

VOL. II.---NO. 29.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK

NDING JULY 19, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 76.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS ued every Saturday, in Frazer's Hall, Massachusetts Street, BY BOSS & STEVENS.

> Terms—Two Dollars a year, in advance ADVERTISING RATES:

ne column, one yesr, \$150-six months, \$100-three months, \$60

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any pap ouglas County, and as large as any in the State. All kinds of Job Printing done to order.



NURSERIES,

81 MILES SOUTH-EAST OF THE CITY. General Nursery Stock-Home Grown Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs a Specialty

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WILL OPEN ON OR ABOUT the 15th inst., A NEW STOCK,

OF

DRY GOODS, CARPETS

NOTIONS &c., &c.

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By which rule I am able to sell all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES

At lower rates than any House in the city doing a credit business make no specialties, keep the largest variety and the bost quality

Persons having the ''ready'' will find it to their interest to call the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets before purchaster the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets and

W. R. SUTLIFF.

W. E. SUTLIFF & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Cloths, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, No. 63 Massachusetts Streeet, Lawrence, Kas

Government are panishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary; that the editors of all newspapers sent into the District, are answerable to this court upon complaint of any person before it; that all such newspapers containing matter held to be libelous, may be brought before it from any part of the United States and tried under the law of libel prevailing there, which makes libel a criminal offense, subject to both fine and imprisonment. If this interpretation of the law is correct, any man who presumes to criticise a citizen or official of Washington by a newspaper article or letter that finds its way to that city, is liable, no matter how just the criticism may be, to summary arrest and imprisonment. The State laws have no power for his protection. A simple police officer of Washington is above the State courts, and nothing but the interposition of Federal authority can save him. In Mr. Dana's case the police officer refused to allow him to give bail, and but for the interposition of a Federal Judge, Pana would have been bundled off to Washington and into prison, to be tried when the Board of Public Works got ready to have him tried, in the presence of a public sentiment strongly against him, and with the vast ginning of the war, left the country. The rumors power of a thieving corporation exerted to its utmost for his conviction. Had it not been that a Federal Judge was conveniently accessible at the moment, or had he been indisposed to act as he did, Dana, or any other man under similar circumstances, would have fared badly.

It is not merely Mr. Chas. A. Dana that has been rosecuted under this law, but that principle of our law which is supposed to protect the individual in the resumption of innocence till he is proven guilty. No man; in any corner of the Republic, is safe under this law. It strikes that principle which underlies all laws for the protection of the person, and usurps local politis of every Stafe and municipality in

by order of the Secretary of the Navy, with he preferment of any charges, or judicial proceed hatever, but here is substantially the same thing empted under the forms of a Federal law which at

How many more illustrations of this usurping ency will the people of this country need to w hem to the fact that our Republic is in danger.

ow annihilates all State guarantees for the safet

he citizen.

200. Hickory creek Grange, near Peoria, has a m ership of over 100, and is one of the largest Gra the State.

right, by the grand jury of the District of Colum on the testimony of nineteen Indians, for fraud payment of Indian bounties.

Il pressure seems to be over in Kansas City, tion on the reforms proposed: oney is easier now than it has been at any time ig the year.

Every Man Pays his own Billi, and not another's," A business letter to the Commissioner of Pens itten from Sulphur Springs, Jefferson County, ce, closes as ollows: "Cholera broke o enville, my place of residence, and I fled her ty. The population of Greenville was 2000 only twelve families remain."

e Government of Japan has sent for the r Sell every thing at the lowest prices for cash. ve of the six students sent to this country five have purchased tickets to Japan and ward next week, going to San Francisco. em know the reason why they have been rec re hopeful will be allowed to return in the c w months.

n evidence of the force and effect of the at Fon Du Lac, Wis., and vicinity, on th ted that in one country 250 barns were d Wrecked buildings, prostrated orchards lamaged fields mark the track of the hur a several counties. Similar storms were ructive in almost every other Western

Burlington cheese factory is now making s per day, averaging forty pounds each. ly have now on hand about 25,000 pounds

as of their bake

dians, very jealously watchful of the hidden treasur of the earth, even of lead, and are leagued together calamities upon them.

So it was with very great difficulty that Mr. Dicke finally succeeded in inducing the old Indian to promi to reveal the locality to him. Not much of an out had to be provided, as the two were to go alone and d guised, the more successfully to penetrate the Ind country. All the necessary preperations were compl ed, and Mr. Dickey waited in somewhat anxious s pense for the appearance of his Indian, but none car His superstitious fears, together with the traditio threats of death had evidently overcome his avarice his promise to his agent, for he never came

Renewed efforts were made by Mr. Dickey to se the aid of other Indians, but were unsuccessful, the matter ran on till Mr. Dickey finally, about the the presence of this ore in the locality named, came direct and from so many Indian sources, and appare ly so well attested, that different projects were aft wards started for its search, but none of them reached the confines of the Indian country.

The entire southwestern portion of the State then a wild unknown region, but few white men, hunters having penetrated it much beyond Co Grove. There is a strong probability that rich de its of tin exist in that section, but the old men tribes, to whom the knowledge of their location probably confined, are now dead and the tribes r

SOME NEEDED REFORMS. Editor Spirit:-The farmers make loud complaints touching the profligacy and corruption of our public servants, and of grinding and unnecessary taxation. Not long since a citizen of California was cland That is all very well, and the sooner our voters realize ganizations, and to all who feel an interest in reducing inely seized and imprisoned on board a war steam the fact that, high taxation is the main cause of these troubles, the better it will be for them. The railroads and other great corporations also come in for a large share of censure, and it is indeed high time that their influence and management was receiving more attention. Mere general denunciation and complaint, however, will accomplish nothing. The industrial classes must set before themselves definite legislation to be can hardly be said that they have done so, but it is the entries to close September 1st. There will also be manifest that they soon will. Pending the discussion four running races for special sweepstakes; fifty dolof this matter, we venture the suggestion that one of Franklin county, with an aggregate membershi the chief sources, both of the corruption and high taxation complained ot, is the extensive power over the money of the people possessed by our municipal corporations. They, not less than the railroad corporations, merit attention. The great bulk of our taxes Nineteen indictments have been found against J. are assessed by them, but the heaviest burdens we bear are of their imposition. As a contribution toward the solution of the question of how to relieve the farmers The Kansas City Times says the worst of the finlegislature ought to be called upon to define their posi-

struggle for bonds and subsidies, to which it has led, has corrupted our local and State politics; that it has been the means of imposing upon Kansas over six millions of debt for which we have comparatively little compensation. The taxes which the farmers, for the most part, now pay as interest on railroad bonds amount to about three million of dollars annually. Our railroad debt and the high local rates to which it has necessarily led, will for years cramp the prosperi-

stitute an absolute check upon extravagance. We have some feeble attempts at limitation of the tax rate, but they amount to nothing.

3. We need a law providing that any fraud in the voting of bonds shall be a defense in suits to enforce payment even in the hands of bona fide holders. The rule of law now established, is, that if a corporation has the power under any circumstances to issue

oonds, they are good in the hands of bona fida holders kill any white man that may discover them, or any In notwithstanding imformalities attending their issudian that shall divulge the secret to white men. The have a superstition that its betrayal to the whites wi forfeit the favor of the Great Spirit, and bring unto provided for the protection of the tax payers. Relief also ought to be provided for against such corporations as have obtained bonds by fraud and placed them in the hands of bona fide holders.

4. Councilmen and other municipal officers ought to be made personally liable for illegal appropriations of money, and it ought to be made a misdemeanor for them to vote for such appropriations. Such a law would be pre-eminently just, wise and beneficial.

5 It ought to be made an offense for any railroad company to issue a free pass to any public officer, State or municipal, legislative, executive or judicial. All railroad companies ought also to be required to make a public exhibition of their condition, earnings and management at stated times. There are many and obvious reasons for treating them as public corporations to that extent at least.

6. The features of the Illinois and some other State constitutions concerning special legislation, ought to be adopted, but we have no space for the consideration of this topic here.

Other matters suggest themselves to us, but the above embrace the most prominent reforms in legislation which have been adopted elsewhere, and which are applicable to our condition.

Heretofore measures, such as we have suggested, have een treated with about as much respect in our legislature as though it was a conclave of her poses au infusio. of popular unfluence in our legislative councils for once. It yet remains to be seen what practical reforms it will carry out, and in the meantime we commend the foregoing suggestions to the various farmers orpublic taxation, and in ending public corruption. N.C.

KANSAS STATE FAIR.

Topeka, July 17.-At the meeting of the State board f agriculture to-day, Gov. Thos. A. Osborn was selected to deliver the opening address at the coming State fair. The board resolved to offer a special premium of \$2,000 for the trotting race to come off on the achieved and work for it until it is obtained. As yet it last day of the fair, four horses to enter, three to start; ars entrance fee and fifty dollars added on each race.

Fraud on the Revenue.

New York, July 17 .- The announcement is made covered such evidences of fraud on the part of a wellknown importing house as will compel the payment of about \$500,000 penalty to the government, and cause the imprisonment of at least one member of the firm.

from the burdens under which they groan, we offer the following, and suggest that candidates for the next legislature ought to be called upon to define their position on the reforms proposed:

1. The repeal of all laws allowing municipal corporations to vote bonds in aid of any railway or other private corporation, and an amendment of the constitution forbidding such legislation in the future. Such legislation has been condemned by the experience of every State in which it has been tolerated; that it is unjust, as taxing all industries to sustain railroad interests not more important than others; that the struggle for bonds and subsidies, to which it has led, has corrupted our local and State politics; that it has corrupted our local and State politics; that it has

has necessarily led, will for years cramp the prosperty of our State, and cause us to lose thousands of immigrants and millions of capital. We cannot help the past, but let us guard the future.

2. An absolute limitation of the tax rate of municipalities is also much needed. It would compel rulers to cut their garments according to their cloth, and concut their garments according to the cannot help the commonwealth says a party of Englishmen and Canadians have just made a location in Marion county and arranged for the purchase of 20,000 acres of A., T. & S. F. R. R. lands, together with intermediate sections of the canadian partial transfer according to their cloth, and concut their garments according to their cloth, and concut the concut

A Berlin letter to the New York Herald says: Garlibaldi still lives, and to assure our Roman clerical friends on this point, I will give a translation of a letter written by the veteran general, to your correspondent dated from Capiera the 13th of May, 1873:

I am of the same opinion as Gen. Grant, that Europe will finally adopt a republican form of government.

Yours,

Garbara, May 13, 1873

Yours, CAPRERA, May 13, 1873.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JULY 19, 1873.

Patrons' Department.

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

Stanks of all kinds used by the Orders will be furnished from the Spirit office at the lowest possible rates. Orders so-

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

Members of the Order who desire to aid in the dissemination of its principles, and contribute to the accomplishment of its purposes, can do so in no more effective penitentiary; that the editors of all newspapers sent way than to aid us in the circulation of into the District, are answerable to this court upon The Spirit of Mansas as generally as possi-complaint of any person before it; that all such newsble among the people, and especiall papers containing matter held to be libelous, may be among the farmers of the State.

GATHERING STATISTICS.

was formed, the Secretary, Mr. Gray, was instructed rofficial of Washington by a newspaper article or to take steps to gather up crop and other statistics tter that finds its way to that city, is liable, no matfrom different parts of the State and publish them for how just the criticism may be, to summary arrest the common benefit. In compliance with the order dimprisonment. The State laws have no power for the common penent. In companies and indirection and imprisonment. The State laws have no power for Mr. Gray has issued a blank form of report which he protection. A simple police officer of Washington is is sending out to the different clubs and associations in correspondence with his office, and is getting some returns. Some of these blanks have come into our posset the police officer refused to allow him to give bail, session, and we have been trying earnestly to see what a but for the interposition of a Federal Judge, Pana could be learned from them, and so far we confess our inability to comprehend their utility.

The form requires the reporter to state the present condition of the crop in percentage as compared with last year, about the same time in the year. Now if ar accurate record of last year has been kept by the re- his conviction. Had it not been that a Federal porter, and he happens to be an expert in comparisons porter, and he happens to be an expert in comparisoning was conveniently accessible at the moment, or and percentage, he may possibly make a fair report a he been indisposed to act as he did, Dana, or any but never a reliable one fit for commercial purposes. Unfortunately, however, no such record exists, not in one case out of a hundred, and the report is based upon a present guess compared with a vague recollection of last year, which detracts seriously from the value of

dustrious and capaties and doing much good in the place he occupies, but we believe, also, for the result that is agitating the public mind; but by the exploration of the knowledge of their location was probably confined, are now dead and the tribes removed. that he will find if he has not already, that the wise, judicious, common-sense management of all these in one has not already. system of trying to gather farm statistics on the questions, such as the organization of the Patrons 14 ritory, east of the points referred to, and near the principle of comparative percentage is totally at fault, capable of instituting and will adhere to, we look for eline. This is well known to a few persons, white especially when they have to be gathered from loose, a final, sweeping, radical reform throughout the whole and Indians. especially when they have to be gathered from loose, a mail, sweeping, radical reform throughout the whole and Indians. The deposit is known to be very unsystematic organizations as farmers clubs and country, and no power shall be able to "break them to an extensive and country and are considered and country are considered and country and country and country and country are considered and country and country and country and country and country and country are considered and country and country and country are considered and country are consider unions usually are. The gathering of statistics is too pieces.' important a matter in the agricultural affairs of the country to be trusted to careless or indifferent hands, and we had better by far have none at all, than to have and we nad better by far have none at an, than to have the Granges to organize at once, and more at an David A. Wells, in a recent address in Engthose that are false in fact, or materially imperfect. The farmers are rather slow, but excuse themselves in David A. Wells, in a recent address in Eng-We would like to call the attention of Mr. Gray to the on tile ground of harvesting. As soon as harvest is, sums up the result of ten years of "protection to plan proposed by Bro. Allen, Master of the State over I expect to be very busy. Politicians are trying rican industry" as follows: "With every possi-Grange of Mo. After speaking of the imperfections of hard to get in and have sent in applications which advantage in its favor, it has swept the commerce our present modes of getting information he says. have refused. I know them in Saline, Dickinson ande United States from the ocean, destroyed the exour present modes of getting information in oays. Have refused. I know them in Same, Postalog trade in respect to nearly all the manufactured trade in respect to nearly all the manufactured ation as to the total amounts of our various products and the total annual consumption, and export demand for such as are exported. Nothing could be easier than for us to do this through this national organization of ours. There has never been anything like it before in the world."

For illustration, take a single Grange and say it embraces a township. Suppose it has a hundred members-there may be more or less, no difference. It is made the duty of each and every one to report to the secretary the number of acres of each and every crop seeded or planted as soon as it is done. Or the number of hogs or beeves being fatted; or of whatever the produce of that particular locality may be. Or to report the condition of the various crops or animals from month to month; and, what is most important of all, the exact total number of bushels of grain when

this state of things.

"The farmers' granges can be made, if wisely managed, immensely useful to the farmers. If the needs of progressive agriculture and cheap transportation can be discussed and acted on, all will be well; but if the granges attempt to interfere with political matters, or commercial, industrial or financial maters, they will invoke a spirit of dissension and opposition which will break them to pieces." which will break them to pieces."

The above quotation is the closing paragraph of an article in the Missouri Democrat, which seeks to show the nousense and incompetency of farmers trying to introduce a reform in the ways and means of joing business and managing public affairs. The warning is nothing new, but is simply a resetting of a old scare-crow which has long been held up to lew to frighten away the real workers of the country from the harvest of the middle-men and the political ringmasters. "Progressive agriculture and cheap transportation" are of course needed, but thay are note tithe of the reforms sought to be obtained by the Grange movement, and needed quite as much. We need an improvement in our social relations. We nee more education. We need to reach a higher plane of eneral intelligence. We need political reform all our. need a more equable and steady commercia system. We need an industrirl system that will lift the of laborers out of the slough of despond, and see them the control of capital rather than being its helpless

brought before it from any part of the United States and tried under the law of libel prevailing there, which nakes libel a criminal offense, subject to both fine and mprisonment. If this interpretation of the law is Last spring, when the State Co-operative Association orrect, any man who presumes to criticise a citizen ove the State courts, and nothing but the interposin of Federal authority can save him. In Mr. Dana's uld have been bundled off to Washington and into son, to be tried when the Board of Public Works ready to have him tried, in the presence of a public timent strongly against him, and with the vast ver of a thieving corporation exerted to its utmost r man under similar circumstances, would have d badly.

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questions, such as the organization of the Patrons it in ore has been found and smelted in the Indian

GRANGE ITEMS.

Deputy Parmenter, of Dickinson Co., writes. "I have en Granges to organize at once, and more almost ready

a membership of thirty. I thank you for the bundle oted the distribution of wealth, and by increasing excellent papers sent and I hope by distributing themost of all the tools and implements of production, among the farmers of this county to swell your subscrip sed a tax on the whole nation so grievous that its tion list. We shall expect to send a large number over continuance has become almost a matter of the Spirit to Coffey county."

The master of the State Grange writes. "I will be

with you on the 29th. Bro. Parter of Nebraska will be from various parts of Ohio reports the with us at the meeting of the State Grange. I hav lepice again of heavy storms of rain, attended been corresponding with him and think he is a goo man."

there this week.

right!" That is our Platform.

all, the exact total number of bushels of grain when matured and ready for market; or number of hogs or beeves, &c.

When all the members of this Grange have reported to their secretary, it is the secretary's duty to report to the secretary, it is the secretary's duty to report to the secretary of the State Grange. What one Grange can do, all in the State can do. Then you have the total productions of the State; don't you see? It is then the duty of that State to report to the secretary of the National Grange; and 'what one State can do all distributed back to the very men who made it. Is not that reliable? What motive anywhere to falsify figure? All are entitled to these reports; every mentions became the reliable? What motive anywhere to falsify figure? All are entitled to these reports; every mentions and the second to the secretary of the National Brange on the secretary of the State to to the secretary of the secretary of the new power in the secretary of the National Grange; and 'what one State can do all distributed back to the very men who made it. Is not that reliable? What motive anywhere to falsify figure? All are entitled to these reports; every member—and there is no guess work about it. Our books show at all times exactly how many members we have and exactly where they are. This information is our own; we made it for our own use, and we intend to use it legitimately for our own use, and we intend to use it legitimately for our own advantage. On this we predicate our prices. We are now elevated to the dignity of the urchin boot-blacks on the streets—can fix the prices on our own labor or productions, instead of having others fix them for us. Now, we have no say in fixing prices on anything. Other classes fix their own prices and ours, too. We propose to change this state of things. their own prices and ours, too. We propose to change to travel, is greater, so that the economy of grinding hown grain is so much greater."

THE PROGRESS OF REFORMATION.

All reformation, to be successful, must have about them three elements or initial points. First, The agitation. Second, The organization. Third, The work, or result.

In the first place the bill of indictment is presented, setting forth the grievances sought to be corrected, and preparing the public mind for organization, to resist or correct the matters set forth in the indictment.

Then follows the assembling or impannelling of the jury in the form of socities to hear and determine upon the evidence, and then comes the verdict and its execution. We have indulged in the above systematic statement for the purpose of showing how easy it is for any person engaged in a reform movement to get behind the reform itself.

To illustrate. A. may be a good agitator, may draw up his indictment in perfect order and be able to enforce its demands by the best of argument, and yet he is wholly unfitted to lead off in the organization or even to comprehend its utility. He may, however, work through the second stage, or organization, and yet be totally incompetent to execute the verdict. So vice verse, he may be good in the execution of a plau, or he may be a good organizer, but a poor agitator. different stages of progress. Hence we often see perbe have borne, the bright of the labour vile indians, very jealously watchful of the hidden treasures of the earth, even of lead, and are leagued together to kill any white man that may discover them, or any Indian that shall divulge the secret to white men. They have a superstition that its betraval to the whites will forfeit the favor of the Great Spirit, and bring untold calamities upon them.

So it was with very great difficulty that Mr. Dickey finally succeeded in inducing the old Indian to promise to reveal the locality to him. Not much of an outfit had to be provided, as the two were to go alone and disguised, the more successfully to penetrate the Indian country. All the necessary preparations were completed, and Mr. Dickey waited in somewhat anxious suspense for the appearance of his Indian, but none came. His superstitious fears, together with the traditional threats of death had evidently overcome his avarice and his promise to his agent, for he never came.

Renewed efforts were made by Mr. Dickey to secure the aid of other Indians, but were unsuccessful, and the matter ran on till Mr. Dickey finally, about the beginning of the war, left the country. The rumors of the presence of this ore in the locality named, came so direct and from so many Indian sources, and apparently so well attested, that different projects were afterwards started for its search; but none of them ever reached the confines of the Indian country.

The entire southwestern portion of the State was then a wild unknown region, but few white men, even hunters having penetrated it much beyond Council Grove. There is a strong probability that rich deposits of tin exist in that section, but the old men of the tribes, to whom the knowledge of their location was

and extensive, and some day the establishment of fact will astonish the country, and add immensely he value of our mineral product.

THE RESULT.

Deputy Brooks of Coffey Co., says. "On the 2nducts, harassed and vexed the entire mercantile

inst. I organized the first Grange in Coffey Co. withnunity, impoverished the agriculturist, unequally ssibility."

Gazette special says that at Circleville the storm Osage county is fast coming to the front. We guch as to do great damage to the crops and fruit. spire of the German Reformed church, was struck An old neighbor of ours in Iowa closes a letter to ushtning and demolished at Fredricksburg; in the thus. "Now, as in the past, fight on, fight on, for the ckened and scorched as to be unrecognizable. In

olitical opponents reported, exonerating Mr on from blame. After twelve years the Audi nearthed it, ignorant of the fact of Mr. Thomp

not I surrence

HOUSE, PLACE

New Hampshire and Warren Streets,

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

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 we prefer the room of all such to their custom.

This hotel is situated in a pleasant, business part of the city. In order to the city. In a pleasant, business part of the city. In order to their custom.

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BARBER SHOP OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

J. D. PATTERSON,

DENTIS.T,

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Is selling all goods in his line

VERY LOW FOR CASH, Would be glad to furnish prices to prrties in sur-rounding towds and counties on application by mail.

JANUARY, 1873.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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 8:25 A. M Accommodation 7:15 A. M Mail 1:55 P. M

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST: Topeka Accommodation.....

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

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THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO Burlingame, Carbondale, Emporia, Florence, Newton Hutchinson, Great Bend, Peace,

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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 22 1-2 pe

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

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,

Superintendent.

A. E. TOUZALIN,

Gen'l Ticket Agent

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTICE.

FRANK B. FESLER, Consulting and Operating Surgeon for all Disease and Deformities of the

EYE, EYELIDS AND EAR.
DEAFNESS EVEN CAUSED BY CATARRI, 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 CATARRII, DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART LIVER AND STOMACH, AND Scrofula in all its forms, Rheumatism and other

Nervous and Chronic Diseases of the Human System. DR. FESLER will visit any part of the country in con-

sultation, or to perform Surgical Operations. CANCERS,

OLD SORES

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

INFIRMARY AND SURGICAL ROOMS AT No.

177. Massachusetts St. Lawrence, Kansas, where he is perma nently located.

Compression of the contract of

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Under this caption, the N. Y. Times congratulates the country on the present "healthy condition of our industries"-that "some of our industries-iron, for instance-have been prosperous beyond precedent.'

In this general review of the condition of the counof "our industries," the Times has no words of congratulation or encouragement for that great staple industry and foundation of all industrial prosperitythe agricultural interest. The partiality of the Times that it has been so well cared for and is so prosperous, pense, largely, of the agriculture of the country.

mongers may be prosperous. This is tax No. 1.

why shouldn't the iron interest be prosperous, especabroad by the thousand tons, and that street Railway than they are in America.

upon every scrap of iron it uses, and almost solely for fared badly. the benefit, not of the Government, for the public treasury receives but a small fraction of the increased cost of iron occasioned by the tariff, but of the Amer- law which is supposed to protect the individual in the ican iron master-and taxed again upon his lands and improvements to make up for the exemption of the thousand millions of U.S. Bonds that are held mainly by the iron men and other incorporated capitalists, the average farmer finds himself surely and not very slow- local powers of every State and municipality in the ly approaching a condition of absolute bankruptey. Union. So regular and inevitable has been the declension of that interest, especially in the West, that it requires no unusual proficiency in arithmetic to compute the tinely seized and imprisoned on board a war steamer men and Indians. The deposit is known to be very date, under the influence of the class legislation instituted and prosecuted by the incorporated capital of the country, of absolute ruin and penury to nine out of ten of the farmers of the West.

True, it is matter of gratulation to see any legitimate interest thrive, provided that thrift is brought about in fair and legitimate ways-but when it is at the expense of any others equally important to the well being of the whole, that prosperity is to be deprecated, and not commended.

There is no denying the fact that the ravages of the chinch bugs have materially lessened the wheat crop, though there will be a large yield because of the great breadth of ground on which wheat has been grown. A month ago the prospect was the fairest ever known in Southern Kansas, but the depredations of the bugs have been so great in some places as to create no little discouragement to those who had looked ahead for an unprecedented crop. No such damage has ever before resulted from these pests in this county .- [Fredonia (Wilson Co.) Citizen.

S. S. Cox quoted copiously from the scriptures in a recent Democratic speech in New York, and the Commonwealth, probably not recognizing the quotation, denominates it balderdash.

A Democratic speech may not be exactly the proper place for the interjection of excerpts from the sacred writings, but we hope this sad mistake on the part of the Commonwealth will be a warning to it to be more attentive to sacred things hereafter.

The Atchison Patriot says that in that city on Monday a gentleman was carrying a bucket of mortar, when the handle broke and the fall splashed a lump of sharp lime into his right eve. It is believed the sight was permanently destroyed.

The San Francisco-Arizona Mormon Mission projected by Brigham Young to settle in that Territory, and build that section of Tom. Scott's Southern Pacific railroad, has proved a disastrous and complete failure. The entire colony of more than 700 are on their way home to Utah. Many have already arrived, and others remain on the other side of the Colorado river for want of boats in which to cross. The emigrants experienced terrible suffering. The character of the country was completely misrepresented; it was destitute of emigrants were compelled to throw away their stoves and all heavy articles to enable them to reach water and feed for teams. The condition of the people is extremely sad. The result has shaken faith in the infallibility of the head of the church as an inspired prophet.

A STRANGE AND DANGEROUS LAW.

The Sheppard-Dana libel suit, now being prosecued, has developed the existence of a singular law, of which probably not one in a million outside of the of- industrial and manufacturing pursuits. Its consumpficials of the District of Columbia, had the remotest tion in America was, in 1871, estimated at 27,000 tons. suspicion. It illustrates, too, the gravitating tendency Its value is very great. of the time towards our common political centre; the There have, since the first settlement of this country. city of Washington.

the N. Y. Sun, was sued and arrested on the charge Mear the Kansas line. of publishing a libel on one Sheppard, a wealthy mertry, and congratulation over the improved prospects chant of the city of Washington, and member of the these rumors. Hearing them from various sources, and Board of Public Works of the District. Dana had especially from the southwestern Indians, Mr. M. C. penditures of the Government appropriations for the improvement of the city. On Sheppard's complaint Dana is expended upon the iron interest, and it is grateful was arrested in New York by a Washington police of hidden treasure. Specimens of the ore had found its ficer, and was about to be taken to prison in Washing- way to St. Joseph, then headquarters of the Indian forgetful, apparently, of the fact that it is so at the ex- | ton, when he got the case before Judge Blatchford, of New York. In the argument of the case before What interest would not prosper if it could secure Blatchford, it is claimed that as the police court of the professed to know personally of the deposits, and inthe imposition of heavy taxation upon all other inter- District of Columbia exists by an act of Congress ests for its benefit? The farmer has to pay to the within the territory where Congress has exclusive iron producer and iron manufacturer an enormous jurisdiction, all offenses against the United States royalty upon every horse shoe he buys-every scythe, Government are punishable by imprisonment in the mowing machine and wagon-in fact, every pound of penitentiary; that the editors of all newspapers sent iron he uses on his farm, in order that these iron- into the District, are answerable to this court upon complaint of any person before it; that all such news-Again, in the transportation of his products to mar- papers containing matter held to be libelous, may be ket, he is taxed on the iron that builds the Railroads brought before it from any part of the United States and ships that convey them, in the shape of high and tried under the law of libel prevailing there, which freights, to make up for the additional cost of their makes libel a criminal offense, subject to both fine and construction by reason of the tariff subsidy their build- imprisonment. If this interpretation of the law is ers have to pay to the iron manufacturer. This is correct, any man who presumes to criticise a citizen or official of Washington by a newspaper article or Still again, as tax No. 3, the farmer pays his full letter that finds its way to that city, is liable, no matrate of taxation on his land and improvements, which, ter how just the criticism may be, to summary arrest in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, is his entire and imprisonment. The State laws have no power for capital, while the capital of the iron masters and man- his protection. A simple police officer of Washington is ufacturers is quite as often, and especially about assess- above the State courts, and nothing but the interposiing time, made up largely of U. S. Bonds, upon which tion of Federal authority can save him. In Mr. Dana's they pay no tax whatever. Being thus enabled to case the police officer refused to allow him to give bail, evade taxation, and daily and hourly levying tribute and but for the interposition of a Federal Judge, Pana upon agriculture and all other interests for its benefit, would have been bundled off to Washington and into prison, to be tried when the Board of Public Works ially in view of the fact that American iron is going got ready to have him tried, in the presence of a public sentiment strongly against him, and with the vast axles are worth fifteen dollars a ton more in England power of a thieving corporation exerted to its utmost for his conviction. Had it not been that a Federal But how is it with the agricultural interest, at the Judge was conveniently accessible at the moment, or expense of which this prosperity of the iron interest had he been indisposed to act as he did, Dana, or any is so largely obtained? Taxed right and left as it is- other man under similar circumstances, would have

> It is not merely Mr. Chas. A. Dana that has been prosecuted under this law, but that principle of our presumption of innocence till he is proven guitty. No man; in any corner of the Republic, is safe inder this law. It strikes that principle which underlies all laws for the protection of the person, and usurps the

> Not long since a citizen of California was clandesby order of the Secretary of the Navy, without whatever, but here is substantially the same thing attempted under the forms of a Federal law which at one blow annihilates all State guarantees for the safety of the citizen.

How many more illustrations of this usurping tendency will the people of this country need to waken them to the fact that our Republic is in danger.

The Ottawa J urnal says: There are 30 Granges in 1,200. Hickory creek Grange, near Peoria, has a memin the State.

Nineteen indictments have been found against J. W. Wright, by the grand jury of the District of Columbia, upon the testimony of nineteen Indians, for frauds in the payment of Indian bounties.

The Kansas City Times says the worst of the financial pressure seems to be over in Kansas City, and money is easier now than it has been at any time during the year.

A business letter to the Commissioner of Pensions, written from Sulphur Springs, Jefferson County, Tennessee, closes as follows: "Cholera broke out in the vicinity of Youngstown the storm raged all last Greenville, my place of residence, and I fled here for safety. The population of Greenville was 2000 and now only twelve families remain."

The Government of Japan has sent for the return of five of the six students sent to this country by a company at Osaka, who have been here two years. The five have purchased tickets to Japan and start homeward next week, going to San Francisco. None of them know the reason why they have been recalled, but are hopeful will be allowed to return in the course of a few months.

Sixty thousand head of Texas cattle are expected at Coffeyville during the next six weeks.

As an evidence of the force and effect of the great it is stated that in one country 250 barns were demol-

TIN DEPOSITS.

The discovery of tin has for many years been a desideratum of much moment among scientists and to many

been vague rumors of the presence of large deposits of Some few weeks ago, Chas. A. Dana, the editor of tin in southwestern Kansas, or in the Indian Territory

There is a bit of interesting history growing out of made charges of corruption against Sheppard in the ex- Dickey, in 1856, he being then a resident of Topeka, and United States agent for the Kaw Indians, attempted through those Indians, to institute a search for the Superintendency, and had been pronounced remarkably pure. Mr. Dickey finally found an old Indian who duced him, by solemn promises of secrecy and protection, to agree to lead him to the place.

It was with much hesitancy and misgiving that the Indian agreed to do so, as his people, as are all the Indians, very jealously watchful of the hidden treasures of the earth, even of lead, and are leagued together to kill any white man that may discover them, or any Indian that shall divulge the secret to white men. They have a superstition that its betrayal to the whites will forfeit the favor of the Great Spirit, and bring untold calamities upon them.

So it was with very great difficulty that Mr. Dickey finally succeeded in inducing the old Indian to promise to reveal the locality to him. Not much of an outfit had to be provided, as the two were to go alone and disguised, the more successfully to penetrate the Indian country. All the necessary preparations were completed, and Mr. Dickey waited in somewhat anxious sus pense for the appearance of his Indian, but none came. His superstitious fears, together with the traditional threats of death had evidently overcome his avarice and is promise to his agent, for he never came.

Renewed efforts were made by Mr. Dickey to secure the aid of other Indians, but were unsuccessful, and the matter ran on till Mr. Dickey finally, about the beginning of the war, left the country. The rumors of he presence of this ore in the locality named, came so lirect and from so many Indian sources, and apparently so well attested, that different projects were afterwards started for its search, but none of them ever reached the confines of the Indian country.

The entire southwestern portion of the State was then a wild unknown region, but few white men, even nunters having penetrated it much beyond Council Grove. There is a strong probability that rich depos its of tin exist in that section, but the old men of the tribes, to whom the knowledge of their location was probably confined, are now dead and the tribes removed, so that if they are ever again discovered, it must be by the exploration of white men.

Tin ore has been found and smelted in the Indian Territory, east of the points referred to, and near the State line. This is well known to a few persons, white rich and extensive, and some day the establishment of the preferment of any charges, or judicial proceedings the fact will astonish the country, and add immensely to the value of our mineral product.

THE RESULT.

Hon David A. Wells, in a recent address in Engand, sums up the result of ten years of "protection to American industry" as follows: "With every possible advantage in its favor, it has swept the commerce of the United States from the ocean, destroyed the export trade in respect to nearly all the manufactured Franklin county, with an aggregate membership of products, harassed and vexed the entire mercantile community, impoverished the agriculturist, unequally bership of over 100, and is one of the largest Granges affected the distribution of wealth, and by increasing the cost of all the tools and implements of production, imposed a tax on the whole nation so grievous that its further continuance has become almost a matter of impossibility."

Information from various parts of Ohio reports the prevalence again of heavy storms of rain, attended vith thunder and lightning.

A Gazette special says that at Circleville the storm was such as to do great damage to the crops and fruit. The spire of the German Reformed church, was struck by lightning and demolished at Fredricksburg; in the same county an unknown man who sought shelter under some trees was killed by lightning; his body was so blackened and scorched as to be unrecognizable. In night, doing, it is reported, great damage to crops. The Southern & Ashtabula and Youngstown & Pittsburg railroads have suffered heavily. On the Vienna branch of the same road the trains cannot run on account of the washing away of the track. The Painseville & Youngstown railroad also sustained serious injuries; in some cases whole embankments being washed away

The Memphis Avalanche contains a long letter from Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior in 1861, in which he tells that the deficit in his accounts, of which publication has recently been made, was occasioned by the defalcation of a clerk in his office named Bailey, who had charge of the payment, or cancellation of the coupons of the Indian bonds, of which the Department of the Interior is the custodian.

Just on the eve of Mr. Thompson's resignation, in storm at Fon Du Lac, Wis., and vicinity, on the 4th, consequence of the secession of Mississippi, in 1861, Bailey confessed that he had delivered the Indian ished. Wrecked buildings, prostrated orchards and bonds to Messrs. Russel & Co., government freight water and pasturage was scarce. On their return the badly damaged fields mark the track of the hurricane contractors, for \$821,000, and received in lieu governthrough several counties. Similar storms were equal- ment acceptances for the amount. Bailey said he did ly destructive in almost every other Western State. this to save the credit of the Interior Department. The The Burlington cheese factory is now making sixteen cheeses' per day, averaging forty pounds each. The company have now on hand about 25,000 pounds.

THE PATRONS.

A telegraphic item is going the rounds in reference to the large increase in the number of Patrons of Hus-. bandry and their Granges, which is very incorrect.

Since June 1st, the increase in number of Granges has been from 700 to 1000, instead of 550. The number of Granges in Iowa is 1500, instead 175. the number of Granges in the United States is about 7500, instead of 4700, and the aggregate membership nearly 500,000, instead of 350,000.

In response to a request from different States, several additional general deputies have recently been sent out by the National Grange to organize subordinate Granges. There are at present State Granges in Kansas, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and Rhode Island.

The Viennese are to be profoundly pitied. Great expectations had been predicated upon the success of the great universal Exposition, but it soon turned out that the landlords had combined in charging such exorbitant charges that thousands were deterred from visiting them. Then a long spell of excessively rainy weather set in, till the Fair grounds became a morass and large quantities of goods on exhibition were damaged and destroyed for all purposes of the exhibitors, and now, to cap the climax of their series of misfortunes, the cholera has broken out with such virulence as to threaten to depopulate the city of strangers. The great show, so grandiloquently inaugurated in the presence of Kings, Emperors and Princes, bids fair to come to grief.

There were nine deaths from sunstroke in St. Louis,

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From pasture near the Poor Farm, on the night of the 12th of July, a bay mare, five years old, about 16 hands high, three white feet, had a small lump on one of the fore feet, and white spot in the lorchead. Had on a head stall when taken away. A liberal reward will be given for the mare or for information that will lead to her recovery.

EDWIN PRITCHETT, Lawrence, July 19th, 1873.

R. STRAHORN & Co., Chicago, IRONS, CASSIDY & Co., St. Louis

GILLESPIE, ROGERS & CO.,

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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.

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173 Massachusetts Street., Lawrence, Kans. Dealers in

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VANDERVERE CORN PLANTER, The best Dropper in the market;

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PORK, BEEF DRIED BUFFALO, SAUSAGE. &C. &C. 151 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kr

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JULY 19, 1873.

Town Talk.

CITY COUNCIL.-A bare quorum of the City Council met Monday evening, for the purpose of "regulating" salaries. The first business transacted, however, was the library question. The committee was requested to confer with the owner of the room west of Simpson's bank, and rent it, provided it could be had for \$25 per month. Mrs. Trask was appointed Librarian upon the conditions that she offered to take it, viz. the net receipts, the city to pay all necessary expenses of running the same. Mrs. Trask is a worthy lady, in every way qualified for the position of librarian. For some time past she has occupied the position and given general satisfaction. We do not wish to speak to the disparagement of others when we say that we are glad to see that in this the council has done an act of justice and at the same time secured the services of a faithful and competent librarian. The salary of city marshall was fixed at \$900; city clerk \$1,000. The fees of city attorney were fixed at \$5 where the delinquent goes to trial, half price for pleading guilty. The fees of police judge restreet commissioner \$500. These two offices are now consolidated. The weigher and measurer was allowed \$800. The superintendent of fire department and first engineer were each "compensated" at the rate of \$100 per year. The second engineer's allowance was cut down to \$800, health officer \$100. The sexton of Oak Hill Cemetery was allowed \$600. Sexton of Maple Grove Cemetery \$300 annually. The policemen were put on a daily allowance of \$2 each, and the city main as before, mayor \$500, councilmen each \$100. After necessary ordinance. One more vote was necessary in the affirmative. Councilman Howard did not like the \$1,000 for did not give the denomination their rights. the clerk, and to harmonize things \$800 was offered as a compromise. On this the council was equally divided and the mayor voted against it, thus leaving the salary at \$1,000. Judge Howard "caved" and voted for the ordinance, which made it the law.

A resolution was introduced declaring the confidence of the council in the integrity and honesty of the mayor, which was adopted-five gentlemen voting in the affirmative, one in the negative, two asked to be excused from voting and four were

The bridge question did not come up and the council adjourned in good season.

SHARP FINANCIERING .- Tuesday a well known colored man of this city met a gentleman on the streets who lived here half a score of years ago, but who now resides in an eastern city. Our colored friend extended the usual congratulations upon meeting an old "residenter," and added, "Mr .----I'm glad to meet you, I heard you was in town and have been looking for you. I've got a dollar agin you." Our eastern friend smiled one of his most pensive smiles, and asked "what

"Don't you mind a good many years ago," continued the colored financier, "that you 'scribed a dollar to de church?" "What church?"

"De Colored Baptist?" -acknowledged the corn by paying over the dollar without asking for a receipt, and no doubt believes that even in Kansas church subscriptions come around for collection.

LOOK OUT .- With the thermometer ranging at 95 in the shade it might be termed a clear case of "emotional insanity" to talk about frost, but from an interview with the oldest inhabitant we learn that the prevailing custom is to be on the look out for frost in six weeks from the first appearance of katydids. These musical nocturnal visitors entertained the people of this locality with their first concert Monday evening. So in six weeks cover up all unprotected tender plants.

MIXED.—Our farmer readers have perhaps heard the story of the man who was fond of telling yarns, and would often exgerate rather than spoil a good story. On one occasion he was holding forth to a party of friends somewhat after this manner. "Last year while I was in the harvest field and the sun was shining very hot, I concluded to rest awhile under the shade. As I lay fighting off the flies and thinking of the 40 bushels of wheat I would get to the acre which I would sell at \$21 per bushel and the 50 acres I had to harvest, I almost imagined I felt the weight of the \$5,000 in gold I was carrying home. While indulging in these pleasant thoughts I heard a noise, and looking up I saw a flock of at least one thousand wild turkeys. I dashed in among them and they scattered. I chased one of them a mile or more and captured it. I threw t over my shoulder and started home. It was a beautiful bird-so large that it hung down from my shoulder and dragged in the snow all the way home."

"Hold on!" said one of his hearers, "how is that? you say you were harvesting?"

"It was very hot?"

"Yes."

"Well if you were harvesting and it was so hot, how cam the ground to be covered with snow?"

The story teller paused awhile and then said, "That's a fact guess I've got two stories mixed." This latter sentence applies to our report last week of the

farmers' celebrations. In writing about the pic nic at Sige and the one at Baldwin's grove we "got two stories mixed." ARRESTED.-Dr. Moore, late post master at Carbondale, wa arrested in this city Saturday, as being accessory to the taking of a draft which passed through that office some time since It seems that while the Dr. was post master, his son and a man named Stillman, often acted as deputies. A draft for \$90 was sent through the mails to a party at Carbondale. The party never received the draft and the matter was investigated when it was discovered that the draft had been presented at the State Bank in this city, and cashed. Stillman's name appears on the draft. All three of the parties have been arrested. It

appears, however, that Dr. Moore knew nothing of the transaction, and while he may be held responsible for the money. as post master, cannot be held on a criminal charge. The Dr has always borne an unexceptional character, so far as we have been able to learn, and he will no doubt clear himself from any complicity with crime in the present case.

The parties were taken before a United States commissioner

at Topeka, where Dr. Moore was held to bailon \$500 for his ppearance for trial, which was promptly furnished. The ther two had not succeeded in getting bail at our last advices.

Cows.—The question that vexes a portion of the people of the north side now is, "have cows the inalienable right to run at large in the night time?" The lawyers have the matter in hand, and will sift it thoroughly, no matter whose gardens suffer or whose cows are imprisoned in the city pound.

Mass Meeting .- We are requested to state that there is to be a grand Mass Meeting and pic nic of grangers and all others interested in the manufacture of butter and cheese, at Twin Mound, next Wednesday, the 23rd inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. The question of establishing a cheese factory at or near Twin Mound, will bediscussed. To a practical man who understands the business, the people of Twin Mound and vicinity will offer good inducements. All interested are invited to at-

HONEY .- Mr. Edward Canavan has left at the Spirit office sample of honey, the beauty of which he ascribes largely to the kind of hive he uses. This is what is known as the Farmers' Hive, the right of which he has for Jefferson county. He sells farm rights for \$8.00. His place is seven miles north of Lawrence, in Sarcoxie township.

STEAMER .- A light draught steamboat has during the week been launched upon the angry waves of the turbid Kaw. It is designed for pleasure excursions and with fifty passengers only draws four or five inches of water. The engine and machinery were built by the Kimball Bros., of the Lawrence

To BE SHUT.—By direction of the city council blinds are to be put on the south window of the city prison, so that contumaceous urchins and other loquacious prisoners shall be debarred from abusing their prison privileges of wagging their main as before. The salary of city engineer was put at \$500, jaws in an indecent and indecorous manner at persons who are so unfortunate as not to be "wards of the city," and who in the exercise of their freedom often pass along Henry street.

DRYING .-- Mr. J. House is complying with the request of physicians to keep all cellars dry. He is digging a deep well the rear of his store, into which his cellar is to be drained.

MEETING.—The third quarterly meeting of the executive board of the Baptist State Convention met in this city on the physician was permitted to legally convert to his own use 15th. The most important item in the proceedings was the city funds to the amount of \$400 annually. Neither the salaries of the mayor or councilmen were "lopped off." They regation the members of the board decided not to accept any such terms of compromise as has been asked by the counsel all had been regulated there was some trouble in passing the of the Indians and acquiesced in by some friends in the East, and requested the trustees to agree to no compromise that

ARRESTED.-Edward Pope, a traveling insurance agent was arrested in Topeka the latter part of the past week upon complaint of Chas. Achning, of this city, who charged him with obtaining money under false pretences. He was brought to this city and had an examination before Judge Christian, who held him in \$5,000 bail to appear and answer to the charge. Bail was furnished.

RUNAWAY.-Jim Anderson's spirited transfer team indulged in one of its periodical runaways Tuesday morning. The horses collided with a mule and the latter animal was so badly hurt that an untimely death will probably be the result.

FLORAL RETREAT.—There is no more pleasant place in the city than Capt. Christian's Floral Retreat, situated on Warren street, between Mississippi and Illinois streets. Capt. Christian has devoted much time and expense to beautifying his place and making the ample grounds attractive by putting out shade, and organiental trees besides every variety of plants and flowers. He has some two acres thus improved, and the lawn is indeed most inviting. We know of no place in the city better adapted to the purpose of lawn festivals, which of late have become so popular. At the lawn festival given by the ladies of the Methodist church Friday evening, at the Captain's residence, among the attractions was the lemonade ee, where Miss Patterson presided with ease and grace. The fruit grew on the tree which by dexterous manipulation was converted into the cool beverage that gushed from the trunk, and was served up to the thirsty. Floral Retreat will no doubt be captured on many such occasions.

A Young Rascal.-A colored boy, named Bertie Johnson, created a little sensation one day last week, by cutering the residence of Gov. Shannon, helping himself to a pocket book containing seven dollars and a pair of good spectacles, and lighting out. The city marshal was notified and went in pursuit of the young thief, who was chased through the ravines and bushes in the western suburbs of the city and finally captured near the wind mill. The boy is only 12 or 13 years of age, but is an old offender. He has but recentlyserved three months in the county jail for stealing a horse, and numerous other smaller crimes are charged up against him. All "competitive examinations" will no doubt prove him a proficient candidate for a life member of the penitentiary.

TEMPERANCE.—A children's temperance meeting was held at the Congregational Church Sunday evening, at which addresses were made by Prof. Miller, N. L. Prentis and Rev W. K. Marshall R. B. Gemmell, president of the Temperance League, presided. Nearly all the Sabbath schools were represented, and at the close over 200 names were added to the

EQUALIZED.-The county board concluded its labors as a oard of equalization Monday. The following order was passed before adjournment: That two and one-half per cent. be deducted from the value of lands in Wakarusa township; that one per cent, be added to the valuation of all lands in Grant township; that three per cent, be added to the valuation of all lands in Lecompton township; that four per cent, be added to the valuation of all lands in Marion township; that three per cent. be despected from the valuation of all lands in Wilow Springs township; that two and one-half per cent. be added to the valuation of all lands in Palmyra township; and that five per cent. be deducted from the valuation of all real estate in the city of Lavrence.

FROM LABOR TO REFRESHMENT.—Acacia Lodge, No. 9 A. F. & A. M., went from the labors of the Lodge to a generous refreshment of ice cream at the Lawrence House Wednesday evening after communication. The landlord, Mr. Johnson, invited the lodge to partake of his hospitality which the members did with a good will and grateful relish.

DISCUSSED. Newspaper correspondents, editors and others are discussing the question of the salaries of city officers. Some of the ideas advanced are as crude as they are impracti-

FOUND.—The body of Chas. F. Kennedy, who was drown ed Sunday, was found in the river near Mr. Wm. Hughes' farm, Wednesday. It was brought to this city packed in ice, and forwarded to his mother in Burlington.

NEW Goors.—One by one the old clerks and salesmen employed by Bulene & Co., before the late disastrous fire, fall the others safely. During the pist week piles of dry goods boxes have been re ceived, all ful of the newest styles of dry goods, and more are continually arriving. The store room is large and will be filled with new goods, especially adapted to the trade of the season. Bulene & Co. may now be considered settled down until their stire is rebuilt. Carpenters and masons are pushing the work on the latter building which will soon be ready for the roof. Then look out for a large stock, handsome assortment an new styles of fall and winter goods.

to T. Manufaction of the .Th. . oth

SHOT .- Mr. George Fricker received a dispatch from Wheeling, West Virginia, Monday that his brother's oldest son had shot himself. The young man was about 21 years of age.

JURORS.—The following gentlemen held lucky numbers in the drawing for a jury, Monday, to serve at the August term of the district court, which commences in this city on the 18th of next month, viz. Andrew Terry, C. A. Pease, Lawrence; W. Fitz, Daniel Cheuey, Palmyra; M. S. Winter, Lecompton; Jas. Doyle, Willow Springs; Wm. Petefish, Clinton; P, A. Simmons, L. R. Hicox, Marion.

DROWNED. -Sunday forenoon, three men, named Chas. F. Kennedy, Edwin Davis and Wm. McTaggart, went to the river, near the Island, for the purpose of bathing. McTaggart and Kennedy went into the river. Kennedy, who could not swim, got beyond his depth and called for assistance. His companion swam to his relief, but Kennedy was frightened and struggled so hard that all attempts to save him failed. He sank and was drowned.

Leis' Drug Emporium is headquarters for every thing in heir line. They buy direct from manufacturers in large quanities, which accounts for their selling goods so cheap.

DIED .- The infant child of Prof. Bardwell, of the State University, died Wednesday last.

Another Hotel Change.-Mr. Strong, who has lately fitted up the old Durfee House in the best of style and changed the name to"NationalHotel,"has leased the same to Messrs. George Bryan and H. O. Sholes, who will be snugly installed by the first of the week. Mr. Bryan is a man of experience in the hotel business, and will keep his "end of the line" in perfect running order, and Mr. Sholes is one of our oldest citizens in years, residence and experience and will make a good landlord no doubt. Guests can rely on receiving from him the most courteous and hospitable treatment. Success to the new firm and especially to our venerable fellow citizen in the new enterprise.

Roses & Plants.—A visitto Mr. Cartwright's green house and flower gardens will convince any one what energy and perseverance will accomplish in a very few years if properly directed. Mr. Cartwright commenced a few years since with nothing, but he made out to secure a small field of ground about 21 acres, where he put up a green house and set out flowers and shrubs of all kinds. He is now reaping his reward, for his orders go all over the State and west as far as Denver. This season he has sold to one man alone some \$500 worth of plants and orders continue to come in. To see a thousand away, and in their alarm began to double their orders for ice een at Cartwright's, besides, geraneums, verbenas and other

Chicago & St. Louis Live Stock Market.

July 17th. There has been but little if any change worthy of note in the cattle market during the week. The best native cattle have been in moderate supply, and in active request on shippers' account all the week, and the market has ruled strong, with rather higher tendency, and transactions in these descriptions have been equal to supplies. There has also been good local demand for good corn fattened Texas and Cherokee cattle, on both butchers and shippers account, and the demand in these kinds and grades, from the different classes of buyers has been steady and strong all the week. We give bottle of their Ague Cure. If it don't cure the ague you can the different grades of cattle offered and sold.

Choice native blood steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,600 bs.
Prime second-class 1,150 to 1,400 bs. Good third grade native blood, averaging 1,050 to Fair butchers' steers, of 1,000 to 1,200 lbs average

Interior to common Texans. Veal Calves, common to choice, per head... Cows with Calves. kansas Pacific Railway.

This favorite line extends from Kansas City and Leavenworth, through the fertile State of Kansas to Denver, in Colorado, 639 miles. Rare opportunities are offered to the public for homes in a section of country unsurpassed for productiveness and healthfulness. The State Capitol, State University and State Agricultural College are located along its line, and the general educational facilities are unequalled. The reputation of Kansas is unsurpassed as an agricultural State. By referring to the United States agricultural reports, it will be seen that Kansas had a greater average yield to the acre of the cereals than any other State; and at the great fruit fairs held at Philadelphia, Richmond, Boston and Albany, Kansas took the first premiums for the finest display of fruits. For the pleasure traveler or invalid, a varied and charming andscape is presented; and the delightful air of Colorado, and the celebrated warm and hot soda springs near Denver, give enewed life to the weary and restore health to the sick. Don't fail to take a trip over the Kansas Pacific Railway, and if you want a good home settle along its line.

Farmers will remember the great inducement now being offered in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, to reduce stock, for 30 days at Humes.

The best and oldest Family Medicine in the State is Leis' Vegetable Cathartic Pills, adapted to this climate, for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, siek-headaches, billious attacks and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. The formula of these pills will be sent to any regular practicing Physician desiring the same.

Observe my signiture upon the wrapper, without which none are genuine. Price per box, 25 cents, or 5 for \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists. Should you fail to find them, inclose 25 cents to the

Proprietor, and they will be sent you Post-paid. CATTLE LOSE.—Thursday some men who were afraid to trust the bridge attempted to swim a herd of 175 cattle over the river at this place, when three of them got in the quick-sand and were lost. They then took the bridge and crossed

Col. G. P. Smith, of the Neodesha Free Press, is in the city. He informs us that the wheat crop of Wilson County is all harvested, and will average about 30 bushels to the acre. The farmers are getting a dollar a bushel for it.

CIGARS.—Yates & Abbott, not only have a first class drug store where the sick can get all the healing remedies, but they have likewise a large assortment of cigars for the sick man as well as he who is convalencent. All who have tried their cigars say they are good to "puff."

GOOD YIELD.-We understand that Mr. Thomas Bain, who has a farm near Perry, has thrashed his wheat and the yield is about 33 bushels to the acre. He had 33 acres in wheat, and his crop is 1060 bushels. Mr. Bain is one of our most enterprising and successful farmers.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE. - A new brick school house has been commenced in district No. 83, which adjoins the city on Jas. Meairs, Wakarusa; F. W. Sparr, Grant; Samuel Gill, G. the west. The school house is located between the city limits and the wind mill. It is to be two stories high and will have all the modern improvements. It will contain 120 single seats and the cost will be \$5,000.

ACCIDENT .- Mr. A. H. Whitcomb's little son, while playing on the porch of his father's residence, on Ohio street, Wednesday evening, fell aud broke his arm. The bone was set and the little sufferer is now getting on very well: Editor Spirit:

In last weeks paper we notice an article as to who are entitled to membership in the State Grange which is to meet on the 30th inst. Now this matter seems to be somewhat mixed, and we think it highly important that there should be a better understanding as to who are members and who are not, and who are voting members. It seems plain to us that you have made a mistake when you say that none are voters but acting masters. The language of the constitution seems plain enough to us, which is as follows: State Grange, "composed of masters of subordinate granges and their wives who are matrons," all of which are certainly voting members. Then it gives what others are members, "Past masters and their wives who are matrons shall be honorary members and eligible to office but not entitled to vote." Now where the deputies come in we are unable to sec, and we have examined carefully all the laws, constitution, &c. Unless they are masters or past masters, they are no more entitled to membership in the State Grange than any patron. And again we can see no authority for saying that "Masters can be represented by proxy in the State Grange; of course this might be allowed and recognized by the State Grange. It might also allow deputies, past master and matrons to vote. But the question is, where is the law. When the law defines who are members and voters, for the life of us we cannot see how another class of persons can be admitted as members and voters without first changing said law.

THE TRUE CAUSE.—The cause of the sudden rise of the thermometer at the Round Corner has not yet been explained correctly. A few days since it run up to the alarming height of 120, which so terrified many people that theyfelt themselves melting and seek cellars half full of water. This unusual altitude of the varieties of flowers of all shades. A few years will find him been having the chills, and as soon as they stopped shaking, even while the fever was on them, they rushed to Woodward's for his ague cure. Others while suffering were there seeking his blackberry and kino. So many feverish persons seeking relief is what made the thermometer go up.

One of the most enterprising business firms west of the Mississippi river, is that of Dr S. O. Himoe & Co., manufacurers of Family Medicines, whose laboratory is in this building. Their business has been built up in a little over three years, to cover an area of three states, with a population of over two millions. They believe in the farmers' movement and patronize the Spirit of Kansas. Their medicines are all warranted, and we advise everybody to get a have your money back. If your Druggist don't keep it, go

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SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM, No. 153 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS. A Full and Splendid Stock of Pianos and Organs Constantly on Hand. Also a Full Stock of

GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES & FIFES, Of the best quality and bought directly of the Largest Importing Houses in the Country. Mrs. Starrett is sole agent for the Pianes of CHICKERING & SONS,

F. C. LIGHTE & CO., DECKER & B. And other first class Manufacturers; also for the DECKER & BRO.. GEORGE PRINCE ORGANS, WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS,

NEEDHAM SILVER TONGUE ORGANS. MRS, STARRETT brings to the music business an experience of fifteen years as teacher of music, and she will endeavor to prove to all who favor her with their patronage that her opinion of instruments is honest, intelligent and reliable. She

FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS, And has selected such as in her judgment and experience have points of superiority over all others:

MRS. STARRETT CALLS ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO, Which is acknowledged by all experts who have examined it to be the best Upright Piano in the world. It has the Patent Truss Frame, which is the only frame ever devised that will enable an Upright Piano to stand in tune. The tone is also surpassingly rich and mellow.

A Large and Complete Stock of SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS, Just Opened; als GUITAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS Of the Best Quality.

Mrs. Starrett also offers for sale a variety of SEWING MACHINES. THE MANHATTAN SILENT SEWING MACHINE, Making the "Elastic Lock Stitch." THE BLEES NOISELESS LOCK STITCH MACHINE,

-and the-AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE MACHINE. - Also THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE

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Letters or orders from any part of the State will receive prompt attention. Persons ordering Instruments from a distance may rely upon receiving the very best.

For further information call on or address.

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ON AND AFTER

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1878. TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS: Leave Lawrence, 6:30 A. M. Arrive Carbondale, 9:30 A. M. Leave Carbondale, 3:40 F. M. Arrive Lawrence, 7:00 F. M. Morning train westward makes close connection with mail train of A. T. & S. F. R. R., which arrives at Emporia at 1:15 F. M., and Wichita, 6:45 P. M.

Lawrence, June 11, 1873. R. B. GEMMELL Superintendent.

BY L. A. B. STEELE.

UNCLE JERRY AND HIS FRIENDS.

CHAPTER I.

One sultry Summer day, a traveler in Indiana, stopped his wearied horses on the summit of a steep and high hill to rest for a few moments. As he looked toward the north the Ohio river came into view, at a distance of seven or eight miles, and flowed toward the spot on which he stood, until it seemed to roll almost under him, four hundred feet below, and then taking its course to the east, was lost among the hills. He took in at one brief glance the landscape, sleeping in the light of the summer sun, the northern shore, smiling with the fruit of diligent cultivation, broad fields of grain on the bottom lands, with orchards, meadows and patches of forest, on the upland, the mouth of several large creeks showing themselves at varying distances: two or three villages in the distance, and, standing in gloomy contrast with the summer sky, and its fleeey clouds, three thick, heavy columns of smoke, from as many distilleries in the different towns. No breeze up to a height of more than five hundred feet, dense as the are stirred by a summer wind. Although the sermon was the corn land, and sell to the distilleries, will do all they can ranks of sin, and dark as the drunkard's hope. They seemed like pillars of cloud, sent up from the pit to lead the people of that fair land to destruction. Across the river was a large plantation, showing that usual lack of thrift which marked that portion of the slave States bordering on the Ohio, and just above it, a tumble down little cluster of houses inhabited ful face pressed close to a pane of glass in the window nearby woodmen. A solitary negro was wending his way along est him. In an instant it was gone and a stentorian voice the river side, and a few white men were loading wood boafs at the village. There were steamboats passing up and down the river, landing at the towns on the Indiana side, and calling forth no inconsiderable amount of bustle at the wharves. At the point where the river came into view rose-another high hill which the traveler knew to be in Ohio. He marked the contrast between the two sides of the river, and closing his field glass with a heart felt sigh for the sins of the north, and those of the south, passed on his way. After riding about six miles up the river passing through two considerable villages, and witnessing in both, the filth and degradation ever buried itself in the wall behind him. As the mob dashed out to be seen around a distillery, he paused again to admire the the windows, the breeze drawing through the building put landscape. No richer spot had ever met his eye than that out the lamps, and left the band of worshippers with no light, spread out beneath his feet. A broad expanse of bottom land, save the glare of the enemies' tortches. Uncle Jerry opened more than a mile in width, extending into the country as far a small door in the rear of the building, which led into a kind as the eve could reach, and watered by a broad creek meandering through it, was covered with an unbroken field of indian corn, in the full luxuriance of its summer greenness. As the breeze swept up from the Ohio, and shaped the bending stone wall, and bade him run for his life, John Watkins and grain into the semblance of ocean billows, it seemed to whisper of peace and plenty in the poorest cot, as well as in the rich mansion seen half concealed in foliage on a hill overlooking the sea of green. The traveler thought of the suffering Irish poor, made glad by contributions of food from the great valley of the west; and of the lanes and byways of our great. He was up instantly, and sped on toward the river, closely cities, where cheapness of bread would indeed be glad tidings to many a suffering heart; and the broad acres before him met his horse, which had broken his bridle in affright, and seemed like a river of plenty flowing on to bear bread to the hungry, far and near. He turned, in the spirit of self gratulation, to mark the contrast between this and the other side of the John Watkins; the broken bridle was hastily knotted together, river; where the curse of American slavery had fallen like a two stout pairs of arms lifted the minister into the saddle, and blight upon the land, marked with its desolating and lowering influence the hill, the field and the cabin of the poor white sought safety for themselves in different directions. The minman, as well as that of the slave, leaving its serpent trail in ister found his retreat by the road cut off on either hand, and the parlor and the chamber, in the heart and mind of the rich so be turned his horse's head toward the creek, into which he inheritors of the soil. But as he turned, those weird like gi- plunged at a mad gallop. The shock unseated him, and he ants of smoke, darkening the sky down the river, caught his found himself floating down the stream among masses of loose eye, and such an odor, burdening the breeze, sweeping up the Ohio, as might be supposed to have come from the hole winter rain. He managed to secure a hold on the pommel of in the side of the hill described by Bunyan, warned him that the saddle, and the horse carried him safely across, not withall this goodly show on the northern side, was false as it was out many bruises from ice and driftwood, as well as the misfair, that this seeming river of plenty was destined to flow siles sent after him from the bank. Mounting his horse he over the distillery fires, and come forth to deepen and swell struck at once into the corn bottom, and rode among the dry the allegory, the evil of slavery and the evil of intemperance bigh and thick enough to assist materially in covering his gnashed their teeth upon the wayfarer upon the watery highway, from the hills and valleys on either side; or like two death bearing streams, they flowed side by side down the great valley mingling their waters in many places; and the question may well arise, which of them extended its tributaries farthest over our land, and rolled the deepest and dark-

est tide of sin and sorrow down to the gulf of perdition? transfering, as property, from generation to generation, the to be citizens of a Christian land. John Wilkin's managed to bodies of our fellowmen, or the manufacture, sale and use of ardent spirits? Pondering this question as he rode along our wife and his cousin Miriam, who had escaped through the traveler followed a narrow path leading back into the country with the broad cornland on the right, about fifty feet lower than the road, and on the left, fields, orchards, pastures and meadows, with here and there a farm house. He had reached no definite conclusion upon the matter, when he arrived at the village at the head of the corn bottom, which was the place of his destination. During his stay there, he became acquainted with some facts in the history of the town, which may throw some light upon the subject, and with this object, they are embodied in the following story:

A modest looking church pointed its spire heavenward, from a green sloping bank a little above where the river road entered the town. Here for many months a young and zealous man had occupied the pulpit. His preaching had occasioned some stir, for he had boldly attacked the peculiar institution of the south, and that spirit which led men to bow to it in the north. But, though men opened wide their eyes at his fearlessness, the warm hearted and true among the members of his church, were glad to have some one to lead them in what they felt to be the right way, and he found his hands strengthened, and his heart encouraged by much sympathy and co-operation, in his efforts to establish a decided anti-slavery influence on that side of the river. Among his warmest friends were two, whose fortunes and failures form the basis of our

Jeremiah Watkins, or as he was commonly called, "Uncle Jerry" had, for many years, owned and cultivated a large farm embracing about equal shares of upland and corn bottom. He had been a peaceful and industrious citizen, until in common with his neighbors, he began to carry his corn to the distilleries. From contributing to the manufacture of whisky, he came to like it too well himself, and had sunk deep in the wrong perpetrated on the other side of the river, and over depths of drunken degradation, when a temperance society was organized in the village, and by the efforts of its members, he was rescued from the bondage into which he had fallen, and became a deacon in the church. His nephew, John Watkins, had been brought up in accordance with the standard ard on that point, and although he did not fail to express his of puritan morals, as it exists in New England at the present time. He had received a good common education, married a upon the local sins of his flock. Bold man! his salary was rosy cheeked girl, who had been one of his playmates ever paid by the owners of that broad expanse of cornland, the rosy cheeked giri, who had been one of his playmates ever pand by the dwhich went to keep up the distilleries, and brought since he could remember, and come "out west" to cultivate produce of which went to keep up the distilleries, and brought his uncle's farm "on shares." For the latter was getting on vast sums into their coffers every year, which they counted his uncle's farm "on snares." For the latter was getting on the desolation of the drunkard's home, and saw not No. 67, Massachusetts st., Lawrence Kansas. Correspondence solicited, and Telegrams promptly answered the down hill side of life, and had left of his family only one, and forgot the desolation of the drunkard's home, and saw not No. 67, Massachusetts st., Lawrence Kansas.

Miriam, his daughter, who was at the time our story opens in her fifteenth year. The body of friends was but a handful compared to the ranks stirred up in opposition. The property interest was at stake. The money makers of the south He sat in his arm chiar, after supper, watching the waving of were sadly affronted that the money makers of the north should wish to interfere with their business—should dare to him, until Miriam came and laying her cheek upon his shoulduphold their clergy in preaching against slaveholding. "What would these yankees do," queried they, "without the labor of our slaves? Who would raise for them cotton, and sugar and tobacco? And if we were to let loose among them our thousands of slaves, would they clothe them, and feed them, and make their labor productive as we do?" The sun had not yet risen in blood, by whose light a practical answer has been given to that question and there was nothing to lessen the triumph with which they added, "Let them mind their own business or we will make them."

This language was held by a company of wrathful Kentuckians, who were assembled at a small tavern, fortifying themselves with whisky, before crossing the Ohio to carry out their threats. To make them under the calm light of the stars shining upon this free land, in the face of that spirit which ther. She could appreciate the advantages of reform, and made "The sounding aisles of the wood ring with the anthem | was anxious to have them extended to all who needed them. of the free," they crossed the Ohio, to lay the finger of oppression on the lips of a man who wished to proclaim "Liber- ing up the cheres with a great deal of interest, and Mary symty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

The people were assembled for evening service. The cle and said: preacher was usually bold and fervent in his exhortations, and the whole congregation was stirred by his words, as trees not upon the subject of slavery, the preacher, as was his wont, had just used the spiritual condition of the slave to illustrate some point in his discourse, when he noticed that his congregation was very much disturbed, and pausing a moment he heard the trampling of many feet, and saw a wrathwithout shouted. "He's at it now, kill the hypocritical rascal." The boldest of them sprang to secure the church door for the double purpose of keeping the besiegers out and the frightened and trembling women and children in. Quite a number, among whom were uncle Jerry and his nephew, hastened to drag the minister from the pulpit, where he stood erect and firm, a fair mark for the showers of brickbats and missiles hurled at him through the crashing windows, and sped on their way by their shouts and curses. Before they across the fields to reach some of the dwellings in the village woods followed by a volley of stones and clubs, one of which struck the minister on the arm and felled him to the earth followed by the mob. As he emerged from the woods, he was making the best of his way homeward. He stopped in obedience to the well known whistle of his former owner, ice and driftwood, as the water had been raised by a recent in and misery. Like Pope and Pagan in and rustling stalks of the last year's growth, which were still formed a division in the fields. There he slackened his speed, aching in every joint from the cold and his bruises, with his wet clothes freezing to him and icicles forming in his hair, and looked back to see the glancing torches, and hear the shouts of the mob borne faintly on the breeze to his ear, and to think for a moment of his people, scattered like sheep from their Which is the greatest National sin, the holding, using and fold, when engaged in Christian worship, by people claiming secure a safe retreat to his home, where he found Mary, his crowd unmolested, save by curses and insulting language am was doing her best to bathe and bandage it; but all the soldier in the old man was aroused, and he would not keep still long enough for her to do anything. Anxious to know what had become of the minister, and knowing that the mob had got pretty well down the road toward the Ohio, they saddled their horses and started out to find him. Some of the neighbors joined them, equipped with lanterns and tin horns. They hade for the nearest bridge, and there they met the half frozen preacher. His horse left to his own guidance, and true to the knowledge of his master's crib, had taken the most direc

> route home. This was not the first peril nor the last through which the bold minister was obliged to pass, because he would preach the gospel according to the dictates of his own conscience. In fact the pagan spirit of persecution followed him until he was obliged to abandon the place, and seek another field of labor. His people mourned their own desolation, but the fire he had kindled burned on the altar, and the fugitive from slavery ever found friends and helpers there.

As I have before said, Uncle Jerry had been reformed from a drunken life by the influence of a temperance society. The little band were very quiet and unobtrusive in their labors for a long time. In fact, after the first few months of their existence, they seemed to rest upon their ears, as it were, and the ranks of intemperance did not suffer much from their attacks. But the active spirit roused by the ministry of the anti-slavery preacher, was destined to work for good in some direction. A few who thought it better to do what they could which they could have no control, became very active in their efforts against intemperance. The minister who succeeded the persecuted anti-slavery preacher, thought that the

the stain of his blood upon their garments. One summer at- A. J. PERRY. ternoon, Uucle Jerry came home, evidently very much pleas ed, although somewhat inclined to be silent and thoghtful. the corn in the valley, apparently regardless of all around er, asked what pleased him so much.

"Well, my daughter, I am pleased because the people are waking up to the wants of the poor drunkard. We are going to organize a division of the Sons of Temperance in the village, and I doubt not, we shall be able to do a great deal of good. Will it do for Sons of Temperance to sell their corn to distilferies? No, certainly not; we can find some other market for our corn, where it can go to feed the hungry."

"Oh I am so glad! I wish there could be influence enough on that side to stop the distilleries entirely and to reform every poor drunkard in the land."

Miriam spoke with a great deal of feeling. She could remember well when a mother's tears had fallen on her golden head, as she listened to the senseless babling of a drunken fa-She told the news to her cousins when they came in from dopathized with her most heartily, but John turned to his un-

"I heard about this movement in the village to-day. There will be a great deal of opposition to it. The men who own

"Well, cousin John, do you intend to keep on sending corn to the distilleries?"

"What shall I do with it, Miriam?"

"Do with it, why have it ground into meal and sold for food." "That would not pay very well," muttered John, more to nimself than to Miriam, as he walked away from the door and leaning listlessly on the gate, looked vacantly down the road. He always intended to be on the right side, but somehow duty and interest seemed about to clash terribly, and he hard ly knew what course to take.

Concluded next week.

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

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EXAMINE THESE FIGURES 81,000 at interest, compounded semi-annually, will progressively double in amount, until it exceeds \$1,000,000, as follows:—the upper line of figures for years, months and days shows the time required for any sum to double at given rates of interest—

Amounts as they multiply 5 per cent 6 per cent 7 per cent

Examples.—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years 2 months, 6 days; while at 2 per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 35 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at ten per cent. \$32,000 in 35 years 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the life-time of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 dollars would of course increase to

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PATRONS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Patrons' of Husbandry, of Butler Co., Kansas, was held in the County House in Eldorado, on July 4th, 1873, at 2 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by Deputy J. Jeffery Sitton, who stated its object to be the formation of an Association of Granges, in southwestern Kansas.

Committees on credentials, and permanent organization, were appointed. While the committees were preparing their reports, speeches were made by members present.

The committee on permanent organization, reported the following list of Officers: H. W. Beck of Benton Grange, Master; E. M. Durley, Benton Grange, Overseer: J. Benninghoff, Valley View Grange, Lecturer, H. E. Stoddard, Benton Grange, Steward; C. B. Noe, Valley View Grange, Assistant Steward; Owen Hill, Glen Hill Grange, Chaplain; John Teeters, Prospect Grange, Treasurer; B. A. Grover, Valley View Grange, Secretary; C. H. Fenton Jr. Pioneer Grange, Gate Keeper, Mrs. Borden, Glen Hill Grange' Ceres; Mrs. Dodge, Benton Grange, Pomona, Mrs. King, Valley View Grange, Flora; Miss Alice Orney, Pioneer Grange, Lady Assistant Steward.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, and the officers named were elected for the remainder of the

The following resolutions were then offered and passed, by

the meeting.

Resolved: That this Association be known as "The Southwestern Ransas Association of The Patrons of Husbandry." Resolved: That the basis of representation be one delegate to every ten members and fraction thereof; and that all Granges in Southwestern Kansas, be invited to send delegates

to the next meeting of this association. Resolved: That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, be sent to the "Walnut Valley Times," and "Spirit of Kansas" for publication; and, that all papers in Southwestern

Kansas, be requested to publish the same. The association then adjourned to meet with Benton Grange, in Benton Township, Butler Co. Kansas, on Saturday Aug. 9th. 1873, at 10 A. M.

A general invitation was extended to "Patrons" everywhere, and promise of welcome and good cheer given by the members of Benton Grange.

B. A. GROVER, Secretary, Southwestern Kansas Association of Patrons of Husbandry.

PACKING BUTTER.

J. T. Elsworth, of Barre, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, last year, being asked to state his mode of packing and transporting the butter

which he makes, to market, said:

My whole aim is to keep it from the air. I do not want any kind of air to reach it. If it is pure air, it will abstract the sweet flavor; if it is bad air, it will do will abstract the sweet havor; it it is bad air, it will do harm, of course. I cover it from the air from the time it is salted until it is worked. Then it is boxed as soon as it can be, and covered. I have three different sizes of boxes. My shipping box is something like an old-fashioned tool-chest, and holds four boxes of 30 pounds each. The shipping box is two boxes high, and two boxes wide. They are the common round butter boxes, but the shipping box is a square box, with handles at each end. A rod comes up at each end, and there is a thumb screw outside on the cover. Listing, such as a thumb screw outside on the cover. Listing, such as comes on the sides of cloth, is tacked around the edge of the box. When the cover is screwed down the box of the box. When the cover is screwed down the box is pretty tight. You will see that there is a vacant space between the two boxes, something like a three-square. I had two galvanized-irom boxes made, three-square or nearly so, that just fit into that cavity, and these were filled with broken ice, about the size of a hen's egg, the butter put in, and the cover screwed down tight, in time to meet the express train, and my butter gets to the stall at half past eleven A. M. Two-thirds of the ice is in the boxes, and the butter, I have been told, is apparently as hard as when it started.

Money Value and Farm Life.

There is beauty in tasteful dress and pleasure in the many varied works of art, which make up much of city life. But much of this is mere fashon and not taste; and it is safe to say that of every thousand dollars a man makes in the city one-half of it has to be spent in obedience to inexorable social demands; and not that it gives the slightest pleasure in return. On the other hand, there are thousands who do not make, and yet must spend. It will not do to be a nobody in a city crowded; and unless we are like our neighbors we are

nolodies of the worst kind.

Let, then, farmers teach their children that it is life. and not more money, which is the great thing to live for. To live well—to enjoy life intelligently, usefully, happily—is all that money should be for; and if we get all this without having first to work hard for the monwealth of life.

Wealth of life.

A young man on the farm should aim to become rich. He should carfully study business habits, and apply them to farm life. He will find use for all the money he will ever handle; and if he has the proper knowledge and business tact he will find that farm life is as good as any money-making pursuit; but not to forget that money is only to buy happiness with, and that the materials for this happiness abound in farm life to an infinite degree over city life, and only need the proper cultivation which the race for mere money has so long disguised.—[Forney's Weekly Press.]

The St. Louis Democrat truthfully remarks: If we were especially anxious to have the salary steal kept before the public mind in all its hideous deformities, we should ask Senator Carpenter to repeat his recent speech about once a month until the next Congressional election. We have mistaken the temper of the people if that speech has had any other effect than to increase the public contempt for the men and the crime it was intended to defend. Butler's address on the subject was bad enough; but the people have learned to expect anything from Butler. It would not astonish them to anything from Butler. It would not astonish them to hear him announced for a lecture to prove that the Almighty was greatly in error in casting Satan out of Heaven; or that Judas Iscariot was the best instead of the worst of the twolve. But we have not heretofore expected that sort of argument from Matt. Carpenter. However you can't tell how a man will "pan out" in these degenerate days.

Whitelaw Reid and Anna Dickinson.

Whitelaw Reid and Anna Dickinson.

A paragraph is floating about the papers regarding the retort given to Whitelaw Reid by Miss Anna Dickinson. It is incorrect in many particulars, and this is the actual version of the affair. The papers throughout the country last fall persisted in the statement that Whitelaw Reid, the nobby editor of the Tribune, had been jilted by Anna Dickinson; others again and again announced an engagement between these two prominent people. Finally, Anna came to New York one day and Reid called on her. In the course of conversation Reid referred to the matter, saying, "you don't know how annoying it is too look over two or three hundred exchanges, and see reported day ing, "you don't know how annoying it is too loss over two or three hundred exchanges, and see reported day after day, the absurd story of your jilting me; I wish you would permit me to contadict it." The gentle Anna replied: "Mr. Reid, if I can stand the story of the engagement, you certainly should stand the story of the jilting." Mr. Reid soon after retired, feeling that he had come out of the interview second best.

The Grangers and the Morchants.

The Mankato, (Minn.,) Republican says: "From a gentleman who was a delegate to the Blue Earth council of Patrons of Husbandry, which met at Lake Crystal on Friday last, we learn that about twenty different granges were represented. Bids were received from various merchants offering inducements to trade with them, but we learn that the views of the grangers have undergone a healthy change since these awards were made. The grangers consider that our home merchants, dealers and mechanics, are their friends, they have been fairly and honorably dealt with in the past, and that they are suffering no grievances at the hands of those interests. This is as it should be. The merchants of our county are selling goods as cheap as those of any other county in the State; there are the kindest relations existing between them and the formular and the fo tween them and the farmers, and the latter certainly have no occasion or desire to disturb that good feeling. The farmers are after other game, and in their efforts to reform great abuses elsewhere we doubt not they will have the sympathy and co-operation of merchants, and all other good citizens.

The Granges and their Work.

One of the principal objects of the Patrons of Husbandry is to rid themselves of that class of parasites in the commercial world who are thronging our hotels and railroad cars, and may be seen every day valise in hand marching from store to store in villages, seeking to sell their wares at price which are keeping our consumers poor, and them-selves from honest toil. Now if the consumers can avoid supporting these middlemen whose greatest risk in business is that they will soil their clothes, and whose greatest effort for their country is to im press the world with a full sense of the superiority of the "d-e-own" east over the west, we glory in their attempt, if they can't then we hope they will try

Drummers, runners and representatives, with vest-pockets full of cards and heads full of self conceit, and whose stock in trade consists solely of brass' and 'cheek,' are the men who are supported by the consumers, without giving any compensation or incuring any risk; whose salaries, hotel and cigar bills must be paid by us in addition to the legitimate costs and profits of the articles we purchase.

Now the grangers can hustle these fellows off to the work shop and fields, and buy their goods from only those who buy from houses which dispense with runners, and need only the legitimate profits for their risk and labor. If the \$30 or \$40 in the price of every sewing machine, and the \$50 or \$60 in the price of every reaper—which goes into the pockets of the so-called agents—were saved to the farmers, it would in the course of a year amount to thousands of dollars in almost every county in the west. If we would escape bankruptcy we must discourage those who foist upon us these dead-heads to be maintained. If they will sell only through agents let them look in other directions for customers. (Warrenton, Mo. Banner.)

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Shawnee county——Alpheus Palmer, Topeka.
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Westhalf Bourbon county—R A Johnson, Hepler.
Deputies may open granges in any county
where there is no other Deputy.
State officers may open granges wherever
called upon.

Bergens wishing membership should apply MASTER OF THE STATE GRANGE.

called upon.

Persons wishing membership should apply

of their nearest grange.
Deputies cannot open granges with names on the petitionthat have been rejected by other granges.
All officers should send lists of granges, as soon as organized, to the State Lecturer for publication.

All officers should send lists of granges, as soon as organized, to the State Lecturer for publication.

LIST OF SUBORTINATE GRANGES.

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Prairie Spring—U.A Lemmons sec., W. Robinson.
Robinson, B. Ruple, sec., South Robinson.
Cedar Charge, W. H. McGuire sec., Jacksonville.
Gedar Grange, H. W. Kirkpatrick sec., Girard.
Union Grange, J. W. M. McGuire sec., Jacksonville.
Grange Grange, H. W. Kirkpatrick sec., Girard.
Union Grange, J. Barker sec., Mt. Carmel.
Hethany Grange, E. C. Frear sec., Bethany.
Sheridan Grange, E. T. West sec., Sherman City.
Stranger Valley Grange, A. Byers sec., Jarbalo,
Eagle Grange, E. H. Cox sec., Tonganoxie.
Mulberty Grange, C. J. V. Mason sec., Monmouth.
Iuka Grange, D. C. Thurston sec., Parsons.
Lincoln Grange, J. U. Ward sec., Monmouth.
Willow Grange, F. M. Odel sec., Osage Mission.
Monud—George Marriatt, sec., Monmouth.
Willow Grange, F. M. Odel sec., Osage Mission.
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Franklin Grange, J. M. Harvey sec., Topeka.
Franklin Grange, J. M. Harvey sec., Topeka.
Franklin Grange, J. W. Harmer sec., Chester.
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Star Grange, W. M. B. Mill sec, North Topeka.
Star Grange, W. M. B. Mill sec, Princeton.
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Star Grange, A. H. Evans sec., Springdale.
Star Grange, A. H. Evans sec., Springdale.
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Star Grange, A. H. B. Harves sec., Springdale.
Star Grange, J. M. Mill sec., Friecton.
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Star Grange, J. M. Mill sec., Princeton.
Ouk Grove—H. T. Johnson sec., Grange.
Star Grange, A. H. Warnes sec., Springdale.
Star Grange, A. H. Warnes sec., Springdale.
Star Grange, J. M. Mill sec., North LIST OF SUBORTINATE GRANGES.

Lexington Grange, O. C. Gordon, sec: De Soto. Sherman Grange, J. Jewett, see: Lenape. Pleasant Prairie Grange, Mrs T. M. Bowman see; Tonganoxie, Hawk Hollow—W. C. Collins see; Tonganoxie. Farmland Grange, Sam'! Holmes see; Eudora.—Buck Creek Grange, W. H. Dias see; N. Lawrence Rural Grange, J. C. Northrup see; Rural. Echo Grange, M. Rothroek, see; Willow Springs. Catlin Valley Grange, A. J. Pennington, Secretary, Marion Center.

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Richmond. Grange, E E Mitchell, see, Richmond.
Gypsum Yalley Grange, Levi Carse, Saltuna.
Gypsum Yalley Grange, Levi Carse, Saltuna.
Grove City Grange, J H McGee, See. Easton.
Grove City Grange, E J Garrett, See. Oskaloosa.
Lone Tree Grange, C P Bliss, Sec. Oskaloosa.
Lone tree Grange, C P Bliss, Sec. Oskaloosa.
Lone tree Grange, C P Bliss, Sec. Oskaloosa.
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Big Springs—O. J. Thompson Sec. Bleg Sec. Levenson
Lone Elm Grange, J Gordan Sec. Olathe.
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Big Ceder Grange, J Gordan Sec. Olathe.
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Leavenworth-J Edge, sec. Leavenworth.
Mount Prairie-W Rodgers, sec. Winchester.
Harmony-Wm. Emery, sec. Springdale.
Putnam—E E Burlingame, sec. Richmond.
Central city-R M Lingo. secretary, Garnett.
Greely Grange, W H Mellen, sec. Greely.
Hignland-Mrs M A Bixter, sec, Marion Center.
Friendship-T W Meserve, sec, Rossville.
Golden Rule-J W Priddy, sec, N Topeka.
Orange grange, W A Yount, sec, Topeka.
Highland-J A Finch, sec. Burlingame.
Eureka-J B Evans, sec, Washington
Prairie--L Emmons, sec, Marion Center,
Flora--Nellie Parmely, sec, Burlingame.
Star-J C Cayot, sec, Burlington.
Olathe-D D Marquis, Master, Olathe.
Burlingame--H A Billings, sec, Burlingame.
Dragoon-D K Faver, sec, Burlingame.
Highland-H Pettengill, sec, N Lawrence.
Harvest--II N Clark, sec, Willow Springs.
Maple Grove--E L Moore, sec, Humbolt.
Dew Drop--W C Smith, sec. Neosho Falls.
Bethel--L Milligan, sec, Jeddo:
Iola--A J Downer, sec; Iola.
Neosho Valley-J El Woodson, sec, Iola.
Scatter Creek--S Garner, sec, Humbolt.
Osage Valley--Reuben Smith, sec, Goodrich.
Liberty Center-P P Nungesser, sec, Goodrich.
Liberty Center-P P Nungesser, sec, Goodrich.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!!

The undersigned is Retailing, Very Cheap, a Machine Oil composed largely of Animal Oils, for MOWERS, REAPERS, CARRIAGES,

de., de., 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 Alchol 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,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. In the District court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas:

JOSEPH B. DOOTY, administrator of the estate of Thomas Harper, deceased, vs. William A. Harris, Henry Lewis, Albert Allen, James W. Oulton, Grace Lawrence and Nicholas Hoysradt: By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued out of the fourth judicial district court in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Saturday, the 23rd day of August,

A. D. 1873, at 10'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 William A. Harris, Henry Lewis, Albert Allen, James W. Oulton, Grace Lawrence, and Nicholas Hoysradt, and each of them, in and to the following described real estate, to-wif: The north ten (10) acres of lot number four (4) in section eighteen (18) in township twelve (12) south of range twenty (20) east of the 6th principal meridian, in Douglas county, state of Kansas, appraised at nine hundred dollars, (\$900,00) taken as the property of William A. Harris, Henry Lewis, Albert Allen, James W. Oulton, Grace Lawrence, and Nicholas Hoysradt, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 19th of July, A. D. 1873.

S. H. CARMEAN,

76-81 Sheriff of Douglas County.

LEGAL NOTICE.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Morton J. Enright will take notice, that on the a petition filed against him by Wylle C. Ross, in the District Court of the State of Kansas, sitting in and for Douglas county, setting forth that the said Enright was and is indebted to the said Wylie c. Ross, in the sum of two hundred and filty eight dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest on \$188, from January 20, 1872, at ten per cent per year, on \$25,80, from September 11, 1871, at seven per cent, and on \$44,45 from August 31, 1872, at seven per cent, and on \$44,45 from August 31, 1872, at seven per cent, and on said Ross, plaintiff, has caused to be attached the north half of the north west quarter of Section No. nine, in township No. twelve, of range No. twenty, in said county, as the property of the said Enright.

And the said Morton J. Enright is notified to appear and answer said petition on or before August 9th, A. D. 1873, or judgment will be taken against him as prayed for in said petition, and the said attached property sold according to law, and the proceeds applied in payment of said judgment and costs.

RIGGS NEVISON & SIMPSON,
Attorneys for Ross.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS MERCHANT, residing in parts unknown, will take notice that he was sued and a petition filed against him in the District court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, on

27th Day of June, A. D., 1873,

27th Day of June, A. D., 1873,
by Julia B. Sumner, setting forth that the said
sumner is owner and in possession of the following real estate in said county, towit: The south
west quarter of section nineteen, in township
twelve of range nineteen, less the south twenty
acres of the south east quarter of said land, and
that the said Merchant also claims an adverse
interest in said land; and praying that the said
Merchant be required to set forth the nature of his
claim to said land, that the claim of said Merchant
be declared to be void, and that he be forever debarred from asserting any claim to said land.
And the said Charles Augustus Merchant is notified to appear and answer said petition on or
before the 12th day of August, A. D. 1873, or
judgment will be taken against him as rayed
for in said petition.

RIGGS, NEVISON & SIMPSON,
73-77
Attorneys for Sumner.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county: ss:
In the district court, fourth Judicial district, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.
The Topeka Bank and Savings Institution, plaintift, vs. L. D. Bailey and W. S. McCurdy, defendants.

dants.

Yertue of an execution to me directed, and issued out of the fourth judicial district court, and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on Saturday, the 2d day of August,

the above entitled case, I will on

Saturday, the 2d day of August,

A. B. 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 L. D. Bailey in and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit: The west half of the south-east quarter of section nineteen (18), township thirteen (13), of range eighteen (18) in Douglas county, state of Kansas, appraised at eight hundred dollars. (\$800) Also a part of the south-east quarter of section twenty (20), township-thirteen, (13) of range eighteen, (18) comprising eleven (11) acres, more or less, being a part of the same land conveyed to Carson Wicke by Andrew E. Northrop and wife, by their deed dated January the 4th 1859, registered in book 'B.'' page 157, of records of office of register of deeds of Douglas county, Kansas, bounded south by land deeded to L. D. Bailey by J. Anderson, administrator of said Northrop, westerly by Wakarusa river, northerly by land conveyed to Henry Hine by said Northrop, and easterly by land conveyed by said Northrop, and easterly by land conveyed by said Sarson Wicke to Gobez Petensh, appraised at one hundred and thirty two dollars, (\$132,00); one undivided fourth part of the south-east quarter of section seventeen, [17] township thirteen, [13] range eighteen, [18] all the above being in Douglas county, state of Kansas, appraised at seven hundred and thenty dollars, (\$720,00]. Taken as the property of L. D. Bailey and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 27th day of June, 1873.

Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE. STATE OF KANSAS, { In the District court, Fourth Judicial District, stiffing in and for Douglas (county, Kansas.

County, Kansas.
County, Kansas.
County, Kansas.
County, Kansas.
County, Kansas.
County, Kansas.
County, Kansas.
County, County, County
County, Defendants.
County
C

Saturday, the 23rd day of August,

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 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. Kallock, Isaac S. Kallock, Elijah Sells, William H. Sells, and Eagle Works Manufacturing company, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit:—the north west quarter of section twenty-six [28] 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 Guerdon Grovenor and Mary Lewis, by said Kalloch or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, the said mortgaged land containing one hundred and nine and a half acres, appraised at ten thousand dollars; [810,000] 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 [16] chains and sixty-eight [63] links, thence east two [2] chains and sixty-eight [63] links, thence west two [2] chains and sixty-eight [63] links, thence west two [2] chains and sixty-eight [63] links, thence west two [2] chains and sixty-eight [63] links of 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, [8800] taken as the property of Elijah Sells and William H. Sells, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 12th day of July, 1873.

Sheriff of Douglas co., Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In partition. In the District court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas courty Kansas, Averella C. Hodge, Plaintiffvs, Adella C. Indsley, Eliza J. Lindsley, and Charles D. O. Lindsley, Defendants.

By Virtue of an order of sale to me directed and in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Saturday the 19th day of July,

A. D. 1873,

A. D. 1873,
at one and a half o'clock, (1½) r. M., of said day,
at the front door of the court house, in the city of
Lawrence, Douglas county, state of Kansas, offer
for sale at public auction to the highest and best
bidder for cash in hand, the following described
lands and tenements, to-wit: The north east
fractional quarter of section No. three, (3) in
Township No. twelve, (12) of range No. nineteen, (19) m Douglas County, state of Kansas,
appraised at twenty-five (25) dollars per acre, and
to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence,
this, the 13th day of June, 1873.

S. H. CARMEAN,

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

NOTICE. Attachment.

Attachment.

Samuel Poole, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that Andrew Terry, of the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, did, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1872, Ille his petition in the District Court within and for the said county, against the said Samuel Poole, defendant, setting forth that the said defendant, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1871, made and delivered his promissory nete to D. and N. G. Miller for the payment of \$1200, due twelve months thereafter, which note was then and there assigned to the said plaintiff, and that such note was duly presented for payment, and such payment being refused, was thereupon duly protested, and that there is due and owing to said plaintiff from said Poole, on said note, the sum of \$1200, with interest thereon from October 22d, A. D. 1872, at twelve per cent. per year, and \$72 dumages of protest, and \$1.28 for notarial fees; and that the said Andrew Terry did on the said 24th day of October A. D. 1872 p, rocure an order of attachment in said action against the property of said defendant, Samtel Poole, and that the Sheriff of said county in pursuance of said order attached the following described real property of the said Samuel Poole, to-wit: Lots number ten (10), eleven (11) and twelve (12), in block five (5) in Lane's first addition to the city of Lawrence, being in the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36) township twelve (12) range nineteen (18) Douglas county, State of Kansas, and now holds and retains the said Samuel Poole is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 6th day of August A D 1873, or judgment will be rendered that the said plaintiff recover of the said Poole the sum of \$1273.28, together with interest on \$1200 from October 22d, A. D. 1872, at twelve per cent. per annum, and a judgment ordering the sale of the said attached property above described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment and costs.

RIGGS, NEVISON & SIMPSON,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss:
In the district court, fourth Judicial district, sitting in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas.
W. A. Simpson, Plaintift, vs. L. D. Bailey and W. S. McCurdy, defendants:

PY virtue of an execution to me directed, and issued out of the fourth judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Saturday, the 23rd day of August,

A. D. 1873, at two and a half (21-2) 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 L. D. Bailey in and to the following described lands and tenements to wit: The west one hundred (100) acres of the north-east quarter of section thirty-two, (32) township thirteen, (13) range eighteen, (18) less six (6) acres, the said six acres being so much of said one hundred (100) acres as lies west of the state road laid out from Lawrence to Emporia--in Douglas connty, state of Kansas, appraised at one thousand, four hundred and ten dollars. (\$1,410,00) Taken as the property of L. D. Bailey, and to be sold to satisfy said execution. Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this the 18th day of July, 1873. Saturday, the 23rd day of August,

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. ss. Jonathan A. Lane, Plaintiff, vs. Wilder Knight, James M. Hendry, J. N. Noyes, and S. O. Thacher, Defendants.

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

Saturday, the 19th day of July, A. D. 1873,

A. D. 1873,
at two (2) o'clock, P. M. of the said day, at the
front door of thecourt 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 Wilder Knight,
Jane Knight, Catherine Smith, Alex, Knight,
James M. Hendry, J. N. Noyes, and S. O. Thacher, and each of them in and to the following described lands and tenements to-wit: The nouth
west quarter of section No. ten (10) in township
thirteen (12) of range nincteen (19) in Douglas
County State of Kansas, appraised at seven thousand two hundred dollars, (7,200,00) taken as the
property of Wilder Knight, and Jane Knight,
and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city
of Lawrence, this, the 13th—day of June, 1873.

S. H. CARMEAN,

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, In the district court, fourth judicial district, DOUGLAS COUNTY, SS. Sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

State of Kansas, County of Douglas, ss.
Julia A. Lefavor, Plaintiff, vs. Joseph H. Riley,
Defendant. District Court.

NOTICE.

Defendant. District Court.

NOTICE.

THE said Defendant, Joseph H. Riley, a non-tresident of the State of Kansas, is hereby notified, that the said Plaintif, Julia A. Lefavor, did, on the third [3rd] day of July, A. D. 4873, file her petition, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, in and for the county of Douglas, the object of which is to obtain the partition of the following real property, situated in the said county of Douglas, in the State of Kansas, and Deing part of the north-west quarter of section no. six [6] in township no. thirteen [13] of range no. twenty, [20] described as commencing six hundred and sixty [60] feet north, and three hundred and thirty [330] feet east of the south-west corner of the north-west quarter of section no. six [6] in township no. thirteen [13] of range no. twenty, [20] thence east ten hundred and eleven [1011] feet to the centre of Vermont street, as laid out in Babcock's addition to the city of Lawrence, thence north along Vermont street, six hundred and forty [640] feet to the centre of a cross street, thence west seven hundred [700] feet, thence south one hundred and thirty-two and five one hundredths [132 5-100] feet, thence south one Noodward's land, thence south on Woodward's east line four hundred and ninety-two [492] feet to the place of beginning, containing thirteen and three-quarter [13 3-4] acree.

The said Defendant is further notified that he is required to answer said Petition on, or before the 18th day of August, A. D. 1873, or the same will be taken as confessed and a decree for the partition of the land so as aforesaid described, rendered as prayed for in the petition of the said Plaintiff.

Dated July 5th, 1873.

Dated July 5th, 1873. OTTO DRESEL and

SHANNON & SHANNON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

ANNIE KNIGHT, whose place of residence si Aunknown, will take notice that George S. Hampton and R. J. Borgholthaus, partners, as Hampton & Borgholthaus, and Hugh J. Caldwell and N. Hoysradt, partners, as Caldwell & Hoysradt, of thecounty of Douglas and state of Kansas, did on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1873, file their petition in the District court within and for the said county against the said Annie Knight defendant, setting forth that the defendant Annie Knight is indebted to them in the sum of five hundred dollars on an account for legal services, advice and counsel rendered and performed for the said Annie Knight at her special instance and request, and that judgment is prayed for against said Annie Knight for \$500 on said account. And you are further notified that an Attachment was issued in said cause and duly levied upon the following described real estate to-wit: That portion or so much of the west half of the west half of block number six (6) running from east to west, the length of two (2) chains, fifty-one and one half (511-2) links, and likewise running north from the center of Elm street one hundred and fifty (150) feet in North Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, as per plat of said land on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county.

And you are hereby notified to appear and answer said petition on or before the

11th Day of August, A. D., 1873,

or upon your failure so to do, judgment will be taken against you in favor of Hampton & Borgholthaus and Caldwell & Hoysradt, for \$500.06, interest and costs. And also an order for the sale of the above described attached property.

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS AND CALDWELL & HOYSRADT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. 73 75

State of Kansas, county of Douglas. ss. District

State of Kansas, county of Douglas. ss. District court.

Charles Strong, Plaintiff. vs A Skinner, Ann E Skinner, Franklin Skinner, and Noah Morton, Defendants.

Noffice. The said defendants Franklin Skinner and Noah Morton, both non-residents of the State of Kansas, are hereby notified that the said plaintiff, Charles Strong, did on the 9th day of June, A D 1873, like his petition in the office of the clerk of the district court in and for the said county of Douglas, against all of the said defendants, the object of which is to obtain a judgment against the said defendant, A Skinner, for the sum of one hundred dollars with the interest thereon from the 25th day of July, A D 1870, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, according to the terms of a certain promissory note, dated July 25, 1870, executed by the said defendant, A Skinner, to Ann M Jenkins for the amount and interest as above stated, which said note has been assigned by the said Ann M Jenkins to the said plaintiff.

The said plaintiff Charles Strong, also claims in said petition the further sum of one hundred dollars as liquidated damages for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage executed by the said defendants, A Skinner and Ann E Skinner his wife, to the said Ann M Jenkins, and dated the 25th day of July, A D 1870, on the following land and tenements, to secure the payment of said note with the interest thereon, to wit: Lot No. fifteen (15,) levee, in the city of Lawrence, in the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, and praying that said land may be decreed to be sold and the proceeds of said sale applied in payment of whatever judgment the said petition further alleges that the said lefendant, Franklin Skinner and Noah Morton have or claim to have some lien or claim on said mortgaged. Trene is a credit on said note of eighteen dollars.

The said defendants Franklin Skinner and Noah Morton are further notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on, or before the 18th day of August A D 1873, or the same will be taken as confesse

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.
J. H. Moore, Plaintiff, vs. L. D. Bailey, Elizabeth A. Bailey, his wife, Charles Willemson, Thomas Carney, St. Louis Lawrence & Denver R. R. Co., William A Simpson, Washington Long and Topeka Bank & Savings Institution, Defendants.

ants.

Note: A substitute of an order of sale, to me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above-entitled case, I will, on

Thursday, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1873,

Thursday, the 14th day of August, fourth judicial district, las county, Kansas.

Grace C. Lawrence, plaintiff, vs William A. H. Harris and Frederick Byrne, defendants.

Dy virtue of an order of sale to me directed of court, in and for bouglas county, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at an above entitled case, I will, on

SATURDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF

AUGUST, 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 nouglas, 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 county of nouglas, 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 for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest county of nouglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at two (2) o'clock p. m., of said day at the front door of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, of the said L. D. Bailey, in and to the following described lands and tenements to wit: The north-east quarter of section twenty-five, (35) appraised at one thousand dollars. (80,00,00) and in the north-west quarter of section suxteen (16) less five (5) acres in the south-east corner, used as a cemetery, appraised at one thousand one hundred dollars, (80,00,00) and south-west quarter of section suxteen (16) less five (5) and lot no. thirty-two (32) on the south side of Ash street, appraised at three thousand dollars, (80,00,00) and the south-east corner, used as a cemetery, appraised at one thousand one hundred dollars, (80,00,00) and the right dollars, (80,00,00) and the total country of section