

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. II.—NO. 23.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 7, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 70.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS
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BY ROSS & STEVENS.
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INSOUCIANCE.
BY L. A. B. STEELE.

"I should think some English word might be found, which would express the author's meaning just as well as that one. I don't like to run to a French dictionary every time I take up a newspaper."
"Every time you take up a newspaper! Isn't that a little exaggerated my dear?" "Well, yes, I suppose it is, but why would it not have been just as well to have used one of the definitions given here, carelessness, indifference, neglect, negligence?"

"Because neither of those words would have expressed just the phase of carelessness displayed by the hero as well as the word given. He was in circumstances calculated to embarrass and mortify a young person of sensitive temperament; and the bold stroke by which he extricated himself, was by no means the result of carelessness or indifference on his part, as to what might be thought of him. He saw that it was the last thing he could do, and he did it with an address and coolness, and apparent disregard of the immediate opinions of those about him, better expressed by the term insouciance than any other; gained for himself the approval of his own proud spirit, and the plaudits of those who witnessed the affair."

"Well, you have rescued the word from the opprobrium cast upon it by the dictionary, and reconciled it with the writer's evident purpose, in describing the character of his hero; and, since it has fitted the place so much better than either of its English synonyms, nothing now remains but to put it into the English dictionary, and adopt it into our language."
"Our Saxon roots have been engrafted with so many such words, that we can scarcely utter a sentence which does not, in its variety of language, exhibit the incongruous character of a Hindoostane bouquet, and I have no doubt that we shall in time draw into our own all that is worth having in any language, and restore the world to the oneness of speech which prevailed before the confusion of Babel. But this particular word does not always present itself in such desirable company as the idea with which we find it here connected."

We have all laughed over the story told, among other anecdotes of the Rev. Sydney Smith, of the very young man, who, having constituted himself, for a time, the central star in a circle of older and wiser heads, at a social gathering, apologized for leaving, as he had an appointment at the house of another lady. "Tell her," said the reverend wit, "you have brought her the cool of the evening." The happy "cool" departed, leaving the circle to laugh at the joke, and enjoy themselves, unfettered by the monopolizing insouciance which had upset their ordinary etiquette.

There was Mrs. E—, the wife of a college professor, who was so thoroughly absorbed in his books that it was impossible to walk two rods with him, if he chanced to overtake one on the street, without having some astonishing mathematical problem presented for consideration, with as much satisfaction as if it were a bouquet of choice flowers. "I should call that insouciance, particularly if he were talking to a young lady." He never seemed to think but that all young ladies were as well posted as himself in higher mathematics; but his wife displayed such astounding coolness in all the ordinary relations of life, that you would not have hesitated to call it impudence, if she had not been so thoroughly graceful and lady like with it all, that you hesitate to call her to account. And if you did venture to say any thing to her, she would praise your remarks with such determination, such grace, and withal such utter absence of any thing like angry temper, that you were baffled in spite of yourself, no matter with how much resolution you began the onset. They occupied one portion of a large dwelling, owned by the widow of a former professor in the college, and I recollect very well, how mortified the good lady was, upon one occasion, when she found that Mrs. E— had taken a quantity of choice bed-clothing from the closet where it was stored, to be used in a case of sudden and violent illness in the family, and restored it to its place, so soiled as to be unfit for use, without one word of explanation or thanks to the owner.

Mrs. G—ventured to call her to account, and represented that she thought Mrs. E— should at least see that the bed-clothes were washed, &c., when for answer came the following: "I do admire those roses. What can be lovelier than a rose. It is deservedly called the queen of the flowers," and so on. "I should call that down right impudence, and meanness."

Impudent and mean both; but so politely smooth, as to be altogether insouciant, which word you perceive can be made to express the whole thing. It does not on the whole represent a thoroughly desirable quality. Self possession, something for which every one should

strive, and one cannot be thoroughly self possessed and at the same time be overly solicitous as to the opinions and wishes of others. A proper regard to the Golden Rule, will regulate our conduct toward others, so that we shall be in no danger of making ourselves disagreeable, if we do bear in mind the somewhat trite, and homely saying, "Be sure you are right and go ahead," which will form a good foundation for a safe and proper degree of insouciance.

The Atchison Champion of the 31st, repeats its statement made some time ago, that Mr. Pomeroy has fully determined never to have any connection with or part in politics. He will devote his attention hereafter to his private business affairs, and has abandoned politics forever.

Mrs. Earnest, who disappeared from near Garnett some time ago, and who was suspected had been foully disposed of, has been discovered at Cameron, Mo., where she was engaged in school teaching.

Her explanation of the reason of her disappearance is that her husband had sought to make her feel that she was wholly dependent upon him, and that she could expect nothing from her relatives—that ill treatment induced her to leave him, and trust to her ability to support herself. In this she proved successful, having engaged a school to teach at Cameron, and thus, finding herself comparatively independent, advised her friends of her whereabouts, who lost no time in getting her again among them.

PEA NUTS IN KANSAS.

Mr. T. E. Taber, last year, as an experiment, raised five bushels of pea nuts on five square rods of ground. This patch of ground had no extra cultivation, and the plants no extra care. He sold them for two dollars per bushel. This would be 100 bushels, or \$320 per acre. Half of that would be a much more profitable cultivation than corn, wheat, or potatoes.

Capt. Jack is at last captured, together with his entire band. The question will be what to do with him. Having surrendered, the laws of war forbid his being put to death by a drum head court martial, while the almost unwavering policy of the Government quite as effectually precludes the idea of his being tried and executed for his multiplicity of crimes, and the Interior Department, under the generous and confiding Delano, would be equally averse to his retention in perpetual confinement. We see no way out of the dilemma but to make him a candidate for the Presidency. How would that be for high? For President, Capt. Jack—for Vice President, Shack-nasty-jim.

Gov. McEnery, of Louisiana, has issued an address to the people of the State, advising, in view of the late proclamation of the President, acquiescence in the government of Kellogg, until Congress meets in December.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.
The Osages on the War Path.

A special to the Topeka Commonwealth, dated Wichita, June 4, says:
Intelligence has just been received that the Osages attacked Cox's herd en route for Montana, south of Caldwell, while it was in charge of three men, killing and scalping them, and stampeding the herd. The remainder of the men connected with the herd were in search of lost cattle when the attack was made. I have been unable to get the names of the parties butchered.

Last Saturday, while Messrs. Chambers, Earle and Traylor were out hunting for strayed cattle on the new Ellsworth trail, and while watering their horses at a branch in a ravine, they were suddenly attacked by fifteen Osages of the Black Dog band. Mr. Edwin Chambers was killed, the ball entering his back just above the kidneys. Mr. Earle turned and fired upon the Indians, killing one. Traylor and Earle made a narrow escape, owing to fleet horses. The Indians scalped Chambers, after which they placed a rifle to the crown of his head and sent a ball crashing through his brain. This was done within thirty miles of the camp of Company C., U. S. cavalry. Mr. Chambers was formerly of St. Louis and his mother resides there now. The Indians, after committing these outrages, made a forced march and got out of reach of his friends, who pursued but were unable to overtake them, and were compelled to return and look after their cattle.

The President denies that he was the guest of Simon Cameron during his recent visit to Pennsylvania.
The Cholera is in Memphis, Tenn.

A GOOD EMIGRATION PAPER.

We have just completed the printing of a large edition of a pamphlet to be issued by the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company, describing the lands owned by that Company in Southern Kansas, which it now offers for sale.

The pamphlet is prepared by Dr. John W. Scott, Land Commissioner of the Company, and is without exception, so far as we have seen, the best emigration paper ever put out in this state.

It starts out with the self-evident proposition, to those contemplating immigration, and one too often forgotten by parties having land to sell, and desiring to attract immigration, "that it is as much for our interest to tell you the truth, as it is for yours to know the truth."

The pamphlet then proceeds to describe, largely in detail, the characteristics of the lands offered for sale, and giving a most candid, matter of fact and honest description, as to soil, water, timber, climate and adaptation to the various productions—so that when the immigrant comes to settle upon his purchase, it is impossible that he can ever make the accusation that the Company has deceived him in the matter.

The terms of sale, too, are of a very liberal character. The lands are appraised, and a price put upon them according to their location, fertility, and other facts, which affect their value relatively to other lands in the vicinity. No advance payment on the principle of the purchase money is required, and long credit is given. The following tabulated statement, taken from the pamphlet, will illustrate the terms on which the lands are sold.

A. buys a quarter section at \$5.00 per acre, on July 1st, 1872.	Whole amount,	\$800.00
Advance payment, interest for six months, 28.00		
Jan. 1, 1873, interest for one year,	56.00	
1, 1874, interest for two years,	112.00	
1, 1875, 1-7 of prin. and int. on 2-7,	162.28	
1, 1876, 1-7 " " " " " " " "	212.56	
1, 1877, 1-7 " " " " " " " "	262.84	
1, 1878, 1-7 " " " " " " " "	313.12	
1, 1879, 1-7 " " " " " " " "	363.40	
1, 1880, 1-7 " " " " " " " "	413.68	

From this it will be seen that the principal and interest are divided into nine payments, running through seven years and six months. The first payments are so light, and increase so gradually, that the poorest immigrant can hardly fail to make them off the land itself; while the purchaser having means to pay for the land, and not required to do so, can invest it in stock, the increase of which will pay his installments as they become due, and leave his capital, in the end, intact; or he can loan his money on good security at fifteen or twenty per cent., whereas he is paying the Company but seven.

The general dealings of this Company have been of the same generous character indicated by the above. What it wants is people on its lands. Those directing the corporation have wisely concluded that there is more profit in selling its lands at their present cash value to actual settlers, who will improve the lands—raise grain and other items of freight for the road to carry, and thus create an ever increasing business for the road, than to wait indefinite years for the lands to enhance in value by reason of the labors and investments of others on contiguous lands.

The lands the Company now offers for sale are among the very best in the state, and lying as they all do, in the immediate vicinity of the settlements, towns and railroads, the Missouri River and Fort Scott & Gulf Road lying but a few miles to the eastward, the L. L. & G. cutting them centrally north and south, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, cutting them diagonally from north west to south east, are among the most valuable. They present to the immigrant all the attractions possessed by his eastern home, of society, schools, churches and transportation facilities, and at the same time far superior attractions in quality of soil, geniality of climate, and very great reduction in the price he is required to pay for his farm. On the terms upon which these lands are offered, any man, no matter how poor, provided he has health and industrious habits, may in a few years possess himself of a good farm, and be independent.

The country in every direction is rapidly improving, and many of the elements of production and wealth heretofore unknown in this region are being yearly developed. As the country settlements increase, the towns increase also, in number and population, thus constantly improving the local demand for the products of the farm.

The best thing any one can do, who contemplates emigration to the west, is to send to the Company's office at Lawrence, for a copy of this pamphlet. In addition to the information contained therein, the applicant will always find the Land Commissioner and other officers of the Company ready to furnish all additional information about their lands, the country, and their road, which may be of interest to him.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM JEFFERSON. VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

For the Spirit of Kansas: The time has come when the system of farming and farm management in the older settled portions of Kansas must be changed in order to make the business profitable. Heretofore, the farmer who only owned eighty acres of land could enclose it in an outside fence and turn his stock out on the prairie, and cultivate the whole of his land. With corn fodder and the hay he could cut from the prairie, he could make ample provision for his stock for the winter, and two or three one-acre lots would be sufficient room for feeding his stock of horses, cattle, hogs or sheep, as the case might be, and he was as well provided for, nay, better, than an eastern farmer who owned a fenced farm of 480 acres.

The land was rich—yielding 60 to 90 bushels of corn to the acre, with an easy tillage, for the land was not foul, the weeds had not yet become troublesome. There was no necessity for an alternation of crops, and the price of corn being from 40 to 75 cts. per bushel, the price of hogs from 7 to 10 cents per pound, calves bought at \$5 to \$8 per head, raised on the range without any care, the only attention being to gather them up in the fall and letting them run in the stalk field during the winter, brought at three and four years old from \$40 to \$60 per head.

Under these circumstances, farming was a blissful, lazy occupation. The only time of work was in raising the corn, gathering it, and the small time occupied in making hay. The remainder of the year was mere pastime, and many persons who came to Kansas grew into comfortable circumstances with good yearly incomes, and acquired indolent habits, and extravagant modes of living, which are now telling on them and their offspring fearfully in the altered state of affairs.

A man could with his son, a boy of 14 to 18 years of age, raise 60 acres of corn, yielding 50 bushels to the acre, and selling 40 acres, 2,000 bushels, at 75cts., and get in that item \$1,500. If in addition to that he had four good steers to sell at \$50 each, there was two hundred dollars more, and sold twenty fat hogs, weighing two hundred and fifty pounds each at 8cts. per pound, there were four hundred dollars more, making in all two thousand one hundred dollars income; double what his farm was worth, for in those days such farms brought only about ten dollars per acre.

If one talked to these men they never would be convinced that times could change, that a surplus would be raised, and when raised prices would fall; oh no! it was to be always sunshine and pleasant showers, and good prices—they were confident that things would last as they then were, that old low prices would never return, and that hard times were "played out," to use the expression so commonly in vogue for want of a reason or an argument—no sinner; not since greenbacks have become the measure of value; we are not going to have any more such times, I tell you sir!

This prosperous state of things was commented on by the Kansas press. It was related and narrated throughout the older states and immigration invited to share our prosperity. The Railroads commenced building, and those towns to which they were first built reaped large advantages—property advanced rapidly and as new towns sprung up and old trading points were left in the rear and saw their business transferred to new points beyond them, they set themselves to devising ways and means to hold their position. Then the idea of bonding the counties was started and the farmers even induced to assist in saddling themselves with debt for the benefit of towns and landed speculators, who under the very patriotic pretense of improving the state, were selling their lands to immigrants at high prices, who again were induced to invest under the impression that 75ct corn and 10ct pork were to rule hereafter—running in debt at high prices, to work out at low ones. The consequence was, the lands were taken up, the state rapidly settled, and the privilege of pasturing other people's land and cutting hay therefrom, in the eastern part of the state, has rapidly diminished. With low prices and circumscribed privileges, and heavy taxes to pay on mortgaged property, both individual and municipal, we find that the time has come for a change in the system of farming and farm management that has been heretofore pursued.

We as farmers must adapt ourselves to the exigencies of the case, and while I would say or do nothing to embarrass or persuade from action those who have taken upon themselves the labor of reforming the laws and obtaining such advantages for our interests as can be secured by co-operation, I wish to inculcate the idea that there is much depending on ourselves in ordering our business and adopting systematic farming as fast as the country becomes more thickly settled. And before we lose the advantages of unoccupied territory for stock raising it is but the part of prudence to organize a system each man according to his own position, circumstances, and future reasonable prospects, and work up to it, by which his farm will be self sustaining, and improving instead of deteriorating.

We must raise new products which have such value as will bear transportation to distant marts, and endeavor to have introduced among us manufactures of such character as will be beneficial to our interests—the manufacture of linseed oil from flax and hemp seed is one, castor oil another. St. Louis has had the business for years, and yet cannot get seed enough to supply the demand for oil made upon them, and we see the manufacturers send out seed every few years to induce its cultiva-

tion. An oil mill at some central point will pay. The process is simple and may be commenced on a moderate scale—one hundred farmers furnishing the seed from twenty acres each would supply ten thousand dollars in capital and have one hundred dollars each to spare for raising the crop, and a sure market hereafter for the seed from twenty acres of land per annum.

A cheese factory or dozens of them centrally located with regard to neighborhood, can be readily erected by combination among neighbors at a cost of from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars each, and a sure market for every pound of milk that can be spared. A few acres of clover or blue grass will raise all the calves just as well as if they were running on the prairie with the cow and no liability of black-leg which is so common with overfed calves.

This is the kind of combination that is practical. This is the kind of co-operation that pays, and the time spent in getting them can well be spared, for it gives an immediate return.

With proper preparation before hand, the same year that the investment is made, a return of the capital is secured and a place provided for a future market for all time.

It is by profitable varied production that money is brought into the country.

In order to accomplish these measures consultation should be had with neighbors, and the best way of putting them in practice ascertained, some division fences made, and you are all ready for the work.

The next thing is a few sheep on each farm and you have another source of income. But these things must come one at a time and in their order, as we can get our farms arranged to suit the business. Respectfully,

JEFFERSON.

HALL'S DISCOVERIES.

In the only sledge trip Captain Hall was allowed to make, he crossed what Kane supposed to be the open Polar Sea, which proves to be a sound. Beyond this they penetrated Robison's channel, and were there the last day of August, 1871. Many circumstances of great importance bearing upon the question of open water to the North were observed. Mild weather was encountered, and fogs and mists brought down by northerly winds, which could come from no other sources.

It was on these discoveries that Captain Hall returned to the Polar for the purpose of bringing the vessel up to this point, or further, to go into winter quarters. Buddington refused and insisted on dropping back to Port Hope, two hundred and forty miles to the south. It was here the unfortunate orders of the expedition proved fatal. Hall had command of the expedition as to route and other purposes of discovery, but Buddington had control in matters of seamanship and the safety of the vessel. Tyson says he favored Hall's plan of pushing North. His death settled the question as to complete command, as in that event Buddington was sole master.

A number of human scalps were recently discovered in a bale of rags received from the West by a paper mill in Petersburg, Va.

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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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GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

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

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OLATHE, PAOLA, FT. SCOTT, BUTLER, OASGE MISSION, BAXTER SPRINGS, CHETOPA, OSWEGO, Fort Gibson, and all points in Southern Kansas, Southwestern Missouri, Indian Territory and Texas.

LEAVE KANSAS CITY: Mail, Les Gygnes Accommodation, Fort Scott Passenger, 9.30 a. m., 5.15 p. m., 11.45 p. m.

ARRIVE AT KANSAS CITY: Mail, Les Gygnes Accommodation, Kansas City Express, 1.05 p. m., 8.45 a. m., 7.30 p. m.

Connections at Kansas City with Hannibal & St. Jo., Mo. Pacific, St. Louis K. G. & Northern, Chicago & Alton, Kansas Pacific, K. C. St. Jo & Council Bluffs Railroads.

At Olathe with Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad, At Paola and Fort Scott with M. K. & T. Railroad, At Les Gygnes with stages for Butler, At Pleasanton with stages for Mound City, At Baxter Springs with stages for Carthage, Neosho and Seneca. R. S. HENNING, Superintendent.

LAWRENCE AND SOUTHWESTERN R. R. NEW SHORT LINE VIA CARBONDALE AND LAWRENCE, TO AND FROM THE EAST, NORTH, & SOUTH.

THROUGH MAIL TRAIN. Westward. 1.10 p. m., 1.13 p. m., 1.16 p. m., 1.20 p. m., 1.23 p. m., 1.32 p. m., 1.36 p. m., 1.42 p. m., 1.46 p. m., 1.54 p. m., 2.08 p. m., 2.18 p. m., 2.30 p. m., 2.52 p. m., 3.05 p. m., 3.10 p. m.

Lawrence 12.25 p. m., L. & G. Junction 12.32 p. m., Tennessee street 12.40 p. m., Groves 12.45 p. m., Knights 12.48 p. m., Washington 12.52 p. m., Sigel 11.58 a. m., Barbers 11.52 p. m., Clinton 11.48 p. m., Belvoir 11.40 p. m., Balys 11.25 p. m., Richland 11.15 p. m., Center 11.02 p. m., Ridgway 10.46 p. m., Kinney's 10.40 p. m., Summit 10.25 p. m., Carbondale 10.20 p. m.

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

The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston R. R. Line

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

Commencing March 17, 1873, trains will run as follows: GOING SOUTH. DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 9:50 a. m., m., Lawrence 11:40 a. m., Kansas City 10:00 a. m., Ottawa 1:10 p. m., Garnett 2:18 p. m., Chanute 3:24 p. m., Humboldt 4:35 p. m., Chanute 4:48 p. m., Thayer 5:00 p. m., Cherryvale 5:47 p. m., Parker 6:50 p. m., Coffeyville 6:55 p. m., and Parker 6:58 p. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 10:35 p. m., Lawrence 12:40 p. m., Kansas City 11:00 p. m., Ottawa 2:30 a. m., Garnett 3:40 a. m., Iola 4:47 a. m., Humboldt 6:15 a. m., Chanute 6:50 a. m., Thayer 7:45 a. m., Cherryvale 9:00 a. m., arriving Independence 9:50 a. m., Coffeyville 9:50 a. m., Parker 10:20 a. m.

ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Lawrence 7:46 p. m., Baldwin City 8:45 p. m., arriving Ottawa 9:55 p. m.

GOING NORTH. DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 7:10 a. m., Coffeyville 7:25 a. m., Independence 7:25 a. m., Cherryvale 8:11 a. m., Thayer 8:22 a. m., Chanute 9:24 a. m., Humboldt 9:55 a. m., Iola 10:16 a. m., Garnett 11:28 a. m., Ottawa 12:45 p. m., arriving Kansas City 4:10 p. m., Lawrence 2:05 p. m., and Leavenworth 3:40 p. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 6:50 p. m., Coffeyville 7:05 p. m., Independence 6:50 p. m., Cherryvale 8:05 p. m., Thayer 8:35 p. m., Chanute 9:55 p. m., Humboldt 10:25 p. m., Iola 10:55 p. m., Garnett 12:35 a. m., Ottawa 2:25 a. m., arriving Kansas City 5:30 a. m., Lawrence 4:05 a. m., Leavenworth 5:50 a. m.

ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Ottawa 8:00 a. m., Baldwin City 8:50 a. m., arriving Lawrence 9:50 a. m.

All trains carry passengers. Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

At OTTAWA with stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and Ossage City. At HUMBOLDT with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta and Douglas. At IOLA with M. K. & T. R. R. for points north and south, and stages for Fredonia and New Albany.

At THAYER with stages for Neodesha. At CHERRYVALE with stages for Parsons. At INDEPENDENCE with stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru, Elk Falls, Tisdale, Winfield and Arkansas City. At PARKER with stages for Chetopa.

500,000 Acres of land are offered for sale by this Company, in the valleys of the Neosho and its tributaries. CHAS. B. PECK, G. F. & T. A., Lawrence.

"HOW TO GO EAST."

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

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

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

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

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JUNE 7, 1873.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE GRANGERS.

A correspondent of the Ottawa Republican, in an article under the caption of "the game of the Democrats," seeks to arouse party prejudice against the order of Patrons of Husbandry, by attempting to show that its purpose is to break up the Republican party, and in the interest of Democrats. In proof of this, he makes a general charge that all the Democrats are Grangers, but rests the proof of his charge upon the single specification that the Master of a neighboring Grange is a Democrat. He forgets, if he knows, but probably does not know, as, not being a Granger himself it is impossible for him to know, that there are quite as many as, if not more, Republican members of the order than Democrats, and many very earnest and influential Republicans, too, who have labored, even fought for, and accomplished quite as much for the success of the Republican party and its principles, as he can have done, whoever he is, or whatever his record may be. So much for that.

In his citation of partizan history, and pretended logical deductions, he has been quite as infelicitous. For instance, he says: "After the campaign of 1852, the Whig party continued in some of its strong holds, to maintain a local organization, but the opposition to the Democracy for the next four years was 'mixed.'" The "Know Nothing" league of 1854-55, furnished the motive power which rent the shackles of party from many an honest Democrat. The "Know Nothings," which was only a political spasm, of short life (and the Granges will be shorter-lived as soon as they degenerate into politics, which seems to be their unmistakable tendency,) served the purpose of severing party affiliations, and prepared the way for the organization, a year later, of the Republican Party. * * * The "Know Nothings" therefore served a glorious purpose in wresting from the tools of party, many a misled voter, and arraying him on the side of freedom."

Now what is the logic of this correspondent's criticism? Clearly, if there is any logic at all in it, that the Granges are preparing the way, as did the Know Nothings, for the crystallization of the political sentiment of the country into a purer and better party than any that had theretofore existed.

Truly, if this shall be the result of the Grange movement, who can complain? Certainly no consistent Republican, in view of the fact that he broke away from his former associations for the purpose of allying himself with better.

It may be that we cannot have a better partizan organization than the Republican party, but if, as this correspondent intimates, the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is playing the part that he says the Know Nothings did—that is, preparing the way for the creation of a new and better party—it will certainly indicate that that party has not kept up with the popular appreciation of what a political party should be, and ought to give place to another new and better organization.

If this is the logic of the correspondent's citation, it seems to us that it fully and satisfactorily answers the query which he puts, "can any true Republican lend himself to a league which portends the breaking up of his party?"

But it is not by any means so apparent to us as it appears to be to this correspondent, that this is in any sense the object, or legitimate result of the Grange movement. It is true that its logical tendency, if not its avowed object, is to weed out the political shysters who have crept into office by reason, very largely, of the apathy of the farmers and those following the industrial vocations of the country. No reform or relief to the producing and industrial classes can be wrought until that is done, as it has been through the retention of these people in our legislative offices, that the existing unequal burdens have been created.

In the first place there is no intention on the part of those actively and influentially connected with the Grange movement, to interfere as Grangers in partizan affairs. The movement is not in any sense a partizan one, nor is it designed or likely to be. The Grangers have a specific object to accomplish—i. e., the amelioration of the condition of the producing and industrial classes of the country by their social advancement and a removal of the burdens of high taxes, costly transportation, and extravagant governmental expenditures, which the dishonesty and incompetency of public officials have caused to be placed upon them.

This object they are intent upon accomplishing. The ruin of those interests is impending and inevitable in the event of failure. It therefore behooves them, as they do, to discard all other and minor considerations, of party and every other character, that do not assist in the accomplishment of that purpose. To them, in this connection, parties are nothing—the conservation of the great interest by which they live, and upon which depends so largely the general prosperity of the country, is everything.

If the Democrats are flocking in a body, as this correspondent says, to the order, it is certainly a sign of returning reason and good judgment on their part, and ought to excite the commendation instead of the criticism of good men. On the other hand, if Republicans are abstaining from and discountenancing it, as the terms of his letter would indicate, it is quite as certain an indication that they have lost the stimulus of patriotism and that keen appreciation of equal justice which characterized the pioneers of that organization and made it the great reform party of the age. The correspondent is quite as unjust to his own party as he is to the Grangers, for he more than intimates that his party does not sympathize with the Grangers

in the high and only object they have in view, while the very large number of prominent and influential Republicans who are also active and earnest Grangers, attest the fact that his intimation is an unjust one, and, in connection with the other fact that partisans of all shades find their way into and sympathize actively with the movement, that there really is, in no sense, any partizan politics in it.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

Politicians, Stand From Ender.

The demonstration made by the Farmers on Wednesday last, was of a most imposing and significant character.

In the absence of extensive advertising, handbills, and all the usual and factitious appliances for getting up a crowd, there filed through the streets of Lawrence, that day, on their way to the Pic-nic Grounds, on the Wakarusa, where the meeting was to be held, not less than three thousand people—there being in the procession over four hundred wagons, filled with people, and nearly the same number of horsemen. Arriving at the grounds, the number of persons present was much greater, some placing it as high as five thousand.

The procession, taken in connection with the object sought in this combination of the Farmers, and the earnest character of the demand they are making for relief from the burdens which unjust legislation and political rascality has placed upon them, was a significant and startling, as well as a splendid demonstration.

Scattered thickly here and there, and studding the entire length of the procession, were devices and mottoes indicative of the temper and earnestness of the people composing it. Among them, we noticed, more especially, the following:

"Death to monopolies!"
"Farmers to the front—politicians to the rear!"
"Less offices—less law—less taxes—more justice!"
"Give us reform or revolution."
"Peaceably if we can—forcibly if we must."
"The idea of November '73—equal taxation."

A ludicrous feature of the procession was our friend Meairs perched on a little cart drawn by a mule. On the cart was a box marked "U. S. Treasury." A stuffed figure was placed immediately behind it, with one hand reaching into the box, and labeled, "How is this for Lowe?" "Down with salary grabs."

At the grounds, an elegant Pic-nic dinner was served, after which music and speeches were the order till the hour for dispersal.

The speeches were well timed, entertaining, and instructive. Some of them will be found in our paper of to-day, others we are compelled to omit for want of space.

Altogether, it was an occasion long to be remembered, and full of portent to those who have conceived the idea that the farmers and laboring men of the country can any longer be used as instruments for the advancement of the personal interests and ambitions of political hacks.

The farmers are in earnest in their demand for reform in the system of administering the government, and relief from the extortionate taxation that prevails. For the first time in the history of this government, they have begun to realize the fact that they have it largely in their power to correct the existing evils and oppressions that have grown, in a good degree, out of their former indifference to political affairs, or their partizan subserviency, and to realize also, the moral responsibility which the possession of that power brings. They are determined that that responsibility shall hereafter be discharged in a manner and spirit befitting its gravity, and in consonance with the momentous character of the results depending upon their action.

GOV. ROBINSON'S SPEECH.

Delivered at the Farmer's Gathering on Wednesday.

It is a favorable omen when the people begin to look after their own interests, especially when those interests have heretofore been looked after and appropriated by other parties, and nothing is so full of promise to the farmer in his present depressed condition as the general uprising throughout the country. Most wrongs will right themselves when exposed to public view. Injustice is a monster so repulsive to the mass of mankind that he has but to be exhibited in his naked deformity to be driven from the face of civilized society with ten thousand scorpion whips in the hands of a wronged and indignant community.

Agriculture is the predominant interest in Kansas. The farmers are and ever have been in a large majority in our State. They are rightfully held responsible for the conduct of affairs, whether general or local. They fought the good fight of freedom; they adopted constitutions, elected Legislatures, made laws, organized counties, townships, school districts and courts, and appointed agents to serve them in the different offices, from the Governor of the State to the constable of a township. And how have their affairs been administered? Is it not time an accounting was had with our stewards? That farmer who employs a set of men, and turns them loose upon his farm without supervision, responsibility or accountability, if he is not taken to the asylum at Osawatimie, will soon find himself in the poor-house; and as things are now being conducted, it will soon become necessary to enlarge our insane asylums or poor houses, or both.

Let us look for a moment at our own Douglas county. The census of 1870 informs us the land and improvements, live stock, produce and implements were valued at \$6,153,873, while all the manufactures amounted to only \$21,015. The tax levied that year by our employes, exclusive of road tax, averaging the school tax at .015 and the township tax at .003, was .035 per cent. The improved land in the county was 94,775 acres. As the other land was dead property the tax had to be raised from these improved acres at the rate of \$2.26 per acre. The census informs us that the average number of bushels of corn raised to the acre that year in Kansas was 28. If corn on the streets of Lawrence is worth only 18 or 20 cents per bushel, it is worth in the crib less than 15 cents, or \$4.20 per acre. Thus, it appears, that the farmer who raises

corn for the market, pays more than one-half the amount he receives as taxes. It costs 30 cents per bushel to raise corn on land that yields 40 bushels to the acre, and 42 cents on land yielding 28, and by the time the farmer has paid out of this \$4.20 \$11.70 for labor and interest, \$2.26 for taxes, his road tax, and his tithes on mint, anise, cummin and weightier matters to his church, he is nearer the poor-house than this convention is to-day, if he has done much business.

Is it not about time to pause and look about us. If the census tells the truth and figures don't lie, had we not better put our corn to some other use than throwing it on the market till it will sell for the cost of raising, including taxes? Also, if we have to contribute more than half of the gross receipts from our farms to our agents, who live about court and State houses, and who fare sumptuously every day, had we not better have a reckoning with them, and see if they cannot possibly get along with a little less than \$215,378 a year, and if not, see if we had not better abolish them altogether? At all events, let us take an observation, and see whether we are drifting. If heavenward, then it will do us no harm to know it, and we can indulge in a little nectar and ambrosia; if in the other direction, let us analyze the atmosphere and see what per cent, of sulphur it contains, and how soon, at our present rate of progress on the down-hill grade, all its vital properties will become extinct.

Other topics should not be forgotten on this occasion. Farmers need to comprehend their situation and turn business men for a while.

Competition, demand, and supply, have become obsolete words as applied to the industries of the country, and combinations, speculation and rings, have taken their place.

The iron interest is no longer controlled by the number of furnaces and manufactories, by the demand and supply, but by a combination that establishes the price from Philadelphia to San Francisco, from Chicago to St. Louis and New Orleans, on every article manufactured. Should the price fixed be so high as to endanger competition from abroad, a higher tariff is demanded and obtained.

Manufacturers of every description of goods have long since ceased to be competitors, and combination establishes the price of wares, regardless of supply or demand. The foreign manufacturer is the only competition they fear, and him they keep at bay with a tariff to suit the case. Railroads are no longer competitors. Lines may be parallel but not competing. Combination has changed all this. Stock must be watered to suit the greed of the holder, and the prices fixed to secure the usual per cent. dividends. The only competitions they fear are the stage coach and ox teams. They ignore the people who gave them land and money with which to build the roads, and who ask only in return decent treatment from the managers, and they coax, threaten, buy and defy all legislative bodies, not excepting the Congress of the United States.

Mechanics and laborers—engineers, machinists, printers, carpenters, masons, shoemakers and bootblacks—no longer compete, but combine, and with their clubs strike till they establish their price, regardless of demand or supply. Even politicians have their "rings" through which high salaries, railroad stocks and large subsidies reach their pockets. One industry, and one only, is trying to retain these words in its dictionary, with the old significance. It is an industry more extensive than any other, and lies at the foundation of all others, dealing largely in the necessities of the race. It has but to command to be obeyed. Should it withhold its hand, the nation and people perish. The price of its products should be the basis upon which all others should rest. As the cost of these products depends largely upon the season, over which the producer has no control, no arbitrary price can be fixed in advance, as in other industries where the cost is uniform from year to year. Yet, notwithstanding the great importance of this, the farming industry, the cost of whose productions should be the base upon which all other prices should rest, is the football of everybody and everything. If any crumb is left after all others are satisfied, the farmer, like a spiritless spaniel, receives it, and meekly licks the hand that permits him to clothe his family in rags and feed them with corn meal and bacon. The poor farmer takes his product to market, and takes what is offered for what he sells, and pays what is asked for what he buys, regardless of cost in either case. He is the helpless victim of combinations. He must pay what combinations charge, and pay what combinations offer. Is there no remedy? Must he ever lie supinely upon his back and hug the chains these combinations have riveted upon him? Is he the helpless wretch he seems? Has the worm sufficient life to turn when trodden upon? Thank God, there are indications abroad in the land that the farmer, even, is a man; that his manhood is not "clean gone forever." He is at last learning the fact, after so long a time, that competition, supply and demand are in no lexicon but his own, and that combination, speculation and rings have been substituted for them. He has taken the first step; he has opened his eyes. He is taking the second; comprehending the situation. He will take the third and last; combination. This last step taken, all lions in the way will be found to be muzzled and harmless. Let there be a national organization; a State organization in each county auxiliary to the national; an organization in each township auxiliary to the State and an organization in each township or school district auxiliary to the county—all collecting and imparting information, and the relief is at hand. Then the national directory for productions of general State consumption, and the local directories for the truck and perishable articles consumed at home. This can be as easily effected as organization of the iron or other interest, and when once secured, no farmer would think of deviating from the established prices for his products.

I have named but one of the benefits to be derived from organization, but their name is legion, among which is the employment of one middle man, at a cost of \$8,000 a year where now ten are employed at a cost of \$30,000 the establishment of the warehouse system for the relief of small farmers; provision for shipping grain at reduced rates; purchasing implements directly of the manufacturer at wholesale prices; control of legislation as much in their interest as it now is against them; reduction of legislative officials fifty per cent; reduction of the salaries of county officers to the average income of their constituents, the farmers; a reduction of all local and State expenses fifty per cent; and a like reduction in the amount of taxes paid; and, last, but not least, the social, intellectual and moral, as well as pecuniary benefit to be derived from the monthly, semi-monthly or weekly meetings of the farmers' clubs in every hamlet in the United States. In short, the organization of the country, now in con-

templation and progress, will take them from their present condition, which is but little better than that lately occupied by the African slave, and make them free men, independent men, intelligent men, self-respecting men, noble men, God-like men but little, if any, lower than the angels.

The following is a synopsis of the speech of Mr. Alfred Taylor, of Johnson county.

Mr. Taylor said that the great trouble in the past had been that we had depended too much upon muscle and too little on brain.

The question of capital and labor was now the great question of the world. The Almighty blessed labor. Does our nation bless it? No. Labor is not justly rewarded. Pauperism is on the increase. Factories all suspending or working on half time. The trouble is class legislation. You must give up your passions and your prejudices. Monopolists unsettle values all over the land. Farmers must organize. Organization is what leads armies on to victory. It is a great work. History records no instance when unjust advantage released its grasp upon the people without being forced to. In the name of democracy we have settled upon us a debt greater than that of old-time monarchies. You have land monopoly entailed on you. You have been flattered by demagogues and rich men, not one in ten of whom is patriotic. You have got to cut loose from party and prejudice, and rely on your own good sense. In this State we Republicans have had things our own way. What have we done? We fairly run our State out of the last Congress.

The great question of transportation is beginning to loom up in the horizon. There is a surplus of production and a lack of transportation. If you do your duty this question will be settled by the next Congress. Railways must be regulated and controlled by law. They come to us and we subsidize them. They levy black mail upon every town and village, and then when they have secured their privileges, they turn round and plead vested rights. Railways can carry freight for one-half a cent per mile, per ton and make a fair profit at it. These railway magnates have incomes by the million. They keep lobby members at Washington at a cost of \$25,000 per annum.

The speaker then proceeded to denounce the national banking system as the most corrupt piece of legislation known. The most of Western banks are started on a capital not to exceed \$25,000, and then hold themselves out to the people as having at least \$100,000 capital. This is the reason you have so many little wildcat banks that have no money to loan a poor farmer. This is a fertile question, for it lies at the bottom of all our difficulties. The people are giving three hundred millions of dollars every five years for this system. We are further from paying the national debt, to-day, counted in days' labor, than we ever were. Under this system, we never will pay it.

Capt. E. A. Coleman was called out and made a telling, or rather, a questioning speech, in substance as follows:

As you have seen fit to call me out, I will make a few statements of fact, and ask you a few questions, and I ask you to take them home and weigh them, and at some future time say whether things shall remain as they are, or whether we as farmers shall put our shoulders to the wheel in a thorough organization for the purpose of general reform, not only in county and state, but in the management of the affairs of our general government.

We as farmers are taxed until about one half of all our farms have been sold to pay them.

I ask if this is not true.

I ask who pays the taxes of Kansas.

What becomes of the taxes you pay year after year?

Have any of your counties received any stock in any of the railroad companies to which you voted bonds?

When you voted these bonds, did you not expect to receive a corresponding amount of stock in the roads?

You are paying taxes on these bonds to-day, are you not?

Though you have the roads, can you afford to ship by rail any article raised within twenty miles of any road in the State?

Can you not take your teams and haul or drive to market any thing you have to dispose of, within twenty miles of any road in the State, cheaper than the roads will do it for you?

Compare the fact that your County Treasurer makes three thousand dollars a year, with the amount you realize from your farms, in connection with the time put in by each.

Look at all the salaries paid both by County and State to officers, and then compare them with what you make on your farms, taking into account their style of living and your own, strike a balance, and say how much longer you will vote to pay gentlemen of leisure fifteen or twenty times what you make on your farms.

I said we went in for a reform, from County to Federal government. Let us see what becomes of the taxes we pay there.

The last Congress voted themselves two thousand five hundred dollars increase of pay. If that were all we had to complain of, we would say but little about it. But the last years developments show us that the so-called best men of the country are rotten to the core. The great cause of high taxes is that so many loop holes are left in our laws that one half the men we elect to office, from Congress to County, steal more than their salaries amount to.

We could stand these high salaries, if that were all, but the stealings we do not intend to pay much longer.

We have a great work before us, and in order to succeed in this reform, we must have thorough organization. We need the co-operation of every farmer in the State, without regard to the name of his organization. Our enemies would like nothing better than to know that the Grangers and Union men had got by the ears, but as long as we work in harmony they fear us.

Let us ask to be relieved of our grievances, and then demand. After that, we have left us our God-given right of revolution.

When I look around and see families that have been able to use sugar, coffee, tea and flour for twenty years, but who are now compelled to do without all of them, to save money to pay their taxes, I think I can see a revolution, unless relief comes to the people, and that soon.

We have in hand several very interesting communications, among them Bro. Hanway's Alligator Story, which we had intended to publish this week, but which are unavoidably crowded out by the proceedings of the Farmers' Gathering of Wednesday.

Judge Lowe denies in toto the truth of the charge published against him, that he drew during the last Congress, a large quantity of groceries and dry goods as stationery. As this is one of the papers that published the statement, we give him the benefit of his denial.

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JUNE 7, 1873.

Local Talk.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council of Lawrence is a working body. Fermentation is more apparent at each succeeding meeting. The hot evenings materially aid members in "keeping the pot boiling." Last Monday the council met in regular sessions and many of the members prepared themselves for an "all night's job" by taking off their coats and getting ready to sweat it out on that line. At 8 o'clock the roll was called and eleven councilmen found present—one absent. The first hour was consumed in the usual preliminary proceedings. At or about 9 o'clock Mr. Barker rose and offered an ordinance, abolishing the office of city physician, and asked that it be read. It was read the first time, when Mr. Barker proceeded to address the council in support of his bill. He quoted from the Bible, which said that "the poor ye always have with you," and we should make the logical deduction that a city physician ye have not. The first proposition the people of Lawrence know by experience without Bible proof. Should his bill pass the paupers who may wish to immigrate to Lawrence, may quote further and say "there is no balm in Gilead—there is no physician there." Mr. Barker spoke feelingly and made some good points, but reserved his crowning effort for another subject which he would bring up during the evening.

Councilman Howard took issue with Mr. Barker. He was in favor of having a physician, but he wanted the matter of prescriptions so "fenced about," that drug stores could not fill pauper prescriptions without limit, at the expense of the city. As to the legal phase of the matter, the council no doubt had the right to abolish the office and yet not repeal the statutes of Kansas nor infringe upon the fundamental law of the United States. The Mayor here stated that all this discussion was out of order as there was no motion before the council. The motion to suspend the rules, and that the bill pass to the second reading, was lost.

Councilman Hollister presented the diagram of an awning which was perfectly fire proof, which had iron posts and frames and was ornamental as well as useful, and asked the consent of the council to have them put up by such of our citizens as might wish to do so. The power of the council to grant permission without an ordinance was thoroughly discussed and the matter was finally settled by instructing the committee on ordinances to draft an ordinance in relation to awnings and report at first meeting of the council.

Councilman Buchanan moved that the committee on city property be instructed to have screens put in the windows. This was to exclude all officious bugs that are in the habit of nightly intruding upon the council chamber, and causing many to lose their dignity by striking violently behind their ears and missing every time. The motion was lost, the statute not prescribing the manner of excluding bugs.

At ten o'clock (the windows still being open) a fire brand sailed into the council chamber. It was a bridge fire brand. Mr. Barker moved that the approaches to the bridge be closed. There was a painful silence, but no second to the motion. Mr. Barker then moved that the Lawrence bridge be declared a nuisance and that the bridge company be directed to close the approaches to the same within five days and that the city take steps to enforce the same.

Mr. Hollister seconded the motion, for the purpose of bringing the matter before the council. He was opposed to the motion. The council had declared the bridge unsafe; the ferry would be in operation within twenty four hours, and the best way to stop the risk that people might incur by crossing the bridge, was to make the ferry free. The era of economy had been inaugurated, and the adoption of this resolution would call for an expenditure of money. It would plunge the city into an expensive law suit, let the result be what it might. The council had condemned the bridge and published the fact to the world, the ferry should be free and there would be no necessity of travelers risking their lives in crossing the bridge. They could elect between a safe ferry and a condemned bridge, and if they chose the latter it was at their own peril; the city was free from responsibility in the matter.

Mr. Barker supported his motion in an animated speech in which he exhibited much warmth. He was in favor of active, immediate action. The non-responsibility of the city and the responsibility of the bridge company, could not bring to life any who might be killed by an accident on the bridge. The committee had reported the bridge unsafe and the council had adopted the report. Now act consistent and close the approaches to the bridge.

The question was finally reached and the motion lost—one for, ten against.

Some time after midnight the council went into executive session and the slaughter commenced. The session lasted until after 2 o'clock in the morning.

CONFIRMED.—The council, Monday evening, confirmed C. F. Heath, as second engineer fire department; H. L. Moore, superintendent; D. W. Littell, city weigher and measurer; T. B. Sneddeger, sexton Oak Hill Cemetery; Chas. Loit, sexton Maple Grove Cemetery, and Matt. Potter, C. T. K. Prentice and J. D. Estes policemen.

Meeting of the State Horticultural Society.
The Third Semi-Annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society will be held at Holton, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 10th and 11th proximo. It is expected excursion tickets will be granted by all the railroads, which must be called for at place and time of departure. The hospitality of the citizens of Holton has been freely tendered to all visitors from abroad. All persons interested in working up the Horticultural resources of the State, are most earnestly invited to join in this meeting.
Respectfully
G. C. BRACKETT, Sec.

At a meeting of the City Council last Monday evening, a resolution was introduced instructing the authorities to put up notices at either end of the bridge notifying travelers that it was unsafe. It not being stated which end was to be posted, citizens of the north side feeling that "when ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," requested that it be erected on the south side, as it was absolutely necessary for them in case of sickness to get their prescriptions filled at the popular Drug Store of G. W. Yates and Co., 100 Mass. St., where are known to be kept the purest of articles in the medical line. Also paints, oils, varnishes, brushes, and a great variety of soaps, perfumes, toilet articles, &c.
Motto: "Puritas et Perfectio."

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

BURNED.—A slaughter house, west of the University, was burned, Sunday morning.

Good prints 9 cts, ginghams 12 1/2 cts, 4-4 bleached and brown muslins 12 1/2 cts at Humes.

DECORATION DAY.

Friday, the 30th of May, 1873, was a day that will long be remembered in Lawrence. It was the day on which the soldiers of the late war met to enjoy their annual reunion, and renew old acquaintances, rehearse old camp fire stories, and live the soldier's life over again, by reciting scenes and incidents of the march and bivouac, and of a day on which the living met to strew the first roses of spring upon the graves of the patriot dead. Early in the morning the crowd began to gather. Every highway leading into the city was thronged with people in wagons, horseback and on foot. The arrival of every train added to the crowd, and as late as half past 12 o'clock special trains were reported as still on the way crowded with people. Gen. Walker, marshal of the day, and his aids, in military dress, galloped through the streets, giving and carrying orders, while the music from the bands and the occasional bugle call, made Lawrence indeed appear to be the great rendezvous of the nation's military hosts. And still the crowd gathered. Hundreds of windows, and many of the house tops and other places commanding a view of the line of march, were filled with people, and Massachusetts, street from Pinkney to Quincey streets, was a surging mass of people. About 11 o'clock the business houses generally were closed preparatory to forming the great procession. In this there was some delay on account of the non-arrival of a special train from Kansas city over the L. L. & G. road. The street in the meantime was alive with people. Flags were displayed from many lofty places, and words of welcome inscribed on numerous banners stretched across Massachusetts street. About half past 11 a telegram announced that the special train had just passed Baldwin city, and that it consisted of thirteen passenger coaches. At half past eleven the bugle notes called the procession to form. General Walker and staff, handsomely mounted, headed the procession, followed by a mounted escort, commanded by Col. O. A. Bassett. Next the Lola Band, in Tilton's band wagon. This band made a fine appearance, and discoursed excellent music on the march. Then followed Donnelly's open carriage drawn by four black horses. In this carriage rode Gen. C. W. Blair, orator of the day, Gov. Osborn, Gov. Harvey president of the day and Rev. T. Y. Gardner. Then followed two large express wagons of Well's Fargo Co's express, drawn by four horses. In these wagons were the young ladies selected to decorate the soldiers graves: They were Gertrude Oliver, Ella Olson, Mollie Harrington, Adela Reser, Anna Logan, Nellie Prestly, Katie Hongland, Mary Miller, Lizzie Barteaux, Mary Hawkins, Laura Blackledge, Emma White, Nettie McConnell, Belle Dix, Ida Hatch, Nettie White, Eva McConnell, Lucy Dix, Katie Blood, Addie Lescher, Katie Morrow, Annie McCurdy, Annie Shanklin, Mollie Montgomery, Annie Blish, Sallie Shanklin, Carrie Haseltine, Urannah Reser, Carrie Hart, Mary Brooks, Frankie Hawkins, Bertha Levi, Lulu Duinn, Lulu Fluke, May Harris. Each young lady wore a white dress and other floral designs. Then came a wagon filled with flowers, next the Lawrence Central Band, followed by soldiers on foot, representing regiments from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, New York, Colorado, and the various Kansas regiments. The colored masons followed next and then citizens in carriages and mounted. There were near two hundred vehicles in line, and the procession was over a mile long. Before reaching the cemetery the special train from Kansas City arrived, and landed the passengers at the grove, from whence they proceeded to the cemetery in time for the decoration. The Ottawa Silver Cornet band came on this train. Hundreds of people repaired to Oak Hill Cemetery before the procession moved, and when the great mass reached the cemetery grounds the inclosure was full. Small flags marked the resting places of those who fell during the war, and the impressive ceremony of decorating the graves was performed in silence, broken only at short intervals by Capt. C. A. Lee's battery which fired a salute of one hundred guns as the procession moved, and during the ceremonies at the cemetery.

The work completed at Oak Hill, the mass of people repaired to Haskell's Grove, where tables loaded with provisions furnished by the ladies of Lawrence, invited the visitors to partake freely. Haskell's Grove never before held such a crowd of people. They were there by thousands. The stand erected for the speakers was soon occupied and people gathered around to hear the oration of that polished speaker and gallant soldier, C. W. Blair. We cannot attempt to give a synopsis of Gen. Blair's address. It would be injustice to him to publish a part of it. It would be difficult to decide what to omit. It was all good. His manner is easy and eloquent, truly fascinating, and he must be heard to be truly appreciated.

After the oration dinner was announced and duly attended to by the multitude, who had by this time been worked up to that condition in which a good dinner is considered a luxury instead of luxuries constituting a good dinner.

After dinner the president of the day called "order" and those who could get near enough the stand to hear became orderly. Maj. Ransom then read off the regular toasts. The first was our soldier Representatives in Congress: May they realize the same lasting honors on the forum which they gallantly won in the field.

Responded to by Hon. S. A. Cobb.
2d. A government based upon the consent of an educated and virtuous people, while defended and saved by enlightened patriotism, is the pride of all true soldiers.

Responded to by Rev. H. D. Fisher.
3d. "The Army of the Tennessee."

To this Maj. W. S. Warren, of Kansas City, responded in a happy manner.

4th. "The general of the Army."
Capt. Geo. R. Peck responded in a brilliant and felicitous speech.

5th. Soldiers of 1861—then and now.
Responded to by Gen. Powell.

Here the exercises at the grove closed and the people dispersed, to meet again at Liberty Hall in the evening. When the hour arrived Liberty Hall was filled and speeches were made by a number of old soldiers.

After enjoying a good time at the Hall, the soldiers broke ranks, not however until promulgating a general order of thanks to the people of Lawrence for their labors in behalf of this reunion.

BROKE LOOSE.—The river has again been very high this week, all the tributaries of the noble Kaw having by concentrated action filled and emptied themselves so as to overwhelm the "main line." Thursday the cable to the ferry broke when the boat was in the middle of the river. The boat was secured, but now lies in a helpless condition.

JIMMY.—There are a good many "Jimmies" this year, and they follow different vocations, but the particular Jimmy, the hero of this paragraph, is Jimmy Donnelly, who drives one of the gayest teams to one of the handsomest carriages in the West. The post of honor is generally assigned to him on all public occasions. He has "hailed" all the officials of the county, and no bride and groom considers the ceremony complete unless they ride from the church in Donnelly's landau. All well regulated families must have him once a week to take the children out, and every young man who may wish to win his lady love may rest assured that he will not succeed unless he calls first requisition one of Donnelly's carriage. Young man, remember this, and learn wisdom.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Saturday afternoon an Englishman named Samuel Hicks, a stranger here, fell down at the corner of Vermont and Henry streets, in what appeared to be an epileptic fit. He was taken to his boarding place near by, and medical aid called in. Sunday morning he died. Dr. Stewart, the attending physician, pronounced his disease cerebro-spinal meningitis. The deceased was buried by the city Monday. He had near two hundred dollars in the State Bank.

HALE—RICE.—Sunday evening the loungers in front of the Eldridge House, were startled by a cry from the opposite side of the street, near Liberty Hall. An investigation disclosed the prostrate form of a colored woman on the sidewalk, and a little girl screaming to her to get up. After "playing dead" long enough, the woman revived and stated that her husband had met her and beat her until she was insensible. The police pursued and captured Eli Rice, her husband, who gave his side of the story. He was looking for one Hale, who had been living in adultery with his wife, and intended to punish him, when he met his faithless spouse and grabbed her by the throat, when she raised a yell, and fell down, and he "lit out." Rice is evidently more sinned against than sinning, although he acted very naughtily in attacking his delicate wife, because she ran after strange gods.

WOODEN WEDDING.—A lively party of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Boswell, on Pinkney street, between Ohio and Louisiana streets, Tuesday evening, the particular event being the fifth anniversary of their marriage. Mrs. Boswell wore the bridal dress that she wore five years ago—an elegant white gros grain silk, very lengthy trail and beautifully trimmed. The trimming was varied somewhat Tuesday evening by the addition of pine shavings, which encircled the bottom of the skirt and hung from the waist in becoming curls. Mr. Boswell wore the regulation wedding suit of five long years ago. On the north side of the parlor were the figures "1868" wrought in delicate flowers, and immediately beneath "1873" in walnut shavings. The pictures in the parlor were ornamented with pine shaving. To those acquainted with the family it is unnecessary to say that this was the work of Miss Brinnett, the bride's sister. The presents were numerous—some handsome and valuable, others more unique. The supper was excellent, everything pleasant, and the gayety and unreserved sociability of the friends present made the evening one of mirth and enjoyment. The sentiment was frequently offered that Mr. and Mrs. Boswell might meet their friends at their Golden Wedding under as pleasant auspices as they did on the present occasion.

THE BAZAAR.—The ladies of Lawrence have what Robert Collyer would denominate true grit. They undertake what ordinary mortals would call impossibilities. They attack all obstacles and generally come out brilliantly successful. Evidence of this is plainly apparent to every one who visited the Bazaar at Liberty Hall this week, under the auspices of the ladies of Trinity (Episcopal) Church. The hall was arranged and decorated in a manner that the most skillful hands could accomplish and the different booths, representing Turkey, Prussia, China, Switzerland and America, and the Quaker booths were arranged in the highest style of artistic beauty. The music was excellent. The company that assembled each evening was brilliant, the ladies especially appearing to a splendid advantage. The stage, most beautifully decorated with flowers and plants, looked the picture of enchantment; then there was Rebecca's lemon from which flowed not living waters but freezing cold lemonade; then the Chinese booth where tea was dispensed, the ladies and gentlemen personating Chinese most perfectly. Next the American booth where "yankee notions" were sold; then the Swiss booth for fancy articles; the shooting gallery was the next object of attraction. In the body of the hall was the music stand surrounded by tables where visitors took their refreshments. Then came the ice bound Russian booth where ice cream was dealt out; and then the Turkish booth where cigars, tobacco and such things. The last was the Quaker booth where luscious strawberries were displayed in a most tempting manner, and last but not least in the center of attraction was the railroad, on which trains arrived every minute with presents for purchasers of tickets. Thursday and Friday dinner was served at the hall for the benefit of business men, who generally availed themselves of it and partook of a splendid collation.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT. This is unquestionably the biggest thing in the west. We take stock in it. But next to that we "stake our pile" on Woodward's Ague Cure. It's a sure thing, and as Josh Billings would say, "tends strictly to business, and don't fool 'round."

LEIS' CHEMICAL ERASIVE FLUID will instantly remove tar, paint or grease from all kinds of silks, velvets, kid gloves, &c.

COMMENCEMENT.—The various classes in the state University have been passing examination the present week. The first public exercises of Commencement day will be held at the University Monday, when Maj. Ransom will deliver an address before the Oread Society. A committee of ladies and gentlemen have in charge the getting up of a dinner for the students, faculty and visitors, and the exercises are to be of an interesting character.

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

MR. SANBORN'S LECTURE.—The Universalist Church was filled Thursday evening to hear Rev. Mr. Sanborn's lecture on "Old Probabilities"—a queer sounding subject, but one which he handled in a very pleasant manner and to the entire satisfaction of an appreciative audience. Mr. Sanborn has but recently located in Lawrence and is now pastor of the Free Congregational Church. He is a young man, and a cultivated gentleman. As a speaker, he promises to take rank with the ablest of the State. Did our space permit, we should gladly give a report of his speech. All who heard him on "Old Probabilities" express their admiration of the lecture and their desire to hear him again on any subject he may select.

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

Observe my signature upon the wrapper, without which none are genuine.
Price per box, 25 cents, or 5 for \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists. Should you fail to find them, inclose 25 cents to the Proprietor, and they will be sent you Post-paid.

HORACE L. MOORE. GUY BENNETT.
MOORE & BENNETT.
GROCCERS
AND
PRODUCE DEALERS.
The Farmers' Store.
132 Massachusetts street,
Lawrence, Kas.

GOULD & KELLOGG.
173 Massachusetts Street., Lawrence, Kans.

Dealers in

FISH BRO' WAGON.

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 Bill, and not another's,"

By which rule I am able to sell all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES

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

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

Sell every thing at the lowest prices for cash.

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

Persons having the "ready" will find it to their interest to call at the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets before purchasing.
GEORGE FORD,
March 21, 1873. (591f) Successor to Ford & Whitman.

GOOD & MARCH,

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

Provisions, Fruits, &c.,

No. 71 MASSACHUSETTS ST., : : LAWRENCE, KS.

COLMAN'S RETREAT.

KANWAKA.

Six miles west of Lawrence.

I have my fruit farm fitted up in the best of style, for the accommodation of persons from the city or 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 XXIII.

There are persons who have been greatly improved by one deed or down right wickedness. The wickedness must be something that the world and their own conscience unite in condemning, or the good result will not follow.

This beneficial effect of wrong doing was manifest in the case of Blanche. She really was at far more pains to become a good wife and mother after her sin than she ever had been before.

Poor Eric, happy in his ignorance, thought that fainting fits must be to refractory wives very much what thunder storms are to an impure atmosphere.

Much as she had loved her children, she had sadly neglected them. She had felt burdened by them, and annoyed with them, and her unmotherly fretfulness had caused her husband frequent pain.

But there was now a change. Henceforth Blanche was content to stay at home with her children, or to take them with her when she went abroad for exercise and air.

To the best of her ability, which was not great at the best, she attended and taught the little loving ones that God had given her.

Thus, then, the months rolled on. But now began to gather clouds black and thick over the business world. One of those great panics that periodically shake the commercial world, commenced, and when it was over, the fortunes of tens of thousands lay in the dust.

Among the merchants that failed honestly, was Eric. He had freed himself from pecuniary obligations to Mr. Carlyle, and had made some small provision for his family in a time of need, the very spring before the crash came on, and was intending to withdraw from his business sufficient to make certain a place of shelter for himself and family; should such a crisis ever overtake him.

He was too late for this last work—all but the paltry two hundred a year that he had insured, was gone. But his debts were paid. No man had lost a cent by him.

He thanked God for this, and took courage, though he knew that his beautiful home, with all its luxuries and comforts, were to be given up, and he and his, to go, he knew not where.

Blanche's improvement was suddenly arrested by the shock of her husband's failure.

When she was made to comprehend that he intended giving up to his creditors the house where they lived, as well as their means of living in ease and style, she could not restrain her anger and despair.

She exerted all her power to coax or drive her husband to "do as others do"—to make over the property necessary to enable them to continue their present mode of life.

But the siren sang in vain. Eric was an honest and noble minded man.

"Had I made arrangements last year for saving this house, we could not have lived in it. Perhaps it may be right to save so much from the wreck of a man's property as to prevent his family from suffering; but as to continue to reside in a house and to live anything near the rate which is right when a man is in prosperous business, when he is a bankrupt, is a sin and a shame. I would take a hook and go into the gutters for rags, ere I will be guilty of anything so base and mean as to too many of my brother merchants have been," was the warm and resolute reply of Eric.

"Then you will be kicked out of sight, and no more will ever be heard of you in this world—for it is the man that does 'well to himself' that the world blesses. And your family must suffer and perhaps perish."

"So be it, if it must be so, which I do not believe. Even in this world the honest often come out all right; but if not I will wait until I reach the next; for what shall I profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

"Don't talk such nonsense, I will not listen," said Blanche, angrily leaving the room.

She made herself sick with crying when the house was sold; thought herself a victim, and her husband—the poor distressed mortal—the most cruel and tyrannical, as well as the most absurd man in the world. And her aunt foolishly confirmed her in her opinion.

Thus Eric had none to speak comfort and encouragement to him. Was it strange that his thoughts turned to Jessie? Was it strange that there sprang up in his heart a great and almost unendurable yearning to behold her face, to hear her voice, to lay his head in that dear sister's lap, and tell her his troubles and have her advise and comfort him?

No, it was not strange.

Rooms were taken in uncle Creep's "old castle," as Blanche had designated that house, and there, in a very humble way, the house-keeping of Eric's family was carried on.

There was plenty of room for all of them, aunt Creep said, and Eric could have half the garden spot to cultivate if he had a mind.

And this was the tidings which the letters brought to Jessie in the villa gardens of fair Italy.

"I must return to America at once," said Jessie, with a very grave face, tears trembling in her eyes.

"Why so, my love?" asked Mrs. Carlyle in concern. Jessie passed her letter to her friend.

"This is bad; very bad, really I am sorry!" said the good lady, as she read with much interest.

"What is it?" asked her husband.

He was told, and his regret at Eric's trouble was as sincere as his wife's.

"I see by my own letter that the panic has been very great and distressing," he said, "and I wonder how Eric stood it. Drawing out so much of his capital to pay over to my brother must have greatly weakened him. He would do it, though we said all we could to prevent him. He will see now that we were right."

"Oh! no; I am sure he will be very glad that he did just as he did. He probably would have fared all the same had he listened to you, and then to his other trouble would have been added that of having involved his best friends. At any rate my brother is in trouble, and I must hasten home."

When Jessie's resolve was made known to the artist he at once decided to accompany her to America, and the result was that the whole party began to make preparations to depart.

In less than two weeks they took leave of the beautiful abode where they had passed so many happy hours; of all the pleasant friends who had contributed so much to their ex-

joyment, and followed by the good wishes of many, and by the tearful prayers of some, (among whom were, perhaps, the lovers of Jessie, for she had found many in Italy, and had transformed them all to friends, the greatest triumph of woman's virtue,) they set sail for their native shores.

Fair winds soon wafted them to their desired haven, and it was not long before Jessie stood in the presence of other friends, the Creeps.

They welcomed her warmly; but she saw there was a shade of sadness in all faces.

"Are all well?" asked the traveler, hastily. "Where is Eric and his wife?"

"They are up stairs," replied Mrs. Creep, "Eric is very sick."

"Dangerously?" "So the doctor says."

Jessie cast off her traveling array, and slipping on a morning dress, repaired to the sick chamber.

It was a chilly day, and upon the hearth of this apartment burned a few sticks of wood. A dish of thick, unpalatable gruel stood just far enough from the fire not to be kept cooking, the furniture of the room was in disorder, as were also the bed-clothes and the articles upon the table. Altogether it was a very forlorn looking sick room, and an unsuitable place for a nearly dying man.

There was a low bed in one corner, evidently used by the children, who with their mother, now sat near the fire. Eric lay on his back, his head thrown backward and his eyes half closed. He was deadly pale, and his lips all blackened by fever.

On seeing Jessie, Blanche jumped up to embrace her. Oh! Jessie, to think of the state in which you have found us! Is it not hard! I have to do all my own work, and take care of him besides, and I am worn out. I declare I wish I was dead. Are you not happy that you never married? Oh! dear! what fools girls are!"

"Will you not wake him?" asked Jessie glancing towards the bed.

"Oh! he don't mind any thing—he has not for a week. Even having me jump up and down all night with him and the children does not move him in the least. Come here children. There, Jessie, you may know how I am cut down when you see these children, of whom I was so proud, looking like this. But I care for nothing now." With the air of a martyr Blanche resumed her seat, and Jessie now caressed the little girls whom she thought so sweet and beautiful, particularly the oldest, who had her father's face in miniature.

She had made up her mind, on seeing how Eric had been neglected, that her work should be the care of him. She began at once to clear the way for this.

"You do look tired and faded, Blanche, certainly; but a few nights, good, quiet rest will bring you round again."

"How am I ever to obtain that, with a sick husband and two restless children to wait on?" interrupted Blanche. "You must remember that I have no servants to call on. I have not even the means to procure a nurse. I can see nothing for me, but to work on till I drop dead. Oh! why could not Eric have done as other men do—provide in some way for the comfort of his family."

Taking no notice of this reflection on the sick man, Jessie said: "If you will undertake to get along with the care of the children, I will relieve you of Eric. My castle over head is all in order, so Mrs. Creep tells me, and as there is a fire place there, and cold and hot water and gas and every possible convenience for sickness, as well as health, and as the apartment is so large and has such a fine air, I think it the best place in the house for him. I will have him moved this very day, and you shall have this chamber cleansed, aired and put in good order before night. I am sure that both you and the children can then rest well." It is very dangerous to have children in a room with a fever patient. I am surprised that any doctor could allow it!"

"Dr. Westmoreland says the same thing. He scolds every time he finds the children here, and orders that they be kept out; but what can I do? There is no one here who wants the trouble of them; even Auntie has never offered to take them, as I should have thought she would, so of course I must have them here. I'm sure I've felt bad enough about it," said Blanche, commencing to cry.

"Me not love to see mamma cry!" said little Jessie, lifting her dimpled hand to wipe her mother's tears.

"Well, well," said aunt Jessie soothingly, we will try to have matters improved. What time do you expect the doctor?"

"In about an hour."

"I will go then and see to the opening of my trunks and will request Mrs. Creep to send a woman to put your room in order this afternoon. When the doctor arrives I will see him and tell him my plan; I think he will gladly agree to it."

"I hope he will; for I should die in a few more days like the ones I have passed."

After wetting the parched lips of the sufferer, arranging more comfortably his pillows and bed clothes, and kissing tenderly his pallid brow, Jessie left the room.

The good doctor—who was the very man that had known Eric in his childhood and had attended his parents and his brother—was rejoiced to find "his poor boy," as he called him likely to have "Christian attendance." "With good and constant care he may recover; without it he is but a dead man," said he to Jessie. "By all means move him from this chamber. I know that in your hands he will have the best of care."

It was noon, and as Mr. Creep was in the house Jessie suggested that Eric should at once be carried upstairs by his uncle and the doctor.

It was done, and when the poor man, all bathed and freshly clothed and placed in a soft, clean bed, found himself alone with Jessie, in the well known garret, and fed carefully, with well made gruel from her hand, he woke to momentary consciousness, and smiling up at her, said, though indistinctly and with difficulty: "I knew you would soon be here. I dreamed it all."

"Poor, dear Eric!" murmured his fair nurse, tears flowing unrestrained down her cheeks. "How good is God to bring me safely home!"

"Yes, yes, but do not weep. When your tears fall on me I can never wipe them off."

The unceasing efforts of Jessie soon were rewarded by a manifest improvement in the condition of Eric's throat and mouth. Before night he could swallow with less difficulty, and distress than he had before felt.

All that night she sat beside him listening to his wandering talk. Sometimes he seemed to imagine himself crossing a sandy plain where there was no shelter; sometimes he called for Jessie, saying that she was his only earthly friend, and that now, while the waters were going over his head, he wanted her to take him by the hand and save him. "She was my all when I was a child," he said, "where is she now?"

Anon he seemed to think that life was over; that he and his "dear friend" had met beyond the deadly river, and in sweet converse were rehearsing the history of their lives on earth, and then he became prophetic, and calling Jessie by name, took her by the hand and spoke to her of her future fate.

"Like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land," he murmured plaintively—I never knew what that meant—this jour-

neying through the desert teaches me. I wish that I could find that shadow, the shelter from the heat. Christ is the shelter, the water of life.

"Oh! I am so weary, farther and farther away seems the abodes of men. I fear that I shall never reach the gates of the city."

Then he would seem to sleep; but suddenly opening wide his eyes, so large and wild, he would fix them on his nurse and say:

"How still those bodies lie on the side of the hill—I wonder who will bury them. But we need not mind; we are hand in hand still, though our wasted flesh lies there. Roland, is it you? Lead us to the city. We shall see the King in his beauty and the Land that is very far off."

It was a strange mistake, Jessie, but it did not last forever. The path is short before some of us, but not before Jessie nor me. There are showers falling—they seem tears—there are lonely ways, beset by dangers and woes; but at the end we stand hand in hand, my friend and I, before we go up to the gates of the city."

It has been well said by one to whom is given well nigh miraculous power to express the thoughts which others can but feel. "When lingering in those shadowy border lands between life and death, look fast, look far, and remember what you see."

What Eric saw Jessie remembered and many years after she pondered it anew in her heart.

"Read to me, Jessie," said the sick man, in more natural tones. "Read the 81st and 82d psalms."

"Oh! how I love those holy words—those divine songs, and the dear voice that sings them," murmured the sick man, and then carried away from the realities around him, he went on, gently and plaintively, with the murmurings of a wandering mind.

CHAPTER XXIV.

At the end of a week Eric was pronounced out of danger, and in a month he was so far recovered as to begin to prepare for California, whither he had determined to repair as soon as he was able to travel. The glowing accounts that came by mail of the fortunes made there—in that graveyard of America—set him wild with desire to seek, by its shining dust, to restore his shattered fortune.

Blanche opposed him with all her might, and Jessie tried to dissuade him from the notion.

All was in vain, however, as soon as he could arrange for the comfort of his family while he was gone, he took an affectionate farewell of all and departed.

In those days it was almost like seeing a friend embark for eternity to see him set sail for California—and the friends of Eric bade him farewell as if forever. Jessie wept and prayed all night for him, and night after night, thenceforth, did her heart and prayers go forth in search of the dear wanderer in unknown realms.

"For my part I cannot see where Eric got all the money he needed to go with," said his wife in a puzzle—she looked at Jessie. "Can you?" she said.

"Perhaps," was the smiling reply.

"Did Mr. Carlyle lend it to him?"

"No. Mr. Carlyle was so against his going that Eric dared not apply to him for any help in the matter."

"It must have been you, then, that let him have it; there was no one else that he could ask."

Jessie made no reply.

"I declare if that is not too bad! what did you let him have it for? I thought you, too, was against his going."

"So I was."

"And yet you helped him off—well that's a queer way to hinder a man from having his own way."

"I did not wish to hinder him from having his own way. I tried my utmost to induce him to think it best to remain at home; but when I saw that he was 'set' on going I tried to do all in my power to make his venture comfortable."

"You always did want Eric to have his own way," said she, annoyed. "Mrs. Creep said so."

"No more than I want every one to have his or her own way. I think that freedom of action is as much one's right in the family as in the nation, always provided that no other person's rights are violated thereby."

"I think my rights are very much violated by Eric's jiggling off to the world's end and leaving me with the whole care and responsibility of these two children. He might have done well at something here, I know."

"Perhaps so; but he was convinced of the contrary, and he would never have been satisfied had he not acted as his own judgment prompted. Perhaps he was wrong; but even if so, it may be best for him to go and find it out."

"And die finding it out, I dare say," said Blanche, "and then look at me. What am I to do then?"

"That question hardly need be considered now," replied Jessie, almost smiling.

She looked at the pretty Blanche, thought of her easily consoled nature, and had her own notions of what would be probable under the circumstances suppressed.

To be continued.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

A larger stock of goods, and a greater variety,

than ever before. They can now furnish

FROM THE VERY CHEAPEST

TO THE

VERY FINEST GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

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

Best Workmen in America,

To make their best goods, so that he can recommend them highly. Their patrons may feel assured that

All goods will be correctly represented.

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

Goods especially for them.

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

SUIT ALL THEIR PATRONS.

McCURDY BROS.,

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

A. J. PERRY. W. TIMMONS

PERRY & TIMMONS,

Manufacturers of

-CIGARS-

And wholesale dealers in Tobacco and Smokers' articles,

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DEALER IN

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PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC.,

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KIMBALL BROS.,

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

Portable and Stationary Engines,

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

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

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

LAWRENCE

SAVINGS BANK

No. 52 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence.

General Banking and Savings Institution.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and on Saturdays from 9 to 8 o'clock p. m. also, and will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the month of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal.

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

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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

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EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

\$1,000 at interest, compounded semi-annually, will progressively double in amount, until it exceeds \$1,000,000, as follows:—

The upper line of figures for years, months and days shows the time required for any sum to double at given rates of interest—

Table with columns: Amounts as they multiply, Time at 5 per cent, Time at 6 per cent, Time at 7 per cent. Rows show doubling times for amounts from 2,000 to 1,024,000.

EXAMPLES.—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 33 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at ten per cent. \$32,000 in 33 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the life-time of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 dollars would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

R. Nichols. H. E. Mallory & Bro.

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Liberal advances on Consignments and market reports furnished when desired.

Correspondence solicited, and Telegrams promptly answered

GRANGES IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS:
We claim to be the banner county in the State in regard to the number of Granges formed since February 1873; and in point of interest and local success we are second to none. By the time this is read we shall number thirty Granges, and over 1000 members. We have saved the farmers of this county at least one thousand dollars in trade already, and every farmer belonging to the Patrons walks with firmer step and more elevated demeanor that causes middle men and politicians to feel like Belshazzar of old, when he saw the handwriting on the wall. Those counties that cannot secure agricultural machinery at reasonable rates, and others wishing to establish manufactories for the benefit of an agricultural community, will do to correspond with Secretary Jasper Robinson, Ottawa.

W. S. HANNA, Master,
Franklin Co. Council.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.

The meeting assembled in the public hall at Knob Noster, 207 miles west of St. Louis. There were some two hundred members in attendance, besides a large number of proxies, representing other granges. Among the visitors were, Dudley W. Adams, of Iowa, master of the National Grange; Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, member of executive committee National Grange; Gen. Wm. Duane Wilson, of the Iowa State Grange and editor of the Iowa Homestead. Quite a number of ladies were in attendance.

During the intervals of the regular business, stirring addresses were delivered by Col. Aiken, Gen. Wilson, Master Adams and Deputy Allan.

On the evening of the second day, the election of officers was gone into, which resulted as follows: Master, T. R. Allen, St. Louis county; Overseer, J. M. Clark, Grundy; Lecturer, J. M. Oldham, Adair; Steward, J. P. Alexander, Jackson; Assistant Steward, J. L. Griggsby, Holt; Chaplain, J. F. Brayton, Jasper; Treasurer, C. T. Quisenberry, Audrain; Secretary, J. B. Coffey, Johnson; Gate Keeper, Garrett, Nodaway; Ceres, Mrs. Margaret Collins, Jasper; Pomona, Mrs. M. J. Horney, Cass; Flora, Mrs. Mary J. Penneyton, Pettis; L. A. S. Mrs. Nannie Williams, Pettis.

Executive Committee—1-year term: Jonas Whitner, Holt; J. C. Gill, Barton; F. A. Latham, Moniteau. Two-year term: Wm. M. Price, Saline; D. Webster, Clark; A. J. Stewart, Livingston.

While the grange was in session, a telegram was received from O. H. Kelley, secretary of the National Grange, congratulating the grange and announcing the official list to number 276 granges in the state. Master Allen said there were in his possession reports of over twenty-five granges organized and recorded by him, making the total number of granges over three hundred.

THE MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.

The convention of the masters of granges at Knob Noster, Mo., on the 20th inst., to organize a state grange, was a very successful one, and reflected credit upon all who attended. It was held at a most unfavorable time, and it was thought it would be a failure on that account. But little corn planting had been done, and every farmer was busy. But so deeply in earnest were the farmers in the movement, that they almost commanded their representatives to attend the convention. Many of them told us that the members of their granges told them to go to the convention—that they would attend to planting their corn. Over two hundred granges were represented, and we judge they represented some fifty or sixty counties.

When it is taken into consideration that nearly all the work of this organization has been accomplished in the last three months, we can have some idea of the intensity of the feeling of those who are enlisted in it. But the work has hardly begun in the state. The next three months, notwithstanding the busy season, will doubtless witness a doubling of the number of Patrons in this state.

The convention was composed of as fine a body of men as one meets with anywhere. They were the chosen representatives of their neighborhoods, by men who knew their good qualities and who elected them without trick or clique. We never saw better order maintained or kinder feelings exhibited at any meeting than at this one, during its long session of three days and nights.—[Colman's Rural.

WOMANS' WORK IN THE GRANGE.

Mary I. Pearson, in a letter to the Iowa Homestead says: I noticed a letter from A. M. Ceis, of Ladora Grange, writing on what women should do in the order. She is just of my opinion. I think this is something that should interest every lady granger. I have been a member of Mound Farm Grange for one year, and think it is the best organization that has ever come before the public. Now is the time for the farmers' wives and daughters to wake up, when our interest is at stake. We have been in slavery long enough. I think I can see an opening where we can be set at liberty. Let us now improve the time. There is something for every lady in the order to do. We have been very backward in our vicinity until lately. The ladies are beginning to write essays on different subjects relating to the order, which I think is very much needed, and makes it very pleasant. Of course it is not expected that we can write like a lawyer—so that we can understand one another and receive information, that is what we want. It is all right for the men to have their topics for conversation, but when they do all it is rather too much of a one-sided meeting, and as we have the same privileges, I go in for improving them, and I believe in woman's rights. I think we do not demand any thing more in our grange than we justly deserve, and should have had years ago. I do hope that they will succeed in sending men to the legislature to make laws for us that have some interest in the welfare of us who make our living by tilling the ground. Then I think we will be brought into the position that we should have been long ago.

TO TRANSPLANT SHRUBS IN FULL GROWTH.

Dig a narrow trench around the plant, leaving its roots in the middle, in an insulated ball of earth. Fill the trench with powdered plaster of paris, which will harden it in five minutes, and form a case to the ball and plants, which may be lifted and removed at pleasure.

YOU HOLD THE BALLOT.

The St. Louis Railway Register of the 16th inst., contains the following editorial remarks:
We publish elsewhere the telegraphic report of the great "Farmers Cheap Transportation Convention." It matters not that there were a few actual farmers in attendance. The name sounds well, and if demagogues were called by their real names they might lose their chance of political preferment. It seems that they propose to ostracise all railroad "hirelings" who attempt to influence legislation by the use of money. Wouldn't it be just as well to ostracise the corrupt legislators who accept the bribes? You, gentlemen farmers, are responsible for legislative corruption. You hold the ballot. You are responsible for what your legislative representatives do, and must expect to abide by it. Do not think that you can keep your legislatures pure by shielding them from temptation. A chaste heart is a better protection for a maiden than the high walls of a nunnery. Legislators who are willing to be corrupted, will be in spite of any external barrier you may erect.

Meeting of the State Grange.
The Kansas State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, will meet in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, on the 30th day of July, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the state grange, to serve the ensuing two years, and to transact such other business as may come before them. Masters, Past Masters, and Deputies will please notice, and govern themselves accordingly.
G. W. SPURGEON, Sec'y.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

LADY'S STRAW AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

C. A. PEASE,

Dealer in
Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements,

TINNERS' STOCK AND TINWARE,
33yl 114 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

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NO. 35 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,
Manufacturer of

REFRIGERATORS

ICE CHESTS, BEE HIVES & LADDERS.
ALSO DEALER IN

STONEWARE, SEWER & DRAIN PIPES,

Chimneys for Prairie Homes,
FANCY CHIMNEY TOPS, FIRE BRICKS, TILES, &c.
Large Stock on Hand. Send for Price List. 23

W. E. SUTLIFF & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Cloths, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
43 No. 63 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kas.

LAWRENCE ELEVATOR,

G. W. SMITH, Jr., Proprietor.

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

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.
no2-ly **Ground Feed in any Quantity.**

GILLESPIE, ROGERS & CO.,

LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

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

PLACE HOUSE,

CORNER OF
New Hampshire and Warren Streets,
LAWRENCE, KANS.

\$1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents; lodging with clean beds and good rooms, 25 cents; board per week \$3.00

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

AUCTION SALES.

On Saturday, June 7, 1873,
At twelve o'clock 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 this sale, and all persons desiring to buy, will find it to their advantage to be present at the above named place and time.

REGULAR SALES

ON THE
First and Third Saturdays of each Month.

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

GEO. W. OSBORN,

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE,

IN REAR OF THE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.
Good Turnouts at Reasonable Rates.

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

WATCHES.

125 Massachusetts Street.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND CLOCKS,

The Largest Assortment in the State,
Wholesale & Retail.

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

PARSONS' JEWELRY STORE.

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

125 Massachusetts Street. n35yl

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY

OF
RIGGS & SINCLAIR,
Proprietors of

DOUGLAS COUNTY ABSTRACT BOOKS.

Loans Negotiated on Real Estate Security.
Abstracts of Title Furnished.

Conveyancers and Notaries Public.
No. 52 Massachusetts Street,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS. n17tl

NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES.

WARNE & GILLETT,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Have now in Stock a Full Line of

GENERAL HARDWARE

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

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

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

77 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

A SPECIALTY!

DR. FITLER'S

RHEUMATIC SYRUP.

A STATED QUANTITY GUARANTEED TO CURE, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

\$100 Reward for any Case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable), that Dr. Filtler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

\$5000 Reward offered to the Proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same period of time as Dr. Filtler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.

\$2000 Reward offered to any Person proving Jos. P. Filtler, M. D., to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Professor of Chemistry—treat

\$1000 Reward to any Chemist, Physicist, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or any other thing injurious to the system in Dr. Filtler's Rheumatic Syrup.

\$250 Reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to forward by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to Dr. Filtler, No. 45 South Fourth Street. No other remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also blank application for guarantee, gratis of the special agents, n28yl

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

J. K. HUDSON,
HILLSIDE FARM, WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS.

Postoffice Address, Kansas City, Mo.

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

NOT EXCELLED IN THE COUNTRY.
Descriptive Catalogue sent free to all applicants. 40

GO TO THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST!

SPALDING'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THE MOST PRACTICAL AND BEST
ESTABLISHED BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE COUNTRY,
—Located in the—

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

ESTABLISHED 1865. INCORPORATED 1867.

The College Rooms are six in number—the largest, best ventilated and most elegantly furnished apartment of the kind in the country, and will accommodate FOUR HUNDRED STUDENTS. The Faculty numbers EIGHTEEN EXPERIENCED TEACHERS AND LECTURERS. Tuition is much less than at any other school or college. For full information in regard to terms, etc., call at the College Rooms, or address Spalding's Commercial College, Kansas City, Missouri, for large Circular of 35 pages, and Specimens of Penmanship. Be sure to visit or address this college before going elsewhere. J. F. SPALDING, A. M., President. 8yl

ANDREW WILSON,

KINGSVILLE, KANSAS,
(On the Kansas Pacific Railroad),
BREEDER OF

PURE SHORTHORN CATTLE

—and—
IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,
As Good as Any in the State.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

FARMERS!

"A Merciful Man is Merciful to his Beast."
Instead of using the worthless "Condition Powders" now in vogue, made from the meanest and cheapest of materials, to which the application of the term "drugs" would be erroneous, try

DR. CARL NEUMANN'S

COMPOUND

CATTLE CONDIMENT

And your Stock will improve daily, presenting that beautiful shape and appearance seen only in healthy animals.
The "Condiment" is compounded from remedies comparatively unknown to this continent. Sixteen different compatible substances enter into its composition.

Absolutely uninjurious!
Positively Beneficial!
Sold at the Central Drug Store only.
Price per half pound package, 35 cents.

DELAWARE MILLS,

NORTH LAWRENCE,
ORLANDO DARLING, Proprietor.

—:—

THIS MILL DOES FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM WORK ON
SHORT NOTICE. FARMERS LIVING ON
THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER
CAN CROSS THE BRIDGE
FREE TO OUR MILL.

FREE PASSES BOTH WAYS FURNISHED AT THE
MILL.

News Summary.

The Cherokee advocate, published at Tablequa, Cherokee Nation, publishes in the last issue an able editorial, advocating a territorial form of government for the Indian Territory. This is an advance step in the right direction.

The town of Caddo, in the Indian Territory, which was seized by a gang of desperadoes some days ago, has been retaken by a detachment of United States troops, from Ft. Gibson, and six of the marauders captured. One or two murders are reported to have occurred while the outlaws held the place.

The potato bug is devastating the potato crop, in parts of Illinois.

The Thayer Headlight, of June 28th, says the bridge over the Fall River, at Neodasha, has been washed away.

Ripe Strawberries made their appearance in the Independence market two weeks ago.

A fearful conflagration in Constantinople, last week, destroyed over three hundred houses, and an immense amount of property.

There are three hundred Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in Missouri.

Hon. John A. Bingham has been appointed to the Japanese Mission.

Boston had a small edition, on the 30th inst., to her great fire. Losses were something over a million dollars.

Over fifty buildings were burned, in Boston, among them the Globe Theatre, the International Hotel, and Chickering's splendid granite buildings.

An \$80,000 fire, in Paris, Illinois, on Sunday morning last.

The dead body of Michael Reichart was found in a gully, in the western part of Leavenworth, on Sunday last, with his throat cut. He is supposed to have committed suicide.

Gov. Davis, of Texas, says there is only one condition upon which he will pardon Satanta and Big Tree. That is that all of those Indians bordering on Texas be gathered into reservations, their arms and horses taken away from them, and supplies of food be issued them for no longer than one day at a time. As one means of inducing this tribe to come to these terms, I propose to release the chiefs, the release to take effect after the tribe had complied.

The La Cygne Journal says that the storm of Sunday last was probably the most severe that ever visited that section of Kansas. The rain poured down in volumes and the fierce gale swept down fences, barns, &c., killing stock and doing a vast amount of damage to the crops.

The street railway between Kansas City and Wyandotte is completed and the cars running.

The Augusta Republican is jubilant over the discovery of lead ore in that vicinity, and the prospective improvement of the Fall River water power there.

The Corpus Christi Gazette of May 24th says the wool season is fairly opened, and notwithstanding the low prices being paid at present, numerous loaded trains are constantly arriving. Already one firm in that city has shipped upwards of 400,000 pounds, and has a large quantity on hand awaiting shipment.

Officers of the Texas Pacific have finally decided upon the Sandragonia Pass as the route from San Diego to Fort Yuma. It passes to the north of the direct route and is 270 miles between the points named, but equalling in grades and curves. It is commercially fifty miles shorter than the direct route, which is only 203 miles.

Since the completion of the bridge at St. Joseph, there has been unprecedented life in freight over the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, as many as five loaded trains having passed over the road some days. [Seneca Courier.]

The son of Gen. D. H. Hill, of the Confederate army, has received an appointment at West Point.

During his recent visit to this city, Gen. Sheridan, speaking of the late raid in Mexico, said: "The Rio Grande is such a crooked river, you know, that McKenzie probably couldn't tell which side of it he was on." The merry twinkle of his eye as he said this showed that he did not disapprove of McKenzie's action. [Indianapolis Journal.]

Twenty-five new engines have been ordered by the M. K. & T. railroad. A lightning express is to run from Hannibal, Mo., to Parsons, Kansas, soon.

The Providence Herald died a few days ago, at a ripe old age. The daily had been published for 24 years, and the weekly 45 years.

The brigands in Thessaly, near the Greek frontier, lately captured the entire female population of the village of Cofos, while they were laboring in the fields. The women were carried to the mountains, and retained as prisoners until the sum of 250 liras—about fifty dollars—ransom money was paid over to the robbers.

There have been ten murders in Richmond, Va., in the last two weeks.

Asiatic cholera has appeared in two villages in West Prussia, having been communicated from Russia. A rigid quarantine of the infected districts has been established.

The steamship Drummond Castle, of London, went ashore on Chusan, an island off the east coast of China, and became a total wreck. Thirty persons were drowned.

The Mission Ship Day Spring was lost in the New Hebrides, in May last.

A Tobacco Fair was opened in St. Louis, on Tuesday last. Entries were made from Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana and nearly all the Southern States.

An extensive woollen mill, in Johnston, Rhode Island, was burned on Tuesday. Loss \$87,000.

A mill was burned in Toledo, Ohio, on Tuesday. Loss \$30,000.

A sixty thousand dollar fire occurred in Springfield, Ohio, on Tuesday. It was the grain drill and champion cider mill manufactory of Ludlow and Rogers.

Oxford had something new in the hurricane line a few days ago. The air was so completely filled with the dust and smoke from the recently burned prairies that one could scarcely see a distance of more than a few feet. The darkness was so great that lamps were lighted, and out door work had to be suspended.

The public baths of New York are to be opened on the 1st of June. They will be at the foot of Grand street, in the East River, and at the foot of Charles street, in the North River.

A special to the Commonwealth says a shooting scrape occurred at Red's dance house in West Wichita, on Monday night, in which two soldiers of company A 6th cavalry, and Emma Stanley, an inmate of the house, were badly wounded. The shooting originated in a quarrel which one of the soldiers had with the woman.

Fifty-two thousand head of Texas cattle have arrived at Wichita.

A dispatch from Shanghai gives particulars of the capture, by Chinese forces, of Lateefoo, in the province of Yunnan, in southwest China, and says the victorious forces fell upon their captives and murdered thirty thousand. The Sultan killed himself rather than to fall into the hands of his enemies.

A child fell from the second story window of a store, in Topeka, on Monday, striking on its head. It was picked up insensible, taken into the house and Medical attendance called. The child was living at last accounts, and the physician who examined it says there is strong hopes of its recovery.

A solution of the Louisiana problem is offered by the Congressmen of the St. Louis convention who have returned from their visit to New Orleans. They propose that a new election be held under the supervision of a commission appointed by Congress, and that in the meantime, the State be put under military rule.

Leo Hudson, the equestrienne and actress, died in St. Louis, on Monday.

The Secretary of the Interior has written another letter to the Governor of Texas, urging the pardon of the Kiowa butchers, Satanta and Big Tree. He is afraid their continued retention will provoke their friends in the Kiowa and other tribes to hostilities. Mr. Delano manifestly knows but little about Indians. They would be much more apt to go to war with them released, than in prison. The frontier people would much prefer, if the Indians are disposed to go to war at all, that they should not have the assistance and encouragement of those chiefs.

W. S. Burke commenced the publication, on Monday last, of the Leavenworth Argus, daily. It has five columns to the page, and is in Mr. Burke's best vein. His salutory is frank and candid, and promises to, and we believe will, make the Argus an honest, independent, fearless paper—valuable alike for the intelligence and experience of its editor and for the thorough sincerity with which he will discuss all public questions.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTICE.

FRANK B. FESLER,

Consulting and Operating Surgeon for all Diseases and Deformities of the

EYE, EYELIDS AND EAR.

DEAFNESS EVEN CAUSED BY CATARRH, CURED! Having been in a large and constant practice for twenty years, and fifteen years of that time in the cities of Philadelphia, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo., enables him with skill and success to treat disease of the head,

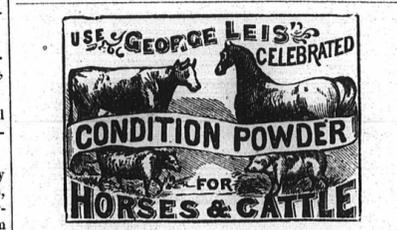
CATARRH, DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART LIVER AND STOMACH, AND Scrofula in all its forms, Rheumatism and other Nervous and Chronic Diseases of the Human System.

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

CANCERS, OLD SORES, TUMORS AND DEFORMITIES

Of Every nature, operated on where MEDICAL TREATMENT IS OF NO AVAIL. INFIRMARY AND SURGICAL ROOMS AT No. 177 Massachusetts St. Lawrence, Kansas, where he is permanently located.

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



As the largest sale of any horse and cattle medicine in this country, composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest horse and cattle medicine known. The superiority of this powder over any other preparation of the kind is known to all who have seen its astonishing effects. Every farmer and stock raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as founder, distemper, fistula, poll-evil, hide-bound, inward strains, scratches, mange, yellow water, heaves, loss of appetite, inflammation of the eyes, swelled legs, fatigue from hard labor, and rheumatism (by some called stiff complaint) proving fatal to so many valuable horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, and promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effects of Leis' Condition Powder, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that Leis' Powder stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of horse and cattle medicines. Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholera among fowls. N. B.—Beware of counterfeiters. To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

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

LEIS' FLORALINE

For the Hair.

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

WILDER & PALM Have the best RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS IN THE MARKET.



RAILROAD SCRAPPERS, CHAMPION SELF RAKER AND MOWER, also THE MARSH HARVESTER; Wagons, Home made and Warranted. Corn Planters, Churns, Pumps, &c. ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

MRS NORA BALDWIN'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION. DRESS & CLOAK CUT'G

No. 107 Massachusetts street, up stairs, Lawrence, Kansas. Rare Designs and Select Styles. Dress Makers supplied with Patterns to order. S. T. Taylor's System of Dress-fitting and Pattern-cutting taught. Also Agent for "Le Bon Ton," "La Mode Elegante," and "Revue De La Mode." 70

NOTICE. Lewis Brown, and Addison Brown, and Henry Brown, as guardians of Lewis Brown and Addison Brown, in the State of Kansas, will take notice that they were sued and a petition filed in the District court of Douglas county Kansas, by Malon H. Newlin on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1873, setting forth that the said Malon H. Newlin is the owner in fee and in present possession of the south half of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section one (1), in township thirteen (13), range nineteen (19), Douglas county Kansas. That the defendants also claim an adverse right in said land, and praying that the defendants be required to set forth the nature of their claim to said land; that the claim of said defendants be declared to be void, and that they be forever debarred from asserting any claim to said land. And the said Lewis Brown, Addison Brown and Henry Brown as guardians of Lewis Brown and Addison Brown, are notified to appear and answer said petition on or before the 1st day of August A. D. 1873, or judgment will be taken against them as prayed for in said petition. RIGGS, NEVINS & LIMPSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 70-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. In the District court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas. A. F. Powell plaintiff, vs. Goodman Davidson, defendant.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District court in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on Saturday, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1873.

at one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Goodman Davidson in and to the following described lands and tenements to wit: The east half of the south-west quarter, appraised at eight hundred dollars (\$800.00) and the south half of the south-east quarter, all in section No. twenty-six (26) in township fourteen (14), of range No. twenty (20), all in Douglas county, state of Kansas. Appraised at two hundred and forty dollars (\$240.00). Taken as the property of Goodman Davidson, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 6th day of June, 1873. S. H. CARMEAN, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. 70-5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. In the district court, fourth Judicial district sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

The Topeka and Savings Institution, plaintiff, vs. L. D. Bailey and W. S. McCurdy, defendants.

By virtue of an execution to me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District court in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on Saturday, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1873.

at two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said L. D. Bailey in and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit: The west half of the south-east quarter of section nineteen (19), township thirteen (13), of range eighteen (18) in Douglas county, state of Kansas, appraised at eight hundred dollars (\$800.00) also a part of the south-east quarter of section twenty (20), township thirteen (13), of range eighteen (18) comprising eleven (11) acres, more or less, being a part of the same land conveyed to Carson Wickie by Andrew E. Northrop and wife by their deed dated January the 4th, 1869, registered in book (B. 2) page 157, of records of office of register of deeds of Douglas county, Kansas, bounded south by land owned by L. D. Bailey by J. Anderson, administrator of said Northrop, westerly by Wakarusa river, northerly by land conveyed to Henry Hine by said Northrop, and easterly by land conveyed by said Carson Wickie to Gobeze Pfelefish, appraised at one hundred and thirty two dollars (\$132.00); one undivided fourth part of the south-east quarter of section seventeen (17), township thirteen (13), of range eighteen (18), all the above being in Douglas county, state of Kansas; appraised at seven hundred and twenty dollars (\$720.00). Taken as the property of L. D. Bailey, and to be sold to satisfy said execution. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 6th day of June, 1873. S. H. CARMEAN, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. 70-5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county—ss: In the district court, fourth judicial district, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

W. A. Simpson, Plaintiff, vs. L. D. Bailey and W. S. McCurdy, defendants.

By virtue of an execution to me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District court, in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Saturday, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1873.

At two and a half (2-1/2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said L. D. Bailey in and to the following described lands and tenements to-wit: The west one hundred (100) acres of the north-east quarter of section thirty-two, (32) township thirteen, (13) range eighteen, (18) less six (6) acres, being so much of said one hundred (100) acres as lies west of the state road laid out from Lawrence to Emporia—in Douglas county; state of Kansas, appraised at one thousand, four hundred and ten dollars (\$1,410.00) Taken as the property of L. D. Bailey, and to be sold to satisfy said execution. Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 6th day of June, 1873. S. H. CARMEAN, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. 70-5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. In the District court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county Kansas, Aurella C. Hodge, Plaintiff vs. Adelia C. Lindsley, Eliza J. Lindsley, and Charles D. O. Lindsley, Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District court in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on Saturday the 5th day of July, A. D. 1873.

at one and a half (1-1/2) o'clock P. M. of said day at the front door of the court House in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Adelia C. Lindsley, Eliza J. Lindsley, and Charles D. O. Lindsley, and each of them in and to the following described lands and tenements to-wit: The North East fractional quarter of section No. three (3) in Township No. twelve (12) of Range No. nineteen (19) in Douglas county, state of Kansas, appraised at Twenty Five Dollars (\$25.00) per acre. Taken as the property of Aurella C. Hodge, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 30th day of May, 1873. S. H. CARMEAN, Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas. 69-5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

H. S. Tipton, A. J. Sargent, and Edward B. Waples, as Tipton Sargent & Co., vs. Henry Sherron, Adaline Sherron, and Benj. F. Yeagley, Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on Saturday the 5th day of July, A. D. 1873.

at one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Henry Sherron, Adaline Sherron, and Benj. F. Yeagley and each of them in and to the following described lands and tenements to-wit: all that part of lot No. one (1) in section No. thirty-one (31) in township No. twelve (12) of range No. twenty (20) bounded as follows: commencing at a point one hundred and seventy-seven (177) feet east, and ten (10) feet north from the southwest corner of lot No. forty three (43) on Delaware street in the city of Lawrence in said county, and state, running thence east one hundred and seventeen (117) feet, thence north fifty (50) feet, thence west one hundred and seventy-seven (177) feet, thence south fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning. Appraised at five hundred and ninety-one dollars, (\$591.00) taken as the property of Henry Sherron and Adaline Sherron, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 30th day of May 1873. S. H. CARMEAN, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. 69-5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

James T. Stevens, and Calvin A. Harmon, Plaintiffs, vs. Frank Chadwick, Defendant.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District court in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on Saturday the 5th day of July, A. D. 1873.

at three (3) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Frank Chadwick, in and to the following described Lands and Tenements, to-wit: Lot No. one hundred and fourteen (114) on Connecticut street in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, and state of Kansas, appraised at six hundred dollars (\$600.00). Taken as the property of Frank Chadwick, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence this 30th day of May, 1873. S. H. CARMEAN, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. 69-5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Sarah Yeagley, Plaintiff, vs. John W. Mumford, Defendant.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District court in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on Saturday the 5th Day of July, A. D. 1873.

at two (2) o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest, whatsoever of the said John W. Mumford in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: Lot one hundred and fourteen (114), Tennessee Street, in the city of Lawrence, in Douglas county, and State of Kansas. Appraised at seven hundred dollars (700.00). Taken as the property of John W. Mumford, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 30th day of May, 1873. S. H. Cameron, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

NOTICE OF PETITION TO Vacate a Road.

A petition will be presented to the Board of County Commissioners of Douglas county, at its next regular meeting, asking that body to vacate so much of a certain road as lies between sections sixteen (16) and seventeen (17) township twelve, (12) range nineteen (19), as established July 7, 1869, on the petition of P. A. Dolbeare and others. 69-71

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.

ISAAC C. CAYLER, Plaintiff, vs. LARUE LIERS, Defendant. Plaintiff's demand \$7.50. NOTICE is hereby given that on the 17th day of April A. D. 1873, I, S. STURGE, a Justice of the Peace, of Clinton Township, Douglas county, Kansas, issued an order of attachment in the above named case for the sum of seven and fifty-one hundredths dollars, (\$7.50) and that said case will be heard on the 12th day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. ISAAC C. CAYLER, Plaintiff.