VOL. IV.---NO.6.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, FEBRUARY 10, 1875.

avenue. At first the report was but on further investigation it proyed too true. We visited the spot in company with several citizens, and there saw one of the most appalling spectacles that has ever been brought to our gaze. Stretched upon the ground just, on the edge of the sunflower stalks, in rigid death, lay the form of a welldressed middle aged woman, her arms folded lightly over her breast, her face staring with black luster leaden eyes, towards the great dome, where sometime during the silent watches of the night, her spirit had fled. It proved to be Mrs. McAdams. The body by within twenty five feet of a house, and yet such was the storm of Tuesday night, the wild whirl and noise of the wind, burdened as it was with the crisp frost, that had she fallen against the door itself, no one would have seperated the sound from the noise of the cold pushing wind. A

cold, to her own residence, and that she was times been effected with them, and being over come with cold, before recovering, perished The night was intensly dark and one of the coldest of the cold season, a half hour upon the frozen ground would have been sufficient time to have frozen any human mortal. Mrs. McAdams was a strict member of the Caltholic church here, and contributed more largely than any other member, towards the present church edifice. She was possessed of valuable property here and in Leavenworth city. Sh time he has never been heard of. Our citizen

Eagle. Creek township, near the residence of Dr dexterity in the use of his hands and fingers the Athenœum, Trowbridge, about eight miles west of this city which invariably marks the young artist; and tor, and one of the best artists of modern times, Samuel Wolson shot and killed his eldest son how, when at last the father became bankrupt, about twenty-one years of age, in self-defence and the farm was sold, and the furniture of the under the following circumstances, as near a old home scattered, all the family emigrated we can gather the facts from a reliable source from the Green Mountains, and traversed, in

after him for some offense committed ther accepted gladly the first place offered him, that He had been residing with his father since t of a waiter in a hotel, his duty being to attend came to this county, rendering the quiet hou in the news-room, keep it clean, arrange the of his parents somewhat turbulent and unsa papers, and run upon errands for the inmates. at times. Finally, his father furnished hi From this he advanced to being errand-boy in means to leave the country. He went a grocery store, and soon after became a sort of Parkerville with that avowed intention on t out-door clerk, or, as we should term it, runner morning of the day he was killed, and wh for a wholesale dealer in provisons. But his there got to drinking; hired a horse and dexterity of hand pointed to a more congenial turned to his father's house in the eveni and before reaching there on the way, stop

HIBAM POWERS.

BY JAMES PARTON.

The London Athenœum, a high authority in matters of art and literature, startles mankind with the announcement that the late Hiram Powers was no artist at all. The mere fact, says this distinguished journal, that so large a number of people in Europe and America take pleasure in such a work as the Greek Slave, is christendom of the principles of art.

This sounds very mighty and grand. It really made me feel uncomfortable for several minutes. To think that we should have gone on admiring, for a quarter of a century, works which we were bound to hold in contempt, was humiliating and painful. But, happily, the self-love of mortals cannot be long snubbed into acquiescence with an opinion that degrades them, and I soon found myself rallying to the support of an admiration which I had long

merits of artists? What is the standard of point of likeness and proportion, as any he had American to the last.

is bad art, though it gives rapture to ninety- traordinary knack at catching a likeness. nine out of every hundred persons who look at it, how are we to answer him?

The other day, in a country town where I was staying, an auction sale of oil paintings inspect the pictures for several days previous

On going to the rooms, I found two hundred of those awful daubs which are painted in New York and Philadelphia at a cost of about fifteen dollars a dozen, and they were all surrounded by gilt frames of great size and splendor. The pictures were mostly rude, coarse, thoroughly bad copies of celebrated works. Bad as they were, it was evident from the conversation of genuine and great delight; and, doubtless, in coroners jury was empaneled and the remains, the infancy of art they would have astonished after lying upon the spot where she died, for and abundantly satisfied the best critics. The several hours after their discovery, were people who were looking at them though inseveral nours after that the residence of her son-in inally conveyed to the residence of her son-in telligent in other respects, were unaccustomed he was all the time improving in his art, and telligent in other respects, were unaccustomed he was all the time improving in his art, and law, ex-sheriff Johnny Meagher. It is supposed that after visiting some of her many lady acquaintances she was returning in the which would have excited nothing but ridicule taken with a falling fit, as she had several or disgust in the minds of even very ignorant people who are accustomed to visit galleries of

Now, there may be in this world persons a much superior in artistic judgment to the ordinary frequenters of picture galleries, as these are superior to people in the country who never see good pictures. I dare not say, therefore, that the Athenaum is wrong in casting this reproach upon the taste of Europe and America. I can only say that, in this particular, I am on the side of the majority, and ceased, of the regular army. She was a second that I had ave Hirang Powers to have been a time married to a Mr. McAdams, who kept genuine artist, faithful to his vocation. He livery and feed stable here, and went several was certainly the first American sculptor who

regret the unkind fate of Mrs. McAdams, whithe realm of art, the simple story of his life can was herself so kind. A large circle of friend never cease to please those who relish the was nersen so kind. A large entire of mienter and acquaintances are earnestly affected by spectacle of talent rising superior to circum-

yening of the 26th inst., in Eln school, and showed even as a child that statue of Eve. A greater man than the critic of

Mr. Wolson has been a resident of the the old emigrant fashion, in a wagon, New county some two years, and came from the York and Pennsylvania, and settled in Ohio. State of Wisconsin; has borne an exceller This was about the year 1817, when Ohio was character here and was respected by his neighbil almost an unbroken wilderness, with some bors. The unfortunate son recently arrive important and growing towns along the Ohio from the same State, was intemperate an River, of which Cincinnati was the chief. reckless in his habits and character; in fac Then the father died; and this boy, making the local detective force in Buffalo was lookir his way to Cincinnati, penniless and ill-clad,

employment. He had always been a good draughtsman, always very skillful with his knife, and ingenious in inventing household devices. At the age of about sixteen, he apprenticed himself to a watch and clock maker, an employment in which he continued for some years, and attained considerable pro-

Andrew Jackson was then the favorite-hero of all the western country. The city government of Cincinnati appropriated a sum of money for the execution of a bust of the General. As there was then no American sculptor, the work was assigned to a German artist, a proof of the ignorance which prevails in with whom the young watch-maker fortunately became acquainted. It was while watching gress to give him a commission to execute a the modeling of this bust that the artistic instinct awoke in Hiram Powers. The German which would have enabled him to return with became strongly attached to him, gave him intinct determination to become a sculptor. He great artist in Florence, and so Hiram Powers showed remarkable aptitude for this branch of lived and died in a foreign country. He died art from the first. When he was well advancee at Florence on the Fourth of July, 1873-an But, after all, who shall decide upon the of his German friend, which were as good, in six years in Florence, his heart remained

taste? If any one tells us that the Greek Slave | done in his life. He had, indeed, an ex-

There was at that time in Cincinnati one of those collections of hideous objects that were formerly called museums, one department of which was a number of wax figures, something was announced, and the public was invited to in the style, doubtless, of those exhibited and described afterward by Artemus Ward. When Hiram Powers was twenty-one, the proprietors of this great moral show invited him to take charge of the wax department. Again he accepted the work that was offered him. Porbably, at that time, in all the western country there was no other way in which he could have earned his subsistence by the exercise of his peculiar talent. He took this place, therefore, and held it for the long period of seven the worthy people present, that they gave years; during which he performed a great many uncongenial labors, besides modeling wax figures. In fact, there was no part of the business of a show, even to the tickets, in which he did not occasionally lend a hand. But preparing to make the most of his coming op

> At the age of twenty-eight, emboldened by the constant applause bestowed upon the busts which he found time to execute, he ventured to resign his situation and remove to Was hington, where he set up a studio. By the aid of letters of recommendation obtained an opletters of recommendation obtained an op-portunity to model President Jackson, which led to his being employed un busts of Chief-Justice Marchall, Edward Park thand several other members of Congress. He remained in Washington five years, striving all the time for one object—to save money cough to go to Italy and improve himself by the study of the great works in which that country abounds. But so small were the rewards of artists at that day, that after five years of hard labor, he was still unable to gratify the desire of his life. And he might never have real sed it but for the timely aid of Nicholas Longworth, a very rich man of Cincinnati, who gave him commissions, and advanced him the sum requisite for his voyage and settlement in Florence

In 1837, when he was thirty wo years of age, and acquaintances are earnestly ancested by stances calculated to crush it. Americans will be set sail, and was soon toyelling in the this unlooked for, sad calamity, and are deeply stances calculated to crush it. Americans will be set sail, and was soon toyelling in the this unlooked for, sad calamity, and are deeping same to close it. Americans will be set sail, and was soon reveiling in the in sympathy with her children.—Wichit long love to tell of the Vermont farmer's son, glories of Italian art. Established in Florence, the eighth in a family of nine children, who and having for the first time in his life a little picked up a little knowledge at the district capital in hand, he executed his well-known chanced to be passing through in the studio of Hiram Powers. Thorwaldsen fixed his eye upon the statue with evident admiration.

"It is my first statue," said Powers, as if to pologize for its imperfections.

"Any artist," said Thorwaldsen, "might be roud of it as the chief work of his life."

Of course politeness often seems to compel an aged and established artist to applaud excessively the efforts of a young man. But Thorwaldsen was a man chary of words, accustomed to speak the truth, and, I think, it is fair to set his compliment off against the Athenaum's condemnation.

In 1839, when the artist was thirty-four years of age, he executed a little model in plaster-of-Paris of a slave girl chained in the market-place for sale. This model caught the eye of a visitor to the studio, an English gentleman, named Captain J. Grant. He was so captivated with the idea, that he at once gave the artist a commission to execute alife-size copy of it in mar-

ble. The work was named the Greek Slave, and it became at once, if I may use the expression, the most universally popular statue of the time. If the tremendous eye of the Athenaum should ever fall upon these lines, written in the wilderness of America, its proprietor is respectfully requsted to favor a benighted public with the reasons for its sweeping condemnation of a work that is to others so pleasing.

The rest of the career of this artist is known to us all. For many years he lived in hopes of revisiting his native land, and many efforts were made from time to time to induce Conportion of the artistic work of the new capitol; ease and honor. But a stone-cutter in the struction, and very soon the lad formed a disin life and one of the most celebrated artists of anniversary which he had annually celebrated his day, he used often to declare that he had during the whole of his long exile. Although modeled some busts in Cincinnati, when he the convenience of having excellent workmen was a boy of seventeen, working in the studio and cheap marble compelled him to pass thirty-

OVER THE SIERRAS.

BY MARY L. CLOUGH

The Central Pacific R. R. taking up the thread of travel where the U. P. R. R. leaves it, at Ogden, takes us through wild and rugged in summer and in winter a sheet of ice. On scenes, as it climbs the Sierra Nevadas. Those ite piles, and fir-crowned crags, while gloomy canons yawn below the flying train as it spans them, on some slender looking bridge. The scenery is not so stupendous as that of Echo and Weber canon, but much more picturesque in its affluence of forest and verdure, especially after we leave silver ribbed Nevada, with her alkali deserts and bleak mountains. The Truckee canon, with its wooded hills and the aroma of the spruce and pine, recall a story told of a Maine lumberman, who had passed across the continent to this point, over the plains, the bare verdureless mountains, and the desert, he was very much disgusted with the trip and the country, and had sat in moody silence, home-sick and forlorn; but as the train flew into Truckee canon and the eye was greeted by the sight of the cool, pleasant evergreens, and his nostrils tickled with the pungent odors of the spruce and pine, he roused and stretched his head from the window, took it all in at a glance and cried, "Thank God, I smell pitch again!" and sank back in his seat weeping for

The train dashes through the canon, crossing and recrossing the foaming current; stupendous mountains read their giant forms on either side, till at last we leap across the line and are in California, land of gold and sunshine, of vines and wines and mighty growths. As we ascend to the crests of the Sierras, the snow sheds multiply, we are out of one and into another, seeming like an almost continuous tunnel. These snow sheds are built against the mountains with a sloping roof, so that the snow slides pass harmlessly off into the yawning chasm below. The snow sometimes falls to the depth of sixteen or more feet and so the roofs, and indeed the entire structure must be of great strength; where the road does not skirt the mountain side the roof is pointed, sloping on each side like an ordinary house roof. The "Summit Tunnel" is 1,659 feet long, an average cost of \$10,000 per mile.

Summit is the highest point reached by the Central Pacific R. R. and is 7,017 feet above sea level; it is 1,660 miles distant from Omaha and 245 miles from San Francisco. Here spring the rivers that, by different courses, wind off to the distant Sacramento. Here leaps the South Yuba and soon we come in sight of Cascade, Bear and American rivers. All about are cloud-cleaving peaks and barricades of broken granite, deep fir-lined gorges where the sunbeams seldom fall, and here too are the out-lying fields of snow, the accumulation of centuries. Over all bends the blue Italian sky, and the mountain breezes sigh sweetly over the intinite solitude. I had forgotten to say that from the Truckee the tourist may take the stage for Lake Tahoe, distant, twelve miles. En route one gets a good view of picturesque Donner Lake, whose banks were the theatre of a terrible tragedy, twenty years ago. Here a party of emigrants camped for a time, and one of their number, Mr. Donner, being taken ill, Dutch serving man also stayed. Before relief could reach them, they were snowed in and Dutchman was found, sitting on a log devouring a human arm. He was insane, but recovering after a time told his story, that provision failing they had all died but himself of starvawhether he in his frenzy had murdered them, fearful depth of snow.

Of Lake Tahoe, with its marvellously clear into the rush and sparkle of a new existence. water, where the banks and forests and mountains are clearly mirrored and the speckled trout are seen leaping, and the pebbles on the bottom, eighty feet below, are plainly counted, graphs upon the polished surface, and as your existing in the State, is 565.

skiff glides along, shape and form and color deceive the eye, till you hardly know when you have reached the shore. Back again and speeding westward, six miles from Summit is Cascade, and here one of the branches of the Yuba dashes, sparkling and foaming a veil of spray and on, till we reach American Canon, one of mountains barricaded and buttressed by gran- Nature's master-pieces, where walls of mountains, 2,000 feet high, rise on either hand, almost perpendicular; here the American river, compressed within this fearful gorge, rages and roars and dashes itself against the rocky sides. Standing upon the cliff above you may look diectly down from a dizzy height of 2,000 feet of naked rock, and see the torrent cramped within its narrow limits tossing itself in white anger towards its destination; the canon is two

miles long. And now we glide swiftly down the slope, through a land replete with history and reminiscense, a country fruitful and productive, of varied scenery and great resources. Many stations, towns and cities arrest our attention; we are in a region of bloom and beauty, of fruit and thrift. After the plains, the mountains, the desert, this is elysium. At last the broad Pacific bursts upon our view, drowned in golden sunlight, canopied with blue. Brooklyn is passed, Oakland, with her beautiful residences and lovely views, and now we glide out swiftly, upon the mighty piers, two panes and a quarter into the bay, there, at the slips, wait the ferry-boats that land us three miles away in San Francisco, sitting in whate and glittering beauty at her golden gate, queening it right royally over the western coast, a great city grown up almost within a store of years. Within her harbor ride ships from all nations of the earth. Upon her streets you meet representatives from every clime under the sun: there are the turbaned Turk and the fair Circassian, pig tailled Chinaman and Sweedish Hans, the swarthy East Indian and the yellow haired Finn all meeting, it would seem, upon common ground and intent upon the same purpose. San Francisco is a fast city, a city of gold, of luxuriant shotels, grand race courses, clegant churches, princely residences, jeweled women and extravagant men. They are justly proud of their State and their city. You know them. and others are from 190 to 850 teet. There are any where by their peculiar independence of about forty-five miles of snow sheds, built at action, extreme sang froid, lavish (I will not say vulgar) display of jewelry and a general air

> They are, however, a people of great generosity, despising the petty scheming and contriving of older States, they launch into immense speculations and giant enterprises.

San Francisco is situated on the north end of the southern peninsula, which, with the orthern one separates the bay from the ocean.

The Golden Gate is one mile wide and connects the two. San Francisco is a city of schools and churches. There are forty-six churches, with the Chinese Joss houses. There are nine daily papers, five weeklys and two monthly publications. The markets are the grand feature. Here the traveler proves by his own sight the immensity and variety of Californian vegetables and fruit. The Woodward Gardens are a great attraction, planned and developed to adorn the private residence of the proprietor, they have, at last been opened to the public. They occupy four or five acres, giant trees, fountains and flowers, sunshine and decided to remain. His wife and family and a shadow, gleaming statuary and rippling brooks delight the eye and ear. The earth has been ransacked to furnish the zoological department, when their friends sought them, only the rain-bow plumaged birds and strange animals meet the eye. The art gallery is also an important feature where one may delight in rare and celebrated paintings and sculpture. Altogether one becomes a little dazzled with the glare tion and despair. Whether this was the case or and glitter, a little confused with the whirl and buzz of busy life. Delighted yet amazed at God only knows. The trees they had cut dur- this wonderful western world, basking under irg the winter, left stumps twenty-five feet in a golden sun, revelling in the most perfect cliheight in the spring, telling the sad story of the mate of the world. It seems that we have leaped from the bleak uninhabited solitudes

MICHIGAN.

Michigan farmers are enthusiastic in Grange organization. The lecturer announced grounds, its magnificent fishing, has been laud- at the late meeting of the State Grange, at ed by all visitors. But one must only see to Grand Rapids, that the memberships in the know how sweetly the sunshine sleeps upon State numbers over 50,000. The total receipts the bosom of the lake, how the tall peaks look from all quarters since the organization of the down in pleased surprise upon their bald, bare Grange, have been \$14,242.92, the total expenbrows, with the summer clouds flitting over ditures have been \$9,901.85. Three hundred their summits, all pictured as in a glass. How and forty-nine Granges have been organized the proud old forests see each day their photo- during the year, and the whole number now

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

BLECTED AT SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION. ster-Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa. Overseer Thomas Taylor, Columbia, S. C. Zecturer-T. A. Thompson, Plainview, Minn. Steward-A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Miss. Assistant Steward-G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Chaplain-Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D.C. Treasurer F. M. McDowell, Corning, N. Y. Secretary-O. H. Kelley, Georgetown, D. C. Gate-Keeper-O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove Lake county, Indian.

Ocree-Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa. Pomona-Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D C. Piera-Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarkesville, Iowa. Jady Ase't Steward-Miss C. A. Hall, George

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton. Bourbon

Overseer. W. Sims, Topeka. Lecturer, John Boyd, Independence, Montgom-Lecturer, John Boyd, Independence, and general county;
Steward, E. D. Smith, Jewell county;
Assistant Steward, J. B. Richey, Franklin co.
Chaplain, W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin co.
Tercasurer, H. H. Angell, Sherman City, Chero-

Secretary, G. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville, Neo-

secretary, G. W. Spargees,

sho co;
Gate Keeper, W. H. Fletcher,
Ceres, Mrs. Mattie Morris;
Flora, Mrs. M. H. Charles;
Islay Assistant Steward, Mrs. Jennie D. Richie;
Pomona, Mrs. Amanda C. Rippey;
Excective Committee, F. H. Dumbald, Jacksonville, W. P. Popince Topeke, and J. B.
Schaeffer. Grasshopper Falls:
State Ageut, John G. Otis, Topeka.

COUNTY COUNCILS. Douglas. Meets second Tuesday of each month in Miller's Hall in Lawwrenc, Levi Woodward, Master, Wm. Miller, Overseer, Justus Howell, Treasurer.

Montgomery and Howard: John Boyd, Master, E. Taylor R. S., W. H. Barnes C. S. and agent.

Montgomery and Howard: John Boyd, Master, H. Taylor R. S., W. H. Barnes C. S. and agent.

Lyon: P. B. Maxson Master, C. F. Conklin meretary. Meets in Emporia on the first Saturday in each month.

Sedgwick: E. P. Thompson Master, John L. Zimmerman secretary, Sedgwick city.
Neosho: Jas A. Souger Master, L. G. H. Greene secretary, Osage Mission. Meets the 2d Thursday of each month.

Nemaha, J. M. Miller, Master; L. H. Evans, secretary; G. w. Brown, Agent. Meets at Seneca last Saturday of each month.

Wilson, Wm. Spencer, Master; J. C. Moore, Secretary, meets at Fredonia.

Salina county Council, Master, A. P. Collins Sec. L. F. Parsons. Meets on first Saturday of each month, at court house in Salina.

Greffwood county Council, Master, J. M. Haw horn, P. O. address Climax Greenwood county, Kan., Secretary, L. V. Chapman, P. O. address Eureka, Council agent, James Kenner, Bureka. Meets last Saturday in each month at Woodson, Meets the last Friday of each month, M. C. Smith, Secretary, Neosho Falls.

Mitchell: H. C. Babcock Master, Thos. M. Fisher Secretary, F. P. Snyder Agent. Regular Meeting on Tuesday of each month, P. O. Glien Elder.

Marshall County Council, M. L. Moore,

Marshall County Council, M. L. Moore, Master, Frankfort; Thomas Garnett, Secretary,

Beedsville.

Marion County Council: R. C. Bates, Master; C. E. Roberts, Secretary; T. J. Conry,
ter; C. E. Roberts, Brumbaugh, Insurance
Agent. Agent.
Morris County Council, Horace Hurley,
Master, Wm. Downing, Sectretary and County
Agent, Council Grove, meets the second satarday in each month, alternately at Council

Grove and Parkerville.
Clay: H H Taylor secretary and agent; meets
at Masonic hall in Clay Center the second Wed-

at Masonie hall in Clay Center the second Wednesday of each month.

Leavenworth: J.P. Bouserman, Master; J. Stagman, sec; J.L. Larimer, business agent. Regular meetings on 1st Friday of each month, at office of county superintendent of schools. Greenwood: J. M. Hawthorn, Master; A. V. Chapman, Secretary; James Kenner, Co. agent. Chase county central Council, meets at Union Hall, Cottonwood Falls; on the first Saturday of each month, at 10 a m. W. G. Patten Master; S. H. Brenner Secretary; Hewitt Orsik business agent.

Master; S. H. Brenner Secretary; Hewitt Graik business agent. Phillips county council, meets at Phillips-burg the first Saturday in each month; D. L. Smith, Master, Granite Bluff; E. H. Pratt, Genryk, Agent, Bullipsburg.

County Agent, Phillipsburg. DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session:

B. S. Osborn, Bull City Osborn county.

W. D. Covington, Cedarville Smith county.

J. J. McClimont, Kerwin Phillips county.

H. C. Babcock, Cawker City Mitchell county.

B. L. Beebee, London Sumner county.

J. H. Bradd, Prairie Grove Republic County.

S. C. Monroe, Brookdale Rice county.

B L Beebee, London Sumner county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove Republic County.
S C Monroe, Brookdale Rice county.
G N Nichols, Delphos Ottawa county.
P B Maxon, Emporia Lyon county.
A J McKee, Frankfort Marshall county.
J L Blair, Eden Doniphan county.
J E Bicketts, Garnett Anderson county.
G F Card, Eureka Greenwood county.
J M Morgan, Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co.
A N Case, Honeck Saline county.
B Spaulding, Hillsdale Miami county.
J Leavenworth, Hutchinson Reno county.
Z Meredith, Olathe Johnson county.
J B Durkee, Parkersville Morris county.
J B Durkee, Parkersville Morris county.
J C Cuppy, Humboldt Allen county.
J C Cappy, Humboldt Allen county.
J C Cark, Rippon Labette county.
W A Matthews, Seneca Nemaha county.
B A Hodge, Marion Centre Marion county.
G S White, Dillon Dickinson county.
W G Patten, Dillon, Dickenson Co.
J. C. Phinney, Longton, Howard Ce.
Newer Pottations

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

I have on hand the following varieties. YELLOW AND RED MANSEMOND -AND-

THE EARLY BAHAMA,

I will sell in lots to suit. I will also have Address, D. G. WATT,

What has the Grange Accomplished? (Read before Oread Grange, Jan. 29, 1874.)

We as Grangers are met by this question rom outsiders at every turn, and so confident y and almost sneeringly, has the question beer put, that we have for the moment been fright ened into thinking that it was unanswerable. I have thought it might be profitable for us to ook at this subject for a few minutes this eve

They tell us they suppose it is a very good institution socially, as if that was of little conequence.

But we are disposed to think that in this practical, grasping age, in which self-interest seems to be the chief interest, whatever tends to enlarge our sympathies and bring us together in a common brotherhood and sisterhood, having the same interest, the same cares and difficulties as well as the same hopes and aspirations, is of no small benefit to us. We have probably all observed that persons toward whom we have conceived a kind of aversion and a feeling that they had nothing in common with us, have, when thrown by circumstances in our company, often become our warmest and truest friends. Thus it is in the Grange we love each other more as we know each oth-

er better. The next advantage of the Grange to which we will turn our attention, is the stimulus it gives us intellectually, starting new veins of thought by its discussions, and developing the latent talents, which were well nigh buried under "the cares of the world and the deceitfulness of riches," and helping us to give express ion to our best thoughts, thus making them

immortal. And to none have the advantages of the Grange in this respect, come with more beneficial resuits than to the sisterhood, who are in more danger of growing narrow and dwarfed in their limited sphere, than their brothers who are in constant contact with the outside world and thus inevitably take on broader views of life and its responsibilities.

I would not be understood as depreciating the position that woman holds in shaping the destinies of the world through her devotion to the duties of her home, but I would have her inspired with larger conceptions of her mission which embraces not only the proper care and culture of the physical being but also the right development of the intellectual and spiritual nature of those whom God has placed in her care; that she may fortify them for the moral warfare which all must wage against the world, the flesh, and the devil.

But I think the greatest battle we all have o fight is with self, and it is still true that "He that ruleth his own spirit is better than he that taketh a city." Another advantage of the Grange is that it teaches us to look from nature up to nature's God and to recognize our dependence on Him for success in all our labors But some will say, these things are all very well but what has the Grange accomplished practically? We will see. In the first place, the discussions of the Grange, conducted by intelligent and practical farmers, are calculated to bring about a better system of farming and a better adaptation of crops to the soil and cli-

The subjects which come under the head of we can only glance at some of them. They include the making of butter and cheese, the improvement of stock, the fattening of stock, the us in a practical way.

Another advantage is that we can procure all kinds of agricultural machinery and many other things, through the Grange, at reduced prices. But I am inclined to think that the greatest benefit of the Grange, is its silent but potent influence in shaping the politics of the country.

We are reminded that the Grange is not a political organization, but this fact is the very secret of its power. Were we bound to any party we could not wield half the influence now do in the affairs of the nation. But the very fact that so many thousands of the hones and substantial men of the country have de termined to put down monopoly and corruption in high places, and to strive for just and equitable laws, has a wonderful effect on political parties, teaching them that unless they put forward good men and advocate just measures the people will not vote for them.

As brothers and sisters we're plighted, To the cause of the good and the true, And where there's a wrong to be righted, 'Tis there we have something to do.

And if an unfortunate brother, Should stumble or fall at our side, We are all bound to help one another, And still strive his failings to hide.

And if e're prosperity's sunshine, Should chance on our pathway to fall, We'll remember our friends in the shadow, And ever be helpful to all.

so we'll work with a will and good courage, For all that is noble and right, And we'll hope for the good time that's coming And hasten it on with our might. MRS. MARY SAVAGE,

To Delegates to the K. S. Grange.

Lecturess.

In view of the projected meeting of the State Grange, I would like through your columns to call the attention of Patrons generally throughout the State, to the objectionable manner in which delegates to the State Grange are now chosen; by which we refer specially to that clause of the Constitution which confers will be addressed to Oakwood, Linn county, the selection of delegates upon a body of masters | Kansas. who are not in any manner responsible to their

Granges for their choice; and at the time of their own election are not chosen for such a purpose, but the power is gratuitously con-

ferred upon themby a constitutional provision. The peculiarly clous nature of this provis-ion is that it take the selection of their law makers out of the lands of the subordinate Grange, where it reoperly belongs, and confers it upon a favored few who are, as will be seen, not even responsible to their Granges for their action.

The masters, of whom are to be the delegates being thus placed out of our reach in their choice, we cannot presume to indicate what we should like to have or to not have done in the State Grange. Nor can we instruct the repeal of this objectionable clause, as we could do if they were chosen directly by the Granges, or even by representatives chosen for that pur-

upon their favored position, and feel and act that sub. Granges have no rights to be consult ed in the selection of delegates, or in the State Grange, and therefore deign to them no notice And yet these subordinate Granges are called

As it is now, the masteas haughtily presume

upon to pay the expenses and per diem of these delegates so chosen for them by others, without notice to them; the natural inference being that at the time of the adoption of that clause, the mass of Patrons were deemed too ignorant to make their own selection.

However this may be it is anti-republican and utterly repugnant to the letter and spirit of our institutions and directly contrary to the principles sought to be inculcated in the teachings of the Grange. Which, while pretending to be a movement for ameliorating the condition of the farmer, would fasten upon him a monopoly of the most odious and dangerous kind, in the form of an autocracy of masters.

Its whole tendency really is to build up a little circle of favored exclusives, composed of masters and past masters, who will as is common to human nature, soon come to consider themselves the favored few in whose charmed little circle only the flesh pots are to be devoured, and who will soon begin to deport themselves accordingly.

This fact and that stated before, which finds in this clause the presumption of unfitness on the part of the mass of Patrons, to choose their own representatives is enough to condemn any popular organization, and will undoubtedly create wide spread dissension among the Patrons of the State, unless repealed as we hope it will be at the next meeting of the State Fraternally yours, Grange. S. H. BRENNER.

Cottonwood Falls, Kas., Feb. 2, 1875.

EDITOR SPIRT:-Eagle Creek, Grange, P. of H. No. 380, is doing finely, and is growing in interest at a y meeting; and we hope ever ery subordinal Grange in this State will see the importance of working in carnest and do what they can be elevate and build up our Order, and examile into those things that most interest us. We as farmers must set our brains to work and be able to say, we know our business. To be successful in any branch of business, there must be a system of operation, and the former, if he would succeed must first study the principles of farming. How and liscussions are so various and numerous that when to plant the different grain, the kind of soil best adapted to corn, wheat, flax, &c., and cultivate less acres and do it better. There are too many farmes in Kansas, who try to do too packing of beef and pork, the marketing of erops, the culture of fruit and the best way to their crop is a failure. It is always best not to dispose of it, as well as "occasional hints about undertake more than you are able to manage housekeeping." The discussion of all these well. There may be some misfortune happen following officers were installed by L. Mant you would not do without it for twice the subjects is calculated to be of great benefit to to your crops, such as has been the case in the Olden, P. M., of Owl Creek Grange. J. Cost. past year. One thing I have noticed since I have been in Kansas: that those farmers that plant their corn early and tend it well generaly raise good crops, notwithstanding grasshoppers and chinch bugs, and I would suggest to every farmer to plant your corn as early in the spring as the ground will do to work. "Plow deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have J. M. M. corn to sell and keep." Hartford, Kansas, Jan. 27th, 1875.

Saline Valley Grange, No. 446. EDITOR SPIRIT:-Allow me to speak a few vords through your columns. Our Grange met Dec. 31st, 1874, and after ther business was attended to, we proceeded

to elect officers which resulted as follows: John S. Bean, was re-elected Master; H. D. Baker, Overseer; J. W. Blondon, Lecturer Edward Wells, Steward; L. G. Short, Assistant Steward; John Anderson, Chaplain; A. R. Morrison, Lecturer; Miss Mary E. Short, Lady Assistant Steward. Grange closed.

A meeting was appointed for Jan. 7th, which time the officers were installed by Brother Stemmel, Master of Friendship Grange. There was some little speeches, and some good music by the singing class. There was quite a large crowd present, notwithstanding the cold weather, there were persons present from seven different Granges and quite a number that are not Patrons. The tables were spread with choice eatables and after dinner was over, the older part of the company went home and the young people had a little MARY A. MORRISON, Sec'y.

Salina, Kansas. Colesburg Grange, No. 353. BRO. STEVENS:-Thinking that a few words

rom this part of the State, will not be amiss, I submit the following for publication in your aluable paper. Colesburg Grange, No. 353, met Dec. 23, 1874, for the purpose of electing officers to serve the

ensuing year. Bro. Joseph Simpson, Master; H. P. Coppage, Secretary; was installed by Bro. W. A. Gillham, Past Master. Hereafter all communications intended for this Grange H. P. COPPAGE, Sec'y. Oakwood, Linn county, Kansas.

BRO. STEVENS:-At a regular meeting of Douglas Grange, held Dec. 26th, 1874, the following officers were elected. J. J. McGee, Master; John McFarland, Overseer; J. N Woodard, Lecturer; Wm. Taylor Steward S. M. Jack, Assistant Steward; L. W. Sperry Chaplain; Thomas Seaton, Treasurer; D. N Chapiain; Thomas Seaton, Treadity, J. R. Chevalier, Gate Kostenbader, Secretary; J. F. Chevalier, Gate to those who intend to be Farmers, Mechanics, or to follow other Industrial pursuits. Rose Kostenbader, Pomona; Miss Jennie E. Corrol, Flora; Miss Mattie Callehan, Lady Assistant Steward.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather during the month of January, the members of our Grange could not attend regular, our meetings being at night, make it very disagreeable, especially for the ladies.

The day appointed for our installation was very cold and unpleasant, the mercury ranging from ten to twelve degrees below zero, but notwithstanding the cold, those present had a good time, for the good Matrons, (of which Douglas Grange is proud,) prepared a bounteous feast, which seemed to awaken a general interest about the time installation was over.

Our opinion is, that the Harvest feast is one of the finest features of the Order, and should not be ommitted under any consideration, in confering the fourth degree. It is one of the 1 social enjoyments of our Order, at which time go companies, livery men and stock raisers, social enjoyments of our Order, at which time go companies, livery men and stock raisers, social enjoyments of our Order, at which time go companies, livery men and stock raisers, social enjoyments of our Order, at which time go companies, livery men and stock raisers, social enjoyments of our Order, at which time go companies, livery men and stock raisers, social enjoyments of our Order, at which time go companies, livery men and stock raisers, social enjoyments of our Order, at which time go companies, livery men and stock raisers, social enjoyments of our Order, at which time go companies, livery men and stock raisers, social enjoyments of our Order, at which time go companies, livery men and stock raisers, social enjoyments of our Order, at which time go companies, livery men and stock raisers, so can be supported by the livery men and stock raisers. confering the fourth degree. It is one of the each try to make the other happy; feeling that The only Remedy that will cure in the Grange we are as one family, enjoying the pleasures of home. Here is where we become better acquainted, and can participate in free conversation with our friends and neighbors; this is the time when we are free to discuss topics of the day, and any thing to instruct and enlighten ourselves. Here we may exchange with our neighbors the oft repeated &c., and give words of encouragement to our tect myself and the public from being imposed friends, doing away with all back-bitings and on by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without jealousies, and do what we can to make theich none are genuine.

Grange what it ought to be: a place that is Grange what it ought to be; a place that is pleasant and instructive to go to, a place of rec reation. And now, at the beginning of a new year, let us not forget the precepts of our Or der, but let us be quiet, peaceful citizens and keep ourselves unspotted from the world.

May Flower Grange, No. 285.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-As you have not heard from our Grange since our election, which AKEFIELD'S came off on the third Saturday of December, will give you a report of the same.

L. C. Shepherd, Master; G. D. McVickar, LIVER PILLS, Overseer; Ella L. McVickar, Lecturer; J. E. Piersol, Steward; George W. Brooks, Assist-mild Cathartic! Useful in all cases where a ant Steward; H. D. Coberly, Chaplain; Garging of the system is required. Brooks, Treasurer; J. M. Bittinger, Secretary; J. H. Walton, Gate Keeper; Julia H. Petticrew, Ceres; Nanna A. Shepard, Pomonand in cases of long continued constipation, the Charlotte Piersol, Flora; Jane Walton, Ladyemedy is unsurpassed.

Assistant Steward. Our Grange meets first mbination for promoting a healthy action of and third Saturday evenings, at half past sixe Liver and cleansing the Stomach and Plood o'clock, of each month. We have a good grangent has ever been offered to the public. Try and are trying to brake down this monopoly tem. and are trying to brake down this monopoly and think we will succeed if we all put our shoulder to the wheel and work manfully Wakefield's Magic Pain Cure We must work hand in hand. Any corres pondence will be thankfully received, or any

confidential matter received the same. Fort Scott, Bonrbon county, Kansas.

Cuppy, Master; G. W. Moon, Overseer: J. Duncan, Lecturer; Phillip Beck, Steward Peter Barker, Assistant Steward; Paul Fisher Treasurer, Joseph Lousignout, Secretary BLACKBERRY BALSAM, Lewis Lousignont, Gate Keeper; Annie Beck Ceres; Mary Campbell, Pomona; Julia Cun ningham, Ludy Assistant Steward.

Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas.

Grange, No. 543.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-The installation of the officers of our Grange, No. 543, was a grand affair. The installing officer was W. MECO. LEIS & BRO Black, of Lone Elm Grange.

Master, Joseph Young; Overseer, T. Napecial Notice to GRANGES. Hancock; Lecturer, L. M. Shuck. The other offices are well filled. The Grange is doing a good work in this part of the country, by uniting the farmers into a brotherhood, and they are beginning to see the position they NOVELTY WORKS rightfully should occupy in the world. May the time soon come when the Grange shall again bring our country to its primitive purity. Yours very truly,

Stanley, Johnson county, Kansas.

Lincoln Grange, No. 367.

L. M. SHUCK

EDITOR SPIRIT:-I send you, for publicaion, the names of officers of Lincoln Grange, No. 367, Anderson county Kansas.

The election took place Dec. 26th 1874, the nstallation was two weeks later. The following are the names of officers elected and installed for the ensuing year.

M. E. Osborne, Master; S. Robinson, Lecturer; D. McCollam, Overseer; D. L. Simpson, Steward; E. M. Mast, Assistant Steward; M. Freeman, Chaplain; S. McCollam, Treasurer P. M. Freeman, Secretary; D. Perry, Gate Keeper; Sarah McCollani, Ceres; L. J. Simpson, Pomona; M. Hamilton, Flora; M. Harkness, Stewardess. Trustees, A. Shoemaker, M. M. Minkler, C. G. Rebstock.

P. M. FREEMAN, Sec'y Garnett, Anderson county, Kansas.

Mr. Vantrees, member of the house from Barbour county, who was badly frozen on his way to Topeka, has had both feet amputated.

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Master of the English Language, And an expert in its use; and, also, skillful in Mathematics, as employed in every day life, in-

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JOHN M. BITTENGER, Sec'y. NEURALGIA, Cramps, Rheumatism,

Owl Creek Grange, No. 104.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—At a regular meeting of ache, Sore Throat, Chilblains, Etc.

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Assistant Steward.

JOSEPH LANSIGHNT, Sec'y and all irregularities of the Bowels. Its effect ro immediate and always reliable. It quiets he action of the stomach, relieves colic, conrols all relaxed conditions, and heals the irri-

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For further information apply to J. A. ANDERSON, Prest., Manhattan, Kansa

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Kansas State News.

The trade in buffalo bones, up to a few days ago, seemed to be on the increase. Some idea of the struggles of poor people to make both ends meet, may be obtained when the fact is known that many of them work two days with their teams to get a load and then spend one to haul them to a railroad station, and then only realize \$2, 50 per load.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Joseph McMahan, who died in Fort Scott Mrs. Bill—was read by Frank Jackson: sometime during the war; she is about 14 Four and twenty years ago, e'er had dimner years of age; was last heard from about seven years ago; she then lived in Fort Scott with a family by the name of Smith. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received Came a little one to bless, e'en with baby helpby her two brothers, James and Lewis E. Mc Mahan. Address Wm. B. Bond, Arcadia, Crawford county, Kansas.

Our citizens were somewhat startled early Wednesday morning, by the report that Mrs. Margaret McAdams, a lady of respectability and means, was found frozen to death in front of the residence of Jas. Dagner, on Lawrence avenue. At first the report was discredited, but on further investigation it proyed too true. We visited the spot in company with several citizens, and there saw one of the most appalling spectacles that has ever been brought to our gaze. Stretched upon the ground just, on the edge of the sunflower stalks, in rigid death, lay the form of a welldressed middle aged woman, her arms folded lightly over her breast, her face staring with black luster leaden eyes, towards the great dome, where sometime during the silent watches of the night, her spirit had fled. It proved to be Mrs. McAdams. The body lay within twenty five feet of a house, and yet such was the storm of Tuesday night, the wild whirl and noise of the wind, burdened as it was with the crisp frost, that had she fallen against the door itself, no one would have seperated the sound from the noise of the cold pushing wind. A coroners jury was empaneled and the remains, after lying upon the spot where she died, for several hours after their discovery, were finally conveyed to the residence of her son-in law, ex-sheriff Johnny Meagher. It is supposed that after visiting some of her many lady acquaintances she was returning in the cold, to her own residence, and that she was taken with a falling fit, as she had several times been effected with them, and being over Touch them lightly, passing years! touch them come with cold, before recovering, perished. The night was intensly dark and one of the coldest of the cold season, a half hour upon the frozen ground would have been sufficient time to have frozen any human mortal. Mrs. McAdams was a strict member of the Caltholic church here, and contributed more largely than any other member, towards the present church edifice. She was possessed of valuable property here and in Leavenworth city. She was first married to Capt, Fitzpatrick, deceased, of the regular army. She was a second time married to a Mr. McAdams, who kept a livery and feed stable here, and went several years ago to Chicago, to buy cattle, carrying with him considerable means, since which time he has never been heard of. Our citizens regret the unkind fate of Mrs. McAdams, who was herself so kind. A large circle of friends and acquaintances are earnestly affected by this unlooked for, sad calamity, and are deeply

in sympathy with her children.-Wichita Eagle. On the evening of the 26th inst., in Elm Creek township, near the residence of Dr. Trowbridge, about eight miles west of this city, Samuel Wolson shot and killed his eldest son, about twenty-one years of age, in self-detence under the following circumstances, as near as we can gather the facts from a reliable source Mr. Wolson has been a resident of this

county some two years, and came from the State of Wisconsin; has borne an excellent character here and was respected by his neighbors. The unfortunate son recently arrived from the same State, was intemperate and reckless in his habits and character; in fact, the local detective force in Buffalo was looking after him for some offense committed there. He had been residing with his father since he came to this county, rendering the quiet home of his parents somewhat turbulent and unsafe at times. Finally, his father furnished him means to leave the country. He went to Parkerville with that avowed intention on the morning of the day he was killed, and while there got to drinking; hired a horse and returned to his father's house in the evening, and before reaching there on the way, stopped at Mr. Mercer's house, his uncle, where he met his father, and requested him to stay there until he went to Dr. Trowbridge's on some business and returned, but Wolson fearing some evil design on his family hastened home. Mr. Mercer handed him a revolver before leaving to defend himself with. The son, instead of going where he said he had business, went directly to his father's house, where Wolson on reaching home, found him attempting to ride his horse into the house. He desisted at the request of his father and called a younger brother to hold his horse, entered the house on foot, assaulting his father, first with his fist, and then went for him with a butcher knife, threatening him. His father warned him to keep back or he would shoot, but the son persisted in his menaces and threats; finally Wolson fired his revolver, the ball grazing the temple of the son, who still continued to advance with the knife drawn upon his father, who fired again, and this time the shot taking effect in the heart, killing him-he only survived ten minutes.

Wolson came in early Wednesday morning and surrendered himself to his henor Judge Stevenson, who gave him into the custody of Sheriff Moore. - Morris Co. Republican.

A very pleasant gathering occurred last Saturday at the residence of O. W. Bill, just north of the College :

January 2nd was the second anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Burnham—and Mrs. Burnham's 24th birthday—and although detained at the capitol that day, yet their relations in this city to the number fifteen or twenty, met at O. W. Bill's Saturday 16th, to congratulate them, help eat Mrs. Bill's nice chicken pie, &c., and have a good time generally. Just before dinner the following poem-composed for the occasion by Mrs Gerta McMahan. She is the daughter of Kate R. Hill, a neighbor and friend of Mr. and

> the newyear's glow-Maybe in the storm and snow! who remem

bers? who may know?

lessness Parent hearts, that dared confess she's an angel I nothing less.

Up through childhood's glad decade, through the sunshine, through the shade Till her voice rare music made, and the dainty feet essayed,

All unasked, and all unurged, the light bridge where childhood merged into womanhood complete, tender, beautiful

Can we wonder that there should-drawn by gracious womanhood, Come the one embodied good, of all boons, bes understood

As life's crowning gift—the love which though christened first above, Working here its wondrous leaven, makes of earth a little heaven.

So but two brief years ago, in another new years' glow, She with tenderest love, we know, gave heart

"for weal or woe," Unto manhood's sheltering trust; and to-day nor care nor rust Dims the lustre of the hue of the dreams which

"all came true." Birthday, bridal-day, as one kept to-day with joy that none,

Save those hearts that beat as one, e'er may know till like is done; For the March winds sobbing pain, died in welcoming refrain,

O'er the priceless radiant pearl, of a little baby

lighter, griefs and tears ! And oh, God! as Jordan nears, lead them full of honored years,

From their little heaven below, where thine own blest feet shall go, Birthdays, deathdays, all passed by, for the "harvest home" on high.

Only those well acquainted with Mrs. Burnham will fully appreciate the worth of the above.

Accompanying it was a beautiful oil painting -from the same hand-both forming a present which will be highly prized .- Manhattan Nationailst.

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Farmers and others know the value of a GRAIN & SEED CLEANER That will do what we claim and no more.

It will separate Oats from Wheat, Chess Cockle, and other refuse from

Wheat, and THOROUGHLY CLEAN SEED,

Timothy, Clover, and other Grass Seeds, AND DO THE WORK WELL.

The advantage which this Mill holds over all others is in the

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The Mill delivers the Grain at the front, from two spouts marked SEED WHEAT AND NO WHEAT. The Grain can be Sacked directly from the spouts or Run in half bushel measures, and

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The Mill is strictly a KNOCK DOWN MILL, Wnich gives it great advantage over all other in respect to shipping, as

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Extra Sieves for Flax, Timothy, Clover and other Seeds furnished when wanted.

RETAIL PRICE, \$26.00. Reduction made when ordered in quantities. PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURES. Any further information can be obtained by T. H. LESCHER



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Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons.

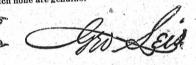
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GAPES, BLINDNESS, &C.,

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N. B.—Beware of counterfeiters. To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.



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Cramps, Rheumatism,

Ameness in any part of the Body, Contracted Muscels, Weak Spine, Paralysis, Head-ache, Sore Throat, Chilblains, Etc. Keep it in the house, and you will soon find that you would not do without it for twice the

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A SURE REMEDY FOR DIARRHEA And all irregularities of the Bowels. Its effect are immediate and always reliable. It quiets the action of the stomach, relieves colic, controls all relaxed conditions, and heals the irretated mucous membranes.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1875.

CONGRESS FOUND WANTING.

We were in hopes that when Congress met this winter, the members would be found equal to the occasion; that they would rise above party and mere party policy, and grapple with the real live issues that are now before the ghost will not down at the bidding of face to face with the people. A while country, and which, like Banquo's disappointed; the winter is nearly over plant these eminent senators who have and Congress has done nothing to as- grown gray in their seats, and who sist in restoring confidence to the country. The old adage, "whom the gods destroy they first make mad," is certhe elections last fall found themselves charges have from time to time been tainly true. The Republican party at gulfed and overwhelmed in a sea of ler was said to be notoriously intemperin the condition of Pharo's host, enpopular indignation at the peculation ate, and Carpenter was among the few of that party. But still with a majority ed to increase his own salary while gain lost ground. But we feel sad literally starving because the industries when we say it—they were not equal to which they served, lay prostrate at the the occasion. Our Congress does not appear to comprehend the situation, they do not appear to understand what public sentiment last fall; or if they do and doubt upon their integrity. They comprehend, it would seem they have could not go before the people and say, determined to ignore the wants, wishes and welfare of a majority of the people in this country. And hence, no one but a partisan, obstinately blind, can fail to see the hand writing on the wall. When Lincoln, Chase, Seward, Sumner, Greeley and Trumbull were the leaders of the Republican party, its record was glorious; but these men are all dead but Trumbull, and he has left the party. And now the party is in the hands of such men as Ben. Butler, Zach. Chandler, Mat Carpenter, Gen. Grant, Boss Shepherd and John Logon, and men from the rebel army, who swore at Greeley and Sumner all the way to their graves, for what they called the "treason" of these historic Republicans.

et us gether wisdom from the history of the Republican party. As long as that party was led by noble and patriotic men, not only the party, but the country prospered; but no sooner did it fall into other hands than jobbery, salary grabs, and rascality, became the fashion; broad guaged patriotism, equal and exact justice to all, ceased to be the guides of our law makers. The lesson we want to learn is this: to be ever watchful and vigilant in selecting men to hold office, and in our judgment, we ought to stick to honest, capable public servants as long as they will ment of promises. accept public trust at our hands. The idea that we must nominate this, or that man, because he pushes himself to the front, and is loud mouthed for popular reform is not a correct idea.

The questions we want to ask are, is he honest? is he capable? is he above suspicion? All these questions being answered in the affirmative, give him the preference although he may be a little modest and unassuming.

Our observation has been that honest, careful, capable, and thoughtful men, are almost without exception, modest unassuming men.

Costs in Criminal Cases.

Some time since we advocated the doctrine that it ought to be a part of the penalty or sentence, of all persons convicted of crime, that they pay the cost of their trial and conviction.

We again call the attention of our Legislature to this subject, and trust tions come and there are none to gather they will consider the matter and if it about us to offer succor or consolation. can be legally done, adopt our suggestion. According to the Missouri Auditor's report for 1872, it costs on an average of \$427.42 to convict and deliv- have and gather strength from friendly er each convict to the penitentiary. It is fully as much in Kansas. The doc- tion from our songs and heroic pur trine that honest men, who obey the poses. laws of their country, must be taxed to pay for the conviction of scoundrels, in money by the sweat of their brow, to discouragement and disapointment-

the protection of the honest, law-abid-ing citizen; and for the punishment of we have seen the folly and suffered the

by moral or religious force. But it is who has violated no law, to take of his human or divine. Will our Legislature ment in sympathy. consider this matter?

CHANDLER, CARPENTER & CO.

There is a tide in affairs of politicians which now and then brings them ago it were thought impossible to suphave, in times past, rendered valuable service. But in this reading, thinking, investigating age and country, political position is of uncertain tenure. Grave preferred against these men. Chandmercy of stock-gamblers and those who, to a large extent, controlled the government finances. Other transactions of these high officials cast suspicion spotted record."

In the hope of better times and a more honest administration, their successors have been chosen. The fate of their predecessors should be a warning to the new senators, not only from Michigan and Wisconsin, but in every State where a change has been made, that they must be honest and faithful, avoiding even the appearance of jobbing at the expense of the people. Straightforward, honest legislation will always vindicate itself. It will need no ingenious desense. Their defeat was no protest against their politics, it was a pro test against their practice.

An encouraging sign of the times is, that as never before, the people are scrutinizing the acts of their public servants. They must not only pass examination, but their good works must follow them. Party affiliations no longer justify public plunder. The eye of the public has become so thoroughly awakened that it can see "a job" regardless of who puts it up. We wish by all honorable means to encourage this scrutiny into the doings of public men. The working man has been altogether too confiding. He has cast his vote and never looked after the consequences.

The new era is to usher in the fulfill-

KEEP ORGANIZED:

We must not permit discouragements that gather and thicken about us to history of Kansas was there more necessity, for unbroken unity of action than at present. Adversity should unite the people, never distract them. A union of hearts and purposes will help each one bear his burdens, and endure the hardships and privations in this time of great scarcity. It is much easier to put up with troubles and disapointments when we know that our neighbors help us all they can and really sympathize with us. It is indeed overwhelming when sorrows and afflic-

If our harvest-feasts cannot be so up nevertheless. Let us enjoy what we intercourse, and courage and inspira-

Circumstances seem to have conspired against us, but are we thereour opinion, is all wrong. Let all ras- fore to become misanthropes; rather cals understand, that in addition to their let us diligently seek the ways and sentence as a punishment, they must means to change—at least to mitigate stay in the penitentiary and earn the the circumstances in the future. Every pay the cost of their conduct.

If we understand the subject aright, laws are made, or ought to be made, for the protection of the honest, law-abid-ing citizen; and for the punishment of the cost of their conduct.

House bill No. 115, relating to sales of property without appraisement.

House bill No. 50, relating to issue of bonds by Bourbon county, for the punishment of the failure of one crop as we do. They would have something in store to draw upon, as the bonds by Bourbon county, for the punishment of the conduct.

House bill No. 115, relating to sales of property without appraisement.

House bill No. 50, relating to issue of bonds by Bourbon county, for the punishment of the failure of one crop as we do. They would have something in store to draw upon, as the bonds by Bourbon county, for the punishment of the same, law-abid-to-voice the same, in Kansas and Nebraska, the question in Kansas and Nebraska, the question in Kansas and Nebraska, the question in Kansas and Nebraska. pay the cost of their trial and convic- should teach its lesson. Older commu-

those whose conduct is not restrained consequences. Industry and frugality are the handmaid's of success and prosa poor protection indeed to force him perity. But not to be overlooked, nor under, estimated is the social union and hard earnings that belongs of right to kindly care of the people for each othhis wife and little ones, to pay the cost er. Quite as much as ever before there of convicting him who cares for no law, is strength in union, and encourage-

BY TELEGRAPH

Washington, Feb. 8.—Whiting, who received \$60,000 of the Pacific Mail steamship subsidy, has been discovered in Hamilton, Canada, and a subpœna served on him by telegraph.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Senator Spencer's bill respecting the retirement of Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the President to continue his name on the retired list of army officers, anything in Section 2 of the act of March 8, 1868, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Washington, Feb. 8.—John L. Routt, of Illinois, has been nominated by the

President for Governor of Colorado.
The question of a Western Mint was before the sub committee of the Senate Finance Committee this afternoon. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indian-Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Omaha were severally urged by their respective friends as the most suitable for the mint, on the ground of superior advantages, and as being most central for distribution. Various statements were presented in written and printed form. The full committee will consider the subject at an early day. consider the subject at an early day.

LEGISLATIVE.

Topeka, Feb. 5.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Simons presented the petition of 122 legal voters of Ladore township, Neosho county, Kansas, and the pro ceedings of a mass meeting, asking for authority to vote bonds.

Mr. Cooper presented a petition praying that, as the Legislature was a source of great annoyance to the people generally; and especially to county officers, by interfering with their fees, a convention be called to make a new constitution, prescribing triennial sessions for the legislature, or disposing of it altogether. Referred to Committee on Destitution.

Mr. St. Clair presented the petition of J. H. Hamilton and forty others, asking for the taxation of mortgages.

The following bills were introduced

in the Senate:
No. 191, by Mr. Robinson, relating to the State insurrince department.
Senate Bill 14. 183, by Mr. St. Clair, relating to an tauthorizing bounties, cities, and tow ships to issue bonds to aid in the construction of railroads,

bridges, etc. No. 186, by M. Simons, for the relief of citizens of Ladore township, Neosho county, Kansas.

No. 185, by Mr. Simons, authorizing Mission township, Neosho county, to issue bonds for the purpose of compromising certain claims by consent. Mr. Horton introduced Senate Bill 188, authorizing the Commissioners of the Permanent School Fund to sell State bonds belonging to said fund, and Bold and fearless, but just criticism invest the proceeds, together with unshall in the future, as in the past be our invested moneys in the Treasury belonging to said fund, in County relief

Auditor Wilder's report that in 1874 the State had paid no less than \$2,608 for this work; that the State had paid a sum total of \$18,837.96 since its orworse than useless, printed copies answering every purpose. Messrs. Parkinson and Dow had been credibly informed that in several instances manu script copies had been trans-scribed from the printed reports. The discussion was protrected and heated. The bill was finally recommened for pas-

Mr. Hopkins' relief bill No. 126, was next taken up and passed on a third

reading.
In the House Mr. Peffer presented a petition from citizens of Anderson county, asking that the laws granting bountiful as formerly, let them be kept corporate rights to social clubs be repealed, or so amended as to prevent their selling intoxicating liquors.

Among the bills presented were the

following:

By Mr. Burgess, House bill No. 320, to regulate fees for county printing.

By Mr. Sutton, House bill No. 321, in relation to officers of Atchison county and prescribing the duties thereof.
In the Committee of the Whole Senate bill No. 104, authorizing counties to issue relief bonds, was recom-

mended for passage, also.

House bill No. 115, relating to sales

SENATE.

Senate bill 104, in relation to issuing House amendments were concurred in and the bill passed. A county having a population of five thousand, can issue \$5,000 in bonds, a population of ten thousand, \$10,000 in bonds, and no county to issue an amount exceeding \$20. county bonds for relief purposes. The ty to issue an amount exceeding \$20,

The following bills were passed on third reading in the House:

House Bill No. 50, relating to the issue of bonds by Bourbon county, for the purpose of building bridges, and

amendatory of chapter 84, of laws of House Bill No. 52, relating to the liens of mechanics, and others, and regulating proceedings to enforce the same,

the laws of 1872.

House Bill No. 59, an act regulating

tolls of public mills.

Senate Bill No. 104, an act authorizing counties to issue relief bonds, and to repeal an act authorizing counties to issue bonds for relief purposes approved September 21, 1874.

House Bill No. 109, an act to repeal chapter 87 of the laws of 1871, an act to protect fruit trees, hedge, plants and

In the Committee of the Whole the following bills were recommended for

passage: House joint resolution No. 4, mend the constitution, and to provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature.
Sec. 2 provides that all sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and all regular sessions shall commence biennially on the second Tuesday of January. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen for two years, and the members of the Senate shall be chosen for four

Sec. 4 provides that the first session of the Legislature held under the provisions of this resolution and in accord with these amendments, shall commence on the second Tuesday of January, 1877,

at twelve o'clock m.
Senate Bill No. 52, "An act to repeal section 1 of chapter 15, of the laws of 1874, in reference to tests to speed by agricultural societies." This chapter prohibits agricultural organizations from devoting any of the proceeds of the society to premiums for tests of speed.

EDITOR SPIRIT:-Knowing you take deep interest in matters that pertain to Douglas County, I wish a little space in your columns to say a few words upon what seems to me to be the most

In committee of the whole, Senate the ether says; let us go abroad, and bill No. 72, by Mr. Halderman, was taken up. The object of the bill is to repeal the law by which the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the break up the Grange and other organi-zation for mental, social and material improvement. At no time in the past credit to us, it is a positive disgrace. People abroad, charge that we do not (neither county or State,) use the means we have to alleviate our own sufferings, and so long as this is the case we do ganization; that the expenditure was not deserve help from abroad. Spring time will soon be upon us, and our teams will be in no condition to do a spring's work, and without a crop, a poor show for the prosperity of Douglas county for a year to come, and that means Lawrence as well.

Let the State and County do. what they can promptly, and our friends abroad will, seeing our own efforts, be encouraged to still farther aid us. We have got to make sacrifices, got to work, and work persistently, and suffer privations but with a little hole. privations, but with a little help and economy in our affairs, we can raise a crop that will put us on our feet again. Such a combination of circumstances may not, and probably will not ever occur again in one season, to destroy the entire products of the State. To much time has been wasted already, in view of all the circumstances, it is time Among the following:

By Bradford, House bill No. 218, to provide for a State House police, and an appropriation therefor.

By Mr. Burgess, House bill No. 320, By Mr. Burgess, House bill No. 320, Wakarusa, Feb. 8th, 1875.

The \$180.000 Surplus.

The impression is spreading abroad that Kausas has not employed her own resourses to alleviate the distress of her destitute inhabitants. The Roches-

ter Express invites public notice to the fact that Kansas has in her Treasury to-

and amendatory of section 1 of chapter 141 of the laws of 1872.

House bill No. 96, an act to establish a criminal court in Leavenworth country? and to provide for the disposition. ty," and to provide for the disposition of cases therein pending.

House bill No. 58, an act to prevent the destruction of fish. within a week, to advance and relieve her unfortunate people. Why have not the Governors of those States called their Legislatures together and met this calamity as they ought to have done? We do not say this to throw any obstasary that the appeal of the starving people should be heard and answered by us of the East."

NOTICE TO DELEGATES TO THE STATE GRANGE.

The Executive Committee, have seected Topeka as the place of holding the meeting of the State Grange.

The arrangements for reduction of fare over the various railroads are as and amends section 1, of chapter 141, of follows: Over the M. K. & T. R. R. round trip, excursion tickets, to Emporia and return, at one and one fifth fare. Tickets on sale from 15th to 20th of Feb .- good to return until the 26th.

On Kansas Pacific and branches, roud trip tickets, at one and one-fifth fare. Sell tickets from 12th, to 18th; good until the 24th. Certificate of membership must be presented.

St. Jo. & Denver road and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, will sell tickets for full fare coming, and one-fifth fare returning, on presentation of a certificate furnished to all at the office of State Agency. L. L. & G. R. R. and M. R. Ft. Scott & Gulf R. R., will sell tickets at Lawrence and Kansas Citynot at Olathe,-for one-fifth fare to return, on certificate from State Agent, that they have been in attendence at the meeting of State Grange.

The Atchison & Nebraska, Missouri Pacific and Central Branch U. P. R. R.'s, make no reductions.

The State Grange meets at Topeka on Tuesday next, February 16th.

S. H. Downs, For Ex. Com., K. S. Grange.

Meeting of the Citizens of West Kanwaka.

At a meeting of the citizens of West Kanwaka, Jan. 21st 1875, Mr. Oliver Wilson was called to the chair and Fred Ritchey, Sec'y. There was a full house. The wants of the community were duly ventilated and many said they had no means of procuring the common necessities of life. After some considerable discussion a committee of three were important point in relief matters. Just elected to confer with the State Central Relief now, we are in a strait; it is tough committee at Topeka; D. W. Scouter, Oliver times with us all. But we might as Wilson and William Smith. It was ascertained well face the music, and make the best that there were about twelve families who fight we can. It is now nearly five needed immediate assistance, but objected to months since the grasshoppers left us, being called paupers. The committee visited and not much if anything has been done Topeka and received some aid which was duly either by county or State, to aid those distributed amongst those who most needed it, but it is all gone and there is call for more. and quibbling as to methods, and arrive at definite results. One party says; let us depend entirely upon home aid: why dont they do it? Talk is cheap and reso

From Munkres Creek Grange.

more help will have to come from some source.

DEAR SPRIIT:-At a regular meeting of Munkres Creek Grange, No. 683 P. of H. an old gentleman, 85 years of age, having received the first degree of our Order, was called on for a speech; and having been prepared with a suitable piece of poetry of his own composition, got up and spoke it off. Please give it a place in the SPIRIT. It is as follows: BY THOMAS LEKEY.

Of all pursuits by man invente,-The plowman is the best contented. His profit good, his calling high, And on his labor all rely.

Mechanics all by him are fed, By him the merchants seek their bread. His hand gives meat to every thing, Unto the beggar and the king.

The corn, the honey, the milk, the wheat, Are by his labor made complete; Our clothes from him must first arise, To deck the fop or clothe the wise.

We then by vote may justly state, The farmer ranks among the great; More independent than them all, Who dwells upon this earthly ball.

All hail, ye farmers young and old, Push on your plow with courage bold; Your wealth arises from the sod, Your independence from your God.

If then the plow supports the nation, And men of rank of every station, Let kings to farmers make a bow, And every man respect the plow. JAS. P. SCOTT, Secretary.

January 19, 1875. Mrs. J. M. Crowell of Atchison, is the consignee of 18,000 pounds of flour from Buda,

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1875.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS IS THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF DOUGLAS COUNTY. TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00 Each subsequent " " " 50 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State.

LOCAL ITEMS.

"Order No. Eleven," by J. A. McKnight, at Frazer's Hall Feb. 18th and 19th.

Douglas Grange, yesterday bought of the co-operative store, sixteen hundred bushels of

The renowned Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, will perform in Liberty Hall, next Saturday night.

R. L. Frazer, the jeweler, and Jo. Spaulding, of the firm of Ridenour & Baker, are happy. It 18 a girl in each instance.

At no previous time within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, has the Kansas river remained frozen over for so long a time in one season as it has this.

Mr. G. W. Goss, of this city, has been appointed by the executive committee of the State Grange, to receive and distribute donations for the destitute of this county.

A recent letter from Dr. Lyman Prentiss, of Colorado, makes known the sorrowful intelligence that his wife is very low, and probably will not live but a short time. -Journal.

Mr. Charles Thompson, who for some years

The fire department were called out last Thursday night, by a fire at the residence of Mr. G. Bennett, caused by the explosion of a lamp, but their services were not needed, the flames being put out before their arrival.

Remember that you cannot always have a chance of securing a fortune for \$1. Those wishing to invest, could not do better than to try a Ticket in the Texas Gift Concert Association, which gives away \$50,000 for \$1, or many other valuable prizes.

Henry Ulrich, a member of Sunbeam Grange lost his house by fire a few days since. Any contributions from brother Patrons or other friends will be thankfully received. Contributions may be left at the Grange store in Law rence, with brothers Howell or Livermore.

The remains of James Shaw, Allen Shaw and H. C. Jones, who were killed on the 24th of August last, by Cheyenne Indians, while surveying southwest of Fort Dodge, arrived in this city last Friday. The funeral services of H. C. Jones, were held at Oak Hill cemetery at 2 o'clock on Saturday, and those of James and Allen Shaw at 11 o'clock Sunday, at the M. E. Church.

Personal.

Miss Amanda F. Plasket, of Cornell University, is in the city.

Miss Ellen P. Hamblin, late of our High School, has gone to Greeley, Colorado.

Mrs. S. H. Carmean, accompanied by her son Charles, started for Kalamazoo, Michigan, on Monday She was called thither by a telegram announcing the death of her aged moth-

The Patrons' Go-operative Store is still selling goods cheaper than any other store in the city. While other merchants asked sixteen cents a pound for hams, the Patrons' store sold for fifteen cents. The city people can buy at this store the same quality of butter for five cents less per pound, than at any other store in town. They also keep, and sell at a very little above first cost, the best plow in the market, manufactured by the Lawrence Plow company, and is fully warranted in every respect. Remember the place, 88 Massachusetts street.

Grand Concert in Topeka

The concert which is to be given in Topeka, on Friday evening of this week, by the combined musical strength of the Handle and Haydn Society, of this city, and the Musical Union of Topeka, will be one of the grandest affairs of the kind that has ever been produced at the Capital. Great care has been used in the selection of a programme which will comprise some of the best compositions in the way of choruses, quartetts, trios, duets and solo's, that is known to the musical world.

An excursion train will leave Lawrence for Topeka by way of the Midland railroad, at or near the hour of half past one o'clock, p. m. on Friday. This train will convey the Handle and Haydn Society and all who wish to attend the concert. Tickets for the round trip and to the concert, may be had at the SPIRIT office, or at J. P. Ross & Co's, for \$1.00. Let all go up to the Capital and enjoy the finest musical treat of the season. The excursion train will return to Lawrence leaving Topeka immediately after the concert is out.

MORE CRIME.

The Second National Bank of this City the Scene ..

E.D. Hammond, who for some years past, has been in the employ of the Second National Bank of this city, as book keeper and paying celler, has been found guilty of defalcation in the sum of fourteen thousand dollars. During Mr. Hammond's term of service in the bank, full confidence was placed in him by his employers, as being an exact and honest accountwas entertained by the officers of the bank that all was not well with him.

About four months ago Mr. Hammond was married, and while absent on his wedding tonr Mr. McMillan, the president of the bank, discovered a considerable discrepancy in the eastern accounts; drafts came back protested and the like. It was then that the exposition began. Mr. McMillan employed assistance and the books were examined, showing other disrepancies, which all summed up, amounted to turn of Hammond, which occurred shortly atter these disclosures, he was charged with the crime, but denied everything, and clung with the tenacity of a drowning man to his ill gotten gains. But he was pressed so close that he finally disgorged about seven thousand dollars in money and turned over other property which taken together nearly covered the loss which the bank had sustained.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Hammond, but when the officers would have secured him he was not to be found. The greater part of the stealing was done within the three months previous to Hammond's marriage. Mr. McMillan asserts that he will capture the fugitive regardless of time or expense.

The Blunt Trial.

The trial of John Blunt, for the murder of Charles Ingersoll, was opened on Friday morning last, before Judge Bassett. W. W. Nevison assisted by Captain George W. Hampton, appeared for the State, and John Hutchins for the defense. A jury consisting past has served in the capacity of salesman for of Messrs. Blood, Gibson, Ransom, Johnson, the firm of Ottman & Potwin, will go to Atchison ere long, there to open a gent's furnishing son ere long, there to open a gent's furnishing nor, Gemmel, Phillips and Wicks, being that's a male, sure," says Pat. sworn, the judge read the indictment and the case was then opened by the State. The first and most important witness on the prosecution was Mrs. Ingersoll who answered the questions of the first, and cross-examination, in a conclusive and comprehensive manner. Her testimony was listened to with eager interest by the vast crowd that had congregated in the court room and in itself contained the all important and convicting evidence. After Mrs. Ingersoll, other witnesses were examined giving information strengthening the chain of evidence against the defendant,

Saturday morning the witnesses for the defense were examined, and with them the murderer himself, whose every statement tended to increase the incredulity of his hearers. The testimony of the murderer amounted in subtance to the same as we published last week. Mr. Hutchins, the council for the defense,

Mr. Hutchins, the council for the defense, made strenuous efforts in an admirable plea to palliate the inevitable and just punishment for the crime, and advanced the prisoner's intellectual condition as a point for excuse.

At about five o'clock p. m. the case was given to the jury, who then retired, and after a brief consultation returned with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. As soon as the verdict was rendered, the council for the defense made a motion in arrest of judgement, after which the court adjourned.

Mr. Wm. Ingersoll, son of the murdered man, arrived in this city from California, Saturday afternoon.

The following is the sentence pronounced by Judge Bassett upon the prisoner:

Mr. Hutchins, the council for the defense, and admirable plea to palliate the inevitable plea to palliate the inevitable and just punishment for the crime, and admirable plea to palliate the inevitable and just punishment for the crime, and and scarce at \$400 @ 4.
FLOUR—In demand and scarce at \$400 @ 5.

FLOUR—In demand and scarce at \$400 @ 5.

FLOUR—In demand

Judge Bassett upon the prisoner:

"That you be conveyed by the sheriff of the county to the penitentiary of the State, and be delivered by him to the warden of the penitentiary, and be confined within the walls of the penitentiary, and be kept at hard labor for one year, and then on the warrant of the then governor of the said State be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

TO THE FARMERS!

We have a large amount of first class FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, which we offer at reasonable prices for cash, or on NINE MONTHS TIME. If sold on time we require bankable securities bearing interest at twelve per cent. per annum.

F. BARTELDES & CO.,
6-3t 138 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kan.

To DR. Libber, of Cleveland, Ohio, cures all forms of Chronic Diseases. He describes the condition of patients by having their names and age, sends his Vegetable remedies to all parts of the country, and cures without seeing the patient. All consultations free. The following testimonial is a fair sample of thousands in his possession If you are given up by other physicians, consult him and be saved.

DR. LIBBEY.—It is with profound gratitude and thankfulness that I communicate to you the condition of my health. When I called on you at the Joy Honse, Findlay, I was fast failing, could hardly sit up, with every indication of rapid decline, death seemed inevitable; but thanks to your invaluable remedies and a kind providence I am fully restored to health. I am much needed for the support of my large family, and they are grateful indeed. People may talk, and throw out their slang as much as they please, they cannot influence those who are inclined to be honest. I shall use my influence in favor of the suffering at once trying your reliable treatment. I am sure if you fail it will not be your fault. You may refer to my case as one among hundreds that you are curing, if it will only be the means of doing J. ZARRAUGH. others good. Van Buren, O, June 1, 1873.

of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, is the only of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, is the only establishment of the kind in the United States which keeps itself persistently before the people by advertising in newspapers. They evidently receive their reward, for we have it from a reliable source that advertising orders issued by them for their customers have exceeded three thousand dollars a day since the commencement of the year, and this is not a very good year for advertising either. The use of Dr. Himoe's Pulmonic Elixir in

the coughs, colds and prevailing pulmonary disorders of the season, has been attended with such astonishingly happy results, that this medicine deserves to be ranked among the remarkable discoveries of modern times. The ant, and until a few months since no suspicion proprietors of the Elixer have such perfect confidence in the efficacy of their preparation that they offer to refund the money, if it can be shown that any better medicine is to be had for the same price, being fifty cents per bottle, large size. Sam. Shamp, of Nodaway, Adams county, Iowa, under date of Jan. 27, 1875,

"Dr. Himoe's Pulmonic Elixir sells better writes: than any of the cough cures that I handle, although I have 4 or 5 different kinds."

For sale in Lawrence by Deering, Wooster and Barber; in Eudora by Pilla, Baldwin by

Fun and Frolic.

Pat was asked the other if he understood French. "Yes, yer honor, if its spoken in Irish.

"How hollow is sounds!" exclaimed a patient under the movement cure, as the physician was vigorously pounding his chest. that's nothing!" said the doctor, "wait untill we get to the head!"

"Here, waiter," said a gentleman as he was about leaving a hotel, "here's a dollar for you. I give it to you because you have attended to my fire so well." "Thank your honor may you live long, and may I have the honor of making your fires hereafter."

And Irishman went into a Chicago store, and said, "Faith an' did you put in the paper you wanted a man?" "Yes," said the storekeeper, "and I distinctly stated all applications must be made by mail." "An' faith, an' it's meself

The following is the grain and feed market for Douglas county, furnished us by Gower Bro's & Houghtelin, of the Douglas County

Wheat. Corn Wholesale, Retail.

Meal, unbolted per. 100lbs. \$1.55 1.65 " bolted Ground feed Graham Middlings

MARKETS BY TELEGRACH.

Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS. ST. Louis, Feb. 10.

134с. Wнізку—Quiet ав 931@94с.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Feb. 10.

FLOUR—Quiet and weak.

GRAIN—Wheat, in fair demand and lower;
No. 1, spring, 88c; No. 2, 85c spot or February;
86½c March; No. 3, 80½c@81c. Corn, in tair
demand and lower; No. 2 mixed, 63½c, spotor
February; 63½ bid March. Oats steady; No. 2,
52½c bid February; 52½ bid March. Ryc, demand fair and advanced; No. 2, 96½@98c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2, \$1.14 spot; \$1.142
March.

March.

Provisions—Pork dull and drooping; \$18-25 spot; \$18.80 March; \$18.60@18.62½ April. Lard firm; \$13.55 spot; 13.67½@13.90 April. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 6½@6½c; short rib, 9½c spot

Tib, 98c spot.
WHISKY—uoyant but unsettled; 96@97c bid;
\$1 asked.

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS. ST. Louis, Feb. 10.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 40.

HOGS—In good demand; packers, \$6.50 @
7.50; stockers, \$5.75@\$6.25.

CATTLE—Steady and firm; supply fair but not of desirable grades; sales: fair to good Texan steers, \$3.00@4.50; lihgt native, \$4.60 @4.85; fair, 5.25; good, \$5.50@5.65; common to good native stockers, \$3.25@4.50. CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10. CATTLE—Quiet and unsettled; range: 3.60½ common to choice; shipping, \$4.50 @ 5.75; stockers, \$3.25@4.00.
Hogs—Dull and heavy; 10@15c lower with a strong downward tendency; light sold at \$6.50@6.75; heavy, \$6.75@7.00.

A LBERT KNITTLE,

LAWYER

NOTARY PUBLIC. Office with Thacher & Stephens.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! Just Arrived at the Sign of the BIG BOOT

Upside Down.

A new supply of

SHIMMONS' BRAND

___OF___

MENS STOGA BOOTS,

Selling at \$3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50.

Also a new Supply of Shimmons Brand, of WOMENS CALF PEGGED SHOES, SELLING AT \$2.00.

Mr. Shimmons is having his Brand of Boots and Shoes made to his order; all of which are warranted to do good service, and give good satisfaction.

REMEMBER THE BIG BOOT UPSIDE DOWN. Corner Massachusetts and Warren Streets, Lawrence Kansas.

THE KANSAS SHORT I.INE. St. Louis, Lawrence, & Western Rail Road, through passenger and freight route, between ST. LOUIS & CARBONDALE.

without change of cars. Pullman Sleeping Cars, run daily, On and after Sunday Dec, 28, 1873, the trains will run as follows:

Going West. Going West.

"St Louis 6:30 a m. arvCarbon'e4:20 p)
St Louis and Lawrence Sunday Express. Express leaving St. Louis Saturday 8:50 p m. Arrive at Lawrence 10:47 a m Sunday. Leaves Lawrence at 3:45 p m and arrive at St Louis

CONNECTIONS.

At Carbondale direct with trains of A T & At Carbondale direct with trains of A T & F R R, east and west. At Lawrence with L L & G R R. At Pleasant Hill direct with trains of Atlantic & Pacific railroad.

Through tickets to all points east, for sale at principle of least on the line.

J. M. WEBSTER, Manager Lawrence Kansas.

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 credit business. I make no specialties, keep th argest variety and the best quality, and

Sell every thing at the lowest

prices for cash. I can well afford to do so, for my exare reduced the amount of account books, keepers, collectors and bad debts.

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

March 21, 1873. Successor to Ford & Whitman

CRANGERS HEADQUARTERS.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING

Gentlemens Furnishing Goods.

Correspondence solivited, and orders from subo dinate Granges Promptly Filled.

J. C. HALL & BRO., No. 166 Commercial Street, Emporia.

JAS. G. SANDS,

SADDLERY. FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY

LAWRENCE KANSAS. 18v

TIGHTE PIANOS.

These celebrated Pianos can be obtained only of MRS. H. E. STARRETT, State Agent

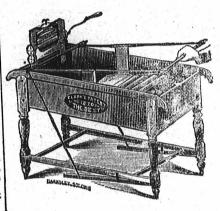
153, Mass. St. Lawrence. ESTABLISHED

SIMPSON'S BANK. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY ST Interest paid on time Deposits.

THE BEST

WASHING MACHINE



KITCHEN TABLE COMBINED.



The Work of Purification Thoroughly Accomplished by the Machine.

The Most Delicate Fabric Washed Without Injuring a Thread.

No After-Hand Rubbing Required!

ADay's Washing Accomplished in One-SAVES MONEY, TIME AND DRUDGERY.

MANUFACTURED BY T. H. LESCHER,

Cor. Rhode Island and Quinoy Streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

MOORE & BENNETT,

HORACE L. MOORE. GUY BENNETT

GROCERS AND

PRODUCE DEALERS.

The Farmers' Store

Miscellaneaus.

Essay Read Before Douglas Grange,

BY WORTHY MASTER, J. J. MCGER.

Domestic animals are kept for several objects, the horse and mule for labor, the ox for labor and beef, the cow for milk and beef, the sheep for wool and mutton, and in some countries for milk also; poultry for feathers, eggs and meat; the hog, agriculturally, is kept for obtain a hog that will produce the largest amount of pork and lard from a given quanti-

ty of food. The same is true of cattle when kept solely tor beef; in this case the main difference between the two animals is, that the ox is sprovided with four stomachs, and is capable of extracting sufficient nutriment in ordinary cases from bulky food, while the pig has but one stomach, and that comparatively a small one, and consequently requires food containing a greater amount of nutriment in a given bulk. Grass is the natural food of the ox; roots, nuts, acrons and animal matter, the natural food for the hog; the hog unquestionably requires a more concentrated food than the ox or sheep.

The stomach of an ox weighs about thirtyfive pounds, that of a Southdown or Leicester sheep, from three to four pounds, and that of the hog one and one-fourth pounds.

The weight of the stomach in proportion to each one hundred pounds of live weight is, the terial necessary for the formation of this ox 3 pounds, sheep 3 to 4 pounds, fat hog 066 pounds, in other words, in proportion to live weight, the stomach of an ox or a sheep quite evident from these facts, that the hog is imal, this we have estimated at three tons four not so well adapted to feed on grass or hay, as the ox or sheep.

In proportion to the nutriment they contain, the corcentrated foods are more costly than those of greater bulk, not only is their market price higher, but it costs more to produce them. Elaboration is an expensive process. The common white turnip, containing from 92 to 94 per cent. of water, can be grown with less labor and manure, and in a shorter time than the Sweedish turnip, containing from 88 to 90 per cent. of water, and this less than the Mangel Wurzel, containing only 86 per cent. of water; this is probably a general law.

As the ox can subsist and fatten on less concentrated and less costly food than the hog, it an ox in proportion to size, is enabled to grow follows therefore, that a pound of beef ought to be produced at less cost than a pound of pork; sumed. The fact that the hog has greater powthere are however, several circumstances which modify this conclusion. Hogs will eat he can grow so rapidly, but it throws no light food which, but for them, would be wasted. on the fact that he can gain more rapidly in Where grain is fed to cattle, a certain number of hogs can be kept at a mere nominal cost; we can in no other way, utilize the refuse from the house and dairy so advantageously as by feeding it to swine, on grain farms. Hogs will the amount of food necessary to sustain life, obtain a good living for several weeks after than any other animal that the flesh is made harvest, on the stubble, and where there are forests for them to range in, they make pork

at a nominal cost. Even where we have none of these advantages, the difference in the cost of producing a pound of beef and a pound of pork, is not so great as the above considerations would lead us to suppose. The hog is a great eater; he can eat, digest and assimilate more nutriment in a citizens. The Empress was not on good eat, digest and assimilate more nutriment in a and elaborate experiments of Laws & Gilbert, show that notwithstanding nogs are led with much richer food than oxen and sheep, they nevertheless eat twice as much food in propor- of his imperial grandmother. On reachshow that notwithstanding hogs are fed with

mutton, live weight. or steer, has not been explained; it has been attributed to the fact, that the hog possesses larger and more powerful assimilating organs.

Thus Messrs. Laws & Gilbert say, on examination of these tables (of results of experiments,) will show that the stomachs and contents, constituted: in the ox, about 111 per

matter may be derived either from the daily food supplied, or from matter previously stored up in the body, the actual amount required varies greatly according to the conditions in which the animal is placed. If kept comfortably warm and quiet, less is required than if exposed to cold, or compelled to labor, but in all cases wherever life exists, a certain amount of nutritive matter is necessary for its support, nutritive matter is necessary for its support directly or indirectly, this is always derived from the food. How much food is necessary to keep an animal so that he will neither gain or loose in flesh, has not been accurately ascertained: thousands of animals are so kept, but meat alone, the sole aim of the breeder is to the actual amount consumed, is seldom deter-

A well bred short horn, has been made weigh twelve hundred pounds, by the time it was a year old: on the other hand, an ox is sometimes kept five years before it attains this weight. The short horn was fed a considerable amount of food over and above that required to sustain life, while the other had little more than was necessary for this purpose. Let us assume that the latter ate four tons of hoy a year, and that eighty per cent. of it was used merely to sustain life; at the end of five years he would have consumed twenty tons of hay; sixteen tons of which have been used merely to sustain the vital functions, and four tons have been converted into twelve hundred pounds of animal matter.

in one year, and we may reasonably suppose that in this case also, four tons of hay or its equivalent, were sufficient to furnish the maamount of animal growth. We may further assume that at any rate, no more food was required to sustain the vital functions in the is five times as great as that of a hog. It is short horn, then was required by the other an-

hundred weight a year. It follows therefore, that the short horn, by eating seven tons, four hundred weight of hay, or its equivalent, in a single year, was enabled to produce as much beef as the other steer produced by the consumption of four tons a year for five years, the consumption of less than twice as much food enabled the short horn to increase five times as rapidly as the other; seven tons four hundred weight of hay, or its equivalent, produced as much growth, and probably more beef and fat, when fed to the animal capable of eating and assimilating it.

These considerations will show why a hog, that can eat so much more food than a sheep or so much faster in proportion to the food coners of assimilating food, merely explains why proportion to the food consumed, than any other domestic animal. The real explanation of this fact is the one given; he can eat more, digest more, assimilate more, over and above use of, for food.

A Royal Bridal Present.

An ancedote of Catherine II. of Russia and the young Grand Duke Conhim and brought them up herself. Connevertheless eat twice as much food in proportion to live weight, as a sheep. On the other hand, it was found that 400 pounds of corn hand, it was found that 400 pounds of corn meal would produce 100 pounds of pork, live weight, while it required 1548 pounds of oil cake and clover hay, to produce 100 pounds of mutton, live weight.

Grand Duke was to be married to the Princess of Saxe-Coburg. The Empress gave him 50,000 rubles (\$50,000) to invest in presents for his young bride. Constantine carried the money to his father saving that he was already so nutton, live weight.

Why a hog should gain so much more from well supplied that its expenditure a given quantity of food than a well bred sheep would be sheer prodigality, and hoping that his father would accept it "as a testimonial of filial love and attachment, and not refuse him the joy of being forever obliged to him by the kind

acceptance of it." The young Duke did not mention the matter to his intended bride, who, when next with the Empress, was asked ments, will show that the stomach and contents constituted: in the ox, about 11 per cent. of the entire weight of the body; in the sheep 74, in the hop 14. The intestines and their contents on the other hand, stand in epposite relation; thus of the entire body these amounts; in the hog to about 6; per cent, sheep 34, or 22.

These facts, they remark, are of considerable interest, when it is horne in mind, that in the food of the ruminants, there is so large a proportion of indigestible woody fibre, and in that of a well ded hog, a comparatively large proportion of starch.

The primary transformations of which are supposed to take place chiefly after leaving the stomach, and more or less throughout the intestinal canal; these facts explain very clearly why an ox or a sheep, and an ox or a sheep, and an ox or sheep, when the sheep of the content of the theory of the content of the tother or in want of food should produce so much more facts and the other of the theory, and the three sheep and the other of grain is allowed, the food is unquestionally as thoroughly digested and unassimilated, but an analysis of the excernments, indicates nothing of this kind, except, when an excessive amount of grain is allowed, the food is unquestionally as thoroughly digested and unassimilated; but an analysis of the excernments, indicates nothing of this kind, except, when an excessive amount of grain is allowed, the food is unquestionally as thoroughly digested and unassimilated; but an analysis of the excernments, indicates nothing of this kind, except, when an excessive amount of grain is allowed, the food is unquestionally as thoroughly digested and unassimilated; but an analysis of the except, when an excessive amount of grain is allowed, the food is unquestionally as thoroughly digested and unassimilated; but an analysis of the except, when an excessive amount of grain is allowed, the food is unquestionally as thoroughly digested and unassimilated; but an analysis of the except, when an excessive amount of grain is allowed,

Widow Phila Lambert, of West Georgia, Vt., 56 years old, has for fifteen years supported eight children by laying stone wall, harvesting and other heavy farm work, and has not only made herself owner of a house and a few acres of land, but has given her children a good education.

Mr. Goodenow, United States Consul and also Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, is now the Charge d'Affairs in the absence of Mr. Baker, and some people think, he will be our new Minister to Turkey, inasmuch as Mr. B. has been transferred to St. Petersburg.

Lady Dudley, whose jewels were recently stolen at a railway station in England, is a sister of Lady Mordaunt, defendant in a famous divorce case. Lord Dudley's income averages \$1,500,ounds of animal matter.

The short horn accomplished the same result in the price of coal, was \$5,000,000.

Mrs. E. J. Kerr, of Slack's Post-office Mason county, Ky., during the year 1874, sold as the product of three cows, 487 pounds of butter, and from 50 hens 400 dozen eggs, amounting to \$484,64, besides supplying a family of eleven persons with these articles.

The Household.

TREACLE ROLLY-POLLY.-Make a ight paste and roll it out, sprinkle over it a layer of bread crumbs, grate over this the rind of a lemon, and squeeze over it the juice; then spread over this the best golden syrup, and roll up as a jam dumpling. It may be boiled or baked.—An English woman, in Germantown Telegraph.

To COOK RICE PROPERLY .- Put one cupful of rice and one-fourth of a cupful of water in a saucepan, cover and ful of water in a saucepan, cover and place it over a good fire; after an hour the water will be evaporated, and the rice cooked tender, dry, and with the grains distinct, not in a paste. Sufficient salt should be added in the first place, and care should be taken not to place, and care should be taken not to disturb the rice while cooking. By adding a little butter, and allowing the rice to dry a little more over a gentle fire, a more delicate dish is prepared.

REI ING INDELIBLE INK.—Chloopper completely removes even ride o ed woven goods the stains of nitrate of silver, of which this ink is made. The tissue is to be afterward washed with a solution of hyposulphate of soda and next thoroughy washed with water. Fom white cotton and linen goods, nitrate of silver stains are more readily removed by applying di-lute solt ion of permangate of pottasa and hydrochloric acid, followed by washing with hyposulphate of soda soto suppose. The nog is a grown as a suppose. The nog is a grown and not only kept him on short allowed with hyposulphate of sources was not of good as a suppose. The nog is a grown and assimilate more nutriment in a citizens. The Empress was not of good washing with hyposulphate of sources, washing with hyposulphate of sources, and not only kept him on short allowed unit restore the goods to their lowed will restore the goods to their original purity.

POSTAGE FREE.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN now in its 30th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 4, 1875.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical and Scientific Progress of the World; Mechanical and Scientific Progress, of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice, by practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER.

We are in receipt of the Prospectus for 1875 o hat leading and vigorous Farm and Fireside Weekly, THE PRAIRIE FARMER, which is, withou exception, the staunchest and ablest advocate of the present Farmers' Movement, and should be in the hands of every member of a Grange or Club in the whole country, for it is fighting a noble battle n their behalf.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER has grown better every THE PRAIRIE FARMER has grown better every week since the Chicago fire, and to-day it leads the list of agricultural papers. Its articles are fresh and to the point. No farmer, stock raiser or nurseryman, can well afford to do without it. In keeping with the times the publishers have re-

duced the subscription price to \$2.00 per year to which 15 cent per copy must be added for prepayment of postage.

The publishers pay liberal cash commissions to Club Agents, and also make great reductions in price to those who may associate together for subscription purposes. Full particulars, sample copies, etc., will be furnished gratuitously on application to the PRAIRIE FARMER COMPANY, Chicago The Spirit of Kansas and The Farmer

For the convenience of such of our patrons a may desire to subscribe for THE PRAIRIE FARMER in connection with our journal, we will supply the two papers (the regular price of the former being \$2.15, including postage, and of the latter \$1.50) if ordered together, for only \$3.25.

THE SUN.

DAILY AND WEEKLY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully, and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

power.
THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive man-

treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best famlly newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are

over 18 over 18 of 18 of

Address, "THE SUN," New York City.

THE PATRON'S CODE

MANUAL OF PRACTICE, EDITED BY J. A. CRAMER.

Sixth thousand now ready. Put up in near pocket edition form of sixty-four pages. Contains all sorts of information necessary to the complete working of a Grange.

CRAMER'S MANUAL Is the neatest and plainest form of Manual ever put in print, and is deservedly popular among he members of the Order.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1. Patron's Platform.

2. Cramer's Manual.

3. Various Forms. 4. Rulings of Master.

5. Constitution National Grauge with proposed Amendments. 6. By-Laws National Grange.

7. Constitution Kansas State Grange, only

correct copy in print.

8. By-Laws Kansas State Grange.

9. By-Laws for Subordinate Granges. 10. Rules of Order.

Only 10cts per copy, or \$1 per doz

Send to the SPIRIT Office, Lawrence, Kansas, and get a copy for each member of your Grange.

A DVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systymat ic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Bowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition) containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK. DVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systymat

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

lo. 110 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kansa

This agency is a Kansas Institution inde endant of any Eastern Department or Combi-

ALL LOSSES FAIRLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPT LY PAID AT THIS OFFICE.

Risks written in any part of the State Solicitors wanted, to whom liberal commission will be paid.

PROF. JAMES JOHNSON,

BARBER SHOP HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LAWRENCE, HANSAS.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY.

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.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

GARRETT & PROPPER.

Eldridge House Block, Massachusetts St.

Improved and Unimproved Farms For Sale.

Valuable Improved City Property for Sale.

We wish a list of Lands for sale throughout the Eastern counties of Kansas, or Lands to ex-change. We have lands in Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas to trade for Kansas lands.

Money to Loan on Long Time on Improved Farms.

Money Loaned and Collections Made. Business for non-residents will receive careful attention, and collections will be promptly remitted. All business conducted through the Second National Bank.

References given when required. 32-6m

ALBERT KNITTLE,

LAWYER

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office with Thacher & Stephens.

ELIHU BURRITT.

DENTIST.

Can be consulted every month as follows:

Pleasanton, 1st to 6th, Mound City, see Border Sentinel.

Garnett, 9th to 22nd.

La Cygne, 23rd to 30th. REFERENCES. Business Men of Linn and Anderson counties.

A. C. SIMS. G. SMITH.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,

Garnett, Kansas HARNESS AND SADDLES.

Keep constantly on hand, and manufacture o order, all kinds of harness and saddles.

Light harness a specialty. Two doors east of Barber's dry goods store, Garnett, Anderson county, Kansas. 16-1y

WM. HAMILTON,

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES HATS AND CAPS.

Boots and Shoes made to order

PLOW SHOES. Repairing neatly and promptly executed. GARNETT, KANSAS.

GRANGE REGALIA, &c.

We make the Best, Cheapest and Greatest Assortment of

GRANGE GOODS

of any house in the Union.

CAUTION—As there are many fraudulent parties soliciting Grange trade, in ordering of us, get your goods first, and then remit by draft, money order or registered letter at our risk, and then remit by draft, money order or registered letter at our risk, and you cannot lose anything. Order under Seal of Grange.

DOLTON BROTHERS,
214 N. 5th St. St. Louis

to any address every week for three months, on trial, on receipt of only

"The People's Ledger" is an old established and reliable weekly paper, published every Saturday, and is very popular throughout the N. E. and Middle States. Address.

HERMANN K. CURTIS, Publisher. No. 12 School St., Boston, Mass

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GROCERS

Pay the Highest cash price for

BUTTER, EGGS

AND POULTRY. Also keep constantly on hand a large and selec stock of farmers groceries which they sell at very

THE SPIRIT OF HANSAS,

THE FARMER REFORM

GRANGE PAPER, Only \$1.50 Per Year.

The Secretary of each Grange is authorized to solicit subscribers for the SPIRIT.

TO FARMERS

AND ALL

BREAD CONSUMERS.

THE

DOUGLAS COUNTY MILLS, Being the only

WATER POWER

MILL

-IN-DOUGLAS COUNTY

are now ready to do general

CUSTOM, MERCHANT AND FLOURING BUSINESS.

Highest price in cash paid for all kinds of

GRAIN.

CUSTOM GRINDING

A SPECIALITY.

Kansas

GOWER BROS' & HOUGHTELIN.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every par

Levee, -between Massachusetts & New Hamp ahire Streets

Lawrence

SWBET AND EARLY ROSE POTATOES. I HAVE ALL VARIETIES OF

SWEET POTATOES

Which I will sell in lots to suit. Also have a quantity of

EARLY ROSE FOR SEED.

Also SWEET POTATOE PLANTS in their season in large or small quantities. Send your orders early.

Address, WM. Gibson, Lawrence Kan.

5tf Box 775.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Richard Thornton, Nathan H. Dubois, Henry Stephens and Susan Stephens, will take notice that on the ninth day of February, A. D. 1875, Thomas M. White commenced an action against them in the District Court, of the State of Ramsas, sitting in and for the county of Douglas. The object of which, is to obtain a judgment and decree confirming and validating his (the said White's) title to the southwest quarter of section thirty-six, in township thirteen of range nineteen, in said county of Douglas, State of Kansas, and barring and foreolosing all claim of the said Richard Thornton, Nathan H. Dubois, Henry Stephens and Susan Stephens to the said real estate. The said defendants, above named, are hereby notified that unless they appear and answer in said action, on or before the 24th day of March, A. D. 1875, judgment will be rendered against them as above set forth, and they will be barred of all title to said real estate and the title of this plaintiff will be confirmed. NEVISON, SIMPSON & ALFORD, Attorneys for White.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Bailway.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

The pioneer line of Railway to the Great Southwest, starting as it does from Haninbal, Mo. (where it connects with the numerous lines of Railway from the East and North) also from the great city of St. Louis, where all lines from the East, North and South make direct connections with their though trains, and the country though which it passes is the finest on the Globe, viz: Through Central Missouri, Southern Kansas and the Indian Nation to Texas, where it connects with the Great Trunk line of Texas, (the Houston and Texas Central Ry..) which, with its numerous branches and connections, offers the traveler a shorter, quicker and consequently cheaper route to reach the most important points in the empire of the Southwest. Through trains thoroughly equipped with Pullman Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse Air Brake and all the modern conveniences of Railway traveling, leave Hannibal and St. Louis daily, running through to Houston. Texas, without change of cars. Then with their branch line from Junction City, Kansas, which traverses the whole length of the beautiful Neosho Valley and connects with the main line at Parsons, Kas., and their arrangements with connecting lines from Kansas City for the travel from the Great Northwest, truly it can be said of it, 'tis the Great Thoroughfare. The LAND DEPARTMENT

Of this road have for sale along the line of Road in the Great Neosho Valley, over ONE MILLION ACRES of Choice Farming, Fruit and Stock Lands, on ten years credit, at LOW RATES. They offer great inducements for the year 1875, for colonies and families to settle on their lands. Special low rates for transthe year 1875, for colonies and families to set-tle on their lands. Special low rates for trans-portation, also maps, time cards and all in-formation can be had by addressing the Gen-eral Passenger Department, Sedaia, Mo.

Notice to the Granges of Kansas.

To aid those who have suffered from the grasshoppers, on all orders for grange goods, sent us before June 1st, 1875, we will allow a discount of ten (10) per cent. if the parties ordering will state they are situated in the grasshopper district. Also 5 per cent. off grange prices, on Florence Sewing Machines.

Fraternally.

DOLTON BROTHERS.

214 N. 5th st. St. uis.

Consumers Importing Cea Co., NO. 8 CHURCH STREET.

P. O. Box 5,509. New York City. This is a combination of capitalists to supply the consumers of Teas throughout the United

states on the mutual principle.

We have experienced agents in all the best districts of China and Japan to select Teas especially for our trade. We expect every consumer of Teas to render us all the assistance they can in carrying

out our enterprise, as we make a specialty of SUPFLYING CONSUMERS ONLY (and allow no middlemen to make any profit on our importations), which will enable us to supply them with Teas at prices lower than have ever been known, and of those fine qualities that seldom reach the interior, being sold only the large cities and among the very weathy. Hoping the consumers will take an interest in our enterprise, and send at once for a circular with full explanations of how to proceed to obtain our goods. We remain,

Most respectfully yours,

Consumers Importing Tea Co.,

No. 8 Church St. out our enterprise, as we make a specialty of

Consumers Importing Tea Co., No. 8 Church St., D. Box 5,509. New York City. P. O. Box 5,509.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in January, 1874, by the Consumers Importing Tea Co., in the Office of the Librarian of Congress Washington, D. C.

What the Press say of us.

To Tea Drinkers! On this page appears the circular of the Consumers Importing Tea company. We believe this company able and willing to perform all that their circular proposes.

—[American Agriculturist.]

Consumers Importing Tea Company. Our readers should not overlook the advertisement in another column of the Consumers Importing Tea company. They propose to supply consumers only with pure teas as cheaply as large facilities and direct communication with consumer will allow. We know this company—that it is in every way reliable, and worthy the confidence of the public.—[Rural N. Yorker]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 31, 1875,

And will Distribute to the Ticket Holders

\$\begin{array}{c} \pmo \text{250,000 IN GIFTS.} \end{array}

Depository,1st National Bank, Denison.}

Distribution to Commence Immediately after

A MAN IN RUINS .- One of the saddest spectacles in the world is a human being shattered and broken down by the use of ardent spirits. But the damage may be repaired, the ruin restored to perfect soundness, by a course of that most powerful of all invigorants, DR WALKER'S VINGAR BITTERS. Beware of those "tonics" of which rum is an element. They aggravate disease and promote decay.

J. s. WILSON,

ATTORNEY at LAW

-AND-

GENERAL COLLECTOR.

Will make Collections a Specialty in

Kansas and Western Missouri.

Office with Garrett and Propper, UNDER SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

THE EUREKA AGUE PILLS

Are the BEST REMEDY Known

FOR

CHILLS AND FEVER, Sold by all Dealers.





No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, pro-ided their bones are not destroyed by mineral-ioison or other means, and vital organs wasted eyond the point of repair.

poison or other means, and vitain organs waster beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsin or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billous Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

countible.

For Infimumatory and Chronic Ebenmatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal.
Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

They are a gentle Furgative as well as
a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a
powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Infiammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in

Billious Diseases.

For Stin Discases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncies, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Rich, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters, Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegan Britanian and Disease of these Bitters, Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegan Britanian and State of the Skin, State of the Skin, State of the Skin, system in a short time of the state of the system in a short time of the system in a short time

Tense the most wonder in Tributation the sinking system.

IS. BI. FICDONALD & CO.

Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.

BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

A FORTUNE FOR \$1.00:

One Gift is Guaranteed to one of every eleven consecutive numbers.

850,000 FOR ONE BOLLAR.

NOW IS YOUR TIME,

Dame' Fortune helps those who help themselves.

TEXAS GIFT CONCERT ASSOCIATION

Distribution to Commence Immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket Holders and Prominent

Citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS: Grand Cash Gift, 10 20 30 50 100 200 500 1,090 1,500 46,250

49,677 Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to\$200,000 22 Prizes in Real Estate, amounting to 50,000

A Statement of the Distribution will be published and forwarded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution. Good and Responsible Persons Wanted to work .or the interest of this Association LIBERAL COMMISSIONS ALLOWED.

HOW TO REMIT TO US

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post office Order or Registered Letter. Address all Communications to

ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y., Denison, Texas J. P. ROSS & CO., Agents, Lawrence, Kansas.

C. A. PEASE.

Dealer in

Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements, Tinners' stock, and

TINWARE

114 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kan.

Legal Motices.

PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS.

District Court, Douglas County Kansas Elizabeth Keys, Plaintiff, vs. D. W. Madara Defendant.

Elizabeth Keys, Plaintiff, vs. D. W. Madara, Defendant.

THE SAID DEFENDANT D. W. MADARA, A non-resident of the State of Kansas, will take notice that the said plaintiff, Elizabeth Keyes did, on the 27th day of January, A. D., 1875, file her petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, in and for Douglas county Kansas, against the said defendant, the object of which is to obtain a judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and sixty nine dollars and sixty cents, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent, per annum, from the 6th day of December, 1874, according to the terms of a certain promissory note, for the sum of \$330,00, dated December 6th, 1873, and due one year after date, executed and delivered by you to W. W. Cockins and by him duly assigned and transferred to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff also claims in said petition, the sum of thirty-eight (\$38,00) dollars as an attorneys fee for the forcelosure of a certain Mortgage, executed and delivered by you to W. W. Cockins, and by him duly assigned and transferred to the plaintiff, given to secure the payment of said promissory note, above described, upon the following described real estate, to wit: The north-west quarter of section twelve (12), township iffteen (15), of range seventeen (17), in Douglas county Kansas, and praying that said Mortgage may be forcelosed, and that said land may be decreed to be sold, and the proceeds of such sale, applied to the payment of whatever judgment may be recovered against you.

You are further notified, that you are required for the amounts as above stated. And the said lands and tenements will be decreed to be sold, and the proceeds of said sale, applied to the payment of said judgment, and the said defendants barred and forcelosed of all right, title, chaim or interest in and to the said Mortgaged premises.

Dated, February 2nd, 1873.

Hampon & Hongment and the said defendants barred and forcelosed of all right, title, chaim or interest in and to the said Mortgaged premises.

PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS.

District Court, Douglas County, Kansas,

THE SAID DEFENDANTS, LYNDE BUSHnell and Crosby Nichols & Co., non-residents of the State of Kansas, are hereby notified that the said Plaintiff, W. H. Haney, did on the 2sth day of January, A. D., 1875, lile his petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, in and for the country of Donglas, against all of the said defendants; the object of which is to obtain a judgment against the said defendants, H. S. Crites and N. J. Crites for the sum of seven hundred and nine dollars with interest thereon from the 4th day of February, A. D., 1875, at the rate of twelve per cent. per unnum according to the terms of two certain promissory notes, one for the sum of \$340, certain promissory notes, one for the sum of \$340, certain promissory notes, one for the sum of \$340, certain promissory notes, one for the sum of \$340, one for the sum of \$340, certain promissory notes, one for the sum of \$340, and due one year from date, executed and delivered by the said H. S. Crites and N. J. Crites to J. H. McCarroll, and by him duly assigned to the said plaintiff. The other for the sum of \$300,00, dated December 4, 1873, and due two years after date, executed and delivered by the said H. S. Crites and N. J. Crites to the said plaintiff.

The plaintiff also claims in said petition the turber sum of \$70,00 as an attorneys fee for the

by the said H. S. Crites and N. J. Crites to the said plaintiff.

The plaintiff also claims in said petition the foreclosure of two certain mortgages, executed and delivered by the said defendants, H. S. Crites and N. J. Crites, one dated October 1, 1875, to J. and N. J. Crites, one dated October 1, 1875, to J. and N. J. Crites, one dated October 1, 1875, to the said plaintiff to secure the payment of the plaintiff; and the other dated December 4, 1873, to the said plaintiff to secure the payment of the notes above plaintiff to secure the payment of the notes above plaintiff to secure the payment of the notes above plaintiff to secure the payment of the notes above plaintiff to secure the payment of the notes above plaintiff to secure the payment of the notes and plaintiff to secure the payment of the notes and plaintiff to secure the payment of the notes and the mortgage may be foreclosed and that said mortgage may be foreclosed and that said mortgage may be foreclosed and the proceeds of such sale applied to the payment of whatever judgment said petition further alleges that the said defendants, Lynde Bushwell and Crossylvichols & Co., have or claim to have some fien or claim on said mortgaged premises, but that the same is subsequent and inferior to the lien of the said plaintiff, W. H. Haney.

said mortgaged premises, said mortgaged premises, said mortgaged premises, sequent and inferior to the lien of the sau possequent and inferior to the lien of the sau possession, in the said defendants, Lynde Bushnell and Crosty Nichols & Co., are further notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 20th day of March, A. D. 1875, or the same will be taken as confessed and judgmentrendered for the amounts as above stated, and the said lands and tenements will be decreed to be sold and the proceeds of said sale applied to the payment of said judgment and the said defendants barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim or interest in and to the saud mortgaged premises.

Dated February 2, 1875.

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,
5-3t.

TOUBLICATION OF SUMMONS.

District Court, Douglas County Kansas.

Wishart Moore. Plaintiff, vs. Amos Rusk, Caroline Rusk, William Evans and W. P. Ram-sey, Defendants.

Caroline Rusk, William Evans and W. P. Ramsey, Defendants.

THE SAID DEFENDANTS, AMOS RUSK and Caroline Rusk, both non-residents of the State of Kansas, are hereby notified that the said plaintiff, Wishart Moore did, on the 27th day of January, 1875, file his petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Douglas county, Kansas, against all of said defendants, the object of which is to obtain a judgment against the said defendants, Amos Rusk, Caroline Rusk and William Evans, for the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars, with interest thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the 10th day of February, A. D. 1875, according to the terms of a certain promissory note, dated September 10th, 1873, executed and delivered by you to William Evans and by him duly endorsed to the said plaintiff.

The said plaintiff, Wishart Moore, also claims in said petition, the further sum of twenty-five (25,00) dollars as an attorneys fee for the foreclosure of a certain Mortgage, executed and delivered by you to the said William Evans, dated on the 10th day of September, 1873, to secure the payment of said note, upon the following described real estate, to wit: The south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section eleven (11), township fifteen (15), of range nineteen (19), in Douglas county, Kansas, and praying that said Mortgage may be forelosed, and said land decreed to be sold, and the proceeds of such sale, applied to the payment of whatever judgment the said plaintiff may recover against you.

Said petition further alleges that the said defendant W. P. Ramsey has or claims to have some lien or claim on said mortgaged premises but that the same is subsequent and inferior to the lien of the said plaintiff.

The said defendants Amos Rusk and Caroline Rusk are further notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 20th day of March, A. D. 1875, or the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered for the amounts as above stated, and the said lands and ten

Dated February 2nd, 1875.

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,

5-3t.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

W. W. Cockins Plaintiff vs. Alexander Montgomery, Catherine Montgomery, S. O. Thacher, E. V. Banks and N. T. Stephens, 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 27th day February A. D., D., 1875,

At one o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for eash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Alexander Montgomery, Catherine Montgomery, S. O. Thacher, E. V. Banks and N. T. Stephens and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements to-wit: Lot number fifty-three (53) on Rhode Island street in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas. Appraised at six hundred dollars (\$600,00.) Taken as the property of Alexander Montgomery and Catherine Montgomery, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence this the 27th day of January 1875.

S. H. CARMEAN, 56-5t Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas County, Kan.

W. H. Haney Plaintiff, vs. Timothy J. Hon-brook and Mary Honbrook Defendants. Y 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

Monday, the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875,
At one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for eash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Timothy J. Honbrook and Mary Honbrook and each of them in and to the following described premises; to-wit: Commencing at the stone in the center of section eighteen (18), in township twelve (12), of range twenty (20), and running thence due west 19 91-100 chains to a stake; thence south 19 90-100 chains to a stake; thence east 14 52-100 chains to the middle of the track of the U. P. R. W. co., thence north along the middle of said railway track 18 5-100 chains to a stake, thence due east six (6) chains to the middle of said highway, thence north along the middle of said highway and on said quarter section line to the place of beginning, containing 29 acres and six (6) rods, more or less, and the appertances thereunto belonging, said premises being situated in the county of Douglas, Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city Monday, the ist day of March, A. D. 1875,

order of sale. order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this the 27th day of January, 1876.

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

Att'y for Pl'ff.

ASSIGNEES NOTICE.

State of Kansas

State of Kansas | Douglas county. |
In the matter of the assignment of W. L. Carver for the benefit of his creditors. |
Notice is hereby given, that I will on the 5th day of April, 1875 at the store occupied by the said W. L. Carver, in the city of Lawrence, on Bridge Street, Douglas county, attend in person, to adjust and allow any demands presented against the estate of the said W. L. Carver assignor, pursuant to the Statutes in such cases provided. | MOSES AEERS, Assignee. | Dated Dec. 2, 1874. |

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

TO CHARLES PARR. YOU will take notice that you have been sued by John J. Jones, in Justice court, before G. W. Smith, Justice Peace, in Lawrence township, Douglas county, Kansas, for the sum of \$108,95 and interest, from January

25th, 1875, upon account.
Said suit was commenced and an attachment issued in the same, for said sum, January 25th, 1875. The said cause will be heard, on Saturday, March 6, 1875, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
JOHN J. JONES, Plyff. By Hampton & Borgholthaus, 5-3t His Attorney.



My annual catalogue of Negetable and Flower seed for 1875, is now ready for all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. In it will be tound several valuable varieties of new vegetables introduced for the first time this season, having made new vegetables a speciality for many years. Growing over aguntable as speciality for many years. Growing over aguntable and particularly invite the patronage of market gardeners and all others who are especially desirous to have their seed pure and fresh, and or the very breat strain. All seed sent out from my establishment are covered by three warrants as given in my catalogue.

Marblehead, Massachuse is. 11. GREGORY.

Marblehead, Massachuse to CHOICE NEW VEGETABLES.

Butman Squash; dry, fine grated, first-rate; this is the only squash known to have originated in the United States. (2 fts. per package.) Talby's New Cucumber; this combines in itself the best qualities of the White Spine and English Frame, being extra large, very handsome and remarkably prolific; 25 cts. per package. Russian Netted Gucumber; very early, skin of a bronze color and thickly netted; as excellent as it is-singular. Pratt's Early Sweet Corn; the earliest of all varieties of market size. New earliest of all varieties of market size. New German Watermelon; earlier than any other variety by a fortnight. Carter's Fremium Gem Pea; very early, very dwarf, very prolific, decidedly superior to "Little Gem." New Variety by a fortnight. Carter's Fremium Gem Pea; very early, very dwarf, very prolific, decidedly superior to "Little Gem." New Yariety by a fortnight. Carter's Fremium Gem Pea; very early, very dwarf, very prolific, decidedly superior to "Little Gem." New Yariety by a fortnight. Carter's Fremium Gem Pea; very early, very dwarf, very prolific, decidedly superior to "Little Gem." New Yariety by a fortnight. Carter's Fremium Gem Pea; very early, very dwarf, very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific. Hambeing as ronnd as a shot and very prolific.

Farm and Stock.

Dog Laws

There have been facts and figures enough given in state reports, essays, petitions to legislatures, editorials in newspapers and manifestos of affiicted sheep breeders, to warrant the consignment of every dog in the country to eternal perdition, so far as the economical feature of their comparative utility is concerned. They are proven, espec-ially in localities devoted to sheep husbandry, to be worse than worthless—a serious obstacle in the way of the fullest development of this profitable branch of husbandry. There is no gain-saying this; and where laws have not protected the shepherd, poisoned meat and other substances that would surely straighten and stiffen mutton loving curs, have been used with profit by the boldest and most persevering breeders, regardless of the neighboring indigna-tion that might follow, because of the loss of a favorite pup. Indeed, shep-herds have had to be a law unto them-selves, in order to save their flocks. But legislation ought to render such vigilance unnecessary. There are some classes of dogs that are really of great utility—even to the shepherd. But then, there are thousands of curs worse than worthless, even to those who own and pet them. The real aim of a dog law should be to protect the property that may be destroyed by them, or give the owners of such property full com-pensation without tortuous litigation, for any loss that may be sustained from the ravages of dogs. This is only equi-ty. If an animal breaks into a neigh-bor's field or destroys growing crops, damages may be collected. If one man damages may be collected. If one man trespass on another man's property, he is liable to damages. There is, there-fore, no reason in equity why the own-ers of dogs that do damage to a neighfor should not pay promptly and fully for that damage. In some states, dogs have been reduced in numbers by taxing them a sum per capita. But even this should be accompanied with legis-lation that shall provide recourse for damages sustained from their devastations.—Ex.

How to Make a Bee Veil.

A correspondent says: Every oneno matter whether he lead what is called a charmed life or not—requires the person protected while at work among his bees. To those who are commencing, and until familiarity causes the loss of fear, a pair of good gauntlet gloves and a veil are necessary, but after the fear and trembling occasioned by the thought of opening a hive full of bees has ceased to have its horrors, all protection except the veil will be dispensed with. A good bee veil is made by taking a yard of black netting—costby taking a yard of black netting—costing usually about twenty cents—and sewing the ends together, thus making a bag open at top and bottom. Then with a half-yard of good strong rubber cord, run through the meshes at the cord, you have you have a reliable will all a series. cord, run through the meshes at the ends, you have a veil which will slip on over the crown of an old hat, and by drawing up and tying at the neck, you have all the protection required, for if properly made and adjusted no bee can touch your face or near consequent. touch your face or neck, consequently there need be no fear of stings, and be-sides it is light and one can see through it nearly as well as if not worn.

Spoiling Horses Feet.

It is almost impossible to get a horse All veterinary surgeons, all horsmen, and all leading blacksmiths agree that the frog should not be pared one particle, or even trimmed—no matter how pliable and soft the frog is, cut it very smooth on all sides, and in two days it will be dry, hard as a chip. You might as well cut all the leaves off trees and expect them to flourish, as to pare away the frog and have a healthy foot. The the frog and have a healthy foot. The princesses has a garden which she culti-rough, spongy part of the frog is to the vates with her own hands. They have foot what leaves are to the tree, the learned to cook, and they frequently sit foot what leaves are to the tree, the lungs. Never have a red-hot shoe put on the foot to burn it level. If you can find a blacksmith that is mechanic enough to level the foot without a red-hot iron, employ him. If you do not think so, try the red-hot poker on your finger nail, and see how it will effect the growth of that. There are many other important points in shoeing horses; these two are of more importance than all the rest and the most disregarded.

The Rural Carolinian has the following remarks upon this subject: One of the principal defects of clayey soils, especially where they rest upon a subsoil of the same nature, is the excess of water which is held in them. The only effectual way, in a majority of cases, to get rid of this is by thorough manufactured in the control of the principal defects of clayers of water which is held in them. The only effectual way, in a majority of cases, to get rid of this is by thorough manufactured in the control of the principal defects of clayers of water which is held in them. The only effectual way, in a majority of cases, to get rid of this is by thorough manufactured in the control of the principal defects of clayers of water which is held in them. The only effectual way, in a majority of cases, to get rid of this is by thorough manufactured in the recommendation. She want to see them and did not like their toilets. Next day they received a circular directing a less extravagant style of dress and forbidding them to wear their hair flowing. Pity some one had not power to give such orders to lady clerks in this country.

List for a Prairie Orchard

The Prairie Farmanian in the principal defects of clayers of water which is held in them. The only effect was a proper with the principal defects of clayers of their hair flowing. Pity some one had not power to give such orders to lady clerks in this country.

List for a Prairie Orchard

The Prairie Farmanian in the property of the principal defects of clayers of the principal de of the same nature, is the excess of water which is held in them. The only effectual way, in a majority of cases, to get rid of this is by thorough underdraining. This draws off by imperceptible degrees all the excess of water, and opens the soil to the free admission of the air, which in its passage through it imparts warmth and such fertilizing gases as it may contain. Open drains or ditches, though less effectual, are useful. In some cases, water furows, terminating in some ravine or ditch, serve a good purpose. Lime is exceedingly useful as an ameliorator of clayey soils, inducing chemical combinations, the mechanical effect of which is to break up the too great tenacity of the clay, while it adds, at the same time, an element of fertility which may perhaps be wanting.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in his essavs, thus portrays the glory of the farmer:
"The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labor, it is his part to create. All the trades rest at last on his primitive authority. He stands close to nature; he obtains from the earth the bread and the meat. The food which was not he causes to be. The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on the possession and use of land.

Men do not like hard work, but evmen do not like hard work, but every man has an exceptional respect for tillage, and the feeling that this is the original calling of his race; that he himself is only excused from it by some circumstances which made him delegate it for a time to other hands. If he had not some skill which recommended him to the farmer, some prospect for which the farmer will give his corn, he must himself return into his due place among the planters. And the profession has in all eyes this ancient charm, a stand-

ing nearest to God, the First Cause.

The beauty of nature, the tranquility The beauty of nature, the tranquility and innocence of the countryman, his independence and his pleasing arts—the care of bees, of poultry, of sheep, the dairy, the care of hay, of fruits, of orchards and forests, and the reaction of these on the workman in giving him strength and plain dignity like the face and manners of nature, all men acknowledge. All men keep the farm in reserve as an asylum, where, in case of reserve as an asylum, where, in case of mischance, to hide their poverty, or a solitude, if they do not succeed in soci-And who knows how many glances of remorse are turned this way from the bankrupts of trade, from mor tified pleaders in courts and senates, or from the victims of idleness and pleasure? Poisoned by town life and town vices, the sufferer resolves: 'Well, my children, whom I have injured, shall go back to the land, to be recruited and cured by that which should have been my nursery, and shall be my hospital."

Early Normandy Plum.

Says the American Garden: A new plum bearing this name has been origi-nated in France. The early season at which it ripens may render it worth cultivation in this country. It is thus described: Tree a very vigorous grow-er, with long branches somewhat divergent. Fruit large or very large—as large as Green Gage—divided on one side by a very slight furrow. Skin fine, transparent; separating readily from the fruit when ripe; of a clear purple color on the sunny side, and light fleshcolored on the shady side; covered with a light, bluish bloom. Flesh fine and melting; of a greenish color; somewhat firm; filled with a very abundant, sugary, refreshing juice. It ripens from the middle to the end of July, and this, together with its size, handsome appearance and good quality, render it valuable. We have no large plum of the same character which ripens so

We learn with regret that the greatest of our Western nurserymen, F. K. Phœnix, Esq., has been forced to place his business in the hands of a receiver. est of our Western nurserymen, F. K. Phœnix, Esq., has been forced to place his business in the hands of a receiver. It has been reported for some time that his affairs were in a precarious position, but we had hoped that he would be able to withstand the storm. The Bloomington nursery is by far the largest west of Rochester, and besides Mr. Phœnix was possessed of large real estate interests in and near Blooming. Phoenix was possessed of large real esstate interests in and near Bloomington. We have seen no statement of his but trust

S. WILSON.

ATTORNEY at LAW

-AND-

GENERAL COLLECTOR

Will make Collections a Specialty tu

Office with Garrett and Propper, UNDER SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

Kansas and Western Missouri.

ANDREW WILSON

KINGSVILLE, KANSAS,

(On the Kansas Pacific Railroad), - BREEDER OF -

PURE SHORT HORN CATTLE -and-

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

As Good as Any in the State.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

\$425.00

Will buy a Chickering Piano, full size interior precisely the same as best, in plain case. Call on or write to MRS. STARRETT. 153. Mass. St. Lawrence.

J. D. PATTERSON,

ENTIST

79 Massachusetts St. LAWRENCE, - KANSAS.

CITY HOTEL.

IOLA KANSAS

RICHARD PROCTOR, Propri, or.

Single Meals, -----

Day Boardes, per Day, - - - - - - 1.00

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

OF

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