

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

State Grand Jury  
Hobson Choice 1st

VOL. II.—NO. 31.      LA. E. FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 2, 1873.      WHOLE NO. 78.

**TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST:**  
Express 1:05 A. M.  
Mail 1:35 A. M.  
Topeka Accommodation 7:25 P. M.  
For Leavenworth 4:05 and 7:35 A. M., 2:40 P. M.  
Express trains run daily. Pullman Palace cars are attached to all express trains and run through between Kansas city, Denver and Cheyenne without change.  
Passengers going east by this route have the advantage of seven competing lines from Kansas city and Leavenworth.  
Buy your tickets of the company's agents.  
F. C. GAY at the depot.  
**E. S. BOWEN, Gen'l Sup't.**  
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Ticket Agent,  
Kansas City, Missouri.  
J. C. HORTON, city office, corner room under Eldridge House.

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**BANKING**  
—AND—  
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HUTCHINSON, RENO COUNTY, KA  
ATCHISON, TOPEKA,  
&  
**SANTA FE RAILRO.**  
Now completed to the west line of Kan  
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO  
Burlingame, Carbondale, Emporia, Florence,  
Hutchinson, Great Bend, Peace,  
AND ALL POINTS IN AND NEAR THE  
**GREAT ARKANSAS VALI**  
**3,000,000 ACRES**  
Of fine Farming and Stock Lands for sale  
rates.

**11 YEARS CREDIT** and 7 per cent. interest and  
can draw back to settlers.  
The lands are located all along the line, in the fine  
Kansas, and low rates are given to settlers on the  
plunder.  
Tickets for sale at Atchison and Topeka, to all points  
south, and at the General Ticket Office in Topeka, to  
points in Europe, to and from all points in Kansas.  
GEO. H. NETTLETON, A. E. Tolson, Gen'l  
Superintendent.

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**ATTORNEYS AT L.**  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.  
**MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOT**  
**FRANK B. FESLER**  
Consulting and Operating Surgeon for all  
and Deformities of the  
**EYE, EYELIDS AND**  
DEAFNESS EVEN CAUSED BY CATARRH,  
Having been in a large and constant practice for  
and fifteen years of that time in the cities of Phila  
phia, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo., enables him  
with skill and success to treat  
disease of the head,  
such as  
CATARRH, DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUN  
LIVER AND STOMACH, AND  
Scrofula in all its forms, Rheumatism  
Nervous and Chronic Diseases of  
Human System.

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sultation, or to perform Surgical Operat  
**CANCERS,**  
**OLD SORES**  
**TUMORS**  
**AND DEFO**  
Of Every nature, operated on when **MEDICAL T**  
**IS OF NO AVAIL.**  
**INFIRMARY AND SURGICAL ROOMS**  
177, Massachusetts St. Lawrence, Kansas, where  
nearly located.

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**SPALDING'S**  
**COMMERCIAL COLI**  
THE MOST PRACTICAL AND BEST  
ESTABLISHED BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE  
—Located in the—  
**DRY GOODS PALACE BUI**  
Nos. 712 & 714 Main St., between Seventh and  
**KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.**  
ESTABLISHED 1865.      INCORPORATED

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country, and will accommodate FOUR HUNDRED  
The Faculty numbers EIGHTEEN EXPERIENCED  
AND LECTURERS. Tuition is much less than at any  
college. For full information in regard to terms  
the College Rooms, or address "Spalding's Comm  
Kansas City, Missouri," for large Circular of 35 pages  
addressed to the managers of the  
Granges, and I venture to express the  
hope that the Committee may be favored  
with the valuable assistance an, co-opera  
tion of your organization."

For further information call and  
ling to savings deposits. We also  
**GENERAL BANKI**  
Eastern and foreign exchange for sale  
and county bonds bought and sold  
interest paid on time deposits.

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S. A. RIGGS  
J. G. HASKELL,  
J. H. HAIGHT,  
A. F. ABBOTT,  
ANDREW TERRY,  
JOHN S. NOYSE,  
ROBERT MORROW,  
SAMUEL FRY,  
W. E. SUTLEY & CO.,  
GEN. JOHN FRAZER,  
SCHMUCKER & MC CONNELL.

**MORE ABOUT SHADE TREES.**  
I have been interested in the remarks  
of J. P. B. on shade trees. Let me say a  
word. The elm when grown is a magnifi  
cent tree, but has little value for timber or  
fuel; while the walnut is full as grand,  
it hardly has a superior as a timber tree,  
so the children are fond of the nuts. In  
the spring of 1871, about seventeen little  
ones came up where some nuts had been  
accidentally covered the fall before. They  
grew about a foot. In the spring of 1872  
transplanted them. They had tap roots  
high in taking them up I could not  
reach off in less than twenty inches down,  
cut them back to about a foot. They all  
ved and made a little growth. Last winter  
three of them were killed, but the rest  
have grown already from two to four feet.  
J. P. B. does not mention the mulberry.  
It is a beautiful tree, grows as if trying to  
make all the shade it could, has leaves  
some entire and some lobed, has good  
fruit and its timber is valuable. Last year  
I separated some seeds from the ripe fruit,  
washed them, and planted them on the  
north side of the house, in loose soil that  
would not bake after being wet. I did but  
just cover them and watered the ground  
every evening. In a week or ten days  
they came up, they grew a few inches but  
were killed back to the ground in the winter.  
This season they have grown some  
twenty inches and look very thrifty. I  
saved some more seed till this spring and  
planted it but it did not grow.  
I planted some persimmon seeds in the  
fall of 1871. Next spring some of them  
came up and grew a few inches. They  
were killed back last winter as the mul  
berries were, but have started again, and  
are now about a foot high.  
I have tried pawpaw seed but have never  
had them vegetate. I have transplanted  
the young trees, but have not had them  
live long.  
J. H. Carruth.

**The Transportation Question.**  
Senator Windom has addressed a letter  
to the Patrons of Husbandry requesting  
the co-operation of the order with the  
Senate Committee in the investigation of  
the transportation question, as they desire  
all the information possible to be ob  
tained on the subject.  
The following is a copy of the letter.  
"The Senate of the United States at its  
last session appointed a select Committee,  
which is charged with the duty of investigat  
ing the subject of transportation between  
the interior and the sea board. This duty  
embraces a wide and difficult field of  
inquiry, and involves certain questions  
in which the farmers of the country are  
deeply interested. Knowing that the  
Patrons of Husbandry have given much  
attention to this matter, and believing  
that through their organization very  
valuable information may be obtained in  
aid of our work, I have the honor to request  
that you will, after consultation with the  
Grangers in your jurisdiction, select a  
suitable person who will appear before  
the committee at a convenient time and  
place, to be hereafter named, and present  
the views of the farmers of the State in  
regard to the defects, abuses, and griev  
ances alleged to exist under the present  
system of transportation, and also any  
suggestions they may desire to make as to  
the remedy required. Should you deem  
it advisable to arrange for the conference  
suggested, please inform me of your ac  
tion and I will give you due notice of the  
time and place of the proposed meeting.  
Communications similar to this have been  
addressed to the masters of all State  
Granges, and I venture to express the  
hope that the Committee may be favored  
with the valuable assistance an, co-opera  
tion of your organization."

[From the Junction City Union.]  
The papers are making a sensational  
scarecrow of the Herald's article on Ce  
sarism, but we think it a timely warn  
ing worthy of consideration. Rotation in  
office was the policy of the farmers of our  
National and State constitutions. Their  
motto was, eternal vigilance is the price  
of liberty. They held the doctrine that  
the State exists for the people and for  
their protection; that they have the in  
alienable right to alter, amend and ab  
olish forms of government; and the consti  
tutional provisions for the frequency of  
elections are founded upon the people's  
right to elect new men when they please.  
It is becoming patent that America is  
adopting the European idea that men was  
made for the State and not the State for  
man, and that men by holding office once  
have somehow a right to re-election.  
Whereas, the history of the country  
teaches the lesson that it is unsafe as a  
rule, to entrust the public offices a second  
and third time to the same men. Four  
years in the Presidency, six in the Sen  
atorship, two in the lower house, was the  
idea of the fathers. It is of course com  
petent to the electors to re-elect, but re  
cent experiences show that the policy is  
very unwise. There is a disposition de  
veloping to make statesmanship a profes  
sion. When we shall have carried out  
that idea into practice, the republic will  
have ceased to exist. The lesson of all  
history is that power is always passing  
from the many into the hands of the few.  
And if the doctrine that man is born to  
take care of the State, shall infuse itself  
through our pulpits, public schools and  
press, into the minds of our youth; the  
oldest of us may live to see American  
Bismarcks advocating the substitution of  
the State as the supreme object of worship  
instead of the eternal God. We hold that  
the family and not the office holders, is  
the unit of the State, and that the State  
exists for the protection of that unit. An  
office holder is paid for his services. A  
soldier is paid for the battles he fights, and  
we deny that any public services entitle  
any man to the offices which the people  
delegate only for the public good. There  
are more able and good men out of office  
than are in office, and the supply of men  
for office will always equal the demand.  
During the war we admit it would have  
been bad policy to "Swap horses while  
crossing a stream," but now that we are  
well over the river we think it well  
enough to swap off old jaded party hacks  
for fresh stock, and this we must do or  
accept Cesarism.

**A Grist Mill Wanted.**  
The large wheat yield this year in our  
country is highly encouraging to all classes.  
This is the first season that farmers in  
Southern Kansas have really been able  
to test, extensively, the capacity of its soil  
for this crop, owing to the recent settle  
ment in this country, and their inability  
to get any considerable amount of land  
under cultivation before. Now that  
wheat is demonstrated to be a clear suc  
cess, we hear from all directions expres  
sions of an intention to put in a much  
greater acreage the coming year. A grist  
mill of large capacity is becoming a nec  
essity to our town and county. Situated  
as we are upon the border of the Indian Ter  
ritory and with the country west of us  
with its emigration, not yet self-support  
ing, a tempting field is open for such an  
enterprise. Who will improve it.—[Ind  
ependence Tribune.]

The Paola Republican publishes the  
following recipe for killing that disgust  
ing pest, which is destroying the foliage of  
so many beautiful shade trees this sum  
mer, the maple worm: Boil one pound of  
tobacco, leaves or stems, in two quarts of  
water for fifteen minutes, and then add to  
it one half barrel of water. Apply to the  
tree with a garden engine, spray tube, or  
a large sponge. The decoction is said to be  
sure death to the leaf-destroying vermin.  
The Stock Journal after giving a num  
ber of experiments in feeding corn to pigs,  
remarks that these statements show that  
there is within a fraction of twenty-four  
pounds of pork in a bushel of corn; and  
the effort of every farmer should be to  
endeavor to get out as much as he can of  
it. And to do this, he must have the  
right kind of hogs—they must be placed  
in the right conditions, and fed in the  
right manner, with a view to profit.  
A water power company has been organ  
ized at Independence, Kansas. They pro  
pose to dam the Verdigris at that place,  
which Mr. O. Darling, who is making the  
estimates, says will furnish sufficient  
power for sixteen run of stone.

**Honesty as a Policy—Tom Scott and  
the Fremont Bonds in Europe.**

A correspondent of the New York Her  
ald interviewed Colonel Scott on the eve  
of his departure for Europe, with the fol  
lowing result:  
"May I inquire," said the correspondent,  
"as to the truthfulness of the rumor that  
you are to do with the Memphis and El Paso  
continental line, over which Col. Fremont  
exercised sway?" The accomplished tac  
tician was in deep thought a moment, and  
then raising his head said: "I don't  
know as I am at liberty to say as much.—  
"You newspaper men are such shrewd fel  
lows, and catch at straws, but after all if  
it weren't for you at times I don't know  
what the public would do. To answer  
plainly, that is one object of the trip.—  
The French people hold at least 20,000,  
000 francs worth of bonds in that road,  
which were placed on the market before  
the Franco-Prussian war. The proposed  
line to the Pacific, with the rich dividends  
promised them by the originators, gave  
them confidence in the American project.  
Its disastrous ending has turned capital  
ists against anything American. Now, to  
do away with all this, I have fully made  
up my mind to take up the bonds and in  
demnify the bondholders dollar for dollar  
and franc for franc." This unexampled  
confession of fair dealing by the president  
of the Pennsylvania railroad will be hailed  
with satisfaction throughout the country,  
and more especially in France. The thing  
is unheard of in those degenerate days,  
and Col. Scott's action will doubtless do  
more to raise American credit abroad  
than the prompt payment of interest by  
the treasury department. It is also un  
derstood in well informed circles that Col.  
Scott, as soon as he has arranged this mat  
ter, will lay the subject of the Texas Pa  
cific railroad before the continental cap  
italists, and bonds will be placed in the  
market at an early day.

**If He Had But a Thousand.**

A Georgia paper, the Atlanta Herald,  
advises a man who has \$1,000 to establish  
a henery near the city, and depicts his  
glorious prospect thus, affording a most  
remarkable instance of counting one's  
chickens before the eggs are even laid:  
With \$300 he can purchase 1,000 good hens;  
an additional \$50 will buy him 100 cocks.  
Let him then rent a good piece of grassy  
land near the city, and expend \$40 in fix  
ing up chicken-coops, nests and fencings.  
If he can then with the balance of his  
money purchase a cheap horse and a sec  
ond-hand wagon, he is ready for business.  
His hens will furnish him, at a low esti  
mate, an average of 600 eggs a day the  
year round, though, for certain purposes,  
let us say fifty dozen per day. He can  
secure steady sale for them at an average  
of 17c per dozen, or \$8.50 per day, or, in  
round figures, \$3,000 a year. The food of  
these fowls may be liberally put at \$250  
per annum, and, with the little garden  
patch which should be cultivated, the bee  
hives which should fringe the house, the  
cow that should be carefully attended to,  
the man and his family could easily live  
on \$1,000 a year. Putting his rent at  
\$200 cash per annum, one would have  
profits of \$1,500—quite a handsome thing.  
"The man with a thousand dollars" is  
really affluent, if he only knew it.

**To Purify The Breath.**

Very properly follows the receipt for  
gray pastilles for purifying the breath,  
which they do, not merely by disguising  
it, but by reaching the root of the difficul  
ty, and arresting decay in the teeth, and  
neutralizing acidity of the stomach when  
dyspepsia is at work. The mixture is very  
simple: chlorate of lime, seven drams;  
vanilla sugar, three drams; gum-arabic  
five drams—to be mixed with warm water  
to a stiff paste, rolled, and cut into pas  
tilles. Madame Celnartchly advises all  
good wives to let their spouses know that  
these lozengers entirely remove the traces  
of tobacco in the breath. As a good wife  
will hardly interfere with a favorite  
habit of her husband who is fond of smok  
ing, the least any gentleman can do is to  
render his presence as acceptable as possi  
ble after the indulgence. Another pas  
tille, preferable on some account to the  
above, but owing its efficacy to the same  
principle, is: chlorate of sodium, twenty  
four grains; powdered sugar, one ounce;  
gum-arabic, twenty grains; perfume's  
essential oil, two drachms. Powder the  
chlorate in a glass mortar; put the pow  
der in a cup, and pour in a little water,  
let it settle, and pour off. Repeat the  
process three times with fresh water,  
filtering what is poured off each time, and  
mix the gum and sugar with it, adding  
the perfume last.—[Harper's Bazar.]

**SICK HEADACHE.**

Those who have ever had this distress  
ing complaint need no description of it.  
Its attacks are often so sudden and severe  
as to make one helpless for awhile. If  
possible, put the feet in warm bath (com  
ing well upon the limbs,) to which two  
tablespoonfuls of clean wood-ashes have  
been added. But this cannot always be  
done, as the person may be away from  
home at the time of the attack, or have no  
one to wait upon him or her, and be to  
sick to wait on themselves. But a remedy  
may be kept on hand, that has always  
eased me when I have tried it; it may be  
carried in the pocket, so that if attacked  
from home, as one often is, by taking it  
one may be relieved. The remedy is  
boneset blossoms, and take them in this  
way. Take what would make, when  
pressed together, a bunch as large as a  
chestnut; put it in the mouth and chew,  
swallowing the juice. As the bile begins  
to circulate in the stomach a sort of chill  
is often felt, and the excess of blood circu  
lates from the head to other parts of the  
system.  
I suppose I need not give a description  
of this plant, as it is so generally known,  
though often called by different names.  
Boneset, or thoroughwort, is called Eu  
batorium perfoliatum. The whole plant  
is medicinal, though for headache I use  
only the blossoms, which appear in Aug  
ust; and I prefer them before they fully  
blossom, as they are not so easily rubbed  
off and wasted. It grows in wet pastures,  
and should be gathered when well bud  
ding, or about the first of August.  
It may be tied in bunches and hung up  
out of the way, where it will keep clean  
and dry.—[Hattie Hopeful.]

The Burlingame Chronicle says: "We  
urge our farmers to introduce sheep  
into Osage county as soon as possible.  
Sheep do well in Kansas, and wool  
is something that will bear long trans  
portation." Mr. Stephenson of New  
berry, Wabasha county, has  
sheared 312 pounds of wool from thirty  
one sheep. Five of the fleeces averaged  
thirteen pounds.

**What Dr. Direction.**

One farmer states that last fall he ran  
his drill east and west on some of his  
fields and north and south upon others,  
and states that the north and south drill  
ed fields were partial failures, while the  
fields drilled east and west promise a  
heavy yield. The explanation is that  
inasmuch as the prevailing winds are  
from north to south and from south to  
north, they had a more drying effect up  
on the ridges left by the drill running  
with the wind, than was the case where  
the ridges were crossed by the wind, and  
that as the fall was an unusually dry one,  
this extra drying of retarded the growth  
of wheat so much that it was more easily  
killed than that which having more mois  
ture, made a more vigorous growth.

**Pinching in Tomato Vines.**

The Rural New Yorker commends this  
practice on the ground that, if planted in  
rich soil, plants will usually continue  
growing vigorously, expending their  
strength, in the early part of the season,  
in producing stems and leaves—little  
fruit appearing until late, so late that  
much of the crop ordinarily does not rip  
en, in the North. By pinching in the  
vines the efforts of the vines is turned to  
fruit production. It thinks the tops  
should be pinched off when the plants are  
a foot high, and the laterals when a foot  
or a little more in length.

The County Commissioners at their  
meeting last week fixed upon the follow  
ing average land valuation for the vari  
ous townships in Montgomery county,  
which will be seen is a considerable re  
duction from that of last year. Average  
per acre in Independence, Cherokee, Par  
ker and Liberty townships, \$5.00. Cher  
ry, \$4.50, Sycamore, Fawn Creek, \$4.00,  
Louisburg, \$3.75, Cana, \$3.50, Rutland,  
\$3.25. This makes the average of the  
county \$4.25 per acre.—[Tribune.]

The managers of the trunk lines to the  
West have reduced the freight charges on  
first-class merchandise, which includes  
dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, &c.,  
from New York to Chicago 75 cents per  
hundred, formerly \$1.00; to St. Louis 97  
cents, formerly \$1.28, and other points in  
proportion.

# The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, AUGUST 2, 1873.

## Patrons' Department.

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

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

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

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

### THE SCHOOL BOOK MONOPOLY.

It would seem as though the business of the world had run mad. As though nothing could be done from the making of a nail up to the construction of a railroad unless it be through the agency of a monopoly. The great effort of the age seems to be to hurry individual effort and personal responsibility under the mythical folds of a corporation. Every conceivable thing that we are capable of perceiving by the senses is in some way subjected to the soulless exactions of a corporate monopoly, which has no religion, no standard of morality that does not produce money.

No wonder the farmers and other laborers of the country are consolidating their efforts to resist the immense pressure bearing down upon them. There is no other way, they must do it or be utterly crushed out. And now comes the school book monopoly in the form of another tribute which we are compelled to pay to our Caesar. Perhaps no trade in the country yields a larger or surer profit than this book trade, and no trade is conducted with such utter recklessness as to the quality of the wares thrown upon the market. Some prominent book maker, "the merit of a school book has nothing to do with its value in trade," leaving us to infer that if it sells well they ask for no other qualifications. The publication of elementary school books and dictionaries is confined to a few immensely wealthy firms and the business is managed just as railway companies and other corporations do theirs, with a single eye to profit. Competition must first be gotten rid of; so each firm selects a certain series that in their view will sell, and then the territory of the country is regularly farmed out. The firm of A. & B. take so many States, C. & D. so many, and so on till all are taken. Each firm then binds itself not to work in the territory of any other, and all go to work in that which has been assigned to them respectively. Agents are sent out to all the principal points. State and county Superintendents are induced by some means to recommend the series presented, and then a law is procured compelling the schools to use the series recommended, and all is lovely. If school boards prove refractory, means are found to replace them by others more pliant. If teachers dare to have a different choice of books means are found to prevent them being called for a second term. If superintendents refuse to make the required recommendation, they suddenly become unpopular and a successor is duly elected who is better qualified, and so on. But the damnable swindle does not end here. Every few months new editions are issued with certain "important changes," compelling a new purchase all around, or a total confusion of classes. Whatever else may happen, the blood-letting process must not cease. We have had some opportunity to look behind these scenes, and we confess to a want of words to properly express our indignation of the kind of literature furnished to our schools and the manner of placing it there. Education is one of the prominent features of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and we do hope this school book monopoly may receive a touch of reform at their hands ere "some man on horseback comes and purges the commonweal."

### ANDERSON COUNTY.

Three years ago I visited this county when Garnett contained about one thousand inhabitants. Ascending the top of one of the highest buildings, and taking a telescope, we surveyed the country for fifteen miles around. Many of the houses were then miles apart, and we wondered how such a place as Garnett expected to be supported. Now we find three houses where we then found one, yet there are vast bodies of railroad and speculators' land still unoccupied, which is called worth from \$5 to \$8 per acre. Garnett has more than doubled her population, and the farmers claim that the city has been built up at their expense. They ask such questions as these:

"Why is it that we farmers have no church edifices in the country? Why is it that not one farmer in fifty is able to take his wife to town in a spring wagon or dress his wife and children respectably, while on the other hand our city gents can make frequent trips to dun us for debts we can't pay, and ride in an easy, elegant carriage?"

If all this is owing to our bad management, let us have instruction. If crops can be produced cheaper than they are now sold in this country, let us know the secret, and profit by it. And then, when we look at some of our laws and the course of some of our high officials, we can sympathize with the peacock when he beholds his ugly feet. We demand that freights shall be regulated or we will make a war on the railroads. So long as we allow men to bum themselves into county offices and then make raids upon the treasury until their fees, salaries, and grabs amount to more than the combined profits of the farmers of a whole township, we shall all be poor. We work hard enough, and are industrious, and God has given us a beautiful country, and as we have got tired of other people managing our business for us, we are ready to organize and protect our own interests. We are sick of agricultural lectures from doctors and lawyers, and the long dissertations on farming from soft handed editors have lost their charms to us.

Such are the sentiments of the farmers in this section. Some are anxious to fence the county in with a row of Granges who shall stand as faithful sentinels to watch the farming interests of the country.

The first place we visited was M. J. Turrell, Secretary of the Farmer's Union Club, who immediately said they would form a Grange if they could find members enough who had the ready money, and the next day we found Walker Grange with twenty-nine members, the thirtieth one being rejected as a tale bearer. An enterprising young farmer named Jesse N. Sutton was elected Master, friend Turrell was unanimously elected Secretary. His estimable lady was chosen Ceres. The next day being Sunday, we enjoyed the pleasant home of Brother Turrell and the company of many Grangers. Sister Turrell possesses the secret of knowing how to make premium butter for which she never receives less than twenty cents a pound. Her fine water limes cellar, keeps the milk sweet and clean. Many other ladies are selling at ten cents a pound. We notice that J. F. Ricketts has sold his crop of wheat, 600 bushels, at \$1.05 per bushel. We think it far better to keep all our wheat and sell it next spring at \$1.50, or more, as there is not much over half what the people of Kansas will need. W. W. Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the Agricultural society, reports the total amount of premiums offered amount to \$564.75. The premiums for trials of speed will be made up by subscription. The County Fair is to be held on the first three days of October. All citizens are glad that an effort is being made to adopt a series of text books for the use of the common schools of the whole county, which series will not be changed for five years. This is a sensible move in the right direction. Let other counties settle this vexed question, and save hundreds of dollars expense. Granges were organized in Lincoln and Rich townships, and had we time to stay we would have fenced in Garnett sure enough. But Granges in Osage county can wait no longer. We must try and get them ready to participate in the great meeting of the State Grange.

W. S. H.

A teaspoonful of liquid ammonia in one gallon of warm water will often restore the color of carpets, even if produced with acid or alkali. If a ceiling has been whitewashed with carpet down and a few drops are visible, this will remove it. Or after the carpet is well beaten and brushed, scour with ox gall, which will not only extract grease but freshen the colors—1 pint of gall in 3 gallons of warm water will do a large carpet. Table floor cloths may be thus washed. The suds left from a wash, where ammonia is used, even if almost cold, cleanses these new floor cloths well.

### A Word About the Patrons of Husbandry.

The editor of the Horticulturalist, makes the following remarks concerning the Patrons:

We at first looked with suspicion upon the formation of this species of agricultural society, feeling that it might in time develop some purpose of personal motive in the minds of the leaders which would debase the objects of the membership. Thus far we have seen nothing particularly to criticize, and much to commend. The leaders have been singularly quiet; we have not yet seen any manifestations of intention to use the granges for wire-working, for private interest, or public jobs; and standing the order from an independent standpoint, we admit that it is capable of doing great benefit and has already done a vast amount of good. Being confined exclusively to farmers and their families, there is a unity of purpose and interest, there is no diversity arising from the presence of the interests of other occupations. It is stated that one-third of all the grain elevators and grain ware houses in Iowa are owned or controlled by the granges; and no less than 5,000,000 bushels of grain were shipped to Chicago on grange account prior to December last. The number of cattle and hogs shipped in the same manner is enormous and the reports received from all these shipments show an increased profit to the farmers of from ten to forty per cent., as compared with the usage received at the hands of the middlemen in times previous. In the matter of purchasing agricultural implements direct from the manufacturers, the grange purchases of the state have saved by actual computation and comparison of the price at the implement stores \$365,000. For instance, one class of reapers rating at No. 1, retailing at \$240, was sold to the grange, in fours or more, at \$140, a clear "save" of \$100 on each machine.

The western farmer has been plundered so much by all the various middle agencies, and the eastern market, that it is no wonder they have arisen and placed themselves in defence. They are right and we can now witness from their number the influence they can exert if necessary. Reliable estimates now state the number to be over 2,000,000 members, which will be increased to 3,000,000 before next January.

We warn the granges against all political tendencies, not to permit wire-pulling or log-rolling among them, or their influence will decline. Preserve their organization solely for the purpose of society; to correct existing abuses; to provide clearer and more judicious systems of agriculture; to help the farmer to procure a better market; to save him from exorbitant profits in the purchase of his implements—and the organization will always be a grand power for good. It is perfectly proper that the granges may use their influence to turn scamps out of office, and secure the election of honest citizens, but this must be incidental, not a primary object.

We should watch the progress of the association with much interest. As yet it is unknown in the eastern states. We think it would not be appreciated here, in fact but little use.

### How to Make Fence Posts Last Forever.

A correspondent of the Western Rural says: I discovered many years ago that wood could be made to last longer than iron, in the ground, but thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worthy making any stir about it. I would as soon have poplar, basswood or quaking ash as any other kind of timber for fence posts. I have taken out basswood posts after having been set seven years that were as sound when taken up as when they were first put in the ground. Time and water seemed to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. For the benefit of others I will give the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil; stir in it pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rot. If this is so, it is important that our farmers should know it. It will not cost much to try it.

### A Grand Exhibition of National Industry.

The American Institute of the City of New York will hold its 42d Exhibition this fall, opening on the 10th day of September next, and continuing until late in November.

This exhibition promises to be far more interesting than any which have preceded it, inasmuch as special efforts is being made to have the leading industrial operations carried on upon its premises.

The American Institute is the oldest of all societies now in existence of its kind, and is not in any sense a private corporation, its earnings being devoted by its charter to the encouragement of home industries.

For circulars, giving classifications of articles, rules for exhibitors and full particulars, address, General Superintendent, American Institute, New York City.

### OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ELECTED AT SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.  
Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, S. C.  
Lecturer—T. A. Thompson, Plainville, Minn.  
Secretary—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Miss.  
Assistant Secretary—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey.  
Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C.  
Treasurer—E. M. McDowell, Corning, N. Y.  
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Georgetown, D. C.  
Gate-keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Indian.  
Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.  
Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.  
Flores—Mrs. C. Abbott, Clarksville, Iowa.  
Lady Aet's Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Georgetown, D. C.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.  
F. H. Dumbauld, Master, Jacksonville, Neosho county; Joshua Bell, Overseer, Robinson, Brown county; G. W. Spurgess, Secretary, Neosho county; H. H. Angell, Treasurer, Sherman City, Cherokee county; I. J. Frisbie, Steward, Girard, Crawford county; J. A. Cramer, Lecturer, Lawrence, Douglas county.

LIST OF DEPUTIES APPOINTED BY THE MASTER OF THE STATE GRANGE.  
Butler county—J. J. Sifton, Eldorado.  
Montgomery—T. W. Peacock, Independence.  
Labette county—John Nelson, Jacksonville.  
Crawford county—T. Kim, Girard.

### VISIONS.

KANSAS. 35  
& CO.  
Adams,  
WARRE  
Shipping Goods.

Deputies cannot object on the petition that have been rejected by other granges. All officers should send lists of granges, as soon as organized, to the State Lecturer for publication.

### LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

Hawatha—Joseph Hanger, sec. Hawatha.  
Frank Springs—A. L. Lounsbury, sec. W. Robinson.  
Robinson S. E. Range, sec. South Robinson.  
Cedar Creek—J. D. Wilkinson, sec. Highland.  
Osage Range, W. H. McClure, sec. Jacksonville.  
Girard Grange, H. W. Kirkpatrick, sec. Girard.  
Union Grange, J. Dickinson, sec. West Robinson.  
Washington Grange, L. Barker, sec. Mt. Carmel.  
Bethany Grange, E. C. Freese, sec. Bethany.  
Sheridan Grange, E. T. West, sec. Sherman City.  
Stranger Valley Grange, A. Byers, sec. Jurbalo.  
Hickory Creek Grange, A. M. White, sec. Tonganoxie.  
Mulberry Grange, J. V. Mason, sec. Moundmouth.  
Iuka Grange, D. C. Thurston, sec. Parsons.  
Hickory Creek Grange, J. L. Ward, sec. Moundmouth.  
Mound—George Marriatt, sec. Moundmouth.  
Willow Grange, W. J. Hammett, sec. Girard.  
Neosho Grange, F. M. Odell, sec. Osage Mission.  
Moundmouth Grange, J. B. May, sec. Moundmouth.  
Capitol Grange, M. H. Harvey, sec. Topeka.  
Crawford Grange, M. Jenkins, sec. Pomona.  
Chester Grange, R. L. Gilbert, sec. Chester.  
Excelsior Grange, D. D. Hill, sec. Lawrence.  
Barker Grange, W. B. Barker, sec. Lawrence.  
Kanawaka Grange, J. C. Vincent, sec. LeCompton.  
Wheatland Grange, E. S. Clark, sec. Centropolis.  
Osage Grange, A. H. Martin, sec. Centropolis.  
Mansion Grange, A. M. White, sec. Girard.  
Iuka Grange, Wm. Baker, sec. Girard.  
Champion Grange, D. Small, sec. North Topeka.  
Iuka Grange, J. E. Smith, sec. Jurbalo.  
Fair View Grange, J. P. Minney, sec. Springdale.  
Springdale Grange, A. F. Evans, sec. Springdale.  
Lansing Grange, G. K. Keck, sec. Tonganoxie.  
Fruition Grange, Wm. Hull, sec. Fruition.  
Oak Grove—H. T. Johnson, sec. Forest Hoe.  
Crawford Grange, A. R. Belzer, sec. Sherman City.  
Fair View Grange, J. W. Peak, sec. Montana.  
Columbus Grange, Mrs. H. M. Reiley, sec. Columbus.  
Osage Grange, A. H. Martin, sec. Centropolis.  
Independence Grange, W. H. Barnes, sec. Independence.  
Onward Grange, James Gilbert, sec. Lawrence.  
River Side—Miss G. E. Cameron, sec. Lawrence.  
Clinton Grange, Rufus Spiller, sec. Clinton.  
High Prairie Grange, T. R. Wilson, sec. H. Worth.  
Fidelity Grange, T. Harrison, sec. Ottawa.  
Enterprise Grange, J. H. Richter, sec. Ottawa.  
Appanoose Grange, D. H. Mitchell, sec. Appanoose.  
Walnut Creek—F. A. Partner, sec. Ferguson.  
Lansing Grange, J. Robinson, sec. Ottawa.  
Big Creek Grange, T. E. Manly, sec. Humboldt.  
Oak Grove Grange, A. J. Anderson, sec. Parsons.  
Elm Grange, Miss G. J. Curtis, sec. Osage Mission.  
Washington Grange, R. Lusey, sec. Dimon.  
Washington Grange, J. Davidson, sec. H. Worth.  
Stanwood Grange, G. E. Mander, sec. Stanwood.  
Green Grange, J. Pearson, sec. Dimon.  
Gardner Grange, W. Monroe, sec. Gardner.  
Pioneer Grange, E. Barrett, sec. Olathe.  
Harvest Home Grange, J. P. Potts, sec. Harper.  
Neosho Valley Grange, James White, sec. Manhattan.  
Harvest Home E. J. Johnson, sec. Labette City.  
Enterprise Grange, J. W. Shirler, sec. Ottawa.  
Enterprise Grange, Jesse Decker, sec. Bethel Grange, Wm. Johnson, sec. Marion Grange, A. H. Martin, sec. Oskaloosa.  
Pomona Grange, Klagen Smith, sec. Oskaloosa.  
Friendship Valley Grange, N. V. Neetman, sec. Tonganoxie.  
Honey Valley Grange, J. H. Kirby, sec. Tonganoxie.  
Spring Hill Grange, J. M. Sterns, sec. Fairmount.  
Honey Valley Grange, J. H. Kirby, sec. Fairmount.  
Green Bush Grange, P. Smith, sec. Osage Mission.  
Center Valley Grange, Wm. Heckman, sec. Girard.  
Cox Creek Grange, S. Bigham, sec. Lato.  
Enterprise Grange, J. G. Kehler, sec. Lawrence.  
Dry Wood Grange, T. O. Harvey, sec. Godfrey.  
Appleton Grange, E. J. Peck, sec. Appleton.  
Bell Grange, Thomas Miller, sec. Appleton.  
Coal Harbor Grange, P. P. Perry, sec. Fort Scott.  
Neutral City Grange, L. Conklin, sec. Neutral City.  
Lexington Grange, C. C. Gordon, sec. De Soto.  
Sherman Grange, J. Jewett, sec. Lenape.  
Pleasant Prairie Grange, Mrs. T. M. Bowman, sec. Tonganoxie.  
Hawthorne Grange, W. C. Collins, sec. Tonganoxie.  
Zarmland Grange, Sam'l Holmes, sec. Eldora.  
Buck Creek Grange, W. H. Dias, sec. N. Lawrence.  
Rural Grange, J. G. Nordrup, sec. Rural.  
ECHO Grange, M. Rothrock, sec. Willow Springs.  
Cattin Valley Grange, A. J. Pennington, Secretary, Marion Center.  
Advance—L. C. Crawford, Sec. Sedgwick.  
Vernon Grange, J. Nixon, Secretary. Vernon.  
Coal Valley—Mrs. G. M. Frazer, Sec. Cherokee.  
Burr Oak Grange, L. H. Crebbin, sec. Reno.  
Twin Mound Grange, P. E. Fortney, Secretary.  
Maple Grove—W. A. R. Blackman, Sec. Lawrence.  
Range Line—Henry Stokes, sec. Willow Springs.  
Owl Creek Grange, J. W. Dale, sec. Owl Creek.  
Dahlia Grange, William Noble, sec. Humboldt.  
Crescent Grange, J. C. Gress, sec. Humboldt.  
Mission Grange, M. Cross, Sec. Osage Mission.  
Emancipation—Shawalter, Sec. Centerville.  
Urbania Grange, J. O. Gress, Secretary. Urbania.  
Hickory Creek Grange, S. Richey, sec. Peoria.  
Grasshopper—B. B. Reppert, Sec. Grasshopper Falls.  
E. Harrison Grange, Mrs. M. Burton, sec. Ottawa.  
Dresden Grange, S. Hammond, Sec. Dresden.  
Thunderbolt Grange, S. M. Meyers, sec. Girard.  
Center Grange, L. A. Doane, Sec. Galesburg.  
Farmers Union—T. A. Lyon, Sec. Turkey Creek.  
West Branch Grange, A. B. Shipp, Sec. Henr.  
Marion Grange, O. E. Ritter, sec. Marmaton.  
Burlingame Grange, J. B. Barnes, sec. Marmaton.  
Pioneer Grange, J. Haycock, sec. Cherokee.  
Prairie Grange, J. Grey, Secretary. Ottawa.  
Valley City Grange, J. T. Evans, Sec. Island.  
Central Grange, E. Winger, Sec. Greenham.  
Pleasant Hill Grange, A. G. Ramsey, Sec. Redfield.  
Greenwood Grange, S. Bittenbender, sec. Ottawa.  
Pleasant Hill Grange, E. Winger, sec. Wainamaburg.  
Sigel Grange, A. J. Smith, secretary. Sigel.  
Jefferson Grange, C. H. Young, sec. Winchester.  
Indiana Creek—W. H. Gibson, sec. Winchester.  
Baker Grange, C. G. Likeman, secretary. Lane.  
Cutler Grange, H. H. Day, secretary. Rantoul.

Richmond Grange, E. E. Mitchell, sec. Richmond.  
Gypsum Valley Grange, Ley Carr, Salina.  
Franklin Grange, J. H. Gray, sec. Leavenworth.  
Round Prairie—F. H. Snoddy, Sec. Pleasant Ridge.  
Union Grange, J. B. Mages, Sec. Easton.  
Groove City Grange, E. Barrett, sec. Oskaloosa.  
Lone Tree Grange, E. P. Mass, sec. Oskaloosa.  
Summit Grange, E. W. Pease, sec. Hoop.  
Big Springs—O. J. Thompson, sec. Big Springs.  
Pleasant Valley—M. W. Lewis, sec. Sherman.  
Lone Elm Grange, G. Black, sec. Olathe.  
Camden Grange, J. S. Gorman, sec. Olathe.  
Big Cedar Grange, Jordan, sec. Olathe.  
Pioneer Grange, E. Fenlon, sec. Smithfield.  
Grand Grange, M. J. Bell, sec. Lawrence.  
Morning Dawn—C. E. Deuel, sec. Fairmount.  
Maywood—J. McDuffy, sec. Maywood P. O.  
Glenwood—J. J. Harvey, sec. Fairmount.  
Fairmount—A. S. Penfield, sec. Leavenworth.  
Mission—J. McDonald, sec. Tible.  
Vinhana—H. Williams, sec. Vinland.  
Wakarusa—J. J. Doolittle, sec. Lawrence.  
Washington Valley—B. M. Platt, sec. Lawrence.  
Liberty—C. K. secretary, Parsons.  
De Soto—B. Abbott, secretary, De Soto.  
Flora—J. Bonnell, secretary, Olathe.  
Lincoln—L. P. Alspaugh, sec. Lincolnville.  
Peabo—T. W. F. Hook, sec. Peabody.  
Spaulding—D. Dobbis, sec. Marion Center.  
Centre—S. W. Fletcher, sec. Council Grove.  
Cottell Grange—J. R. Horner, sec. Council Grove.  
Beck Grange, D. W. Scouter, sec. Beck.  
Sylvester Grange, M. E. C. Bond, Clinton, sec.  
Lydas Grange, L. H. Watkins, sec. Lawrence.  
Hillsville—J. Stephens, sec. Wellsville.  
Lawrence—Joseph Martin, sec. Shawnee.  
Aerogreen—J. J. Craig, sec. Wellsville.  
Hillsville—Alfred Smithers, Sec. Pomona.  
Olivet—H. Bennett, sec. Ottawa.  
Wolf Creek—H. C. Thayer, sec. Ottawa.  
Twilight—M. Over, secretary, Ottawa.  
Joseph and Harrison Grange, Ottawa.

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

The Line consists of the Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R., with two daily trains from Kansas City, through Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph to the Missouri State Line, then 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.

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odation, 9.30 a. m.

odation, 5.15 p. m.

odation, 11.45 p. m.

odation, 1.05 p. m.

odation, 8.45 a. m.

odation, 7.30 p. m.

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es for Butler.

es for Bond.

ages for Carthage, Neosho and Seneca.

B. S. HENNING, Superintendent.

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fort and safety of the passengers and

as well as increasing business will

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settlement of the country along its

63, trains will run as follows:

### ING SOUTH.

Leavenworth 9:50 a. m., Lawrence 11

ia, m., Ottawa 1:10 p. m., Garnett 2:15

bold 3:56 p. m., Chanute 4:18 p. m.,

6:37 p. m., arriving at Independence

1. m. and Parker 6:50 p. m.

Leavenworth 10:25 p. m., Lawrence

200 p. m., Ottawa 2:30 a. m., Garnett

Humboldt 6:10 a. m., Chanute 6:30 a.

7:10 a. m., arriving at Independence

9:50 a. m., Parker 10:30 a. m.,

leave Lawrence 7:45 p. m., Baldwin

Hawa 9:35 p. m.,

### ING NORTH.

Parker 7:40 a. m., Coffeyville 7:55 a.

Cherryvale 8:11 a. m., Thayer 8:24 a.

lumbolt 9:55 a. m., Iola 10:16 a. m.,

12:50 p. m., arriving Kansas City 4:

p. m., and Leavenworth 5:40 p. m.

le Parker 6:50 p. m., Coffeyville 7:06

m., Cherryvale 8:06 p. m., Thayer

m., Humboldt 10:25 p. m., Iola 10:35

Ottawa 2:25 a. m., arriving Kansas

9:50 a. m., Leavenworth 5:50 a. m.,

ave Ottawa 8:00 a. m., Baldwin 8:50 a.

0 a. m.

on daily, Saturdays excepted.

illy, Sundays excepted.

es for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and

ges for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta

St. B. R. for points north and south.

Sec Albany.

for Neodesha.

ages for Parsons.

ages for Elk City, Longton, Peru,

and Arkansas City.

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**HENRY LEWIS,**  
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 Dealer in all kinds of  
 PINE LUMBER, LATH, DOORS, SASH,  
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 PLASTER, HAIR & C.,  
 Is selling all goods in his line  
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 Would be glad to furnish prices to parties in sur-  
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**TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING EAST:**  
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 Accommodation ..... 11:45 A. M.  
 Mail ..... 7:25 P. M.  
**TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST:**  
 Express ..... 1:05 A. M.  
 Mail ..... 11:45 A. M.  
 Accommodation ..... 7:25 P. M.  
 For Leavenworth ..... 4:05 and 7:35 A. M., 2:40 P. M.  
 Express trains run daily. Pullman Palace cars are attached  
 to all express trains and run through between Kansas City, Den-  
 ver and Cheyenne without change.  
 Passengers going east by this route have the advantage of seven  
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 Buy your tickets of the company's agents  
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**E. S. BOWEN, Gen'l Sup't.**  
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**J. C. HARRON, city office, corner room under Eldridge House.**

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**SANTA FE RAILROAD.**  
 Now completed to the west line of Kansas,  
 THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO  
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 AND ALL POINTS IN AND NEAR THE  
**GREAT ARKANSAS VALLEY.**  
**3,000,000 ACRES**  
 Of fine Farming and Stock Lands for sale at low  
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**11 YEARS CREDIT** and 7 per cent. interest and 22 1-2 per  
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 The lands are located all along the line, in the finest portions of  
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 Tickets for sale at Atchison and Topeka, to all points west and  
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**GEO. H. NETTLETON, A. B. TOUZALIN,**  
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**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
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**MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTICE.**  
**FRANK B. FESLER,**  
 Consulting and Operating Surgeon for all Disease  
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**EYE, EYELIDS AND EAR.**  
 DEAFNESS EVEN CAUSED BY CATARRH, CURED!  
 Having been in a large and constant practice for twenty years,  
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 disease of the head,  
 such as  
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 Scrofula in all its forms, Rheumatism and other  
 Nervous and Chronic Diseases of the  
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 DR. FESLER will visit any part of the country in con-  
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**CANCERS,**  
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 Of Every nature, operated on when **MEDICAL TREATMENT**  
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**GO TO THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST!**  
**SPALDING'S**  
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 THE MOST PRACTICAL AND BEST  
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 ESTABLISHED 1865. INCORPORATED 1867.  
 The College Rooms are six in number—the largest, best ven-  
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 country, and will accommodate FOUR HUNDRED STUDENTS.  
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 of the kind. For full information in regard to terms, etc., call at  
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 lege before going elsewhere.  
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**SAVINGS BANK**  
 No. 52 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence.  
**General Banking and Savings Institution.**

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**A. F. ABBOTT.** **J. K. RANKIN.** **J. H. HAIGHT.**  
 This corporation is organized under the laws of Kansas. The  
 capital is one hundred thousand dollars, and its stockholders are  
 liable by statute to its creditors for twice the amount of their  
 shares, making two hundred thousand dollars personal liability.  
 One-half of the savings deposits received will be loaned upon first  
 mortgages on real estate of ample value in this State. The balance,  
 except the amount necessary to be kept in the bank to meet ordi-  
 nary calls of depositors, will be carefully invested in other first-  
 class securities, such as can readily be realized upon, for the pay-  
 ment of deposits in case of special need. Similar investments con-  
 stitute the usual and sole security of deposits in New England sav-  
 ings banks, and are fully and safely relied upon. When there-  
 fore, coupled as above with so large personal liability, the safety  
 of money deposited is amply assured.  
 Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at  
 the banking house during the usual banking hours, and on Satur-  
 days from 8 to 8 o'clock p. m., also, and will draw interest at 7 per  
 cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the month of April  
 and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and  
 draw interest the same as the principal.  
 For further information call and get a copy of our by-laws relat-  
 ing to savings deposits. We also do a

**GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.**  
 Eastern and foreign exchange for sale. Coins, United States, State  
 and county bonds bought and sold. Revenue stamps for sale.  
 Interest paid on time deposits.  
**Stockholders:**  
**J. G. HASKELL.** **ALONZO VULNER.** **R. B. GEMMELL.**  
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**W. E. SUTLIP & CO.** **JOHN Q. A. NORFON.** **HOLL GROVER.**  
**GEN. JOHN FRAZER.** **S. A. RIGGS.** **WARREN CRAIG.**  
**SCHMUCKER & MC CONNELL.** **MRS. EMILY P. D. WOODWARD.**  
**H. W. WOODWARD & CO.**

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

Amounts as they multiply.	Time at 5 per cent.			Time at 6 per cent.			Time at 7 per cent.		
	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days
\$1,000	14	0	13	11	0	22	10	0	25
2,000	28	0	26	23	0	14	20	0	124
4,000	42	1	9	35	2	6	30	2	21
8,000	56	2	22	46	4	28	40	3	18
16,000	70	4	5	58	7	20	50	4	16
32,000	84	8	18	70	14	12	60	8	12
64,000	98	3	1	82	1	4	70	6	9
128,000	112	3	14	94	3	14	80	7	6
256,000	126	3	27	106	6	18	90	8	3
512,000	140	4	10	117	3	10	100	9	0

**EXAMPLES.**—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years,  
 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000  
 in 35 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at ten per cent. \$32,000 in 35 years,  
 8 months, 6 days; 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. \$100,000 would of course increase to  
 \$100,000 in the same time.

**1858** **1873**  
**LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.**  
 Corner Pluckney 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

**A. J. PERRY.** **W. TIMMONS**  
**PERRY & TIMMONS,**  
 Manufacturers of  
**-CIGARS-**  
 And wholesale dealers in Tobacco and Smo-  
 kers' articles,  
 No. 113 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kansas.

**O. P. BARBER,**  
 DEALER IN  
**DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES**  
 PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC.,  
 No. 157 Massachusetts Street.  
**PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY**  
 COMPOUNDED. n20y1

**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 \$5.00  
 This hotel is situated in a pleasant, business part of the city. In  
 order to make this house a pleasant home for ourselves as well as  
 others, we earnestly request all disorderly, drunken and ill be-  
 haved persons to stay away; as we prefer the room of all such  
 to their custom.  
**JOHN T. PLACE,**  
 Proprietor.

**PROF. JAMES JOHNSON,**  
**BARBER SHOP**  
 OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.  
**J. D. PATTERSON,**  
**DENTIST,**  
 79 Massachusetts St.  
**LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

**GOOD FARM FOR SALE.**  
 The undersigned have in their hands for sale a good farm, con-  
 sisting of 180 acres, 1 1/2 miles east of Baldwin City, Douglas  
 County, Kansas.  
 About 80 acres of same are under fence and cultivation. There  
 is also a good peach and apple orchard on the place, plenty of  
 water, and twenty acres of timber; a dwelling house, and a few  
 out-buildings.  
 It is a very desirable place, and will be sold cheap.  
 No better opportunity was ever offered to get a good farm on  
 such terms.  
 Enquire of  
**SHANNON & SHANNON,**  
 Lawrence, Kansas.

**PAINTS, GLASS, & WALL PAPER.**  
**SMITH & WATKINS**  
 Have opened an entire stock of  
**WALL PAPER**  
 Of the Latest Styles and Patterns. Also  
 Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Brushes, and Window Shades,  
 At 112, Massachusetts Street.  
 (A few doors South of Ridenour & Baker's)  
 Where they would invite the attention of all wishing any-  
 thing in their line. SIGN and HOUSE painting, and Paper  
 hanging promptly executed at the lowest prices. m182-

**JAS. G. SANDS,**  
**SADDLERY.**  
 FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.  
 LAWRENCE KANSAS 18v1

**H. KESTING & CO.,**  
 Dealers in  
**GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.**  
 No. 86 Massachusetts Street,  
 LAWRENCE, KANSAS. 35

**J. M. HUBBEL & CO.,**  
 Successors to Shimmons & Adams,  
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**STOVES, TINWARE**  
 Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.  
 Galvanized Cornices and Tin Roofing put on  
 Buildings on Short Notice.

**92 Massachusetts Street.**  
**LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**  
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**J. IRA BROWN**  
**CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.**  
 Door and Window Frames made to Order.  
 JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
 Shop and office at Kimball Bros., Pinkney St., Lawrence

**MILLINERY & NOTION STORE,**  
 153 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

**MRS. E. E. W. COULTER**  
 Respectfully invites the attention of  
 Ladies and others to her large and elegant assortment of  
**MILLINERY GOODS.**  
**CORSETS, GLOVES, LACES, COLLARS, FEATHERS,**  
**ZEPHYRS AND YARNS.**  
 Real Hair Switches and Curls, Knit Goods,  
**AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.**  
 The making of Caps for Old Ladies,  
 Head Dresses for Parties and Concerts,  
**AND BONNETS & HATS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.**  
 Parties from the Country Especially Invited to Call.  
 Mrs. Coultter bought her stock for CASH directly from  
 the largest wholesale houses, and will prove to all who may  
 favor her with their patronage that she will sell for cash as  
 cheap as the cheapest.

**LAWRENCE**  
**BUSINESS COLLEGE,**  
 CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND WARREN STREETS.  
**Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics and**  
**General Commercial Branches.**  
**OPEN TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**  
**Students Can Enter at Any Time.**  
 For particulars, call at the school or send for circular.  
**H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.**  
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**J. F. WESTERFIELD & BRO.,**  
**ATTORNEYS AND**  
**COUNSELLORS AT LAW**  
**BURLINGAME, KANSAS.**

**LAWRENCE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.**  
 A Rare Opportunity to Obtain a Thorough  
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 The best instruction is now brought within the reach of all.  
 Terms lower than the charges of the most inferior teachers. Pu-  
 pils can enter at any time. Send for Circular to  
**J. E. BARTLETT, Professor of Music**  
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**LAWRENCE ELEVATOR,**  
**G. W. SMITH, Jr., Proprietor.**  
 Grain and its Products Bought and Sold by the  
 Bushel or Car Load.  
**STORAGE AND COMMISSION.**  
 n2y Ground Feed in any Quantity.

**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 plat-  
 form 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 dif-  
 ferent through routes to points North, East and South. Par-  
 ticular 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. Ban-  
 ner, 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, min-  
 eral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite  
 emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers.  
 For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St.  
 Louis, Mo.

**"HOW TO GO EAST."**  
 By the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Burlington Route.  
 "Though last not least," is an adage as true as it is old, and its  
 truth is again exemplified by the completion of the New Line to  
 the East, via Creston and Burlington, which, though the last,  
 may be called the best route to 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,  
 then 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., Burlington, Iowa. n11f

**SHORT, SAFE, SURE.**  
**TAKE THE**  
**Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad**

**OASIS MISSION,**  
**BAXTER SPRINGS,**  
**CHECTOPA,**  
**OSWEGO,**  
**Fort Gibson, and all points in**  
**Southern Kansas, Southwestern Missouri,**  
**Indian Territory and Texas.**  
 LEAVE KANSAS CITY:  
 Mail, 9:30 a. m.  
 Les Cuyeres Accommodation, 5:15 p. m.  
 Fort Scott Passenger, 11:45 p. m.  
 Mail, 1:05 p. m.  
 Les Cuyeres Accommodation, 8:45 a. m.  
 Kansas City Express, 7:30 p. m.

**ARRIVE AT KANSAS CITY:**  
 Connections at Kansas City with  
 Hannibal & St. Jo., Mo. Pacific, St. Louis, K. C. & Northern  
 Chicago & Alton, Kansas Pacific, K. C. St. Jo. & Council  
 Bluffs Railroads.  
 At Olathe with Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad,  
 At Paola and Fort Scott with M. K. & T. Railroad,  
 At Les Cuyeres with stages for Butler,  
 At Pleasanton with stages for Mound City,  
 At Baxter Springs with stages for Carthage, Neosho and Seneca.  
**B. S. HENNING, Superintendent.**  
**ALLEN BOURN, G. T. A.**

**The Leavenworth,**  
**Lawrence and**  
**Galveston R. R. Line**  
 Hope, by furnishing first-class accommodation in every respect,  
 by strict attention to the comfort and safety of the passengers and  
 by lowering their freight rates as fast as increasing business will  
 warrant it, to deserve and receive a fair share of patronage, and  
 to promote and increase the settlement of the country along its  
 line.  
 Commencing March 17, 1873, trains will run as follows:  
**GOING SOUTH.**  
**DAY EXPRESS.**—Leave Leavenworth 9:50 a. m., Lawrence 11:  
 40 a. m., Kansas City 10:00 a. m., Ottawa 1:10 p. m., Garnett 2:15  
 p. m., Iola 3:34 p. m., Humboldt 3:56 p. m., Chanute 4:38 p. m.,  
 Thayer 5:00 p. m., Cherryvale 5:47 p. m., arriving Independence  
 6:30 p. m., Coffeyville 6:35 p. m., and Leavenworth 5:40 p. m.  
**NIGHT EXPRESS.**—Leave Leavenworth 10:35 p. m., Lawrence  
 12:40 a. m., Kansas City 11:00 p. m., Ottawa 2:30 a. m., Garnett  
 4:30 a. m., Iola 5:47 a. m., Humboldt 6:15 a. m., Chanute 6:50 a.  
 m., Thayer 7:45 a. m., Cherryvale 9:00 a. m., arriving Independ-  
 ence 9:50 a. m., Coffeyville 9:50 a. m., Parker 10:30 a. m.,  
**ACCOMMODATION.**—Leave Lawrence 7:45 p. m., Baldwin  
 City 8:43 p. m., arriving Ottawa 9:35 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 9:34 a. m., Humboldt 9:55 a. m., Iola 10:16 a. m.,  
 Garnett 11:28 a. m., Ottawa 12:50 p. m., arriving Kansas City 4:  
 10 p. m., Lawrence 2:50 p. m., and Leavenworth 5:40 p. m.  
**NIGHT EXPRESS.**—Leave Parker 6:50 p. m., Coffeyville 7:06  
 p. m., Independence 6:50 p. m., Cherryvale 8:06 p. m., Thayer  
 9:00 p. m., Chanute 9:55 p. m., Humboldt 10:35 p. m., Iola 10:55  
 p. m., Garnett 12:25 a. m., Ottawa 2:25 a. m., arriving Kansas  
 City 5:30 a. m., Lawrence 4:05 a. m., Leavenworth 6:50 a. m.,  
**ACCOMMODATION.**—Leave Ottawa 8:00 a. m., Baldwin 8:50 a.  
 m., arriving Lawrence 9:50 a. m.  
 All trains carry passengers.  
 Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted.  
 All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.  
 At OTTAWA with stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and  
 Osage City.  
 At HUMBOLDT with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta  
 and Douglas.  
 At TOGA 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 Cheftopa.  
**500,000 Acres** of land are offered for sale by this Company  
 in the valleys of its tributaries.  
**CHAS. B. PECK, G. F. & T. A., Lawrence.**

**HENRY LEARNED,**  
**CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,**  
 186 Massachusetts Street.  
**Repairing, Trimming & Fine Painting**  
**a Specialty.**  
 In style and quality of workmanship we will not be ex-  
 celled, and our prices shall be en-  
 tirely satisfactory.  
**CALL AND SEE US.**  
**ELDRIDGE HOUSE,**  
**KALLOCK & BEACH,**  
**LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**  
 The only First Class House in the City.

# The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, AUGUST 2, 1873.

## The Meeting of the State Grange.

For three days we have had assembled in the city of Lawrence a convention which is destined to exercise a more faithful influence upon the affairs of our State and Nation than any ever before called together in Kansas, excepting possibly, the old Free State times of our early settlement. Nor was it a convention, in the usual acceptance of that term. It was the meeting of an already existing and organized body—the State Grange of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, composed entirely of the Masters of the four hundred subordinate granges now organized in the State, each one of whom, by virtue of his position of master, being a member of the State Grange.

Here were four hundred men, chosen especially for their personal probity, intelligence and general fitness and excellence of character, to preside over the deliberations of their respective societies—to control and direct their actions, and to represent them in this grand gathering of the Order in the State.

Of necessity these gentlemen do not come here, as do often the delegates to a political convention, as merely the representatives of some local political faction or cabal, their selection the result of shrewd wire pulling, to intrigue and scramble for offices and political favors—but as the deliberately chosen and fit representatives of a great revolution, which is even now seething and swirling like a perturbed sea, preparatory to engulfing the spawn of corrupt and greedy officials and office seekers whose corruption and greed have brought the country well nigh to the brink of destruction.

They represent that grand idea of equality between all the citizens and interests of the Republic, which was the central thought and inspiration of those who gave us our form of government.

Of necessity, also, growing out of these premises, these gentlemen are men of purpose, of mind and of inherent power for good in the community. They not only represent that great mass of our people whose aspirations are patriotic—whose loyalty to the right is unchallenged, and who want good government for the equal protection it gives to its citizens, and not for the offices and contracts to be had under it—but are themselves component and integral parts of that people.

They came here for a purpose. That purpose was to crystallize and mould into working shape the elements which enter into this revolution, to the end that their power should not be frittered away in ill-directed and ill-advised efforts and strifes, but compacted for a determined and effectual movement for the correction of the causes of existing discontents, of palpable, moral and financial declension among the people, that bid fair to result in a still worse state of things if not speedily corrected.

This is the mission of the grangers, and as they are in no sense a political party, or propose to be so, so is that purpose in no sense a partisan one.

Actuated and governed, as they are, by the one idea of reform in these things, and the bettering of the condition of the masses, it matters little to them who hold the offices—who goes up or who goes down, individually, so that the officials are honest and capable, and these reforms are consummated.

The holding of this meeting dates the beginning of a new order of things in Kansas. Hitherto the political wire pullers and partisans have been on the inside and have had things generally their own way, while the people stood upon the steps and waited in the lobbies for the decrees of their masters. To-day that order is reversed. The people are on the inside, while they who have hitherto dictated nominations and framed meaningless platitudes into platforms to blind the people to their selfish intrigues, are quite as meekly and dutifully awaiting their verdict.

Hereafter, it is to be hoped, our Republicanism is not to be all in the name—that the people, instead of corrupt politicians at the bidding of the great corporations, will make and administer the laws. Quite long enough, and oppressively enough, too, have the combined incorporated interests of the country controlled, by their great wealth and the high order of intellect their money has enabled them to buy, the course of legislation. Year by year the masses have witnessed, apparently helpless for resistance, the gradual absorption of the wealth of the country into the hands of those already rich and the as gradual but declension of their own pecuniary condition—the periodical exemptions of defined species of property from taxation for the support of government, and the casting of corresponding burdens upon themselves, till absolute ruin stares one half our people in the face.

Is it not high time that some body—some class, with nerve and brain, raise their hand to stem this terrible tide of degradation. The farmers have done so, and all honor to them for it. All honor to the brave, determined men with whom we have just parted, for the courage, patriotism and wisdom with which they have grappled with this great question.

## TIMELY AND NEEDED.

We published in another column an excellent and timely article from that very able and sagacious Republican Journal, the Junction City Union. It depicts a danger which those who have been observant of the tendency of the time, have noted with anxious foreboding. The fact that a large portion of the partisan press of the country through the blindness of party prejudice, makes light of these warnings, so far from disproving the existence of danger, but makes the fact of danger more apparent, as there is no condition more threatening, in times of civil commotion, and especially in the face of the impending struggle between the civil forces of capital and labor, than that of the complete fancied security that has so largely taken possession of the minds of the people.

There can be no more dangerous enemy to Republicanism in government, than the interference of incorporated capital in politics. It is the most dangerous of all agencies, because of its insidious nature—buying legislation with direct bribes and throwing around the legislator the gilded blandishments which capital only can use—and with the equally potent frown of its power preventing legislation hostile to its interests.

Once having obtained possession of the legislator, it is to the interest of capital to perpetuate him in office. Money, and such favors as it can give, are freely used to that end, and so that wholesome regulation of our form of government which relegates the official back to the people for their judgment upon his acts, is practically negated, and an official aristocracy becomes in essence, if not in form, established. It is thus that the official, and the higher in the political scale, the more apparent the fact, is becoming year by year more independent of the people—thus that capital is securing increasing exemptions from the burdens of taxation while those of the people are incessantly augmenting—thus that those exercising the Federal power are yearly magnifying their functions, and drawing to themselves and away from the people, the local powers of the country.

Call it caesarism, or whatever else we please, and make light of it as we will, the fact, is apparent to every observing man. The seat of the evil is the manipulation of political affairs by vast accumulation of capital in the hands of great corporations—elements which are regal in their instincts and by the nature of their organization, and which have proverbially no soul, and no sympathy with popular liberty. A people ruled by these agencies, are simply their slaves. In such a government, money is king, and the corporations are its ministers for the exercise of its power and the imposition of its exactions.

We commend the article from the Union to the careful attention of the reader.

Shawnee county is to vote, on the 22nd day of August on a proposition to devote two hundred thousand dollars for the construction of the Kansas Midland Railroad, to run between Topeka and Lawrence, on the south side of the river.

From this we infer that the old Lawrence and Topeka company has expired, and that the new, or Midland company, is to commence where that left off, and complete the work it commenced.

The grading of the road bed was nearly completed by the old company, the enterprise failing, for the time being, by the lapsing of the Topeka bonds—the work not having been completed at the time required by them.

Mr. N. N. Osborne, a citizen of Lawrence started west a few days ago, for the end of the track of the A. T. & S. F. Railroad Company. His intention is to find an eligible location in that vicinity, purchase a tract of land and commence at once the planting of a large orchard, vineyard and forest grove thereon. He proposes to make a place of resort for tourists, out there, which will equal anything of the kind found in the east. Mr. Osborne has the capital, the taste and the energy to carry out his project. We wish him abundant success.

## KEEP YOUR OWN SECRETS.

The key to success in the cause in which the Patrons of Husbandry are engaged, lies largely in the faithfulness of its members in keeping its secrets. Loud talking on the street and in public places, and public discussions of the affairs of the order is just what the politicians like to hear. A careless word dropped here and there, may often be turned to good account by them, and to the detriment of the order. In all enterprises, and especially in a contest with the shrewd fellows who have heretofore run the affairs of the country, and are determined to do so, still, there is nothing like keeping your own secrets.

We desire to tender our thanks for the many kindnesses and very liberal patronage bestowed upon us by the members and others in attendance upon the meeting of the State Grange. With such acts and words of encouragement as we have received from them, and from the order generally throughout the State, we feel strengthened to renewed and more effective efforts in behalf of the great reform they are prosecuting, and promise them that whatever the Spirit has lacked in the past, in its endeavors to promote the spread and principles of the order, shall be fully made up in the future, so far as it lies in our power to do so.

Chas. D. Shipman, of Coffeyville, proposes to start a Cheese factory at Independence.

The Western Planter but gives voice to a necessity of the time, when it says: "There should be from one to five granges organized in every township, at once, for delays are dangerous. Organized, you will understand your strength, your plans, and be less open to tampering with by shrewd politicians and office-seekers."

Another contract has been completed for the construction of a bridge at Atchison. It is to be a railway and wagon bridge.

The Mexican Kickapoos, who lately received such a wholesome thrashing at the hands of Maj. McKenzie, for their thieving raids into Texas, are desirous of removing to Kansas, and consolidating with the Kansas portion of the tribe. Better stay where they are. They would be useful to nobody in Kansas except the Indian Agents.

They are having a wheat corner in Chicago, and under the operation of it the price of wheat has gone up to \$1.40.

C. W. Baker, Deputy for Bourbon and adjoining Counties, has organized 43 Granges out of the 400 in the State. He organized 16 in two weeks.

## VINLAND FARMER'S PICNIC.

A very enjoyable occasion was the picnic of the Vinland Farmers Club, at the Cutter Homestead, on the 19th July last. Singing, refreshments, speaking and the reading of original papers, interspersed the pleasant social intercourse of the hour. These picnics are an outgrowth of the Farmers movement and one of its finest features.

If it shall result in good in no other direction, it will bring the farmers together in closer social relations and soften a good many wire edges in their otherwise severe, laborious vocation.

Mr. L. H. Pillsbury, General agent of the American Peace Society, Western Department, was in this City on Wednesday last, with the view of preparing for a public meeting in the interest of that cause. Mr. Pillsbury has been for many years an earnest laborer for the promotion of peace principles, and we are gratified to learn from him that his efforts in that direction have not been without success. Many of the most eminent publicists of Europe and America have allied themselves with the peace within the last few years.

Cause social meetings and organizations throughout the country are to be followed by National associations and a general Peace Congress of Nations, at the proper time. Great good must result from it.

## Sand-bath for Potato Bug.

At a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, Mr. Price, of Riverside, below the city, spoke of the great number of Colorado bugs this year. But in his neighborhood they had lately found an effectual remedy. A furrow is plowed between the rows, and then in the hottest part of the day the untoward bugs are whipped off into this furrow. The soil in the furrows being heated by the sun's direct rays, and the same rays being poured down upon the bugs, the result is, most of the bugs are destroyed. It has been frequently noticed that the bugs seem to feed most voraciously in the hottest period of the day. The constant evaporation of juices from the bugs seem to require the most incessant feeding on the green leaves of the potato plant to keep up a supply. (Prairie Farmer.)

## PROCEEDINGS OF STATE GRANGE.

This body met in Liberty Hall in this city on Wednesday, the 30th, ult. The greater part of the business having been transacted in secret session, it is of course inadmissible to make it public. Such of it, however, as is of public interest, and proper for publication, we give herewith. It is likely that the injunction of secrecy will be removed from much of the proceedings, and if so, they will be found in our next week's issue.

The Grange was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. by the Master, F. H. Dunbauld, who after some preliminary matters, delivered the following address:

"The position I have occupied in the society has made it my duty to prepare a short address and to give you a history of the rise and progress of the Patrons of Husbandry in this State; and also to advise the making of laws by which the society shall be governed for the prosperity of this State hereafter.

In Brown county the order of Patrons of Husbandry first started in this State. Hiawatha Grange was first organized some time in April 1872, it being the first in the State.

Some time in April, Osage Grange, Crawford county, was organized it being the first in the south part of the State.

On the fourth day of December there were only nine Granges in the State of Kansas.

The Granges in the south part of the State not having the secret work, got somewhat discouraged, and urged the National Grange to send some one to give them this work. Some time in August Brother O. H. Kelley wrote me that Wm. Duane Wilson would be here about the 28th day of October, 1872, and if we had nine Granges we could organize a State Grange, but he did not come till the fourth of December, and owing to the Granges in the north part of the State not being properly notified, but four Granges were represented.

The prospect of forming a State Grange was gloomy, but it was resolved by those present to organize temporarily, preliminary to a permanent organization to be effected as soon as possible, which day was set for the 30th of July 1873.

It was then estimated that if we reached the No. of 40 Granges, we should be doing well.

For some time the prospect was dull, but by the vigilant and untiring work of Brother Spurgeon, Cramer, Angell and what little I, with a few deputies have done, we have reached the No. of 400 or more Granges. And there are as many more to be organized as soon as they can be attended to.

I can say that I feel proud of the work done and congratulate the brothers that assisted me in this glorious cause. I feel hopeful for the future. And now brothers we have at this meeting work on our shoulders that will tell for the future. We have officers to elect, Constitution and by-laws, and rules of order to adopt. We have an Executive Committee and State Agent to elect.

I thank you for the assistance you have given me in the great and glorious work, and I hope that in the next two years we shall see the farmers of our State, with other States, as independent as any of the monopolies, and that the tiller of the soil shall be looked up to as the most respectable of all occupations.

The Secretary also submitted his report, as follows.

## WORTHY MASTER AND PATRONS:

In presenting this report, I have the pleasure of showing an increase, far beyond what was anticipated, at the temporary organization of this Grange. On the first of January 1873, there were 10 Sub-Granges. At the present time there are 322, to which dispensations have been issued, and 87 reported as organized, to which dispensations have not yet been issued, making altogether 409, now organized in the State. In regard to the standing of the several Counties, in number of Sub-Granges, Bourbon county, stands first in the list, with 43 Granges, next is Crawford county, with 34 Granges, Franklin with 32, Douglas 31 and Leavenworth 31. In perfect organization and regularity of work, Franklin Co. entitled to the praise.

Owing to a loss of the books and records of my office, by the tornado which no possible care on my part could prevent, the records are not as complete as they should be, and prevents my being able to give the total membership in the State. The work of the Subordinate Granges, has been somewhat irregular, owing partly to the fact that the Constitution and Bylaws for the State were not published for want of the necessary means, and partly to the fact of the work being in its infancy and not having sufficient understanding as to what was required, or expected of them. But they are fast assuming a working basis, so much desired, and necessary for the successful work of the Order in the State.

A part of the quarterly dues, have been reported and sent to the secretary, and a part to the Treasurer of State Grange. Those sent to the Secretary, have been paid over to the Treasurer and receipted for, and will be included in the report of the worthy Treasurer.

And now worthy Patrons, with this session closes my term of office. I am aware that I have committed numerous blunders, which are almost unavoidable in a new business. I thank you for the consideration and indulgence you have

shown me, and I hope the acquaintance thus formed may be lasting and pleasant. The usual Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, &c., were appointed, also committees on Publication, Finance, Transportation, Grievances, and other matters that came before the Grange.

A large number of Resolutions were offered and referred to the various committees for their consideration and report. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That no part of our proceedings be given to the public or to printers for publication until reported upon by the Committee on Publication.

The list of members now in hand is so imperfect that we are compelled to delay its publication till next week.

## Good Use of Postal Cards.

The farmers of Livingston county, Illinois, have purchased 5,000 postal cards and had printed on them their platform of political faith. Here is a copy of their declaration:

Platform of the Farmers' and Peoples' Anti-monopoly Party of Livingston County Ill.:

## DECLARATION.

The organization is opposed to railroad steals, tariff steals, salary grab steals, bank steals, and every other form of thieving by which the farmer and laboring classes are robbed of the fruits their labor.

## PLATFORM.

First—We are in favor of controlling by law the railroad corporations of our State.

Second—We submit to taxation and duties to meet the demands of the government, but denounce as unjust and oppressive all taxation for the benefit of special classes.

Third—We are in favor that the present banking system be so made that all men, by giving the proper security, should have equal privileges, so that supply and demand shall regulate our money market.

Fourth—We are opposed to all future grants of land to railroads and to other corporations, and believe that the public domain should be held sacred to the actual settlers.

Fifth—We are in favor of a true system of civil service reform, making honesty and capacity the only valid claim for public employment; and believe that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

S. T. K. PRIME, Secretary Farmers' and Peoples' Anti-Monopoly party of Livingston county, Illinois. Dwight, Ill., June 26, 1873.

## FIRE! FIRE!

## DRY GOODS AWAY DOWN!

## L. BULLENE & CO.

Again at work.

Farmers and everybody look to your interest.

They will offer for the month of August a big lot of Dry Goods at the following prices:

6,500 yards of Standard Brown Cottons, 12 1-2 cents.

4,000 yards tip top Bleached Cotton, 12 1-2 cents.

Large line of fast colored Prints, 9 cents.

Complete assortment of standard Prints, 10 cents.

Heavy Jeans, 85 cents worth 50 cents.

Selected Heavy Jeans, 50 cents worth 75 cents.

Western Extra Jeans, 60 cents worth 80 cents.

Cottonades and Cassimere lower than ever before.

Full lines of Denims, Brown Ducks, Shirting Stripes and Checks, regardless of manufacturers value.

Examine their stock and see for yourselves.

Don't forget their place of business nearly opposite the old stand—Corner Mass. and Henry Sts.

The Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, AUGUST 2, 1873.

Town Talk.

OUT AGAIN.—Mr. Alex. Shaw, who was injured by being thrown from an express wagon near the L. & G. depot last week, is able to be on the streets again.

CIGARS.—Perry & Timmons are still in the field with the choicest brands of cigars and tobacco of all grades. Then they have pipes for the million.

INJURED.—A farmer, named Ford, was seriously injured near this city Saturday, by being thrown from a load of wood that he was hauling to the city. It is said his recovery is very doubtful.

DIED.—Mr. Geo. Noble, of the Kansas Pacific railway, has the sympathy of the community in the loss of one of his motherless twins. The babe died last Saturday afternoon and was buried Sunday. The other little one is still sick, but a strong hope is indulged of its recovery.

EXPIRED.—Yesterday, August 1st, the limitation of the law in regard to killing prairie chickens expired. Sportsmen can bring out their old shot guns, that have so long been idle, burnish their old smooth bore muskets, and kill and slay chickens to their hearts' content.

BURGLARY.—Monday morning, about one o'clock, burglars entered the residence of Mr. N. N. Osborne, on Indiana street, south of Warren, and had just prepared for a raid through the house, when a shot from a pistol in the hands of Mr. Osborne's son, made them reconsider the original motion and leave rapidly. No arrests.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The atlas of Douglas county is now published and will be delivered to subscribers in a few days. Try and be prepared, for when you least expect it the atlas may come.

J. H. JONES.

ASTRONOMY.—A knowing one tells us that astronomy is becoming a favorite study with some of the young people the present pleasant evenings. The "dipper" is freely discussed, and the mysteries of the "milky way" explored and descanted upon, while the probable "eclipse of Juniper" is talked over freely.

Innes & Gall are bidding actively and effectively for the patronage of Lawrence and vicinity. Their excellent, full assortment of goods and unprecedented low prices, constitute an attraction to their store which is irresistible to those wishing to buy anything in their line. And if you don't want to buy now, go and see what they have got, and get their prices, so that you will know where to go by-and-by-and buy.

THAT BURGLAR.—Full, who was made out to be the hero when Mr. Osborne's house was burglarized on Monday morning, has proven to be more of a fraud than a hero. Instead of fighting burglars, the real facts show that he it is who had been stealing. He was in the employ of Mr. Osborne and stole the harness, afterwards to divert suspicion from himself he attempted to get up a sensation by giving the cry of burglars, in Mr. Osborne's house. He was arrested, but Mr. Osborne declined to prosecute him. He has heretofore borne a good name.

VARIOUS THINGS.—When the cholera invaded this country with such terrible fatality in 1833, the New York Sun published a very simple remedy, which was tried successfully in thousands of cases. This remedy became so popular that it was universally known as the "Sun Cholera mixture." Physicians used it with much success. Dr. Morris, of this city, has prepared some of this mixture, in one and two ounce bottles, which he sells at a price which brings it within the means of every one. It is cheap, simple and sure, and every family should keep it on hand in case of emergency. Full directions accompany each bottle. Small bottles only 25 cents. Beside this remedy Dr. Morris has a full line and complete assortment of lubricating oils which he offers to farmers, and to destroy bedbugs and all other insects he has Breger's insect powder, the best in the market. For wagon grease, he keeps the best of North Carolina tar. In addition to all these Dr. Morris keeps a full line of drugs.

SUSPICIOUS.—Omaha does not possess the name for morality that carries with it the charm that was ascribed to Caesar's wife. Every loafer who hung around the home of the "Man of destiny," who writes presidential proclamations by the ream, regardless of the "fates" that have already marked his rival as the third term candidate. Omaha, however, has taken a moral emetic and "spewed out" the thieves, burglars and scoundrels generally, who have infected that place. They have been compelled to seek a "home of affection" elsewhere. Leavenworth, Kansas City and other places, have recently received delegations of these pests, and the indications are from recent burglaries committed in our midst, that Lawrence has also been infested. Persons who are said to understand the mysteries of a suspicious physiognomy say that a number of suspicious looking strangers have been seen here within the past week or two. This being the fact the authorities should keep a sharp lookout. Better to watch a dozen suspicious looking persons, than let one robber, burglar or thief ply his vocation unwatched and undisturbed.

MORE GRANGES.

During the past week there have been organized, in addition to the list previously organized, and published on the second page of this paper, the following Granges.

Brooklyn Grange, W. F. Sheek, Sec., LaCygne, Linn Co.

Coleville Grange, J. Simpson Sec., Garnett, Kansas

North Sugar Creek, J. W. Flora, Sec., Centerville, Linn Co.

Walker Grange, J. M. Turrill, Sec., Garnett, Kansas.

Lincoln Grange, Geo. W. Smith, Sec., Garnett, Kansas.

Rich Grange, S. Miller, Sec., Garnett, Ashland Grange, John Richey, Sec., McPherson.

Empire Grange, W. H. Annis, Sec., Empire.

Elm Creek Valley Grange, J. B. Grorge, Sec., Salina.

Liberty Grange, Miss M. M. Norton, Sec., Salina.

Honek Grange, D. E. Fuller, Sec., Honek.

Solomon Grange, J. G. Slover, Sec., Solomon.

McPherson Grange, B. S. Bonney, Sec., McPherson.

Eminence Grange, S. Watson Sec., Rose, Woodson Co.

Grand View Grange, Pierce Lamb, Sec., Johnson Co.

From the Paola Spirit.

New Granges in Miami county.

Richland Grange, organized July 21st, at Wade's Branch school house, with eighteen members. Joseph Heiser, Master; J. M. Cook, Secretary.

Friendship Grange, organized July 22nd, at Rockville, with nineteen members. T. J. Silling, Master; Samuel Hyner, Secretary.

Louisburg Grange, organized July 23d, at Louisburg, with thirty members. G. W. Hand, Master; W. C. Denning, Secretary.

Advance Grange, organized July 23d, at Cusey's school house, with thirty members. J. C. Cusey, Master; G. W. Breen, Secretary.

We understand that there are now thirteen organized granges in this county having an average membership of twenty-five, eleven of which have been organized by Mr. Stone. This gives an aggregate membership of 325, and this is probably a low estimate.

SIGEL CAMP MEETING.

We are advised that the Lawrence and South Western Railroad will issue Excursion tickets at low rates to persons desiring to attend the camp meeting to be held at Sigel, commencing next Tuesday, August 5th. Excursion tickets will be sold and will be good during the existence of the meeting. Extra trains will be run next Tuesday and Thursday, and also Sunday August 10th. If there are sufficient passengers to warrant it a train will be run out every morning and back in the evening each day while the meeting lasts.

Night Attacks of Cholera.

Dr. T. S. Bell of Louisville, Ky., has given to the public, through the Courier Journal, several instructive articles on the origin, nature and distribution of cholera. In which particular attention is called to the fact that the disease generally attacks persons in the night-time or early in the morning. He regards cholera as malarial in its origin. In the Courier-Journal of the 17th inst, he says: "But the main force of my statement is untouched. It is an important one. I repeat it. No case of cholera has ever yet occurred, except as the result of sleeping at night, where the cause is, and no amount of exposure in the day-time, without the sleep at night in the locality, ever gave the disease. No mere sojourner during the past three hundred years has ever slept at night in the malarious season, in the Pontine marshes (near Rome), without dying. The Abruzzi mountaineers, who put in such crops as are raised there, sleep in day-time, but never at night. All testimony that has spoken on this point in reference to yellow fever testifies that no amount of exposure in day-time is perilous, but the only danger is in sleeping in the locality at night."

THE KING BRIDGE WORKS' BONDS.

The Topeka Commonwealth says: By order of the county board, County Attorney Ryan has commenced suit in the district court to compel holders of the one hundred thousand dollars of King bridge bonds to surrender them into court for cancellation, and in default of such surrender that the same stand cancelled by the decree of court, and to compel the auditor of state to cancel the registration of such bonds; also to restrain the county treasurer from delivering to the state treasurer funds now in the county treasury, raised by taxation for payment of the coupons of said bonds, and to restrain the state treasurer from paying the bonds or coupons; also to forever enjoin the city of Topeka from levying a tax for payment of any part of such bonds or coupons.

An exchange says the Kansas Pacific Railway Co. are successfully cultivating several experimental farms along their road far out in Western Kansas, and have demonstrated that all kinds of farm products, fruits, &c., can be easily raised. The laws of Kansas foster tree culture, and groves of fine timber are rapidly springing up, and perhaps the day is not far distant when Kansas will have plenty of timber, while other States that now waste it will suffer from a scarcity of it.

CONCERNING ELBOWS.

BY L. A. B. STEELE.

"I have elbows enough of my own, thank you," said a pert young Miss to a youth who, led by the flashing of her hazel eyes would have offered her his arm as her escort home. The elder and cousin who had brought her to the concert were not a little mortified, but Lucille persisted in maintaining her independence and carrying her elbows to suit herself. And, in addition to the two "hinge joints," provided by nature in her arms; she had elbows in her disposition, which she was forever thrusting in people's faces, sufficient, fully, to justify her assertion, that she had enough of her own." She was never disposed to take any one's simple word as settling the smallest fact. The elbow of her doubt would at once be shaken in one's eyes, and she would question, and assert, and make contrary suggestions, and assertions, for the sake of having them disputed, until one was fain to wish he had not opened his lips. She would take violent personal antipathy, and make no scruple of letting the object thereof know it in the most direct manner. A bachelor preacher who boarded at the house took her to task for her ill manners, in compelling his right hand neighbor to reach over his plate in order to pass a dish to her. "You should have asked me for it, Miss Lucille. It was next to me, and it is not polite to go by any one in that way at the table." "I ask favors of people that I like," said Lucille thrusting the elbows of her contempt into the poor man's face, with an emphasis which utterly bewildered and confounded him, for the remainder of the meal. When reproved for it afterward, she declared, "it was true she did not like him and she wasn't going to be deceitful enough to pretend she did." The poor man stood the hustling of her scornful elbows as long as he could, and then sought another boarding place, at no little inconvenience to himself. Lucille was nettled at this, and proceeded to make an immense amount of fun of him in the large circle of young people, her vivacious and witty ways gathered around her. He heard of this constantly and perhaps over estimating her influence, he suddenly left his church without a minister, and sought another field of labor. I may add here, that he took to himself a wife, in whose good sense and judgment he had full confidence, and by her influence rid himself of the queer ways, and little peculiarities which had been like offending elbows to the little girl who had "elbows enough of her own."

Sitting busy with my needle one day, I was startled out of a pleasant reverie, by a lamentable roar from my little brother, who had been contentedly playing on the carpet at my feet. "What in the world is the matter, Sammie?" "I stuck my elbow in my eye," prolonging the last word according to the measure of his distress. "Why Sammie! well see here, I don't believe you can do it again!" Half a second's pause to consider the question, and the roar went on. "Well then 'twas my knee's!" Elbow or knee, it was certain the big blue eye had been bruised, and I had to postpone my laugh until it was attended to.

And it occurs to me that however impossible it might be for one of the above mentioned "hinge joints" to get into the owner's eye, there metaphorical elbows in the disposition, are very apt to get into the eye, causing the owner to see things in very crooked and unreal shapes.

How many mistakes in business; failures in the purposes of life; heart burnings and jealousies, and troubles of all sorts, may arise from obstinate self-willed elbows in the eyes. I am sure we can never guess. But of one thing we may be sure, people who would have the best success must learn not to cling too closely to their own little peculiarities of any sort, if they do not wish them to have the effect of an elbow in the eye.

But, young man, just let me say to you, the worst elbow you can have anything to do with, is the one of which your companions speak, half in pantomime half in proverb, and say he is getting a little too fond of crooking his elbow. That crooked elbow which carries the wine glass to your lips, will carry redness and dimness to your eyes, palsy to your brain, deadness to your conscience, hardness to your heart, sorrow to your friends, and the anguish of eternal death to your whole being. When therefore you are invited or tempted to drink, take the glass and resolutely and quickly straighten your elbow.

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

PUBLIC ROADS.

In my recent travels I have noticed every where great destruction by the spring floods—to culverts and bridges on the public highways. Small rivulets that ordinarily are dry or have but little water passing through, were swollen to several times their extent, while streams of all kinds were overflowed by the heavy fall of water. This should caution us that such rains are liable to occur at any time, and we should construct our bridges and culverts to allow far more water to pass through. It is but little additional labor and expense to add one or two feet to the width or height of a culvert, but if neglected it may cause us the work of rebuilding them entirely, as has been the case all over the State. Although such floods do not come often, yet they do come occasionally, and we should be prepared for them. J. P. B.

Sulphuric Acid and Weeds.

A correspondent of the Journal of Horticulture (English) writes: Take an old blacking bottle, with a wire round it to carry it by, and a stick to dip it with. The stick should not be pointed, but should be notched round for an inch or two at the end, the better to hold the liquid. Just one drop quite in the heart of the plantain is sufficient to cause death, and the notched stick will contain at one dip enough to destroy three or four plants. If the acid is good the work of death can be both seen and heard, for the vitrol hisses, and it burns up the plantain in a moment. A row of plantains a foot wide sprang up on a lawn here where an iron fence formerly ran. The owner, seeing at a place he visited the good effect of vitrol, put the hint in practice. The plantains were killed in an hour, and have never appeared again. It is three years ago, and it is impossible to recognize the line of the fence; it completely burns the roots out. I have tried it on large dandelions with the same result. One of the young gentlemen here amused himself by finding out the longest thistles he could find to experiment on; the vitrol completely killed them by eating the roots out. One drop will do. Care is required that it does not touch the skin, boots or clothes; it is not safe in the hands of children, but a man or woman with ten minutes' practice can kill plantains much more quickly than any lad can eat gooseberries."

Lawrence & Southwestern R. R.

Table with train schedules: On and after Monday, July 28th, 1873, trains. Leave Carbondale, Arrive at Lawrence, Leave Lawrence, Arrive at Carbondale, Emporia, Wichita.

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.

The epidemic we all dread is approaching our door. Like the fearful spectre that it is, it will often skip a large city and haunt with sudden violence the neighboring village.

Members of the State Grange report the prevalence of cholera morbus in Fort Scott. Be prepared to meet it. Arrest the preliminary diarrhoea. In this, and this only there is safety. Use Dr. Himec's Blackberry Cordial. It will cure. It is warranted to cure and the proprietors are backed in this assertion by numerous certificates on file in this office. If your druggist don't keep it, go to the factory and get it. Get it!

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

BE CAREFUL.—We trust our granger friends will not get names mixed in their denunciation of a toll bridge and those who favor it. Capt. J. W. Evans, who has a grocery store on the west side of Massachusetts between Warren and Berkeley streets is not now, nor do we believe ever was, a member of the City Council. He has too good a business to bother himself about offices. What is more, he is in favor of a free bridge, and in full sympathy with the farmers' movement. So "J. W." is not the particular Evans farmers are wont to shoot at when they denounce those who voted against a free ferry and in favor of compromise tolls on the bridge. What is more to the point and immediately concerns all who have to provide for families these hard times, is the fact that Mr. Evans has a large stock of family groceries of the best kind, and he will sell them to grangers or any one else as low as they can be purchased any where, and he will buy butter, eggs and country produce and pay cash for the same.

WHAT AILED HIM.—A man was seen on our streets a few days since trying to bend himself double and crying "kino." The police took him for a Bender. The officers thought from his strong expressions that he had fallen into the hands of gamblers. They started with him for the calaboose, but just as they got to the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets his countenance changed and he exclaimed "there it is," at the same time rushing into Woodward's drug store, he purchased some blackberry and kino, took some, was relieved and came out laughing at the police for their mistake.

TURKISH BATH.

We are now prepared to offer to the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity all the advantages of a well-appointed TURKISH BATH In Connection with the Application of ELECTRICITY. No pains have been spared in fitting up the institution, and we feel confident of success in the treatment of diseases of the most obstinate and difficult nature. (See circular) We intend to give it our personal and constant attention. Dr. Prentiss may be found at the office of the institution, 225 Massachusetts street, every day (Sunday excepted) from 6 a m to 10 p m. Hours of admission: Ladies morning until 12 m; gentlemen afternoon and evening.

PRENTISS & STILWELL. J. P. TAYLOR & CO WHOLESALE HEDGE PLANT GROWERS!! 16,000,000 Osage Hedge Plants for the fall trade of 1873. We guarantee these plants to be the largest and best plants ever raised in the state; offered very low by the million. J. P. TAYLOR & Co. Olathe Kansas.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE SHORT HORN CATTLE.

I WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY AUGUST 20 1873, At KINGSVILLE, Shawnee County, Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 15 miles west of Topeka, 41 HEAD OF SUPERIOR SHORT HORNS,

Being about three-fourths of the Kansas Valley herd, including all my prize animals, consisting of 14 HEAD OF BULLS, And Bull calves; among them the noted Bull MINISTER, 6969, A. H. B., which I believe to be one of the best Show Bulls in America; and BELL DUKE, 7551 A. H. B.

Also, 27 COWS AND HEIFERS, including GRACE YOUNG 4th and 5th, EMMA MAXWELL, 2d, DAISY QUEEN, MELODY, and KATE LEE.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

I want it distinctly understood that every animal offered will be sold to the highest bidder. There will be no reserve or by-bidders. TERMS.—A credit of six (6) months will be given, the purchaser giving satisfactory note, with interest at ten (10) per cent from date until paid. I will also sell to the highest bidder on Thursday the day following, August 21st, 150 Head of High Graded Cows and Heifers; also 20 Head of High Graded Bull Calves.

On all sums of \$25 and under, cash in hand; over that amount a credit of six months on approved notes will be given, with interest at ten per cent from date. sale to commence at 10 o'clock a m sharp. Kingsville shawnee county July 20 1873. ANDREW WILSON

The Story Teller.

[Written for the Spirit of Kansas.] A STORY OF THE WEST.

BY L. A. B. STEELE.

UNCLE JERRY AND HIS FRIENDS.

CHAPTER III.

An accusing conscience is an unpleasant companion, and John Wilkins found his rather uncomfortable, after his uncle's death. It was none the less so, because no one charged him with having helped to drive the old man to his downfall. No one liked to say that had it not been for his friends, his tottering foot would never have slipped, but everytime John came in, and saw Miriam's sad face, and sable dress, there came a feeling to his heart, which made him ashamed to look her in the face. Her patient gentleness, as she assisted Mary in her household duties, and the cares of her children, the mournfulness of her smiles when the little ones came to her with their play, and even the tenderness with which his wife spoke of and to her, were a constant reproach to him. And yet, in the very spirit that caused the first born child of earth to exclaim, "Am I my brother's keeper?" he refused to look the matter in the face, or to analyze the workings of his own mind, or discover the foundation of his trouble. He came in one evening and told Mary there was to be a select school opened in the village for the winter, and he thought Miriam ought to go. "I am afraid," said Mary "that she would not learn much, she is troubled about her father's death. She seems to think about it all the time."

"That is the very reason why I want her to go to school," answered John in a choked voice. "She needs something to divert her mind, and if she gets out among the young folks, and gets interested in her studies, that will be the very thing."

"I don't know but it will, if you can get her to agree to it."

At that point Miriam, entering, overheard the last words, and her inquiring look was answered by Mary, who said:

"Mirrie, John is talking about having you go to school this winter. They are going to have a select school over there, and I think it would be a fine chance for you. What do you think about it?"

"Who is going?" asked Miriam.

"Oh?" said John. "Well, Braddy, Mollie Lee, Harry Curtis and all those that you have been accustomed to go with. You'd enjoy it first rate, I know."

"I should like to go if it were not for, for," she hesitated, and then added faintly, "I will think about it," and hurriedly left the room.

"Not so hurriedly, however, but that Mary saw the falling tear, and said to her husband, 'Poor girl, she feels as though she was disgraced by the way her father drank, and she is ashamed to go among the young folks.'"

"She is foolish," said John. "She wasn't to blame for it." Conscience whispered "who was?" and he answered aloud, still continuing his remarks to his wife, "there was no need of him destroying himself, just because he could not make headway against the whole place in a matter that wasn't of any consequence after all."

John spoke with heat and bitterness, and Mary wisely kept silence, knowing that the light in which she saw the matter was not the most pleasant for her husband and yet excusing him to herself, as women always will. He sat and looked into the fire with compressed lips, and the swollen veins on his forehead showed that his spirit was not free from trouble.

At last he said in a softened tone, "they shall not plague Mirrie about it, anyhow. I'll whale the first fellow that dares to say a word to her about her father."

John appeared to be a good deal relieved by this threat, and stepped across the floor with considerable alacrity to open the door for Mollie Lee, who rapped just as he finished speaking. Mollie asked for Miriam, and then sought her in her own room.

She was in tears, and told Mollie in answer to her eager questions, "that cousin John wanted her to go to school."

"Well, don't you want to go? That is just what I came over for, to talk to you about it."

"I should have liked to go if, if my father had lived, and things were just as they used to be."

"Why not as it is?" Miriam pressed her forehead against the window pane and did not answer, while Mollie went on "you can be spared from home now, I should think, quite as well as if your father was living, and you surely need an education quite as much."

She waited a few moments, but finding Miriam still silent, she said, "I suppose you feel rather low spirited since your father died. Anybody would, but then you mustn't let it wear upon you so. It will be a great deal better for you to get out among us, and try to forget."

"My father?"

"No, but the trouble, you can remember that you had a father, and that he was a good, kind man, but you needn't keep worrying over him and not letting your friends be sociable with you or do anything to comfort you."

Mollie was now half crying herself, but Miriam suddenly broke out.

"Mollie, do you remember a long time since, I was not more than seven years old, I think, you and I were at play down by the creek, when the water was low, wading about, and stepping from one stone to another, sailing our little boats?"

"We have played that way a great many times, Mirrie."

"Yes, but that time Joe Stevens came along, and made fun of me, and called me old drunken Jerry Wilkins girl, and asked me if I wasn't ashamed to show my face. Do you remember that?"

"Yes, and I remember too, that Harry Curtis

was with him, and pushed him into the water for that speech, and threw mud at him after he was down, and that Joe got up and went blubbering off home like a great coward, as he was and is yet. And I remember too, that Henry staid with us, and got some thick poplar bark and made us some boats, and gave you the prettiest. Do you remember that Mirrie?"

Mirrie did remember and smiled in spite of herself at the archness of Mollie's tone, and look, but the cloud gathered again and she opened her lips to speak, but Mollie prevented her. If Joe Stevens, or anybody else should be mean enough to hint such a thing to, or about you now, Henry would be just as ready to take your part now as he was then, and he could do it too."

"It might not do as well now as it did then, for Henry to take sides with the drunkard."

"Mirrie, don't let me hear you speak in that way of yourself again."

I shall resent it as quick as I should to hear any one else say so. Nobody does say so and you shant."

"Beside," she continued dropping the imparative tone she was using. "I've got something to tell you. I shouldn't have come over here to-night in the rain if it hadn't been for Harry. He was very anxious to know if you were going to school, and he wouldn't come with me because he said I would persuade you better myself. He wouldn't thank me for telling of it, but I want you to know how he feels toward you."

"Much more was said before they were called out to tea, when Mollie triumphantly announced to John and Mary, that Mirrie had made up her mind to go to school the next week. Both John and Mary took all possible pains to render every thing as easy and pleasant as possible, for Mirrie, while she went to school. If the walking was bad she never had to ask to have a horse saddled that she might ride over the short mile between her home and the school house, or John would take her in the sleigh or buggy as the case might be. Sometime during the winter John became quite inclined to join the sons of temperance, who were still making vigorous efforts to maintain their position, and to strengthen it. Those who were opposed to that movement discovered this inclination, and determined to thwart it. According to those influential men, who had grown so uncomfortable under the temperance sermon spoken of in a former chapter became, all at once, very friendly and patronizing toward him. They would stop and talk to him in the streets, and ask his opinion on political and commercial questions as if they had a great deal of confidence in his judgment, and once or twice he and Mary were asked to tea in the rich man's parlor. John concluded that he was getting to be a man of some influence, that he was coming up in the world, and that he had better put off joining the sons of temperance a little while. They were a little ahead of the times, any way. Public sentiment wasn't quite ripe for them. He was still subject to fits of depression, when thinking of his uncle, and strange to say these grew worse after his resolution not to join the temperance society, in spite of his growing importance in the community. While suffering from one of those attacks, he went over to the village to transact some business. As he was walking modestly through the streets, he was accosted by Esq. Brandt, one of the principle owners of the cornbottom, and also part owner of one of the distilleries.

"Good morning Mr. Wilkins, what has come over you, don't you feel well this morning?"

"Not particularly well."

"What's the matter?"

"Oh I don't know, its getting along toward spring and I suppose my blood is out of order."

"Why don't you make some bitters?"

"Bitters, well I hadn't thought of that, I do not like to take bitters."

"Oh its the best thing in the world to have a bottle of bitters in the spring, clears the blood and sets a man right up. You haven't had one of our western bilious fevers yet, and you had better look out for them. Its pretty tough work getting acclimated with one of them."

"I should think I had been here most long enough to get acclimated."

"Oh no you haven't. It takes a stout healthy man like you, coming right on from the east, with their constitution in first rate order, a good while to get run down, so as to be liable to have a fever, you had better have the bitters. I've got a prime article to make them now, we have got a hand in the distillery, an Englishman, who puts up a first rate article of rectified whisky in bottles, rather than we shall set him at it, if we can make it profitable. Rectify our own whisky you know makes it sell, come in and try it."

John went in, and Esq. Brandt poured out half a tumbler of whisky and gave him. He tasted it, and set the glass down, praising the liquor as he was expected to.

"Bless me man! drink it. It will do you good, you'll feel better for it; aint afraid of getting high on a half a tumbler full, are you?"

John drank it and the squire insisted on presenting him with a bottle to make his bitters with, giving him a multitude of directions about dog wood bark, poplar, wild cherry, tansy, Virginia snake root, &c., for all of which John thanked him, and proceeded on his way, with the bottle tucked into the inside pocket of his great coat. He did feel better after he left the squire's. He had found a quietus for his conscience. The bitters were duly made, and deposited in the corner cupboard in the kitchen, and regularly, each day, John took a glass before dinner. It was strange how punctual he was, his medicine never was forgotten. Mary grew worried, and anxious, she did not see the propriety of having a medicine that would exhilarate so much, she did not like the boisterous manner of her husband after his visit to the corner cupboard, and when the first bottle was finished, and he began, after a few days, to talk about having it refilled, she suggested that he had better take some salts.

"Salts! what for?"

"Why to clear your blood, and keep you from getting the fever. You have drank a whole bottle of bitters and it don't seem to have cured you."

"Pooh! nonsense," was the reply, "salts would run me all down, and take away my strength, just when I want it for the spring work. This medicine is strengthening and does me a great deal of good. Mary was a dutiful, as well as affectionate wife, but the contemptuous tone with which her husband spoke to her, and the fear that he was forming a bad habit, made her resolve to destroy his taste for bitters, if she could. When she left the east, her mother had furnished her with a small tin box, containing a number of medicines, commonly used in families. Among these, she had discovered, a few days before, a large package of tartar emetic, and as John did not know that she had it she resolved to put some of it in his bitters. She was not at all sparing of it, and when John came in the next day and took his glass before dinner, praising the taste of the medicine to her, she looked as she felt, somewhat sad. It seemed to her a humiliating thing to be obliged to practice such arts against her husband. She had a variety of vegetables boiled with pork for dinner, and John commenced eating with a good relish. Before he had finished his dinner, he began to be uneasy, look pale and show evident signs of being disgusted at something. All at once, he flung his chair half way across the room, and made a precipitate plunge for the back door, whither with widely solicited Mary followed him. When the fit was somewhat over she got him into the house, and on the bed and proceeded to make him a cup of coffee, to settle his stomach. When she brought it to him, he said, "Don't cook any more of those turnips, Mary, its getting too late in the season for such things. They cant be healthy, I'll feed them to the cattle."

"Do you think it was the turnips that made you sick?"

"I'm sure it was, I began to feel bad the very first mouthful I took of it, don't eat any of it nor let the children."

The next day she took care to get such things for dinner as John liked particularly well, and which she knew could not make him sick. The dose of bitters was repeated, and she played a little in getting the dinner on the table, so that he was scarcely seated before it took effect. As before she made him some coffee, and this time he concluded that he had taken too much of the bitters. He would take a smaller dose next time. Mary privately added a little more medicine to his bitters and the small dose was just as bad as the large one. "I must have got something wrong into my bitters, I shall have to throw it away, and get a new bottle."

"I don't think you have got any thing wrong into them. You got the stuff just where you did before, didn't you?"

"Yes, pealed the bark off the trees myself. Now I think of it I must have got something else beside snake root from the store."

"No, you didn't, you used out of the same paper both times and there is some left. Here it is, just taste it. There, that's snake root, isn't it?"

"Yes, well I can't think what it is."

"I'll tell you what I think, John."

"Well what?"

"I don't think your constitution is going to bear this alcoholic medicine. It seems to have a bad effect on you, you don't seem to get any better after all you've taken, and I think it will make you more apt to have fever. Your stomach is getting terribly out of order, you want your coffee just twice as strong as you used to have it, or else you say it doesn't do you any good, and you want more pepper and spice on your victuals, to make them taste well, and it wasn't so at all until you commenced taking these bitters. And—and John what if you should get so you couldn't do without liquor?"

There was more in the quivering lips, and fear filled eye than there was in the words, and John said, "Oh! no danger, Mary, I shant do that."

But there was danger, and John saw it when he considered the matter, more especially as he was fully convinced that it was the bitters that made him sick. So the next day he poured them out on the ground, and told Mary she might wash out the bottle to put vinegar in. He guessed he didn't need bitters any way. Mary rejoiced in her heart that he was saved from that temptation, and he himself went whistling about his work, with a freer air. Still there was nothing said about it between them. He almost made up his mind now to join the sons of temperance; but the tempter whispered to him that doing it so soon after giving up his bitters would be a tacit acknowledgment of his own weakness; and he concluded to put it off awhile. As the spring advanced he was very busy getting his fences in order, and the ground ready for seed, but he found time to pick the first wild flowers for his little ones, and to prepare beds for Miriam's flowers, and Mary's early lettuce and other vegetables. One pleasant afternoon, he was at work in the garden, making drills in the nicely prepared bed in which Mary was sowing the seed, Miriam was busy at another bed, and his little boy was building a cob house on the door step, while the baby sister not quite two years old, sat in the door and amused herself by knocking off the roof, as fast as he could put it on, and then cooling and laughing with all her might at his good natured exclamations. The martins were contending with the swallows for possession of the miniature houses, which occupied the tops of three or four poles planted about the yard, and a saucy old robin hopped as near as she dared to the workers in the garden, in search of worms which might have been turned up with the soil. Presently a neighbor came along and leaned over the fence to look at the pleasant picture.

"Good evening, what are you planting there?"

"Lettuce seed," said John.

"Oh, your truck patch is it? seems to me you

are taking a heap of pains with it."

"I like to have my garden look neat."

"Ya'as I reckon so, but then it takes a heap of time and I do no's things grow any better for it."

"I think they do some better, I think a good garden is a great addition to the comfort of a family."

"Wal, may be 'tis, but I never considered sich truck much 'count no how. My old woman thinks she must have a little every spring, but I tell her I can't do no more than to spade up the ground, and she must take care of it herself, and so she does, and now the young ones is getting a notion they must have each of 'em a truck patch, and so the fence corners, an' all around gits pretty well filled up with sich stuff, and we have about all we want."

John laughed at the western way of gardening, and said he didn't think it would do for him. Whereupon his neighbor grinned, and relieved his mouth of his surplus tobacco juice, and turned the conversation into a new channel.

"I was over to town this evening, (the people of the south call all that portion of the day afternoon, evening), and Esq. Brandt was asking after you. He said he reckoned as how you must be sick, he hadn't seen nothing of ye for so long. Haint had a tetch of the ager nor nothing have ye?"

"No I haven't been sick, but I've been very busy; spring work has to be done you know."

"Wal, yes, I reckon I'd better be a goin' along."

After the lettuce bed was finished, John concluded he had better go over to the post office. There might be a letter from the east. He met Esq. Brandt, as he was generally sure to do, who shook hands very cordially, and inquired about his health, and that of his family. After some conversation he asked how he liked his bitters.

"Oh!" said John they didn't agree with me very well."

"Didn't, how so?"

"They seemed to disorder my stomach, I got so at last they wouldn't stay on my stomach at all."

"Why, why, how was that? you must have made some mistake in making them, didn't you?"

"No, I was very particular about it, I think that it was the spirits, I don't think that agreed with me very well."

"Oh no, no, it couldn't have been that, never heard of such a thing. Haven't tried any spirits without the bark have you?"

"No not lately," said John, blushing as if that were a thing to be ashamed of.

"Well now just come in and take a little. I want to prove to you that the pure article never hurt a fly."

John smiled at the idea; but nevertheless he followed the squire into the house, and this time he was persuaded to take a second drink just to prove that it wouldn't hurt him. After he had swallowed one dose rather cautiously, and found it did not make him sick, another bottle was given him to carry home, because it was a good thing to have in the house. He felt unaccountably dizzy going home, and found himself going from one side of the road to the other in a manner hardly becoming to a smart, young Massachusetts farmer. The more he tried to walk straight, the more his feet refused to keep the path, and at last he sat down astonished, by the side of the road and sat there nearly as long as the prophet did, although his surprise arose from an altogether different source. After a time he got up and proceeded home intent upon concealing his situation from his wife. This was not so easy, however. She at once saw that something was wrong, and on approaching him discovered from his breath what it was. Sick at heart, she turned from him and went into another room, she seated herself on a bed, with her hands hanging helpless down, and a look of unutterable anguish on her face. Miriam came in shortly, and asked her what was the matter.

"Oh Mirrie, the thing that I most dreaded has come upon me."

"What is it, Mary?"

"John has come home half drunk."

"Mary, is it so?"

"Yes, really true."

Miriam turned and went into the kitchen, John had his back to her, trying with an unsteady hand to put a bottle into the cupboard. The color of the liquor in it was but too familiar to her, and with a palpitating heart, she watched him, hoping that he would let it fall. He succeeded, however, in placing it safely on the shelf, and then without noticing her, he went across the room and lunged himself on a lounge, where he was soon asleep. Miriam had seen such movements and heard such breathing before, and she knew that Mary's fear had a well laid foundation. Pale and sick, she went back into the room, where Mary was. The latter saw from the expression of her face, that she had no comfort to offer her, and after a moments silence she asked "what is he doing?"

"He is asleep on the lounge."

For the Ladies.—Save the tea leaves for a few days, then steep them in a tin pail or pan for half an hour, strain through a sieve and use the tea to wash all varnished paint. It requires very little "elbow polish," as the tea acts as a strong detergent, cleansing the paint from all impurities, and making the varnish equal to new. It cleans window-sashes and oilcloths, indeed any varnish is improved by its application. It washes window-panes and mirrors much better than water; and is excellent for cleaning black walnut picture and looking glass frames. It will not do to wash unvarnished paint with it. Whiting is unequalled for cleaning white paint. Take a small quantity on a damp flannel, rub lightly over the surface, and you will be surprised at the result.

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Mrs. Starrett also offers for sale a variety of STANDARD SEWING MACHINES, THE MANHATTAN SILENT SEWING MACHINE, Making the "Elastic Lock Stitch," THE BLES NOISELESS LOCK STITCH MACHINE, and the AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE MACHINE.

THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE AND THE FRANZ & POPE KNITTING MACHINE. Letters or orders from any part of the State will receive prompt attention. Persons ordering instruments from a distance may rely upon receiving the very best. For further information call on or address Mrs. H. E. STARRETT, Mass. St., LAWRENCE, KANSAS. n17y1

LAWRENCE AND SOUTHWESTERN R. R. ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1873. TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS: Leave Lawrence, 6:30 A. M. Arrive Carbondale, 9:30 A. M. Leave Carbondale, 3:40 P. M. Arrive Lawrence, 7:00 P. M. Morning train westward makes close connection with mail train of A. T. & S. F. R. R., which arrives at Emporia at 1:15 P. M., and Wichita, 6:45 P. M. R. B. GEMMELL, Superintendent, Lawrence, June 11, 1873.

V. G. MILLER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office 154 Mass. st., Residence Kentucky st., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

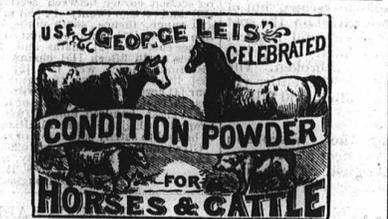
HORACE L. MOORE, GUY BENNETT. MOORE & BENNETT, GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS. The Farmers' Store, 132 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Established 1863. GEO. LEIS & BRO., Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing CHEMISTS. Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c. Salesroom No. 90 Massachusetts street. Laboratory and warerooms No. 41 New Hampshire St., Lawrence Kansas.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS OF LEIS' ELECTRIC INSECT POWDER. Greatest Discovery of the Age. FOR THE CERTAIN DESTRUCTION OF Moths, Mosquitoes, Flies, Bed-bugs, Fleas, Roaches, Wasps, Plant Insects, Vermin on Fowls and animals, Centipedes, spiders, and every creeping thing on record. This is purely vegetable and will be found a most effectual destroyer of the above mentioned insects. It is not poisonous and can be used with perfect safety.

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.



It is the largest sale of any horse and cattle medicine in this country. It is 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; 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.

GOULD & KELLOGG, 173 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kan. Dealers in

FISH BROS' WAGONS. ALSO SHAKLEY WAGONS. Manufactured at Decatur, Ill., of the very best selected material.

THE VANDERVERE CORN PLANTER, The best Dropper in the market; The Little CHAMPION Self Rake

MOWER AND REAPER, Warranted of the lightest draught in the market. The CASE THRESHING MACHINE, BLACKHAWK CULTIVATOR, And a FULL LINE of Agricultural goods.

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

STRAYED OR STOLEN, From pasture near the Poor Farm, on the night of the 12th of July, a bay mare, five years old, about 16 hands high, three white feet, had a small lump on one of her fore feet, and white spot in the forehead. Had on a head stail which was taken away. A liberal reward will be given for the mare or for information that will lead to her recovery. EDWIN PRITCHETT, Lawrence, July 19th, 1873. 76-3t

TAYLOR'S COMMERCIAL NURSERY, ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF THE CITY. Offers for the Fall of 1873 and Spring of 1873 AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.

Having now on my grounds the largest General Nursery Stock in this State, I will sell at wholesale on better terms than can be had in the Eastern markets. Special attention is called to my stock of APPLES, PEARS AND CHERRIES, which are unusually fine. Unusual inducements are offered on young stock suitable for nursery planting. Catalogues and Price List furnished on application. Address C. H. TAYLOR, Lock Box 45, Lawrence, Kansas. 29y1

GEO. W. OSBORN, LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE, IN REAR OF THE ELDRIDGE HOUSE. Good Turnouts at Reasonable Rates. Horses boarded by the day or week. Stock bought and sold on commission. n33

WATCHES. 125 Massachusetts Street. WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND CLOCKS, The Largest Assortment in the State. Wholesale & Retail. Jewelry of every description, Solid Silver Ware, Silver Plated Ware, etc., cheaper than the cheapest, at PARSONS' JEWELRY STORE. N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired and warranted, by H. S. PARSONS. 125 Massachusetts Street. n35y1

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. n17M

FRUIT TREES AT VERY LOW PRICES. As a portion of our nursery stands upon leased ground, which we are obliged to clear off next fall, we have determined to sell APPLE TREES DELIVERED, Next Fall at our nursery in Topeka, on Topeka Avenue, adjoining the Fair grounds, at the following very low figures. Three years old apple trees, at \$30 per 1000, or \$5.50 per 100 two " " " \$40 " " " \$7.50 " " " \$45 " " " \$8.50 Three years old Maples at \$10 per 1000, or \$2 per 100. This is all choice Kansas grown stock, and comprises all the standard varieties. 71-8 ROSSE & GRANT.

LAWRENCE ENTERPRISE NURSERIES, 3 1/2 MILES SOUTH-EAST OF THE CITY. A General Nursery Stock—Home Grown. Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs a Specialty. Address, for Price List, JOHNSON & ALBERTSON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. 24M

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.

ESTABLISHED IN 1868. SIMPSON'S BANK, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS AND HENRY STS. Interest paid on time Deposits. 22M

IN THE CHRISTIAN UNION ROOMS.

L. BULLENE & CO., WILL OPEN ON OR ABOUT the 15th inst. A NEW STOCK, OF DRY GOODS, CARPETS, NOTIONS &c., &c.

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.

COLMAN'S RETREAT, KANWAKA. Six miles west of Lawrence.

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

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

MRS NORA BALDWIN'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION. DRESS & CLOAK CUT'G And Pattern Rooms. No. 107 Massachusetts street, up stairs, Lawrence Kansas. Rare Designs and Select Styles. Dress Makers supplied with Patterns to order. S. T. Taylor's System of Dress-fitting and Pattern-cutting taught. Also Agent for "Le Bon Ton," "La Mode Elegante," and "Revue De La Mode." 70

GEORGE CARTWRIGHT, LAWRENCE, KANSAS, LANDSCAPE AND JOBBING GARDENER, Propagator of Roses and Bedding Plants. Also dealer in Evergreens and ornamental shade trees. Gardens laid out and kept in order by the day or year. Special attention paid to propagating roses for the wholesale trade. Vines, Roses, &c, trimmed and attended to. Greenhouse on Henry st., west end. Post Office box 733.

