

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 3, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 65

### THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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LAWRENCE, February 14, 1873.

For the Spirit of Kansas.

### CHERRY SPROUTS.

BY L. A. B. STEELE.

"Can I have a few of these cherry sprouts out here?" Poor, and shabbily dressed, as the man was, there was a wonderful clear, and hopeful look in his blue eye, as he waited an instant for a reply and then continued. "We're moving way down where there are no fruit trees, and they'd come mighty nice to us." "You are welcome to the cherry sprouts but"—with a doubtful glance at the church going wagons, appearing in the distance, "I don't know what the people, who are going by to church, will think to see men at work in the garden on the Sabbath." "Oh, I guess they won't mind." There was a wistful glance, partly at the trees and partly at the two white covered wagons, standing in the road, in which was evidently bestowed the worldly all of the owners. Little enough there was, besides women and children, and the sight of a fair faced baby, reaching out to see where its father was—the thought of the little one growing up under the shadow of our trees, impelled us to leave the question of Sabbath keeping to the men's own conscience—the little ones should have the trees. It was wonderful to see the energy with which they worked, and pleasant to note their appreciation of a few gooseberry bushes, strawberry plants &c. added to the load. "They will make for themselves homes worth having, of those claims down in Sedgwick," we said; and then we looked at the row of trees from which the sprouts had been taken. The first thing put in the newly broken prairie, just six years ago, was a row of cherry sprouts, purchased of a neighbor, who had been longer on the ground. They have increased, and multiplied; as though bound to fulfil the whole of the ancient command in themselves; and, notwithstanding the fact, that our late visitors are by no means the first, and probably will not be the last, who load our cherry sprouts into emigrant wagons, we do not see that they are ever any less, but every season alarmingly more; and it becomes a perplexing question, how to keep them down, or what to do with them. We conclude we would rather dig them up every year, than to do without the cherries. We speculate a little upon the general indebtedness of the State to pioneers in fruit growing; and the particular thanks due to the man who first brought a load of cherry sprouts. For, from the time when the trees robe themselves in white to celebrate the advent of spring, until the last leaf has been whirled off by autumn's winds; the cherry tree is a thing of beauty, "and, to birds and children at least, a joy forever." But we can all help dispose of the cherries. We will eat them fresh from the trees, stew them, or make them into pies and puddings. These last bring with them certain reminiscences of boarding school fare; where the pies and puddings were filled with cherries, in their season, pits and all. No matter how carefully we managed the process of mastication, an unlucky stone would sometimes get between our teeth, with startling effect, and we revenged ourselves by declaring—under our breath—that they left the stones in and the sugar out. Of all the lessons learned at that school, one of the most enduring has been to take the stones out of cherries previous to cooking them. But we have them in for canning, or making sweet pickle. This last, made with one third enough good vinegar to cover the fruit, sugar enough to "sweeten to taste," allspice, nutmeg and cinnamon, the last used plentifully, water enough to fill up the jar, scalded together and poured over the fruit while hot, makes a dish we must hide if we wish to keep it long.

Then we dry the cherries, we pit them, put them into plates, retaining as much of the juice as possible, sprinkle liberally with brown sugar—good—and dry as fast as we can. We think this process improves the fruit more than any other to which it can be subjected. But all this does not dispose of the superfluous sprouts, which we have suffered to grow with the insane idea that we were raising blue grass under the cherry trees. We will dig them up and make a wind break all around the place, outside the hedge for the benefit of the birds, "and the boys?" Certainly we have a very great regard for boys—but they must not disturb the birds.

And when our windbreak is well grown, and the lowroofed cottage, which now looks so deprecatingly out from behind the trees, shall have expanded into a fair sized house, we will, to keep pace with the times, call our place Cherry Grange.

"Your children may never have wealth," observed a neighboring clergyman to his congregation, "but when they grow up it will be something for them to boast of that their fathers were not members of the Forty-second Congress."

### What a Farmer says about the Back Pay Steal.

FOR THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

I see by your last issue that fifteen members of Congress, all told, have turned their back pay steal into the treasury. Why is it that these fifteen have done this? Is it because they saw the indignation of the people, and thought if they did not return the steal they would be dead as politicians for all coming time—or did they become conscience smitten? Possibly these men are in the same fix a certain church member was, once on a time as he was passing by one of neighbors and saw a bed quilt hanging in the yard. It being at midnight, he took it home with him. He was soon detected, and the church to which he belonged arraigned him before them charged with stealing the quilt. They asked him what he had to say in justification of the act. He being a man that stammered answered in this wise, "I, I, I, did not not s-s-s-steal it, but to-to-took it for for fear some damascal would co-co-co-come along and st-st-st-steal it fore mo-mo-mo-morning."

Now perhaps these men appeased their conscience by saying if they did not take it Colfax & Co. would steal it before the next congress.

But how is it in regard to our honest Kansas congressman Lowe (I say honest—he must be or some one of our journals of Lawrence would have denounced him long before this), is he a fool or does he think his constituents are fools—or is he so base that he cares not what the people think or say of him as Caldwell once said when told he bought his way into congress, "I am elected for six years, and I don't care a damn what the people say or think, I shall stay out my six years."

Now in the first place, if he is a fool he had better be advised by his friends to stay at home, if he is a thief he should be demanded to resign and give place to some honest man. If he thinks his constituents are fools I will say that he is mightily voted in them, fully as bad as we have been in him. Even though he should give all his ill gotten gains to the poor, or to the United States treasury, the people will not hold him guiltless but will continually ask, and if compelled, demand him to resign or stand from under the indignation of an outraged people.

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A tri-weekly mail and hack line, has been established between Hutchinson and the new town of Stevenson and Medicine Lodge.

The bottom lands on the Medicine Lodge and its tributaries are represented as being very fertile and well adapted to all kinds of agriculture.

Nearly all the claims have been taken on the Medicine Lodge and its tributaries, and but little land valuable for agricultural purposes yet remains unclaimed.

The town of Stevenson is situated on the Medicine Lodge and was founded by R. W. Stevenson and others from Sumner county. Its proprietors claim that it is destined to become the future capital of the county, as well as the metropolis and commercial center of the Southwest.—[Oxford Press.

### A MODEL OPINION FROM A MODEL JUDGE.

Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court, says in a recent opinion on the Myra Bradwell case, that "it was never intended that woman should practice law, but that her sphere was home, and that she violated all law in endeavoring to force her way into political and public life."

Mrs. Bradwell has spent some years in study to fit herself for the practice of the law, a profession for which she has shown herself much more competent than a very large proportion of those who are admitted to practice before Mr. Bradley's Court.

Mr. Bradley, on the other hand, is one of those exquisite F. F. V. gentlemen that can see no good in anything that did not come out of Virginia—who, with one other, was appointed to the Supreme Bench for the sole purpose, so far as the country at large is informed, of making a majority against a previous legal tender decision of that court, and did it.

According to his logic, all phases of public life—law, medicine, the pulpit, sculpture, painting, literature, music and teaching—should at once be closed against woman, and she be remanded back to the seclusion and nonentity of the middle ages, for all these pursuits partake largely of the characteristics of public life, and all are followed more or less by women, and very much to the acceptance of the discriminating public, too.

Happily, Judge Bradley does not have the power of forcing his decision. The people will do pretty much as they please about regarding them, and they will please to regard all such dicta as this, as the supreme nonsense. Mr. Bradley would doubtless have been a model Judge about 500 years ago. He won't do for these times.

### A TEMPERANCE LECTURE

Of a most touching and effective character was lately delivered by a patient and long suffering wife in Cape Girardeau to her dissipated and neglectful spouse. This spouse was one day sitting in his usual place of resort, with several compatriots, about a card-table killing time with the pasteboards. Suddenly his wife entered the room, bearing a large covered dish, which she deposited on the table with the remark, "Presuming, husband, that you were too busy to come home to dinner, I have brought yours to you," and then departed. The husband invited his companions to share his meal and removed the lid from the dish, revealing no smoking roast, but instead a slip of paper, only this and nothing more, on which was written, "I hope you will enjoy your dinner; it is the same kind your family has at home."

Ladies traveling through Canada by rail are often greatly annoyed by having their luggage unnecessarily searched, but one of the officials recently got his deserts. It happened that a Yankee school teacher on her way from Kansas to Vermont passed through the Dominion, with a trunk packed with nothing contraband. When the officer demanded the key she begged him not to open it, assuring him that it came through from Kansas, and contained simply clothes and books, and was so full that it would be very troublesome to repack it. But he sternly demanded the key, and maliciously pulled every thing out to the very bottom; then, finding her assertions true, he returned the key, and advised her "to hurry up and get the traps back," as the train would soon move. "What is that to me," said the quick-witted woman. "I have a check for that trunk and hold the Grand Trunk Railway responsible for its safe delivery. I will not take the key, and you may do as you please with the trunk." Report says that official was very weary and red in the face, and rather profane ere he finished packing that trunk.—[N. Y. Sun.

### TRUE.

Nothing so brief as the following extract could possibly contain any more sound logic and unanswerable argument. In an article discussing the tax on corn the Chicago Tribune says:

When it is remembered that for seventy years the West and South defrayed all the expenses of the Government, carried on three wars, paid principal and interest on the public debt, in all \$1,780,000,000, and now collect \$4,000,000,000 in seven years, in addition to what they pay of the public debt, the producers of corn can now understand why their corn is taxed 50 cents per bushel. This enormous tax is inexorably collected, and it can only be out of the productions of labor, and so long as farmers insist that farmers shall continue this excessive taxation for the benefit of a few thousand privileged persons drawing bounties under the tariff, they must expect with their corn to foot the bill. Let them, however, demand the repeal of all these tariff bounties, and they will find that to the exact extent of the repeal, a bushel of corn will purchase an increased supply of cotton, woolen, iron, steel, and all other goods.



# Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY, 3 1873.

## Patrons' Department.

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

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

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

Members of the Order who desire to aid in the dissemination of its principles, and contribute to the accomplishment of its purposes, can do so in no more effective way than to aid us in the circulation of The Spirit of Kansas as generally as possible among the people, and especially among the farmers of the State.

## OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

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 For Butler county—J. J. Sifton, Eldorado.  
 For Montgomery county—T. W. Peacock, Independence.  
 For Linn county—John Nelson, Jacksonville.  
 For six townships in Crawford county—John Kipp, Girard.  
 For Leavenworth county—Andrew Byers, Jarbalo.  
 For Shawnee county—Alpheus Palmer, Topeka.  
 For Franklin county—W. S. Hanna, Ottawa.  
 For Douglas county—T. E. Tabor, Lawrence.  
 Deputies may open granges in any county where there is no other Deputy.  
 State officers may open granges wherever called upon.  
 Persons wishing membership should apply to their nearest grange.  
 Deputies cannot open granges with names on the petition that have been rejected by other granges.  
 All officers should send lists of granges, as soon as organized, to the State Lecturer for publication.

## LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

No. 1—Hiawatha Grange, Brown county; Joseph Hittinger, Secretary, Hiawatha.  
 No. 2—Prairie Spring Grange, Brown county; C. A. Lemmons, Secretary, West Robinson.  
 No. 3—Robinson Grange, Brown county; S. E. Rupe, Secretary, South Robinson.  
 No. 4—Cedar Creek Grange, Doniphan county; T. J. Wilkinson, Secretary, Highland.  
 No. 5—Osage Grange, Neosho county; W. H. McGuire, Secretary, Jacksonville.  
 No. 6—Girard Grange, Crawford county; H. W. Kirkpatrick, Secretary, Girard.  
 No. 7—Union Grange, Brown county; J. Dickson, Secretary, West Robinson.  
 No. 8—Washington Grange, Crawford county; J. L. Barker, Secretary, Mt. Carmel.  
 No. 9—Bethany Grange, Osborne county; E. C. Frear, Secretary, Bethany.  
 No. 10—Sheridan Grange, Cherokee county; E. T. West, Secretary, Sherman City.  
 No. 11—Stranger Valley Grange, Leavenworth county; Andrew Byers, Secretary, Jarbalo.  
 No. 12—Eagle Grange, Leavenworth county; E. H. Cox, Secretary, Tonganoxie.  
 No. 13—Mulberry Grange, Crawford county; John V. Mason, Secretary, Monmouth.  
 No. 14—Luka Grange, Labette county; D. C. Thurston, Secretary, Parsons.  
 No. 15—Lincoln Grange, Crawford county; J. L. Ward, Secretary, Monmouth.  
 No. 16—Mound Grange, Crawford county; George Marriott, Secretary, Monmouth.  
 No. 17—Willow Grange, Cherokee county; W. J. Hammer, Secretary, Girard.  
 No. 18—Hickory Creek Grange, Crawford county; A. M. White, Secretary.  
 No. 19—Neosho Grange, Neosho county; F. M. Odell, Secretary, Osage Mission.  
 No. 20—Monmouth Grange, Crawford county; J. B. May, Secretary, Monmouth.  
 No. 21—Capitol Grange, Shawnee county; J. M. Harvey, Secretary, Topeka.  
 No. 22—Franklin Grange, Franklin county; M. Jenkins, Secretary, Pomona.  
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 No. 24—Excelsior Grange, Douglas county; D. D. Hill, Secretary, Lawrence.  
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 No. 35—Elmwood Grange, Leavenworth county; E. Keck, Secretary, Tonganoxie.  
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 No. 37—Oak Grove Grange, Franklin county; H. T. Johnson, Secretary, Forest Home.  
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 No. 39—Fair View Grange, Labette county; J. W. Peak, Secretary, Montana.  
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 No. 66—Enterprise Grange, Crawford county; Jesse Beeler, Secretary.  
 No. 67—Bethel Grange, Crawford county; Wm. Johnson, Secretary.  
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 No. 69—Oskaloosa Grange, Jefferson county; J. W. Shrader, Secretary, Oskaloosa.  
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 No. 73—Spring Hill Grange, Leavenworth county; T. M. Stearns, Secretary, Fairmount.  
 No. 74—Five mile Grange, Leavenworth county; J. J. Hines, Secretary, Leavenworth.  
 No. 75—Green Bush Grange, Crawford county; P. Smith, Secretary, Osage Mission, Neosho county.  
 No. 76—Centre Valley Grange, Crawford county; Wm. Heckman, Secretary, Girard.  
 No. 77—Cox Creek Grange, Crawford county; S. Bigham, Secretary, Cato.  
 No. 78—Pleasant Valley Grange, Bourbon county; Jos. Stephenson, Secretary, Pawnee.  
 No. 79—Dry Wood Grange, Bourbon county; T. O. Harvey, Secretary, Godfrey.  
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 No. 81—Bell Grange, Bourbon county; Thomas Miller, Secretary, Appleton.  
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**A. E. TOUZALIN,**  
 Gen'l Ticket Agent.

**MEATS**  
 was to be opened. The night was dark, and a cold northwest wind met us square in the face, a most dismal and disagreeable trip, and when we arrived on the ground we were so chilled through that it was impossible to work. By arrangement we met the farmers of the vicinity at 10 o'clock the next day, talked till noon, and in the afternoon opened a first class Grange both in numbers and intelligence.

Back again to the cars, and a two hours ride landed us at Sedgwick, a town close to the south line of Harvey county, at 10 o'clock P. M., the wind still furiously blowing, and bringing with it rain and sleet. At the Basset House, where we stopped, we were entertained with some rumors of Indian depredations a little farther up the road, and some anxious inquiries as to what news we might have heard on the train. Not having anything alarming to relate, and the scare having somewhat subsided, we were put to bed in a room which led out perpendicularly through a creaking sheet-iron chimney, whose music so affected our nervous system that a war whoop would have been a positive relief. The next morning while partaking of the fragrant hash, we heard that one poor fellow had actually expired the night before from sheer fright.

We are now writing, while the farmers are collecting, within sight of Sedgwick, from an extensive bottom land prairie, lying between the little and big Arkansas rivers. The soil is quite sandy, enough so to drift, yet it is claimed to be rich in corn and wheat producing elements. No rain has fallen here since early fall, and the earth is dry and parched. Seed sown a month ago is just sprouting and things begin to look a little gloomy. Here for the first time we have witnessed the prairie mirage. Men walking at the distance of a mile appear to be fifteen feet high. Houses appear to stand clear up in the air two or three times their real height. Trees, not visible at times, can be seen in early morning, stretching away up towards the sky like tall giants, and the cars are sometimes seen running in the air upside down.

WICHITA, April 28.

Our last note left the farmers gathering for a meeting near Sedgwick. The meeting was held, a good Grange organized, and by 11 o'clock P. M. we landed in this place, en route to Cowley county, failed to make the proper stage connection, and have been compelled to lay over till this morning. Wichita is at the end of a railroad and hence prosperous. It has two competing improvement parties, the up-town party and the Douglas Avenue party, both trying to secure the business centre; hence hotels, commercial blocks and bank buildings, go up as if by magic, to the great benefit of mechanics and laborers, and we hope, to everybody else. Five years ago, where now stands a beautiful, thriving city, not a scrap of anything like human improvement was to be seen, and stretching away in all directions as far as the eye can reach, are farm houses of all grades and sizes; the owners of which have not yet raised their second crop. Surely some magician has been here with his arts and sleight of hand. They say the little brook that winds its way through a wide bed of wet sand on the west side of the town is the great Arkansas river. Well, names are useful sometimes, and rivers and cities generally convey some tangible idea to students of Geography, but what idea these words convey in Kansas is beyond our ken. We expected to see a stream of water 1,000 feet wide like "Isler rolling rapids," instead of which we see a bed of sand almost on a level with the surrounding country, the margins actually composed of drifted sand, in many places, 10 feet thick. Beautiful Arkansas! what a splendid place for "foot prints". The first thing worthy the name of rain, for the last six months, fell yesterday, and men's countenances have gone through a wonderful transformation, and "emigration is turning." The Texas cattle trade promises to be large during the coming season and at least 500,000 head will be shipped from this point. An open trail has already been secured to the south line of the State, i. e. the settlers along the route have agreed to let them pass unmolested. Beyond that point there is nothing to hinder, but the lazy, pilfering, murderous Indians, and the administration peace policy. Of course, "let us have peace," but let us get rid of thieves and murderers. We hang white men for murder, while we pay bounties to the noble red men for the like fence. Again we say, "let us have peace."

Eagles are quite plenty in this section. There is eagle township, an eagle block, over which perches a great dumb eagle, and in which is published a "Wichita Eagle," that now and then pounces, like a hawk, upon the city of Lawrence, as if it would eat out our black eyes. As State Senator, Murreck, spreads himself over a great deal of territory. Editor he goes high on adjectives. As a traveler he has gone to the gulf.

We called to make his acquaintance. Answer. Not at home. Brother was present. Nice man. Pleasant call. Had some eagle talk about Indians, Indian Territory, and being the founders of its protective civilized capital. Let us rise and go down the river.

## LYE FOR APPLE TREES.

A writer in the Prairie Farmer, Mr. M. C. Hanks, commends washing apple trees with lye from good ashes, to keep insects off the trees. He says has an orchard upon which he has used this wash fifteen years, and that in consequence his orchard considered the finest collection of trees in town, thriving, bearing every year, and almost entirely free from lice. He washes his trees with the between the middle of May and the first of June.

## Transplanting in the Night.

A gentleman anxious of ascertaining the effect of transplanting at night instead of day, made an experiment, with the following results: He transplanted ten cherry trees while in bloom, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, planting one each hour until 2 o'clock in the morning. Those transplanted during the daylight shed their blossoms, producing little or no fruit, while those planted in the dark maintained their condition fully. He did the same with ten dwarf trees, after the fruit was one third grown. Those transplanted during the night perfected their crop, and showed no injury from having been removed. With each of these trees he removed some earth with the roots. The incident is fully vouched for, and a few more similar experiments produce a like result. It will be a strong argument to horticulturists, etc., to do such work at night.

## IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!!

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

MOWERS, REAPERS, CARRIAGES, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

WHICH IS UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY,

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APPLES, PEARS AND CHERRIES,

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

H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.



## Miscellaneous.

## A SALT AND GAS WELL.

A special correspondent of the St. Louis Globe, Mr. S. M. Ford, formerly of the Paola Spirit, is traveling through this State, and from a recent letter written from Iola we extract the following: "About twelve months since a number of the enterprising citizens associated themselves together under the name of the 'Iola Mining Company,' with a view of sinking a coal shaft near the town. N. F. Acres was chosen President, R. B. Stevenson, Secretary, and John Francis, Treasurer. Mr. C. O. Godfrey, of Hannibal, engaged to sink the shaft with a diamond drill, at a cost of \$3,500, and Mr. D. P. Flinn took charge of the work. After months of labor, attended by numerous accidents, delays and discouraging perplexities, the depth of 736 feet has been reached, with some very astonishing results. A vein of salt water has been reached, which burst forth with force sufficient to discharge 600 barrels per day. A constant stream of gas issues forth, which, when ignited, burns with great brilliancy. This stream of salt water and gas has been raised by means of tubes to the height of fifty feet above the earth, and lighted, thus conquering the darkness of the night by means of this well of fire pouring from the hidden recesses of the earth. There is no doubt a fortune in this well, if its properties were utilized. The water contains a pound of salt to every two gallons of water. We examined specimens of the salt, and found it equal to the finest English table salt. There is doubtless sufficient gas to produce heat to evaporate the water. The water is said to contain rare medical properties, and some unmistakable cures have been effected. An opportunity is afforded here for some men of energy and capital to make a fortune from the wealth of this marvelous effusion. The citizens are anxious to have the well operated, and will make favorable terms with any one who will take charge of it."

The Memphis Avalanche says it is evident that unless cotton producers change tactics, the coming planting will be the most extensive since the war, if not in the history of American cotton, and that, with anything like a favorable season, there will be, next fall and winter, plentiful as the supply of labor is, more cotton than can conveniently be gathered.

The Wichita Eagle has an interesting and valuable article on the culture of tobacco and cotton in the Arkansas valley. We quote a portion of what it says in regard to tobacco. Its remarks would doubtless apply to this portion of the State as well. Our attention has been called to the fact that tobacco will grow here, of a very superior quality. Several samples have been tested by a practical tobacco dealer and manufacturer, recently in our midst from Cincinnati. So successful were the experiments made, that he has shipped a quantity east to be fully tested and go through a regular process before being manufactured into cigars. All cigars now made out of Sedgwick county tobacco are pronounced by the most fastidious in true tastes of the narcotic weed to be superb, equaling those of eastern manufacture. We predict that the tobacco grown in this valley, after going through a regular course of sweating and curing, and properly manufactured, will make as good smoking tobacco as that grown in any region of the country. From the nice and even quality of the leaf it is pronounced to be very peculiarly adapted for cigar wrappers.

## A LAWFUL FENCE.

Among the acts passed by the legislature last winter was one relating to fences, and which we will here publish that our readers may see what constitutes a lawful fence in Kansas.

SECTION 1. That section two of chapter forty be amended so as to read as follows: All fences composed of posts and rails, posts and palings, posts and planks or palisades, or of stone, or composed of posts and wires, or those composed of turf, shall at least be four feet high, those composed of rails, commonly called a worm fence, shall be at least four feet and one half high to the top of the rails, and shall be thoroughly staked and ridged, shall have the corners locked with strong rails, stakes or posts; those composed of stone shall be at least eighteen inches wide at the bottom and twelve at the top; those composed of turf shall be thoroughly staked and ridged, and shall have a ditch on the outside not less than two feet wide at the top and three feet deep. All fences composed of rails or timber, the bottom rail, board or plank, shall not be more than two feet from the ground in any township, and in those townships where hogs are not prohibited from running at large, it shall not be more than six inches from the ground, and all such fences shall be substantially built and sufficiently close to prevent stock going through. All hedge fences shall be of such height and thickness as will be sufficient to protect the field or enclosure.

SECTION 2. That original section two of the act to which this is amendatory is hereby repealed.

[From "The Household," Brattleboro, Vt.]

## HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

NICE BROWN BREAD.—Two and one-half quarts of Indian meal, three pints of wheat flour, one quart of stewed pumpkin, one teaspoonful of ginger, one and one-half cups of molasses, and two teaspoonfuls of soda. Mix with sweet milk or water, and bake over night in a brick oven.

WASHINGTON PIE.—One cup of white sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar worked into a pint of flour, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk, one egg, one teaspoonful of melted butter, and a little nutmeg.

CAKE WITHOUT EGGS.—Two cups of white sugar, one-half cup of sour cream, one-third cup of butter, one and one-half cups of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, and a little nutmeg. Mix pretty stiff.

FEATHER CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk, one and one-half cup of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and flavor with lemon.

TOMATO PRESERVES.—Take the small pear tomato and scald them by pouring boiling water over them, let them stand till cool, then make a syrup of white sugar and when boiling hot put them in. One pound of sugar to one pound of tomatoes, and simmer till they become transparent, and flavor with cinnamon.

EXCELLENT DOUGHNUTS.—Three well beaten eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of cream, one teaspoonful of soda, a little salt and nutmeg.

COCOANUT CUP CAKE.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, four eggs, four cups of flour, one cup of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, and about a wineglassful of the coconut milk. Grate the coconut and mix about two-thirds with the cake, reserving the remainder for the frosting, which make with the white of one egg and one cup of powdered sugar.

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS.—Boil together a pint of milk and a piece of butter the size of an egg, when cold turn over it a quart or more of flour, add a little salt and half a cup of yeast, stir slightly, and let it rise over night, in the morning work in flour as stiff at for bread, and leave it to rise through the day, occasionally cutting it with a knife. About an hour before baking roll out and cut in round cakes, fold one side over and put in the baking pan. To be very nice they should be made twenty-four hours before baking, but may be made on the same morning. Bake in a hot oven.

SMALL PUFFS.—One pint of flour, a piece of butter the size of an egg, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, and mix with cold water to the consistency of stiff batter. This is sufficient for four cups. Steam twenty minutes. To be eaten with sweetened cream.

RAILROAD PUDDING.—One cup of molasses, one cup of cream, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, nutmeg for spice, and three cups of flour. Steam two hours. To be served with sour sauce. This makes very good gingerbread by using ginger for spice and baking.

CREAM CAKE.—Break one egg into a teacup and fill with cream, one-half teacupful of sugar, one and one-half teacupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and one teaspoonful of soda.

For the Cream.—Take one teacupful of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of extract of lemon, and one egg. Boil the milk, beat the egg, sugar and lemon together and stir into the milk while boiling. Bake in two round tins. Let the cake get nearly cold before spreading the cream between them.

FEATHER CAKE.—One teacupful of granulated sugar, one teaspoonful of butter, one egg, scant half teacupful of sweet milk in which is dissolved a heaping teaspoonful of royal baking powder. It makes one large loaf.

GINGER SNAPS.—One-half cup of melted lard, one cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of saleratus with just enough water to dissolve it, one teaspoonful of ginger, and just enough flour to roll out.

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Agricultural Implements,  
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Agents for the Geisler and Vibrator Threshers, Champion Reaper and Mower, Hoosier Grain Drill,

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Flower Pots, Pumps, Field and Garden Seeds, and the Women's Favorite Clothes wringer, &c., &c.

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Now completed to the west line of Kansas.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO  
Burlingame, Carbondale, Emporia, Florence, Newton,

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

11 YEARS CREDIT and 7 percent interest and 22 1-2 per cent. drawback to settlers.  
The lands are located all along the line, in the finest portions of Kansas, and low rates are given to settlers on their people and land.

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. NEWBLETON, Superintendent. A. E. TOUZALIN, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

## MEALS

AT THE

## PLACE HOUSE,

Until further notice, will be

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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

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

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

JOHN T. PLACE, Proprietor.

## GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

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Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.

Galvanized Cornices and Tin Roofing put on

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## MRS. E. E. W. COULTER

Respectfully invites the attention of

Ladies and others to her large and elegant assortment of

## MILLINERY GOODS.

CORSETS, GLOVES, LACES, COLLARS, FEATHERS,

ZEPHYRS AND YARNS.

Real Hair Switches and Curls, Knit Goods,

AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

The making of Caps for Old Ladies,

Head Dresses for Parties and Concerts,

AND BONNETS & HATS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.

Parties from the Country Especially Invited to Call.

Mrs. Coulter bought her stock for CASH directly from

the largest wholesale houses, and will prove to all who may

favor her with their patronage that she will sell for cash as

cheap as the cheapest.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ON ALL ORDERS.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th day of May, 1878,

will make final settlement, with the Probate Court of Douglas

county, Kansas, of the business of the estate of Mary Honnold,

deceased, late of said county. A. G. HONNOLD, Administrator.

L. HARDWICK,

JAMES DOAK.

## HARDWICK &amp; DOAK,

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LEAVE KANSAS CITY:

Mail, 9.30 a. m.  
Les Cygnes Accommodation, 5.15 p. m.  
Fort Scott Passenger, 11.45 p. m.

ARRIVE AT KANSAS CITY:

Mail, 1.05 p. m.  
Les Cygnes Accommodation, 8.45 a. m.  
Kansas City Express, 7.50 p. m.

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At Pleasanton with stages for Garthage, Neosho and Seneca.

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ALLAN BOBIN, G. T. A. B. S. HENNING, Superintendent.

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THROUGH MAIL TRAIN.

Westward. Lawrence Eastward.

1.10 p. m. Lawrence 12.25 p. m.

1.13 " " L. L. & G. Junction 12.28 " "

1.16 " " Tennessee street 12.31 " "

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1.22 " " Knights 12.37 " "

1.25 " " Washington 12.40 " "

1.28 " " Sigel 11.58 a. m.

1.31 " " Barbers 11.52 " "

1.34 " " Clinton 11.45 " "

1.37 " " Belvoir 11.40 " "

1.40 " " Balysa 11.35 " "

1.43 " " Richmond 11.30 " "

1.46 " " Center 11.25 " "

1.49 " " Highway 11.20 " "

1.52 " " Kinneys 10.46 " "

1.55 " " Summit 10.40 " "

1.58 " " Carbondale 10.30 " "

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

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

G. Railroads.

R. B. GEMMELL, Superintendent.

Lawrence, Kansas, March 17, 1873.

## The Leavenworth,

Lawrence and

## Galveston R. R. Line

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

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

by lowering their freight rates as fast as increasing business will

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

to promote and increase the settlement of the country along its

line.

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

GOING SOUTH.

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

40 a. m., Kansas City 10:00 a. m., Ottawa 1:10 p. m., Garnett 2:30

p. m., Iola 3:34 a. m., Humboldt 9:55 p. m., Chanute 4:18 p. m.,

Thayer 5:00 p. m., Cherryvale 6:47 p. m., arriving at Independence

6:50 p. m., Coffeyville 6:35 p. m. and Parker 6:50 p. m.



# Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 3, 1873.

## THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

It is urged by some who protest sympathy with the object sought by the Farmers' movement, which is now sweeping over the country with such irresistible force, that being a class movement, merely, it cannot be successful—that any movement, to succeed, "must extend its lines far enough to take in all those who are its natural allies in this contest with the common enemy, and must be in the broadest sense a movement of the people, for the people and by the people."

Those who make this criticism apparently forget that there has to be a beginning, by somebody interested, before any movement for relief can be inaugurated—that no beginning of a movement for the redress of a wrong is ever made till that wrong has reached a volume and a force which compel corrective measures, and that it is only the class that is specially afflicted above all others, that must set in motion the machinery for its correction.

In this instance, at least, the legitimate deduction from these premises is apparent. The farmers are the aggrieved class. Agriculture being the base of all industries, it has been the last to feel the force of the declension in prosperity which has been going on, and as that declension has been set in motion largely by mischievous laws and pernicious notions of public economy, it has gathered force as it approached the agricultural interests, till now, having reached that interest, it has struck with a momentum that compels prompt and decisive action, if we would not see that interest overwhelmed in ruin, and our national prosperity carried down to destruction with it.

In this emergency, the farmers being most nearly affected, are of course the ones to move first, and to make that movement effectual, they must move as a class. Not to do so, they would forfeit the sympathy of all other classes, as those classes are looking to them for a commencement. If the farmers were to fail to act as a class, others would reasonably say, why bother ourselves to help them out, when they fail either to see their danger, or to agree among themselves. Therefore this must of necessity originate as a class movement, though as a matter of course, the other industries of the country being largely affected by the evils which are complained of, must co-operate, before substantial relief can be secured. When they see the agricultural class, as a class, is united, they will see that the movement has vitality, and that there is substantial promise of relief. This will soon secure the needed union and co-operation of all interested, and that done, relief is assured, for these interests will then present the spectacle of a compact and organized movement of social and political forces which it will be impossible to resist—before which all obstacles must give way.

It will then have become a movement sufficiently comprehensive "to take in all those who are its natural allies in this contest with the common enemy," and will be, emphatically, as the industrial classes of this country embrace a largely preponderating proportion of the whole people, upon whose prosperity all other classes largely depend for their own well being, "a movement of the people, for the people, and by the people."

## THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE.

There is a terrible crime, somewhere, in this Louisiana business, which seems to have arisen entirely out of the political condition of that State, and not to be attributable to any personal feuds or antagonism of race. It is simply the legitimate result of a conflict between two classes of the people of the State, one of which supports the so called Kellogg government, which was installed by the decision of Judge Durell, supported by the bayonets of the army, and the other preferring the McEnery government, which was shown to have received a large majority of the popular vote at the last fall election, but which was displaced by Judge Durell and the army. The jurisdiction thus usurped was at the time fittingly characterized by such men as Morton, Logan, Carpenter and Trumbull, "as without authority, most reprehensible and utterly indefensible." It required no unusual degree of penetration to perceive that authority thus wrongfully usurped, must sooner or later result in anarchy and bloodshed, for there is no class of people in this country who will tamely submit to the deprivation of their political rights by the establishment over them, especially by military force, of a government not of their choice.

The great Internal Exposition at Vienna was promptly opened on Thursday, by the Emperor Francis Joseph, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of a vast assemblage from all parts of the earth. The proceedings began with an address from Arch Duke Charles, congratulating his majesty upon the auspicious event, and asking him to pronounce the exposition open. The Emperor replied briefly by expressing his satisfaction at the completion of the preparations for the great work, and then formally declared the universal exposition of 1873 open.

The American department remains in confusion, but Minister Jay is endeavoring to repair the effects of previous mismanagement.

The Prince of Wales, with a distinguished company, visited the Exposition during the day.

Seven thousand drays laden with articles for the exposition, are between the frontier and Vienna, and only two hundred a day can be unloaded. It will be the end of June before the show will be in full blast.

We are in receipt of the first number of the *Athens Daily Globe*. It is an elegantly printed sheet, ably edited, and a credit to the live, growing city whose name it bears.

## CANAL TRANSPORTATION.

The enormous cost of carrying heavy freights to the seaboard by rail, and the persistent and anxious casting about by the people for some more economical method of transportation bids fair to reinstate the old fashioned canal as the great public carrier of the more bulky classes of freight.

The latest project which has been presented for public consideration, is that of a canal connecting the waters of the Mississippi River with the Atlantic at Savannah, through the Tennessee, Coosa, Etowah and Ocmulgee Rivers, to be known as the Atlantic and Great Western Canal. This has been pronounced by a Congressional committee to be a feasible project. The committee furnishes some valuable information in relation to it. The main features of the route are thus indicated:

Commencing at Gunter'sville, the most southern point reached by the Tennessee river, thence to Coosa thirty miles distant, which it enters and follows to Rome, Georgia, up to which point the Coosa river is navigable for large steamboats at all seasons of the year.

From Rome the canal follows the Etowah river to its nearest point of contact with the Ocmulgee, and thence down the latter stream to navigable water and the Atlantic ocean.

By this means the entire navigable waters of the States of Alabama, East Mississippi and West Florida, will be connected with the vast inland sea, comprised in the term, "Mississippi river and its tributaries," and the navigable system of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and a part of North Carolina, embracing about 5,000 miles of water easily navigable by vessels of light draft, used upon canals. These vessels will penetrate the streams and estuaries above referred to, into almost every portion of these six States—States that produce the major portion of the cotton raised on this continent.

It is estimated that the entire cost of this canal, including the improvement of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, so as to admit of the passage of the largest steamers used in the navigation of those rivers, will not exceed, if it reaches, \$40,000,000, while the cost of the canal portion, connecting the Tennessee and the Ocmulgee, will not exceed \$20,000,000.

Besides opening up a new source of demand for the products of the west, in the cotton growing States, where there never can be raised a sufficiency of the products of the farm for their home consumption, because the raising of cotton will always be so much more profitable, this route will open a new and cheaper outlet to the markets of Europe, and may possibly inaugurate as complete a revolution in the carrying trade as did the introduction of railroads. Should this canal be constructed, it will afford to some degree at least, a solution of the transportation problem which is now so vexing both producers and consumers, by establishing new relations between the west and the South, in which the corn, wheat and pork of the one will find a ready exchange for the cotton of the other, and the west become what the East now is, the seat of its manufacture.

One great merit of this proposition is that it asks no land or bond subsidies, but that the Government shall guarantee the enterprise to the extent of \$12,000,000, taking therefor a mortgage on each section, with the power to sell or work at any time if the interest remains unpaid for thirty days, and this for a security that will not exceed \$60,000 in each ten miles.

## A New and Valuable Industry.

Mr. D. W. Smead, of St. Louis, was in the city on Monday, negotiating for the establishment of a Paper Mill for the manufacture of paper from a weed to be found in great abundance on our prairies, commonly known as mallow, or Indian hemp. Mr. S. had with him some samples of paper made from this material, which was as good in every respect as paper made from rags, and in some respects better.

The yearly increasing demand for paper in this country, without a corresponding increase of the material for its manufacture, has rendered the future supply of paper a problem of much moment. That problem, however, is likely to be satisfactorily solved by this new discovery and at the same time to open up a new and profitable industry to the west. This weed, which has heretofore been an unmitigated nuisance to the farmer, and for the means to exterminate which much thought has been given, may by this invention be made one of the most profitable crops of the soil, and one of the most productive sources of revenue to our people. It can be raised as abundantly and more easily than hemp, and while it may not command so high a price in the markets of the world, it will command a price sufficient to make it far more profitable, while less laborious, than either wheat or corn.

The establishment of mills for its manufacture here will also make for it a ready cash sale, and no deductions for transportation.

Mr. Smead finds this point, owing to the improvement of our unrivalled water power, an advantageous one for the establishment of his mills, while the abundance of good spring water and the facilities for shipping his manufactures by rail to all parts of the State, give a location here still greater advantages.

In connection with paper making, Mr. Smead also proposes to manufacture paper twine, paper bags for grocery men's use, and other items incidental to that business.

Altogether, we do not know of any branch of industry not now carried on here, which could so certainly secure the same per centage of returns upon the investment, or be of the same degree of benefit to the country as this.

It not only meets a want that has been felt and growing for years throughout the country, but at this particular juncture of financial depression, it affords a way out of financial embarrassment, in the first place by supplying a home produced article for which a million of money is now annually sent out of the State, and in the second place by turning into cash an article which has heretofore been of no use, but an absolute incumbrance.

## A SWINDLING SCHEME.

It seems that the law passed last winter, providing for the exemption of mortgage securities from taxation, was only a part of a well laid scheme to still farther rob the State and saddle the laboring and producing classes with taxation that capitalists and capital should pay. The programme seemed to be, first to provide for the exemption from taxation, of all mortgages and other securities, under the specious pretext of promoting the improvement of real estate, under the operation of which a fortune of any amount could be held, totally exempt from liability for any portion for the expenses of government, while the farmer or other land holders would still be called upon to pay not only his usual tax rate, but his proportion of whatever deficit in the revenue of the State might result from this exemption also.

In all conscience, this would seem to have been enough, but the programme was not complete, for coupled with it, we find another act entitled "an act to provide for the incorporation of savings and trust companies," which not only makes of these savings and trust companies the most extensive land monopolists in the State, but also exclusive and comparatively unrestricted operators in securities on the credit of the State.

Section 9 provides that these savings and trust companies may purchase or invest by loan, or otherwise, any of their funds in bonds or notes secured by mortgages, or deeds of trust on unincumbered real estate worth one hundred per cent. more than the sum so loaned thereon, or in stocks or bonds of the United States, or of this State, or in bonds issued by any county, city, town, village or school district.

Section 12 provides that they may deposit these mortgages, bonds &c., with the State Treasurer, and section 13 provides that when so deposited, "it shall be the duty of the State auditor to issue to said company registered debentures of such amounts as said company may require; such debentures to bear upon their face the words, 'This debenture is secured by pledge of bonds and notes secured by mortgage or deed of trust first liens upon real estate,' with the seal of his office, and countersigned by the State auditor, or his authorized deputy."

By this law it will be seen that these savings and trust companies are made in one sense independent bankers on the credit of the State.

To illustrate—a company organized under this law deposits with the State Treasurer one hundred thousand dollars worth of these securities. The State Auditor issues the "registered debentures" or bonds of the State, for an equal amount, with the Seal of the State attached, therefor. This is an endorsement by the State that they are good, and is equivalent to the certification of a check by a bank. If the maker of the securities fails to pay at maturity, the State must pay them, for it has given its bond that they are good; which bond the company holds, while the State holds the securities—not simply in escrow, but in lieu of the bond it has given. That bond bears a rate of interest equal to the rate specified in the securities deposited. This interest is of course payable to the trust company that holds the bond, who is also authorized by this law to collect the interest accruing on the securities deposited, in lieu of the bond, making double interest collected by the company—once on the securities deposited with the State, and again on the debentures or bonds issued by the State as trustee, to the company. This debenture or bond is therefore as much a part of the debt of the State as any other obligation that it owes, so far as the operation of this law can make it. In this way the State debt may be increased by unnumbered millions—unlimited except by the capacity of savings and trust companies to buy up and deposit mortgages and other securities with the Treasurer.

Again: these companies, having deposited their securities and received the bonds of the State, they of course find ready sale. They are sold for cash, or hypothecated at a low rate of interest. That money is brought back to the State and again invested in mortgages and securities, deposited with the State Treasurer and another set of "registered debentures" or State bonds issued for the State to pay interest on. This process is continued ad infinitum, till the State finds itself hopelessly in debt through these "registered debentures," and the people robbed of their subsistence in paying taxes from which all these millions of mortgages, bonds and "registered debentures" are exempt.

Is it any wonder that the people are howling over high taxes, that there is a controversy between the interests of labor and capital? If a catastrophe comes, and this controversy eventuate in a collision, who will be responsible—they who year after year are forcing upon the country oppressive and swindling measures like this in the interest of capital, or they who in self defense are driven to desperation?

## WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

In the continued agitation of the back pay steal, and the uncomfortable efforts being made by those who voted to fix the responsibility upon somebody else than themselves, we may yet find out who were really the parties who should be held responsible for this infamous piece of business. Hon. Jas. A. Garfield, of Ohio, has written a long letter in reply to the resolution of the Warren county Republicans, asking him to resign his seat in Congress for voting for this bill. The honorable gentlemen declines to resign a seat which is now worth \$7,500 a year, and wants to know why the Warren county Republicans do not ask President Grant to resign, he says:

"If the delegates believe the retroactive salary clause is so infamous that I ought to resign for voting for the appropriation bill to which it was attached, will they follow out their logic and insist that the President ought to resign for signing it? My vote did not make it a law. His signature did."

## THE KANSAS STUD FARM.

We had the rare pleasure, a few days ago, of a visit to this justly celebrated and most excellent institution.

While the farm is of itself a very important attraction, and well worth a visit, yet the splendid stud of horses which gives it its characteristic, is its great feature, and the rarest and most excellent that has ever been established in the west, or probably, in the United States.

The list of trotting stallions is unrivalled in its number and qualities, and has a record for speed which has never yet been beaten. This list comprises the celebrated Ethan Allen, the king of the turf, well known throughout the United States for his speed, endurance and perfect mould—Rhode Island, of rare form and remarkable trotting ability—St. Elmo, an admirably bred horse, being by Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of the invincible Goldsmith maid—Bourbon Chief, a blue blooded horse, from the family which produced Lady Thorn, Membrino, Patchen, &c.,—Comus, by Green's Bashaw, a direct descendant of Black Hawk—St. Nicholas, by American Clay—Kansas Boy, and Kansas, both by Comus, out of thoroughbred Rosa Gangle.

These seven horses represent a value of more than one hundred thousand dollars, and is without doubt the largest, fastest and in every way the best collection of blooded horses comprised in one stud in America.

After a review of the stallions we interviewed the broodmares and young things, upward of a hundred and seventy in number. Among them we found the blood representative of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Bashaw, Membrino Chief, Clay and thoroughbred. Of those we observed, that deserve special notice, were Belle Brandon, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian—Santa Maria, the dam of Billy Hoskins, by Pilot Jr.—Topsy, by Alexander's, dam by Membrino Chief—Ruby Clay, by Straders C. M. Clay Jr., dam Flora, by Revenue; 2d dam, Isabella, a rare racer, by Boston—Birdie Ogden, by Kentucky Clay, dam by Membrino Pilot; sired by Grey Eagle—Lilly Hartley, thoroughbred, by Marco, dam, Sue Hartley, by Gazan—Mag Bradley, by Vandal, dam Gentle Kitty, by American Eclipse—Rosa Gangle, the dam of Kansas Boy and other good ones, by Gangle's Gangle—Fanny Kendall, by Leather Stocking, dam by Champion, Jr., the sire of Mr. Bronson's famous Auburn horse. Then come the Little Arthur, St. Joe, Tom Dudley and Membrino Chief, Jr., from Marco, the Messenger Blood of which is reached through thoroughbred lines. They are all young, sound and of fine form.

This farm was established here by Messrs. Sprague and Akers, some two years ago, and is under the immediate supervision of Mr. B. F. Akers, who has been during that time, and is now, constantly adding to this splendid array of stock, and improving their already magnificent farm. The farm embraces 100 acres of land. Included within the enclosure is a mile track for the training of the stock, and Mr. Akers is completing a building admirably adapted for breaking the colts, where this very necessary part of the business can be carried on in all weather.

In all respects this is one of the most complete establishments, in respect to the quality and numbers of the stock, in beauty of location, extent of grounds and elegance of appointments, in every particular, that can be found in this country. It has become one of the institutions of Kansas and the west, and is already having a very marked influence for good upon the business of horse raising in this State.

The proprietors deserve the gratitude of the people of this country for their enterprise and the good it is doing, and no one will begrudge them the very handsome returns which this investment is destined to bring them.

## THE VIENNA COMMISSIONERS.

Are we to be eternally scandalized abroad as well as at home, by the dishonest practices of our representative public men? America had about as much as she could stand in the Fremont swindle in Paris—the Alta Vela job—the San Domingo job—the Emma mine job—the Geo. Butler speculation and disgraceful conduct in Egypt—Cassius M. Clay's liaisons at St. Petersburg—and the Cramer Imbroglia at Copenhagen, without having to add to the record of her shame this last, stupendous scandal at Vienna, in which a number of persons in official capacity, are shown to be the representatives, not of the Government and the industries and enterprise of its people, but of corporations and monopolies merely, while others are seeking to turn their little brief authority to account by dabbling in huckstering jobs on the Fair Grounds.

These men had been appointed to care for the interests of American exhibitors at the great exposition, and one would naturally suppose that considerations of common decency would be a sufficient restraint against petty and disgraceful speculation, if the ordinary considerations of public pride in and loyalty to the interests of their people and Government were not.

Instead of making the name and fame of their country and countrymen the object of their solicitude and care, they have still farther made America and Americans a laughing stock and a scandal.

We might stand the process of "washing our dirty linen in the market place," at home, which has been going on so vigorously for the past few months, but to have our short comings flaunted in the face of the world, in a foreign land, and by our chosen representatives, at a time and place where are gathered the cultured and the elite of every civilized nation on the globe, to celebrate the world's advancement in the sciences and the arts, and in those things which mark its progress towards a higher and better life, but it is adding the proverbial feather to the camel's back, to be called to suffer this last, uncalled for and inexcusable indignity.

A young bachelor in Fort Scott, who was urged to marry replied, "I don't see it. My father was a single man, and he always managed to get along well enough."



# Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 3, 1873.

## Town Talk.

**RENTED.**—The pews in the Congregationalist church were rented last evening.

**INDIANS.**—Col. Boudinot will lecture in this city Monday evening on the Indian question. Col. B. is an educated Cherokee, a good speaker and his lecture will be worth hearing.

**ONE YEAR.**—Judge Smith has sentenced Cindy and her sister to one year imprisonment in the county jail for stealing clothes from a colored woman named Ransom.

**GLORIOUS.**—A splendid rain Sunday last gave the earth a good soaking and made vegetation spring forth in a manner that was pleasing to those who had been so accustomed of late to receive regular visits from snow storms.

**TEMPERANCE.**—The friends of temperance of this city met at the Baptist church pursuant to call and effected a permanent organization. R. B. Gemmell, Esq. was elected president. The name adopted is the Temperance League. All good citizens are invited to unite with the League in the effort to restrain the spread of intemperance.

**LAST MEETING.**—Monday night the old council held its last meeting. The ordinance repealing the ordinance requiring wooden awnings to be taken down failed to pass. Complimentary resolutions to the mayor, clerk and president of the council were offered and adopted. Mayor Hadley responded. The mayor and city attorney were empowered to renew the contract for lighting the streets with gas for the ensuing year.

The new council meets Monday evening, when Mayor Gleason will be inaugurated.

**ADDRESS.**—Maj. W. C. Ransom has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Oread Literary Society on Monday June the 9th, during commencement week. The address will be public and will be delivered in the Hall of the State University.

**FIRE.**—The barn of Mr. Platt, situated several miles south of Lawrence, was burned Saturday last. Besides farm implements, Mr. Platt lost a valuable mule.

**MORE RAIN.**—The heaviest rain that has fallen for a long time fell Tuesday night and Wednesday. It was almost too much of a good thing. Dry places were turned into rivulets, and brooks made to swell into respectable young rivers.

**DIOCESAN CONVENTION.**—The newly elected Vestry of Trinity church met Tuesday and elected W. C. Ransom, J. C. Horton and W. A. Harris delegates to the diocesan convention that meets in Leavenworth on the 14th inst. C. W. Babcock, J. D. Smith and E. M. Bartholow were elected alternates.

**THEFT.**—The notorious street walker Cinda, has a sister who is jealous of the illustrious Cinda's newspaper notoriety, and has started on her own hook to seek fame. She commenced by stealing some clothes from another colored woman and now languishes in jail.

**PERSONAL.**—Col. Thomas Murphy, of Atchison, made the Spirit office a call Monday.

Mr. R. W. Ludington left for St. Louis Monday, on a week's leave of absence.

Mr. H. Bacon, of Washington, Iowa, Mr. Sanders, editor of the National Live Stock Journal of Chicago, and Mr. Havens, editor of the News, Signourney, Iowa, also called at the Spirit office during the week.

Mr. J. H. Beedle, late of Utah, also favored us with a call a day or two since. Mr. Beedle had purchased land near Iola, and intends to make Kansas his home.

Moses Neal of Humboldt, has made one of his periodical visits to Lawrence the past week. Moses was looking after the interests of various Indian tribes.

**COMMENCEMENT.**—A meeting was held at the Eldridge House Tuesday for consultation in regard to the approaching commencement at the University. A committee of arrangements was appointed consisting of Mrs. C. W. Babcock, Mrs. H. W. Baker, Mrs. G. Grovernor, Mrs. J. C. Horton, Mrs. T. D. Thacher, Maj. Ransom, Maj. Redington, T. D. Thacher, J. C. Horton and Col. Terry.

**AN INCIDENT.**—A friend, who "has traveled," related to us a few days since, his experience while in Newton. Among other things, he said he chanced to stop over Sunday at Newton, and as a good man should do, concluded he would go to "meeting." Upon inquiry, he was informed that services would be held that day at "Delmonico's." He knew what Delmonico's meant in New York but did not know what it meant in Newton. So he started out to find the place. The sign "Delmonico's Saloon" met his eye, and he walked in. The sign was right. He was right. The old saloon had been converted into a temporary chapel. A good sized congregation had gathered and the priest was engaged in the service. One sign was left, however, which read rather queer to our waggyish friend. Back of the preacher were painted the ominous words, "All pool games must be paid for at end of each game." This upset his piety for the day at least.

**INDIANS.**—Five chiefs from the lost tribes of Winnebago and seven chiefs of the Sac and Foxes of the Missouri have been in the city the present week. They are in charge of agents and on their way to the Indian Territory to look after new reservations. The first named are representatives from that portion of the tribe, yet remaining in Wisconsin and called stray Winnebagoes, from the fact that they refused to follow the remainder of the tribe to their reservation when it left Wisconsin some ten years ago.

**NEW FIRM.**—Our enterprising fellow citizen and popular dry goods merchant, F. W. Reed, we are pleased to know, has a spring and summer stock of goods that is well adapted to please the ladies. His business has steadily increased until a new member of the firm has become a necessity. For a number of years his sign has read "F. W. Reed." Hereafter it will be "F. W. Reed & Son." Just how old the young gentleman is we do not know, nor are we advised of his fighting weight, but he is the pride of papa and mama, and little Charley is his name. "Long life and prosperity" to mother, father and son.

That smile: can pen its raptures trace,  
Or tongue express the joy  
That lighted up the parent's face  
When 'twas announced, "a boy."

**DONATION.**—Capt. Cutler, who commanded the old Stubbs Company in 1855, has donated to the City Library one hundred volumes of the old Stubbs library. These books are to be preserved not only for their value to the library collection but as relics of our early history.

**THE BIG CITY.**—Under the head of "the two big Cities of Kansas," the Parsons Sun after commenting on the growth and prosperity of Parsons, and proving to its own satisfaction that Parsons is to be one of the big cities, adds:

"But where is to be the other big city of Kansas? The inquiring mind will be naturally anxious to know. If the Lawrence dam turns out the success hoped for and becomes the evidence of things not seen at present, we believe Lawrence will be the other big city. If cheap power can be furnished, so that Lawrence may become a great manufacturing centre, she will in five years lead Leavenworth and become the biggest city in the State. Lawrence is now the second city in the State. And there is no reason why she should not be the first, if her water power proves a success."

**PAUPERS.**—At a special session of the board of county commissioners Monday, a sensible order in regard to paupers was passed. The order is that after this no bills for goods furnished paupers will be acted upon, except fully itemized accounts, with certificates of overseer of poor of the proper township that the bill is correct and furnished on his order. And further, that no account will be audited for articles not embraced in the following list: Corn meal, bacon or salt pork, beans, salt, soda, soap, potatoes, sorgham molasses, flour in limited quantities, not to exceed \$3.50 per hundred; and further, that no physician's bill will be considered unless accompanied by certificate of overseers that the services were rendered by their direction.

**WAGONS.**—Every farmer ought to have a good wagon, one that will stand the test and will last the longest. A wagon that will last six years is better than one that will go to pieces in three years, even if it should cost ten dollars more. It is economy to buy the best. The advertisement of Gould & Kellogg which appears in the Spirit this week speaks for itself. This is an old established firm in this city and their intercourse and business relations with the farmers have always been pleasant and satisfactory. They now have a full line of agricultural goods which they have put down at the lowest possible price. We trust our farmer readers will not fail to read their advertisement and then go and examine their stock. Messrs G. & K. will soon move into their new quarters at 173 Massachusetts street.

**PICNIC.**—The farmers of Douglas county are to have a grand picnic in the early part of June, on the Wakarusa at or near the place where the "Old Settlers" meeting was held last year.

**COMING.**—It is said that Joseph Diem is coming to town. About these times Per diem would take better with our people than Jo. Diem.

**GOOD BYE.**—One year ago all cross signs were removed from Massachusetts street. The present week the last wooden awning succumbed to the edict of the City Fathers. The appearance of this handsome thoroughfare was vastly improved and old lumber sold cheap.

**SPRING STYLES.**—Talk about styles as you may, but our esteemed fellow citizens and worthy pioneer friends J. G. Sands and E. W. Wood inaugurated the newest cut in spring styles for the whiskered portion of our population. Unkempt locks and pulling beards do not now trouble their slumbers, but their heads rest smoothly on their pillows. The barbers approve of this style as it materially increases their hebdomadal income.

**BURR OAK.**—This restaurant is still making headway against the hard times and under good management is doing a lively business. It is the place to get good meals, good cigars, choice candies and all kinds of fruits in their season. Give the Burr Oak a call.

**BOOTS.**—F. S. Oliver, next door south of Sutcliffe's, is still "pegging" away. He can give you a fit of the best style and a boot that will wear well. He has added a general stock to his trade.

**COWS.**—Don't let your cows run around by gas light. If you do the marshal will put them in the pound, and you may lose many pounds of butter.

**SECURE THE SHADOW.**—Mr. A. G. DaLee, the pioneer photographer of Lawrence has opened his gallery for the taking of pictures at his residence on Tennessee street. The Hill-side Gallery is now ready for active operations.

**TRANSPORTATION.**—The bids for transportation of Indian supplies were opened Tuesday at the office of Superintendent Hoag in this city. The successful bidders were the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads. Mr. Bernard was the successful bidder for wagon transportation.

**KANSAS PACIFIC.**—At a stockholders meeting of the Kansas Pacific railroad company in this city Thursday, the following officers were elected: Robert E. Carr, president; Adolphus Meier, vice president; C. S. Greeley, treasurer; C. B. Lamborn, secretary. Directors, Robert E. Carr, Adolphus Meier, C. S. Greeley, J. D. Perry, B. W. Lewis, Jr., S. M. Edgell, F. W. Meister, Edwin Harrison, Thos. A. Scott, M. Baird and John McManus.

Iron ore of a very pure quality has been discovered in Barbour county.

## SWEET POTATOE PLANTS!

In any quantity

At two dollars per one thousand or at \$1.75 per thousand for lots of more than 5,000. Call on or address

WILLIAM GIBSON,

One mile northwest of Lawrence, on the south side of the river.

## AUCTION SALES.

On Saturday, May 3d, 1873.

At ten o'clock a. m., just north of new National Bank, on Massachusetts street, I shall sell at auction,

**HORSES, MULES, AND CATTLE  
WAGONS, BUGGIES,  
AND HARNESSSES.**

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

## REGULAR SALES

First and Third Saturdays of each Month.

Parties having Stock or any of the above species of property for sale, will do well to leave with me a description of the same a few days before the day of sale. J. P. WHITNEY.  
Lawrence, Kas., March 29, 1873.

## STARTLING.

We intend to tell some pleasant facts, so we trust the reader will prepare himself not to be startled when he reads this heading. There is one fact, however, that will startle many a played out politician and back pay grabber, and that is, the farmers of the country have gone into the retroactive movement and intend to "go back" on all public men who attempt to steal themselves rich in the name of liberty, instead of working to reduce taxes and lift the enormous burdens that weigh so heavily upon the producing interests of the country. The Spirit of Kansas is the Farmers' friend, and its voice is still for war upon all unfaithful servants of the people, and it is a startling fact that it contains twenty broad columns each week of a variety of good reading matter, for the farm and fireside, besides the advertisements of some of our most reliable business men, and it is still more startling that all this can be furnished, for two dollars per year. It is a startling fact that H. Kesting & Co. have a large wholesale grocery store on Massachusetts street, not many doors north of Henry, and that they not only sell at wholesale but also at retail for prices that astonish buyers. This is one of our most enterprising firms and are reliable business men in every particular. They belong to a class of citizens that know as such word as fall in any enterprise they may engage in. We can most cheerfully add our testimony to their worth as good citizens and first class business men.

It is a startling fact that H. S. Parsons, has a fine stock of jewelry, clocks, watches, plated silverware that he sells at such low prices as to astonish the native. Anything in the line of repairing will be done by him in the best style and at reasonable rates. Don't fail to give Parsons a call when you are in town. He don't charge anything for showing his fine goods.

It is a fact that Ollie Barber is one of the most quiet young business men of our city, and it is another fact, he keeps his name and business before the people. He stays at his drug store and attends to his business. He has a good stock of drugs, medicines, toilet articles &c., and sells as cheap as any one. Ollie is south of Warren street and his establishment is called the "South End Drug Store." So remember it and don't fail to call and see him.

Well, let's tell some facts about Learned & Son. One fact is they can put up as good a wagon or carriage as any firm east or west, and another fact is they do handsome painting. Their establishment is busy all the time turning out work, and this fact proves that their work gives satisfaction. They will make an old buggy or carriage look as good as new.

It is a fact that every young man should learn to write a good hand. McCauley, of the Lawrence Business College, will certify to this fact. Commercial Colleges were not established in Horace Greeley's boyhood days, nor were they in the time of Rufus Choate. But they are now, and every boy who will can learn to write a good hand. McCauley will do the teaching at his Commercial College for a fair remuneration. Ponder this fact.

There is another fact. It is important to know the status of your real estate—to know if the title comes down to you clear and unencumbered. It is an easy matter to learn this fact. Riggs & Sinclair can tell you all about titles. They have complete abstract books.

An important fact to the ladies is, how to do the family sewing. It is an easy fact to learn, however. C. T. Jenkins, can explain it very satisfactory and sell you a Howe machine that will work to a charm and do as much in a day as a dozen seamstresses of the old time. Jenkins does not belong to any tribe of Indians, but he talks "Howe" all the time and carries joy and gladness into many households. This is a fact.

Now you have a few facts, startling and otherwise. Profit by them and be happy.

Some cry of mad dogs reaches us, for the most part uncertain and indefinite. But we learn that a Mr. Johnson living north of town, was bitten by a rabid dog, and that he repaired to Missouri where he had a mad stone, so called, applied. It is several weeks now since he was bitten, yet he feels no disagreeable sensations or premonitory symptoms. He describes the action of the mad-stone upon his system as being peculiar. In its work it felt as though it was drawing out through the wound his entire nervous system.—[Wichita Eagle.]

## THE CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS, LIVE STOCK MARKET.

May 1st, 1873.

At the commencement of this week there was no particular activity in the Live Stock Market. In fact trade was a little slow. Although the aggregate sales make a fair showing, there was an absence of that activity and animation so noticeable last week. The principle drawback to an active trade was the light receipts and undesirable quality of the bulk of the offerings, and some poor lots had to be sold low in order to effect a sale. But there was still a good degree of firmness in all first-class descriptions of stock, and values were firm at our quotations.

Considering the weather and quality of the offerings, holders were enjoying a very fair business, and the situation on all sides was about as satisfactory as could reasonably be expected. Now, we would say to the readers of the SPIRIT, as we have said before, make your stock fat before taking to market—it is a frittering away opportunities if you don't do so. You have the stock on hand, and a little more corn, and a short time, will put your stock in condition to bring the top of the market. Then why not take our advice. We quote choice graded steers in light supply, and firm at \$6.50 to \$7. Choice natives—12,00 to 14,00 lbs. av \$3.75 to \$6.50. Good to prime—well fattened \$5 12 1-2 to 5.25. Cows and heifers—good to choice lots were in fair request at \$3.50 to \$4.00. Medium to fair butchers stock—\$4.25 to \$5.00. Stock steers—900 to 1000 lbs. av were steady, but scarce at \$4 to \$4.67 1-2. Inferior common mixed lots—stags, bulls, bony oxen, and thin cows and heifers, \$2.00 to 3.50. Texas were in fair request at \$2.00 to \$4.75, according to quality and condition. Hogs—in good demand, prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$5.25.

## SWEET POTATOE PLANTS!

Early Yellow, and Red mansemond,

Carefully packed to go long distances.

Boxed and delivered at the Express office, at \$2.00 per 1000, in lots of from 1000 to 5000. In lots of more than 5000, \$1.75, per thousand. D. G. WATT,  
Lawrence, Kansas.

## GOULD & KELLOGG.

173 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

Dealers in

## FISH BRO'S WAGONS;

ALSO

## SHAKLEY WAGONS

Manufactured at Decatur, Ill., of the very best selected material.

THE

**VANDERVERE CORN PLANTER,**  
The best Dropper in the market;

The Little CHAMPION Self Rake

## MOWER AND REAPER,

Warranted of the lightest draught in the market.

The CASE THRESHING MACHINE,  
BLACKHAWK CULTIVATOR,  
And a FULL LINE of Agricultural goods.

## PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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

By which rule I am able to sell all kinds of

## FAMILY GROCERIES

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

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

Sell every thing at the lowest prices for cash.

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

Persons having the "ready" will find it to their interest to call  
at the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets before purchasing.  
GEORGE FORD,  
March 21, 1873. (5917) Successor to Ford & Whitman.

## H. B. GOOD,

DEALER IN

## STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

Provisions, Fruits, &amp;c.,

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## COLMAN'S RETREAT.

KANWAKA.

Six miles west of Lawrence.

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

## COLMAN'S RETREAT.

AND

## FRUIT FARM.

They will receive the best attention, and charges will be moderate.  
There is a nice grove well seated, where visitors can enjoy themselves.  
Ice Cream, Berries, and refreshments furnished as may be ordered.  
E. A. COLMAN.

## ONE PRICE CLOTHING

## SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

## OTTOMAN & POTWIN

## MERCHANT TAILORS.

Are constantly receiving additions to their stock of spring and  
summer

## CLOTHING

AND

## GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

The Largest Stock!

The Best Goods!

The Lowest prices!

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

AND AT ONE PRICE.

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

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



The Story Teller.

TEMPEST TOST.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

"Thinkest thou this is not true to nature?  
Be thankful."  
"If the blessing tarry, wait for it."

CHAPTER X.

Happy days and happy years had Jessie passed in her own  
alove in the large, luxurious study of Mr. Carlyle. With the  
other students who were under the care of the artist she had  
always been on friendly, but never on intimate terms.  
Towards Jessie Mr. Carlyle had ever manifested the utmost  
consideration, and in her progress he had always shown un-  
wavering interest. Her yearly allowance from his purse had  
increased as she grew older, until at her own request, made  
in consequence of the good fortune she had in the sale of her  
pictures, it was discontinued.

He delighted in her beauty, and she grew every month more  
and more dear to him; but though he talked very little with  
her, Jessie had talked much with him, she read him all of  
Eric's letters, and told him of Eric's plan for their living to-  
gether.

Mr. Carlyle was, beside her school teacher, the only per-  
son with whom Jessie really enjoyed talking.  
Sometimes he looked at her with a smile, and asked if she  
never reflected that Eric might change his mind, and once he  
said, with a curious look into her clear eyes:  
"Perhaps you may not wish to live with Eric—you might  
not like his wife—you know when boys grow to be men, they  
are apt to marry."

This clouded the happy face of Jessie for the whole day.  
She did not like the thought that Eric might some day wish  
to marry.

She was writing him a letter, and she told him in it what  
Mr. Carlyle had said, and begged him to take a good resolu-  
tion never to get married. She never should think of such a  
thing, she knew, she wrote, and why need he? It would spoil  
all their beautiful and happy plans.

When there had been time for this letter to be answered,  
Jessie came into the studio with a radiant and triumphant  
countenance, her dark auburn curls floating lightly over  
her rosy cheeks, and held towards Mr. Carlyle the open  
reply. It was to the effect that Eric thought and felt  
just as she did, and that of course he should never think of  
marrying as long as she lived and they could be together.

Mr. Carlyle laughed merrily at this, and for the first time  
in his life he drew the beautiful and glowing girl to him and  
kissed her cheek.

Certainly Hermes Carlyle was deeply and fondly attached  
to his pupil Jessie.

"And now," said he when, on the morning of Jessie's eight-  
teenth birthday she read to him a letter from Eric, stating that  
he was at last to visit his uncle's house, "and now, perhaps he  
will claim the fulfillment of your promise, and deprive me of  
my pupil. What shall I do then?"

"Oh! no," returned Jessie quickly, "do you not remember  
he says he can stay but a few days now, for he must again be  
off to sea. He is to go mate next time. Poor Joe Bunker  
died last year. He was a wicked man, but very good indeed,  
to Eric. When he found he was to die he confessed all his  
sins, and asked Eric to pray for him, and Eric wrote to me  
that he could not but hope that God had shown him mercy.  
He told Eric that the money he had spent was always honest-  
ly earned; for he never could bear to do for his 'good orphan  
boy,' as he called Eric, with the wages of sin. Why only  
think of it, he kept Eric at a good school in England for two  
whole years. Eric says he owes him as much as I owe you.  
And I am sure I owe you everything."

Jessie paused, her bosom heaving with emotion, and her  
eyes suffused with tears.

"You are a dear child! The debt is all on my side, Jessie,"  
was the reply. Mr. Carlyle fondly smoothed her soft hair.  
"You know you are to go home with me to-night, my sister  
sent express word by Archie, so you need not mind putting  
on your shawl just yet," for Jessie had reached out her hand  
to take her shawl from its place.

Mr. Carlyle's brother and sister had invited her many times  
to their elegant home, and it was from the teaching and ex-  
ample of Mrs. Arthur Carlyle that Jessie learned the many  
right thoughts and ways which she had so perseveringly en-  
deavored to teach the Creeps.

"But, Jessie," resumed Mr. Carlyle, drawing her to him,  
and seating her on the tete a tete within the alcove—"If Eric  
does not claim you now when he returns, he will before very  
long do so—I feel sure of that—and the certainty of it pains  
me. He will take from me what has become to my heart the  
dearest thing in life."

A faint streak of color shot up to Jessie's brow.  
"I—I do not see what you mean," she said, "I am sure I al-  
ways will come to this studio and paint, if you desire it. There  
is no place that is so dear to me—no place but my own attic  
hall." The last words were spoken playfully.

"I mean," said Mr. Carlyle, rising and looking from the al-  
cove, then stepping back and folding Jessie in his arms—"I  
mean that were I a young man, and could win you, I would  
never yield you to Eric, nor to any one else. I love you, Jes-  
sie, and to lose you will be the most bitter pang my heart can  
feel."

He felt the form he held quiver in his embrace, as if from  
some strong emotion. There was no shrinking from him, Jes-  
sie's cheek lay quietly against his breast, and in a moment he  
heard her say, in low gentle tones, "If you do really want one,  
so unworthy as I am for your wife I will marry you, and my  
whole life shall prove how grateful I am for all your kindness  
to me."

Mr. Carlyle lifted her head so that he could see the sweet  
face that pressed his bosom—it was deadly pale and her eyes  
dropped under his gaze.

"The lamb is laid bound upon the altar," he said, with  
trembling voice; "but there will be no sacrifice."  
He took up Jessie's shawl and folding it about her, bade her  
put on her bonnet and they would walk to the house.

"Have I offended you?" asked Jessie, deeply disturbed by  
the evident pain on the face of her friend.

"Not at all, far from it. You have proved that your grati-  
tude is such that you would lay down life itself for me, and  
far more than life. How should that offend?"

"I do not know, sir," Jessie spoke sorrowfully, and yet you  
seem strange, you do not accept me as your wife. Was it not  
that you meant?"

"It was, my dear child; but I do not mean it now." Then  
more gaily, seeing how she felt, "Do you think that I would  
allow a little girl, that does not know at all what love means,  
or what it requires, just because she has a very grateful heart  
to throw herself away on an old man like me? I was wrong to  
speak to you as I did. But at that moment I thought I could  
not help it."

"You think I do not love you, then? But I do—indeed I do—  
said Jessie, feeling that she had made her dear friend very un-  
happy. She held his hand and begged that he would believe

that nothing could render her so happy, as would the devot-  
ing of herself to him. As for Eric, all they wanted was to  
have a happy home together, they might as well live in Mr.  
Carlyle's house as in Eric's.

"Very well planned," said the master, smiling in spite of  
himself at this, and if at the end of two years it appears as  
practicable to you as it now does, we will talk of it again. Un-  
til that time let us be as we have been until now. If you feel  
that your happiness will be promoted in making mine, I shall  
with pride and joy accept my sweet youthful bride."

About a month from this time, as Jessie sat absorbed in her  
work, Mr. Carlyle touched her on the shoulder, saying:  
"Here is a young man inquiring for you."

One glance sufficed for Jessie.

"Eric!" cried she with a piercing tone of joy, and dropping  
paints and brush, she sprang forward and fell half fainting in  
the arms of a tall and well formed young man who was advanc-  
ing towards her.

Mr. Carlyle motioned him towards the alcove and then turned  
silently away.

How could you know me so quickly?" asked Eric, "I do  
not think I should have known you had I met you on the  
street."

"Known you, Eric? Why I should have known you had we  
been parted for three times as long as we have been. O dear,  
darling brother, is it you? Have you really returned? Think  
of that last night in the old garret. Oh! Eric, how could you  
leave me so?"

Tears flowed from Jessie's eyes, and she sobbed in memory  
of the desolate pain of that dreary time.

"Let it go, Jessie, I try to forget the blackness of that ear-  
ly time. You are all of it that I wish to remember. It is all  
over now, and in order not to feel hatred for the authors of  
How different every thing is now, I have not told you yet;  
but I have been to Uncle Creep's, and I must say that I was  
astonished and pleased to see how every thing is improved.  
The old folks received me quite cordially, too. The boys re-  
membered me. How pretty Debby has grown. She tried to  
show me our old refuge, the garret, but she could not get in."

"Oh! I am so glad!" cried Jessie, clapping her hands on her  
pocket. I am glad I looked the door for I should have felt so  
very sorry had any one but myself shown you that spot, so  
sacred to the memory of my little Eric. How you have grown  
and—improved, I suppose, but I believe my poor, puny,  
ragged Eric suited me better.

The young man laughed and shook his head. "You are not  
like most of girls," said he, "if you do not like good clothes  
better than rags, and a healthy man, ready and glad to take  
care of you, better than a puny boy that you must care for."

But what a splendid creature you have become," said Eric,  
following the motions of the girl with eager, admiring eyes,  
as she moved about the alcove setting her things in order to  
be left, for she knew she could work no more that day. "I  
always knew that you was pretty; but I never thought of your  
being so beautiful."

"Oh! hush! you shall not talk so foolishly. It does not  
sound like my Eric at all," cried she, running to the young  
man and placing her small hand over his mouth.

Her face and neck were of crimson hue, and her lips were  
wreathed in smiles. Eric caught her hand and kissed it,  
then kissed many, many times the beautiful warm lips that  
did not once seek to repel, or rebuke the young man's fervor.

"Oh!" said he, "how I wish I could remain on shore with  
you, Jessie. I do not like the sea at all. All my tastes are for  
land life. If uncle would only offer to start me in some good  
business! But I dare not ask him. Should you Jessie consid-  
ering all that is past."

"I never would ask him, never!" said Jessie decidedly.  
Perhaps he may offer to assist you in getting a start in life.  
He is very different from what he was. If he does not offer  
I'm sure you would rather carve your own way than to ask  
him for help."

"That is true," said Eric, rising, for he saw that his com-  
panion was ready to go home.

"We will speak for a minute with Mr. Carlyle. I wonder  
that he has not come to us before this. Let us go and find  
him."

They strolled slowly down the long studio, which was in  
fact a gallery of paintings. Eric was charmed with the ele-  
gance and taste every where displayed.

"I never saw anything more beautifully arranged," said he.  
"And I have seen many studios and picture galleries in Eu-  
rope. Your master must possess a mine of wealth, if he can  
afford to keep such a place as this for private gratification."

"I believe he is rich," said Jessie, "but see, here he is. Oh!  
Mr. Carlyle, why don't you come and speak to Eric. This is  
Eric, you know, come home at last, and I wish it was to leave  
us no more. This, Eric, is my benefactor, Mr. Carlyle."

The two gentlemen greeted each other politely—scarcely  
more, for Mr. Carlyle saw in Eric the man who was to take  
from him the desire of his eyes, and Eric felt instantly that he  
was coldly regarded. Jessie was keenly disappointed in the  
manner of their greeting. The two dearest friends she had  
in the wide world ought, she thought, to have shown more  
pleasure in meeting each other than they had either of them  
exhibited.

After a few common place questions and answers, Mr. Car-  
lyle wished the young people a pleasant day and turned to  
one of his pupils. Jessie and Eric accordingly withdrew.

"Your Mr. Carlyle is certainly as nobly handsome and as  
stylish in his air as a prince of the blood royal ought to be; but  
he is cold as ice, and proud as Lucifer. It is a thousand won-  
der that he ever took it into his head to teach a poor girl like  
you. I cannot say I like him."

"That is because you do not know him, dear," said Jessie,  
instinctively taking up the old style of addressing Eric. "You  
will like him more and more the better you know him. Eve-  
rybody does—even Mrs. Creep."

"I hope I shall," said Eric laughing, as they entered Mrs.  
Creep's vine shaded door.

The new arrangement of the garret filled Eric with surprise  
and pleasure. "Oh!" exclaimed he, "how I wish it was again  
my home, as well as yours." They looked at each other, col-  
ored, and laughed. "A few years make great changes," said  
Eric, pretending to look very grave. Then they both laugh-  
ed again.

"Your bed stood just where it does now, and there you lay  
fast asleep, your cheeks all wet with tears, when I kissed you  
for a long good-bye." This time Eric's gravity was not pre-  
tended. "Oh! Jessie dear, how many scenes have passed since  
then! We will sit by that great window and tell each other all  
our histories; but not, perhaps, to-day."

"No; for you must go down now and see the family, and  
leave, as after our Debby. I want to know what you think of  
him. You shall come freely to this spot, it is yours as much  
as mine. How glad I am we got up here this first time with-  
out other company. Do you remember what was over there?"

"My study," said Eric, with a smile and a sigh. "Ah! Jes-  
sie, you laid the foundation for an honest man, when you slock-  
ed me of my stolen treasures."

"Isn't this place full of memories? hark, hear the little feet  
of the doves upon the roof. You don't know how I have al-  
ways loved to hear them, because we used to listen to them

Sunday, when we staid up here alone. Don't you remember  
we used to wish that we were doves and could fly away out  
of the reach of those who treated us unkindly. Then the wind  
about the house top and whistling through these old trees,  
and the rain and hail upon the roof, how we loved to hear  
them. Well, I've loved them ever since, and love them now  
for your sake, dear Eric."

"I know you would like to have this for your room while  
you stay, and you shall have it. I can sleep with Debby or in  
the spare chamber."

"Oh! no, do not let me turn you out of your room, dear.  
But I want you to sleep here. Why I shall be happier all  
the time that you are away for the knowledge that you had  
this for your room while at home. Think over old times as  
you lie here, and tell me every morning what you dream."

A voice was now heard below, calling, "Jessie! Jessie!"

Our young friends descended and found Mrs. Creep and Mr.  
Chestnut, who had come in for dinner.

The remainder of the day was passed in hearing and relat-  
ing the history of the years that had passed since Eric's un-  
ceremonious departure, which event was not once alluded to  
by any of the family.

Eric, it is true, thought of it, and the memory of what Jes-  
sie had written to him of that next morning's scene, frequen-  
tly occasioned him some effort to restrain his mirth.

Mrs. Creep seemed quite to have forgotten her old dislike  
for her husband's nephew, she was very gracious to him; and  
loudly expressed her satisfaction that he had become so fine a  
young man.

"It really gives a woman credit for her work and worry  
with a boy to see him turn out so well," said she very com-  
placently.

Jessie and Eric exchanged meaning glances.

Mrs. Creep saw, but did not understand the look.

"I had my hands full enough with my own children;" con-  
tinued she, "but as you and Jessie fell to my lot I resolved to  
do my duty by you to the extent of my ability. And I always  
did. I was even more anxious and careful about you than I  
was with my own children, and did more for you. Creep  
knows I did," looking towards her husband for confirmation.

He, however, said nothing. "Well, I had work of it. I used  
to think you would drive me out of my senses with your care-  
less, idle ways, your destructiveness and impudence—for of  
all saucy children that ever had tongues, you two beat all. I'll  
say that for you, and then there was no giving you enough to  
eat. It cost more to keep you two than it did all my children.  
But I always fed you well, for I never could bear to have any  
thing about my house that was hungry. And now I am glad  
that I did just as I did. To be sure you never showed the  
slightest gratitude to me, you don't do that even now. But I  
feel well paid now that you are—both of you—such likely  
children."

Mrs. Creep smiled at them as though she had said the most  
agreeable things in the world.

"You feel, then madam, that virtue is its own reward," ut-  
tered in deep tones, but with a quizzical sparkle in his eyes,  
by Mr. Chestnut, from the table where he and Mr. Creep were  
playing checkers.

"Let the dead past bury its dead!" spoke Eric as he looked  
toward Jessie. He had not intended to say this, but it was  
out now.

"I don't know what you mean by that," said Mrs. Creep, as  
Jessie laughed at Eric's confusion, and at the comic look that  
Chestnut (who apparently had listened to and understood all)  
threw at him, "but it don't matter. You will of course make  
this your home as you used to. It is your home till you can  
find a better one. The girls will do every thing they can to  
make you comfortable."

"Thank you, aunt, you are very kind," was the reply.

The ringing of the church bell for evening meeting inter-  
rupted the conversation, or rather changed the subject of it.

"Who is going to prayer meeting?" asked Mr. Creep.

"Let us all go," suggested Eric, "I shall enjoy being once  
more in the old lecture room. Come, Debby, wont you go?"  
for she and Mr. Chestnut were the only ones that made no  
move.

"Of course she's going," said her mother decidedly. "Deb-  
by get on your things."

Debby reluctantly started. "What a farce this going to  
prayer meeting is," ejaculated Chestnut, with disgust. "What  
is the use of it? Will you behave one whit the better to-mor-  
row for going there to-night and saying over or listening to a  
confession of your sins?"

"We ought to," replied Mr. Creep, soberly, "and I, for one,  
try, now-a-days, to clinch the nails that are driven there, and  
to act out the lessons I have learned."

This was a good deal for Mr. Creep.

Eric felt his heart warm towards his uncle.

"For my part," resumed Chestnut, "I don't like to be ur-  
ged and driven into doing right, by fear of hell fire. To work  
them, their reason and better feelings should be the only  
ones appealed to in matters of religion."

"By your leave sir," spoke Eric quickly, "I differ from you.  
There is quite too little fear preached in these days. If the  
mass of mankind is to be saved, fear must drive them to lay  
hold on the hope set before them. Nothing else ever will.  
And the harvest of the church is so small, exactly because it is  
so out of fashion to declare to men—to all men—and to declare  
it constantly, that they will certainly go to hell if they do not  
repent and serve God. God knows that we are ignoble, mean  
creatures, and he deals with us as such; but loves us for our  
base nature. Perfect love will cast out fear; but at present no man's  
love is perfect. We may as well come down from our high  
stills and submit to be treated in a way suited to our very low  
nature."

"That means, I must come down to be scared by fear of hell  
fire into being a saint."

"No man need be ashamed of being scared at the danger of  
eternal misery," said Eric, solemnly, as he followed the fam-  
ily from the room, leaving Mr. Chestnut alone.

When they returned, there sat Mr. Chestnut still, as though  
he had not moved since they went out. He seemed moody,  
and only replied briefly when spoken to.

"Where is Eric to sleep," asked uncle Creep, yawning, a  
hint that it was bed-time.

"He is to have the garret and I will sleep with Debby—that  
is if she will have me for a room-mate," replied Jessie.

With singing and prayer the family circle broke up, and Mr.  
Chestnut departed.

To be continued.

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ty of money deposited is amply assured.  
Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at  
the banking house during the usual banking hours, and on Satur-  
days from 8 to 8 o'clock P. M. also, and will draw interest at 7 per  
cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the month of April  
and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and  
draw interest the same as the principal.  
For further information call and get a copy of our by-laws relat-  
ing to savings deposits. We also do a

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Eastern and foreign exchange for sale. Coins, United States, State  
and county bonds bought and sold. Revenue stamps for sale.  
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B. W. WOODWARD & CO.

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

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

Amounts as they multiply.	Time at 5 per cent			Time at 6 per cent			Time at 7 per cent		
	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days
100	14	0	13	11	8	22	10	0	27
200	26	0	26	23	2	14	19	0	54
300	42	1	9	35	2	0	29	30	9
400	56	1	22	46	10	23	40	39	21
500	70	2	7	56	7	20	50	48	14
600	84	2	18	67	7	20	60	48	14
700	96	3	1	82	1	4	70	56	9
800	112	3	14	93	9	26	80	7	6
900	128	3	27	106	6	0	91	8	19
1000	140	4	10	117	10	0	99	8	3

EXAMPLES.—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$2,000 in 35 years,  
2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$10,000  
in 35 years, 4 months, 10 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



# Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 3, 1878.

## The Ft. Scott Farmers' Convention.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the farmers of Bourbon county was held in Ft. Scott on Saturday last for the purpose of forming a grand central council of the granges of the county. Resolutions were passed denouncing monopolies, condemning the Congressional hack pay steal, and censuring the action of the last State Legislature in passing the mortgage exemption act.

About twenty granges are organized in the county with a membership of between three and four hundred, and new ones are being formed nightly. The farmers are thoroughly waked up and terribly in earnest; and well they may be, for never in the history of this country has the agricultural interest been placed at the disadvantage that it is now. True, all, or nearly all, the interests of the country are embarrassed, from the simple fact that all depend so largely upon the success of agriculture for their prosperity. The fact that all others are embarrassed does not prove that the agriculturist has no special reason for complaint. When he prospers, all others are prosperous, and the reverse is equally true of all others when that one interest languishes. This should satisfy all—lawmakers and publicists—that they cannot afford to neglect that great source of all our prosperity, or to saddle it with the burdens that should be distributed equally among all.

In view of the imposition of the unjust proportion of the burdens of taxation which the products of the farm have to carry in the shape of extortionate royalties to implement makers, Federal taxation upon nearly everything the farmer has to buy, and almost prohibitory rates of transportation upon everything he has to sell, it is no wonder that the farmers complain, and demand the enactment of laws which will operate for their relief. The farmers of the west, as a class, have for years been gradually sinking, year by year, into a condition of poverty, and the graduation of that declension has become so well defined and certain, that it is no difficult task to compute the time when utter ruin will overtake them, unless some effective method of relief shall be speedily devised.

Is it any wonder, in view of the imminence of this terrible condition of things, that the farmers should be aroused to discussion and to action—to band themselves together for the accomplishment of some means of relief? If they have not yet hit upon any project that shall bring relief, that is no indication that they will not in the future.

But we believe they have hit upon that expedient, and that relief will surely come. Not immediately—possibly years may elapse before any marked and decisive improvement will be felt. The causes that have brought about the present state of things have been too long in operation to be dispelled in a day, and until they are dispelled, and a different system of legislation and public economy is inaugurated, it will be useless to hope for any change for the better. This is not merely a question of industrial economy—it is largely one of politics—in which the largest capacity of statesmanship is required. It involves a radical change in our system of public as well as industrial and social economy. It requires a study and a better comprehension of these by the farming community, and when that is reached we shall have relief—not till then. It is abuses like those complained of by the speakers at the Ft. Scott convention—public speculation by those in the high offices of the country, and legislation in the interest of capital as against that of labor, that is producing the mischief, and it is that which must and will be corrected.

## KANSAS STUD FARM.

The following article, from the pen of Norman J. Colman, editor of Colman's Rural World, is a well merited tribute to the enterprise and skill of our fellow citizen, Mr. B. F. Akers, and shows that his Stud Farm is attracting a well deserved degree of public attention. Mr. Colman says of Mr. Akers Farm:

We paid a flying trip to this magnificent establishment a few days since. Messrs. Sprague & Akers are the proprietors. They have spared no expense to make this one of the very best breeding establishments in the United States.

At the head of their stud is the celebrated stallion, Ethan Allen. Although upwards of twenty years old he is as playful and vigorous as a colt. He has his daily exercise and is most carefully taken care of. We saw a number of his colts playing around and they were beauties. There are many other celebrated stallions at this establishment viz. Rhode Island, a very fast trotter, St. Elmo, by Alexander's Abdallah that has a record we believe of 2.27. Bourbon Chief, by Mambrino Chief, Comus and several others. A splendid mile track has been made and the horses are being regularly worked. We did not ask the number of horses on the place, but we judge there are over two hundred head. The brood mares are being selected with great care, and when the blood is right, regardless of expense. The horses and colts were in fine order, and show that the best care is taken of them. Mr. Akers, who has them in charge, is a skillful and experienced horseman; one of the best drivers in the country, knows how to condition a horse and get all the speed out of him, and if he don't turn out some of the fastest trotters in the country we will be disappointed. We think it will not be long before purchasers of fine horses will turn their heads towards the setting instead of the rising sun. Heretofore to obtain fast trotters one would have to go east. Kentuckians have been changing these ideas and Missouri and Kansas will now step into the field and show as fine trotting stock as the country affords.

## FOR THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

KANSAS, April 28th, 1878.

MR. FERGUSON—Sir, I have just been reading a letter written by you to S. M. Smith, of Illinois, and copied into The Spirit of Kansas, in relation to forming a national association of producers and consumers, to meet in New York as soon as you can get enough interested to make it a success. You ask for a full delegation from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri. It seems to me you cannot afford to leave out Kansas, when you know that she is one of the largest stock and corn growing States in the Union. Besides, she stands shoulder to shoulder with Illinois in all her movements in regard to cheap transportation and against all monopolists that stand between the producers of the west and the consumers of the

east. This same question has been agitating the minds of producers of this State for the last year. When I say to you that you can depend upon Kansas to co-operate with you in this great reform, so much needed by both consumers and producers, I feel satisfied that nine out of every ten men of my adopted State will say we are with you, and God speed the day when this convention shall be called together to consult as to the best means to accomplish the desired end, for as things are in Kansas to-day, we as producers stand as cyphers in the eyes of the moneyed monopolists except it be at or near election day. But a change is coming. We intend from this day henceforth to "paddle our own canoe," and do not intend to borrow the politicians' paddle, but make one of our own, or rather shape that which we have now and always had. That paddle is brains. All that is wanting is shaping or polishing, and that I find is going on. In every school district every man is spending a little more money in books and newspapers, and taking a little more time to read them. We as producers are beginning to think and talk, and when we get a good ready, we shall so act that our oppressors will be in somewhat the same fix that Bellshazzor was only a little more so, for not only will their knees knock together, but their whole frame will shake, and they will ask the Gods to hurl the rocks upon them to relieve them of their misery, and out of the hands of those they have oppressed so long.

I venture to assure you of the fullest and the most hearty co-operation in your enterprise, and if at any time I can be of any service to you in my humble situation, as a farmer and fruit grower, it will be done with the greatest of pleasure and satisfaction, and in speaking for myself, I speak the sentiments of at least a hundred thousand people of Kansas, our motto is, ever, "live and let live."

You say that corn can be carried from the Mississippi to New York or Boston for six cents per bushel. I have said in the town of Lawrence that corn can be carried from Kansas to New York for fifteen cents per bushel, and our railroads make money at that. At those figures corn here at twenty cents per bushel, and fifteen cents as cost of transportation, is thirty-five cents per bushel laid down in New York.

Now we cannot grow a bushel of corn here less than twenty-five cents per bushel and many contend it costs thirty; as a matter of course we as farmers want to make something by our labor, suppose we sell our corn at thirty-five cents, cost of transportation fifteen, added, makes fifty cents laid down in New York or Boston, all will readily see that not only is the producer benefited, but the consumer also, whereas today corn costs, in New York and Boston, from one dollar to one dollar twenty-five for every bushel they use.

Now who gets all of this difference in the price of corn between Kansas and New York. Eighteen or twenty cents and one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel? there is a dollar and five cents on every bushel of corn, got by some one, I want to know what becomes of it!

Would it not be well to have the convention meet a little further west than New York.

KANWAKA.

## National Agricultural Congress.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, MARCH, 1878.

The next, being the second meeting of the national agricultural college, will be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, commencing on Wednesday, May 24, 1878. The necessary local arrangements, it is now understood, will be ample and complete.

By the constitution of this body, each state and territory is entitled to two representatives for every state organization engaged in fostering agricultural pursuits. The United States department of agriculture, agricultural schools and colleges, an endowment of not less than \$20,000, and agricultural and horticultural societies of not less than fifty members contributing to the support of each congress, are entitled to one representative each. In urging the appointment and attendance of delegates thus provided for, very little needs to be said. The purpose of the organization is to afford an opportunity annually, for an interchange of views and opinions upon all subjects affecting the interests of agriculture and its kindred industries, and to promote concert of action among those engaged in these pursuits, in all matters relating to them and of national importance.

The advantage derived from such a medium, even in ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances, are quite apparent, and now that the public mind is thoroughly aroused to the necessity of considering with greatest deliberation many questions touching the industrial interests of this country, there is good reason to expect a very full representation. No similar body has ever assembled in the United States upon whose action rested a more serious responsibility than will rest upon the action of this, in many important respects. I hope it will be the pleasure, as it certainly is the duty of every organization entitled to participate, to avail itself of the privilege. The constituent bodies which have appointed or may hereafter appoint representatives will please notify the secretary, Chas. W. Greene, Jackson, Tennessee, who will in due time advise them of the subjects to be presented for consideration at the meeting.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Pres't National Agricultural Congress.

## A WORD TO TRAVELLERS!

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

## EMIGRATION TURNING!

### CHEAP FARMS IN SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI!

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

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