

# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

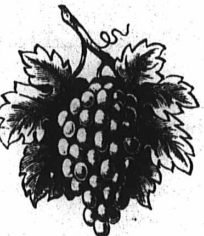
## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. II.—NO. 17.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 26, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 64

**THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS**  
Is issued every Saturday, in Frazer's Hall, Massachusetts Street,  
**BY ROSS & STEVENS.**  
Terms—Two Dollars a year, in advance.  
ADVERTISING RATES:  
One column, one year, \$150—six months, \$100—three months, \$60.  
Half do. do. 100—do do 75—do do 40.  
Quarter do. do. 60—do do 40—do do 30.  
Eighth do. do. 40—do do 30—do do 20.  
The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in Douglas County, and as large as any in the State.  
All kinds of Job Printing done to order.

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

**FARMERS OF KANSAS!**  
**LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!**  
Turn Every Dollar to the Best Advantage!  
Buy Goods Where You Can Buy Cheapest!  
**L. BULLENE & CO.,**  
NO. 89 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE,  
Pledge themselves to furnish you with everything pertaining to the Dry Goods trade as near the cost of production as it is possible to place them in the hands of the consumer.  
Superior Business Facilities which we possess enable us to do so.  
**WE BUY OUR GOODS FOR CASH.**  
**WE BUY AT FIRST HANDS.**  
We buy in conjunction with one of  
**The Largest Dry Goods Houses in the West,**  
Our two houses doing a business in the aggregate of nearly  
**A MILLION OF DOLLARS PER ANNUM!**  
Thereby realizing all the advantages in low prices and discounts obtained by the largest buyers.  
**WE SELL FOR CASH!**  
We conduct our business upon economical principles, and the proportion of our expenses to the magnitude of our business is small. For these reasons we  
**CAN AFFORD TO SELL LOWER**  
Than any other house in the city, and are unquestionably able to sell goods as low as it can be done on any known business principle.  
**WE ARE SATISFIED WITH SMALL PROFITS,**  
And believe that low prices and  
**Square Dealing Will Command Trade.**  
**L. BULLENE & CO.**  
LAWRENCE, February 14, 1873.

**HOWARD & SPENCER,**  
**G R O C E R S**  
And Dealers in all kinds of  
**FRUIT AND PRODUCE.**  
Corner Massachusetts & Warren Streets,  
Lawrence, : : : : : Kansas.

**TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!**  
**25 CHESTS** Just Received, direct from the Importers, Bought for cash, to enable us to sell  
**GOOD TEAS**  
At the following low prices:  

Imperial,	per lb.,	75c.
Young Hyson,	"	75c.
Japan,	"	75c.
Oolong,	"	50c.

Quality guaranteed to be as good as any to be bought elsewhere, at double the price, and if not found satisfactory, will take it back and make no charge for that used in testing.

**HOWARD & SPENCER.**  
**MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTICE.**  
**FRANK B. FESLER,**  
Consulting and Operating Surgeon for all Diseases and Deformities of the  
**EYE, EYELIDS AND EAR.**  
DEAFNESS EVEN CAUSED BY CATARRH, CURED!  
Having been in a large and constant practice for twenty years, and fifteen years of that time in the cities of Philadelphia, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo., enables him with skill and success to treat disease of the head, such as  
**CATARRH, DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, LIVER AND STOMACH, AND**  
Scrofula in all its forms, Rheumatism and other Nervous and Chronic Diseases of the Human System.  
—:—:—  
DR. FESLER will visit any part of the country in consultation, or to perform Surgical Operations.  
**CANCERS, OLD SORES, TUMORS AND DEFORMITIES**  
Of Every nature, operated on where **MEDICAL TREATMENT IS OF NO AVAIL.**  
**INFIRMARY AND SURGICAL ROOMS AT NO. 177.** Massachusetts St. Lawrence, Kansas, where he is permanently located.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
**LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**  
JAS. G. SANDS, SADDLERY. FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY. LAWRENCE KANSAS  
**C. A. PEASE,** Dealer in  
Ware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements, TINNERS' STOCK AND TINWARE, 114 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.  
**H. KESTING & CO.,** Dealers in  
**GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,** No. 86 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS.  
**J. M. HUBBEL & CO.,** Successors to Simmons & Adams, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**COVES. TINWARE**  
Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.  
Galvanized Cornices and Tin Roofing put on Buildings on Short Notice.

**92 Massachusetts St.**  
**The Horses and Cattle of Kansas.**  
At the request of a number of the readers of The Spirit of Kansas, we propose shortly to resume the series of articles descriptive of the many extensive stock and breeding farms of Kansas. Prominent among them we find Messrs Sprague and Akers, of Lawrence; Messrs Bunch and Greever, of Wyandotte Co.; Andrew Wilson, of Kingsville, Hon W. S. Tough of Wyandotte Co., J. K. Hudson, and Mr. D. M. Hard of Wyandotte Co. Hon. Jas. Reynolds, of Howard county, Malcolm Conn, of Council Grove, Capt. Lee of Topeka, Messrs Fagley & Sheldon of Manhattan, Marion Bell of Troy, Mr. Jas. E. Kreybill of Leavenworth, E. A. Smith of Douglas, R. R. Everest of Atchison, John Dodge, of Wilson Station &c. The capital invested in blooded stock in our State is very large, and the quality upon a par with that of any State in the Union. Our sister Territory of Colorado will receive attention at our hands.

A terrible calamity overtook a family near Belleville, Republic county, during the recent storm which visited this State. The house of a Mr. Crane, who was absent from home at the time, was burned on Saturday, and his family—a wife and four children—took shelter in the residence of Mr. Bennett. On Monday night the hurricane took off the roof of the house, a stone one, and blew in the gable end, crushing the floor, causing it to fall into the cellar, where the family had taken shelter from the fury of the elements. Mrs. Bennett was severely injured. When morning dawned, Mr. Bennett proceeded to the house of the nearest neighbor to obtain help. He was unable to procure it, and made his way to the next house, where he succeeded in getting assistance. Upon his return a most terrible sight greeted his eyes. There in the chilling embrace of death, lay his wife and three children, together with Mrs. Crane and two of her children. A boy and girl were still alive, and Mr. Bennett carried them to the residence of the nearest neighbor, at which place the boy died for want of timely assistance. The little girl is doing well.

A Washington special announces that one of the commissioners to Vienna has been suspended for improper practices, who is now on his way to Vienna, and another is suspected, and his case is being inquired into. Reports are in circulation that some of the complimentary commissioners secured their appointments to represent certain manufacturing interests, and that a sewing machine company and gun company each had a government commissioner in its employ.

**The Farmers and Railroad Extortion.**  
**EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:**  
This question begins to assume dimensions sufficient to enlist the candid reflection of the most thoughtful and sagacious minds. The agitation is not confined to the great railroad State of Illinois, but it is extending to every part of the country while, perhaps, California has the most just ground of complaint.  
Railroad construction commenced in this country about 40 years ago; and has increased from year to year till it has reached 61,000 miles. Of which Illinois has a trifle less than 6,000 miles in operation, being 791 miles more than any other one State in the Union, and at a cost of about 254,000,000, of the three thousand millions invested in the country. One thousand million is supposed to be capitalized or watered stock. The amassing of wealth to such an extraordinary extent in one interest can it be any wonder they exert an influence superior to ordinary Legislation. Out of 254,000,000 of railroad property in Illinois, only 24,000,000 were returned to the assessor for taxation. Congress has issued \$63,000,000 worth of bonds to six different railroads upon which the Government is paying interest, beside a donation of 150,000,000 acres of land. When we consider the amount of Township, County and City bonds voted to aid in their construction, it will be easy to see the cause of their rapid increase. Those Liberal subsidies fully explain why they can keep a Lobby member at Washington upon a salary of \$20,000 a year, to influence Legislation in their behalf. So long as this policy is pursued we will have new schemes of plunder and fraud to disgrace the character of our Local and National Legislators. It might have been just and proper to aid in a great National enterprise, like the first Pacific Railway. The system has been most wonderfully abused until it threatens the overthrow of our political liberty. They are not only demoralizing Legislative bodies, but also exerting their corrupt influence to lower the dignity of our superior courts. The principal of one our prominent Roads, in a speech made to his directors and stock holders, said if they would furnish him money enough to build a Railroad, fifteen miles long between two prominent cities, the profits of the earnings would extend to the end of the earth. Mr. Joy in a speech before the Michigan Legislature said: "They can carry corn from Chicago to Buffalo for five cents a bushel, instead of 18, the prices charged, and from Chicago to Liverpool for 28 cents per bushel, according to the Tribune, and all parties make a profit. Justice demands that our public carriers shall share the burdens that now oppress the people. Heavy freight, like produce can be carried, where there is enough to do, for a half a cent a ton a mile, and pay a fair profit on the actual cost of construction as well as reasonable expenses for running. One engine can take thirty loaded cars, twenty tons to the car, say one hundred miles, which would be \$3 deduct 50 cents for running expenses leaves \$2.50 for officers pay, printing and investment. Now if they run five freight trains a day there would be \$12.50 for each one hundred miles traveled besides the income from mails, passengers and express business."  
A. T.

**Destructive fire in Ft. Scott.**  
A very disastrous fire broke out in Fort Scott on the 23d, and before it could be checked, over thirty buildings, covering quite a large area of the central business part of the city, were totally destroyed. The buildings, however, were almost without exception old wooden structures, built before and during the war, and not of great value. Only two or three good buildings were burned, and two or three others damaged. The total loss of goods and buildings will reach \$75,000; insurance not over \$10,000 or \$12,000. The fire raged with terrific violence for two or three hours, but was stayed in every direction on reaching brick buildings. For a time it seemed as if the business part of the town was doomed to destruction. The most heroic exertions were put forth, and the best use made of the poor appliances at hand, the city being without engines. The fire, although severe on individual sufferers, will, in the end, prove a blessing to the city, as it clears the best business sites in the town for the erection of good buildings.

The Wichita Beacon (says) Amr. James W. Chenoweth, residing in the northeast part of Sumner county, three miles from the Arkansas river, found thirty five feet below the surface, in digging his well, five ribs of some mammoth, that would be an acquisition to any paleontologist. These remnants of paleozoic age, when heaved to the surface were found petrified, they were so heavy that two men could just lift one, they measured on the curve, ten feet, and were a foot wide at the expansion.

Bidwell, the alleged Bank of England forger, has been delivered over to the English Consul on the order of Capt. Gen. Peletain, and will probably sent to England in a man-of-war. Several of the confederates of Bidwell, including Wilson, are still in Havana.

Six car loads of fat steers were shipped from La Cygne to Buffalo, N. Y., the lot averaging 1400 lbs; the heaviest pair weighed 4100 lbs.



# Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, APRIL 26, 1873.

## Patrons' Department.

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

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

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

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

## OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ELECTED AT SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.  
 Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, South Carolina.  
 Lecturer—T. A. Thompson, Plainview, Wabasha county, Minnesota.  
 Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Marshall county, Mississippi.  
 Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey.  
 Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C.  
 Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Corning, New York.  
 Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.  
 Gate-keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Indiana.  
 Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.  
 Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.  
 Flora—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarksville, Butler county, Iowa.  
 Lady Assistant Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Washington, D. C.

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

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

**LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.**

No. 1—Hiawatha Grange, Brown county; Joseph Hittinger, Secretary, Hiawatha.	No. 11—Stranger Valley Grange, Leavenworth county; Andrew Byers, Secretary, Jarbalo.
No. 2—Prairie Spring Grange, Brown county; C. A. Lemmons, Secretary, West Robinson.	No. 12—Eagle Grange, Leavenworth county; E. H. Cox, Secretary, Tonganoxie.
No. 3—Robinson Grange, Brown county; S. E. Rupe, Secretary, South Robinson.	No. 13—Mulberry Grange, Crawford county; John V. Mason, Secretary, Monmouth.
No. 4—Cedar Creek Grange, Doniphan county; T. J. Wilkinson, Secretary, Highland.	No. 14—Luka Grange, Labette county; D. C. Thurston, Secretary, Parsons.
No. 5—Osage Grange, Neosho county; W. H. McGuire, Secretary, Jacksonville.	No. 15—Lincoln Grange, Crawford county; J. L. Ward, Secretary, Monmouth.
No. 6—Girard Grange, Crawford county; H. W. Kirkpatrick, Secretary, Girard.	No. 16—Mound Grange, Crawford county; George Marriatt, Secretary, Monmouth.
No. 7—Union Grange, Brown county; J. Dickson, Secretary, West Robinson.	No. 17—Willow Grange, Cherokee county; W. J. Hammer, Secretary, Girard.
No. 8—Washington Grange, Crawford county; J. L. Barker, Secretary, Mt. Carmel.	No. 18—Hickory Creek Grange, Crawford county; A. M. White, Secretary.
No. 9—Bethany Grange, Osborne county; E. C. Frear, Secretary, Bethany.	No. 19—Neosho Grange, Neosho county; F. M. Odell, Secretary, Osage Mission.
No. 10—Sheridan Grange, Cherokee county; E. T. West, Secretary, Sherman City.	No. 20—Monmouth Grange, Crawford county; J. B. May, Secretary, Monmouth.
No. 11—Stranger Valley Grange, Leavenworth county; Andrew Byers, Secretary, Jarbalo.	No. 21—Capitol Grange, Shawnee county; J. M. Harvey, Secretary, Topeka.
No. 12—Eagle Grange, Leavenworth county; E. H. Cox, Secretary, Tonganoxie.	No. 22—Franklin Grange, Franklin county; M. Jenkins, Secretary, Pomona.
No. 13—Mulberry Grange, Crawford county; John V. Mason, Secretary, Monmouth.	No. 23—Chester Grange, Jefferson county; R. L. Gilbert, Secretary, Chester.
No. 14—Luka Grange, Labette county; D. C. Thurston, Secretary, Parsons.	No. 24—Excelsior Grange, Douglas county; D. D. Hill, Secretary, Lawrence.
No. 15—Lincoln Grange, Crawford county; J. L. Ward, Secretary, Monmouth.	No. 25—Barker Grange, Douglas county; W. B. Barker, Secretary, Lawrence.
No. 16—Mound Grange, Crawford county; George Marriatt, Secretary, Monmouth.	No. 26—Kanawha Grange, Douglas county; J. C. Vincent, Secretary, Leocompton.
No. 17—Willow Grange, Cherokee county; W. J. Hammer, Secretary, Girard.	No. 27—Wheatland Grange, Franklin county; E. S. Clark, Secretary, Centropolis.
No. 18—Hickory Creek Grange, Crawford county; A. M. White, Secretary.	No. 28—Liberty Grange, Franklin county; J. V. Pollinger, Secretary, Ottawa.
No. 19—Neosho Grange, Neosho county; F. M. Odell, Secretary, Osage Mission.	No. 29—Mansion Grange, Crawford county; A. M. White, Secretary, Girard.
No. 20—Monmouth Grange, Crawford county; J. B. May, Secretary, Monmouth.	No. 30—Glen Grange, Crawford county; Wm. Baker, Secretary, Girard.
No. 21—Capitol Grange, Shawnee county; J. M. Harvey, Secretary, Topeka.	No. 31—Champion Grange, Shawnee county; D. Shull, Secretary, North Topeka.
No. 22—Franklin Grange, Franklin county; M. Jenkins, Secretary, Pomona.	No. 32—Star Grange, Leavenworth county; J. E. Smith, Secretary, Jarbalo.
No. 23—Chester Grange, Jefferson county; R. L. Gilbert, Secretary, Chester.	No. 33—Fall Creek Grange, Leavenworth county; J. P. Minney, Secretary, Springdale.
No. 24—Excelsior Grange, Douglas county; D. D. Hill, Secretary, Lawrence.	No. 34—Springdale Grange, Leavenworth county; A. F. Evans, Secretary, Springdale.
No. 25—Barker Grange, Douglas county; W. B. Barker, Secretary, Lawrence.	No. 35—Elmwood Grange, Leavenworth county; E. Keck, Secretary, Tonganoxie.
No. 26—Kanawha Grange, Douglas county; J. C. Vincent, Secretary, Leocompton.	No. 36—Princeton Grange, Franklin county; Wm. Huff, Secretary, Princeton.
No. 27—Wheatland Grange, Franklin county; E. S. Clark, Secretary, Centropolis.	No. 37—Oak Grove Grange, Franklin county; H. T. Johnson, Secretary, Forest Home.
No. 28—Liberty Grange, Franklin county; J. V. Pollinger, Secretary, Ottawa.	No. 38—Pleasant Valley Grange, Cherokee county; A. B. Betzer, Secretary, Sherman City.
No. 29—Mansion Grange, Crawford county; A. M. White, Secretary, Girard.	No. 39—Fair View Grange, Labette county; J. W. Peak, Secretary, Montana.
No. 30—Glen Grange, Crawford county; Wm. Baker, Secretary, Girard.	No. 40—Columbus Grange, Cherokee county; Mrs. H. M. Riley, Secretary, Columbus.

No. 1—Lyon Grange, Cherokee county; A. Hammett, Secretary, Baxter Springs.  
 No. 2—Independence Grange, Montgomery county; W. H. Barnes, Secretary, Independence.  
 No. 3—Onward Grange, Douglas county; Jas. Gilbert, Secretary, Lawrence.  
 No. 4—River Side Grange, Douglas county; Miss G. E. Cameron, Secretary, Box 1043, Lawrence.  
 No. 5—Clinton Grange, Clinton; Rufus Spitzer, Secretary.  
 No. 6—High Prairie Grange, Leavenworth county; T. R. Wilson, Secretary, Leavenworth.  
 No. 7—Fidelity Grange, Franklin county; T. Harrison, Secretary, Ottawa.  
 No. 8—Emery Grange, Franklin county; J. M. Thatcher, Secretary, Ottawa.  
 No. 9—Appanoose Grange, Franklin county; D. H. Mitchell, Secretary, Appanoose.  
 No. 10—Central Grange, Franklin county; J. W. Adams, Secretary, Ottawa.  
 No. 11—Walnut Creek Grange, Franklin county; F. A. Prather, Secretary, Ferguson.  
 No. 12—Rail Road Grange, Franklin county; J. Robinson, Secretary, Ottawa.  
 No. 13—Big Creek Grange, Neosho county; T. E. Manly, Secretary, Humboldt.  
 No. 14—Oak Grove Grange, Neosho county; A. J. Anderson, Secretary, Parsons.  
 No. 15—Elm Grange, Neosho county; Miss O. J. Curtis, Secretary, Osage Mission.  
 No. 16—Delaware Grange, Jefferson county; R. Linsey, Secretary, Dimon.  
 No. 17—Washington Grange, Leavenworth county; J. Davidson, Secretary, Leavenworth.  
 No. 18—Stanwood Grange, Leavenworth county; G. E. Meador, Secretary, Stanwood.  
 No. 19—Eureka Grange, Leavenworth county; L. Pearson, Secretary, Dimon.  
 No. 20—Gardner Grange, Johnson county; W. Monroe, Secretary, Gardner.  
 No. 21—Pioneer Grange, Johnson county; E. Barrett, Secretary, Olathe.  
 No. 22—Hesper Grange, Douglas county; J. J. Taylor, Secretary, Lawrence.

**RECIPE FOR THE ABOVE.**—One cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus, and any kind of nut preferred. Mix about as stiff as soft gingerbread, and bake it about as long.

**PUDDING FOR THE ABOVE.**—One cup of sugar, one cup of milk, one cup of flour, and a small amount of butter. Stir well together and set it over tea kettle till wanted for use.

**CRACKER PUDDING.**—Take eight crackers, split butter them, place them in a pudding dish and cover them with a custard made of two eggs and quart of milk, set in the oven and bake about an hour, or until the custard is cooked. Place a plate on the top of the pudding to keep it from the custard while baking.

**EGG CAKE.**—One egg, one cup of sugar, one cup of milk, a piece of butter half the size of the egg, one scant teaspoonful of saleratus, and enough to make it as stiff as molasses gingerbread. Flavor with lemon or nutmeg.

**EGG CAKE.**—One egg, one cup of sugar, one cup of milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus, and enough to make it as stiff as molasses gingerbread. Flavor with lemon.

**EGG CAKE.**—One cup of sugar, two eggs, one cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of saleratus, and two cups of flour. Beat the ingredients well together, and bake in a moderate oven. A cup of raisins improves it. Use any kind of spring preferred.

**EGG CAKE.**—One cup of sour cream, one cup of milk, one cup of butter, one-half cup of sugar, and two teaspoonfuls saleratus. If enough for the spoon to stand erect. A salt improves it.

**CURE FOR THE CHILLS.**—A new cure for the chills given. The writer says to those afflicted with the chills, "crawl down stairs head foremost, at the idea, if you please, but do your crawling; you can then afford to laugh. Just as the chills come, start at the top of a long flight of stairs, and crawl down on your hands and feet, head foremost. You never did harder work in your life, and you will arrive at the bottom, in good time."

**ORDERS ARE PROMPTLY FILLED.**  
 Gentlemen's Regalia, Sash and Pouch, Lady's Regalia, Sash and Apron, Fourth edition of the Manual, prepaid, 85¢  
 [Every member of the order should own a copy, and make himself or herself sufficiently familiar with the work to be competent to fill any office in a Grange.]  
 Cut of Pouch, per dozen, 2.20  
 By mail, ten cents extra.  
 Song Books, without music, per dozen, 1.00  
 " " " single copy, 10¢  
 " " " with music, single copy, 25¢  
 Applications for membership, per 100, by mail, prepaid, 2.00  
 Constitution of the order and form of by-laws for subordinate Granges, per hundred, 2.00  
 Traveling cards, in blank, per single card, 25¢  
 Green Seals, per hundred, prepaid, by mail, 45¢  
 Demits, or Withdrawal Cards, per hundred, 2.00  
 Regalia goods by the yard at market rates  
 Tracts, Bryan Fund publications, per hundred, prepaid, by mail, 50¢  
 Seals for subordinate Granges, with iron press and metal design, 7.00

Jewels for officers of subordinate Granges are manufactured only by Joseph Seymour & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.  
**TAKE NOTICE.** All articles sent by mail at the risk of the person ordering. If by express, I will be responsible.  
 Address O. H. KELLEY, Washington, D. C.

**Brother Cramer:** W  
 Will you say through The Spirit, who are proper persons to become members of the Grange; and who are not?

"A private meeting of the brass manufacturers of the New England and Middle States was held yesterday. The general interests of the trade were talked over, and arrangements made regarding the settlement of prices."

Here it is again. A private meeting to talk over trade interests, settle prices &c. Now why cannot the farmers of the Western States have "a private meeting" to talk over their "arrangements regarding the settlement of prices?"

The prices of all sorts of things seem to be settled now-a-days in private meetings, and we see no good reason why farmers should not follow suit.

The Topeka Commonwealth supplies us with the sad details of an accident which occurred at Rossville on Friday last. Some children were playing with matches near a hay-stack. Children playing with matches will, of course, set them on fire. Hay-stacks present no obstacle to progressive flames. The result was the complete destruction of the hay, and, worse than all, the death of a fine boy, five years old, son of Mr. James Baldwin. When the poor little fellow saw the hay-stack on fire he said to a girl playmate of his, "I must go in there to see it burn." He went in there and never returned. His ashes became commingled with those of the hay.

## Our Order as a Social and Educational Institution.

To buy flour and Bacon more cheaply; to sell cotton with more profit, and to realize economies in all legitimate ways; to promote cash transactions and to simplify all business operations, are by no means unimportant objects, and Granges of Patrons of Husbandry are perfectly right in making use of the facilities which their organization affords for attaining them. In doing this they are not subverting the laws of trade or seeking to injure any class engaged in legitimate traffic. They are simply doing what any wise and thoughtful individual, who requires large supplies and has cash in hand with which to purchase, or who has anything to sell in quantity and can choose his own time and mode of disposing of it, would do. They buy for cash and they get everything as near where it is produced as they can, to save the profits which must otherwise be absorbed by intermediaries; and the same in selling. It is one of the laws of trade that a person will sell where he can sell dearest and buy where he can buy cheapest. That is just what all sensible traders do.

While, therefore, we should not ignore the pecuniary benefits of the Order, we shall make a great, and in the end a fatal mistake, if we take these to be the sole or even the principle ends of the organization. By making it a mere co-operative trading association, we should degrade it, and in degrading it should kill it.

The Patron who can see nothing in our noble organization beyond the means of directly gaining or saving a few dollars has yet to learn the first principles of the Order. The Grange is primarily a social institution—a bond of union and guarantee of good fellowship and kindly fraternal feeling. It brings together the fathers, mothers, sons and daughters of the neighborhood, all of whom are bound together by ties far stronger than those of mere neighborhood feeling; and here they are constantly reminded, by the beautiful ceremonial of the Order, of their obligations to be kind, charitable and mutually helpful.

The meetings of the Grange are essentially and necessarily potent educational instrumentalities. The Grange is (or should be, in all cases, decorated with flowers and adorned in every practical way, to encourage a love of the beautiful and promote taste and refinement. The ritual impresses upon the mind the highest moral principles and the purest code of social intercourse. We address our officers with the title of "Worthy," with due respect for their positions, and each member as a brother or sister. In all these and in other ways we are involuntarily educating and elevating ourselves.

In the second place the Grange is a school for direct intellectual culture. It is the fault of its members if it is not made a good one. Papers should be read by the Lecturer and by others, and they should embrace not only planting and stock raising, but rural and domestic economy, household science, horticulture and home adornment, so that the meetings may be interesting and useful to young and old, male and female.

The Order is not for to-day merely, but for all time. Let us continually remind ourselves and others of the high aims it inculcates, keep it pure and make it a blessing not only to us but to our children, and to our children's children, to the latest generations.

## SPRING PIGS.

No stock on the farm is more inclined to roam than the few weeks old pigs, who find out the smallest crevice in a fence, and break out into the fields, front yards, gardens, in squads, bent on mischief, and giving infinite trouble, and oftentimes causing considerable damage. Many farmers deem it the best course to let them roam, thinking thereby the mischief is gained in the way of food, and perhaps ardness. If we were breeding pigs for racers, and wanted hard muscle and tough nerves this practice would be commendable. But if sleek, plump, contented porkers are the object, then closer confinement is far better. Until a pig is nearly or quite three months old, he is better off if restricted to a comfortable pen and yard. We say comfortable enclosure, because that condition is certainly quite essential to his health and thrift. It should be dry, sheltered, and not too confined. We venture to say that a litter of pigs thus confined will, when three months old, weigh one quarter more than if let run meantime. And in both cases they shall have consumed the same food. Besides they will have more quiet dispositions. At this period, or when weaned, we would let them in a clover lot, supplying other food in abundance; and, if convenient, let them glean the stubbles and orchard after harvest. They should go into the pen for final fattening if that is to be their fate when they are yet pigs.—American Rural Home.

We have information from Franklin county up to this date, that eighteen Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry have been organized in that county. Deputy lecturer Hanna, is overrun with calls to organize. The new Order is all the go in Franklin.

Mr. Hazleton, of Anderson Co., recently from Ohio, was in town the early part of last week, looking up the prospects for a broom factory. He was well pleased with the location and went away intending to complete negotiations preparatory to commencing operations. He thinks of devoting his time and attention to the business and wishes to induce the farmers to raise broom corn to supply the demand thus made. We hope he will succeed.—[Humboldt Union.]

A Galveston dispatch of the 12th says: Telegrams and private intelligence from twenty-three counties report a killing frost. These counties embrace a large portion of the cotton growing district.

We were handed the other day a fine specimen of coal that was taken recently from land owned by Mr. A. Simpson, near Glasco. That gentleman was having a well dug, when the parties digging it struck a coal vein about 30 feet from the surface. It is thought the vein is of good thickness. The coal is excellent for blacksmithing purposes, having been thoroughly tested.—[Concordia Empire.]

We were informed this week, by a gentleman living on Spring river, that a vein of coal seven feet thick has been discovered on the site of the celebrated "City of Gregory" near the crossing of the M. C. & N. W. R. R. of Spring river. The land belongs to our fellow townsman, Mr. A. W. Jay, and will prove a mine of wealth to him.—[Columbia Journal.]

## IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!!

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

MOWERS, REAPERS, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.,

WHICH IS UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY,

Having been well tested on Engines, Railroad Cars, &c., and Preferred to other Oils.

A CHEAP CASTOR OIL, FOR THE SAME PURPOSE

A Large Number of Empty Alcohol Barrels,

For Vinegar, Putting up Pickles, Rain Water, &c.

Our Stock of Drugs, Chemicals, and such other Merchandise as is kept by Druggists, is full in variety and quantity, and up to the Standard in Quality.

## MORRIS & CRANDALL.

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE,

ON MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

J. D. PATTERSON,

## DENTIST,

70 Massachusetts St.

LAWRENCE, - - - - - KANSAS.

## LAWRENCE ELEVATOR,

G. W. SMITH, Jr., Proprietor.

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

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

no2-ly Ground Feed in any Quantity.

ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

KALLOCH & BEACH,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The only First Class House in the City.

## TAYLOR'S COMMERCIAL NURSERY,

ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF THE CITY.

Offers for the Fall of 1872 and Spring of 1873

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF

## GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.

Having now on my grounds the largest General Nursery Stock in this State, I will sell at wholesale on better terms than can be had in the Eastern markets. Special attention is called to my stock of

APPLES, PEARS AND CHERRIES,

which are unusually fine. Unusual inducements are offered on young stock suitable for nursery planting. Catalogues and Price List furnished on application. Address

C. H. TAYLOR,  
 Lock Box 43, Lawrence, Kansas.

## LEARNED & SON,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

186 Massachusetts Street.

Repairing, Trimming & Fine Painting a Specialty.

In style and quality of workmanship we will not be excelled, and our prices shall be entirely satisfactory.

CALL AND SEE US.

C. C. HUTCHINSON.

Correspondence Solicited. **BANKING** Information Free.

## REAL ESTATE.

HUTCHINSON, RENO COUNTY, KANSAS.

LAWRENCE

## BUSINESS COLLEGE,

CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND WARREN STREETS.

Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics and

General Commercial Branches.

OPEN TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Students Can Enter at Any Time.

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

H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.



## Miscellaneous.

## APPLE BLOSSOMS.

Up through the wood-paths, with bird-songs about her,  
May has come softly, the beautiful child!  
Skies that were sullen and joyless without her  
Broke into sunshine above her, and smiled.

Green on the upland the wheat fields are springing,  
Cowslips are shining, and daisies are white;  
Through the still meadows the waters are singing,  
Brimming with melody, flashing with light.

Blooming with clover the orchards are growing,  
Flecked by the shadows that tremble and glide;  
Round their grey trunks, when the west wind is blowing,  
Sways the young grass in a billowy tide.

Strong as the arms of a giant, yet tender,  
See what a treasure they lift to the sky;  
Take your red roses—adorned with their splendor—  
We love the apple trees—Robin and I.

Hark! how the oriole, flashing and glowing,  
Trills his clear whistle, so mellow and mild,  
Where, o'er their tops, with a lavish bestowing,  
Drift upon drift, the sweet blossoms are piled.

Where is the lip that has worthily sung them—  
Tinted like sea-shells, or whiter than snow?  
Bees, all the day, as they linger among them,  
Drowsy with nectar, are murmuring low.

Pillowed beneath them, I dream as I listen  
How the long summer above them shall shine,  
Till on the boughs the rough fruitage shall glisten,  
Tawny or golden, or redder than wine.

In the bright days of the mellow September,  
How we shall shout as we gather them in—  
Hoarding their wealth for the chilly December,  
Heaping them high in the cellar and bin.

Then, when the snow in the moonlight is gleaming,  
Up from the darkness the apples we'll bring,  
Praising their sweets, where the firelight is beaming;  
Globes of rich nectar, a poet might sing.

Tales of the Vikings our lips will be telling;  
Yet when the Sagas are done, we shall say,  
"Here's to the land where the summer is dwelling!  
Here's to the apple tree! monarch of May!"

## FABLES AND PARABLES.

NO. 4.

## New Plan of Study for the University.

The Regents of the University having assembled, Judge T. rose and said:

Gentlemen, I have been thinking of a change in our plan of study for the University, which I am sure will be a great improvement. You know, gentlemen, that, according to the present plan, we take the different branches in order and go through them. We have a new freshman class every year. We have examinations at regular times; and, if a student from absence or negligence can not pass examination, he drops back into a lower class. If a new student comes in, we examine him and put him where he belongs. We give rewards to those who do well. Now, gentlemen, I want to propose the plan we have in our Sabbath school, which works so well, and, though some of you may say it is no plan at all, it has this to recommend it, that no one ever made himself crazy studying it out. We have no particular time, place or arrangement for doctrinal instruction, sacred geography, sacred history, sacred poetry, natural theology and fulfillment of prophecy; but we begin some where in the Bible, and take eight verses at a lesson till we have in a year or two gone through one book, and then we take another. If our lessons are in the Old Testament, we pick out a few verses here and there and skip the rest. We put the old, the middle-aged and the young, down to the boys and girls of six or eight years, all but the very youngest, into one course. And when a new scholar comes in, we put him in with the rest, whether he has ever been to school before or not. Now I propose that we adopt a similar course in the University. Let us divide up the students among the professors, giving each about the same number, and let them begin in some important study, and all move on together. And if we can get all the colleges in the country to begin with us, so much the better. And, when new scholars come in, we can put them in with the rest, wherever they may happen to be." The Regents all burst out laughing.

When they had resumed their gravity, Gov. R. rose and said:

Gentlemen, I would like to say a few words in reply to the Judge. I think that the change should be made the other way; that the Sabbath schools should rather take pattern from the other schools, lower and higher, in all of which the way is for the scholar to begin at the beginning of some well arranged course of study, and make clean work as far as he goes. I think, if the Evangelicals, as they call themselves, want to make the most of their Sabbath schools, they should have a course of study laid out to occupy, say ten years, from five to fifteen years of age; perhaps longer. Let a new class be formed every year. If new scholars come in, examine them and put them in the class they are fitted for, but aid and encourage them to overtake those of about their own age. Let the classes not go so fast but that those who are sick or absent can overtake their classes. Let the course of study embrace the Lords Prayer, the commandments, a good catechism of scripture doctrine, (you will pardon me if I do not believe in the divine inspiration of the old Westminster), a good knowledge of Bible geography, history and chronology, and a number of the best psalms and hymns. If there is time, add something on the evidences of christianity, especially the fulfillment of prophecy. If not, let this and natural theology come afterwards. Let there be yearly examinations; and rewards for all who have done well. Let those who do not stand examination be put back. I doubt whether half the young men and women who have attended Sabbath schools a dozen or fifteen years can tell where Palestine is, how large it is, or can tell any thing about Gideon, Jephthah, Jonathan, Jeroboam, Ahab, Jehu, Asa, Jehoshaphat, Hezekiah and a host of others whose biography is given in the Bible.

The Regents did not laugh, but began to think, as some of them had not done before.

The Manhattan Nationalist, commenting on the speech of Hon. C. B. Lines at the recent Farmers' Convention, in which he took the farmers to task for using so much lumber where stone would do as well, very truly says:

"Millions of dollars are lost to the State in this way every year. Now that the farmers are beginning to think and reason over their business affairs, we invite them to ponder over this subject. Nearly every dollar spent for pine lumber goes abroad, and we see it no more; but that spent for rock all remains at home, and often gets back into the spender's own pocket."

(From "The Household"—Brattleboro, Vt.)

## HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

**GINGER SNAPS.**—One coffee-cup of sugar, one coffee-cup of molasses, one coffee-cup of butter, one-third coffee-cup of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of ginger, and one tablespoonful of soda. Rub sugar and butter together, add cinnamon, cloves and a little flour, then add molasses and ginger, then the soda dissolved in the milk, and last add flour to make stiff and hard.

**SURPRISE CAKE.**—One egg, one-half cup of butter, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one cup of sweet milk, spice to taste, and flour enough to make the batter thick after boiling up well. Bake in a moderate oven. You will be surprised at its beauty.

**JELLY ROLL CAKE.**—Eight eggs, fourteen ounces of sugar, nine ounces of flour, and one-half ounce of bi-carbonate of ammonia. Spread very thin and bake in a quick oven.

**BREAKFAST CAKE.**—Three cups of flour, one cup of Indian meal, one cup of molasses or sugar, one cup of milk, a small piece of butter, and one teaspoonful of saleratus. Bake in gem tins.

**BAKED BATTER PUDDING.**—To one quart of milk add four well beaten eggs and one cup of flour; stir well together and set it on the stove, and continue stirring until it begins to thicken, then set it in the oven and bake twenty minutes. To be eaten with hard or liquid sauce.

**BAKED GINGER PUDDING.**—One cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one egg, one cup of milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus, spice to taste, and any kind of fruit preferred. Mix about as stiff as soft gingerbread, and bake it about as long.

**SAUCE FOR THE ABOVE.**—One cup of sugar, one egg, four tablespoonfuls of hot water, and a small piece of butter. Stir well together and set it over the tea kettle till wanted for use.

**CRACKER PUDDING.**—Take eight crackers, split and butter them, place them in a pudding dish and pour over them a custard made of two eggs and one quart of milk, set in the oven and bake about half an hour, or until the custard is cooked. Place an old plate on the top of the pudding to keep it under the custard while baking.

**SUGAR GINGERBREAD.**—One cup of sugar, one cup of sour milk, a piece of butter half the size of a hen's egg, one scant teaspoonful of saleratus, and flour enough to make it as stiff as molasses gingerbread. Flavor with lemon or nutmeg.

**ONE EGG CAKE.**—One egg, one cup of sugar, one cup of sour cream, one teaspoonful of saleratus, a pinch of salt, and flour enough to make about as stiff as pound cake. Flavor with lemon.

**JENNIE'S CAKE.**—One cup of sugar, two eggs, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of saleratus, and two cups of flour. Beat the ingredients well together, and bake in a moderate oven. A cup of raisins improves it. Use any kind of flavoring preferred.

**RYE DROP CAKES.**—One cup of sour cream, three cups of sour milk or buttermilk, one-half cup of sugar or molasses, two teaspoonfuls saleratus. Mix stiff enough for the spoon to stand erect. A little salt improves it.

**A CURE FOR THE CHILLS.**—A new cure for the ague is given. The writer says to those afflicted with ague, "crawl down stairs head foremost. Laugh at the idea, if you please, but do your crawling first; you can then afford to laugh. Just as the chill is coming on, start at the top of a long flight of stairs, and crawl down on your hands and feet, head foremost. You never did harder work in your life, and when you arrive at the bottom, instead of shaking, you will find yourself puffing and red in the face and perspiring freely, from the strong exertions made in the effort to support yourself. Try it. It won't cost you near as much as quinine or patent medicine, and if it fails, it will only do what they do every day.

**LOOK OUT FOR LICE.**—This is the season of the year for lice. If your colts or calves are not thriving, inspect them carefully, and you will find their skin is infested with lice. Thousands of them are preying upon them. They sap their vitality, and feed ever so much, they will not thrive. Rub them over with grease, or grease mixed with sulphur, or tobacco water, or coal-oil reduced two-thirds with water, and repeat the operation a few times, and you will find no more lice. Then feed with extra care, and your young stock will soon be all right again.

A mild and affectionate wife in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, over heard an acquaintance remark that her husband was too fond of loo. She waited up for him that night, and when he came home demanded to know if he had been spending his time again with loo. The unsuspecting husband admitted that he had, when, without giving him time to explain, she went for him with a fire shovel. The husband does not remember how the interview ended, but he could never convince his wife that loo was a game of cards, and he always plays euchre now and gets home before 10 o'clock.

The question whether a literary education is advantageous to business men receives apt commentary from Worcester, Mass. A merchant locked his informed his cashier, left for New York on business. A telegram that the safe had been tampered with and could not be opened, brought him back in a hurry. After two days loss of business, and great alarm, it developed that there was a slight difference of opinion between merchant and clerk—the latter spelled bean b-e-a-n, and the merchant spelled it b-e-n-e.

Pennsylvania is now shipping saws, hay-forks, pitch-forks, and many other articles of this class to Sheffield, England, the very centre of her iron and steel manufactures, while Ames' shovels from Massachusetts, supply England and the rest of the world. American ingenuity has so improved the quality and cheapened the cost of these implements that the tide is turning—we send them to England instead of getting them there.

**HEAVY CATTLE.**—Last Thursday Capt. J. A. Kennedy, of Strawn, passed through town with five head of the best cattle we have seen for many a day. They were purchased from Capt. D. Miller, of Le Roy, who has been feeding them the past winter. The five weighed, after being kept for twelve hours without water or feed, 19,995 pounds, or an average of nearly 2,000 pounds each. Four of them would go considerably over 2,000 each. Capt. Kennedy will ship them to St. Louis in a few weeks, after feeding them until they are fat.

## GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

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

Enquire of SHANNON & SHANNON, Lawrence, Kansas.

## PAINTS, GLASS, &amp; WALL PAPER.

## SMITH &amp; WATKINS

Have opened an entire stock of

## WALL PAPER

Of the Latest Styles and Patterns. Also

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Brushes, and Window Shades,  
At 112, Massachusetts Street.

(A few doors South of Ridenour &amp; Baker's)

Where they would invite the attention of all wishing anything in their line. SIGN and HOUSE painting, and paper hanging promptly executed at the lowest prices. m182s

## HAMPTON &amp; BORGHOLTHAUS,

## ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

## JAS. G. SANDS,

## SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.

LAWRENCE KANSAS

## C. A. PEASE,

Dealer in

Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements,

TINNERS' STOCK AND TINWARE,

35yl 114 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

## H. KESTING &amp; CO.,

Dealers in

## GROCERIES &amp; PROVISIONS,

No. 86 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## J. M. HUBBEL &amp; CO.,

Successors to Shimmens &amp; Adams,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

## STOVES, TINWARE

Wooden Ware &amp; 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.

JOBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Shop and Office at Kimball Bros., Pinkney St., Lawrence

## COLE BROS. &amp; ASHERS,

DEALERS IN

## LIGHTNING RODS

AND WOOD PUMPS,

Lawrence, - - - - - Kansas.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 14

## MILLINERY &amp; 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 &amp; HATS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.

Parties from the Country Especially Invited to Call.

Mrs. Coulter bought her stock for CASH directly from

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

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

cheap as the cheapest.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ON ALL ORDERS. 42

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th day of May, 1873,

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

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

March 29, 1873. [60-4] Administrator.

L. HARDWICK,

JAMES DOAK.

## HARDWICK &amp; DOAK,

DEALERS IN

## PORK, BEEF, LARD,

## DRIED BUFFALO,

## SAUSAGE. &amp;C. &amp;C.,

151 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

## SHORT, SAFE, SURE.

TAKE THE

Missouri River, Ft. Scott &amp; Gulf Railroad

FOR

OLATHE, PAOLA, FT. SCOTT, BUTLER,

Fort Gibson, and all points in

Southern Kansas, Southwestern Missouri,

Indian Territory and Texas.

LEAVE KANSAS CITY:

Mail, Les Cygnes Accommodation, 9.30 a. m.

Fort Scott Passenger, 5.15 p. m.

ARRIVE AT KANSAS CITY:

Mail, Les Cygnes Accommodation, 1.05 p. m.

Kansas City Express, 8.45 a. m.

Connections at Kansas City with

Hannibal &amp; St. Jo., Mo. Pacific, St. Louis K. C. &amp; Northern

Chicago &amp; Alton, Kansas Pacific, K. C. St. Jo. &amp; Council

Bluffs Railroads.

At Olathe with Kansas City &amp; Santa Fe Railroad,

At Paola and Fort Scott with M. K. &amp; T. Railroad,

At Les Cygnes with stages for Butler,

At Pleasanton with stages for Mound City,

At Baxter Springs with stages for Carthage, Neosho and Seneca

B. S. HENNING, Superintendent.

ALLAN BOURN, G. T. A.

## LAWRENCE AND SOUTHWESTERN R. R.

## NEW SHORT LINE

VIA

CARBONDALE AND LAWRENCE,

TO AND FROM THE

## EAST, NORTH, &amp; SOUTH.

## THROUGH MAIL TRAIN.

Westward. Eastward.

1.10 p. m. Lawrence 12.25 p. m.

1.15 " L. &amp; G. Junction 12.30 "

1.16 " Tennessee street 12.31 "

1.20 " Groves 12.35 "

1.25 " Knights 12.40 "

1.32 " Washington 12.45 "

1.38 " Sigel 12.50 a. m.

1.42 " Barbers 11.58 a. m.

1.45 " Clinton 11.59 "

1.48 " Belvoir 11.40 "

1.54 " Baileys 11.35 "

2.08 " Richland 11.25 "

2.15 " Center 11.02 "

2.30 " Ridgway 10.46 "

2.46 " Kinney 10.40 "

2.52 " Summit 10.25 "

3.10 " Carbondale 10.20 "

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

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

G. Railroads. R. B. GEMMELL, Superintendent.

Lawrence, Kansas, March 17, 1873.

## The Leavenworth,

## Lawrence and

## Galveston R. R. Line

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

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

by lowering their freight rates as fast as increasing business will

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

to promote and increase the settlement of the country along its

line.

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

## GOING SOUTH.

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

40 a. m., Kansas City 10:00 a. m., Ottawa 1:10 p. m., Garnett 2:15

p. m., Iola 3:34 p. m., Humboldt 5:55 p. m., Chanute 4:18 p. m.,

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

6:30 p. m., Coffeyville 6:35 p. m. and Parker 6:50 p. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 10:35 p. m., Lawrence

12:40 a. m., Kansas City 11:00 p. m., Ottawa 2:30 a. m., Garnett

4:05 a. m., Iola 5:47 a. m., Humboldt 6:15 a. m., Chanute 6:50 a.

m., Thayer 7:45 a. m., Cherryvale 9:00 a. m., arriving Independence

9:50 a. m., Coffeyville 9:50 a. m., and Parker 10:20 a. m.

ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Lawrence 7:45 p. m., Baldwin

City 8:43 p. m., arriving Ottawa 9:35 p. m.

## GOING NORTH.

DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 7:10 a. m., Coffeyville 7:35 a.

m., Independence 7:25 a. m., Cherryvale 8:11 a. m., Thayer 8:52 a.

m., Chanute 9:54 a. m., Humboldt 9:55 a. m., Iola 10:15 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 3:40 p. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 6:50 p. m., Coffeyville 7:05

p. m., Independence 6:50 p. m., Cherryvale 8:05 p. m., Thayer

p. m., Chanute 9:55 p. m., Humboldt 10:25 p. m., Iola 10:35

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 6:30 a. m.

ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Ottawa 8:00 a. m., Baldwin 8:50 a.

m., arriving Lawrence 9:50 a. m.

All trains carry passengers.

Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

At OTTAWA with stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and

Osage City.

At HUMBOLDT with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta

and Douglas.

At TIOGA with M



# Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, APRIL 26, 1873.

## MISTAKEN ECONOMY.

Postmaster General Cresswell seems to have been seized with a remarkable fit of economy, which is being displayed in the suspension of service on a large number of postal routes in southern and southwestern Kansas. Why these routes should be suspended, after having been established by act of Congress, and service maintained on them for several years, is not shown.

The establishment of service on those routes has been of great advantage to the settlers living on them, and with the increase of population are becoming year by year more necessary. Ever since the Postmaster General was detected in his attempted Chorpennin steal, he has been intent upon a rigidly economical administration of his department. His standing complaint is that these remote western routes do not pay expenses, and therefore ought to be suspended. He has never yet been able to see over the sand banks where he lives in Maryland, into the magnificent and growing west, or appreciate the fact that there are communities here which in a few years will pay not only the expenses of their own mails, but the deficits of those of the East also.

It is a mistaken and vicious idea of economy, that the people of any portion of the country must be deprived of adequate postal facilities because the business of their postal routes does not pay all the expense of the service on them.

There would be as much propriety in denying naval protection to commercial venture on the high seas, because the government derived no sufficient revenue therefrom for the defrayal of the expenses incurred by such naval protection, as there is in denying adequate postal facilities to any part of the country for that reason, and yet who thinks of levying a special tax upon our foreign commerce for the support of the ships of war that protects it—or who thinks of levying a special tax upon the frontier States for the support of the armies that are sent for their protection against border marauders. The Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of War would render themselves objects of just ridicule if they were to make such a pretense.

The claim that the people of the west cannot have postal facilities unless they pay an adequate special tax therefor, is an unjust one—in the first place, because it tends to retard settlement and development, and in the second place, because the west pays her full quota of the expense of protecting the commerce of the east, while being denied the same degree of governmental consideration for its own commerce, which is largely dependent upon the degree of postal facilities enjoyed.

The sooner the officials of the government get rid of the idea that any particular department must be made self sustaining, without reference to the result to any interest in the country the better it will be for all interests.

There would be just as much propriety in seeking to make the departments of the Navy, or War, or Justice, self sustaining by levying special taxes in the shape of per centages on commercial ventures, or assessments per head upon emigrants, or fees upon causes before the Supreme Court, as in requiring the postal department to sustain itself by demanding the cost of carrying a letter between given points. There is as much justice and political sense in one as the other, and the sooner all are placed on a common basis—special taxation removed from the postal system by the entire abrogation of postages, and the expenses of all paid for out of a common revenue, drawn alike from all the sources of wealth the country possesses, the sooner we will have equal and uniform taxation.

## TOPEKA.

We paid the capital a little visit the other day, and were greatly surprised and rejoiced by the evidence of growth and prosperity to be seen on every hand. The United States Court being in session, large numbers were present from all parts of the State, which contributed to still further enliven the usually active and busy appearance of her streets and places of business.

For the first time since its completion, we had the pleasure of a visit to the College of the Sisters of Bethany, located in the western part of the City, in one of the most tasty and elegant buildings of the State, erected at a cost of sixty thousand dollars. The institution is presided over by Rev. J. N. Lee, one of the most accomplished and thorough educators of the west, and under whose careful and skillful system of instruction, the young ladies of the college are being educated in a manner equal to those of the best eastern Female Colleges.

Every body who visits Topeka of course calls on McMeekin at the K. P. Railway Depot. Mc's sumptuous table and elegantly appointed house, but more than all else, his wholesaled, winning ways with the traveling public, render his hotel a welcome stopping place in the traveler's wearying way.

Topeka has good reason to boast of her elegant institutions of learning—her mammoth Bridge shops, and her rolling mills that are to be—splendid free bridge—her railroads and her wonderful growth, but more than all else, she has reason to be proud of the invincible, obstacle-defying public spirit and enterprise of her people, which stops at no labor and no sacrifice in the pursuit of any object which promises to add to the wealth and glory of their town.

## GRANGE CONVENTION.

A Delegate Convention of the Patrons of Husbandry will be held in Good Templars Hall, Lawrence, on Wednesday, May 7th, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Each Grange will be entitled to three delegates.

This Convention is called by order of the Convention of the Granges held at Union school house, on the 16th of April, 1873.

## RETROSPECTIVE.

Hon. Chas. Robinson has a most excellent article in the May number of the Kansas Magazine, entitled "Ad Astra per Aspera" detailing incidents of the early history of Kansas.

At the commencement of the article, and as the text to what follows, the Governor quotes the following eloquent extract from the great Kansas speech of Charles Sumner, delivered in the Senate on the night of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

"In passing the bill, as is now threatened, you scatter, from this dark midnight hour, no seeds of harmony and good will, but broadcast through the land, dragon's teeth, which haply may not spring up in direful crops of armed men, but yet I am assured, Sir, they fructify in civil strife and feud. — Sir, the bill which you are about to pass is at once the worst and the best bill on which Congress ever acted. — It is the worst bill inasmuch as it is a present victory of Slavery. — Sir, it is the best bill on which Congress ever acted, for it annuls all past compromises with Slavery, and makes all future compromises impossible. Thus it puts Freedom and Slavery face to face, and bids them grapple. Who can doubt the result?"

"Thus, Sir, now standing at the very grave of Freedom in Nebraska and Kansas, I lift myself to the vision of that happy resurrection by which Freedom will be secured, not only in these territories, but everywhere under the National Government. — Sorrowfully I bend before the wrong which you are about to commit. Joyfully I welcome all the promises of the future. It was for this that Mr. Sumner was set upon and beaten by South Carolina Brooks, inflicting injuries from which he is yet suffering and partially disabled from attending to his Senatorial duties.

It was that speech more than anything else that was said during that memorable controversy, that roused the country to a true appreciation of the deadly nature of the then impending conflict. Its stirring eloquence and impressive deductions demonstrated to a hitherto deadened public sensibility, the aggressive character of Slavery, and taught the people of the North that if they would not themselves be enslaved, they must rouse themselves to firm, united resistance—that the Bill then pending was the tocsin of an exterminating war between the two systems of civilization—that Kansas was the battle ground, and that there could henceforth be no peace till the one or the other was pushed to the wall.

If Mr. Sumner's career had then terminated, his name would forever have stood as an exalted champion of freedom in that great struggle.

But happily, from that time forth, he has been a foremost and effective worker in the great political reforms of the age. The support of his great mind and vigorous, patriotic eloquence, at all times and in all places, gave the cause of national unity renewed strength, and the country owes him much for the happy issue finally reached out of the great rebellion.

In view of such a record, how can the country look with other feelings than of disgust and shame at the recent action of the legislature of his State, in persisting in the public censure of one of the greatest men and purest patriots it has ever produced, because (perhaps mistakenly) he desired, so far as possible, to obliterate the evidences of that unhappy strife.

Under the leadership of a drunken vagabond who spent much of his time during the war in murder and plunder, the legislature of Massachusetts has done all it was possible for a set of incompetents to do, to disgrace and humble this great man.

Had that entire body possessed an infinitesimal degree of the brains, patriotism and good sense of the great man they attempted to malign, it would at once have seen the stupidity and ingratitude of its course, and made haste to undo the disgraceful act of its preceding session.

Instead of disgracing Mr. Sumner, however, the legislature of Massachusetts has simply disgraced itself and its State. If Massachusetts can endure that record, Mr. Sumner certainly can.

It is understood that Wm. Lloyd Garrison has consented to write a history of his life. If he should do so, interwoven as the last forty years of his life have been, with the history of the one great question that has dominated all others during a large portion of that time, he will have added most valuable matter to the biographical literature of the country and the age. Pre-eminently above all living men was Mr. Garrison identified with the movement for the abolition of slavery, from the beginning to the end, and his name and fame will stand for all time as the master spirit of that great controversy which had for its object and ended in the removal of the curse of slavery from the United States.

We well remember, in 1836, when Mr. Garrison started, in a fourth story garret in Boston, the little Liberator, a paper about as large as one's two hands, how the adherents and apologists of slavery derisively laughed at the little venture—how their ridicule changed to hate and vindictiveness as the evidence of the effective work it was doing became manifest—how they sought to suppress its publication by mob violence in the destruction of the material of the office and the mal-treatment of its editor—how the public mails were closed against it, and every possible obstacle thrown in its way. But the indomitable pluck and determination of Mr. Garrison, backed by a sublime conviction that he was engaged in a work that must eventually redound to the benefit of his country and his fellow man—that he was right and must succeed—sustained him in all his trials, till he lived to see the fruition of his labors in the disenfranchisement of a race, and the removal from the escutcheon of his country, of the great curse of the age.

Pork has been selling in Kansas during the past winter, at three cents a pound, gross. At that rate, it takes 500,000 pounds to make up the back pay taken by the member and two Senators from Kansas in the last Congress.

Suppose the other officials of the country should dip their hands into the treasury and take out what they wanted and call it back pay. How long would the people stand it?

## A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF PRODUCERS.

A Convention of producers and consumers has been called to meet in New York City on the 6th of May next, to promote by co-operation the interests of producers and consumers. Also to consider what can be done to reduce the cost of transportation by rail and water between the West and the seaboard. A Convention of this kind has it in its power to do much good. In this case, however, the time is too short, and the extent of the notice much too limited to admit of the possibility of so full a convention or so complete a representation of all those interested in it as the importance of the subject demands. What is needed in this direction is a National Convention, organized upon a basis similar to that adopted by our late State Convention, in which all the industrial interests of the country shall be represented, and in which a complete and compact organization, embracing the whole country, and all its industrial interests, may be effected.

The existing antagonism between labor and capital, as illustrated by the constant depreciation in the values of the products of labor, on one hand, and by the constant appreciation of taxes, the value of money and the increasing power of corporations, on the other, is apparent and growing. It is useless to endeavor to escape its consequences by denying its existence—to refuse to recognize the imminence of the issue is to provoke its direct results to the best interests and welfare of the country.

The only way to meet and correct the evil is by organization. That is largely what has given and is daily giving to capital its growing power, and it is mainly that which the producing or industrial interests must depend upon for protection against further encroachment and eventual destruction.

What is more especially needed for the complete success of the movement now going on among the producers of the country, is general and thorough co-operation among the representatives of the interests involved—a thorough comprehension of the means that are being used for the advancement of the antagonistic interests, and of the means necessary to the protection and promotion of its own.

We believe that through the instrumentality of such a Convention this better understanding and co-operation could be more effectually secured. In it should be represented all the various elements and organizations that are naturally enlisted in that movement—Patrons of Husbandry, Co-operative Unions, Farmers' Unions, and all others that recognize the antagonism that exists and are sincerely desirous of averting the further evils that it threatens.

Nor is New York City the proper place for such a convention. That City is the recognized centre of the money power of the country, and as such would naturally side with that interest. It is in the power of those who largely control the commercial interests of that City to modify to a very considerable degree the oppressive transportation charges upon produce to the seaboard, if they would—but they do not. They seek their profits in high transportation, and secure it by combination. Naturally, therefore, the influences that would surround such a convention in that City would be adverse to the object sought for.

Any of the Western Cities—St. Louis, Indianapolis, or Cincinnati, would be preferable, both as effecting the success of such a Convention, by reason of local sympathy, and as to accessibility to the great producing regions of the country. Ample time should be given to secure a representation of all parts of the country that may desire it, to the end that full deliberation and intelligent concerted action may be had. What say you, farmers—shall we have the Convention?

## NOT FIGHTING PATRIOTS.

There is a society in New York City whose business it seems to be to "fire the American heart" by continued recitals of the wrongs of Cuba, and earnest appeals to the American public for men to fight in her behalf.

The "Queen of the Antilles" and her wrongs, and the duty of the United States to interfere and put an end to the brutal warfare going on there, is the burden of its song. Those who so glibly talk of the duty of the people of the United States, and are so anxious to see us involved in a foreign war, number some four or five thousand young Cubans, whose principal it seems to be to keep away from Cuba so long as there is any danger of getting hurt by going there, and whose principal vocation seems to be to smoke good cigars, drink good wines, and lounge about the coffee houses of the City.

There are enough of these young bloods to drive every Spanish soldier from the Island, if their patriotism were equal to their protestations, or their courage equal to their boasting. Before this government determines to take a hand in the Cuban controversy, would it not be well to organize a camp of instruction, put those fellows through a course of drill, and then land them upon the shores of Cuba, armed by themselves, which they are able to do, and give them a chance to illustrate that patriotism and courage they so stoutly asseverate; and right those fearful wrongs of Cuba they so feelingly plead.

Later details of the Grant Parish horror, in Louisiana, diminish the number of negroes killed to 40 or 50. The first reports put it at 100.

A Farmers Convention, under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry, is being held in Fort Scott today.

Nearly a quarter of a million of the United States Bonds procured of the Bank of England by the Bidwell forgery have been recovered.

Baron Von Liebig, the eminent German chemist, died on the 18th inst.

The irrepressible Butler is again up as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. That unfortunate State has our sympathy.

## BUTTER AND CHEESE.

We understand that measures are on foot for the establishment of a Cheese factory on the north side of the river, near Lawrence.

This is one of the ways out of the financial depression in which this country is now floundering. There is no country in the world better adapted to the successful manufacture of cheese, or to dairying in any of its branches, than this. So far, the people of Kansas have manufactured but a small proportion of the cheese and butter they have consumed. Possessing the finest natural grasses, water and climate, it has seemed unaccountable that this should be so. There is no reason why Kansas should not supply her own people with these articles, and have a reasonable surplus to sell abroad. They will bear transportation and pay a reasonable profit, certainly better than corn, and less capital and labor, though greater care and intelligence, are required to produce them.

A merchant might just as well expect to do a profitable business by dealing in a single item of merchandise, as a farmer to make money by raising nothing but corn. It is small profits on a large variety of articles judiciously selected, according to the demands of the market, that brings the merchant his profits, and small profits on a variety of products, judiciously selected, that the farmer must depend upon for his profits.

Much of the distress of the farmer is due to high transportation, but it only makes his condition worse to raise largely at such a time, of bulky crops that require long transportation to reach a market. Let the farmer extend his production more to crops that will pay their carriage to distant markets, like wool, tobacco, hemp, flax, &c., and articles for which there is a home demand, like butter, cheese, &c., and there would be very much less reason to complain of high transportation, and of hard times in general.

In this connection, the following statistics, from Colman's Rural World, will be found interesting and instructive.

"The wealth of some of our dairying districts is enormous. Herkimer, New York, is said to ship annually over 17,000,000 pounds of cheese, and 300,000 pounds of butter; worth \$4,500,000. Little Falls, N. Y., perhaps as much. St. Albans, Vermont, ships, 1,000,000 pounds of cheese, 2,750,000 pounds of butter, worth in the market, \$1,250,000. The village of Wellington, Ohio, shipped 4,000,000 pounds of cheese in 1869, worth \$500,000. The products of the dairy are sold for cash, and hence the returns are quick. This industry enables the manufacturer to reduce a large bulk of food into small compass, through the two processes of feeding cows and manufacturing the productions.

## CAUTION.

In our haste to organize into Granges and after organized in our haste to acquire numbers, let us not forget the Constitution and rules of the order in regard to who is eligible. Special instructions from the National Grange requires us to use extreme caution, admitting only farmers, and even farmers if they are to be political tricksters, are to be excluded. The responsibility rests with the Deputies or officers who organize the Grange at the outset, but after that the members are all responsible and should be very careful. If any doubt exists, on the part of any member, the better way is to hold the application under consideration until you have time to consult by letter the National authority.

J. T. TABOR,  
Deputy, State Grange.

## MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,  
LADY'S STRAW AND FANCY GOODS.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

## ATCHISON, TOPEKA, & SANTA FE RAILROAD.

Now completed to the west line of Kansas.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO  
Burlington, 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 plunder.

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

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

## PUBLICATION NOTICE.

THOMAS PERRY of Colorado territory will take notice that Caroline H. King did on the 22nd day of April A. D. 1873, file her petition in the district court sitting within and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, against said Thomas Perry, setting forth that said Thomas Perry is indebted to said Caroline H. King in the sum of \$123.25 with interest thereon from the 19th day of November 1872, on an account for meat, drink, washing, lodging and other necessities by the said Caroline H. King, plaintiff, before that time found and provided at the instance and request of said Thomas Perry, defendant, for one Drusilla Perry, minor child of said defendant—that an order of attachment issued thereon to the sheriff of Douglas county on the said 22nd day of April A. D. 1873. And on the same day lot no. eighty-seven (87) on New Jersey street in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, state of Kansas, was attached by the said sheriff as the property of said Thomas Perry, to secure the payment of said claim. The plaintiff prays judgment for the sum of \$123.25 with interest from the 19th day of November A. D. 1872 at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The said Thomas Perry is notified that he is required to appear and plead, answer or demur to said petition on or before the 7th day of June A. D. 1873, or the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly, and a decree that said real estate so attached as aforesaid, be sold to satisfy said judgment and costs.

CAROLINE H. KING, P't, By A. J. REID, her attorney.

Dated April 26, 1873.



# Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, APRIL 26, 1873.

## Down Talk.

Hon. Geo. Beach, of Catskill, N. Y., is in the city.

Dr. Scott, of Chanute, was also a visitor to the Head Center this week.

**RUNAWAY.**—A runaway team, in the western part of the city, Tuesday last, very seriously damaged some handsome shade trees on Henry street, corner of Louisiana.

**EGGS.**—Howard & Spencer are in the egg business. The first of the present week they shipped one thousand dozen to Denver.

**OUT.**—Fruit trees of various kinds are in full bloom, but the cold blasts of the last few days make the blossoms look rather disconsolate.

**STOCK.**—The books have been opened for subscriptions to the stock of the Lawrence Land and Water Power Company. The stock is being rapidly taken.

**ICE CREAM.**—The first ice cream social of the season was given at the Methodist church Thursday evening. The evening was not very sultry, but the cream was good.

**GOY BACK.**—Alex. Banks, who was engaged all the winter in committing to memory the roll of the Kansas House of Representatives, is back again in Lawrence, looking hale and hearty.

**PATENTS.**—Our young telegraphic friend Mr. J. A. Hard, of the Great Western telegraph office, is in the invention business largely. He has already received several patents for valuable inventions—the latest is a meat chopper.

**SETTLED.**—Good & March have refitted the store room at 71 Massachusetts street and opened their grocery store in that building. They have one of the most eligible business locations and a complete stock of family groceries.

**OPENING.**—The new family drug store of Wooster & Co., 75 Massachusetts street was opened Saturday evening. It was most handsomely and tastefully arranged, and visited by hundreds who admired the display by gas light.

**TEMPERANCE.**—Mayor Hadley and some fifty others, business men of Lawrence, have published a call for a meeting of the friends of temperance, in order to concert upon some plan of organization for the united efforts of all temperance men to check the evils of intemperance.

**PERSONAL.**—Hon. E. S. Nicols, of Garnett, secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and the recently appointed receiver of the land office at Independence, was in the city Tuesday. For several weeks Mr. Nicols has been confined to his room with rheumatism. He expects to be able to receive and correctly count all public moneys soon.

**STOLEN.**—Some fellow entered Hall's grocery store Wednesday, and watching his opportunity took all the money from the till, which fortunate y proved only to be a little change. For the benefit of thieves we will state that bills are not usually kept in the drawer.

**OFF THE TRACK.**—A colored Carr that had been put to work on the streets with a ball and chain as a brake. He ran off the track Wednesday, carrying the ball and chain along and escaping from the vigilant eye of the street commissioner. Gus. Carr is his name, and he was set to work to pay a fine that had been imposed on him.

**HORSE THIEF.**—Mr. John Dolan, who has a large dairy farm about two miles west of the city, had a valuable horse stolen from him Monday night. A man named George Nethe is charged with the theft. A saddle and bridle was stolen from a Mr. Thompson in this city the same evening. Nethe had been working for Thompson and also for Dolan, and strong circumstances point to him as the guilty party.

**IN LUCK.**—The claim of ex-Senator Caldwell against the United States for over \$300,000 which has been decided in his favor a few days since, was presented before the court of claims by Harvey Spalding, Esq. formerly of this city. Mr. Spalding has had an office in Washington for several years where he has been engaged in prosecuting claims against the government. He has a large practice and is one of the most successful attorneys who practices before that tribunal. Parties having claims against the government, by addressing H. Spalding, Washington, D. C. can get all the information needed.

**FILL TAPPING.**—A young man named George M. Smith, who dresses well and has been hanging around the Kansas Pacific railway office, at the depot, in this city for some time, was arrested Monday morning upon the charge of stealing money from the drawer in the freight office of the company. For some time money had been missed and it was a mystery as to who took it and how it was done. Mr. Gay, the freight agent, set a trap to catch the thief, that proved successful. Smith was caught taking money from the drawer by means of a small wire with a hook at one end. This he would insert into the money till when no one was watching and pull out the coveted greenbacks in lots of two or three dollars at a time as luck might favor his "fishing." Altogether some \$200 were taken. The preliminary examination of Smith was set for Wednesday before Judge Christian, but he took a change of venue to the court of Judge Smith.

**FIXING UP.**—Many of our citizens are having painting done and otherwise improving their premises to give summer a proper welcome in case it should conclude to pay us a visit. Mr. B. W. Woodyard has given everything about his house a new touch of the brush and otherwise made improvements. Dr. Fuller has done likewise.

Mr. J. G. Sands, who is always ready to beautify and make his home attractive has also given everything about his residence a new coat of paint. His grounds are beautifully ornamented with shrubs, evergreens and shade trees, and are altogether lovely.

Mr. Theodore Peohler is putting a new fence around his place on the corner of Henry and Ohio streets. His trees have been reset to conform with the grade.

Dr. Morris has put out some handsome shade trees on the east front of his property.

Col. Jno. K. Rankin and Mr. Alex. Lewis have taken up the rickety sidewalks in front of their residences and are putting new walks in the place thereof.

Mr. J. H. Shimmans has put out a number of evergreens and otherwise improved his handsome property on Mississippi street.

**DOWN THEY COME.**—The wooden awnings on Massachusetts street have been tumbling down rapidly the past week. Familiar places have a strange appearance at first glance, but every one will soon become accustomed to the new order of things and the street will certainly look much better.

## VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The announcement by telegraph that the President of the United States would visit Lawrence yesterday morning, was the occasion of quite a stir among our people. A committee of citizens took the early eastern bound train to meet the Presidential party and invite them to visit Lawrence. Among them we noticed Mayor Hadley, Gen. C. W. Babcock and lady, Gen. Fraser and lady, T. D. Thatcher and lady, P. R. Brooks and lady, Col. Geo. Noble, Division Superintendent of the K. P. road and others.

About nine o'clock the tide of humanity set towards the K. P. depot. Small boys, half grown boys and full grown boys started on a run from the Eldridge House at least an hour before the time of the arrival of the special train. Carriages had been provided and were in waiting to convey President Grant and party to the University and other points in the city. The Lawrence band (German) and the Central band (colored) were also in attendance and furnished the music. Before nine o'clock the platform at the depot was literally jammed with a surging mass of humanity, many of them ladies, the tops of houses, freight cars, awnings and balconies were also filled, each individual straining his eyes and neck in order to catch a glimpse of the President, when he did arrive. At 9:30 the train arrived. The jam became greater, but the police succeeded in keeping a space clear sufficiently large for the party to reach the carriages. The German band played "Hail to the Chief," after which Gen. C. W. Babcock stepped from the train and in behalf of the President of the United States thanked the people for this mark of their regard. He said the President would have been happy to make a set speech here so near the cabin of old John Brown but he was afraid of exciting the jealousy of St. Louis, Chicago and other small cities to the east of us. He could not make speech until he reached Denver.

The President had concluded to accept the invitation of the committee, and visit the State University. The train would be detained one hour for this purpose, but as the time was limited the president would have to forego the pleasure of shaking hands with the multitude, when he returned from the University, however, he would be glad to shake hands with as many as his brief stay would admit of.

President Grant then stepped from the train, accompanied by Mayor Hadley, the party following. The Presidential party crossed the bridge, plebeians crossed the ferry. The party passed through Massachusetts street, which was thronged with people. The windows overlooking the street were occupied by ladies. The Presidential party proceeded directly to the new University and then returned to the depot, took the train and continued their journey towards the Rocky Mountains. The distinguished party consists of Gen. Grant, Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Gen. O. E. Babcock, Gen. Harney, and Miss Kimball, Mr. Carr, president of the Kansas Pacific Railway, and Col. Joyce accompanied the party from St. Louis.

**OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE.**—The May number of this popular juvenile magazine, with sixty-four pages of varied and attractive reading, is one of the best yet issued. "The Yacht Club," by its editor, gets on swimmingly. Elijah Kellogg's story, "The Turning of the Tide," deepens in interest, and "Lottie Eames," the girls' own story, is charming. Shilaber's "Then and Now Sketches" are continued. There is a timely article on "Vienna," fully illustrated; four very good poems, an original dialogue, and a variety of prose sketches and stories. The full page illustrations are "May-Day in the City," "May-Day in the Country," "The Missing Ship," and "Then and Now." "The Pigeon-Hole Papers," "Head Work," and "The Letter Bag," are stuffed with good things. "Oratory" and "Music" also add rich contributions. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, at \$2.50 per year.

**CITY COUNCIL.**—This body met in regular session Monday evening. A large amount of business, such as ordering of sidewalks, auditing bills, hearing reports of committees &c. was transacted. Judge Christian's report for the fiscal year was presented by the committee who reported favorably and the report received. All bonds, fines and costs remaining unpaid were ordered to be placed in the hands of the city attorney for collection. The Mayor was authorized to advertise for proposals to lay 500 feet of curb and gutters in Oak Hill Cemetery.

The council adjourned until next Monday evening when the unfinished business of the old council will be completed. The new mayor and council will be inducted into office the first Monday in May.

**QUIET.**—The closing days of Judge Christian's official term are marked by quietness. Offenders against the peace and dignity of the city are few, and the Judge has plenty of time for preparing himself to lay aside his judicial robes and again taking his stand among our private citizens. The office of police judge is one not entirely free from its cares and perplexities. No man can occupy the position and please everybody. The people generally have been satisfied with Judge Christian's administration. He has enforced the laws rigidly so far as it lay in his power, not forgetting, however, when it was possible so to do, to "temper" justice with mercy. The class of cases that come before the police judge are of a peculiar character. In giving sentence the judge has but little discretion. If the prisoner is proven guilty, the law says what shall be his punishment and the judge has but to carry this into execution. Hence the position of police judge is often one of unpleasantness. The man who has been led away and in an unguarded moment falls into temptation is as severely punished as the old offender. The judge has no discretion. The fault is not in him but in the law. Judge Christian has been faithful in the discharge of his duties and retires with a clear record.

Judge Smith who succeeds to the office, is one of our oldest citizens. He has practiced law in Lawrence for the past seventeen years, and stands high as a citizen. That he will make a good officer no one doubts. He brings to the office ability, experience and irreproachable character, and while offenders may not heap blessings upon him, the law abiding portion of the community will have no fault to find with his administration.

## KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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

## SOMETHING ELSE.

The circus has been here and has departed. The people did not go crazy over it nor invest all their hard earnings to be humbugged. Farmers did not sacrifice fifty bushels of corn, nor housewives sell their cooking stoves to raise the needful in order that the boys and girls might see the great show. They kept their money for better purposes—to pay for their paper and patronize home traders.

The handsome windows and tastefully arranged drug store of Wooster & Co. have been looked upon and admired by hundreds without paying anything for the privilege. 'Tis true money was left there, but whoever left any money got full value over the counter. This handsome drug store has been the theme of conversation ever since the opening, one week ago. And well it may be, for they have an establishment as neat as a pin and containing everything in the line of pure drugs, toilet and fancy articles that any family may want. We advise our readers to call by and see this establishment.

Tree planting time is now at hand. Everybody should put out shade trees, and farmers should not only put out shade trees but fruit trees and shrubbery. Ten dollars thus invested the present year will make a farm or city lot worth one hundred dollars more in three years. Thirty-three and a third per cent is a good profit. By putting out trees this profit can be made. Everything in this line can be furnished by the Enterprise Nurseries, three and a half miles southeast of Lawrence. Go then and secure your shade trees in time, put them out well, take care of them and thus secure a safe and profitable investment.

New wall paper does not cost much, and adds very much to the attractiveness of a room. A few dollars will make an old room look as good as new, and a little paint will add very materially to the appearance of your dwelling, and then it is an evidence of thrift and enterprise. A house kept neatly painted is a sure indication of a thrifty proprietor. Smith & Watkins do painting in the highest style of the art, and have a stock of wall paper from which any style can be selected. Their store is only a few doors south of Bailey, Smith & Co's furniture store.

It is dragging along slowly and will be here after awhile, and when it does come look out. We mean hot weather. Don't flatter yourself with the idea that it will be cold through July and August. Act like the prudent man and be prepared for the heated term. Don't let it catch you unprepared and leave nothing but "a grease spot" as the remains of a once proud but thoughtless human being. If you would avoid such a calamity go to Matt. Shav and secure one of his refrigerators. Then you can keep cool and defy the burning rays of our midsummer sun.

Everybody should save up a little something for "a rainy day." A dollar a week saved and put out at interest will afford a handsome sum to start your little boy in business when he becomes a man. One dollar a week thus saved and put in the Savings Bank will give him a good capital to start with when he is 21 years old. Then save your extra nickels and put them in the Lawrence Savings Bank. The institution is sound and reliable and well managed. You will be surprised to see how easily a large sum of money will accumulate from small savings.

Kansas is remarkable for the severity of her thunder storms. As the vivid flashes of lightning dart through the atmosphere you naturally dodge as if you would avert the stroke that seems to be directed against you. But the lightning can be made comparatively harmless by proper and timely precaution. Cole Brothers & Ashers can tell you all about this and more than this, they will on the most reasonable terms, put up rods that will conduct the death dealing fluid harmlessly from your building to the bowels of the earth.

**YE CIRCUS.**—The "great trans-Atlantic circus" and unrivalled combination of wild animals—amphibious and cranverous—jumping jacks from the earliest yankee factory, and tadpoles from Alaska's frigid ponds "cum to town" Wednesday. The procession was simply immense, and would have been at least "two miles long" had the manager exercised a little more foresight and scattered the wagons a little more. They should have been at least a quarter of a mile apart instead of an eighth. As this splendid pageant passed through our streets it was followed with admiring eyes and sluggish footsteps by at least two dozen small boys who whistled and yelled with delight at the life like representation of the unnamed tadpole. "One day only" was enough for this great trans-Atlantic show in Lawrence.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. Willis D. Palmer, of the Ottawa Republican, Mr. S. H. Barnett and Mr. F. A. Beeler, of Ottawa, made the Spirit office a visit yesterday. We are always glad to see our Ottawa friends and trust they will call whenever they are in the city.

**A CHANGE.**—There was a decided change for the better yesterday in the weather. Everything looked a little more spring like.

**GOOD.**—The wood and coal trade continues good and probably will so long as wintery weather continues to abide with us.

The Beloit Gazette says thirty German families settled in that (Mitchell) county, last week, and that "immigration is crowding the county at a lively rate."

## CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Friday, April 25th.  
The past week has developed no new features worthy of special comment. In value no decided change was noticeable, though the prevailing feeling was somewhat firmer. The attendance of buyers was more than usually full, and all classes bought liberally. The quality was above the average of last week, the larger portion of the offerings consisting of fair to choice smooth well fattened steers, averaging from 1100 to 1500 lbs. Compared to the amount of stock sold, the market may be considered very active, the number of transactions exceeding those of last week nearly one half. The eastern market reported a healthier tone, and this in conjunction with the good quality of the bulk of the offerings on sale, induced a confident feeling among eastern buyers and holders asked, and buyers cheerfully paid the advance established last week. One lot of choice graded native shipping steers, weighing 1225 lbs, brought \$7. We quote the average market for the week as follows:

Choice graded steers, \$6.50 to \$7.00; good to prime steers, 1200 to 1300 lbs. average, \$6.12½ to \$6.25; cows and heifers, good to choice lots, \$3.50 to \$4.00; while rough lean lots of 700 to 900 lbs were firm at \$2.15 to \$3.

Medium to fair butcher's stock which includes rough fleshy steers, 2 to 6 years old, 4.25 to 5.  
Stock steers. These should include thrifty steers 2 to 4 years old, \$4 to 4.75. Scrubby steers, stage, bulls, bony oxen and thin cows, \$2.25 to 3.50.

Wintered Texans were in demand at \$4.75 to 5.12½ while through lots were nominal at 2 to 3.50.

Hogs: have been in fair demand; the bulk of the sales were made at 4.60 to 5.25.

## PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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

By which rule I am able to sell all kinds of

## FAMILY GROCERIES

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

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

Sell every thing at the lowest prices for cash.

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

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

E. B. GOOD,

DEALER IN

## STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

Provisions, Fruits, &c.,

No. 141 MASSACHUSETTS ST., : : LAWRENCE, KS.

## COLMAN'S RETREAT.

KANWAKA.

Six miles west of Lawrence.

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

COLMAN'S RETREAT.

AND

## FRUIT FARM.

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

## AUCTION SALES.

On Saturday, May 3d, 1873,

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

## HORSES, MULES, AND CATTLE WAGONS, BUGGIES, AND HARNESES.

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

## REGULAR SALES

ON THE

First and Third Saturdays of each Month.

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

## ONE PRICE CLOTHING

## SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

OTTOMAN & POTWIN

## MERCHANT TAILORS.

Are constantly receiving additions to their stock of spring and summer

## CLOTHING

AND

## GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

The Largest Stock!

The Best Goods!

The Lowest prices!

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

AND AT ONE PRICE.

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

ONE PRICE ONLY.

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







## THE SOUTHERN FARMERS.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry has extended its operation into the far South. The farmers of Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia are organizing into Granges, and evince a lively interest in the movements of the tillers of the soil in the Northwest. In each State there is a State Grange, composed of delegations from the various district Granges. The Columbus (Miss.) Democrat announces the fact that in that State there are now about one hundred Granges. In relation to the character and purposes of the Patrons in that State, the Democrat says:

In this State the Patrons of Husbandry have a Herculean task before them. The short sighted schemes of the poor, hungry office-seekers have all fallen through, and the people are thrown back upon themselves to rescue their State from the rule of the stranger, the traitor and the corruptionist. They have also to concert measures for establishing warehouses, and a general system of agencies, and to provide means for cheapening and regulating the transportation of their produce. All these questions have to be discussed here, as they are being discussed in the North, and we have strong faith that the order will act with the needful prudence and efficiency and earnestness.

We shall continue to place before our readers everything within reach to help in this great movement, the success of which, we believe, will prove highly beneficial to all other branches of industry. We have been for years exposing and denouncing the danger and tyranny of the rapidly growing power of associated capital, and we hailed the appearance of Patrons of Husbandry, as an organized reformatory movement which the anomalous condition of affairs imperatively demanded. The rule of the "ring" permeates every branch of public service and private enterprise, and it has borne most heavily upon the farmers because of their want of organization. That rule has become so oppressive and unscrupulous that the farmers are at last fully aroused from their lethargy, and are ripe for any action which promises to afford them relief from the exactions of "middle men," the robberies of monopolies and the oppressions of class legislation.

## BARGES ON THE MISSOURI.

Mr. Editor: While reading your remarks on the barge system, about to be introduced on our river (the Missouri), I began to think the "good time" that is always coming is near at hand. I have had letters from several experienced boat-builders, who profess to know the Missouri river, and they agree there is no serious difficulty. You say "it is hoped the grain growers along the Missouri will appreciate this effort, and assist by all the freight they can stow away." How shall this be done in the beginning? I suggest this: Let all the farmers' clubs and granges make arrangements: Let their agents enter into correspondence with the "Mississippi Valley Transfer Company," so as to be prepared with their freight at the proper time. Heretofore everything of the kind has been headed off by the railroad companies, and I fear they will combine now to buy off every attempt to put the barge business through. Another thing, if we can afford to grant such enormous aid to railroad companies, why can we not agree to give a large bonus to the first river transportation company that sustains the barge system on the Missouri for one season. Two or three feeble townships north of this have voted to give a railroad company the monstrous sum (for them) of \$175,000. Much better for them to wait, and make a present of \$50,000 to the Mississippi Valley Transfer Company, when they get their barges going.

The "Kansas City Barge Line Company," having been duly organized, and a considerable guaranty fund subscribed, has resolved that the experiment of testing the practicability of employing this species of water-craft on the Missouri shall be made this season. If the Mississippi Valley Trans. Company, or any other navigation company of St. Louis are willing to send up the barges and undertake the business, we have no doubt the Kansas City company will meet them on equitable terms, and with the guaranty fund insure them against loss. The people all along the river, as we learn from our exchanges, are exceedingly anxious that the test should be made, and are prepared to give their patronage to the first barge line that makes its appearance on that stream.

## Wall Street Shrewdness.

The gold gamblers of Wall street have been of late disturbed by threats of indictment for violation of the usury laws, and for a time they were much perplexed. But the intimation of danger was soon followed by the discovery of a way to evade the letter of the law, which is thus described:

"A. wished to borrow \$10,000 at the ruling price of one-half per cent for two days. B. has \$10,000 to loan at the current high rates, but is doubtful if his indictment will not speedily follow, and so declines to lend, when A. then bets \$50 with B. that the latter dare not offer him \$10,000 at the legal seven per cent interest. B. accepts the proposition, wins the bet, and draws a check with only the legal interest deducted, the one-half per cent additional rate being thus amicably adjusted."

## Cheap Transportation.

Mr. R. H. Ferguson, of Troy N. Y., in a letter to S. M. Smith, of Kewanee, Ill., thus tells what he proposes to do:

I am engaged in forming a "National Association of Producers and Consumers" to meet in New York as soon as I can get enough interested in it to make it a success, and I wish to have the State of Illinois fully represented, and hope you will send us a large delegation also. I would thank you to invite all bodies in Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, and wherever there is an organization having this subject of "cheap transportation" at heart, I want them to be present, as many as possible. Come one and all. I have said that a bushel of corn can be carried from the Mississippi river to Boston or New York for six cents per bushel, and when the National Association meets I intend to lay a plan before that body, showing how we can accomplish that object (carrying for six cents per bushel) in three to five years' time, or perhaps less. This I will accomplish, and I look to the West for aid in that effort. Please notify all the Western organizations that you know of in your State, and others, of my wish, and have them communicate with me, with names and addresses, that I may publish them in my call. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am truly yours for "equal and exact justice to all and free railroads for transportation."

During the year 1872 there were shipped from Fort Scott and vicinity 3,372,000 bushels of coal, an average price of nine and a half cents a bushel.

The Chicago Railway Review has this to say concerning the people's movement against the monopolists:

If we are to learn and judge from the past history of scores of such periodical political fevers and fermentations, so peculiarly prevalent during our legislative sessions, the present, it may be safely said, will be hardly less ephemeral than the precedent dead and gone fevers.

The mistake of the Review is, that there have been no such "periodical political fevers and fermentations" hitherto to leave behind them any history. There is a reason for this movement, and it is probable that the child is unborn who shall lament it as one of the "precedent dead and gone fevers." Because the "ring manipulators" have used the railways as an instrument of oppression, is no reason for hostility to an extension of the system. Railways have their appropriate functions to fulfill, and the more extensive the lines the better for the country. It would be an unwise councillor who should insist, as a consequence of the destruction of a tyrannical oligarchy, that therefore all rule was tyranny, all restraints oppressions, and that all government should be dispensed with. The people are not warring on railways as such, but against the oligarchs, who control them more for their own selfish advancement than the public good.

## "Died Poor"

"It was a sad funeral to me," said the speaker; "the saddest I have attended for many years."

"That of Edmonson?"

"Yes."

"How did he die?"

Poor—poor as poverty. His life was one long struggle with the world, and at every disadvantage. Fortune mocked him all the while with golden promises that were destined never to know fulfillment.

"Yet he was patient and enduring," remarked one of the company.

"Patient as a Christian—enduring as a martyr," was answered. "Poor man! He was worthy of a better fate. He ought to have succeeded for he deserved success."

"Did he not succeed?" questioned the one who had spoken of his patience and endurance.

"No, sir. He died poor, just as I have stated. Nothing that he put his hand to ever succeeded. A strange fatality seemed to attend every enterprise."

"I was with him in his last moments," said the other, "and thought he died rich."

"No he left nothing behind," was replied. "The heirs will have no concern as to the administration of his estate."

"He left a good name," said one, "and that is something."

"And a legacy of noble deeds that were done in the name of humanity," remarked another.

"And precious examples," said a third. "Lessons of patience in suffering, of hope in adversity, of heavenly confidence when no sunbeams fell upon his bewildered path," was the testimony of another.

"And high truths, manly courage, heroic fortitude."

"Then he died rich," was the emphatic declaration. "Richer than a millionaire who went to his long home on the same day, miserable in all but gold. A sad funeral did you say? No, my friend, it was a triumphal procession! Not the burial of a human clod, but the seremonies attendant on the translation of the angel. Did not succeed? Why, his whole life was a series of successes. In every conflict he came off victor and now the victor's crown is on his brow. Any grasping, soulless, selfish man with a moderate share of brains, may gather money, and learn the art of keeping it; but not one in a hundred can conquer bravely, in the battle of life, as Edmonson has conquered, and step forth from the ranks of men a Christian hero. No, no; he did not die poor but rich—rich in neighborly love and rich in celestial affections. And his heirs have an interest in the administration of his affairs. A large property has been left, and let them see to it that they do not lose precious things through false estimates and ignorant depreciations. There are higher things to gain in this world than wealth that perishes. He dies rich who can take his treasure with him to the new land where he is to abide forever; and he who has to leave all behind on which he placed his affections, dies poor indeed!"

An aged man delivered a touching remembrance at a neighbor's funeral, by observing pathetically, that the departed "wouldn't care and 'cuss about taxes any more."

A small matter makes a great difference. By running a single cotton thread along each edge of the silk ribbons imported into this country, the duty on the ribbons is reduced ten per cent. This construction of the meaning of the tariff law has caused the refunding of about eight hundred thousand dollars from the Treasury to importers, who had paid duties at the higher rate. Perhaps the importers have not taken the trouble to refund the difference to the customers to whom they have disposed of the goods.

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 "gold 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, etc., 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.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY ROSS & STEVENS.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY, PROMPTLY, AND TASTEFULLY EXECUTED.

AND AT PRICES THAT

DEFY COMPETITION.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY

OF

RIGGS & SINCLAIR,

Proprietors of

DOUGLAS COUNTY ABSTRACT BOOKS.

Loans Negotiated on Real Estate Security.

Abstracts of Title Furnished.

Conveyancers and Notaries Public.

No. 52 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES.

WARNE & GILLET, DEALERS IN

Hardware & Cutlery.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Have now in Stock a Full Line of

GENERAL HARDWARE

THE CELEBRATED UNION CHURN, WARRANTED TO GIVE

PERFECT SATISFACTION, OR THE

MONEY REFUNDED.

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

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

77 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## A SPECIALTY!

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP.

A STATED QUANTITY GUARANTEED TO CURE, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

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

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

\$2000 Reward offered to any Person proving Jos. P. Fidler, M. D., to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Professor of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 39 years.

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

\$250 Reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to forward by letter to Philadelphia.

A full description of cases requiring guarantees must be stated quantity to cure, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to Dr. Fidler, No. 43 South Fourth Street. No other remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also blank application for guarantee, gratis of the special agents, MORRIS & CRANDALL.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

J. K. HUDSON,

HILLSIDE FARM, WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS.

Postoffice Address, Kansas City, Mo.

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

NOT EXCELLED IN THE COUNTRY.

Descriptive Catalogue sent free to all applicants.

GO TO THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST!

SPALDING'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THE MOST PRACTICAL AND BEST

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE COUNTRY.

— Located in the —

DRY GOODS PALACE BUILDING, Nos. 712 & 714 Main St., between Seventh and Eighth, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

INCORPORATED 1867.

The College Rooms are six in number—the largest, best ventilated and most elegantly furnished apartments of the kind in the country, and will accommodate FOUR HUNDRED STUDENTS. The Faculty numbers EIGHTEEN EXPERIENCED TEACHERS, AND LECTURERS. Tuition is much less than at any other school or college. For full information in regard to terms, etc., call at Kansas City, Missouri, for large Circular of 56 pages, and Specimens of Penmanship. Be sure to visit or address this College before going elsewhere.

J. F. SPALDING, A. M., President.

ANDREW WILSON,

KINGSVILLE, KANSAS,

(On the Kansas Pacific Railroad),

BREEDER OF

PURE SHORTHORN CATTLE

— and —

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

As Good as Any in the State.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

FARMERS!

"A Merciful Man is Merciful to his Beast."

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

DR. CARL NEUMANN'S

COMPOUND

CATTLE CONDIMENT

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

The "Condiment" is compounded from remedies comparatively unknown to this continent. Sixteen different compatible substances enter into its composition, and it is the only one of the kind. Absolutely unimpaired!

Positively Beneficial!

Sold at the Central Drug Store only.

Price per half pound package, 35 cents.

DELAWARE MILLS,

NORTH, LAWRENCE,

ORLANDO DARLING, Proprietor.

THIS MILL DOES FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM WORK ON

SHORT NOTICE. FARMERS LIVING ON

THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER

CAN CROSS THE BRIDGE

FREE TO OUR MILL.

FREE PASSES BOTH WAYS FURNISHED AT THE

MILL.

Lawrence, Kansas.



## News Summary.

The Arkansas City Traveller says peaches are all right down there.

Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, successor to Gen. Canby has arrived in San Francisco.

Butler county proposes to raise quite an extensive crop of pea nuts this year.

The New York Evening Post was sold last week for a million and a quarter dollars.

Hiram Young's wagon yoke manufactory at Independence, Mo., was burned on Tuesday last. Loss \$6,000.

This arrangement gives close connections at Atchison and Emporia with Eastern and Southern trains.

The Manhattan Nationalist is strenuously opposed to the election of Governor Osborn to the United States Senate.

The workingmen's association of N.Y. has organized an eight hour league, composed of two delegates from each union in the state.

There are 450,000 members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the four States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois.

Seventy-five of the victims of the Atlantic disaster were Welsh emigrants for the Welsh settlement of Bala, in Riley county.

D. B. Emmert, late of the Humboldt Union, has been appointed General Land and Emigration Agent of the M. K. & T. R. R., with headquarters at St. Louis.

There isn't a man in the Kansas penitentiary who had ever learned a trade. Men who learn trades and stick to them don't go to such places. Young men, think of this.

The A. T. & S. F. has put sleeping cars on its night express trains. These trains leave Atchison at 12:05 A. M. and Wichita at 5:55 P. M. meeting at Topeka at 2:45 A. M.

Such quantities of wheat are being held for a rise in the market that every building that can be hired, borrowed or begged in Henderson, Minn., is filled with wheat.

The Augusta Republican says a project is on foot there to dam the Whitewater, and run a ditch from the Elm into that stream, thus creating a valuable water power.

The Winfield Courier says that county (Cowley) has voted \$150,000 of its Bonds to the Kansas and Nebraska Railroad; the grading for which is to be completed from Junction City to Winfield before next winter.

The Oswego Independent says Pat & Van Bennett, of Independence, and E. R. Trask, of Oswego, are going to Ft. Worth, Texas, to start a paper, and that quite a Colony from Independence will go there soon.

They had an Indian scare at Lakin, an extreme south western town on the A. T. & S. F. Road, on Saturday last. A party of Indians chased a party of section hands into the town, who escaped them on a hand car.

An advance in the price of beer was the occasion of a fearful riot in Frankfurt, Germany, on Monday last. The troops were called out and several persons killed before the riot could be suppressed. Sixteen breweries were wrecked by the rioters.

The telegraph announces that the U. S. Court of Claims has rendered judgement against the United States in favor of ex-Senator Caldwell for \$300,869, on a contract for army transportation in Nebraska, in 1866. Chief Justice Drake dissented.

Prof. Mudge says that as Kansas becomes more thickly settled, many fossilized elephants will be dug up.—[Ex.]

There are a good many "fossilized elephants" at large in this State that ought to be buried and never dug up.—[Topeka Times.]

A dispatch from San Francisco says that Gen. Gillem reports to Gen. Schofield that the Modocs were compelled to evacuate their first hiding place in consequence of a scarcity of water. The Indians are now three miles from water. Gen. Gillem thinks he now has the Modocs completely in his power, and there is no chance for them to escape.

Several experienced cotton planters, formerly of Mississippi and Tennessee, are preparing to test the practicability of cotton growing on the rich bottom and uplands in the vicinity of Oxford. Seed has been ordered, and a number of farmers will experiment in cotton growing the coming season.—[Oxford Press.]

There is no calculating the number of immigrants who come by train and private conveyance to settle in our country. The "oldest inhabitants" have not seen the like in the past three years. An idea of the influx can be gathered from the fact that twenty immigrants have been quartered at one boarding house alone in our city for a single night. Those coming are principally families, who design to become farmers.—[Abilene Journal.]

There has been four months of uninterrupted sleighing in the vicinity of Pittsfield, Mass., and a certainty that it is likely to continue for some time longer. Although it is now the middle of April, the snow averages three feet on a level.

The N. Y. Times is manifestly falling from its high estate as the preeminently loyal organ of the Administration and its party. Hear him: "It is unfortunately true that the Republican party, in the recent session, was not greatly strengthened by its representatives in the recent congress. It may be questioned if the course of the administration itself was a source of unmixed advantage."

What are we coming to?

A singular and dangerous accident occurred near Augusta a few days since. The Republican gives the following particulars; "James McKittrick and his hired man were out herding cattle and got separated in the darkness. After a while the hired man seeing an object at short distance from him and supposing it to be a steer picked up a huge bone and hurled it at him. The object proved to be young McKittrick, and the missile struck him on the head just above the right temple inflicting a terrible gash. It is thought, however, that he will recover."

The N. Y. World of the 22nd, in a long article on the Democratic party says: We fellowship all genuine free traders; we scorn political association with any protectionist. Every citizen who is unmistakably for free trade is a good enough democrat for us. No protectionist can be a democrat at all. We stake all our hopes on making the democratic party out and out, thick and thin, aggressive, and if you please, an intolerant free trade party, subordinate all issues to this, and thereby drawing to itself all citizens who have a true appreciation of its great principle.

A terrible accident occurred on the Stonington and Providence Railroad on Saturday morning last. At Richmond switch a dam across a small millstream had been carried away, letting the water from Ennis Pond, which supplies a powerful grist mill, down upon the Railroad bridge located about three hundred feet distant, washing it away. No one was lived near the pond, so that the breaking away was not known till the train was thrown into the chasm. The cars caught fire from the stoves, and several persons were burned to death, it is not known exactly how many, about twenty lives were lost, by the falling of the cars and by fire. Three passenger and three baggage cars were destroyed.

From 1862 to 1872, the United States paid to Paris, in gold, the enormous sum of nearly three hundred million dollars for jewelry, laces, silks, gloves, crapes, merinoes, hats, human hair, wines, works of art, gentlemen's garments, and miscellaneous toilet articles. There is not a single item of this vast amount which could not have been produced at home or been readily dispensed with—and that, too, with great benefit, not only to the purse, but to the health of the consumers. So long as our people prefer to enrich foreign rivals at the expense of domestic industry, so long must gold be transported abroad to settle the balance of trade against us. With the exercise of prudence and common sense, Europe could in a twelvemonth be made a debtor to us for cereals and meats, which she cannot do without, and the stream of gold traversing the Atlantic from January to December be forced to reverse its current and flow hitherward.

Minnesota seems to have escaped the depression which exists in the Western States generally, from the scarcity of money, the low price of crops, &c.

Mr. Oliver Dalrymple, the great Minnesota wheat farmer, attributes this to the dependence of Minnesota farmers upon the general cultivation of wheat. He says: When we contrast our present prosperity with the depressed condition of the corn producing States south of us, Minnesota farmers may justly congratulate themselves that our great staple is a success. It is no longer an experiment. With it the battle has been fought and won. It has given value to our lands, business to our railroads, and a foundation to the pursuits and enterprises of our towns and cities. This year one hundred thousand Minnesota farmers divide among themselves, from the sale of wheat alone, twenty million dollars. Can the same number, in any of our sister States, present a more satisfactory exhibit?

A man named Thompson went into Arkansas City on the 20th inst. and stated that he had been robbed by a band of Indians near Medicine creek, Barbour county, and that his companions were killed. His party consisted of himself, John and Wm. Mitchell, Wm. and James Tallant. They were recently from Marion co, Ill., and arrived at Medicine Lodge creek, near the south line of the State on the 8th inst. They had with them a span of horses and about 1000 dollars. When on Friday the 11th inst, Thompson was a quarter of a mile from camp, and saw three or four hundred Indians surround them; afterwards heard firing and saw Indians using tomahawks on his comrades. He supposes they were all killed. At the time of the attack a part of the Indians took him prisoner, and robbed him of all he had, but finally let him go. He arrived at Caldwell about noon on the 14th. Nine others were killed on Medicine creek by Indians about the same time his companions were attacked.

The Washington Republican learns that the dead body of a man, was found four or five miles above Marysville, in the big blue River, last Monday afternoon. From appearances it had lain in the water some two or three months, being in a high state of decomposition. The body was that of a large man, over six feet high, apparently about forty-five years old, of sandy complexion, had on four woolen shirts, coat, pants, vest and boots.

**MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE**  
—and—  
**SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,**  
No. 153 Massachusetts Street,  
**LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

**A Full and Splendid Stock of Pianos and Organs Constantly on Hand.**

Also a Full Stock of  
GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES & FIFES,  
Of the best quality and bought directly  
From one of the Largest Importing Houses in the Country.

Mrs. Starrett is sole agent for the Pianos of  
**CHICKERING & SONS,**  
**F. C. LIGHT & CO.,** **DECKER & BRO.,**

And other first class Manufacturers; also for the  
**GEORGE PRINCE ORGANS,**  
**WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS,**  
**NEEDHAM SILVER TONGUE ORGANS.**

Mrs. Starrett brings to the music business an experience of fifteen years as teacher of music, and she will endeavor to prove to all who favor her with their patronage that her opinion of instruments is honest, intelligent and reliable. She keeps none but

**FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS,**

And has selected such as in her judgment and experience have points of superiority over all others.

MRS. STARRETT CALLS SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE  
**CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO,**

Which is acknowledged by all experts who have examined it to be the best Upright Piano in the world. It has the **PART TRUSS FRAME**, which is the only frame ever devised that will enable an Upright Piano to stand in tune. The tone is also surpassingly rich and mellow.

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

Mrs. Starrett also offers for sale a variety of

**STANDARD**

**SEWING MACHINES.**

THE MANHATTAN SILENT SEWING MACHINE,  
Making the "Elastic Lock Stitch."

THE BLES NOISELESS LOCK STITCH MACHINE,  
—and the—

AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE MACHINE.

—Also—

THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE

AND THE

FRANZ & POPE KNITTING MACHINE.

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

For further information call on or address

Mrs. H. E. STARRETT,  
Mass. St., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

**TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SWEET POTATO PLANTS**

for sale in lots to suit, by

**WILLIAM GIBSON.**

One mile northwest of the City, on the south

side of the river. 62-6t

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

**R. NICHOLS & CO.**

**LIVE STOCK**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

Chicago—St. Louis—Kansas City. Mo.

R. Nichols, Kansas City Stock Yards Kas. City Mo.

H. E. Mallory and Bro. Union Stock Yards Chicago

Liberal advances on consignments and market reports furnished when desired.

Correspondence solicited, and Telegrams promptly answered.

A. J. GILLESPIE, }  
Wm. A. ROGERS, }  
GILMAN REID. }  
R. STRAHORN & Co., }  
Chicago, }  
IRON, CASIDY & Co., }  
St. Louis. }

**GILLESPIE, ROGERS & CO.,**

**LIVE STOCK**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

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

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

A larger stock of goods, and a greater variety,

than ever before. They can now furnish

FROM THE VERY CHEAPEST

TO THE

VERY FINEST GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

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

Best Workmen in America,

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

All goods will be correctly represented.

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

Goods especially for them.

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

SUIT ALL THEIR PATRONS.

**MCCURDY BROS.,**

Sign of the Mammoth Boot, 126 Mass. St.,  
**LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

WM. KIRBY,

**TAILOR.**

Gentlemen's Clothing Cut and Made in the Latest Style.

Clothing Scoured and Repaired on short notice at Low Rates  
FIRST DOOR NORTH OF ELDRIDGE HOUSE, LAWRENCE.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

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

GEORGE W. DEITZLER, Plaintiff, vs. Caroline P. Kallock, Isaac S. Kallock, Elijah Sells, William H. Sells, and Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, defendants. By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court in and for Douglas County, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Saturday, the 10th day of May, 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. Kallock, Isaac S. Kallock, Elijah Sells, William H. Sells, and Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit:—the north west quarter of section twenty-six, (26) in township twelve (12) south, of range nineteen, (19) east of the sixth (6) principal meridian, in Kansas, excepting so much thereof as was deeded to Guerdon Grover and Mary Lewis, by said Kallock or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, the said mortgaged land containing one hundred and nine and a half acres, appraised at fourteen thousand dollars; (\$14,000) also the following bounded and described premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in said township and range, thence south on the quarter section line fifteen (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 one thousand dollars, (\$1,000) 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 5th day of April, 1873.

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

**Special Term of Court.**

State of Kansas, County of Douglas.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, April 2d, 1873.

WHEREAS, the following order having been placed in my hands on the first day of April, 1873, to-wit:

In the Fourth Judicial District, State of Kansas,

March, 31st, 1873.

To the Sheriff of Douglas County:

It is hereby ordered that a special term of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, in the state of Kansas, shall be held in Douglas county on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1873.

You will cause publication of this order to be made according to law.

OWEN A. BASSETT, Judge.

Now, therefore, I, Samuel H. Carmean, Sheriff of said County of Douglas, as aforesaid, do hereby publish and make known, that a special term of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, in the state of Kansas, will be held in the court house in the city of Lawrence, in the county of Douglas, as aforesaid, on the first Monday in May, being the fifth day thereof, A. D. 1873.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 2nd day of April, A. D. 1873.

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

61-3

**NOTICE**

Is hereby given to the creditors and all others interested in the estate of John W. Crumpton, deceased, that I will make final settlement of the business of said estate before the Probate Court of Douglas county on Tuesday, May 1st, 1873.

H. J. CANNIFF, Administrator.

62-4

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

Fourth Judicial District Court, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

L. H. CHURCH, plaintiff, vs. Lewis L. Kelley, John F. Sands, Sarah Lindley, Elijah Sells, Geo. Slosson, C. G. Slosson, partners as George Slosson & Co., Alfred H. Isham, Harrison Sargent and Henry B. Harford, partners under the firm of Isham Sargent & Harford, and Julia A. Lange, defendants: By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Saturday, the 3d day of May, A. D. 1873,

at one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and 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 Lewis L. Kelley, John F. Sands, Sarah Lindley, Elijah Sells, George Slosson, C. G. Slosson, partners as George Slosson & Co., Alfred H. Isham, Harrison Sargent and Henry B. Harford, partners under the firm of Isham Sargent & Harford, and Julia A. Lange, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: Lot No. twenty-eight, (28) on New York street, in the city of Lawrence, in the county of Douglas and state of Kansas: appraised at one thousand dollars, (\$1,000) taken as the property of Lewis L. Kelley, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at the city of Lawrence, this, the 30th day of March, 1873.

S. H. CARMEAN, Sheriff

Douglas county, Kansas.

60-5