

Duplicate

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. II.—NO. 33.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 16, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 80.

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THUGS AND ASSASSINS.

BY JAS. HANWAY

As the term Thugs is frequently used to designate a certain class of people who infest our large commercial cities, it may afford some interest to the reader to learn from whence the term has originated.

A Thug, according to Webster, is one of an association of robbers and murderers in India. We have therefore borrowed the word from the Hindoos, and apply it to that rough, reckless class of persons who disregard the law, or the rights of individuals, and resort to force and violence, to carry out their purposes.

The Thugs of India, are a secret political organization, consisting of many thousands of persons, scattered over a vast extent of country, extending from the Himalaya mountains, from whence the waters of the Ganges flow, to the Indian ocean. This order has existed for many ages, its organization has flourished under Hindoo, Mahomedan and British rulers, and it is only comparatively within a few years, that this formidable organization has been understood.

The Thugs are a fraternity of robbers and murderers, their victims are mostly travelers. They put them to death under certain ancient and solemn forms peculiar to their tenets, and always exercising a great degree of caution, to prevent their acts from becoming known. In murdering, they believe that they gratify the sanguinary deity whom they worship. Superstition has assumed strange phases in different ages of the world, and it would seem on reflection, that no extensive organization could exist and flourish for any length of time, without the moral law being the foundation of its action—but in the organization of the Thugs, (or Thuggee as the profession is called in India,) we find that murder and robbery is not considered a crime, but is looked upon as a rite or religious ceremony, and one of the duties of life.

ASSASSIN.

There is in some respects, a resemblance between the Ancient Assassins and the more Modern Thugs of India, therefore a few words in this connection may afford some interest.

The word Assassin, in common use at this day, denotes one who kills by surprise or secret assault. The origin of this expression dates back to the wild exploits of the Crusaders, at the time they were endeavoring to regain the Holy Land from the Turks.

The term of "Assassin" has been derived from a chief Hassan Sahah, or as we find some writers have it Cheik Elchassin who was elected by a class of brigands who inhabited the caverns and passes near the road which led to Damascus.

The word Cheik, or Sheikh as some spell it, signified old, or older, and according to ancient custom, the old man became chief. The Crusaders, however, not understanding the meaning of the appellation of the head of the Assassins, named him "The old man of the mountain."

These Assassins or Ismaelites, whose name has now spread over all Europe, is synonymous with murderer. Like the Thugs, they were a secret society, bound together by a religious faith. They were so devoted to their chief, and so extremely fanatical in their belief, that whatever he commanded them to do, was done, without hesitation. The reward promised was a paradise of unalloyed pleasure. Several of the most prominent Crusaders, as the Count of Montserrat and other leaders of this "Holy war," were robbed and murdered on the highway by these bands of assassins—it is not surprising that this formidable organization should be clothed with fiction and romance, after the events had passed over.

After the death of the first chief of the

Assassins, other leaders succeeded to the title of chief, for it was one hundred and fifty years before this political and religious organization was broken up. It is recorded that the grandson of the celebrated Chingis Khan took possession of one hundred castles of the Ismaelites or assassins, and there fell upward of twelve thousand, who were killed without any trial; each victim being forced to kneel, and his head struck off.

Such was the retaliatory vengeance which awaited them.

The Assassins did not rob like the Thugs, but they struck down their victim in obedience to one whom they believed to be a messenger of God. Murder in such cases was a meritorious act, and if he fell a victim himself, he was rewarded by earning a paradise of pleasure beyond the grave.

If we can rely on what history has recorded of Hassan Sahah, he was certainly a remarkable man. He appears to have dissented from the Orthodox belief of the Mohammedans, and of course might be termed an heretic, or a teacher of heresy. In the year 1090, he contrived to make himself master of an important fortress, located in the mountainous regions of the country. Here he ruled for thirty-four years. During this time it is said he had never been seen out of the castle of Alamoot, and only twice had he been known to leave his chamber. Yet from his voluntary solitude, he issued rules and orders which governed his followers. At his word his followers were ready to lay down their lives, and to undertake the most dangerous enterprises, and to dispatch the victim this chief had marked out as the object of his displeasure.

Six centuries have passed away since the overthrow of this organization, but it still affords a remarkable historical epoch in human history, and illustrates the deplorable results of ignorance and blind infatuation, controlled by a superstitious reverence.

The Assassins still exist as a religious sect, both in Syria and Persia, as a speculative heresy, with the followers of Mahomet.

The Manitoba Difficulty.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Governor Austin and Mayor Brackett, of Minneapolis, have had two interviews with the President, at Long Branch, regarding the Manitoba affair, and explained the whole matter from beginning to end, dwelling especially upon the cruelty which prisoners are treated by the Manitoba authorities. They also sought to impress upon the President the necessity for speedy action, as they feared the people of Minnesota, unless something was done at once, would take the settlement of the case into their own hands. The President gave the Governor and Mayor to understand that, unless the matter was disposed of within a reasonable time, a demand in unmistakable terms would be made on the British government, and would be followed by further action. The President then asked the Governor and Mayor to reduce their statements to writing, which they did, and the paper was forwarded to-day to Secretary Fish, who will be visited to-day by its authors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Governor Austin and the Mayor of Minneapolis to-day had another interview with Secretary Fish relative to the Manitoba difficulty. All that the President said to them was that the subject should receive the prompt attention of the government, and he would see the rights of American citizens protected, but it was too early to give more than indefinite assurance. The Secretary of State was charged with the conduct of such affairs and would doubtless place him in possession of all the facts at the earliest moment.

Five hundred painters are on a strike in New York City. The occasion of the strike was the attempt of the employees to return to the ten hour system.

A terrible disaster occurred on the Potomac River on the 8th inst.—the burning of the steamer Wauwasset, by which forty or fifty lives are reported lost. This steamer will be remembered by visitors to Washington as having run as a ferry boat for several years between Washington and Alexandria. At the time of her destruction, she was running between Washington and Fredericksburg. The particulars of the disaster state that just before reaching the Chaleston landing on the Virginia side of the Potomac, five miles below Aquia creek, at that time being about a third of a mile from the shore, the fire was discovered in the hold and the hose was attached but before the men could reach it the conflagration became general. The fire had been smouldering it is supposed for some hours, and upon opening the hatches it burst forth with great fury. In an instant the wildest confusion prevailed on the vessel, the passengers becoming panic stricken with fear, very few having presence of mind sufficient to take care of themselves. The steamer was at once headed for shore and in a few minutes ran aground about two hundred yards from the Virginia side. At this time the flames had spread with fearful rapidity, and in the excitement many jumped overboard, several jumped into the water before the steamer struck bottom.

The Ledger says a valuable mare, belonging to Mr. John R. Wood was killed by lightning at Longton, on Friday night last.

Two Irish regiments of the British army, stationed near Dublin, got into a fight on the 11th, and several men were killed and wounded.

SUIT EXTRAORDINARY

R. B. Taylor, Esq., of the Wyandotte Gazette, Arrested for Libel.

(From the Kansas City Journal.)

Our neighboring town of Wyandotte was thrown into a fever of excitement yesterday by the arrest of R. B. Taylor, Esq., editor of the Gazette, charged with defaming the character of Hon. S. A. Cobb, M. C. from Kansas. The matter out of which this grew seems to be about as follows: The Wilson County Free Press published an item to the effect that charges had been circulated implicating Col. Cobb in lobbying through the back pay bill, and it asked if the charges be true. This seems to have originated with the Wyandotte Gazette, and that paper takes up the inquiry in the Free Press, and in reply asserts that Col. Cobb did lobby for that bill. It also charges that Col. Cobb's only commission in the army was that of a captain in an unorganized Indiana regiment, in connection with which he managed to draw several month's pay without doing duty; that he afterward was commissariat for eighteen months, during which time he robbed the government, of about nineteen thousand dollars; that as attorney for John Speer, he attempted to bribe Capt. Mathews, one of the jurors; and that in the last congressional contest he showed himself to be a drunken vulgar man, to whom ladies could not listen, and at Augusta they were compelled to leave the place where he was speaking.

[From the Atchison Patriot.]

AGAINST HORSE RACING.

We have never thought that horse-racing was the best part of an agricultural fair, but as these are generally private or corporation affairs we have supposed they had a right to do what they pleased with the money. But when the public funds are paid out of the State Treasury as premiums for horse racing the case is different. People who do not believe in racing have a right to object. It is with pleasure that we notice the farmers are taking notice of this matter. Among the Patrons of Husbandry there is a strong feeling arising in this matter. The State Grange lately passed resolutions condemning the practice of horse racing at State Fairs.

The Patrons are right. Taxes are paid by people conscientiously opposed to racing. It is also doubted by many whether the State has a right to sustain an agricultural fair, racing or no racing.

FARMERS MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

A Virginia correspondent of the Prairie Farmer relates the following rather unpromising condition of things in that State. Is it not quite as true of other States as well as Virginia? How far are we from it in Kansas?

In this noble old State the farmer is beginning to see that he is preyed upon for the benefit of moneyed men and corporate monopolies. For instance, all property employed in farming has to pay one-half of one per cent. tax, while persons and companies dealing in money either pay no tax, or pay on their net income only. "Commercial circles" are incorporated, when it is well known their purpose is to destroy competition in other places than that selected by them, at which one of the members composing the ring or circle does all the bidding for all the buyers. If a new buyer begins to bid he is buttonholled and made to see that it is to his interest not to bid but to let the ring buy for him. The stamp tax and tax on tobacco, the repeal of which was resisted by the manufacturers of Virginia, and elsewhere, preventing the small dealer from competing with the large dealer, and centers this trade in the ring. This is true of other manufacturers.

These rings are continually lobbying around our legislatures for some law in their interests. They are always on the alert at the primary meetings of the people to fix up conventions in their interest. Our railroad companies are great political machines, and try to elect and corrupt every officer of the government to their especial interests. In these scuffles, the farmers and the laborers are generally oppressed.

ACTION OF WISCONSIN STATE GRANGE.

Not many days since a delegate meeting of the Dodge County (Wisconsin) Patrons of Husbandry issued a call for a Grange convention at Milwaukee, to talk over the propriety of nominating a State ticket at the next election. On Tuesday of last week the State Grange issued the following manifesto on the subject.

WORTHY PATRONS: It has recently come to the notice of the State Grange that certain movements are being made to commit the order to a direction of political action during the coming State election. A convention has also been called by what purports to be the Dodge county council of Granges to meet in Milwaukee on the 21st of August, avowedly for political purposes. The State Grange considers this action very unwise, and counsels all their patrons to beware of the machinations of those who desire to thus violate one of the fundamental principles of the Order by casting it into the turmoil of political strife. We hereby caution all Grangers against taking any notice whatever of the above mentioned, as it is entirely unauthorized by any proper authority. By order of the State Grange.

JAMES BRAINARD.

The last number of the Lincoln County News publishes the following call:

ORGANIZE.

Farmers of Lincoln county, you are requested to meet at the school house in Lincoln Center, on Saturday the 10th day of August, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of taking the necessary steps towards organizing a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in every township in the county. It is hoped that every township will be well represented.

Lincoln Center, August 4th, 1873.

The great stock sale of Andrew Wilson, to take place at Kingsville on the 30th inst., is attracting very extended notice, not only from the press of Kansas, but the east also. It is regarded as a new departure in the stock business of this State. The fact that we are then to have so extensive a sale and exhibition of blooded stock, as good as can be found anywhere, east or west, is a source of surprise to many in the east, who have not kept up with the enterprise of our State in that direction. The sale will doubtless be largely attended, and will be well worth a visit.

The first Grange in Howard county was organized at Longton, by Deputy Peacock, of Independence, on the 4th inst. So says the Ledger.

Fire from Railroads.
Some little time since a Pennsylvania farmer had a barn consumed by fire from a locomotive, and sued the railroad company for damages. The buildings were some distance from the railroad, but dry grass and weeds in abundance occupied the ground over the intervening space, and by this a long train communicated the fire to the farm buildings. The jury found for the plaintiff, and \$2,300 were awarded.
The railroad company appealed to a superior court, in which the decision of the first trial was overruled, on the ground that no one is responsible for accidents from remote, but only from immediate causes. The sparks from the locomotive did not fire the barn, but the grass, and it was the grass which fired the barn.
It was the duty, so the court decided, of the farmer to guard against the possibility of such accidents, by not leaving a train of litter to communicate the fire. While a party was liable for damages within reasonable limits, it was for the parties injured to show that they had taken reasonable precautions on their part to avoid the chance. The damages were therefore reduced to \$200, the value of the grass.

[From the Prairie Farmer.]
The Effects of Meteorological Extremes on Trees and Fruits in the West.
We have been long intending to describe at some length the effects of the remarkable years of 1871 and 1872 on our fruits and fruit trees in the West; but we more and more feel that we cannot do justice to the occasion.
The year 1871, as our readers will remember, closed with a severe drought that extended far into 1872. There was some intense heat and severe cold, but the marked feature of the year was drought, resulting in the death of newly-planted trees, in a diminished growth upon older ones, and the formation of an extraordinary number of peach buds.
The year 1872 followed with a continued drouth, great heat in the summer, and unprecedented cold in the past winter. Nearly all plants were more or less exhausted by a two year's drought and a heavy crop of fruit, and were in about the worst possible condition to endure even a moderate amount of cold.
Now for results. The apple trees were badly injured or killed, certainly as far south as Centralia. In Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, we hear of the death of even hardier varieties. In Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri of blight. In our own latitude (39) degrees, we do not find much blight, but a feeble growth for this year; the casting of enfeebled blossoms, and a general failure in holding fruit.
Peach trees that were old and bore heavy crops last year are pretty generally killed, as far south as Centralia, and there is no fruit to speak of north of Cobden, in Illinois. Young trees are generally recovering and making a tolerable growth.
Of pear trees we have less specific information, but believe they suffered less in many cases than apples or peaches. Being deeper rooted than the apple, and more enduring of cold than the peach, they were in a better condition to endure so long as the blight did not effect them. But the pear trees show weakened vitality in some instances by blight and in others by scarcity of fruit.
Cherry trees have been very badly injured upon our northern prairies; in many instances whole orchards of the Early Richmond have been destroyed and we know of few cases of their producing good crops.
The tender varieties of grape (Catawba, Diana, &c.) seem to have been killed or injured, and no varieties are quite unharmed.
Small fruits generally survived, but produced little or no fruit. Raspberries and blackberries were, perhaps, the most injured. Here the Kittatiny blackberry and the Purple Cane and Miami raspberries were least injured.
In all cases that we have noticed, especial culture or manuring in 1870 has gone far to save trees and keep them fruitful in 1873. It prevented exhaustion.

Of all the ships that ever floated there is none whose memory is so cherished by all Americans as the old frigate Constitution. Greater heroes never lived than those who trod her deck. Her flag was never struck. Many will remember when she had outlived her usefulness, it was proposed to condemn her as unseaworthy and to break up. But that stirring poem, "Old Ironsides," from the pen of Oliver Wendell Holmes, then a young man, aroused the patriotism of the country and saved her from that doom. She was thoroughly repaired, fitted with new rigging, and is still afloat at the navy yard near Philadelphia. Concerning this grand old ship, the Army and Navy Gazette makes the following suggestions, which will be received with favor everywhere: "Why not have her rigged and equipped, officered and manned, ready for action, and a national salute fired from her in honor of the Centennial anniversary? Let her wooden walls be decorated with the names and portraits of Nicholson, Barry, Hull, Preble, Chauncey, Decatur, Rogers, Porter, Bainbridge, Stewart, Shubrick, Jones, MacDonough, Morris, Lawrence—those naval heroes who have honored her decks?"
A new bridge is being built across the Marias des Cygne at Pomona.

ANDREW TERRY, Pres. JNO. K. RANKIN, Cash.

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

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

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

Amounts as they multiply.	Time at 5 per cent.		Time at 6 per cent.		Time at 7 per cent.	
	Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months
\$1,000	14	0	11	0	10	0
2,000	28	0	22	0	20	0
4,000	56	0	44	0	40	0
8,000	112	0	88	0	80	0
16,000	224	0	176	0	160	0
32,000	448	0	352	0	320	0
64,000	896	0	704	0	640	0
128,000	1,792	0	1,408	0	1,280	0
256,000	3,584	0	2,816	0	2,560	0
512,000	7,168	0	5,632	0	5,120	0
1,024,000	14,336	0	11,264	0	10,240	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, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the life-time of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 dollars would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

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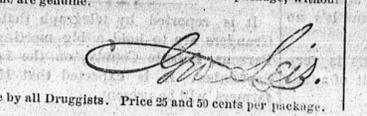
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This is purely vegetable and will be found a most effectual destroyer of the above mentioned insects. It is not poisonous and can be used with perfect safety.

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It is the largest sale of any horse and cattle medicine in this country, composed principally of herbs and roots. The efficacy of this powder over all other preparations 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, flinty, poll-evil, hide-bound, appetite, inflammation of the eyes, swelled legs, fatigue from hard labor, and rheumatism (by some called still complaint) proving fatal to so many valuable horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and to insure health, must keep pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spiritous effects of **Leis' Condition Powder**, the farmer can see the marvel 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.
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Sell every thing at the lowest prices for cash.

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

Persons having the "ready" will find it to their interest to call at the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets before purchasing.
GEORGE FORD,
March 21, 1873. (504) Successor to Ford & Whitman.

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A Full and Splendid Stock of Pianos and Organs Constantly on Hand.
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GOOD FARM FOR SALE.
The undersigned have in their hands for sale a good farm, consisting 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. ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

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

EMIGRATION TURNING!
CHEAP FARMS IN SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI!
The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$5 to \$12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

"HOW TO GO EAST."
By the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Burlington Route. "Though last not least," is an adage as true as it is old, and its truth is again exemplified by the completion of the New Line to the East, via Creston and Burlington, which, though the last, may be called the best route in the West.
The Line consists of the Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R., with two daily trains from Kansas City, through Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph to the Missouri State Line, there connecting with the Burlington Route, which leads direct to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Logansport, and Columbus—through cars are being run to all these points.
This line is well built, thoroughly equipped with every modern improvement, including Pullman's Sleeping and Dining Cars, and no where else can the passenger so completely depend on a speedy, safe and comfortable journey.
The Burlington Route has admirably answered the query "How to go East," by the publication of an interesting and truthful document, containing a valuable and correct Map, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R., Burlington, Iowa. nol1

SHORT, SAFE, SURE.
TAKE THE Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad FOR OASGE MISSION, BAXTER SPRINGS, CHETOPA, BUTLER, OSWEGO.
Fort Gibson, and all points in Southern Kansas, Southwestern Missouri, Indian Territory and Texas.
LEAVE KANSAS CITY:
Mail, 9:30 a. m.
Port Scott Passenger, 9:45 p. m.
Mail, 11:45 p. m.
Leas Cynos Accommodation, 1:05 p. 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. G. & Northey, 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. & T. Railroad.
At Leas Cynos with stages for Butler.
At "Mission" with stages for Garfield, Neosho and Seneca.
At Baxter Springs with stages for Garfield, Neosho and Seneca.
ALLEN BOWEN, G. T. A. R. S. HENNING, Superintendent.

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 8:50 a. m., Lawrence 11:40 a. m., Kansas City 10:00 a. m., Ottawa 1:10 p. m., Garnett 2:18 p. m., Iola 3:35 p. m., Humboldt 5:56 p. m., Chanute 4:18 p. m., Thayer 5:00 p. m., Cherokee 5:37 p. m., arriving Independence 6:30 p. m., Coffeyville 6:35 p. m., and Parker 8:50 p. m.
NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 10:35 p. m., Lawrence 12:40 a. m., Kansas City 11:40 p. m., Ottawa 2:30 a. m., Garnett 4:05 a. m., Iola 5:47 a. m., Humboldt 6:15 a. m., Chanute 6:50 a. m., Thayer 7:45 a. m., Cherokee 9:00 a. m., Coffeyville 9:50 a. m., arriving Independence 9:50 a. m., Coffeyville 9:50 a. m., Parker 12:20 a. m.
ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Lawrence 7:45 p. m., Baldwin City 8:43 p. m., arriving Olathe 9:55 p. m.
GOING NORTH.
DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 7:10 a. m., Coffeyville 7:55 a. m., Independence 7:55 a. m., Cherokee 8:11 a. m., Thayer 8:22 a. m., Chanute 9:54 a. m., Humboldt 9:55 a. m., Iola 10:16 a. m., Garnett 11:28 a. m., Ottawa 12:35 p. m., arriving Kansas City 4:10 p. m., Lawrence 2:05 p. m., and Leavenworth 5:40 p. m.
NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 6:50 p. m., Coffeyville 7:05 p. m., Independence 6:50 p. m., Cherokee 8:05 p. m., Thayer 9:05 p. m., Chanute 9:52 p. m., Humboldt 10:25 p. m., Iola 10:55 p. m., Garnett 12:35 a. m., Ottawa 2:25 a. m., arriving Kansas City 5:30 a. m., Lawrence 4:05 a. m., Leavenworth 5:50 a. m., 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 Osgo 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 CHERRYVALE with stages for Neodesha.
At INDEPENDENCE with stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru, Elk Falls, Tisdale, Winfield and Arkansas City.
At PARKER with stages for Chetopa.

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

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

LAWRENCE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
A Rare Opportunity to Obtain a Thorough Musical Education.
The best instruction is now brought within the reach of all. Terms lower than the charges of the most inferior teachers. Pupils can enter at any time. Send for Circular to J. E. BARTLETT, Professor of Music in the State University, LAWRENCE. 23m3

The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, AUGUST 16, 1873.

ABOUT CONVENTIONS.

A distinguished politician, for many years prominent in the political affairs of the State, and who, it is rumored, is quietly laying the wires for future political advancement, met a prominent Granger on the street a few days ago, when the following conversation ensued:

"Well—you Grangers are fixing things, I suppose, for the coming elections."

"Well, yes, we naturally feel an interest in the result of the elections, the same as other people. As to 'fixing things,' I don't know as I understand you."

"Why, you are going to hold a convention, I suppose, and make your own nominations for county and legislative office. That's what I think you ought to do. Make a square, stand up fight for your principles."

"Yes—we do propose to make a square-out fight for our principles, but not in that way. We shall doubtless take decisive action. In fact, outside of the Grange it will not be known what action we shall take till it is done. We don't propose to go into open convention to let you politicians come into and run for us."

"O, that will never do. We can help you a great deal, and you ought to hold public conventions so that we can all have a fair chance. Make a square, stand up fight. Let the world know what you are doing."

This talk about making a bold, outspoken fight is very attractive and plausible, and under the circumstances usually attending the inception and prosecution of a great public movement, it is the best way. But in this case, at least, is it the most successful way? What the Grangers want, and what the country needs, is that they shall succeed.

Are they as likely to do that by going into conventions and adopting the usual tactics of a political party, and thus making of themselves a distinctive political organization?

Remember that when they do that, they at once come into competition with men schooled in the arts of demagoguery—who have all their lives studied how to circumvent and control the popular will by seeming to conform to and obey it. It cannot be said to be a war of brains, but will be one of strategy, in which the politicians will have the advantage by reason of their superior skill and larger experience in the use of trickery and deception.

We are reminded, in this connection, of a call issued by what purports to have been a convention of Grangers and Farmers Union Men at Baldwin City, the other day, for another convention of Grangers, Union &c., to be held at the County Poor Farm, on the 29th inst, for the purpose of nominating county and other officers.

So far from its being any part of a Grange programme, it is understood that there were but three Grangers present and they unanimously repudiated the movement, and we are authorized by them to say that, as the case now stands, they decline to be connected any farther with it. There was perhaps a score, not more, of other persons present when that call was issued. Yet that meeting has since been heralded in starting capitals as a large and influential representative gathering of Grangers and other farmers, and as the initiation of a great political movement on their part.

Few Grangers, however, will be deceived by these representations. They understand too well the paternity of the project and who they are that propose to use the Grangers to draw their chestnuts out of the fire. The Grange movement is not yet ready to be converted into a bob for either a Republican or Democratic kite. The Grangers have a plan of their own for the correction of the evils of which they complain, and they propose to pursue it to success. They are sufficient unto themselves, and do not ask any assistance or instruction from played out politicians or self-selected candidates for office. What that plan is will be duly developed at the proper time. It will therefore be useless for over officious friends, outside or inside, to put themselves to the trouble of calling conventions in the hope of committing the Grangers to this or that policy, or this or that man for office.

"He that regardeth the winds shall not sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap." They will do the right thing at the right time, regardless of the factitious signs in the political firmament which ambitious and designing wire pullers may create.

THE COBB-TAYLOR LIBEL SUIT.

Hon. S. A. Cobb, representative from Kansas, has sued Mr. R. B. Taylor, editor of the Wyandotte Gazette, for libel—the suit being based on certain allegations made by Mr. Taylor, very seriously affecting Mr. Cobb's reputation for morality and personal honesty.

As the case is now submitted to the arbitrament of the courts, it is of course improper to discuss it through the public press. We must dissent, however, from the position of some of our cotemporaries, that the election of a man to office, should preclude the preferment of charges against him concerning his attendants which would not have been made if he had remained in private life. If that rule were to be established there would be little prospect of the public obtaining that knowledge so necessary for a proper judgment of the real character of public men—a knowledge of their antecedents. A man who has shown by his former life to be bad and untrustworthy, is capable of great mischief in public life, while he may be comparatively harmless in private life, and there be no special necessity for his exposure. If a man is bad in private life, he will be bad in public life, and whatever he has been, either privately or publicly, when he comes to be an official, and an agent of the public, is therefore public property. We dissent from the plea that the private character of a public man is not a proper subject for public criticism. We deem it quite as much so as his public acts, inasmuch as they are largely gauged and prompted thereby.

If Mr Cobb is guilty of the things charged against him by Mr. Taylor, he is certainly not a trustworthy man or fit for the honest and proper discharge of public responsibilities. Whether true or not, however, these charges have now passed into the courts and out of the proper range of newspaper discussion.

NUMBER OF GRANGES.

The number of Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, in the several States, on the 31st day of July last, as shown by the report of the Secretary of the National Grange, was as follows:

Alabama,	21	Arkansas,	25
California,	35	Georgia,	65
Illinois,	557	Indiana,	255
Iowa,	1758	Kansas,	—380
Kentucky,	1	Louisiana,	11
Massachusetts,	1	Michigan,	38
Minnesota,	320	Mississippi,	180
Missouri,	474	Nebraska,	299
New Jersey,	3	New York,	8
North Carolina,	26	Ohio,	78
Oregon,	12	Pennsylvania,	7
South Carolina,	131	Tennessee,	58
Texas,	1	Vermont,	24
Virginia,	3	West Virginia,	2
Wisconsin,	187	Colorado,	2
Dakota,	10		

The above list includes only such as had been reported to the National Grange at that date. There were at the same time a large number of Granges the official report of whose organization had not then reached the National Secretary. Of these there were twenty-nine in Kansas, making the total number in this State 409. There were doubtless as many more in each of several other States, which would very largely increase the aggregate in the United States.

In addition to the above, there were 13 organized Granges in the State not reported to the State Grange, making the total number in Kansas, July 31st, 422.

In Canada there were then eight Granges, and the order is said to be growing quite rapidly there. They report to the National Grange at Washington.

The recent outbreak of political trouble in the Indian Territory threatens to be serious. A recent report from there says:

The Downing-Ross party have beaten the reformers, but Bell has obtained letters written by Ross and Jones to Washington showing treachery to the principles of the party. The full-bloods are indignant and aroused, and Ross and Jones must go to the brush to save their lives. I am informed that a death sentence has been passed by certain Indians upon Col. Boudinot, James Bell and others, of the progressive and reform party. There is no question but that anarchy and crime is largely on the increase, and that many of the best men in the Territory begin to believe their only safety lies in a strong central form of government under protection of the United States.

Prof. G. W. Hoss has resigned the presidency of the State Normal School, at Emporia, to take effect on the 1st of January. Ill health is the reason of the resignation.

The Kansas City Times says the Grangers are making arrangements to publish a Grange paper at Jefferson City, Mo. J. C. Carwin, former editor of the Tribune will have charge of it.

A Mrs. Shultz was fatally burned in Leavenworth on the 12th, by lighting a fire with coal oil.

It is somewhat amusing to see the frantic efforts which are being made by both the Republican and Democratic party to get possession of the Grangers. Very many, who a few months ago thought with the old gentleman in Noah's time, that "it wouldn't be much of a shower any way," have since concluded that they had better get into the boat, and are quite as anxious to class the Grangers with their parties as they once were officious in warning their partizan adherents against what they then called a disorganizing and ill-timed movement.

Our advice to the Grangers is to "paddle their own canoe"—have nothing to do with either of the old parties—or with any movement that has a party organization for its basis. The people are sick of parties. The very name has become distasteful, as standing for trickery and a synonym of corruption. The Grange movement involves ideas and purposes too broad and comprehensive to admit of being called or organized into a party. This is a movement of the people without reference to parties or partizan action, and will not be hampered by any party shibboleth.

Wire pulling demagogues are the very ones who profit by partizan organization, and it is for that reason that the politicians and those who would be if they could, are mainly the ones who are most strenuously urging that policy upon the Grangers. Too many of our friends do not stop to think that just what the politicians want is that the Grangers shall organize and go into the approaching elections as a party. They desire it because they are shrewd fellows and are used to handling organized parties. They well know that so long as the Grangers remain as they are, led only by their own instincts and conceptions of duty to their country and themselves and their knowledge of those seeking their suffrages—untrammelled by party pledges and party fealty which constrains men to support the action of party and party conventions independently of their own convictions of fitness, so long they are beyond the arts and devices of the demagogues, and safe.

Without organized party machinery to work upon, these fellows can do nothing—there is no place to get hold of, and that is the position we desire to see the Grangers continue to occupy. They are doing well enough as they are now going, and it is a good rule to "let well enough alone."

BAD SIGNS.

It's a bad sign to see a hale, hearty man idling about the streets and city lounging places, constantly bewailing his hard lot, and declaiming against the fates because they won't do better by him. It's a sign that he is too lazy to help himself.

It's a bad sign to see a man whom unforeseen misfortunes have overtaken, concede that fate is against him and wilt under the blow. It is a sign that he lacks endurance and pluck, and is unable to help himself.

It is a bad sign to see a newspaper constantly parading its own pretended immaculateness and its wonderful popularity before its readers. It is a sign that it is deficient in both respects, and is engaged in a vain attempt to deceive the public.

It is a bad sign to see a newspaper constantly protesting the purity of its motives, the honesty of its course, and professing in pledges of loyalty to the interests of the people. It is a sign that its editor has not the utmost confidence in his own sincerity, and continually repeats his asseverations in the hope of strengthening that confidence.

It is a bad sign to see a newspaper continually whining for support that it does not get. It is a sign that it fails to justify the expectations of the public, and is not, therefore, entitled to its support. The Gods help them that help themselves.

It was reported by the Secretary of the State Grange, at its late session, that there were 409 organized Granges in the State, and the deputies reported that they had received applications for the organization of nearly three hundred more, which would be organized as soon as time would permit, probably within a month from that time. These seven hundred Granges will average thirty voters each, or twenty one thousand voters.

If anything like the present ratio of increase is continued till the first day of November, there will be one thousand Granges in the State, with an aggregate of forty thousand voters.

"Mene, mene, tekel upharsin," disturbs both the waking and sleeping hours of many a professional politician and subsidized legislator in Kansas, and it's no wonder.

The country around Parsons is very dry, and apprehensions are felt of a failure of the corn crop.

THE RAILROAD EXPOSITION.

We publish in another column a communication from Dr. John W. Scott, the Land Commissioner of the L. L. & G. R. R., inviting samples of grains, vegetables, Minerals &c., from the country along its line, for the great expositions to be held at Kansas City and Topeka in September next.

The L. L. & G. has shown a very commendable enterprise in this matter. The array of articles, productions of the counties through which it runs, at Kansas City last year, was very fine, and the best on exhibition; much more perfect and general information in regard to a large part of our state was furnished by that display, than could be told in a quarto volume. The visitor there had ocular proof of the capacity and value of the country from which they came—of its climate, products, fertility and mineral resources—almost as good as though he had traversed it in person, and one of its results is the steady stream of immigration that has since been settling along the line of the road.

Great good is being done the state thereby, and we trust every person living in that region will take a personal interest in making the collection as large as possible.

The News says there has been considerable sickness in Emporia for a week or two, and the doctor's seem to be tolerably busy.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of information that valuable deposits of gold have been discovered by army officers in Alaska.

A foul murder was committed on the head of Dutch creek, Cowley county, a few days ago. The unfortunate man was a stranger, and was murdered at his wagon where he was supposed to be sleeping. Circumstances indicate that he had been followed by some unknown parties.

Government surveyors from northeastern Nebraska, report the discovery of immense tracts of pine lands. The country was supposed heretofore to be barren.

Wichita has got a real live Baron. His name is Whitworth, of the noble house of Whitworth, barony of Lancashire, England. He has bought \$10,000 worth of Wichita property, and proposes to locate in that burg, having sent for his family to start at once for the West.

"The drain of emigrants to America," says the Limerick Reporter, "is absolutely alarming. The people are leaving the country in crowds; a respectable, well-dressed, intelligent and orderly population are abandoning their country in countless numbers."

A GOOD CROP.

Our friend Billy Meairs beats the world, so far as heard from, on wheat.

From four and a half bushels, (May variety) sown with a drill on six acres of ground, he has just harvested 210 bushels of good plump wheat. He had 24 acres, all drilled in, which yielded him an average of 35 bushels per acre. Eighteen acres of it was of the Mediterranean variety.

The seed of all was sown early in September.

The Paola Spirit says that Mr. Crisman, who recently discovered petroleum on his premises near that place has leased ten acres of his farm to parties who have commenced improvement. The parties expect to commence boring for oil in about 30 days.

Eight millions of greenbacks and currency were recently sent by the Paymaster General to New Mexico and Arizona for the payment of troops, contracts, Indian agents, officials, &c.

The treasure was conveyed by detachments of the 3 and 5 U. S. Infantry, thoroughly armed and ready for any emergency in the shape of effort at seizure.

Dr. S. B. Davis, of New Mexico, was in the city on Sunday and Monday last. The Dr. is an old resident of the State, and was at one time surgeon to a Brigade of Kansas troops—an excellent physician, and a very estimable gentleman.

Our old time Topeka friend and neighbor, Rev. Ira Blackford, made us a call on Saturday last. Mr. B. now resides at Garnett. He had just returned from an extended trip to the Arkansas River country. He reported all kinds of crops down there in a most excellent condition, the country generally prosperous.

It is reported by telegraph that the Grangers are to hold a big meeting at Parsons, Labette County, on the 1st of September. It is expected that 15,000 farmers will be present.

NOT SO.

It was published in one of the city papers that the Central Council, at its session on Tuesday, discussed "the question as to how they would divide their trade with business houses." This is a mistake—no such discussion was had. The business men generally, of the city, are regarded by the Grangers as friendly to their movement—as generally disposed to deal fairly with them, and ready to aid them by any legitimate means at their command. That being the case, it would be unjust to the merchants, and prejudicial to the Grange cause, to establish a discrimination between them. Representations to the contrary cannot but do mischief, especially when untrue.

THE SANTA FE ROAD & THE STATE FAIR.

E. A. Touzelin, the general passenger & ticket agent of this road, gives notice that the A. T. & S. F. Company has adopted a special reduced rate to parties who wish to visit the State Fair, to be held at Topeka, Sept. 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th. Rates from Emporia to Topeka and return, \$2. Tickets good on all trains of above mentioned dates, and also 27th.

The Emporia News says a recent storm seriously damaged the house of W. R. Arey, on Phenix creek, in the southwestern part of that county. The kitchen part of the house was blown to pieces, and the other part blown off the foundation and badly damaged. The family were in the house at the time, but fortunately no one was hurt. The furniture was considerably damaged. Mr. Arey is absent at Boston.

The Woodson County Post says one reason of high taxes is owing to trifling law suits between neighbors, and recommends that in cases where the prosecuting witness fails to make his case, if the costs are not paid, he should be committed until they were. The suggestion is a good one.

A fine stream of water was struck by a party of well diggers on Market street, Emporia, on Wednesday, at a depth of thirty-four feet. The prophet of the peach twig found the place to dig. The well was dug with a patent borer in less than a day. The city will pay half the bill, and the well is public.—[News.]

French politics are in a decidedly mixed state. We had recently the Republic under Thiers. It was called a Republic though Thiers was little less than a King. A great many people had that degree of faith in him, and so little in their so-called Republican establishment, that there was great apprehension of its collapse in case Thiers should cease to be its head. He has, however ceased to be such, and a soldier—a friend of Bonaparte, and a gentleman of highly conservative, if not monarchial predilections, has taken his place, which is one step in the retrograde. And now comes the Bourbon chiefs, who were scattered out of the Tuilleries on the accession of Louis Philippe, and declare the Comte de Chambord, now an old man of 80, the only rightful sovereign of France, notwithstanding the fact that Eugenie and Napoleon IV, still live, and have quite as fair a prospect of re-entering that estate as any of them.

If France is not happy, it is not for the want of rulers.

A denomination of Russian Quakers, or Mennonites, who have been hunting a location for a large colony of their people who are coming to America, have returned from an extended tour through the west and south. They determined upon locating in Harvey county, in this State, and will return to Russia at once.

A call, signed by a large number of prominent citizens of the State, has been issued for a State delegate convention of soldiers of the late war, to be held at Topeka on the 23rd of September, the object being to memorialize Congress for the equalization of soldiers' bounties, &c.

LAWRENCE & TOPEKA RAILROAD—The Topeka Blade says that Col. G. D. Chapman, the energetic and enterprising king of railroad builders of New York, is in Topeka looking after the interest of the Lawrence & Topeka Railroad, which, by his energy and influence, he hopes to complete.

The Cottonwood Falls Leader asks this conundrum: "How is it that the freight on a thrashing machine, from Battle Creek, Mich., to Topeka, Kansas, 800 miles, is fifty dollars, and from Topeka, eighty miles, is fifty-six dollars and fifty cents? Also why is the machine rated at 4,000 pounds on the K. P. road, and 6,000 on the A. T. & S. F.? The same machine was shipped from Battle Creek to Cottonwood Falls, last year, for \$75. Next year the freight will be between \$138 and \$150.

The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, AUGUST 16, 1873.

Town Talk.

ACCIDENT.—A valuable horse, belonging to Mr. Harvey Bowen, on Washington creek, pulled up a stake to which it was hitched, and in running is supposed to have tripped on it and fell. In falling the horse struck the sharp end and was immediately killed, the stake being deeply driven into his body.

WANTED.—Mr. Joseph Kinney, living 3 1/2 miles west of Prairie City, wants to rent his farm to a good farmer with a small family. The farm is first class, with plenty of wood and water; also all kinds of small fruit.

We desire to call special attention to the great stock sale of Andrew Wilson, to take place on Wednesday next. Mr. Wilson has been noted for several years as being one of the most extensive and successful breeders of blooded stock in the State, and his herds having all that time been increasing on his hands, this sale will afford an excellent opportunity for selection and purchase, both for dealers and those wanting to buy for their own use. Mr. Wilson's advertisement appears in another column.

CAMP MEETING.—The Sigel camp meeting has been a great success. The weather has been fine, a little too warm, that is all—and last Sunday fully six thousand people were present.

HOT.—The hottest weather of the Summer has been upon and all around us the past week.

PRESENTATION.—Col. Willemsen, whose business calls him to a future residence in St. Louis, was presented Monday evening with a handsome gold headed cane by the members of the Societal Verein, of which club the Colonel was president. Col. Willemsen has been in Lawrence for about fifteen years and very justly takes with him the good wishes and respect of our people generally.

PERSONAL.—The venerable Dr. Richard Huson left for Garnett Tuesday night where he was professionally called by telegraph.

Dr. S. K. Huson, who was attacked by cholera in St. Louis, is still very feeble.

RETURNED.—Maj. W. C. Ransom, of the L. & G. railroad, who has been sojourning in the Rocky Mountains, returned Saturday looking brown and hearty.

Col. J. K. Bankin, cashier of the Lawrence Savings Bank, who was summoned by telegraph to Colorado on account of the illness of his child, returned Monday. The little sufferer has entirely recovered.

"EYES RIGHT."—Maj. Geo. W. Smith, of this city has received the appointment of lieutenant in the regular army (cavalry) and ordered to report for duty at Ringold barracks on the Rio Grande. Lieutenant Smith, as we must now call him, was a major of volunteers during the rebellion and performed gallant services. He is a thorough disciplinarian and every inch a soldier, either in bravery, experience, or any other soldierly qualification. Should he get after the Indians or Greasers on the border that class of "scallawags" will learn something of "true grit."

CITY COUNCIL.—The city council held another meeting Monday evening. Nine liquor licenses were granted at \$150 each for six months. The school board sent in a demand for a tax levy of 7 1/2 mills for school purposes. The council sent a committee to that body mildly suggesting that they tell for what such a large levy was needed, and received an amiable intimation that "it is none your business," when the council promptly laid the report of the school board on the table. This brought the board to terms, and the desired information was furnished, and the tax was levied. This estimate shows that it will require \$28,537 to teach the young idea how to shoot during the next twelve months, in the city of Lawrence. The total amount of the tax levied for school, sinking fund interest and general purposes was 28 1/2 mills, or nearly three per cent. The school board and city council seem to use different arithmetics. The former body reported that it would require a levy of 7 1/2 mills to raise \$28,250 and the latter body figured it at 8 1/2 mills to raise \$28,000. The same property and the same assessment being the basis of the estimates.

A motion prevailed to employ a suitable man to run the ferry.

The following introduced by Mr. Carnes, was adopted by a vote of 6 to 3:

Whereas, The adjustment of the bridge question upon fair and equitable terms has taken up much of the time of this council; and whereas, the running of the ferry has been of great expense to the city, but has, as we believe, accomplished its object in bringing the bridge company to fair and reasonable terms; and whereas, the manager of the ferry having received no license and given no bond for the faithful running of the same as the law directs, making it very doubtful as to the legality of the city in helping such an enterprise;

Resolved. That the council, believing that there is no economy in making further expenditures upon the ferry, hereby instruct and direct the street commissioner to expend no more money or labor on the ferry and its approaches until the proposition passed at the last meeting of the council shall be submitted to the voters of the county; provided, however, that should the bridge company in the meantime increase the tolls in any way, then the council to take immediate action upon the propriety of running a free ferry.

NAUTICAL.—The steamer "Ida" is ready to navigate the raging Kaw, and has commenced excursions to Cameron, Spring Grove, some distance up the river. Success to her.

ELEGANT OFFICES.

The current week has been "moving week" with the heads of departments, clerks and attaches of the L. L. & G. Railroad, and the new building of the National Bank of Lawrence has been tenanted for the first time. Monday the work of removing the headquarters of the company commenced, and at the present writing the various officers and employees are domiciled in their new and elegant quarters. We have repeatedly written of the magnificent exterior of this building, and it is unnecessary to repeat that it is the handsomest and most costly building in the State. This is a fact well known to every one who has visited Lawrence. We now propose to speak more particularly of what is called the second floor, and which is dedicated to the use of the general offices of the L. L. & G. railroad company. There are two main entrances to this part of the building, one from the east front, on Massachusetts street, and the other from the south front, on Winthrop street. The southeast room, fronting on Massachusetts street, has been handsomely fitted up for the office of the Land Department. This room is 22 by 25 feet and furnished in the most elegant style. Here Dr. Scott, land commissioner, can be found during business hours and will explain to those wishing to become real estate owners, the value, fertility, and general advantages as to location of the lands belonging to the company. He will also discuss somewhat upon the liberal terms offered by the company to seekers after homes in the west.

North of the land office and fronting on Massachusetts street, are two rooms, handsomely carpeted. One of these rooms is 22 by 36 feet, and the other 22 by 25. This is the law department, and set apart for the use and occupation of the attorney for the road. Here Judge Thacher will establish his legal batteries to defend the road from all "assaults of its enemies," and will extract the essence from all enactments bearing upon railroad corporations in general, and the Galveston road in particular.

West of the land department is the Auditor's office and maintenance of way department. This room is 17 by 30 feet and contains a large vault for the safe keeping of vouchers and other documents pertaining to the office, of a cash valuation. The Auditor, Mr. Bell, will busy himself here in passing upon claims that are presented against the company and give his judgment and official autograph as to their correctness. Capt. Strong will occupy his time in this room in attending to the "maintenance of way" and doing other things of interest and value to the company.

In a "sly little nook" west of the auditor's office, is the janitor's headquarters where Jesse holds the key to the ice cold water.

We now cross the hall of the Winthrop street entrance, and are ushered into the office of the general freight and ticket agent, and passing on through find the superintendent's headquarters and telegraph office. Maj. Peck is at the head of both of these "divisions" and the reader may judge is kept quite busy. Upon entering the superintendent's office, the visitor is brought face to face with the new departure, Upon a card in large letters are printed the ominous words, "No Free Passes issued from this Office." The quondam deadhead turns from this "handwriting on the wall" in disgust, inwardly swearing at the ingratitude of railroad corporations and resolving to buy an acre of land and join the Grangers—if they will take him.

North of the superintendent's is the cashier's office, Maj. Earle attends to these matters. He examines the auditor's autograph and then counts out the greenbacks. It is said that he makes more men happy than any other man in the building. Then turning east we enter the room of Maj. Ransom, local treasurer, and our pilgrimage is over.

The offices are all elegantly furnished and finished in the best of style. No railroad company in the State has better general offices, combining business with luxury, than has the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston.

NEW BUILDINGS.—Quite a number of new residences are being erected on Warren street, leading west towards the wind mill.

RAIN.—A "hefty" rain passed around the sweltering people of this locality Wednesday afternoon, which coquetishly gave signs of help, but suddenly turned away and left all of us to either melt or seek ice houses.

IMPROVING.—As evidence of an improvement in business we refer to the increase of cases in the police court, during the past week or two. Let the "flush times" come even if offenders do have to break stone.

We have not been in the county jail, and do not expect to go there, but they do say that Sheriff Carman keeps things as tidy and orderly there as it is possible for them to be. Especially during the heated term, the dictates of humanity are observed, and the prisoners are kept as comfortable as the place and circumstances will admit. There are now 17 prisoners in the jail, five being insane persons, awaiting room in the State Asylum. Two are charged with murder, one assault with intent to commit rape, one grand larceny, one assault with intent to kill, four burglaries, one as witness for the State, one petit larceny, and three charged with grand larceny, from Potawatomi county.

We had the pleasure of a call a few days ago, from an old Granger friend, F. A. Beeler, of Ottawa. Mr. B. is in the furniture business, under the firm name of Chenoweth and Beeler, and we are glad to learn is doing a thriving business. We suspect the Grangers down there patronize him.

GETTING READY.—In anticipation of the early completion of the dam and the establishing of manufactures, our Lawrence inventors have commenced work. The latest circular tells us that E. R. Percy, of Lawrence, has invented and patented a water wheel. May it prove a fortune to him.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Wednesday of this week we attended the meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, held at the farm of Mr. T. M. Pearson, in Kanwaka township. Mr. Pearson came to this county a poor man, about eighteen years ago. Through industry and good management he is now the owner of three hundred and seventy-five acres of fine land, all under first class hedge fence, with a spacious house and out buildings, an apple orchard of 800 trees, some four hundred of which have been bearing for several years. He also has extensive pear and peach orchards in bearing and a large maple grove. Mr. Pearson has as fine a farm and as well laid out as we have seen in the State. After partaking of a splendid dinner prepared by Mrs. Pearson, assisted by the wives of members of the Society, the party took a walk in Mr. Pearson's orchards, for the purpose of examining the twig blight, after which all repaired to the grove, where the meeting was called to order by its President, G. C. Brackett, when each member was called upon to tell what he knew about the blight and if any one had discovered any remedies. Mr. Steel, of Bloomington, said he had noticed that good or bad cultivation had nothing to do with it, and gave an illustration of his own experience.

Mr. Coleman said he could not tell the cause, nor did he know any remedy, said he met a resident of Illinois a few days since, who told him that about twenty years ago they had the twig blight in that State, very much worse than we have it here and remarked "don't be discouraged, in all probability you will never be troubled with it again."

Mr. Randolph said it commenced in his orchard about three years ago, but did no serious damage until this year. Cannot tell the cause, nor does he know of any remedy.

Mr. Bell said several years since, in Wisconsin, they had the blight in that State; he trimmed off all blighted limbs, the trees recovered and were not seriously damaged, does not know the cause.

Mr. Faxon said he put salt and ashes about the trees in one row of his pear orchard and not a tree in that row is blighted, while all the rest of his pear trees are blighted.

M. Brackett gave an account of "where the blight first made its appearance in this country: viz. in an old poorly kept nursery. Said it appeared to travel west, and sometimes would jump and leave a strip twenty-five miles wide untouched. If possible we will have Mr. Brackett write his views on this subject, which we will give to our readers as soon as obtained. After a vote of thanks to friend Pearson and lady the meeting adjourned to meet at Judge Ricker's, in Kanwaka, the second Thursday in September at 10 o'clock a. m.

DIED.—Grace, infant daughter of Rev. J. F. Morgan, chaplain of the penitentiary, died Tuesday last, aged nine months. The funeral took place Wednesday, in Pilgrim (Congregational) church.

PREVENTIVE.—Matt Shaw's refrigerators are said to be an infallible cholera preventative. Take one.

AHEAD.—Tuesday night was the hottest and most sultry night of the Summer, and Sunday was the hottest day since 1871.

WORKING.—The National Bank of Lawrence commenced its flight from the old building Thursday, for the handsomely finished new room in their building, corner of Massachusetts and Winthrop streets.

The State Grange at its recent session in this city, passed a resolution to encourage and patronize home manufacturers. In this, special inference was had to the excellent line of family medicines manufactured by our enterprising townsman, Dr. S. O. Himes & Co., whose remedies, so far as our observation extends, have proved superior, in adaptation to the disease of our Kansas climate, to those made for other longitudes in the East.

Another terrible accident was caused on the 13th by kindling a fire with kerosene—this time in our own city. Mrs. Henry Kline, wife of one of the compositors of the Tribune office, attempted to light a fire yesterday morning by pouring kerosene on some kindling, when the fluid ignited, probably from some coals in the stove, not entirely extinct, throwing the burning oil upon and setting fire to her clothing. Dr. Wilder, who was near by, visiting a patient, seeing her run out of doors and comprehending the situation, seized a blanket and threw it over her and smothered the flames. Her clothing was all burned off, and her body terribly scorched from her head to her feet. At first it was thought she could not recover, but she was easier yesterday and improving.

REPAIRING.—The Ludington Bros. have commenced renovating and improving the Eldridge House.

NOT SUSTAINED.—Dr. Moore, late postmaster at Carbondale, and his son, who had been arrested for alleged tampering with valuable letters at that office, have been discharged from custody, the charge not having been sustained.

THE DAM.—Although but little noise has been made about it, work on the dam has steadily progressed during the summer. The stone has been dressed and got in order to put in so soon as the condition of the river will admit of it. The river still continues full indicating that heavy rains have fallen west of this.

COME AT LAST.—A refreshing rain fell yesterday (Friday) morning. After passing through such a hot, dry season as we have for the past few weeks we are glad to give our readers this "bit of information."

Chicago & St. Louis Live Stock Market.

August, 15th 1873.
As compared with last week there has been a marked improvement in the demand for good shipping cattle, there were a large number of buyers, on eastern accounts at the stock yards, and without grumbling, took all good offerings and paid the prices asked.

CHOICE NATIVE-BLOOD STOCK.—In this description we include smooth, well-formed steers of 1,200 to 1,400 lbs average. None received.

GOOD TO PRIME STEERS.—This description includes smooth, well-fatted and well-formed stock from three to six years old, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs average. None received.

COWS AND HEIFERS.—Good to choice lots of 900 to 1,000 lbs average were in fair request at \$3 50@4, while rough lean lots of 600 to 900 lbs average were firm at \$2 10@3.

MEDIUM TO PAIR BUTCHERS' STOCK.—This description includes rough, fleshy steers, two to three years old, 900 to 1,000 lbs average. These were in good supply, and prices were firm at \$1.25@1.75.

STOCK STEERS.—This description includes thrifty steers of two to four years old, of 900 to 1,000 lbs average, and thrifty steers of two to three years old, 900 to 1,000 lbs average. These were steady, but scarce at \$4@4.75 for the former and \$1.35@1.65 for the latter, the supply of light weights being good.

INFERIOR TO COMMON MIXED STOCK.—This class includes thin, scrubby steers, stags, bulls, bony oxen, thin cows and heifers. There was a fair supply of this class and the demand was meagre at \$1.25@2.75.

WINTERED TEXANS.—Were in good request at \$3@4.50 for good to choice, while through droves were nominal at \$1.50@2.75 for common to light fleshy lots.

GREAT STORM IN THE EAST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14th.—The storm continues accompanied by light rains. Last night in crowded cellars in the older parts of the city the poor had to battle with rats driven from sewers by the rising flood, and the wretched beds were surrounded by water.

There has not been any serious derangement of mails with the exception of through Southern mail.

At Baltimore reports say the streets in various parts of the city are submerged and cellars flooded.

Jones' Falls overflowed and a portion of the old flooded district was again inundated in some places to the depth of four or five feet.

All the Railroads running to Baltimore have been more or less damaged and detention of mails is more general than in some years.

LONG BRANCH, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The storm was terrific all last night, but has now abated its fury. The New Jersey Southern Railroad track near Camden was carried away. There were no trains on the direct line from Philadelphia today.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—Damage by storm last evening to Baltimore and Potomac Railroad was so serious that travel be entirely suspended for several days. A passenger train which left Washington last evening for Baltimore over this road could proceed no further than Stony Creek, 14 miles from the city. It was impossible to return, and passengers, 40 or 50 in number, were forced to remain in cars all night, and some of the women and children not taken of the train till 6 o'clock this evening.

A break in the railroad track near Merchantsville prevents the passage of trains to and from Mt. Holly and Long Branch. Passengers had to return to this city, all the cars having run off the track. The drawing-room car went into the gap, compelling the passengers to crawl through the windows. None injured.

The storm was very severe at Cape May and Atlantic City.

The track of the Baltimore railroad was washed out near Rock Run, and the country is overflowed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad track near Palmyra, N. J., was washed out, and the town deluged.

At Newark, Del., the creek bed overflowed and washed out the Baltimore railroad track near the culvert for sixty yards. Passengers from Baltimore by the night train were transferred at the gap.

At Lancaster, Pa., the city water works were considerably damaged, coffer dams carried off, and several small bridges washed away.

FORT SCOTT, Aug. 13.—The heaviest thunder storm of the season burst upon the city at about five o'clock this evening, continuing about an hour, and thoroughly drenching the earth. Lightning struck in three places in the city. Two dwellings were struck, but no lives were lost. A barn was also struck and burned with its contents. The damage to property is considerable.

Hon. S. A. Williams, an old and highly respected citizen of Fort Scott, died in that city on the 13th, aged 56 years.

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 Massachusetts street, every day (Sunday excepted) from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Baths administered at all hours 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

GOULD & KELLOGG.

173 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

Dealers in

FISH BROS' WAGONS.

ALSO

SHAKLEY WAGONS,

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

THE

The Vandervere Corn Planter.

The best Dropper in the market;

The Little CHAMPION Self Raker

MOWER AND REAPER

Warranted of the lightest draught in the market.

THE CASE THRESHING MACHINE,

BLACKHAWK CULTIVATOR,

And a FULL LINE of Agricultural goods.

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, 6363, 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.

I will also sell a lot of

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.

77-aug20

ANDREW WILSON

The Story Teller.

[Written for the Spirit of Kansas.] JACOB OSTRAM'S FORTUNES.

BY L. A. B. STEELE.

When Jacob Ostram left his home, in the mountains of Georgia, to seek his fortune beyond the circle of hill and sky which had always formed the limits of his practical knowledge of geography, he was not sent, like his Syrian namesake, either to escape from the charms of Canaanish damsels, or to take a wife in the land of Padanaram. True, he had been "sparkling" pretty blue-eyed Phebe Caldwell ever since he could remember; but the course of their true love might have run smoothly on, to some handsome termination as to be entirely unworthy of being recorded; if it had not been for an unaccountable voyage of Farmer Ostram's old red cow. Jacob had donned his best suit, and mounted the finest horse in his father's stable, to go and spend an evening with Phebe, as had been his custom ever since that eventful Sunday, when he nerved himself up, stole his father's razor, and hid in the barn loft, moved the first crop of down from his round chin, and moved by an impulse as old as Adam's time, boldly struck out to "go and see the girls."

scanty breakfast, to render him ravenous by dinner time. Right before his plate, stood a dish containing just four apple dumplings, the sight and smell of which proved too much for his good manners, and by the time farmer Gossin had finished asking a lengthy blessing, Jacob had disposed of three of the dumplings, and was just attacking the fourth. The family sat back, in silent astonishment, until he had finished it, and then proceeded to make their own dinner of other dishes on the table. Jacob's hunger was by no means appeased, and he continued to help himself to everything there was on the table, until there was nothing left, and then conscious from their faces that they were regarding him as a half heathen, he made his escape into the dooryard, whither Mr. Gossin presently followed him, and began in a mild, half-frightened way to expostulate with him on his lack of manners. Very red in the face, stammering and half laughing, because he felt strongly inclined to cry, Jacob told of his long fast, that he hated to ask for any supper, that Mrs. Gossin kept the bread in her lap, so that he did not like to ask for any, and he was so hungry he could not help eating, and added he, "I'm just that hungry now, I don't believe I ever shall get enough to eat again." To think that a man should say that on my premises," exclaimed Mr. Gossin, and going into the house, he acquainted his wife and daughter with the state of the case, and ordered a dinner prepared that should "satisfy the boy." Accordingly they set to work, and Jacob was soon called in to a meal of fried ham, eggs, corn bread &c., served in great abundance. He set to work, and discovered, after a while, that his appetite could be appeased. Indeed he ate far too much, but no one remarked upon it, and after a stupid day and a night of bad dreams, the effects wore off. After that the bread was always on the table, and there was plenty of it. He remained there at work for several years, and as the image of blue-eyed Phebe grew fainter in his mind, black-eyed Mollie fully replaced it, and she became his wife.

WILDER & PALM

MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS IN Agricultural Implements, Railroad Scrapers, Plows and Wagons, Scotch and Geddies Harrows,

Agricultural Implements.

Railroad Scrapers,

Plows and Wagons,

Scotch and Geddies Harrows,

CAST IRON ROLLERS,

GANG FLOWS,

sec. &c.

116 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.

LUMBER!

HENRY LEWIS, LAWRENCE, - KANSAS,

Dealer in all kinds of PINE LUMBER, LATH, DOORS,

SASH, BLINDS, GLAZED WINDOWS, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR &C.,

Is selling all goods in his line

VERY LOW FOR CASH,

Would be glad to furnish prices to parties in surrounding towns and counties on application by mail. 74-87

MILLINERY AND NOTION STORE,

153 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER

Respectfully invites the attention of Ladies and others to her large and elegant assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS.

CORSETS, GLOVES, LACES, COLLARS, FEATHERS, ZEPHYRS AND YARNS.

Real Hair Switches and Curls, Knit Goods,

AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

The making of Caps for Old Ladies,

Head Dresses for Parties and Concerts,

AND BONNETS AND HATS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.

Parties from the Country Especially Invited to Call.

Mrs. Coulter bought her stock for CASH directly from the largest wholesale houses, and will prove to all who may favor her with their patronage that she will sell for cash as cheap as the cheapest.

L. HARDWICK, JAMES DOAK,

HARDWICK & DOAK,

DEALERS IN PORK, BEEF, LARD,

DRIED BUFFALO,

SAUSAGE &C., &C.

151 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.

Lawrence & Southwestern R. R.

ON and after Monday, July 28th, 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.

JANUARY, 1873. KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The old reliable and favorite short line TO ALL POINTS EAST and WEST.

NO TEDIIOUS OMNIBUS OR FERRY TRANSFERS BY THIS ROUTE. TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE Going EAST: Express Accommodation 7:15 A. M. Mail 8:30 A. M. TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE Going WEST: Express Accommodation 11:45 A. M. Mail 1:05 A. M. For Leavenworth, 4:05 and 7:35 A. M., 3:40 P. M. Express trains run daily. Pullman Palace cars are attached to all express trains and run through between Kansas City, Deaver 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, EDWARDS, BOWEN, Gen'l Supt., BEVERLEY & KEIM Gen'l Ticket Ag't, Kansas City, Missouri, J. C. HORTON, city office, corner room under Eldridge house, Lawrence.

1858 1873

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

KIMBALL BROS.,

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

Portable and Stationary Engines,

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

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

J. M. HUBBEL & CO.,

Successors to Shimmons & Adams, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in STOVES AND TINWARE,

Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.

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

92 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

J. IRA BROWN

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Door and Window Frames made to Order. JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Shop and Office at Kimball Bros., Pinckney St., Lawrence, Kansas.

A. J. PERRY, W. TIMMONS

PERRY & TIMMONS,

Manufacturers of

-CIGARS-

And wholesale dealers in Tobacco and Smokers' articles,

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

O. P. BARBER,

DEALER IN

DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES,

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC.,

No. 157 Massachusetts Street.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. 12071

ATCHISON, TOPEKA,

& SANTA FE RAILROAD.

Now completed to the west line of Kan. - THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO -

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

AND ALL POINTS IN AND NEAR THE

GREAT ARKANSAS VALLEY.

3,000,000 ACRES

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

11 YEARS CREDIT and 7 per cent. interest and 22 1/2 per cent. drawback to settlers.

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

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

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

C. C. HUTCHINSON,

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. BANKING INFORMATION FREE.

REAL ESTATE

HUTCHINSON, RENO CO., KAN.

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

GOOD & MARCH,

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

Provisions, Fruits, &c., No. 71 MASSACHUSETTS ST., LAWRENCE, KS.

THE EUREKA

AGUE PILLS

Are the BEST REMEDY Known

FOR

CHILLS AND FEVER,

Sold by all Dealers.

BROWN'S EXTRACT

OF

BLACKBERRY & GINGER

Is one of the best preparations in use for

DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY

AND ALL other BOWEL Complaints.

It contains the medicinal properties

BLACKBERRY & JAMAICA GINGER ROOTS

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

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

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods. No. 119, Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

ONE

PRICE CLOTHING

SPRING GOODS!!

OTTOMAN & POTWIN

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Are constantly receiving additions to their stock of spring and summer

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

The Largest Stock!

The Best Goods!

The Lowest prices!

Goods at Wholesale!—Goods at Retail.

Goods for the Million!

AND AT ONE PRICE.

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

ONE PRICE ONLY.

No. 67, Mass. st., Lawrence, Kan.

FARMERS!

"A Merciful Man is Merciful to his

Bees!"

Instead of using the worthless "Condition Powders" now in vogue, made from the meanest and cheapest of materials, to which the application of the term "drugs" would be erroneous, try

DR. CARL NEUMANN'S

COMPOUND

CATTLE CONDIMENT

And your Stock will improve daily, presenting that beautiful shape and appearance seen only in healthy animals.

The "Condition" is compounded from remedies comparatively unknown to this continent. Sixteen different compatible substances enter into its composition.

Absolutely uninjurious!

Positively Beneficial.

Sold at the Central Drug Store only.

Price per halfpound package, 35 cents.

R. Nichols. H. E. Mallory & Bro

R. NICHOLS & CO.

LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Chicago—St. Louis—Kansas City.

R. Nichols, Kansas City Stock Yards Kas. City Mo. H. E. Mallory and Bro., Union Stock Yards Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances on Consignments and market reports furnished when desired.

Correspondence solicited, and Telegrams promptly answered.

TRAVELS THROUGH LINN COUNTY

I entered the north west corner which is, comparatively speaking, a new country. The raw prairie can be bought for \$5 per acre. We called on John P. Brown, county surveyor, and told him that we would like to organize a Grange at 1 o'clock, P. M., in that neighborhood. He mounted his horse, rode to the committee belonging to the Farmers Co-operative Union, and told them to get the people to come out to the lecture at one o'clock. The result was men left their harvest field, some coming over five miles, and before the next morning we had formed Liberty Centre Grange, with twenty-five members. J. D. West, Master, friend Brown, Overseer.

A Deputy has come—circulate the news—and lo! three other neighborhoods are all astir to get money to join the Grange. Anxious farmers are plenty, but money is in the bank, yet Scott township was ready the next day with 29 selected members, having had only five hours notice, and if they had had any longer notice they would have been overrun with members. Scott Shattuck an old friend of Dudley W. Adams, Master of the National Grange, was chosen master of Elm Grove Grange, the leading men in originating and supporting the Linn County Fair.

Such farmers as M. E. Woodford, J. R. Leman, and J. W. Payne are officers in this Grange. Elm Creek valley is as beautiful farming country as I ever saw, and its beautiful landscapes will long be remembered.

We called on Dr. Wheelock, who has fourteen acres of bearing apple trees, and three acres of the finest grapes I ever saw. He mounted his horse and said they must have a Grange at Brooklyn, and before midnight thirty members were initiated in all the mysteries of the Subordinate Grange. This is a splendid county and we had the pleasure of listening to some of the finest singers known in the county. We most heartily wished we could live in such a social song loving neighborhood as Brooklyn. G. Marion Moore, the President of the Farmers Co-operative Union, became Master of this Grange, and the great Linn county gathering proved to be a John the Baptist to the Grange movement, as there will be twenty Granges and a county council in Linn county before this is read. Here I met an enthusiastic farmer by the name of Wm. Wetherman, who had ridden over fifteen miles hunting for a man to organize a Grange at Bridger's store. The result was W. A. Gillman was elected Master of Colesville Grange, and nearly all the members subscribed for the Spirit. We visited the large farm of W. F. Smith, Esq. He has over three hundred cattle, miles of stone fence and the finest stone barn I have seen in Kansas. He has about 175 acres of splendid corn, forty acres of timothy and about the same of clover. Such farming reminded me of the eastern States—only it was conducted on a much larger scale, and the large, beautiful stone school house made a fine Grange room. As there were more than the required number of charter members here, some of them withdrew and went home. The masters of two other Granges accompanied by J. J. Kipp enjoyed our work. We append some of the Linn county resolutions, showing how the farmer understands the situation.

RESOLVED, That we advise farmers as far as possible to avoid the taxes imposed by middle men, by co-operating with each other in the disposal of their products, by the employment of some responsible agent, or by going to market themselves. That the people must control the railroads, or they will subject them to utter poverty and ruin.

RESOLVED, That the doctrine that railroads, in accepting charters acquire vested rights, is an infamous heresy, attempted to be engrained into our laws, thus putting the creature above and beyond the creator, which is not law, but the perfection of nonsense, and the outgrowth of the desire of monied corporations.

We find by actual count that we have initiated 323 charter members during the month of harvest, forming 14 Granges. II.

A way has been discovered to bother the postal clerks. It has been discovered by trial that the postal cards will receive an impression as well as needs be. One has only to reverse the ordinary process—write his message on letter paper, copy it by the aid of the press on the postal card, and send the copy instead of the original. The writing is reversed and needs a mirror to set it straight. Clerks and carriers will be terribly bothered if this cruel discovery of somebody be largely utilized. It is now proposed that the Postmaster General be requested to furnish all offices and postal cards with mirrors, in order to facilitate the reading of the messages on postal cards.

THE BOLD BALLOONISTS.

Forecast of the Voyage—What the Aeronaunts Expect.

[From the New York Graphic.] Mr. Washington H. Donaldson, who, with Prof. Wise, will have charge of the transatlantic air-ship, "The Daily Graphic," was in our office to-day, and we asked him to give us a forecast of the incidents of the voyage, as he expected them to arise.

He said he thought that, if they started from New York at six o'clock in the evening, they would see land the second morning out. "What time do you expect to start?" asked the writer. "We now think that we shall start about the 25th of August at five o'clock in the evening. We choose that hour for two reasons—first, the gas at that time will be rapidly condensing; and the second reason is, that the laboring people will then have left off work, and will be able to witness the ascension."

"How high do you expect to rise first of all?" "If the surface current is blowing eastward, there will not be the least necessity to go above 200 or 300 feet from the surface of the water. But if the surface current is not easterly, we shall rise up to the great, ever-flowing eastward current, which is from 2,000 to 4,000 above. If we rise 3,000 feet, we shall have to discharge about twenty-five pounds of ballast per hour up to 3 o'clock; after that the condensation of gas will be stopped, and we shall have to discharge perhaps not more than six pounds per hour."

"What sort of observations do you expect to make with your instruments?" "We shall probably divide the time up by watches, according to the number of persons who make the ascension. Probably we will have three-hour or four-hour watches. Whoever is on duty during the watches of the night, will have to make and record all the observations. I intend to keep a book myself all the time, except when I am asleep. Of course the most important instrument is the barometer. This must be watched incessantly. Then we must pay a good deal of attention to the thermometer. But, I think an observation every quarter of an hour would be enough. The same may be said of the other instruments—the hygrometer, the wet and dry bulb thermometers, the spectroscope, and so on.

"I don't see that you can use the spectroscope except for the water lines in the atmosphere. You could not, under the circumstances, observe the solar or stellar spectra?" "No, I suppose not."

"It seems to me that if you take observations every quarter of an hour, you have so many instruments, before you have finished one observation you will have to begin the next."

"Perhaps so. We shall be able to see better about that when we have got into the upper air."

"You expect to be able to throw out signals during the night to ascertain your course?" "Yes, we shall have illuminating explosive bombs, which, when dropped into the water, burn for four or five minutes. As we drift away from the burning light, we can tell by the compass what point we are making for."

"You read your instruments by Grissler's tubes, don't you?" "Yes, we shall have them along with us. But, then, it is quite safe for us to take a Davy lamp."

"At what rate do you expect to travel?" "About eighty miles an hour."

"Where do you expect to be at sunrise the first morning out?" "Just over the coast of Newfoundland. We shall be then 1,800 miles from the nearest point in Europe. As soon as the sun rises the gas will begin to expand again, and we shall rise very rapidly, and be saved from discharging ballast for some hours. By 12 o'clock the second day we will be in mid-ocean, spinning along, very likely, at the rate of eighty miles an hour."

"You will not be able to speak with ships if you are so very high above the ocean?" "No; but, as I have already stated, I believe we shall not be obliged to remain so high. I believe that we shall be able to go near the ocean, very low; indeed, quite low enough to speak with ships. You know we have a drag-rope 5,000 feet long; we shall let that out all the time."

"You will be occupied in making observations most of the second day?" "Yes, we shall take observations very carefully. We shall also experiment with the smaller balloon. Although we would prefer to keep the lower current yet, if the higher current moves faster, we shall certainly take advantage of that. In order to ascertain whether it is swifter or not, we shall send up a lesser balloon (we have about 2,000 pounds of cord for the purpose), and if it seems to move more rapidly, up we go. Then there may be some disarrangement of the valves, or the upper part of the rigging, in which case I shall fasten myself to the little balloon and go up around the Daily Graphic, and set right whatever may be amiss."

"How about the discharge of ballast after noon?" "It will be greater than in the morning. You would be surprised at the change after noon in the upper air. The air immediately begins to get colder; so, as this causes condensation, we are compelled to discharge more ballast."

"What are the effects of rain?" "A series of effects are produced

which result in an exact balance, so that the total effect is nil. In the first place the moisture makes the balloon heavier, it also condenses the gas, which therefore loses power; but, on the other hand, it closes all the pores of the balloon, and thus puts a stop to all escape of gas."

"At 6 o'clock on the evening of the second day, when you will have been out twenty-four hours, what will be the total discharge of ballast?" "I estimate 800 pounds. But Prof. Wise, who likes to be on the safe side, estimates 1,000 pounds a day."

"How much ballast will you have left? What is the total weight of balloon and all appurtenances?" "The balloon weighs 6,000 pounds; netting, 700 pounds; car, 250 pounds; boat, 700 pounds; instruments and drag rope, 1,000 pounds; total, 8,650 pounds. Four hundred thousand cubic feet of gas having a carrying capacity of 35 pounds per 1,000, give a total carrying force of 14,000 pounds. Deduct 8,650 from this, and you have a balance of more than 5,000 pounds for passengers and ballast. All our provisions will be so much ballast. All the water on board the balloon will be ballast. Directly we come in sight of land, we can dispose of the boat as ballast. It will be of no further use."

"Then the second night out will be much the same as the first?" "Yes; but we shall probably have gained some experiences which will be of service to us in regard to night observations."

"If you go off on the 25th of August, you won't have any moon?" "No, but we shall have plenty of things to observe without her."

"I shouldn't wonder if you saw some fine meteoric displays. You know the fall is the time when they mostly occur. It would be awkward, though, if one was to hit the balloon and burst it."

"Oh, no fear of that! The chances are too remote to cause the slightest anxiety. I hope we may see a fine display. It will be some thing to relieve the monotony."

"That's true. So you expect to sight land on the second morning out?" "I do, most decidedly. Oh, what a time that will be! How awful jolly all of us in the balloon will feel if the lower current carries us over, we shall first see Ireland; but, if we have to go higher, I think we shall reach the northern part of Europe—Sweden or Norway, perhaps. Then look out for cable dispatches, my boy. You will have enough of them."

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News Summary.

A little kerosene oil mixed with cornmeal, is said to cure chicken cholera.

Near 100,000 hedge plants have been raised ready for market near Chanute the present season.

Immense flouring mills have been erected and put in operation at Chanute, which are pronounced a complete success.

An effort is now being made to establish a first-class weekly German news paper in Atchison, to be called The Weekly Volksfreund.

John McDonald has taken a contract to furnish the Western Publishing & School Furnishing Company, of St. Louis, with the wood work for \$10,000 worth of school seats. They are to be of walnut, and the lumber and work will be from Kansas.

We are informed by Z. Tharp that a herd of buffalo passed last week through the southwestern portion of this county of enormous proportions. They were over thirty hours in passing a given point and the mass seemed over a mile wide. The people in the vicinity easily killed as many as they wanted. They came from the northeast and disappeared toward the southeast. [Hutchinson News.]

SETTLING UP.—Forty-seven quarter sections of land have been taken in town 25, range 8 west, since April, and the process of settling still continues. The embryo village of Leoville is situated in this township, and from all we can gather promises to be a stirring place. The inhabitants of town 25 are of the true stripe. [Hutchinson News.]

The regents of Emporia Normal School have elected Miss Mary F. Haggood, of Adrian, Michigan, preceptress of the school. She is a graduate of Michigan University, and comes with the highest testimonials as to ability and character. They have also elected Miss Rose Smith, of Sycamore, Illinois, Principal of the model school. She is a graduate of the Oswego Normal Training School. [Emporia News.]

Dan Smith, of Verdigris township, whose place lies east of Coyville about half a mile, raised 40 acres of wheat this year. He has threshed about half the crop, which shows a yield of 33 bushels to the acre, and the balance will turn out fully as much. Dan is not only an expert in grinding wheat, but seems a "success" in producing it. [Fredonia Citizen.]

Mrs. Amanda Elliott, wife of John Elliott, of Geary city, and formerly a resident of Doniphan, went to her husband's trunk on Wednesday last, while the husband and family were away from home, took from it a loaded revolver, placed the muzzle to her head, and deliberately blew out her brains. Mortification and dread of the exposure of a disgraceful intrigue is said to have been the cause.

Despatches state that on Elm creek, Nebraska, on the morning of the 7th, a party of 240 Pawnee Indians hailing from the Republican river, on Blackwood creek, were surprised and attacked by a large body of Sioux. A bloody fight ensued resulting in the defeat of the Pawnees, who lost about one hundred, comprising some of the best men of the tribe and most of their horses and arms. They were pursued twenty-five or thirty miles and only escaped when night came on.

The late rains have done a vast deal of good throughout the county. It was thought by some that the early corn was too far gone to be benefited, but since the rain, it seems to have taken a fresh start, and has the appearance of making a fair average crop. Mr. F. A. Schenkerhorn of Elkhorst township, has a field of corn which he planted on the 10th day of June, that is ahead of anything we have seen in the corn line this season, according to its age. He has a large farm in a good state of cultivation, being one of the pioneer settlers of Lincoln county. [Lincoln Co. News.]

A fatal accident occurred on the Chicago, Rock, Island & Pacific railroad on Tuesday, July 5th, about three miles west of Jamesport. Train no. 7 is a freight, and on that day was a heavy train which required, what the railroad men call a "double header," (two engines) to help it over the grades. The train had worked its way up the grade, and was running on a sharp down grade, when a lot of cattle were discovered upon the track. Of course the engineer made every effort to slacken speed and frighten the cattle off, but with a heavy down grade, all efforts were fruitless, and the engines went tearing into the ditches, which threw both engines into the ditch, and turned the leading engine upon its side. The engineers were Mills and Wellingsford. We did not learn the names of the fireman. One of the firemen, Thomas Morgan, was caught under the engine and almost instantly killed. The body laid under the engine all night, as it was impossible to extricate it. Engineer Wellingsford was badly scalded, but it is hoped not fatally. Engineer Mills was badly cut and mashed, probably mortally. The engines and two cars are almost a total wreck. [Atchison Globe.]

An Indianapolis man has brought suit against the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, & St. Louis railroad to recover \$5,000 damages. He entered a car of the company, and on refusing to deliver up his ticket until the conductor furnished him a seat, he was ejected from the train. The decision in this case will determine whether a man who purchases a ticket over a railway is entitled to a seat.

Certain parties have been engaged by the United States government to dig for water in the Colorado desert. The result of one experiment is thus reported: In digging the well at New Station, which was four feet square, after working through fifty-five feet of clay, one of the workmen broke into what appeared to be the bed of an old river. He came across specimens of wood. Here he tapped a stream of water which rose, in one hour, sixteen feet in the well, and which has stood at that depth ever since. It is impossible to exhaust it. If this stream had been tapped by a four-inch hole, the entire party are positive it would have sent a flowing stream to a height of sixty feet.

The Troy Republican publishes statistics gathered by the township assessors. From them it appears that in 1872 Doniphan county raised 28,000 bushels of winter wheat, being an average of only eleven bushels to the acre. In 1873 on the same average crop, from the number of acres planted, her crop of winter wheat will be about 145,000 bushels. There is no doubt but that the average is enough larger than last year to add 40,000 or 50,000 bushels to the aggregate. Of spring wheat, in 1872, the county raised about 4,400 bushels with an average of 15 bushels to the acre. In 1873 on the same average there will be 13,250 bushels; and that is probably about what the actual yield is. This makes a probable crop of both winter and spring of about 300,000 bushels.

SOUND DOCTRINE. The Republican Convention of Iowa recently passed the following resolutions: "To make an end to had men forcing their election by securing a party nomination, we declare it the duty of every Republican to oppose the election of a bad and incompetent candidate upon our own or upon any other ticket." A resolution of this kind no political party or convention ever before thought of passing. It is a good sign of times, showing that the shackles of party are not held to be so binding as formerly, and that it is a man's right to act independently of party if he thinks an improper man has obtained a nomination. The sooner this free thought principal takes hold upon every party convention the sooner will the scramble for party nominations cease.

Improvement of the Osage River—A Convention Suggested. [Setalia Democrat.]

We see it suggested that a convention be held at Warsaw, Benton county, at an early day for the purpose of setting the ball in motion for procuring Government aid to lock and dam the Osage river. While such a project would be of little immediate benefit to this county, it would have its passive effect and ere long be productive of much good all along the line. It would open trade, manufacturing and shipping; would attract emigration and capital; it would open to the miner a rich field for speculation; in short, a new artery, productive and boundless would be unveiled in Central Missouri, adding a hitherto undeveloped attraction. With all this just beyond the borders of our county, who can doubt but that its influences would be felt and justly appreciated in our immediate vicinity? We are charitable to all, knowing and believing that our central position, railroad facilities, mercantile advantages and our whole people would reap a liberal share of the benefits which would naturally accrue from making the Osage river navigable. Although outside the boundaries bordering on the Osage, we heartily second the motion.

An Artist's Triumph.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican thinks that the old story of Zeuxis and the grapes has been paralleled at the studio on Crescent Hill. The story is as follows: "Mr. Elwell has two pet kittens, about five months old, whom he delights to see disport themselves around his studio. The other day, as he was wandering playfully there, she came suddenly in sight of a 'speaking' portrait of a dog, a keen-eyed black-and-tan. Suddenly kitty's back up-arched to the utmost, as, bristling from nose to tail to twice her size, and growling under breath, she assumed an attitude of defense against an expected attack of her painted enemy. So for several minutes kitty stood her ground, till, finding the dog not at all disposed to pick a quarrel, she very warily backed out, as if she were treading on eggs, and made her exit with a scamper, congratulating herself, no doubt, on her safety. This is not the first time, either, that Mr. Elwell has been complimented. Years since, he invited a sturdy bulldog into his room, who snuffing around, speedily recognized his master's just finished portrait, by squatting before it and wagging with ludicrous joy what bit of a tail he had. These are unbiased tributes, and better worth having than the begrudged praise of us dusty worldlings, stone-blind to natural effects."

Cotton in Howard County.

The Elk Falls Journal says: Some of our citizens are engaged in some quite respectable experiments with this article. James Baird, on the south branch of the Wildcat creek, some six miles west of Elk Falls, has nine acres under cultivation, and Harry and Lyall Lamb, a mile from town, have together something like fifteen acres. These gentlemen inform us that their crops are looking extremely well, and they are expecting a yield of not less than five hundred pounds to the acre. It stands from two to three feet high, with a strong thrifty stem, on many of which, sixty well formed bolls have now set. Mr. Baird says he expects his crop will be ready for the first picking in about a week. It needs no experiment to show that it can be successfully raised here, for many such patches have been cultivated in this region within the last two years, which have demonstrated that matter beyond a doubt; but these gentlemen will be able to show the yield per acre which can be made in our Howard county cotton fields; and whether or not it can be made a more profitable crop than corn or wheat.

The Dog began it—and a nice little affair it was too.

It was an aggravated case of complicating circumstances. You see, Dick Slater is a Raudolph street saloon-keeper, and very proud of his skill with the rifle. He shot a lynx once, or he claimed he did, and as lasting proof had the animal neatly stuffed and set up in one of his show windows. Four boys were passing the window on yesterday morning, and stopped to look at the lynx. One of the boys had a bull dog, and the bull dog stopped also. No sooner did he get his eyes on that lynx, however, than crash he went through that window, seized the game by the throat, and shook the stuffing out of it in less than no time. The glass breaking frightened a horse standing before the door, and with a splendid lunge he went on the side-walk and guiched another large piece out of the same window, then fled, upsetting two boys who were in the buggy behind him. He was caught at Twelfth street, pieces of the buggy might have been picked up all along that point and the starting one, and the boys are now nursed by anxious mothers. Slater set up folding doors to protect his place till he could get a new window. Presently Mrs. Slater came down stairs, and being totally ignorant that any thing had happened, opened the side door into the saloon. This knocked down the folding doors and completed the wreck. A piece of glass gashed Mrs. Slater's nose painfully, and springing suddenly back in alarm, she upset two junior Slaters, who had followed her down. At present the saloon has a bran new window, and in place of the lynx is a green-frog, which prognosticates all kinds of weather.

The following items are from the Burlington Patriot. A portion of the west wall of our new schoolhouse was blown down last Friday night, damaging the building to the amount of probably \$250 for repairs, which are briskly going forward. The mason work for the upper story had just been completed above the windows, and the staves had been removed to make room for the scaffolding, leaving the mason work unsupported. When the storm struck the building, it took out the larger portion of the west wall above the first story, the brick falling inside the building and damaging an inside partition wall in its fall.

The late heavy rains have fully secured the corn and potato crops, and have been of incalculable benefit to the southern part of the State, notwithstanding some of the corn was blown down by the high winds, most of it will come out all right. Coffey will raise a heavy corn crop this season—probably full as good as last year. In fact, crops of all kinds are abundant.

Three of our most respectable citizens were called on during Tuesday to rescue the cold corpus of a circus woman's lover from the turbid waters of the Neosho. After a long and diligent search they found the object of her solitude stretched out in the shade sleeping off the influence of John Barlycorn. The parties conducting the search left suddenly, with an immense flea in their ears.

Cholera infantum has taken away several children in the last four weeks, and mothers cannot be too careful of their own diet as well as that of their infants. Kansas has been remarkably healthy so far, but we must expect our per cent. of summer diseases resulting from sudden extremes of heat and cold.

For the benefit of young persons afflicted with freckles we would inform them that powdered nitre, moistened with water, applied to the face night and morning, will soon remove all traces of them.

As a rich man and pretentious show-dite was looking at some paintings which he proposed to buy, the dealer pointed to a fine one, and said:—"There is a dog after Landseer." "Is it really the dog explained the pretender. "What is the dog after him for?"

A six horse Stage team and coach ran away near Bethlehem, N. Y. on Monday last, killing two of the passengers and wounding six or seven others, some of them, it is feared, fatally.

JOHN ROBINSON'S SHOW TELESCOPED AT ELLIS.

No serious injury—Scenes and Incidents of the Free show.

Correspondence of the Commonwealth. HAYS CITY, August 11, 1873.

A railroad collision between two circus trains, loaded with nearly all the known transferable curiosities of the world, is not an everyday occurrence; so that when such a thing does happen it is worthy of mention even in the Commonwealth.

Yesterday morning at 3:30 the rear train of Robinson's circus and menagerie played an antic with the train in front that for a while set all the people, including the gorilla and elephant, in a fine state of nervous anxiety.

The front train had stopped at the depot and signalled the rear one to stop, but on she came, full tilt; all the shaking of lamps, yelling and swearing of those in front had no effect whatever. Things became lively in the caboose of the first train, and about thirty people began hastily to crawl out. The engineer, foreseeing a collision inevitable, suddenly started up to pull out of the way, but his haste proved most destructive—the jerk broke the train into, leaving about fifteen cars standing in the track. The next instant the crash occurred, and the second train came to a most beautiful halt. The front caboose became in a twinkling considerably elevated and shoved up over the engine, breaking the smokestack off; the next car smashed, while the two cars in front of that filled with horses, and men asleep, were completely capsized and thrown from the track. Confusion reigned supreme; the lion roared; the gorilla swore; the monkeys scolded; the rhinoceros frowned aloud; and among the broken baggage the elephant, in a terrible rage, was observed looking for his trunk and grumbling at the carelessness of the engineer in sleeping when such precious freight as himself was being transported. Men with axes and hammers were soon at work on the two cars capsized, cutting open the top. The horses rolled out almost unharmed, and men followed; no serious damage done to them. The rear train was composed mostly of platform cars, loaded with animal cages, which were all rather seriously shaken, each one pitched forward and only stopped with front wheels jammed between the cars. The rhinoceros cage was pitched on one side, with one wheel off the side of the car and king bolt broken yet no serious damage was done in this department. The cages were soon righted and ready for traveling. In the rear of the train were three sleepers and a caboose filled with sleeping people who were suddenly awakened to find they had come to a full stop. The platforms were smashed together and broken, yet in all the train no human being or other animal had been seriously injured. The horses were soon reloaded amid much swearing—the sleepy engineer was anxiously looked for, as Robinson's men were desirous to present him with a hempen collar as a mark of their gratitude—the cars were backed on the switch, the train made up again, and in three hours from the time of the collision moved majestically past the broken engine and passed on to other scenes of pleasure and profit. The track had been somewhat injured and broken, the engine smashed and almost a total wreck, was off the track, and four cars completely broken and splintered, was the extent of the damage.

The next thing on the programme appeared the division superintendent, Dorrance, with a company of wreckers and wrecking train, who worked industriously all day to clear the track, and at 10 o'clock at night there were but few evidences left of the morning's disaster.

Many queer incidents occurred during the confusion, among which was one that happened to "old John" himself, who lost the diamond from his ring said to be worth \$500. A negro found it and gave it to the old man who, first cursing the nigger for his good luck, handed him a ten dollar note, and then turned to swear at the men who were loading the horses.

Thus the people of Hays were treated to the greatest show in the world, including the "old man," and without paying a cent either. Upon examination it was found that the engineer and fireman on the last train had been indulging too freely in "tanglefoot," thus adding another pleasing incident resulting from the use of whiskey.

Mr. Swinson, a Swede in the employment of N. N. Kinney, of Auburn, fell from the top of a load of hay on Thursday last, and was so badly injured that he died the next day. He fell upon the horses, by whom he was kicked, and two wheels of the wagon after ward passed over his body. [Commonwealth.]

The Kansas Pacific Railway is to commence boring for coal on its lands adjoining Junction City soon.

The culverts and a portion of the track of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, near Elkton station, were washed away by a heavy rain last evening, delaying all trains on the Air Line. The train from New York, due here at 5 o'clock this morning, did not reach the city till 12:15 this afternoon. The branch road from Perryville to Port Deposit also suffered from the storm. Large masses of rock were deposited on the track, obstructing travel.

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

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NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Creditors and all parties interested in the Estate of Hiram B. Metzer, deceased, are hereby notified that I will make final settlement of the business of said Estate before the Probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, on the 25th day of September, 1873.

Lawrence, Kansas, July 30th, 1873.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

CAROLINE BALDWIN, Plaintiff, vs. State of Kansas, Defendant. District Court, No. 2706.

THE defendant, Samuel Poole, a nonresident of the State of Kansas, is hereby notified that he has been sued, July 25th, 1873, by the said Caroline Baldwin, in the District Court in and for said county of Douglas, for the balance due on a promissory note, dated May 18th, A. D. 1872, made by S. Poole & Co., for the sum of \$300.00, and payable to the order of the said Caroline Baldwin, on the first day of April, A. D. 1873, with interest from date at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and that an attachment has been issued in said action and levied on certain personal property of said defendant in said county; and the said Samuel Poole is also notified that he must answer the petition filed by the plaintiff in said action, on or before the 15th day of September, A. D. 1873, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against the said Samuel Poole in favor of the said Caroline Baldwin, for the sum of \$768.26, and 12 per cent interest thereon from July 25th, 1873, being the balance due on said note, and also the sale of said property, taken under said attachment.

July 31st, 1873.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, and I issued out of the fourth judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Saturday, the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1873, at two and a half (2 1/2) o'clock, p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said L. D. Bailey in and to the following described lands and tenements to-wit: The west one hundred and twenty-five (125) acres, more or less, of section thirty-two, (32) township thirteen, (13) range eight, (8) less six (6) acres, the said six (6) acres being so much of said one hundred (100) acres as lies west of the state road laid out from Lawrence to Emporia—in Douglas county, state of Kansas, appraised at one thousand, four hundred and ten dollars. (\$1,410.00) Taken as the property of L. D. Bailey, and to be sold to satisfy said execution. Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 18th day of July, 1873.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } In the District Court, } Fourth Judicial District, } Douglas county, ss. } sitting in and for Douglas } county, Kansas. }

GEORGE W. DEITZLER, Plaintiff, vs. Caroline P. Kalkock, Isaac S. Kalkock, Elijah Sells, William H. Sells, and Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, Defendants. By virtue of an order of the Fourth Judicial District court in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Saturday, the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1873,

At two (2) o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Caroline P. Kalkock, Isaac S. Kalkock, Elijah Sells, William H. Sells, and Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit:—the north west quarter of section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12), south of range nine (9), east of the sixth (6) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much thereof as was deeded to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkock or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870; the said mortgaged land containing one hundred and nine (109) acres, appraised at ten thousand dollars; (\$10,000) also the following bounded and described premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in said township and range, thence south on the quarter section the fifteen (15) chains and sixty-eight (68) links, thence east two (2) chains and fifty (50) links, thence north fifteen (15) chains and sixty-eight (68) links, thence west two (2) chains and fifty (50) links to the place of beginning, containing four (4) acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, in Douglas county, State of Kansas, appraised at eight hundred dollars, (\$800) taken as the property of Elijah Sells and William H. Sells, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 22nd day of July, 1873.

S. H. CARMAN, Sheriff of Douglas Co., Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

JOSEPH B. DOOTY, administrator of the estate of Thomas Harper, deceased, vs. William A. Harris, Henry Lewis, Albert Allen, James W. Oulton, Grace Lawrence and Nicholas Hoyradt: By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued out of the fourth judicial district court in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Saturday, the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said William A. Harris, Henry Lewis, Albert Allen, James W. Oulton, Grace Lawrence, and Nicholas Hoyradt, and each of them, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The north ten (10) acres of lot number four (4) in section eighteen (18) township twelve (12) south of range twenty (20) east of the 6th principal meridian, in Douglas county, state of Kansas, appraised at nine hundred dollars, (\$900.00) taken as the property of William A. Harris, Henry Lewis, Albert Allen, James W. Oulton, Grace Lawrence, and Nicholas Hoyradt, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

S. H. CARMAN, Sheriff of Douglas County.