abounded, it formed a grand terminus for a summer drive. Then there was the pier, a mile and a half from the mainland, directly out into the lake with the light house at the end. You would be tired by the time you had walked out there; but the fresh breath of the lake would put wondrously new life into you. You did not go into the light house out there. It was not attractive, and you preferred looking down into the deep, deep water, and see the tantalizing fish at play far below the reach of hook and line. We could tempt some of them nearer the surface once in a while with a well baited hook. We would go back and go into the tall light house on the lake shore, and look at the revolving light and its wonderful lenses. But best of all, we loved to sail over the clear waters of the bay, and among those wooded islands. Little cared we that those lovely spots had not been sacrificed to the utilitarian surroundings of a railroad port, those banks, and islands, covered with ware houses and lumberyards, and that clear water churned with the rushing to and fro of steamships and propellers. But I am wandering with you, reader, as I have wandered many a day with those who have passed into the beyond, when my sole business at Sodas Point, is to introduce to you that widow lady and her son, in that white greenblinded cottage, not far from the light house. A woman that was a complete type of all that is good and lovely in womanhood. Of Scottish descent, New England birth, and Boston rearing, toned down and expanded by some rare opportunities of study and travel, she had been stranded here, as it were, by circumstance of this little country residence being the only unincumbered piece of real estate she could appropriate to her own use, in her widowhood, and at the same time give her son all the advantages she wished to. Her cultured, unostentatious good breeding astonished alike the Virginia aristocracy, who could not help associating yankees with codfish and pork and beans, and the ship builders and their wives, who felt the difference between her and themselves, without being able to tell wherein it consisted. The light of her Christian character shone in every cottage in that village, with no obtrusive ray, but as a part of herself, every where welcome. Her sons had all entered upon business for themselves, except the youngest, who at the time of which I write, had just finished his studies, and was looking about for a place to settle, determined, he said, to enter upon no business which would prevent his having his mother with him. He was sure, he confidentially told her, that she would like Lillian better than any other of her daughters-in-law. It is enough to say of Edward Lisle here, that he was just such a son as such a mother would wish to raise. In the same county, two

townships east of Sodas, back from the lake a few miles, lies a pleasant little village I will call W. Here one bright day early in summer, we gathered in front of a furniture store, to marshal ourselves preparatory to starting for a picnic on the lake shore. The stout delivery wagon belonging to the establishment, had been chartered, and there was no small amount of fun and fuss getting the ladies comfortably seated. I sat in a buggy, laughing at the scene and paying no attention to the movements of our horse, who was dancing playfully on tiptoe, impatient to start. Almost any one would have looked twice at the beautiful coalblack creature, whose glossy sides flashed in the sunlight as he frisked about.

"You are not afraid of that horse?" called Lillian to me her own face white at seeing his movements.

"Oh no, he is not vicious, only playful, and my brother is a good driver."

Lillian smiled through her pallor, and Edward looked protectingly at her. She would have been afraid, his delicate Lillian, and he should take care to shield her from alarm.

That was all in his face, but he was inclined to say it there was no time. The last of the giggling, squealing ladies, were safely seated in the wagon, and we started. Merrily the road slipped from beneath our wheels, and almost before we knew it, we were at the picnic grounds. There was a hotel, kept as a place of summer resort, just before we entered the grounds, and the family of a noted manufacturer of "prepared glue," looked curiously and perhaps a little suspiciously, down upon us from the upper verandah as we passed. The bay, which bounded one side of our picnic ground, is one of the loveliest on Lake Ontario, although not available as a harbor, on account of a bar which extends nearly across the mouth. The water passes through the sand and gravel, and in a high wind the waves would rush over; but we could, and some of us did walk across the bay on it, to the weariness of our feet, and detriment of our gaiters.

Edward and Lillian were of the party, and it was pleasant to see the quiet care he took of her, in the rendering of those little attentions we take so unthinkingly from our friends, unless they come with something more in them than ordinary politeness. The wind rose, and the tumbling waves began to look saucily from the lake to the bar, and we retraced our steps. As we approached the grove a party just entering a large sailboat urged us to join them. Edward's eyes sparkled, but Lillian shrank back in fear, and he would not go.

We enjoyed the sail very much, although the saucy white caps did look over our gunwale, and the watchers on the shore thought our sail touched the blue waters more than once. It did not, however, and we landed safely and in high spirits. But for the second time, that day, Lillian's face was white with fear on my account, and I promised to try her no more.

We had scarcely finished our dinner, when a storm burst upon us, suddenly and with desperate fury, and we sought shelter as best we might in and under carriages and wagons, while some ran to the hotel.

It was the last picnic that party of friends ever attended together. A few weeks later and there was a call for volunteers. One dark, still evening there was an enthusiastic meeting in the Academy yard. Leaning out into the darkness from a chamber window, we could hear the names of the excited volunteers called. First one brother—a moment, and then another—one or two more names and Edward Lisle.

"The hard, sad parting was lived through with the students books, and the artists pencils were packed away, and in our sorrow, and the sorrow of those around us, we ceased to think particularly of Lillian's share. But one day, I cannot tell just how long afterwards, the fearful page of Gettysburg wrote itself in our nation's history.

Going down street the morning that we got the news, I met Lillian walking with a friend "Oh Mrs. Truman," I exclaimed to the latter, "you ought to be so thankful that your husband is in the hospital."

"Oh why?" she asked, with blanching face. "There has been a terrible battle at Gettysburg, and his regiment is cut all to pieces."

Catching sight of the agony of apprehension in Lillian's face, I remembered that Edward Lisle had been transferred to another regiment and was there. I had the paper in my hand, and together we looked over the list of killed and wounded. "Edward Lisle, dangerously."

Without one word Lillian turned and went home. Her mother was dead, her father was out west in government employ. There was no one to restrain her; she was going to take care of Edward, she would, and she did. A strong, womanly courage, Edward had never suspected in her, carried her through; but she brought a coffin back.

One day the sorrowful story rehearsed in so many house holds, repeated itself in black around our hearthstone.

Restless and sorrowing Lillian could not bear the sight of the familiar places which had witnessed her happiness, and she started to join her father.

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 any thing in their line. Signs and house painting, and paperhanging promptly executed at the lowest prices. m182s

They are having a terrible excitement in Leavenworth county. The Times of yesterday says;

From the northwest portion of High Prairie township come terrible reports of the prevalence of hydrophobia in that vicinity. Two days ago as many as five rabid dogs were prowling around among the people. Excitement is a fever-heat, and every canine within a radius of two miles or more has been shot dead. Several persons have been dangerously bitten, and fears are entertained that the wounds will prove fatal. In the vicinity of the Bell school house, two little sons of Garret Dfrew were torn by the fangs of the ferocious brutes, and shortly after the bites were received showed the symptoms of hydrophobia. Both of them are now raving under the terrible disease, and one of them is reported at the point of death. We were unable to learn the names of the other parties bitten.

The St. Louis papers quote the sale of a package of tobacco raised in Osage county, Mo., and "blue cured," at the large price of \$1.25 per pound. Is there any sufficient reason why tobacco cannot be grown in Kansas as well as in Missouri?

John Geopfert, of Jefferson county, has threshed 40 bushels of wheat to the acre.

A farmer in this county one year ago paid \$1,300 for 160 acres of land. He put it all in wheat last fall. This spring he sold the land for \$3000. The purchaser just cut the wheat, and believes it will pay for the land and all costs of harvesting, threshing, and marketing. —[Atchison, Kansas, Patriot.]

Mr. Mechi, the enterprising English agriculturist and merchant, recently used these words, which have as serious an import for us as for those to whom they were addressed: "It is precisely because British farmers have their customers, the British manufacturers, at their doors, and that other food producing countries have not manufacturers, that British agriculture is rich and thriving."

H. KESTING & CO.,

Dealers in

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

No. 86 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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 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.
March 21, 1873. GEORGE FORD,
(Sole) Successor to Ford & Whitman.

L. HARDWICK, JAMES DOAK

HARDWICK & DOAK,

DEALERS IN

PORK, BEEF, LARD,

DRIED BUFFALO,

SAUSAGE, &C., &C.

151 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.

C. C. HUTCHINSON.

Correspondence BANKING Information Free.

Solicited.

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REAL ESTATE

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HUTCHINSON, RENO CO., KAN.

ESTABLISHED In 1855.

JAS. G. SANDS,

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.

LAWRENCE KANSAS 1871

Lawrence & Southwestern R. R.

ON and after Monday, July 28th, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Leave Carbondale	7:00 A. M.
Arrive at Lawrence	10:00 A. M.
Leave Lawrence	4:30 P. M.
Arrive at Carbondale	7:15 P. M.
" " " " " "	12:30 A. M.
" " " " " "	9:45 A. M.

R. B. GEMMELL,
Superintendent.
Lawrence, Kansas, July 28, 1873.

C. A. PEASE,

Dealer in

Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural

Implements, Tinners' stock, and

TINWARE.

114 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kan.

1858

1873

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

—O—

KIMBALL BROS.,

Corner Pinckney 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.

J. M. HUBBEL & CO.,

Successors to Shimmens & Adams,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES AND TINWARE,

Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.

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

92 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

n12f

J. IRA BROWN

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Door and Window Frames made to Order.

JOBGING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Shop and Office at Kimball Bros., Pinckney St.,
Lawrence, Kansas.

A. J. FERRY. W. TIMMONS

PERRY & TIMMONS,

Manufacturers of

-C-I-G-A-R-S-

And wholesale dealers in Tobacco

and Smokers' articles,

No. 113 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

O. P. PARBER,

DEALER IN

DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES,

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC.,

No. 157 Massachusetts Street.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CARE-

FULLY COMPOUNDED. n20y1

ONE

PRICE CLOTHING

—

SPRING GOODS!!

OTTMAN & 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, Mass. st., Lawrence, Kan.

GOOD & MARCHE,

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES!

Provisions, Fruits, &c.,

No. 71 MASSACHUSETTS ST., LAWRENCE, KS.

THE EUREKA

AGUE PILLS

Are the BEST REMEDY Known

FOR

CHILLS AND FEVER,

Sold by all Dealers.

BROWN'S EXTRACT

OF

BLACKBERRY & GINGER

Is one of the best preparations in use for

DIARRHCEA, DYSENTERY

AND ALL other BOWEL Complaints.

It contains the medicinal properties

BLACKBERRY & JAMAICA GINGERROOTS

Combined with aromatics which add to its value as a remedy for diseases of the bowels.

Every one should secure a bottle, and be prepared for any sudden attack. Sold by all dealers in medicine at 50 cents per bottle. 74-91

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 112, Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest. 63-63

JANUARY, 1873.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

—O—

The old reliable and favorite short line

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

NO TEDIOUS OMNIBUS OR FERRY TRANSFERS BY THIS ROUTE.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE GOING EAST:

Express 7:30 A. M.

Accommodation 7:35 A. M.

Mail 7:55 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE GOING WEST:

Express 1:05 A. M.

Mail 11:45 A. M.

Topeka Accommodation 7:25 P. M.

For Leavenworth 4:45 and 7:30 A. M., 2:40 P. M.

Express trains run daily. Pullman Palace cars are attached to all express trains and run through between Kansas city, Denver and Cheyenne without change.

Passengers going east by this route have the advantage of seven competing lines from Kansas city and Leavenworth.

Buy your tickets of the company's agents,

F. C. GAY at the Depot,

EDWARD BOWEN, Gen'l Sup't.

BEVERLEY R. KEIM Gen'l ticket Ag't.

Kansas City, Missouri,

J. C. HORTON, city office, corner room under Eldridge house, Lawrence.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA,

SANTA FE RAILROAD.

Now completed to the west line of Kan.

—THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO—

Burlingame, Carbondale, Emporia, Florence, Newton, Hutchinson, Great Bend, Peace,

AND ALL POINTS IN AND NEAR THE

GREAT ARKANSAS VALLEY.

3,000,000 ACRES

Of fine Farming and Stock Lands for sale at low rates.

11 YEARS CREDIT and 7 per cent. interest and 2 1/2 per cent. drawback to settlers.

The lands are located all along the line, in the finest portions of Kansas, and low rates are given to settlers on their people and plunder.

Tickets for sale at Atchison and Topeka, to all points west and south, and at the General Ticket Office in Topeka, to and from all points in Europe, to and from all points in Kansas.

GEO. H. NETTLETON, A. E. TOUZALIN, Superintendent, Gen'l Ticket Agent

FARMERS!

"A Merciful Man is Merciful to his Beasts."

Instead of using the worthless "Condition Powders" now in vogue, made from the meanest and cheapest of 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.

The "Conditionment" 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 halfpound package, 35 cents.

From the Atchison Globe.

FLAX SEED.

Last spring the Collier Lead and Oil company of St. Louis, through the solicitation of Messrs. McPike & Allen, of this city, furnished the farmers of Atchison county with 1,450 bushels of flax seed for sowing. The seed was loaned to the farmers upon a contract that the crop raised should be sold to the company at the market price. The crop is now being threshed and marketed. The average is ten bushels to the acre, and the price is \$1.50 per bushel, that is, about \$1.35 at the railway stations in Atchison county.

The result of the experiment is on the whole satisfactory to the farmers, or at least it indicates clearly that, to take one year with another, and with such favorable market conditions as may be secured, flax seed will be found to be a good crop. It takes but one-half bushel of seed to the acre. It is as easily got into the ground as wheat. It is cut and threshed at as little expense and with as little risk of danger. It is a sure crop, not failing once in ten years, at a safe calculation. Flax seed brings the cash, and never has been so low before as the present season. In fact, it now brings \$2.25 in Philadelphia, and would bring the same in St. Louis if there were not more fictitious circumstances or erudite conditions incident to the opening of a new trade now governing the St. Louis market. Oil, which is manufactured from the seed, sells as high in St. Louis as in Philadelphia.

By the time a crop or two more is raised in Kansas, the price of the seed will be established on a current basis. Doubtless by that time a manufactory will be established in Atchison, and the seed find a home market. Next spring the farmers will have their own seed to sow, and will be independent as to the place and time of marketing.

In addition, the cultivation of flax as a staple crop will lead to the introduction of machinery to utilize the lint. Such is the case in Illinois. There the farmers find a ready sale for the straw, at \$3 per ton, the yield being about one-half a ton per acre. The straw is used in the manufacture of paper, and also for roping and coarse linen fabrics.

A calculation will show that this flax experiment will result in bringing to the farmers of Atchison county this fall nearly \$40,000 in cash. This is an item of importance. If the cultivation is continued, a substantial good will result from it not only because of the quick and certain profits returned, but as one of the advantages arising from the practice of a varied husbandry, and also as leading to the establishment of manufactories in our midst.

The Farmers' Movement.

The farmers of Will county, Ill., in convention assembled, have declared that: "The executive and legislative departments of our government have shown flagrant disregard for the people's interest, in Credit Mobiliers, salary-steals, squandering the public lands, violation of contracts, and burdensome taxation for the avowed purpose of favoring special interests to the detriment and injury of the masses of the people; and that corruption has become so prevalent in both State and national affairs, and as a majority of the leaders in the political parties have failed to favor or advocate measures protecting the rights of the people, that our confidence in the future action of these parties (judging from the past) has become materially shaken by recent acts and appropriations of extravagance, whereby the people's money has been recklessly squandered, and their rights utterly ignored, by their failure to adopt laws controlling railroads in a legitimate and business-like manner; they have thereby failed to protect the people from unjust discrimination and extortion. They therefore, for the causes assigned, dissolve themselves from all allegiance to the old political parties, and declare themselves a separate organization. They further declare that, in making a choice of candidates for their suffrage, they will not be governed by past affiliations, but will only ask: 'Is he capable? Is he honest? And will he pledge himself to give his voice and vote, on all proper occasions, for measures that shall best advance our interests?'

Items from the Junction City Tribune.
The past week we found most of the farmers putting up hay. The long drought has nearly made the grass into hay while standing, and they have only to mow the grass and then rake up directly and put into stacks. A few bushels of salt scattered upon the hay, when stacking, would help cure the hay, and add much to its benefits in feeding out to stock.

The yield of wheat, wherever threshed, is not as large as was expected. The winter wheat averages not more than 20 bushels per acre, and the spring wheat not more than 15 bushels. We noticed that the tops of the heads of wheat were blighted and not filled out full, caused by the dry weather coming on so early in the season. This will make quite a difference in the yield per acre.

About the most sensible enterprise we have heard of lately is that of Messrs. Morse & Davis. They are building a grist mill on what is known as the Reckon Spring, on Lyons Creek, twelve miles from town. The spring runs out twenty feet from the ground, and flows a stream containing thirty cubic inches of water. The water falls upon an over-shot wheel sixteen feet in diameter. It is expected the spring will furnish thirteen to eighteen horse-power. The mill will probably be making first-class flour and meal in two weeks. We shall be glad to note the success of the enterprise.

SICKNESS OF ANIMALS.—Nearly all sick animals become so by improper eating, in the first place. Nine cases out of ten, the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most rapid and efficient corrective. It will cure in a majority of cases if properly administered. An example of its use:

The hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and poisons. The owner being ill and not able to examine the cow, concluded the trouble came from overeating, and ordered a teacup of pulverized charcoal given in water.

It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle, the head held upward and the water poured downward. In five minutes the improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture quietly eating grass. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which became badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloating was so severe that the sides were almost as hard as a barrel. The remedy, saleratus, was tried for the purpose of correcting the acidity. But the attempt to put it down always caused coughing, and it did little good. Half a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal was next given. In six hours all appearance of bloating had gone and the heifer was well.—[Ex.]

Salt as a Fertilizer.

Mr. A. H. Hall of Greenfield, and H. D. Whitney, of Lincoln, in Monroe county, Wisconsin, have both experimented some in the use of common salt as a fertilizer, and in every trial it has proven to be of great power and utility.

Mr. Hall had fenced and undertook to cultivate a piece of ground that had been occupied for some years as a public wagon road, but was not able to raise grain on it of any amount. He took a barrel of meat brine, reduced it three to one with water and sprinkled it over the land, and ever since it has produced very heavy crops. He has used it on other portions of his farm with very desirable results.

Mr. Whitney says he sowed on one acre of clover, about 35 lbs of common salt, and side by side common land plaster, and where the salt is used the crop is much the best.

My opinion is that it is a powerful fertilizer, if used in proper quantities. Mr. Whitney's trial was a great success. I should be glad to hear from any of your many readers on this subject.

WM. FARNUM, JR.
In Western Farmer.

SEVENTEEN TRUNKS.

How the Misses Hunter Contrived to Get their Luggage to their Home.

Correspondence of The Sun.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 22.—The Misses Hunter of this town having spent an agreeable summer vacation from their home, lately arrived in New York previous to their starting for Morristown, and purchasing at the Morris and Essex depot the necessary tickets, presented the same to the baggage-master, respectfully requesting him to have their trunks, seventeen in number, checked. The shrewd dignitary gave a long, shrill whistle and informed them that the express office was the proper place in which to apply if they wished to take their trunks with them, as each passenger was allowed but one hundred pounds baggage. Inquiry at the latter place revealed the fact that the exorbitant tariff of \$1.25 was demanded for each trunk. Upon the ladies remonstrating the expressman gallantly relented and agreed to send the contraband goods for one dollar each. But the ladies, remembering that a passenger (and a trunk if he choose) is carried over the road for eighty cents, demurred even to this magnanimity, and without further ado quietly walked to the ticket office and bought fifteen tickets. These they exhibited and the baggage official gave the ladies the checks which they sought. The result of this financial manœuvre is that the Misses Hunter have fifteen tickets, only two being demanded of them by the conductor; as they are good until used, according to stipulation, the company may be compelled to transport fifteen passengers, with as many trunks, if necessary from New York to Morristown.

Flattering Prospects for the Frontier Town of Baxter.

The recent discoveries made at Baxter, in this State, are proving more important and valuable than at first supposed. The city council have vacated the streets where discoveries have been made, throwing the land open to mining claims. No practical mining is yet being done. Thirty-two rude shafts have been sunk about four feet, and valuable ore discovered. The vein is about three feet wide at the top and widens as they go down in the rocky crevice, and extends across the north-west corner of the town in Spring Bottom, north of the new court house. Some of the best miners from Joplin, Mo., pronounce the prospects better than at Joplin. The lead is pure and inexhaustible. There is little excitement at present. It will require more enterprise and capital to develop the mines. Baxter never had such flattering prospects.

Nearly twenty-four thousand emigrants arrived at New York harbor last week—the largest of any one week in the past year. If so steady a drain from Europe continues, all former estimates of the increase of our census in the five years will fall far below the mark, large as it seemed.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!!

The undersigned is

Retailing, Very Cheap, a Machine Oil, composed largely of Animal Oils, for *MOWERS, REAPERS, CARRIAGES, etc., etc.*, 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.

His Stock of Drugs, Chemicals, and all other Merchandise usually kept by Druggists, is full in variety and quantity, and up to the Standard in Quality.

R. MORRIS,
59 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE,

HORACE L. MOORE. GUY BENNETT.

MOORE & BENNETT,
GROCERS

AND

PRODUCE DEALERS.

The Farmers' Store.

132 Massachusetts street,
Lawrence, 70 Kansas.

LAWRENCE & SOUTHWESTERN R. R.

ON AND AFTER

Wednesday, June 11, 1873,

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Lawrence, 6:30 A. M. Arrive Carbondale, 9:30 A. M. Leave Carbondale, 3:30 P. M. Arrive Lawrence, 7:30 P. M. Morning train westward makes close connection with mailtrain of A. T. & S. F. R. R., which arrives at Emporia at 1:15 P. M., and Wichita, 6:45 P. M. R. B. GEMMELL, Superintendent. Lawrence, June 11, 1873.

TAYLOR'S

COMMERCIAL NURSERY,
ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST
OF THE CITY.

Offers for the Fall of 1873 and Spring of 1874

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 C. H. TAYLOR,

29y1 Lock Box 45, Lawrence, Kansas.

GEO. W. OSBORN,

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE
STABLE,

IN REAR OF THE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

Good Turnouts at Reasonable Rates.

Horses boarded by the day or week. Stock bought and sold on commission. n33

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. n35y1

ANDREW WILSON,

KINGSVILLE, KANSAS.

(On the Kansas Pacific Railroad),

BREEDER OF

PURE SHORT HORN CATTLE

—and—

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

As Good as Any in the State.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

GEORGE CARTWRIGHT,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

LANDSCAPE & JOBBING
GARDENER,

Propagator of Roses and Bedding Plants.

Also dealer in Evergreens and ornamental shade trees.

Gardens laid out and kept in order by the day or year. Special attention paid to propagating roses for the wholesale trade. Vines, Roses, &c. trimmed and attended to. Greenhouse on Henry st., west end. Post Office box 753.

MRS. NORA BALDWIN'S
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

DRESS AND CLOAK CUTTING,

And Pattern Rooms.

No. 107 Massachusetts street, up stairs,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Rare Designs and Select Styles. Dress Makers supplied with Patterns to order. S. T. Taylor's System of Dress-making and Pattern-cutting taught.

Also Agent for "Le Bon Ton," "La Mode Elegante," and Revue De La Mode." 70

COLMAN'S RETREAT.

KANWAKA.

Six miles west of Lawrence.

—:OO:—

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 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.

—:O:—

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.

A. J. GILLESPIE, } R. STRAHORN & Co.,
Wm. A. ROGERS, } Chicago,
GILMAN REID. } IRONS, CASSIDY & Co.,
St. Louis.

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.

MEDICAL and SURGICAL NOTICE.

F. 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.

—:O:—

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. n53

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,

17th LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

LAWRENCE ELEVATOR.

G. W. SMITH, Jr., Proprietor.

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

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

no2-ly Ground Feed in any Quantity.

HENRY LEARNED,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,

186 Massachusetts Street.

Repairing, Trimming & Fine

Painting a Specialty.

In style and quality of workmanship we will not be excelled, and our prices shall be entirely satisfactory.

CALL AND SEE US.

ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

LUDINGTON BROTHERS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The only First Class House in the City.

LAWRENCE

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND WARREN STS.

Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics and General Commercial Branches.

OPEN TO LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

Students Can Enter at Any Time.

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

no4-ly H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

JOHN F. WESTERFIELD, SAM'L WESTERFIELD.

J. F. WESTERFIELD & BRO.,

ATTORNEYS AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

BURLINGAME, KANSAS.

PLACE HOUSE,

CORNER OF

New Hampshire and Warren Sts.,

LAWRENCE, KANS.

\$1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents; lodging with clean beds and good rooms, 25 cents; board per week \$5.00

—:O:—

This hotel is situated in a pleasant, business part of the city. In order to make this house a pleasant home for ourselves as well as others, we earnestly request all disorderly, drunken and ill-behaved persons to stay away; as we prefer the room of all such to their custom. JOHN T. PLACE, Proprietor.

Prof. JAMES JOHNSON,

BARBER SHOP,

OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

J. D. PATTERSON,

DENTIST,

79 Massachusetts St.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

News Summary.

One of the most successful wheat growers of Sedgewick county says fall wheat must be sown from the 25th of August to the 10th of September.

The Manhattan Nationalist says that President Adams started East Wednesday to purchase the iron for the Blue Valley road. It is now expected that the car will be running from Manhattan to Waterville this year.

Seneeca and Nemaha counties were visited on Thursday and Friday of last week with heavy showers of rain, and the people are now happy. A genuine drought had threatened the destruction of growing crops.

The Agricultural Department estimates the wheat of the United States for 1873 at 250,000,000 bushels.

J. B. McAfee and his partners have already given notice to the contracting parties on the part of the Penitentiary that they desire to throw up their contract for manufacturing wagons by convict labor.

The last Legislature of the State of Missouri passed a law which provides that any officer, no difference whether State, County, City or Town, who is found drunk, must be dismissed from his respect-ve office.

The Rev. L. H. Jones, from six miles north of Elk City, on Duck creek, in this county, raised this year 729 1-2 bushels of extra good wheat from twenty-eight acres, an average of twenty-five bushels per acre. Four acres of this was sown to Genesee wheat, and yielded 192 bushels, or forty-eight and a half bushels to the acre—the balance of the field was sown with White and Walker wheat. This yield of forty-eight and a half bushels per acre is the largest yet have known in Kansas, and if any farmer in the State can beat it we wish to hear from him. —[Southern Kansas Tribune.

From the Junction City Tribune.

Early planted corn will be a pretty fair crop, but late plantings will be nearly a failure. The quantity of old corn kept over among the farmers will give us plenty of corn.

All are wishing for rain, that they may commence their fall plowing for winter wheat.

One thousand and forty head of sheep passed through town yesterday morning. They were being driven from Henry county, Iowa, to Ellsworth county, Kansas.

The thermometer, yesterday, stood at 105. When it goes that high, it is matter of indifference whether it goes any higher or not. It may mount up to 250, and we will never say a word.

We learn from St. Joseph papers the outlines of a shocking murder, said to have been committed in this county, on last Sunday, in Burr Oak Bottom, in which a man named Merriek killed a Mr. Miller. The murdered man was walking along the road, accompanied by two ladies, when Merriek jumped out of the bushes along side the road and cut Miller's throat, killing him instantly. The murderer was pursued by six men and caught near Nedaway, Missouri. The cause which led to the fatal attack is said to have been an old feud which has existed between the parties. —[White Cloud Leader.

TO THE AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS OF KANSAS.

Owing to the partial failure of crops, particularly of fruit and vegetables, the display at the approaching State Fair is likely to be meager, unless the farmers throughout the State take a lively interest and display such products as they have, though they may not be as good as those of previous years.

Among the premiums offered are the following:

For the greatest and best display of cereals by any county, township, or individual, \$50.

For the greatest and best display of vegetables, \$75.

For the greatest and best display of fruit, \$50.

Premiums for individual displays proportionately liberal.

All members of societies are cordially invited to unite their forces, collect the largest possible displays and compete for these liberal premiums.

Railroad arrangements are very liberal—freights free on most roads in the State, and fare at excursion rates. No entry fee charged, while the price of admission to the grounds is only twenty-five cents.

Our State fair is considered by visitors from abroad an exposition of the products and resources of our State, and of the energy of her citizens. We earnestly solicit your aid in maintaining the glorious reputation which Kansas has so deservedly earned in Eastern States.

Premium lists furnished on application. ALFRED GRAY, Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

A committee of settlers are actively canvassing the country raising money to prosecute the great suit against the railroads for the title to the Osage ceded lands. All parties agree that the case must be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States and there is now no danger of violence.

All to participate except the Professional Politicians.

The farmers of Leavenworth county propose to put a ticket in the field this fall. While giving professional politicians the go-by, they invite the co-operation of other citizens, as see the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we, as farmers of said county, have certain aims and ends to accomplish as farmers, that we fully recognize an equal and joint right of each and every citizen to a representation in a nominating convention for county officers.

Resolved, That while conceding this right, past experience has taught us that for our own safety, as citizens seeking the best good of our whole people, professional politicians and disreputable characters should be excluded therefrom.

We learn that a very serious accident occurred on Chapman Creek last Monday, resulting in the death of a stepson of Mr. Burns. It seems that a wild animal had been capturing chickens and had taken refuge under the house. Mr. Burns and the boy were endeavoring to kill it, and while so doing Mr. Burns slipped and fell, and the pistol he carried in his hand was discharged, the shot taking effect in the head of the boy, killing him almost instantly. Coroner Crosier held an inquest over his body on last Tuesday, when the above facts were elicited. —[Abilene Journal.

Treasurer Spinner has written a letter to a member of Congress on the back pay question, and says: "I doubt whether even the covering-in of this money, without consideration and with no legal authority or warrant of law, will place it beyond the reach of parties to whom it legally belongs. I think it hereafter in several ways, and even on a statement of an account by the depositor, or by his heirs at law against the United States for moneys had and received. It is possible you might [relinquish it] by last will and testament, stating as a consideration the love and affection you bore your native land."

The census of Leavenworth City has just been completed by the assessors, under the provisions of the new law of the State, and shows a population of 28,087, an increase of 8,239 since 1870. The growth of Leavenworth since the first house was built on the town site has been very steady, but altogether more rapid than that of any other city of the Missouri valley.

THE POOR FARM CONVENTION.

Considering the heat of the day, the dusty, disagreeable condition of the roads, and the fact that the farmers were very busy, the Convention at the Poor Farm, on Saturday last, was reasonably well attended.

The convention was called to order by Mr. Tuttle, the temporary president previously appointed at the Baldwin City meeting.

On motion of M. Harrison, of Kanwaka, Mr. Henry Bronson was chosen permanent president, and Mr. Taber Vice President.

The following is a summary of the remarks of Mr. Bronson on taking the chair.

He heartily thanked the Convention for the partiality shown him, but proceeded to say that this convention was not unlike one held in 1776. It was at least to make a statement of principles. He hoped it would be unlike the other Convention, in that it would proceed to put in practice what it taught. The right and duty of the people to govern, the indefeasible right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and in what they consisted, was clearly and logically discussed. How land monopoly, the monopoly of the currency, and the wealth of the country interfered with these rights was clearly shown. The inhumanity and barbarism in excluding one-half of our people, our mothers, wives and daughters from the franchise was eloquently discussed. The mother of Sumner or Wilson were not permitted to stand by the side of the most illiterate male voter.

He spoke thoughtfully and sensibly of the movement in Douglas county, and wanted the friends of the movement to move cautiously and be sure and be right. Here was its cradle and he was extremely anxious that nothing would transpire that would not promote the movement. It was a citizens and a labor movement, not a farmer's movement. Fifty of these true laborers in the next legislature could secure the passage of any measures they desired. He was particularly severe on special legislation and showed how it squandered the people's money.

On motion of James Charles a committee on resolutions was ordered, one from each township and one from the city of Lawrence.

It was agreed that the persons present from each township should select the committee-man to represent the township. Those present retired and in a short time made the following report:

Palmyra township; S. S. Clark. Clinton; W. J. Disbrow. Willow Springs; J. C. Weybright. Grant; W. J. Gilmore. Wakarusa; George Leary. Eudora; A. J. Jennings. Kanwaka; T. E. Tabor. Marion; J. R. Studebaker. Leocompton; G. W. Zinn. Lawrence; J. Watt, George W. Bowes.

A motion to give Lawrence two committee men was agreed to on the ground that there are already two workmen, s associations in the city organized and in good working order.

The following are the Platform Resolutions adopted.

THE PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, The unnecessary and profligate appropriation of large sums of the public moneys and lands in the form of subsidies—the exemption of vast amounts of capital in the shape of stocks and bonds, and the dishonest practice of many of the officials of the country in diverting large portions of the public revenue to their personal benefit, have resulted in heavy and yearly increasing tax rates, especially to the farmers and workmen of the community, therefore

Resolved, That in self protection we are compelled to unite in an organized effort to correct the abuses which have thus been brought into being.

2. That, as farmers, we feel most severely the crushing weight of the unjust and oppressive burdens that are laid upon the country, and it therefore becomes incumbent upon us to take the initiative in the inauguration of a movement for reform.

3. That, as a movement for reform should be in no sense a class movement, and as all the laboring men of the country are alike interested with us in securing relief from these oppressions, we earnestly invite their active co-operation.

4. That to the end that all classes of workmen, and all who feel an active, earnest interest in the reclamation of the country and the government from the control of professional politicians and political tricksters, we recommend that there be selected a county committee, consisting of two from each township and six from the city of Lawrence, whose duties shall be to prepare a platform of principles and objects, national, State and local, to be submitted to some future mass meeting of the people for adoption or rejection; said committee to be also charged with the duty of devising a plan of nominations and such other general duties as pertain to county committees; and that we hereby urge upon the people of the townships to meet at their several places of voting on Saturday, the 6th day of September, to select such committees, and that such committees meet and organize for work on the following Saturday, in the city of Lawrence, report and platform to be ready to report to this adjourned convention at this place on the first Saturday in October at 10 a. m.

5. That as the evils of which we complain have been brought upon us in large part by the hitherto observance of old party ties, and the spathy of the farmers in regard to the selection of candidates for public office, we hereby pledge ourselves and urge upon our friends in future, as a sacred duty which every citizen owes his country, to attend the primary meetings, and all others called for the selection of candidates for office, and to use our best endeavors to secure the selection of honest and competent men, without regard to former political affiliation.

6. That as persistent efforts are being made on the part of those who have heretofore made politics and office holding a vocation, to ingratiate themselves into and obtain control of the farmers' and laborers' movement, we adjure our friends and co-workers to scrutinize every such effort and ostracize every man whose record heretofore has been in the interest of monopolies or exacting corporations, or who is obnoxious to the suspicion of having engaged in this movement for the purpose of financial or political gain.

7. That we will support for office only such men as are unequivocally pledged to reform and economy in the administration of all the various branches of government, national and local, and will co-operate with all associations having such objects sincerely in view.

8. That we will repudiate all professional politicians and office seekers, and endeavor to select our candidates fresh from the ranks of the people—men of ability and unstained reputation—adopting as our motto, "The office shall seek the man and not the man the office."

9. That the principle of official perquisites and fees is injudicious and a temptation to dishonesty. The office-holder should be paid a reasonable salary, and no more than the same duties would be worth in ordinary business relations.

10. That we will not support any candidate who is known to use money in any improper manner for the purpose of securing his election.

11. That we will do all in our power to promote and encourage home manufactures in all branches of industry.

PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

WHEREAS, Pauperism and crime are the cause of large county expenditures; and

WHEREAS, The selling of intoxicating liquors is a prolific source of pauperism and crime; and

WHEREAS, The city of Lawrence, for and in consideration of three hundred dollars a year paid into its treasury, allows men to sow the seeds of vice, crime and poverty, fastening upon the country at large the cost of such immoralities; therefore,

Resolved, That all money for license to sell such drinks or keep any dissipating saloons should go into the county treasury to counterbalance the taxation of the county for pauper support and criminal prosecutions caused thereby.

The proceedings, throughout, were characterized by an unusual degree of intelligence and determination on the part of the farmers present, especially in the signal rebuke administered to the ward politicians and political hacks from the city of Lawrence, who hoped through the instrumentality of this convention to ingratiate themselves into and get possession of the farmers' movement.

A C. Pierce, Chairman of the Committee on Farm products, appointed by the Davis county agricultural society, reports as follows, on the crops of that county: Wheat, oats, and rye all harvested in good order and a full crop. Hungarian and millet, extra good. Prairie hay not so good as last year. Corn and potatoes cut short by the dry weather, and will be more than three-fourths of a crop.

It has been so dry and water so scarce in Western Missouri, that the Board of Directors of the Clay County Fair have ordered that the same be postponed until the 14th 15th and 16th days of October, when the premiums will be awarded according to the schedule heretofore published.

We commence this week the publication of a series of articles under the head of "Suggestions for the Good of the Order," by the Chaplain of the State Grange. They will be found interesting and instructive, and we commend them to the careful perusal of members of the Order.

The Garnett Plumber says a provision has been inserted in the contract for the construction of the Paola, Garnett and Fall River Railroad, permitting the contractors to build through Coffey county, by way of Burlington, instead of through Woodson county, by way of Neosho Falls. As the contractors have a decided preference for the Burlington route, the road will doubtless be built west from Garnett by way of Burlington.

Columbus, in Cherokee county, is to have a pottery.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, { In the District court,
DOUGLAS COUNTY, ss. { Fourth Judicial District,
sitting in and for Douglas
County, Kansas.

GEORGE W. DETZLER, Plaintiff, vs. Caroline P. Kallcock, Isaac S. Kallcock, Edith Sells, William H. Sells, and Eagle Works manufacturing company, Defendants. By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and sent out of the Fourth Judicial District court in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Monday, the 6th day of October,
A. D. 1873.

At two (2) 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, Edith 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 (6) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much thereof as was deeded to General Grover and Mary Lewis, by said Kallcock or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1860, the said mortgaged land containing one hundred and nine and a half acres, appraised at ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) also the following bounded and described premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in said township and range, thence south on the quarter section line fifteen (15) chains and sixty-eight (68) links, thence west 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, containing four (4) acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, in Douglas county, State of Kansas, appraised at eight hundred dollars (\$800) taken as the property of Edith 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, this 3rd day of September, 1873.
S. H. CARMEAN,
Sheriff of Douglas co., Kansas.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston B. 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 rates as far as practicable, to induce business, to warrant it, to deserve and receive a fair share of patronage, and to promote and increase the settlement of the country along its line.

GOING SOUTH.
DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 9:30 a. m., Lawrence 12:40 a. m., Kansas City 11:30 p. m., Ottawa 1:10 p. m., Garnett 2:15 p. m., Iowa 3:34 p. m., Humboldt 3:56 p. m., Chanute 4:18 p. m., Cherokee 5:00 p. m., Cherryvale 5:47 p. m., arriving Independence 6:30 p. m., Coffeyville 6:35 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 4:35 a. m., Iowa 5:44 a. m., Humboldt 6:15 a. m., Chanute 6:50 a. m., Thayer 7:45 a. m., Cherryvale 8:30 a. m., arriving Independence 9:15 a. m., Coffeyville 9:50 a. m., Parker 10:20 a. m.

ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Lawrence 7:45 p. m., Baldwin City 8:40 p. m., arriving Ottawa 9:30 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 7:10 a. m., Coffeyville 7:50 a. m., Independence 7:25 a. m., Cherryvale 8:11 a. m., Thayer 8:52 a. m., Chanute 9:34 a. m., Humboldt 10:25 a. m., Iowa 10:15 a. m., Garnett 11:28 a. m., Ottawa 12:35 p. m., arriving Kansas City 4:10 p. m., Lawrence 2:35 p. m., and Leavenworth 3:40 p. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 6:50 p. m., Coffeyville 7:35 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., Iowa 10:15 p. m., Garnett 12:35 a. m., Ottawa 2:25 a. m., arriving Kansas City 6:30 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.

At OTTAWA with stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lawrence, Olathe and Oage City.

At HUMBOLDT with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta and Douglas.

At CHERRYVALE with stages for Parsons.

At INDEPENDENCE with stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru, Elk Falls, Tisdale, Winfield and Arkansas City.

At PARKER with stages for Olathe.

500,000 Acres of land are offered for sale by this Company, in the valleys of the Neosho and its tributaries.

CHAS. B. PECK, G. F. & T. A., Lawrence.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.
In the District court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.
Sarah Yeagley, Plaintiff, vs. John W. Mumford Defendant.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed, and sent out of the Fourth Judicial District court in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Monday the 6th day of October, 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, 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 John W. Mumford in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit:—Lot one hundred and fourteen (114), Tennessee Street in the city of Lawrence, in Douglas county, and State of Kansas, appraised at seven hundred dollars (\$700.00) taken as the property of John W. Mumford, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 3rd day of September, 1873.

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

LEIS' FLORALINE. For the Hair.

An elegant and efficient Hair Tonic and Dresser. It softens the hair when hard and dry, it cools and cleanses the head, eradicates dandruff, and improves the hair in strength and luxuriance. Price 50 cents per bottle. Every bottle warranted. For sale by all Druggists.

LAWRENCE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

A Rare Opportunity to Obtain a Thorough Musical Education.

The best instruction is now brought within the 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 23nd in the State University, LAWRENCE.

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 \$5 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.

"HOW TO GO EAST." By the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Burlington Route.

"Though last not least," is an adage as true as it is old, and its truth is again exemplified by the completion of the New Line to the East, via Creston and Burlington, which, though the last, may be called the best route in the West.

The line consists of the Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R., with two daily trains from Kansas City, through Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph to the Missouri State Line, there connecting with the Burlington Route, which leads direct to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Logansport, and Columbus—through cars are being run to all these points.

This line is well built, thoroughly equipped with every modern improvement, including Pullman's Sleeping and Dining Cars, and no where else can the passenger so completely depend on a speedy, safe and comfortable journey.

The Burlington Route has admirably answered the query, "How to go East," by the publication of an interesting and truthful document, containing a valuable and correct Map, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. L. R., Burlington, Iowa.

SHORT, SAFE, SURE.

TAKE THE Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad

FOR OLATHE, PAOLA, FT. SCOTT, BUTLER, OASGE MISSION, BAXTER SPRINGS, CHEYENNE, OSWEGO,

Fort Gibson, and all points in Southern Kansas, Southwestern Missouri, Indian Territory and Texas

LEAVE KANSAS CITY: 9:30 a. m. Les Cygnes Accommodation, 6:15 p. m. Fort Scott Passenger, 11:45 p. m. Mail, 1:05 p. m. Les Cygnes Accommodation, 8:45 a. m. Kansas City Express, 7:30 p. m.

ARRIVE AT KANSAS CITY:

Connections at Kansas City with Hannibal & St. Jo., Mo. Pacific, St. Louis K. & 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 Cygnes 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 BOYER, G. T. A.