# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS



A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. II.----NO. 12. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 22, 1873. WHOLE NO. 59.



LAWRENCE



ENTERPRISE NURSERIES,

3½ MILES SOUTH-EAST OF THE CITY.

A General Nursery Stock—Home Grown.

Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs a Specialty.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS. 24tf

FARMERS OF KANSAS!

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

**Turn Every Dollar to the Best Advantage!**

Buy Goods Where You Can Buy Cheapest!

L. BULLENE & CO.,

NO. 89 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE,

**Pledge themselves** to furnish you with **everything pertaining to the Dry Goods trade** as near the cost of production as it is possible to place them in the hands of the consumer.

**Superior Business Facilities which we possess enable us to do so.**

WE BUY OUR GOODS FOR CASH.

WE BUY AT FIRST HANDS.

We buy in conjunction with one of

**The Largest Dry Goods Houses in the West,**

Our two houses doing a business in the aggregate of nearly

A MILLION OF DOLLARS PER ANNUM!

Thereby realizing all the advantages in low prices and discounts obtained by the largest buyers.

WE SELL FOR CASH!

We conduct our business upon economical principles, and the proportion of our expenses to the magnitude of our business is small. For these reasons we

CAN AFFORD TO SELL LOWER

Than any other house in the city, and are unquestionably able to sell goods as low as it can be done on *any known business principle.*

WE ARE SATISFIED WITH SMALL PROFITS,

And believe that low prices and

**Square Dealing Will Command Trade.**

L. BULLENE & CO.

LAWRENCE, February 14, 1873.

WM. KIRBY,

TAILOR.

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

Clothing Scoured and Repaired on short notice at Low Rates.

FIRST DOOR NORTH OF ELDRIDGE HOUSE, LAWRENCE.


## HOME.

**As it sometimes is---as it might be---as it should be.**

BY MRS. DOWNS.

How differently the dwellings of people affect us as we pass them by during pleasant evening sauntерings.

Here is a great house closed up so closely—the blinds are fastened up so tightly, that only through crevice and chink do you get a glimpse of the home light within. We fancy the children are asleep up stairs, and a quiet, elderly gentleman is sitting by the drop light reading his evening paper; while Madame, opposite, decorously counts the stitches in her decorous knitting work, and is absorbed in thinking over the lady like gossip of yesterday's sewing circle. It is a nice, stately, orderly, *proper* house.

A little farther along is a house not so elegant in proportion and design, but the blinds are open here and there—there is a joyous merry-making of piano keys and girlish voices—the light overhead reveals through the mist of lace at the window ornaments and pictures and books, and graceful figures in cosy chairs.

One feels like lingering for peeps in the window, and wishes for the open sesame to such a pleasant retreat.

How many houses there are that are not homes in any sense of the word.

If you wish to know how people live, get yourself on the district visiting list; you will perhaps go home with a new sensation of comfort as connected with soft, bright carpets, luxurious beds, and all the thousand knick-knacks that brighten up the home-nest of a cultivated family.

How can I urge that to make a home anything like what it should be, there should be some certain and special time for being together? Let it be as much an object with *both* parents as with one, to gather the lambs in the fold. I think the mother might idealize home life if the father could see through her eyes, and realize that it is united effort and united views that work out the plan of a beautiful home circle. But I know of women who drudge through the long day, and toil at such uncongenial employment that they are depressed and worn at the gathering hour of evening. The children weary them—their husbands come home (if they come at all before bed time) bringing with them their business air, and abstracted, absent-minded, toil-worn faces. What sense of rest, or peace, or congenial and intelligent communion can such families have?

As if the home influence were not, after all, the most important of any that are exercised over life and character. Do you know of any young girls who married with high hope and endeavor—girls of good education and cultivated tastes, who *meant* to be the centres of charming homes, and who meant to exercise their highest faculties in that dual existence of marriage, so as to forever charm and please their mates by their intelligent and cheerful companionship? But things probably went wrong. By mismanagement, bad calculation, or by that aimless shiftlessness in business in which quality some men seem to excel, the wives drooped, saddened, and grew morbid and discouraged. A man who has brisk business qualities and succeeds in his undertakings, usually has rather a high opinion of his wife, and I think it is usual to see his wife take a very hopeful view of things. She has *learned* to hope. I take it that hope and discouragement in domestic life, are born of experience.

A woman who has learned to be fearful of her husband's business ventures, is an unenviable person. A man who fails by some vagaries of his own to achieve success, and then complains to his wife that they will never have any property because it costs so much to live, even though it may be that she has been a toiling, helping, overworked domestic in his own household, can scarcely be one of those husbands and fathers who make happy households.

A man often regards his home as a place where he gets his meals and lodging—his wife as the person who is expected to keep things in order—the dinner is to be ready at such an hour whether he is punctnal or not—the children must be polite and agreeable, even though the example set them is not always what it should be—the wife must not be cross and tired, no matter what her burdens are—and then he is apt to think that, in the absence of congenial employment, without intellectual companionship, his wife is to blame if the fireside, at the close of the day's labors, is not all it ought to be! Where there is too much care, too much work, too much application of the bodily or mental powers, so that depression ensues when one should be cheerful and bright at the gathering of the household, the system is all wrong. Neither parent should be too tired at night to be interested in their children. A home and a household is not often what a united pair choose to make it.

Come home to your households—O, fathers that have children. Make your tea table bright with cheery converse and entertaimng talk of daily matters, and arrange your business affairs so as to spend the evenings if possible with your wife and children. Try it. Read aloud for a half hour something that the wife would like to hear. Don't go to sleep in your chair and be stupid and disagreeable to the lady who is bound to you by such ties as debar her from having other male society of an evening that would not do its best to be selfish and stupid.

Develope the entertaining qualities of your children by listening to their chatter, and help them by suggestion, and cheerful, social converse.

Then, O, wife! it with *such* companionship thou dost fail to see and perform thy cheerful, gracious duty, thou must be a very churl indeed.

A lonesome and unloved wife! Can there in all this world's catalogue of troubles, be anything to compare with this! I heard a young married woman say, once, that she had rather be the boiled down, concentrated quintescence of old maidism, than be the wife of a man who came home to fill his stomach in greedy self-absorption, and start off without any courteous words of inquiry or interest in his wife's occupations; and then, again, who at bed time returned to take off his boots and settle himself for a night's sleep without any inner consciousness that a woman might possibly regret the lover like solicitude he once evinced regarding her probable thoughts and feelings.

A man, indeed, need not always play the lover. This life of ours, which seems to be a weary struggle with so many persons after bread and butter, takes off the romance of the days of courtship; but he should so try to manage his affairs that if in ordinary health, his wife should at least be cheerful and hopeful; and she should be grateful for such courteous looking after her comfort, mental and physical, as would indicate that the lover's true faith has never waned. A little of the outward demonstration of affection would not be thrown away, either with the treatment of parents to children, or between husband and wife.

"The only kisses I ever receive *voluntarily*, are from my children," said a mother, kissing her baby with rapturous fondness.

"Whom does your husband kiss?" was the laughing query.

"I think his kissing days are over," said the wife, "kisses are for *wooing* days, you know! one can't live upon kisses."

True! most true! yet the heart hungers sometimes as well as the stomach—and one must have dessert as well as the dinner, to make the meal a rounded and complete thing.


PLACE HOUSE,

Corner of New Hampshire and Warren Streets,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

This House is situated near the business part of the city. We have reduced the fare to 25 cents for single meals, and a night's lodging, with pleasant rooms and good beds, 25 cents.

BOARD $5 PER WEEK.

We claim that this is the best One Dollar per day House west of the Mississippi River. Persons in the habit of stopping at houses where two and three dollars per day are charged, are especially invited to give us a call.

18y1 JOHN T. PLACE, *Proprietor.*

PROF. JAMES JOHNSON,

BARBER SHOP

OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

Repairing, Trimming a Specialty.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE,

CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND WARREN STREETS.

Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics and General Commercial Branches.

OPEN TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

**Students Can Enter at Any Time.**

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

**TAME GRASSES.A Y, Principal.**


TO THE EDITORS OF THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Sir:—As you propose to make the Spirit a live paper, devoted to the interests of the Horticulturists and Agriculturists of Kansas, and say you want to hear from all, I thought perhaps a little experience from a *slip shod* farmer might be of some benefit to *some* of your readers in regard to raising tame grasses.

Nine men out of ten will tell you, to-day, that we cannot raise tame grass in this State. If you ask them why, their invariable answer is, that they have tried it—that the seed comes up, but the hot weather kills it out in July, and that is the last of it.

Now let me tell all such that I raise timothy, red top, red clover, white clover, alsike clover or herds grass, and English blue grass, and every one of the above named grasses do as well in Kansas as I ever saw them anywhere. I have never sent, or took, a load of timothy hay to market in Lawrence, but at least from fifty to two hundred people would ask.

"Did you grow that?"

"Oh, yes,"

"Why, I thought it wouldn't grow in Kansas."

I always tell them it will.

Now for my experience. I will say right here, my experience was as every body tells me theirs was, only mine was a *little more so*, I did as they all do when they undertake to grow it, I sowed grass seed seven years, sometimes with oats, at other times with wheat. I always had what is generally called a good stand of grass in July when I cut my corn. That is what every one will say that has tried it. But within three days after harvesting my grain, there would not be a vestige to be seen of my grass. I now sow my grass seed in March without grain. It will always come up in about a week with the weeds, but the weeds always get the start. About the middle of May the weeds are about six or eight inches high, I now take my mowing machine, cut the weeds and leave them on the ground. They soon wither and work down to the ground—the grass shoots up very rapidly, defies all weeds afterwards, and by the first of July to the middle, I always cut a very fair crop of tame grass, and again about the first to the middle of September I cut it the second time the same year. I have timothy and clover that I have cut for years and for two years I have cut it three times in one season.

This is the way I grow tame grasses, and I ask all to come and see the results. I would like to tell every one the advantage of growing tame grasses, but I have already spun out too long a yarn for a green-horn. I will say this much and close—that all who will grow tame grasses will have nice green lawns and feed for stock six weeks later in the fall and that much earlier in the spring. If I had space I would give my views upon the relative qualities of tame grasses, as I have not, I will leave that for another time.

Yours truly,

KANWAKA.

**The Beloit Gazette says the people of that place are extensively planting trees on the lines of the streets. Also that the water power grist and saw mills there are running night and day, and crowded to their utmost capacity. Beloit is the county seat of Mitchell county, and one of the most active and flourishing towns in northwestern Kansas.**

# Patrons' Department.

## OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ELECTED AT SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.

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

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

F. H. Dumbauld, Master, Jacksonville, Neosho county; Joshua Bell, Overseer, Robinson, Brown county; G. W. Spurgeon, Secretary, Jacksonville, Neosho county; H. H. Angell, Treasurer, Sherman City, Cherokee county; I. J. Frisbie, Stewart, Girard, Crawford county; J. A. Cramer, Lecturer, Lawrence, Douglas county.

LIST OF DEPUTIES APPOITED BY THE MASTER OF THE STATE GRANGE.

For Labette county—John Nelson.
For six townships in Crawford County—John Kipp.

dealers most do congregate. It sometimes occurs that the Salem and other American merchants engaged in the African trade, ship their tusks (or *teeth* in commercial parlance) to London after they have brought them from the Zanzibar and Mozambique coast to the United States. In the world's great metropolis there occurs at regular intervals one of those sales which furnish the manufacturers with their stock of elephants' teeth.

While we associate ivory and India together, but very little of the former comes from the latter It is estimated that to supply ivory to the British market, for the last few years, it has required about 1,000,000 pounds annually; of this quantity, Ceylon —the great elephant park of India—furnishes only 5,000 to 6,000 pounds. The ivory which is put down in the printed reports of sales as "Bombay," in nine cases out of ten, is shipped by Mahommedan merchants from the east coast of Africa, to the large Northwestern

Shady Grange, Osborne county; J. A. W. Melloan, Secretary, Bethany.
No. 10—Sheridan Grange, Cherokee county; W. A. Storm, Secretary, Sherman City.
No. 11—Stranger Valley Grange, Leavenworth county; Andrew Byers, Secretary, Jarbolo.
No. 12—Eagle Grange Leavenworth county; E. H. Cox, Secretary, Tonganoxie.
No. —Mulberry Grange, Crawford county; John V. Mason, Secretary, Monmouth.
No. —Iuka Grange, Labette county; D. C. Thurston, Secretary, Parsons.
No. —Lincoln Grange, Crawford county; J. L. Ward, Secretary, Monmouth.
No. —Mound Grange, Crawford county; George Marriatt, Secretary, Monmouth.
No. —Willow Grange, Cherokee county; W. J. Hammer, Secretary, Girard.
No. —Hickory Creek Grange, Crawford county; E. White, Secretary.
No. —Neosho Grange, Neosho county; F. M. Odell, Secretary, Osage Mission.
No. —Monmouth Grange, Crawford county; J. B. May, Secretary, Monmouth.
No. —Capitol Grange, Shawnee county; J. M. Harvey, Secretary, Topeka.
No. —Franklin Grange, Franklin county; M. Jenkins, Secretary, Pomona.
No. —Chester Grange, Jefferson county; R. L. Gilbert, Secretary, Chester.
No. —Excelsior Grange, Douglas county; D. D. Hill, Secretary, Lawrence.
No. —Barker Grange, Douglas county; W. B. Barker, Secretary, Lawrence.
No. —Kanwaka Grange, Douglas county; J. C. Vincent, Secretary, Lecompton.
No. —Wheatland Grange, Franklin county; E. S. Clark, Secretary, Centropolis.
No. —Liberty Grange, Franklin county; J. V. Pollinger, Secretary, Ottawa.

NEW GRANGES.

No. —Mansion Grange, Crawford county; A. M. White, Secretary, Girard.
No. —Glen Grange, Crawford county; Wm. Baker, Secretary, Girard.
No. —Champion Grange, Shawnee county; D. Shull, Secretary, North Topeka.
No. —Star Grange, Leavenworth county: J. E. Smith, Secretary, Jarbolo.
No. —Fall Creek Grange, Leavenworth county; J. P. Minney, Secretary, Springdale.
No. —Springdale Grange, Leavenworth county; A. F. Evans, Secretary, Springdale.
No. —Elmwood Grange, Leavenworth county; E. Heck, Secretary, Tonganoxie.
No. —Princeton Grange, Franklin county; Wm. Huff, Secretary, Princeton.
No. —Oak Grove Grange, Franklin county; H. T. Johnson, Secretary, Forest Home.
No. —Pleasant Valley Grange, Cherokee county; A. R, Betzer, Secretary, Sherman City.
No. —Fair View Grange, Labette county; J. W. Peak, Secretary, Montana.
No. —Monmouth Grange, Crawford county; J. B. May, Secretary, Monmouth.
No. —Columbus Grange, Cherokee county; Mrs. H. M. Rieley, Secretary, Columbus.
No. —Lyon Grange, Cherokee county; A. Hammett, Secretary, Baxter Springs.

### EXPLANATION.

As was briefly stated last week, the Farmers' Union has been consolidated with The Spirit of Kansas, and our paid up subscribers will recieve the latter in place of the former for the full term of their subscriptions.

The Patrons' Department will be conducted b myself; and will contain a complete summary of th condition of the Order in this and other State from week to week, and will be made the organ that Association. Under this head also will be giv en ample space for all other farmers' co-operativ movements, and all questions relating to the farm ers' social or pecuniary interests will be fearless and truthfully discussed. An Agricultural depar ment will also be added to the paper, making it on of the most desirable publications in the west. I hop the farmers who so generously supported the Un ion even beyond my most sanguine expectation will sustain this larger enterprise, which will a ways keep pace with the progress of our progres sive west.

Another reason why I have sought this change is that my time is so fully taken up in the opening o Granges, and will be for the next year, that it be came practically impossible to attend to the minu tia of runniug a paper. Now I am free to take th field, from which I hope to report abundant succes in the cause of reform. J. A. CRAMER.

### DUTY ON RAILROAD IRON.

The question of the hour is, how shall we cheapen transportation? This is a vital question for the farmer. On account of the high price charged for the transportation of his produce, he connot afford to ship it east or sell it at the prices offered at home. He finds that it takes three or four bushels of grain to pay for getting it to a seaport town—that the transporter exacts three bushels out of every four he raises for simply bearing one to market. Now, how is this burning evil to be remedied? How long shall it be before each bushel produced shall be able to bear its own way to an eastern market and still pay the farmer a living price? Everything that in any manner tends to lessen the price of freight should receive the farmers attention and support.

Let us look to the duty that congress imposes on railroad iron, that some favorite iron maufacturer may grow rich immensely fast. The fact is the cost of our railroads is increased from $2,000 to $4,000 per mile, on account of the protction it receives by our beneficent tariff. The railroads, to get even for this great and expensive outlay, charge higher prices for transportation—and these prices all come out of the farmer's pocket. The farmer is thus heavily taxed for the benefit of some owner of an iron mine or iron mill. He must get high prces. Cheap iron is shut out. Iron from Europe or elsewhere must pay a high tax before it can be unloaded here, and the railroad builder must pay that tax, and the farmer must pay the railroad in the shape of extraordinary freights. Shame on such representatives as farmers have in congress to permit them to be bled in this way! But it does not stop with railroad taxation. The same heavy taxes are levied and exacted on axes and saws, hatchets and nails, trace chains and log chains, wagons and carriages—and we might enumerate hundreds of articles on which they are compelled to pay taxes to somebody else no better than they are. And still this is called a land of liberty and of equal rights. Have we the liberty to buy where we can buy cheapest? Have we equal rights when we are compelld to pay a tribute to others no better than ourselves?

### APOLOGY.

Owing to the fact of our absence last week, and also to the fact that the proprietors of the Spirit were not aware of our large list of subscribers to the Farmers Union, they failed to print enough copies to go round. The books are now all right, and the combination makes a large edition.

### GOOD WORK.

During five days of last week, we travelled 150 miles, on foot, on horseback, and by rail. Spoke to the farmers seven times, opened four Granges in Leavenworth county, and two in Franklin, six in all. When any of our workers beat that, we will try again.

### HOW IT IS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Here in Douglas county we have three Granges in running order, and ten more preparing for the work. Franklin connty has five Granges, and eight more ready to organize. Jefferson county has two Granges and a dozen more almost ready to fall into line.

Leavenworth county has eight Granges, and they will not be satisfied with less than forty more before the Ides of November.

Cherokee county will soon be organized in every district. Crawford, Neosho, and Labette counties are following suit. Johnson, Osage, and Shawnee, are coming to the front, and it begins to thunder all around.

In Cowley county they have a farmers "League." In Allen county, a farmers' "Fiscal Agency." In Shawnee county, they have a farmers' "Market Association." In a few places there are Uuions, and almost everywhere we hear of farmers clubs.

On the 26th inst there is to be a great State Convention at the Capital, where, we hope, all the various organizations will be fully represented, and may be able to find a common ground of interest on which all may stand. The first great duty of the farming community is to organize. Corn can be raised afterwards.

W. S. Hanna, special deputy for Franklin county, after speaking of the cost of implements ahd supplies to the granges, says: "Tell the brethren we have got our money back the first month."

nd, is only in part expressive of [illegible]
e for relief. The enormous crops of corn raised
ring the two preceeding years, have caused a gen-
decline in the price, from the fact that the sup-
has succeeded the demand. Although it is true
at by diversifying our farm products and raising
ose only which will be valuable in an inverse ra-
to their weight, he would effect a change that
ould he of the greatest importance; yet, after all
it not a humiliating fact that the prices of the
ading grain crops of this country are governed by
ose of Liverpool. Think of it Americans! Think
it, farmers of the great west!

At the present time not a single box of tin is manactured in the United States, although it is claimthat there are large deposites of this valuable tal in New Hampshire, Missouri and the Lake perior regions.

### GRANGES AND THEIR NECESSITY.

EDITOR WESTERN RURAL:—When the Western farmer has reached such a point that, compared with other vocations, his affords him but a meagre subsistence and he clearly comprehends the cause, in the shape of congressional and railroad rings and mopolies, he earnestly feels the need of the cooperation of every farmer in the land to aid him in his endeavors to uproot these growing evils which are surely and swiftly working his ruin.

He has a battle of great magnitude to fight, and he cannot be expected to be so generous as to display his plans and movements to the enemy, and come out conquerer, when the foe is more than his equal in the arts of war and is backed by the powerful weapons of wealth. He must resort to strategy in private council and keep his plans and movements dark from the enemy in order to succeed. And this can only be done, in my opnion, through the granges, which are just sufficiently secret to hide all important business matters, touching upon middlemen, monopolies, etc., from the public eye. And I am confident, from observation, that this secrecy is a strong lever in farmers' co-operative societies. that will be felt. However, there are some preferable points in Farmers' Clubs, and it ought to gladden every patron's heart to see springing up all over the country institutions whose aims and sympathies are like their own. All farmers' co-operative organizations are engaged in one grand cause, and alike have the same objects in view; and wherefore, then. is there any reason that one should find fault and criticise the paticular plan of the other? Though I am a patron and have faith that more will be accomplished under the good of its secresy than in any other manner, I gladly extend my hand to members of other farmers' unions, and ask that, as brothers and sisters, we all pull together, and release ourselves from the tyrants' yoke that has been placed upon us in our defenceless, isolated condition; for it is time that the strong arm of the husbandman was put forth in its power to choke off the blood-hounds that are eating up his hard earned profits, and burdening him with taxation.

I am glad to say that I have watched the WESTERN RURAL's course respecting Farmers' Clubs and Patrons of Husbandry and find that its editors and proprietor have been always friendly to the patrons, though ready to criticise what they considered defects, if visible; and that some had not axes to grind?

Time has wrought its changes with the patrons so that now the society is harmonious, effective in the work, and one of the most desirable institutions, for mental and social culture, to be found. Granges are being organized rapidly in this State and the day is not far distant when we shall have a Grange or Farmers' Club in every school district.

LeRoy Gates.

Kilbourn City, Wis.


HORACE L. MOORE. GUY BENNETT.

MOORE & BENNETT,

GROCERS

AND

*WHOLESALE PRODUCE DEALERS,*

No. 132 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, - - - - - - - - KANSAS.

—:o:—

EVERYTHING CONSUMERS WANT IN THEIR LINE WILL BE FURNISHED AT THE

Lowest Possible Rates for Ready Pay.

—:o:—

We have facilities for Purchasing Groceries and disposing of Produce not surpassed by any firm in Lawrence, and are satisfied with **Living Profits.**
TRY US, FARMERS, AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES!

—:o:—

Persons in other parts of the State desiring to purchase FARM PRODUCTS in this market, will do well to get our prices before buying,
as we are prepared to and will sell at BOTTOM RATES.

THE

KANSAS BEE-HIVE.

PPTENTED, SEPTEMBER 24, 1872.

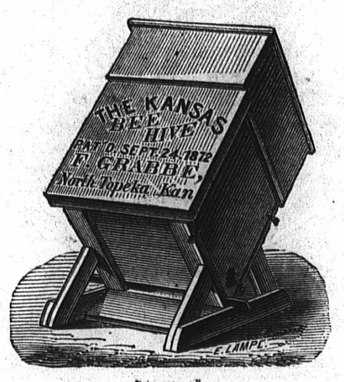



Fig. 1.

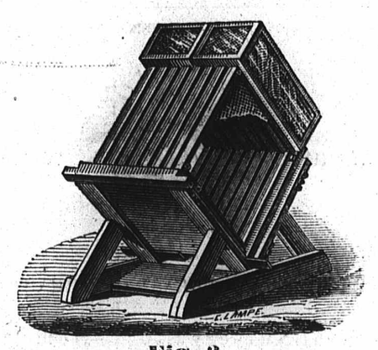



Fig. 2.

—:o:—

Figure 1, represents the hive as in use. Figure 2, shows the interior of the Bee Chamber with the honey boxes directly over the frames, on the back inclined side of the hive. The Kansas Bee-Hive has four removable sides, which construction gives the Apiarian such perfect control of all the frames that they can be readily removed without injury to the bees: this hive having the advantage in the above respects over all hives heretofore introduced. Every necessary manipulation may be performed in this hive without exciting the bees. It will be seen that the hive is in a inclined position, with the bee entrance at its lowest corner from side to side, so that all dead bees and other refuse will fall out of the entrance aperture by its own gravity. Thus no objectional matter can remain in the hive, to injure the health of the colony, or as a depository for the eggs of moths. The size of the entrance is regulated by two slides.

With this hive no difficulty is found in wintering bees on the summer stands, without additional protection, as the inclination of the sides keeps the interior dry and clean.

In the corner of each vertical side is an opening for ventilation. These are protected by gauze, and may be regulated or closed by pivoted covers.

The Honey Frames have no contact with the hive except at two corners, by which they are supported; and they may be removed in different ways (1), directly upward, after removing the tops, (2), from either side, after removing the vertical sides. In the latter case it is next to impossible to injure a bee. The Honey Frames are held at the required distance apart by screw eyes projecting from the corners of the frames. The hive can be used for obtaining Box Honey (as shown), or with frames for Honey Extractors, or both.

The construction of the hive is such that it is firmly braced and clamped in all directions, and does not warp, although exposed to the direct rays of the sun. The hive contains less than twenty-five feet of lumber, and is readily constructed by any one familiar with the use of tools.

F. GRABBE, 25 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
Rights, Hives and Territory for sale by

**H. M. CRAMER & D. E. BOWMAN,**
**Lawrence, Kansas.**

Agents for Douglas, Franklin, and Johnson counties, Kansas.

CLOTHING.

OTTMAN & POTWIN,

LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS

—AT THE—

ONE PRICE STORE,

67 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Our Chicago manufactory now being in full operation, having recovered from the recent great fire, we are receiving fresh, new goods every week, and shall offer them at ten per cent. less than our former low prices for the balance of the season. We are preparing for a large jobbing business, and shall be able to sell goods to the trade at Chicago and St. Louis prices.

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CONFIDENTIAL LECTURES

TO YOUNG MEN,

**On the Indiscretions of Youth and the Frailties of Maturer Years.**

The most plain, frank and reliable pamphlet ever written on this subject. No man can afford to be without it. Sent to any address in a sealed envelope for 25 cents.

Address DR. JOHN FEE,
Sixth Street, between Main and Delaware,
Kansas City, Mo.

☞ Dr. Fee can be consulted by both sexes at his office from 9 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M. daily. 7-1y

## Miscellaneous.

### IVORY.

As ivory enters so largely into the commerce of the day, either in the crude state in which it is wrested from the huge elephants of Africa and of India, or in articles of luxury and use, we have been at some pains to investigate the sources of its supply, the demand for it, and the purposes to which it is mostly applied.

To-day the amount of ivory consumed in the workshops of Europe, America and India, is immense, and yet, great as it is, the continent of Africa furnishes seven-eighths of all that is worked up into ornaments, toys, and crucifixes in France; heathen gods, boxes and fans in India and China; billiard balls, boxes, miniature-plates, chessmen, mathematical rules, keys for piano-fortes, organs and melodeons, fans, combs, folders, dominoes, and a thousand and one other things, in England, Germany and the United States.

Portugal was the England of the 16th century in more respects than one. For two centuries, Portugal held, in the East and and on the African coast, the power and influence now in the hands of England. Lisbon at that time was the head of the ivory market; now London is the mart where ivory dealers most do congregate. It sometimes occurs that the Salem and other American merchants engaged in the African trade, ship their tusks (or *teeth* in commercial parlance) to London after they have brought them from the Zanzibar and Mozambique coast to the United States. In the world's great metropolis there occurs at regular intervals one of those sales which furnish the manufacturers with their stock of elephants' teeth.

While we associate ivory and India together, but very little of the former comes from the latter It is estimated that to supply ivory to the British market, for the last few years, it has required about 1,000,000 pounds annually; of this quantity, Ceylon —the great elephant park of India—furnishes only 5,000 to 6,000 pounds. The ivory which is put down in the printed reports of sales as "Bombay," in nine cases out of ten, is shipped by Mahommedan merchants from the east coast of Africa, to the large Northwestern commercial emporium of Bombay. We do not mean, however, to assert that no elephants' tusks come fsom Asia, for occasionally there will be small lots from Ceylon and Sumatra. There is also a large ivory trade between Zanzibar and China, via Bombay. A great deal of ivory, we may state, by the way, now reaches the United States directly from Africa.

The immense demand for elephants' teeth has of late years increased the supply from all parts of Africa. At the end of the last century, the annual average importation into England was only 192,500 lbs.; in 1827 it reached 364,784 lbs., or 6,080 tusks, which would require the death of at least 3,040 male elephants. It is probable that the slaughter is much greater, for the teeth of the female elephant are very small, and Burchell tells us, in his African travels, that he met with some elephant hunters who had shot twelve huge fellows, which, however, altogether produced no more than two hundred pounds of ivory. To produce 1,000,000 lbs. of ivory, the present annual English import, we should require (estimating each tusk at 60 lbs.) the life of 8,333 male elephants. It is said that 4,000 tuskers suffer death every year to supply the United States with combs, knife-handles, billiard balls, etc.

A tusk weighing 70 lbs. and upwards is considered by dealers as first-class. Cuvier formed a table of the most remarkable tusks of which any account has been given. The largest on record was one which was sold at Amsterdam, which weighed three hundred and fifty pounds.

The most costly tusks, or portions of the tusks, are those which are used for billiard balls. What are termed "cut points" of just the right size for billiard-balls, from 2 1-2 to 2 5-8 inches in diameter, brought the highest price (£53) per cut of any ivory offered in the London market at the late sales.—Billiard ball making has of late become a very important item of manufacture in this country.

The teeth from the West coast with the exception of "Gaboon," are less elastic, and less capable of bleaching, than those that come from other portions of Africa. The West coast tusks are much used for knife-handles. Since the French have possessed Algeria, France receives a considerable portion from Central Africa by the large caravans that travel from Timbuctoo northward.

Ivory is also furnished by the walruss or sea-horse, and commands a price equal to the best of elephant ivory. It is, however, too hard and non-elastic for many purposes, and has the disadvantage of being too small to cut up profitably.

It would be interesting to trace this trade to its origin in Africa, to follow it in all its ramifications, to see how many thousands of the human race make their gain from the giant of quadrupeds; but this would require the space of a volume rather than column of a weekly journal.—Ex.

### How Long To Starve.

A man will die for want of air in five minutes, for want of sleep in ten days, for want of water in a week, for want of food at varying intervals, depending on constitution, habits of life, and the circumstances of the occasion. Instances have been given where persons are said to have lived many weeks without a particle of food; but when opportunities have been offered for a fair investigation of the case, it has been invariably found that a weak and wicked fraud has been at the bottom of it.

### THE HUMAN FACE.

The Rev. Orville Dewey in one of his lectures on the Problem of Human Destiny, remarks: "The expression of the face is a beautiful distinction of humanity. We are little aware of the influence which it constantly exerts. If the dumb animal, on whom man exercises his? if the horse or dog, when suffering by a blow from the violence of man, could turn upon him with a look of indignation or appeal, could any one resist the power of the mute expostulation? How extraordinary, too, the difference of expression in the human face, by which the recognition of personal identity is secured! On this small surface, nine inches by six, are depicted such various traits, that among the millions of inhabitants no two have the same lineaments of the face. What dire confusion would ensue if all countenances were alike: if fathers did not know their own children by sight, nor husbands their wives! But now we could pick out our friends from among the multitudes of the assembled universe.

### PORK PACKING IN KANSAS.

By far the larger portion of the packing business done near the mouth of the Kansas river is done on the Kansas side of the line, in Wyandotte county. The following are the figures: Hogs packed in Wyandotte county, Kansas, for the season closing March 1, 1873: Plankinton & Armours, 80,853; Thomas J Bigger, 39, 858; other small packers, 9,674; total 130,385. Hogs packed in Kansas City, Mo. : Ferguson Slaven & Co., 30,350; Nofsinger, Toby & Co., 20, 160; other houses, 16,000; total, 65, 510.

### CHEAP CANAL TRANSPORTATION.

One Baxter, has invented an appliance for propelling canal boats by steam, by which he says boats can be propelled at one half the cost of horse and tow-line, and in one half the time. This, if true, will be a matter of very great importance to western producers, as by thus doubling the capacity of the canals, the cost of transportation must be correspondingly reduced.

A partial solution, at least, is thus promised, of the vexing problem of cheap transportation, and it will tend largely to restore canal transportation again to public favor.

### TEMPERANCE.

The Salina Herald delivers a whole volume of effective temperance lectures in the following narration of an incident that recently transpired in that place. The moral, too, with which the editor points the story, is pointed and well put.

We saw the other day, a poor heart-broken woman, leading from one of the man-traps in our city, and out of the town, her drunken husband who was full of "benzine" and could scarcely walk. She, poor patient woman, was holding him to keep him from falling, while she led a little child by the hand. What a picture! Want was depicted on every lineament of her features. That family was destitute of the necessities of life, yet he had spent his money for whiskey. That scene was an eloquent temperance lecture.

It will always be an inexplicable mystery to us, how a woman can live on, and wear out her life in the companionship of a drunken husband. Such devotion is beyond our comprehension. What man in Saline county, be he ever so low in the scale of humanity, would allow his wife to go to town every Saturday and get on a "bender?" And yet, they have just as much moral right to get drunk as the men. Young lady, think well over the subject before you consent to become the companion, for life, to a man who is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

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The expense put upon the constructing of grape arbors, with a view of obtaining fruit fit to eat, is just so much money thrown away. In the first place, if good fruit is desired, a trellis forty or fifty feet in length, eight feet in height, erected where the sun and air can have free access, and such kinds as the Concord, Telegraph, Hartford and Creveling planted, say six or eight vines in all, and properly attended to, you will get all the grapes you want to use in the family.

### CREATE A HOME MARKET.

If there is any proposition that appeals, at once and directly, to the good, old fashioned common sense of the western farming community, it is the one that proposes to create a home market, by building mills and factories at every available point in the west. It is evident enough that the demand for cheap transportation that is heard on every hand, is only in part expressive of the general desire for relief. The enormous crops of corn raised during the two preceeding years, have caused a general decline in the price, from the fact that the supply has succeeded the demand. Although it is true that by diversifying our farm products and raising those only which will be valuable in an inverse ratio to their weight, he would effect a change that would he of the greatest importance; yet, after all is it not a humiliating fact that the prices of the leading grain crops of this country are governed by those of Liverpool. Think of it Americans! Think of it, farmers of the great west!

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At the present time not a single box of tin is manufactured in the United States, although it is claimed that there are large deposites of this valuable metal in New Hampshire, Missouri and the Lake Superior regions.


## Lawrence Business Cards.

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS. no1tf

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.
JAS. G. SANDS,
SADDLERY.
FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.
LAWRENCE KANSAS 13v1

C. A. PEASE,
Dealer in
Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements,
TINNERS' STOCK AND TINWARE,
35y1 114 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

H. E. TURNER,
HOUSE AND BRIDGE BUILDER.
*WORK NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE.*
Shop on Corner of Winthrop and Vermont Streets, Rear of Eldridge House. no1tf

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

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

COLE BROS. & ASHERS,
DEALERS IN
LIGHTNING RODS
AND WOOD PUMPS,
*Lawrence, - - - - - Kansas.*
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 14

J. M. HUBBEL & CO.,
Successors to Shimmons & Adams,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STOVES. TINWARE
Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.
Galvanized Cornices and Tin Roofing put on Buildings on Short Notice.
92 Massachusetts Street.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
n12tf

W. E. SUTLIFF. J. B. SUTLIFF.
W. E. SUTLIFF & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Cloths, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
42 No. 68 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kas.

J. IRA BROWN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
REEDY'S PATENT HOISTING MACHINES PUT UP.
Door and Window Frames made to Order.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Shop and Office at Kimball Bros., Pinkney St., Lawrence

GEORGE FORD. H. D. WHITMAN.
FORD & WHITMAN,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
No. 93 Massachusetts Street, corner of Henry.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
Full Stock of First Class Goods always on hand, and delivered in the City, free of charge n35

PLACE HOUSE,
Corner of New Hampshire and Warren Streets,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
This House is situated near the business part of the city. We have reduced the fare to 25 cents for single meals, and a night's lodging, with pleasant rooms and good beds, 25 cents,
BOARD $5 PER WEEK.
We claim that this is the best One Dollar per day House west of the Mississippi River. Persons in the habit of stopping at houses where two and three dollars per day are charged, are especially invited to give us a call.
18y1 JOHN T. PLACE, *Proprietor.*

PROF. JAMES JOHNSON,
BARBER SHOP
OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

G. GROVENOR. E. D. REDINGTON.
GROVENOR & REDINGTON,
Dealers in
PINE LUMBER, DOORS,
WINDOWS, SASH, BLINDS, GLASS, PUTTY,
Cement, Plastering Hair, Plaster Paris, &c.,
Corner Massachusetts and Berkley Streets,
no2tf LAWRENCE, KAN.

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

LEARNED & SON,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
186 Massachusetts Street.
Repairing, Trimming & Fine Painting a Specialty.
In style and quality of workmanship we will not be excelled, and our prices shall be entirely satisfactory.
CALL AND SEE US.

LAWRENCE
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND WARREN STREETS.
Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics and General Commercial Branches.
OPEN TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Students Can Enter at Any Time.
For particulars, call at the school or send for circular.
H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY
OF
RIGGS & SINCLAIR,
Proprietors of
DOUGLAS COUNTY ABSTRACT BOOKS.
Loans Negotiated on Real Estate Security.
Abstracts of Title Furnished.
Conveyancers and Notaries Public.
No. 52 Massachusetts Street,
n17tf LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE LIGHT RUNNING HOWE!
EVERY LADY IS ESPECIALLY INVITED to call and examine the Howe
SEWING MACHINE,
AS NOW IMPROVED,
NO MATTER WHETHER SHE WISHES TO PURCHASE OR NOT.
Easy Monthly Payments Will Secure a Machine!
C. T. JENKINS,
SEWING MACHINE DEALER,
No. 125 Massachusetts Street, Between Henry and Warren,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS. n26y1

1858 1873
LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.
KIMBALL BROS.,
Corner Pinckney and Tennesse Streets, Lawrence, Kansas,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Portable and Stationary Engines,
Circular Saw Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Well-Drilling Machinery, Store Fronts, Iron Fences and Castings of all Kinds.
We make a SPECIALTY of the manufacture of Steam Heating Works for Public Buildings, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks and Jail Work. 48

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

F. DURRANT,
PRACTICAL MATTRESS MAKER.
ALL KINDS OF MATTRESSES MADE.
Hair and moss mattresses renovated and made equal to new.
Warehouse, Dixe's old stand, corner of Vermont and Winthrop streets, rear of Eldridge House. n35

# Kansas Spirit.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MARCH 22, 1873.


### OUR NEW POSTMASTER.

L. J. Worden has been appointed Postmaster of Lawrence. He was not our choice. Not much.—We feel a good deal as a certain profane man did when the end gate to his wagon gave way in going up hill, and let his load of potatoes roll out. He was too much astonished and disgusted even to swear, and conscious that the most direful and diabolical expletives would fail to do justice to the subject, he said nothing. That's about the way we feel about the new P. M.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, (ex-Vice President of the Confederacy) is not a large man physically, as his weight on New Year's was only eighty pounds. He says he never weighed over 102 pounds. At the close of the Rebellion he weighed onley 73 pounds. Light dinners then.

Judge Devereaux, land commissioner of the Kansas Pacific, whose position enables him to judge of such matters says that the inquiries at his office for lands indicate a greater emigration to the northern part of Kansas than for the past three years.

The locomotive report, for the month of January, of all the divisions of the Kansas Pacific railway, shows the number of miles run by passenger engines to have been 16,878; freight engines, 60,219; and miscelaneous engines, 45,639; making a mileage of 167,736. The average number of miles run to one ton of coal, was 35,82, and to one quart of oil 24,82. The average cost of wages of engineers and fireman was, for the same distance, 05.93; cleaning and watching engines, 01·27; fuel, 10.71; repairs, 06.22; stores, 00.59; making the total cost per mile run 24.72; Cost of wood per cord. $4.13; coal, per ton, $3.75.

The Madison Courier says the past month has been one of great religious interest throughout that section of Indiana. In Madison, Greensburgh-Moor's Hill, Vevay, and Rising Sun, the different denominations of churches have been blessed with large accessions of new members.

### THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

We desire to call the attention of farmers to the proposed Kansas Farmers' State Convention, to be held on the 26th inst. at the State Capital, where it is proposed to discuss various questions of interest to this class of the community. This Convention is called by Alfred Gray, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, in obedience to the request of the Farmer's Institute.

Each County Agricultural and Horticultural Society and the Farmer's Club of each township, will be entitled to one delegate.

As conventions of this class are usually conducted, but little practical good generally results therefrom. The reason for this is that well digested plans for promoting the welfare of the agricultural community are rarely presented for the consideration of conventions.

Instead of this, the proceedings are confined to the relation of individual experiences as to certain crops, deep plowing, irrigation, the use of manures, &c.; all of more or less practical importance, but something more than this is wanted now. The farming interest is confronted by a disposition from some source, it is needless if it were possible to say what, to absorb the profits that accrue from the cultivation of the soil.

The anomaly is presented, of the monopolization by non-producers, of the profits of a producing occupation in the practical pursuit of which there can be no such thing as a monopoly. From its very nature, the occupation of raising natural products cannot be monopolized; yet we see on every hand that it is not the farmer who receives even an approximate of the value of his products. The fact that a pound of any of the staple products of the farm will not pay the cost of its transportation to a distant market, and that its value in that market is out of all proportion to the cost of transportation, is patent, and proves that there is something wrong.

The movement now on foot among the farmers, which has produced the call for this convention, may or may not result in the evolution of some plan of relief and correction of this wrong, according to the degree of wisdom that shall characterize its deliberations and action.

It is the business and purpose of the convention, as we understand it, to devise some method that shall produce that relief and redress. We hope and believe that the farming community will be represented there in numbers commensurate with the magnitude of the interests at stake, and that the legitimate purposes of the convention will be fully accomplished. Co-operation in some form must be secured. Some plan for the elimination of the enormous profits of intermediate hands must be devised, to reduce the costs that accrue while in transit from the place of production to the place of consumption—some less costly system of exchanging what the farmer has to sell for what he has to buy—and the growing of a greater variety and breadth of those crops the value of which will bear a greater proportion to their bulk, must be encouraged, before any substantial relief can be had.

### THE MORTGAGE EXEMPTION LAW.

We are glad to see the press and people of the state so generally and promptly reviewing the action of the Legislature in regard to the Mortgage Exemption Law which passed that body at the close of its last session. There may be some arguments adduced in favor of such a law—we are bound to believe there must be, or so intelligent a body of men as usually compose our Legislative Assemblies, would not have put it upon the Statute Books.

It is true that we need capital in this State. Our farms cannot be advantageously improved, our cities built, or great improvements of any sort carried on without it. The money of the capitalist is absolutely necessary to our development as a State, and the Capitalist, when willing to take a fair per centage for the use of his money, is our best friend. In return for that use of his money, we ought to be willing to guarantee him, without unnecessary or vexatious delay, the repayment of his money at the stipulated times and with the stipulated interest. If our laws are not now of such a character as to accomplish these purposes, they should be made so, and that without unnecessary delay, for without the money of the Capitalist, our development in the future would be very slow indeed.

To secure this, however, it is not necessary that the law should create t specially privileged class of money lenders as this does, by exempting them from the payment of their equal and just proportion of the expenses of Government, and least of all, can the Capitalist himself afford that the laws intended to secure him should be of doubtful validity, as this clearly is.

The law is an unjust, if not an illegal one, in that it imposes a double tax upon the borrower by requiring him to pay not only his own tax, but that of the lender also. For instance, a stipulated amount of money must be raised by the State for the support of its Government. All the property in the State has to be taxed for that purpose. If the Mortgages and other Securities are exempted, of course those classes of property that are not exempt must pay enough more to make good the amount so lost. The securities of the lender being exempt, the lands and property of the borrower of course have to be taxed still higher to help make this up. So it is clear, not only that the borrower is doubly taxed, but that the guarantee of the Constitution, that "the Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation," is practically nullified.

Another objectionable if not illegal feature of the law is, that it is retroactive in its operation.

If a person borrowing money chooses to engage with the person of whom he borrows that he will pay all the taxes that may be levied upon the mortgage he gives, he certainly has a right to do so it is nobody's else businesss, but this law not only imposes that tax upon him without his consent for the future, but reaches back and requires him, by reason of the increase in his own tax which results from the remission of that of his creditor, to pay that tax upon Mortgages already existing, and which contain no such agreement. The law is specious in this respect, for while its language is calculated to convey the impression that its operation is only prospective, and is so in one sense, its operation is not confined to "notes, bonds, judgements," &c., hereafter to be made, but is comprehensive and general, and includes as well all that have heretofore been made and are still in existence. The first section provides "that *all* notes, bonds, judgments, and evidences of debt secured by mortgages on real estate, as well as such mortgages, shall be exempted from taxes and taxation," and the second section in no adequate sense modifies the force and effect of that language.

Again—the second section of the law appears to contravene an express injunction of the State Constitution, that "The Legislature shall provide for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, money loaned, and other property, effects, or dues of every description, (without deduction) of all banks," &c., while the second section of this law provides that "no person, co-partnership, corporation or association" shall be taxed on any of the securities mentioned in section one.

There are many banks and bankers as well as other corporations and associations in this State, holding the class of securities exempted, a fact which seems to have escaped the recollection of the members of the Legislature in this connetion

How such a law could have been made without these facts having been brought out, or how they could have been ignored if brought out, passes comprehension.

The money lenders themselves should be the last to insist upon legislation for their protection which savors in the least degree of doubtful validity, for every such act but weakens instead of strengthening their security. By grasping for too much, they are in danger of losing all.

Our advice to all interested is, to at once take steps to test its costitutionality. The lender as well as the borrower, each for himself, is equally interested in the issue.

If the Legislature had intended to depreciate the value of real estate, instead of appreciating, as it pretended to do, and to keep capital out of the country instead of bringing it in, as it professed to desire and intend by this act, it could not have done anything which would more effectually have accomplished that purpose.

### ABOUT POSTAGES AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The most puerile and cowardly act that ever characterized the history of a Legislative body, was that in connection with the repeal of the franking privilege, by the last session of Congress—puerile, because the free passage of newspapers within the county where published, and as exchanges, through the mails, was spitefully abrogated as a punishment upon the newspaper press of the country, for its criticism of the franking privilege, and cowardly because the members allowed themselves to be forced to do an act which they did not want to do, and which their judgment taughtthem was uncalled for and unnecessary to the good of the country.

It was not so much the franking privilege, itself, as the abuse of that privilege, that the people complain of, but a few local politicians and demagogues, always ready to mount any sort of a hobby that promises to bring them notoriety and public favor, conceived the idea that a general denunciation of a clamor against the privilege, could be turned to good personal account; hence all the senseless turmoil which has been created about it during the past few years. Many well meaning people have been deceived by the specious reasoning and misstatements of fact with which these men have flooded the country, with the aid of the Postmaster General's frank, and backed by a large proportion of the newspaper press, they have finally brought a pressure to bear upon Congress which has produced the so-called reform they pretended to seek. But with it they have brought upon the country an evil and abuse a hundred times more oppressive to a very large proportion of the people, than ever was the franking privilege, with all its abuses—that is, the imposition of local postage upon newspapers and upon exchanges. These are measures of absolute oppression, not only upon the press, but upon every man who receives his county paper through the mails. It is true, the amount of additional tax which each individual will thus pay towards the support of the P. O. Department, is small, but it will aggregate many millions more than all the alleged abuses of the Congressional frank ever amounted to, even at the Postmaster General's extraordinary figures, which neither he nor any body else ever believed. Mr. Cresswell, himself guilty of as gross abuses of the franking privilege as any body, and as corrupt a lobbyist as there is in Washington, has been largely instrumental in producing the change, and has been most strenuous of all in the demand for just such a law as we now have.

The country was denied by them even the small comfort of a reduction of letter postage from three to two cents. This would hrve been some compensation, for it would have been a step towards the entire abrogation of postage on mailable matter. To this we must ultimately come, and every reduction in postage but hastens that period. The cheaper and more certain and expeditious we can make intercommunication between the people in all parts of the country, the more thorough becomes the interchange of sentiment and views, and the better the people of different sections come to know each other. It is in this way, largely, that we must seek to strengthen and perpetuate the bonds of union between the States, and to this that we must look for the promotion of reforms, the correction of abuses, and the perpetuity of our institutions.

We would have preferred to see the franking privilege stand, even with all its abuses, because it was an earnest of the ultimate abrogation of all postage. It is in this matter much as it is in the Tariff and Free Trade controversy—every addition to the free list, but increases the prospect of sometime seeing it embrace all importations. So in the matter of postages. Every letter and paper that is made free by law, is a guarantee that all will some day be free, and our postal system become, what it ought to be, as free to all as it is to Congressmen and President.

These considerations, however, do not excuse or condone the pettiness and spiteful meanness of those who sought to punish the press and people by the abrogation of the exchange and local newspaper postage. In that act Congress put a ban upon popular intelligence, in so far as the press is an instrumentality for its dissemination, and its members lowered the dignity of their exalted position of National law givers, by stooping to the infliction of an injury, to a degree personal, for the gratification of a very small spirit of revenge unbecoming any man, much more a public official.

A conference of Friends was recently held in London, attended by from three hundred to four hundred persons, from all parts of the kingdom, at which, with great unanimity, they favored the foreign and home missionary work, the temperance movement, and Sunday schools. These measures cannot be brought into official recognition before the next yearley meeting in May.

To read that in one county of two hundred thousand inhabitants in the State of New York seventy per cent. of the people are" altogether in ignorance of the first principles of christianity, and thousands never hear the divine name mentioned," is startling: yet this statement (as the reports have it) was made at the recent missionary convention of the Episcopal Diocese of New York.

President Grant has contributed one hundred dollars and Vice President Wilson fifty dollars toward the erection of the Greeley monument.


C. C. HUTCHINSON.

Correspondence Solicited. **BANKING** Information Free.

—AND—

REAL ESTATE.

HUTCHINSON, RENO COUNTY, KANSAS:

J. A. CRAMER,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER AND SURVEYOR,

Office over R. S. Johnson's Store,

**Massachusetts Street, - - - - - Lawrence, Kansas.**

E. B. GOOD,

Dealer in

**Staple & Fancy Groceries, Provisions, &c.**

FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

n35 141 Massachusetts Street, **Lawrence, Kansas.**


## Legal Advertisements.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, SS. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas:

JOSEPH B. Douty, administrator of the estate of Thomas Harper, deceased, vs. William A. Harris, Henry Lewis, Albert Allen, James W. Oulton, Grace Lawrence and Nickolas Hoysradt:

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 19th day of April,**

A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said William A. Harris, Henry Lewis, Albert Allen, James W. Oulton, Grace Lawrence, and Nicholas Hoysradt, and each of them, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The north ten (10) acres of lot number four (4) in section eighteen (18) in township twelve (12) south of range twenty (20) east of the 6th principal meridian, in Douglas county, state of Kansas, appraised at nine hundred dollars, ($900,00) taken as the property of William A. Harris, Henry Lewis, Albert Allen, James W. Oulton, Grace Lawrence, and Nicholas Hoysradt, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 13th day of March, A. D. 1873.

S. H. CARMEAN,
58-5 Sheriff of Douglas County.

### LEGAL NOTICE.

District Court, Douglas County, Kansas:

SARAH YEAGLEY, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN W. MUMFORD, Defendant. } NOTICE.

TO said defendant: You are hereby notified that the said plaintiff has filed her petition in said Court, and that you have thereby been sued by her and must answer said petition on or before

**The 26th day of April, 1873,**

Or said petition will be taken as true, and that judgment for $280,00, with interest thereon from the 24th day of November, A. D. 1872, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, together with the sum of $50,00 for attorney's fees; and an order that a mortgage on lot one hundred and fourteen (114) on Tennessee street in the city of Lawrence, in Douglas county, Kansas, given by said defendant to secure the payment of the above sums of money, be foreclosed to pay said judgment and costs of said action; and that said John W. Mumford, and all persons claiming under, through or by him be barred and forever foreclosed of all interest, right, title, claim, lien, and equity of redemption in, to or upon said premises, so embraced in said mortgage; that said premises be sold according to law, and the proceeds of said sale brought into court and be applied to the payment of the costs and judgment in said action, and that said John W. Mumford be adjudged to pay any deficiency that may remain after applying all the said money applicable thereto as aforesaid; will be rendered against said Mumford, together with costs of said suit.

CALDWELL & HOYSRADT,
58-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

### PUBLICATION NOTICE.

District Court, Douglas county, Kansas.
Florence Perry, Plaintiff, against Franklin Perry, Defendant.
To the said Defendant:

YOU are hereby notified that you have been sued by Florence Perry in said Court, and that she filed her petition for a divorce and alimony therein against you in said Court on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1873, and that you are required to answer her petition filed therein against you, on or before the 26th day of April, A. D. 1873, or the petition will be taken as true, and judgment, the nature of which will be that the said plaintiff may be divorced from the said defendant, upon the grounds of abandonment for more than one year last past, and that she may have the sole guardianship of her minor child, Lemuel Franklin Perry, and for alimony will be rendered accordingly.

A. J. REID,
58-3 Plaintiffs Attorney.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

**Saturday, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1873,**

At two (2) o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever, of the said Caroline P. Kallock, Isaac S. Kallock, Elijah Sells, William H. Sells, and Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit:—the north west quarter of section twenty-six, (26) in township twelve (12) south, of range nineteen, (19) east of the sixth (6) principal meridian, in Kansas, excepting so much thereof as was deeded to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kallock or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, the said mortgaged land containing one hundred and nine and a half acres, appraised at fourteen thousand dollars; ($14,000) also the following bounded and described premises, to wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in said township and range, thence south on the quarter section line fifteen (15) chains and sixty-eight (68) links, thence east two (2) chains and fifty (50) links, thence north fifteen (15) chains and sixty-eight (68) links, thence west two (2) chains and fifty (50) links to the place of beginning, containing four (4) acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, in Douglas County, State of Kansas, appraised at one thousand dollars, ($1,000) taken as the property of Elijah Sells and William H. Sells, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the City of Lawrence, this 22d day of February, 1873.

S. H. CARMEAN,
55w5 Sheriff of Douglas Co., Kansas.

### NOTICE

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

H. J. CANNIFF, Commissioner.
59-4

## Town Talk.

INDIANS.—A squad of the noble, but fearfully dirty Kaws have been hanging around Lawrence for several days past.

RAIN.—Monday night a refreshing shower fell in this locality. Genuine summer like thunder and lightning attended the shower.

CITY ELECTION.—Our city election this year takes place Tuesday, April 1st. It is about time candidates were getting into the harness and taking the track, if they want a good "send off."

NOMINATED.—T. H. Lesher has been nominated for the board of education and J. G. Schmucker for Councilman by a meeting of the citizens of the Third Ward, held at the Lutheran church on Monday night.

ADS.—The advertisements of the Central Drug store, and of Smith & Watkins, which were inadvertently omitted last week come to the front to-day. What we said of these houses we are willing to repeat.

POLICE ITEMS.—Judge Christian has settled several disputes between out side parties the past week. The grand total, in dollars and cents, that it required the various parties to pay to get away from him Tuesday and Wednesday was about $160.

TO VOTERS OF WAKARUSA TOWNSHIP.—A meeting of the voters of Wakarusa Township will be held at the school house, No. 55 near Colonel Learneard's, on Saturday March 29, for the nomination of township officers. Polls open from 1 till 4. MANY CITIZENS.

CALLED.—We had the pleasure of a visit, on Tuesday last, from our accomplished correspondent, Mrs. Cora M. Downs, of Wyandotte. Mrs. Downs will continue, as heretofore, to furnish the readers of the Spirit with her interesting and instructive communications.

MASS MEETING.—Last Friday evening the friends of temperance had a mass meeting at Liberty Hall. As the Spirit goes to press Friday evening, we are precluded from giving a report of the proceedings. A citizens mass meeting is called at Libeaty Hall this (Saturday) evening.

FIRE.—Sunday afternoon the alarm of fire was given and a great many well dressed persons might have been seen rushing west at a lively speed. The alarm was occasioned by the burning of a small house and hay stack upon the premises of Mr. A. J. Phillips in the north western part of the city.

FARMERS, READ.—Gould and Kellogg 213 Massachusetts street, just south of the Methodist church, having determined to go out of the plow trade, offer their remaining stock of plows at less than cost. For instance 12 inch plows at $10, cash. Other sizes in proportion. All plows warranted. Call and see them, as they mean business.

THE DAM.—Pile driving for the dam is about completed, and workmen are now in the quarries preparing stone for the more solid work. The work is to be pushed with energy until successfully accomplished. Altogether the out look for the growth and prosperity of Lawrence is good. Courage and enterprise will triumph, and our people have both.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A young man named Mather, while out gaming a few days since accidentally shot himself in the foot. Although the wound was a painful one, he got into a buggy and drove into town to have the wound dressed. It was at first thought that the foot would have to be amputated, but this may not have to be done by using proper care.

SPRING.—According to the almanac Thursday was the first day of Spring, but had not the almanac said so no one would have believed it. The wind came sweeping down from Alaska, or some other hyperborean region, causing every one to spring around rather lively in order to keep warm. This was all the spring about it that we could discover.

DRUGS.—Morris and Crandall, whose store is under the Spirit office, are setting their house in order for the spring trade. They have made many improvements in the arrangement of their store, and employ first class assistants. Dr, Crandall gives his personal attention to the prescription department, so no mistakes can be made.

IMPROVING.—We are glad to state that the condition of M. S. Beach, who has been very ill the past few days, with rheumatism of the heart, is not so critical as it was a few days since. At one time Mr. Beach's friends were alarmed at the malignity of this sudden attack, and had serious doubts of his recovery, but the past two days his symptoms have been more favorable, and we trust soon to see him out again.

THE ODDEST INHABITANT.—This veritable individual is at present in town. He, she or it, is an Indian of the noble tribe of Kaws. She is said to be over 120 years of age and certainly looks to be at least that old. Her "credentials" (a piece of dirty paper, which all good Indians carry, written in a bad hand and worse grammar) state that she has been on a buffalo hunt, and had poor luck, (date three years ago) and that *he* is the *son* of a chief. This old Indian woman, who comes nearer being a piece of dried buffalo meat, than anything in human shape we ever before saw, is picking up all the extra nickles that our people have left after paying their taxes.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Little Irving Sands, son of Mr. J. G. Sands had a narrow escape, Wednesday afternoon, from serious injury, if not death. He and a little companion were riding along the street near home, when Irving jumped out, not noticing that a wagon was close behind them. The pole of the wagon struck him on the head and knocked him down, and before the driver could stop, the wagon had passed over him but fortunately the wheels did not touch his body. Irving was stunned by the blow and considerably frightened, but very fortunately not seriously injured.

CITY COUNCIL.—Only seven of our city fathers were in council at the regular session on Monday evening last, just a quorum. Very little business was transacted. The most important measure that came up was the resolution offered by councilman Fisher, authorizing the Mayor to submit the proposition to the people at the next city election, as to whether the city should issue bonds to the amount of $50,000 for the construction of Water Works. Half the bonds payable in fifteen and half in twenty years. On motion of Councilman Watts, the amount was made not to exceed $35,000. As amended the resolution passed. The petition of A. T. Winchell for a retail liquor license was refused.

NOT EXACTLY.—Unfortunately for the truth of history, our editorial brother of the Standard, D. T. Mitchell, Esq., was not one of the heroes in the late Perryville fight, as was made to appear by the published account in a morning paper, a few days since. An ante mortum examination convinces us that he carries no enemy's lead in his body, and no concealed weapons about his person. In fact he has carried no deadly weapons since company D., K. S. M. marched to the front at the time of the memorable Price raid. Further, we have it from the best authority, Mr. Mitchell, himself, that he was not within fifteen miles of the battle field of Perryville at the time the conflict took place.

"EVERY MAN PAYS HIS OWN BILL AND NOT ANOTHER'S." This is the motto of the grocery store on the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets, and the consequence is that you can buy more goods at that store for the *ready pay* than any other place in town, and besides uncle George Ford, the proprietor, is a genial, jolly soul, and will always treat you well, always giving good weights and full measures. Go and see him and see if the above is not all true.

TESTIMONIAL.—Colonel Chanute, who has so long been connected with the L. L. & G. railroad and for the past three years superintendent, having resigned to accept the office of chief Engineer of the great Erie railway of New York, was surprised by the remaining general officers of the L. L. & G. road Sunday, in a most pleasant and agreeable manner. That being the day on which his official connection with the road terminated, he invited his former associates to dine with him. Before the dining hour arrived a case of elegantly bound books, fifty-three in number, were smuggled into his house and after dinner he found them in his parlor with a note explaining how they came there, by whom, and to whom they were presented. The note was signed by Maj. W. C. Ransom, Assistant Treasurer, C. B. Peck, General Freight and Ticket Agent, W. B. Coffin, Resident Engineer, S. M. Philbrick, Master Mechanic, S. O. Thacher, Attorney, Frank S. Earle, Cashier, V. B. Bell, Auditor, N. Z. Strong, Chief Clerk Engineering Department, Fred. H. Lawrence, Superintendent Telegraph, E. O. Foote, Purchasing Agent, together with the names of the employees of the road.

While we are always pleased to hear of the promotion o and succcess of any of our fellow townsmen, yet we regret to part with Colonel Chanute. He has been identified with the railroad interests of Kansas for a number of years. As a railroad man he has no superior, and as an enterprising, honorable and good citizen he will be heartily welcomed wherever he may cast his lot. The best wishes of our people go with him.

OBITUARY.—Mrs. George Noble died in this city Tuesday morning, after a brief illness. When death invades the circle of our acquaintances and bears to the tomb some familiar and cherished friend the simple announcement carries with it heartfelt grief as well as genuine sympathy for those who, living, mourn for the dead; but when the house of rejoicing is suddenly turned into a house of mourning, when the hand of congratulation is followed in quick succession by that of condolence and sympathy, when a loving wife and mother is suddenly torn away from the tender plants that needed her watchful care and kindness—words of sympathy, however genuine the feelings that prompt their utterance, fail to soothe the afflicted ones or lift the dark cloud of sorrow that overshawdows them. One week ago Col. Noble's friends were congratulating him upon the accession of two little boys to his family. To-day they condole with him upon the death of his companion.

Mrs. Noble's funeral took place at the First Presbyterian church on Wednesday last. The church was filled with sympathizing friends and aiquaintances. The choir sang the hymn "Go to thy rest in peace." Rev. Mr. Cordly read the scriptures, followed with prayer by Rev. D. M. Moore. Rev. Mr. Gardner then spoke feelingly of the life and character of the deceased. He stated that just one year ago that day she stood by the side of her husband in that church and made a public profession of faith in Christ, and commended the bereaved ones to Him, who alone could support and comfort them in all sorrow and affliction.

READ THIS.—European nectar, Hamburg, or Saint Germain Tea, Anti-billious and anti-headache pills, French, Lilioanaise (infallible hair beautifier,) Compound cattle condiment, also a series of valuable compounds, for which the reader is recommended to the successful manager of the Central Drug Store. t. f.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Frame house on Ohio street, west side, between Hancock and Quincy, north house. Contains six rooms, good cellar, well, &c. Two lots with choice fruit; 30 peach trees, 14 apple trees, several pear and cherry trees, strawberries, grapevines, and fine shade trees in front. House in fair repair. These grounds overlook the entire city, and are as desirable as can be found in Lawrence. Terms moderate. Also, a new story-and-a-half frame house; two lots, on the northeast corner of Berkley and Connecticut streets, containing six rooms, good cellar and well, fruit, etc. Inquire of D. S. Alford, at Riggs, Nevisons & Simpson's law office, 52 Massachusetts street.

HOWARD & SPENCER,

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FRUIT AND PRODUCE,

No. 145 MASSACHUSETTS ST., LAWRENCE, KAS.

A Railroad collision occurred on the H. & St. Jo. Read near St. Joseph Mo. on the 19. killing the fireman and engineer of one of the trains, and wrecking both locomotives and four freight cars.

Gov. Dix has declined to interfere with the sentence of Foster, the car hook murderer. He therefore will be hung, as he ought to be.

### CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

In comparison with last week there has been little or no change to be observed in this weeks market. The receipts have been moderate, and in point of quality the offerings were only fair, and were almost entirely medium and fair grades. For *well fattened* and choice grades, prices are good, but it is evident that the supply of this kind of stock has been wholly inadequate to meet the demand of the trade. Although trade has ruled slow, there has been no real decline, although buyers were a little indifferent about operating at ruling rates. The advices from various eastern points were of a favorable tenor, and caused some activity among the shippers, and on all choice grades prices were firm. We quote the market as follows: Extra choice shipping cattle $6. 25 to $6.50; first class $5.75 to $6. second claas $5.25 to $5.50; third class, $4.75 to $5. good stock steers $4.25 to $4.50; medium grades $3.75 to $4. common $3.25 to $3.50; good cows and heifers $4. to $4.25; Texas cattle in fair request at $4.50 to $5. for good $4. to $4.25: for medium $3.25 to $3.75 for common to fair grades.

### HOGS

There has been but little change in this branch of the market, and only a fair business has been done.

Prices range from $3.75 to $4.50, good smooth lots find ready sale. Not so much attention being paid to weights. Make your stock fat and you will always be able to get a fair price, it never pays to take poor stock to market.

## New Advertisements.

PAINTS, GLASS, & WALL PAPER.

SMITH & WATKINS

Have opened an entire stock of

WALL PAPER

Of the Latest Styles and Patterns. Also

*Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Brushes, and Window Shades,*

At 112, Massachusetts Street.

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

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

WILDER & PALM

*MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS IN*

Agricultural Implements,
Railroad Scrapers,
Plows and Wagons,
Scotch and Geddies Harrows,

CAST IRON ROLLERS,
GANG PLOWS, &c., &c.

Agents for the Geiser and Vibrator Threshers, Champion Reaper and Mower, Hoosier Grain Drill,

Holbrook Garden Seed Sower,

STAR CORN PLANTER,

Armstrong Riding, and Celebrated Corn King Walking Plows, Adams Corn Shellers and Horse Powers, Feed Cutters, Garden and Railroad Barrows, Drain Tile,

HOWARTH CHECK ROW,

Flower Pots, Pumps, Field and Garden Seeds, and the Women's Favorite Clothes wringer, &c., &c.

116 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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

By which rule I am able to sell all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES

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

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

Sell every thing at the lowest prices for cash.

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

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

GEORGE FORD,
March 21, 1873. (59tf) Successor to Ford & Whitman.

NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

WM. M. WARNE,

Dealer in

QUEENSWARE, CHINA,

GLASSWARE, ETC.,

Hotel and House-Furnishing Goods,

WOODEN AND WILLOW-WARE.

A fine assortment of

PLATED WARE,
KNIVES,
FORKS,
SPOONS,
WAITERS,
LAMPS,
LAMP CHIMNIES,
LAMP TRIMMINGS,
WALNUT BRACKETS,
BIRD CAGES, &C.

I make it a specialty to keep the

BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

in my line, to be

FOUND IN THE WEST.

I sell all articles at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE,

and respectfully invite the public before purchasing, to look through my stock, which is one of the largest assortments in the WEST.

120 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, - - KANSAS. n136

MRS. STARRETT'S

MUSIC STORE

—and—

SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,

No. 153 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

Also a Full Stock of

GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES & FIFES,

Of the best quality and bought directly From one of the Largest Importing Houses in the Country.

Mrs. Starrett is sole agent for the Pianos of

CHICKERING & SONS,
F. C. LIGHTE & CO., DECKER & BRO.,

And other first class Manufacturers; also for the

GEORGE PRINCE ORGANS,
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS,
NEEDHAM SILVER TONGUE ORGANS.

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

FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS,

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

MRS. STARRETT CALLS ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO,

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

A Large and Complete Stock of

SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS,

Just Opened; also

GUITAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS

Of the Best Quality.

Mrs. Starrett also offers for sale a variety of

STANDARD

SEWING MACHINES.

THE MANHATTAN SILENT SEWING MACHINE,
Making the "Elastic Lock Stitch."
THE BLEES NOISELESS LOCK STITCH MACHINE,
—and the—
AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE MACHINE.
—Also—
THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE
AND THE
FRANZ & POPE KNITTING MACHINE.

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

For further information call on or address

MRS. H. E. STARRETT,
a17y1 153 Mass. St., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## The Story Teller.

### THE MIGHT OF TRUTH.

From out the little fountains
There swells a mighty tide,
Upon whose broad, elastic back
The broods of commerce ride;
And on the winged tempest
A little seed there flies,
Whose roots strike deep, whose giant arms
Reach upward to the skies,
And so the little slighted Truth,
At length more mighty grown,
Shall fill the nations with its power
And make the world its own.

There is a flower, when trampled on,
Doth still more richly bloom—
And even to its bitterest foe
Gives forth its sweet perfume;
The rose that's crushed and shatterd
Doth on the breeze bestow
A fairer scent, that further goes
E'en for the cruel blow.
And so Truth, crushed and trampled flower
By injury stronger grown,
Shall win its very foes to love,
And make the world its own.

O! Truth's fair flower is fanned by sighs,
And nourished by the tears
That on the dungeon's stony floor
Have rained for weary years.
And from the cross and fiery stake
The streams of blood that pour,
Have scattered wide its living seeds
To earth's remotest shore.
And thus the scorned and hated Truth,
By injury mightier grown,
Shall fill the nations with its power,
And make the world its own.

The man rejected and despised
Is worshiped and adored—
The felon scorned and crucified,
Becomes a glorious God!
And bright with gold that blood stained cross,
The emblem once of shame,
Raised high above all human signs,
Exalts his blessed name.
And thus the Truth—the hated Truth,
Each day still mightier grown,
Doth move the nations by its power,
And make the world its own.

### TEMPEST TOST.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

"Thinkest thou this is not true to nature?
Be thankful."

"If the blessing tarry, wait for it."

#### CHAPTER IV.

The next day Eric carefully returned to their former places such of his treasures as he had dishonestly taken.

He summoned resolution, however, to ask of Bob and Joe the gift of a few old school books, Maps &c., also some pens, paper, and a little bottle of ink. The boys gave these things willingly. They were not bad natured lads, and could Eric have persuaded himself to have taken more notice of them, they would, without doubt, have frequently done him important favors.

From this time forward the influence of the little bound-girl over Eric was established. Her child-like steady trust in the love and care of God— her oft repeated assertions that all worked together for good to every one that loved him, and her carefulness to act in all respects as though she could see God's eye upon her, reminded him so forcibly of his beloved Roland that he yielded with pleasure to the comforting and sustaining influence.

Jessie became all in all to him. To be sure he saw little of her through the day, for from the first peep of morning light until after supper the duties of the bound child prevented her from attending to her friend.

She was nurse and waiter in a family of eight children, five of them under six years of age.

It is not necessary to add that her life was passed amid noise and confusion. What possible comfort can there be for the servant of a family that has increased too fast for the ability of the parents to govern them?

Well, there was in the Creep family, a fair prospect of great and ever growing trouble. There were half a dozen of the sturdiest little rebels that ever were made, swarming about the house, scratching and kicking and fighting with each other and with Jessie and their mother. Jessie bore her burden with heroic fortitude and patience. She even found it in her heart to love quite ardently some of the curly pated little creatures, though they were not one of them, if we may except the baby, "Rosa," a pretty little thing, that had not slapped, or bit her, or spit in her face. Mrs. Creep was a stirring woman. She gave the children up to the care of Jessie, and Jessie up to the mercy of the children, during the day time, while she herself attended to the cooking, and did up the heavy housework. Jessie was expected to find time to make beds, empty slops, wash dishes, &c., while the two or three younger Creeps were taking their nap. This was easily enough done when those youthful creatures were obliging enough to take simultaneously to their cradles; but as a general thing they chose to repose at different periods. There was, however, *one* comfort in regard to the Creep children; they were all packed off to bed at six o'clock the year round. We will do Mrs. Creep justice, though she certainly is no favorite of ours, in the matter referred to she is well worthy of imitation by all the mothers in the world.

What a blessed hour was six to the tired, lonely bound child!

No love-sick bride, parted, since morning, from her delectable spouse, was ever happier as upon her ear with silver tone fell the stroke which told of quick reunion, than was Jessie when the same silver tone rang out the signal for her release.

To be sure it was only freedom to wash about a ton of dishes, and perhaps do all the work that should have been done during the day. But Jessie did not mind that, so long as she could go swiftly on, unscared and unhendered by the cries of three or four fractious babies.

It never took her long to make ready for Eric and for that pleasant stolen hour up in the garret.

Stolen, for had Mrs. Creep known that the children were in the habit of wasting candles and endangering the Creep mansion—the house of the Creeps for a hundred years, builded before the city had reached so far, and still having about it some marks of its ancient country grandeur, large, strange looking rooms within, and enormous elm and catalpa trees without, rendering it a great attraction to the eyes of passers— there is no saying what the woman would have done. One thing is sure, she would have put a sudden, final end to their enjoyment.

But an indulgent Providence watched over this treasured hour of the lone orphans, and it was never discovered or disturbed.

Sometimes the tender conscience of Jessie troubled her a little as to the matter; but she concluded that this was one of the things that is no sin *unless it is found out*.

This was the time that Eric took to make confession of his faults during the day. The poor lad was pressed by so many temptations that his falling from grace was frequent, and he would probably have been quite discouraged had it not been for Jessie.

"The men are so tormenting there isn't one but Joe Bunker who is decent. They say they never can be any body, that all there is for them is to work and drudge till they die, for the sake of making men like uncle Creep rich. And so they wont try to be anything. They just act out their feelings whenever they care to; and I can tell you, Jessie, they feel hateful and wicked enough. You've no idea how dreadful 'tis to hear them talk. I swear sometimes when I am with them. Help it I can't, if I was to die. They get cross and abuse me and quarrel with each other. Then uncle is so mean and cross that it almost makes me sick to have him speak to me."

"Love your enemies, bless those that curse you; pray for those that despitefully use you; that ye may be the children of your Father in Heaven," read Jessie from a book in her hand.

"Oh, *dear!*" ejaculated Eric with a groan. "How *can* a fellow? I try to pray that God will be with and help me; but when uncle and the men are around it seems almost as if there was no God, or that he is so far away that he don't help any. I'm afraid I do hate uncle, he makes me ten times madder than aunt does, for you know she is not my real aunt, and I don't care whether she likes me or not. But *he* ought to treat me well, to send me to school, to be kind to me. It makes me mad in a minute to have him jaw at me. I'm certain to answer saucily, and then he strikes me. O, Jessie! I shall have to run away from here if ever I am to be good, like you and Roland.

When Eric had talked himself weary, and got to crying, as was generally the case with the weak, nervous child, Jessie took up the talk. And she never failed to minister the needed help and consolation to the mind diseased and overtasked.

Small and young as she was, she had learned many lessons that full grown women often fail to get by heart.

Her tower of strength, her rock of refuge was her God, and here she always led her dear Eric to find releif from all his troubles, and forgiveness for all his sins.

Mr. Creep lived up to certain rules he had—though he understood little of principles. He had one rule which caused him to "talk upon the subject of religion" to his household every Sabbath day.

It was well for his self-love that he did not think it requisite to examine as to the effect produced upon them by this discourse.

Every child in the house Jessie, not excepted, dreaded the infliction; but as Mr. Creep felt it to be "his duty" there was no escape.

Mr. Creep had this real virtue, whatever he really felt to be his duty, he would endeavor to do. It was the salt that saved him.

Sunday was the only time that family worship was conducted in the Creep family.

There was supposed to be no time for such an exercise on week days.

Mr. Creep had never heard, or he had no faith in the proverb, "Prayers and provender hinder no man."

It was not particularly moving nor instructive to hear Mr. Creep read or pray. He never could tell what chapter he had read last, unless his mark was there, thus showing how much attention he paid and how he remembered what he read. His *life* was in a shoe-shop, of course his thoughts and conversation would not be much on any thing else.

It was hard and heavy work for Mr. Creep to pray.

And every Sunday, year after year, he said precisely the same words. It would, perhaps, be ill natured to say that he probably composed those sentiments and committed them to memory; but it really did not seem unlikely.

He was known once during a time of great religious interest, to attempt a departure from the old ruts which he had so deeply worn that now he rolled along through them without a single mistake, albeit thinking all the while of boots and shoes. But the sound of a new sentence scared him, and he rushed wildly about, like a spider over a hot stove, until he jounced once more into the familiar track which he never left again.

Eric, who was kneeling near to Jessie, gave her a pinch that nearly caused her to scream with laughter. It was wicked, perhaps, in the boy; but he thought he was predestined to do it, and could not help it.

It would have been more nearly right had Jessie felt sad or grieved for the sake of a Christian that could not pray better; but we don't claim perfection for our Jessie. Besides she had a faculty for seeing things in their ludicrous aspect.

And well for her that she had.

Eric became so deeply interested in his studies behind the barrels that he frequently stole away from the shop and hid there.

As he refused to account for his prolonged absences, he was repeatedly flogged for them; but to this treatment he was becoming hardened.

He persisted in his habit. As his punishment always had taken place at the shop Jessie had never witnessed it. She used to feel very badly when he told her of it, as he sometime did for the sake of her healing sympathy; but, hearing of a thing, dear reader, is very different from seeing it.

The days were growing short and cold, and the work in the shop accumulated. Eric was needed more than usual, and he was more than usual away.

Mr. Creep came to the house one afternoon in a foaming rage. One of the men had seen Eric come in that direction. Had any one in the house seen the rascal?

"Me see rax'al dad," said one of the children.

"You did? where, Teddy?"

"Him yun up ye stairs," said the child pointing to them.

Up rushed Mr. Creep to the garret.

Looking around he saw no signs of Eric, and was about descending when that row of barrels caught his eye.

He hastily appoached them, and jerking out two from the row, became master of poor Eric's precious secret.

Had Mr. Creep been in exercise of the spirit—we will not say of a christian, but—of a *man*, how would his heart have reproached him for the bitter wrong he had done and was doing his brother's child. The sight before him was enough to prove that Eric was well worth educating. He had nearly covered his blue ceiling with drawings and with examples in mathematics, worked out alone. He had filled a copy book with neat and plain writing, and had mastered no one knew how much of the information to be dug out from the old books at his side.

There he sat like a miser in the midst of his treasures; but his sanctuary was invaded and it's tenant was to be dragged forth to torture.

The face—the poor, scared, young face—pallid as death, raised to Mr. Creep, was blanched, not because of the beating the boy was sure he should get, but in terror and anguish at the discovery, and as he well knew would follow, the destruction of his dear "study."

Poor Eric looked the very picture of despair.

"Ha! you dog! so *here* you are, are you?" roared Creep, grabbing and jerking out the unresisting culprit.

By this time the rumpus made had attracted the children and Jessie to the scene.

Creep looked round for a weapon. He saw a leather trunk strap—a good long stout one. This he caught up, and holding Eric at arms length, laid on to the slender legs and body with it until his strong arms were weary.

Eric, seeing Jessie tremble and half dead before him, tried not to make any noise; he bore the first few cuts with only a groan or two; but the pain was too severe for his resolution; he forgot every body but himself, and screamed and cried out in the most piercing manner. The little ones joined in the chorus, and Jessie, nearly destracted, wrung her hands and shrieked wildly.

"Shut up you noisy brood. What do *you* mean, huzzy? Let me hear any more of that and I'll take the strap to you," and flinging the wilted Eric across a trunk, Mr. Creep administered a smart slap upon the cheek of Jessie.

He then descended the stairs and his children followed him.

This was the first whipping that Jessie saw Eric receive; but by no means the last one.

Mrs. Creep that very day removed every trace of Eric's study, and afterwards she watched over the barrels to make sure they hid no more school books nor studying boys.

Forseeing this Jessie had, the minute Mr. Creep disappeared, made all haste to take down and hide Eric's pictures, examples, and what other things she could remove.

That night Jessie was wakened by the transit of a mouse across her face. She started up in great fright and gazed about her, wildly.

Who was it at the window? Was some robber or murderer entering there?

Why, no; it was not large enough for a man, and it was somebody getting *out* insted of *in*.

"Eric!" cried Jessie as she caught him by the shoulder. Quick as a flash she had darted at him.

He turned his pale face, with its wide open but expressionless eyes, towards her, and passively yielded to her strength.

She pushed him back to bed and fastening the window, returned to her own cot.

She had saved the life, or, at least the limbs of the boy, who dreaming that his uncle chased him with a heavy whip in his hand, and with cruel threats on his tongue, was trying to escape by climbing out at the window. A moment more and he would have fallen on the stone steps below.

A mouse in its midnight gambols, was used as an instrument of Eric's safety. We do not think enough of the significance of such small things.

[To be Continued.]


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EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

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

| Amounts as they multiply | Time at 5 per cent | | | Time at 6 per cent | | | Time at 7 per cent | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Years | Months | Days | Years | Months | Days | Years | Months | Days |
| 2,000 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 22 | 10 | 0 | 27 |
| 4,000 | 28 | 0 | 26 | 23 | 5 | 14 | 20 | 1 | 24 |
| 8,000 | 42 | 1 | 9 | 35 | 2 | 6 | 30 | 2 | 21 |
| 16,000 | 56 | 1 | 22 | 46 | 10 | 28 | 40 | 3 | 18 |
| 32,000 | 70 | 2 | 5 | 58 | 7 | 20 | 50 | 4 | 15 |
| 64,000 | 84 | 2 | 18 | 70 | 4 | 12 | 60 | 5 | 12 |
| 128,000 | 98 | 3 | 1 | 82 | 1 | 4 | 70 | 6 | 9 |
| 256,000 | 112 | 3 | 14 | 93 | 9 | 26 | 80 | 7 | 6 |
| 512,000 | 126 | 3 | 27 | 105 | 6 | 18 | 90 | 8 | 3 |
| 1,024,000 | 140 | 4 | 10 | 117 | 3 | 10 | 100 | 9 | 0 |

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

# The Farm and Home.

## THE USES OF THE HARROW.

### PULVERIZATION.

Growing crops are principally benefitted by such a state of perfectpul verization that their young roots push easily into every part of the soil, drawing from it life and vigor. Hard, lumpy ground is almost useles for plants, as a lump has no more fertility, *while a lump*, than a stone. Consequently, land before seeding should have all the lumps dissolved by repeated harrowing and the land brought to a fine state of pulverization.

### COMPACTNESS OF SOIL.

After the soil is properly pulverized it needs a certain degree of compactness. This is frequently done by the roller, but properly harrowing does it better, for the compactness begins at the lowest point reached by the harrow, and is uniform to the top, while the roller forms a crust at the top which is frequently very objectionable.

### CULTIVATION OF GROWING CROPS.

We believe this fact to be admitted, that growing crops are immensely benefitted by repeated and thorough cultivation. Corn and potatoes have usually recieved a fair show of cultivation between the rows, but wheat, oats, barley, &c., have always been neglected, because there seemed to be no way they could be cultivated without injury; but the experience of the last few years has shown the value of thorough and repeated harrowing. In this practice many prefer a harrow with the teeth slanting backward, as in the Thomas harrow, contending that they do not tear up the young plants, but rather press them into the ground,while the soil is at the same time thoroughly pulverized.

Suppose corn should be planted in the fall, and not germinate until spring, and not cultivated during the summer, the crop would be reduced in quantity and quality almost to the point of failure. This is what is done with winter wheat. The crop is nearly as much benefited by thorough cultivation with the harrow in the spring as corn is. An extensive farmer related to us, this morning, his experience last season with winter wheat. He had fifty acres which, like all his neighbors', looked exceedly poor last spring. He thoroughly harrowed his wheat field, breaking the crust and thoroughly pulverizing the soil to the depth of several inches. The wheat started into vigorous growth at once and grew rapidly through the season. He harvested 1,600 bushels; while his neighbors' crop did not average over ten bushels to the acre on equally as good land; the plants seemed weak and dwindling from the start and did not push into vigorous growth. Very many such instances have come under my observation.

### CULTIVATION OF CORN.

While the middle of the rows are generally pretty well cultivated, in and near the hill it is almost universally neglected, and a stiff crust is apt to form around the young plants, and myriads of weeds spring up and almost choke out the corn plant before it has obtained strength to overcome them. If the corn is planted about two inches deep, it may be safely and rapidly harrowed both before the plants show themselves above the ground and afterwards, until the corn is one foot high. The stimulation to the young plants is very remarkable. They grow the first few weeks more than twice as rapidly as when left neglected, for after the last harrowing, no weeds make their appearauce, and the cornfield continues perfectly clean during the entire season. As a boy passes over 15 acres or so per day, he can easily keep 100 acres in the most perfect condition until two-thirds or more of the work is done. Many large corn raisers do not cultivate at all after finishing with the harrow.

The same remarks in regard to potato cultivation apply as to corn. In all their early stages of growth their cultivation may be done with the harrow with great economy and marked increase of the crop.

A harrow which never clogs in sticky grounds, or with roots of grasses, or weeds, or corn stubbles, if such an one can be found, is a great luxury; one that most farmers' boys do not often enjoy. The effectiveness of clean teeth can hardly be over estimated; with masses weeds and roots in front of the teeth, its usefulness is well nigh lost. In addition, its ease of draft will be remarkably increased.—[Prairie Farmer.

## THE PLASTER TREATMENT OF VINES AND TREES.

A gentleman writing from Italy to the *Garden*, of London, relates this interesting experience:

I have a large quantity of grape vines planted in the open ground, and trained on poles and wires along the gravel walks. In planting these I had the holes dug 25 inches deep; I then threw into each hole five or six lumps of old plaster of Paris, about the size of my fist. I threw a little earth over these lumps, and then planted the vines in the usual way. The result has been wonderful; the vines which were not half an inch thick when planted three years ago, are now two inches and more in diameter, and bear finely. The grapes are also freer from disease. Other vines, not so treated, are much smaller and liable to disease. To try the effect of this plaster, in planting two American black walnuts, we put plaster to the one and not to the other. Last year we dug about the roots of the one to which no plaster was put, and we threw in seven or eight large lumps of plaster among the roots; the trees are now both of the same size, and though only four years old are 16 or 17 feet high.

## READING IN FARMERS' HOMES.

It is important to have a good supply of papers and books, and the former, counting the costs and benefits, are best and cheapest. Never admit light and trashy reading to the fireside table, but in addition to the papers devoted to agriculture, others of a wider range should be obtained. Young people, and old ones as well, are greatly influenced by the company they keep, and good books and papers are the best of company. If boys are inclined to spend their evenings at the village, try what a fair number of well chosen periodicals will do in tempting them to remain at home, for it is pleasure they seek.

## BEE HIVES.

A valuable correspondent, Mr. Noah Cameron, of Douglas county, who has had much experience in bee culture, and the use of the various kind of bee hives, writes us condemning the newly patented hive, known as the "Common Sense Bee Hive.

Whether he is correct or not, in his judgment of this hive, there is a deal of common sense in the following closing paragraph of his communication:

"A few years ago I went to some trouble to look up this patent business on bee hives, and I was astonished at the worthless character of the patents in general. There is now about 800 or 1000 patents on bee hives and I actually would not give $5,00 for a deed to the whole batch. I make and use just such a hive as suits me, and I would advise others to do the same, and pay no man a cent until they established a claim to something you are using that you regard valuable, and you need not live in much fear of ever being troubled."

## EXCELLENT WHITEWASH.

As the house-cleaning season is approaching, it may not be amiss to say a few words in regard to whitewashing. There are many recipes published, but we believe the following to be the best. Sixteen pounds of paris white, half a pound of white transparent glue, prepared as follows: The glue is covered with cold water at night, and in the morning is carefully heated—without scorching—untill dissolved. The Paris white is stirred in with hot water to give it the proper milkey consistency for applying to walls; the dissolved glue is then applied with a brush like the common lime whitebrush. Except on very dark and smoky walls, a single coat is sufficient. It is nearly equal in brilliancy to "zinc white," a far more expensive article.

## ALWAYS BE PLANTING A TREE.

Considering the cost, and small amount of labor, there is no one thing that so amply repays, as the planting of a tree. Well grown, it becomes always an object of beauty, a source of joy to the owner and his family—a pleasure to visitors and to the resident of a neighborhood—adds an appearance of increased value to the premises—improves the general effect of the scenery—becomes a protection from cold winds—reduces the severity of temperature—enhances the rental value of a residence—often more admired than the most costly building, and finally, can never be viewed without a thought of the Supreme creative Power "which doeth all things well."—[Horticulturist.

## MORE BONDS

The farmers of Leavenworth county are just now being agitated over a proposition to vote bonds for a Starch factory proposed te be set up in the city of Leavenworth.

We have been furnished with the proceedings of the Farmers' association of Tonganoxie township, the gist of which is contained in the following resolution. We hope all such propositions will fail, as they will if the farmers do their duty.

*Resolved*, That the pending proposition to vote forty-one thousand dollars of the Bonds of the county in aid of Starch works is an attempt to swindle the people who are already groaning under a burden of unjust taxation, regarding it as an outrage upon the county, attempted to be perpetrated by a few who purposely intend to enrich themselves at the expense of the rest. Therefore we solicit the voters of the county who wish to prevent the disastrous effects of such action, to endeavor by every honest means in their power to put a stop to these growing evils.

## COURTESY.

Boys, do you ever think how much real courtesy will do for you? Some of the greatest men were ever cautious in this respect. When the Duke of Wellington was sick, the last he took was a little tea. On his servant's handing it to him in a saucer, and asking him if he would have it, the Duke replied "Yes, if you please." These were his last words. How much kindness and courtesy are expressed by them! He who had commanded great armies, and was long accustomed to the tone of authority, did not overlook the small courtesies of life.

## HOW TO FIT COLLARS TO HORSES SHOULDERS.

It is very important to have a collar fit the shoulder of the horse. The collar should be purchased of the proper size; just before putting it on the first time immerse it in water, letting it remain about a minute, and immediately put it on the horse, being careful to have the hames so adjusted at the top and bottom as to fit the shoulder, and then put the horse to work. The collar by being wet will abapt itself to the shoulders, and should dry on the horse. When taken off it should be left in the same shape it occupied on the horse, and ever after you will have a snug fitting collar and no wounds.—[Valley Farmer.

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On and after January 1st, 1872, trains will run from Lawrence and Kansas City as follows:

*GOING SOUTH:*

| | Leave. | Express. | Accommodation. | Night Exp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lawrence | 11:30 A. M. | 8:00 P. M. | ..... |
| | Baldwin | 12:13 P. M. | 8:58 " | ..... |
| KC SP | Kansas City | 10:00 A. M. | 5:00 " | 7:00 P. M. |
| KC SP | Olathe | 11:05 | 6:45 " | 8:25 " |
| KC SP | Arrive at Ottawa | 12:55 P. M. | 9:50 P. M. | 10:45 " |
| | Ottawa | 1:10 " | ..... | 10:55 " |
| | Garnett | 2:22 " | ..... | 12:50 A. M |
| | Iola | 3:37 " | ..... | 2:42 " |
| | Humboldt | 4:00 " | ..... | 3:15 " |
| | Tioga | 4:23 " | ..... | 3:52 " |
| | Thayer | 5:00 " | ..... | 4:45 " |
| | Cherryvale | 5:50 " | ..... | 5:52 " |
| | Arrive at Independence | 6:40 " | ..... | 6:45 " |
| | Coffeyville | 6:45 " | ..... | 7:05 " |
| | Parker | 7:00 " | ..... | 7:35 " |

*GOING NORTH:*

| | Leave. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Parker | 7:00 A. M. | ..... | 6:25 P. M |
| | Independence | 7:10 " | ..... | 7:00 " |
| | Coffeyville | 7:25 " | ..... | 6:45 " |
| | Cherryvale | 8:15 " | ..... | 7:52 " |
| | Thayer | 9:00 " | ..... | 9:00 " |
| | Tioga | 9:40 " | ..... | 9:55 " |
| | Humboldt | 10:05 " | ..... | 10:30 " |
| | Iola | 10:27 " | ..... | 11:00 " |
| | Garnett | 11:40 " | ..... | 12:50 A. M. |
| KC SP | Ottawa | 1:30 P. M. | 8:10 A. M. | 2:40 " |
| KC SP | Olathe | 3:15 " | 11:00 " | 4:45 " |
| KC SP | Arrive at Kas. City | 4:20 " | 12:35 P. M. | 6:00 " |
| | Ottawa | 1:05 " | 8:00 A. M. | ..... |
| | Baldwin | 1:40 " | 8:50 " | ..... |
| | Arrive at Lawrence | 2:20 " | 9:50 " | ..... |

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Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

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At Kansas City with connecting roads for points East and North.
At Lawrence with Kansas Pacific trains East and West.
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At Thayer with stages for Neodesha, Fredonia and New Albany.
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|---|---|
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*TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Express | 1:05 A. M. |
| Mail | 11:45 A. M. |
| Topeka Accommodation | 7:25 P. M. |

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Remember this is the great through line, and there is no other direct all-rail route to all points East and West.
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A WORD TO TRAVELLERS!

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

EMIGRATION TURNING!

CHEAP FARMS IN SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI!

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.


# Foreign Advertisements.


A SPECIALTY!

DR. FITLER'S

RHEUMATIC SYRUP.

A STATED QUANTITY GUARANTEED TO CURE,

OR MONEY REFUNDED.

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

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

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

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

**$250 Reward for the name of any warranted preparation** for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guarantees must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity to cure, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to Dr. Fitler, No. 45 South Fourth Street. No other remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also blank application for guarantee, gratis of the special agents,

n28y1 MORRIS & CRANDALL.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

J. K. HUDSON,

HILLSIDE FARM, WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS.

Postoffice Address, **Kansas City, Mo.**

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

NOT EXCELLED IN THE COUNTRY.

Descriptive Catalogue sent free to all applicants. 40

GO TO THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST!

SPALDING'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THE MOST PRACTICAL AND BEST

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE COUNTRY,

—Located in the—

DRY GOODS PALACE BUILDING,

Nos. 712 & 714 Main St., between Seventh and Eighth,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

ESTABLISHED 1865. INCORPORATED 1867.

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

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THE HAIR STORE.

J. E. VINCENT

Has the best and only regular Hair Store in Kansas City

Mr. Vincent is a

PRACTICAL WIG MAKER,

and manufacturer of all kinds of Hair Goods generally.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

All orders by mail promply filled. Give him a call at

No. 713 MAIN STREET,

**Kansas City, Missouri.**

ANDREW WILSON,

KINGSVILLE, KANSAS,

(On the Kansas Pacific Railroad),

BREEDER OF

PURE SHORTHORN CATTLE

—and—

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

As Good as Any in the State.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

DELAWARE MILLS,

NORTH LAWRENCE,

ORLANDO DARLING, Proprietor.

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

FREE PASSES BOTH WAYS FURNISHED AT THE MILL.

## News Summary.

Tobacco raising is to be tried in Doniphan county this year.

Three thousand dozen eggs have been shipped from Linn county to Denver this Spring.

There is a splendid Job Office in connection with this paper, where all kinds of work is done.

The News says the tax levy of Lyon county is some $18,000 less this year than it was for 1872.

Blanks for the use of Granges will be furnished at lowest possible rates. Send in your orders.

A Sabbath school convention is to be held in Shawnee, Johnson county, to-morrow, 29th.

The farmers of Reno county are engaging somewhat extensively in the growing of flax this year.

The military post on the Neutral Lands is being broken up, and the troops removed to other points.

A New York colony has bought a tract of land in Barton county, inclosing the Congressional township.

They get the correct time in Emporia by telegraphing from the U. S. observatory at Ft. Leavenworth.

During a late protracted religious meeting in Ivy, Lyon county, thirty-seven persons have joined the church.

The Iola Register does not speak encouragingly of the coal prospect at the coal shaft being sunk at that place.

The Eureka Herald says the spotted fever is abating in that (Greenwood) county. The later cases are milder in form.

The Quakers are building a meeting house at Peace, in Barton county, and the Congregationalists are organizing a church there.

They are erecting a five thousand dollar school house and bridging the Arkansas at the young city of Great Bend, in Barton county.

The Wyandotte Gazette says a citizen of that place, Mr. M. M. Chase, has fallen heir to a fortune of two and a half millions of English property.

The Oskaloosa Independent says the "Prairie Schooners" are beginning to roll through that place westward—the advance of the coming seasons immigration.

We have several copies of the Union on hand constitution of National Grange and By-Laws of subordinategrange, which we will forward to any address for ten cents.

Write to the editor of the Patrons' Department for information relating to the Orders, enclosing a stamp for return postage. We can not agree to answer any other.

The Osage Register says the present appearance of the wheat crop in Labette county indicates a yield of from three to four hundred thousand bushels this year.

The Mirror says that a gay cavalier, of Olathe was "cornered" a few days ago by having a Derringer screwed in his ear by an infuriated young lady with whose affections he had trifled.

The Elmdale school district, in Chase county, has for several years levied a small annual tax for the purchase of a library, with which the librarian has purchased quite a stock of books for the use of the people of that district, an example well worthy of imitation.

The Council Grove Coal company have sold $25,000 worth of its stock—called for a 50 per cent assessment thereon, and let the contract for sinking a shaft. The prospect seems to be good for a supply of there. coal The shaft is to be 6 by 12 feet, 300 feet deep, aad to cost $3,750.

We should judge from reading the La Cygne Journal, that they had a lively County Seat election in Linn county on Thursday week last. The usual concomitants of such elections—double voting, fraud, violence, &c., seem to have characterized the election.

The Longton Ledger says a vein of good coal 18 inches in thickness has been opened near Boston, in that (Howard) county. It is the opinion of the people generally of Howard that this vein underlies a large portion of their county. The past two weeks have been quite warm there, and the farmers have commenced putting in their Spring crops.

The Hutchinson News says the Buffalo hide and bone trade of that place has assumed very extensive proportions. Also that the farmers of Reno county have commenced to sow spring wheat.

The Oswego Independent says the mercury stood at 70 deg. at that place after sundown on the evening of the 14th, and that the people are making garden. Also that the switches and bridge at Oswego for the Carthage road are about completed.

W. S. Blakely, one of the original proprietors of the Junction City "Union," always one of the best, and now one of the oldest and best papers in the State, has been appointed P. M. of Junction City.

Under the new law for the reorganization of the Boards of Directors of the various institutions of learning, Governor Osborn has appointed the following gentlemen as the new board of the State Normal school in this city: One year: Col J. W. Horner of Chetopa, Hon. C. B. Butler of Leroy; two years, H. C. Cross Esq. of Emporia, Rev. Geo. Wood of Doniphan county; three years, Hon. M. M. Murdock of Wichita, Hon. Edwin Tucker of Eureka. The President of the Institution is ex-officio a member of the Board.—[Emporia News.

J, B. McAffee, of Topeka, has contracted with the State for the use of convict labor. He proposes to manufacture wagons, and is to pay the State fifty cents a day for unskilled men, and sixty for mechanics.

The Union says the Kansas Pacific Railroad Co., is about to commence boring for coal at Junction City. This is an important enterprise, in which it is hoped the movers will be abundantly successful.

The shops of the Junction City and Ft. Kearney R. R. Co., have been located at Junction City, and there erection is to commence immediately. The construction of that road is going forward rapidly. It is being built under the auspices of the Kansas Pacific, and will be a very important feeder to that great trunk line.

A bill has been introduced in the Indiana Legislature giving ministers fees of from $5 to $10 for preaching funeral sermons, and more if the estate exceeds $100,000, the same to be lien on the estate of the deceased.

The people of Boston had some trouble there at the last municipial election, and there was something more than suspicion of ballot box stuffing; but now, presto! a Bostonian has devised a patent, improved, anti-swindling ballot-box. By a mechanical contrivance, the number of times the box is opened for the reception of ballots is marked. The register shows at all times the whole number of votes deposited, and as it records but one every time the box is opened, undetected stealing is simply impossible.

In Keokuk, Iowa, upward of 500 have signed a pledge covenenting to devote their lives to the service of Christ. None were permitted to sign the pledge who were not examined as to the soundness of their faith and christian experience.

A remarkable revival has pervaded the entire town of Gloversville N. Y. Union meetings are being held, and the whole community is awakened. There have been several hundred conversions, and a large number of additions to the churches.

The New York Times, which ought to be unimpeachable authority in such matters, says that the thirteen appropriation bills passed by the last congress aggregate $195,536,334; while last year the appropriations amounted to only $170,278,564. The Times moreover says that $5,000,000 of the 25,000,000 excess is composed of sundry items "struck from last year's list for political effect," and replaced now, the Times leave us to presume, on account of political necessity. Where the remaining $20,000,000 comes from, the Times does not inform us.

The St, Louis Republican Says that Hon. Erastus Wells, M, C, from that District, is interesting himself in getting up a convention to be composed of the members of congress from the Mississippi valley, to be held in St. Louis some time in May. The object of this gathering is to promote the material interests of those portions of the west and South watered by the Mississippi river and tributaries. It will strike all readers that such a convention must be productive of great good in unifying the sentiment of our representatives, and in developing methods of usefulness in their official course and action. There is need of just such consolidations of purpose, and there could be no better place selected for holding such a convention than St. Louis.

The Domion of Canada contemplates building an important ship canal across the narrow neck of land which connects the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The distance is sixteen miles, and is thought this contemplated canal can be completed in two years. A great difficulty to be surmounted by the engineers lies in the fact that the tides in the Bay of Funday rise thirty odd feet, while in the Bay of Verte they rise only six feet. Should the canal be built, the water communication between the upper and the maritime provinces will be greatly shortened.

The Buffalo Commercial wisely says: "Instead of trying to give the Almighty a speciai clause of recognition in the national charter, let an effort be made to elect to public office men who recognize God's laws as their rules of action."


MEALS
AT THE
PLACE HOUSE,

Until further notice, will be
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Lodging 25 Cents, : : : : Board $5,00 per Week.

Persons coming to Lawrence are invited to call in and give us a trial. This is a

First Class $1,00 a day House.

All drunken and disorderly persons are requested to stay away, as we prefer their room to their custom. Come one—come all—except the above forbidden. JOHN T. PLACE,
58tf Proprietor.

TAYLOR'S
COMMERCIAL NURSERY,

ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF THE CITY,

Offers for the Fall of 1872 and Spring of 1873

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.

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

APPLES, PEARS AND CHERRIES,

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

C. H. TAYLOR,
29y1 Lock Box 45, Lawrence, Kansas.

"HOW TO GO EAST."

By the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Burlington Route.

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

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

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

The Burlington Route has admirably answered the query, "How to go East," by the publication of an interesting and truthful document, containing a valuable and correct Map, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa. no1tf

M. SHAW,

NO. 35 MASSACHUSETTS STRFET,

Manufacturer of

REFRIGERATORS

ICE CHESTS, BEE HIVES & LADDERS.

ALSO DEALER IN

*STONEWARE, SEWER & DRAIN PIPES,*

Chimneys for Prairie Homes,

FANCY CHIMNEY TOPS, FIRE BRICKS, TILES, &c.

Large Stock on Hand. Send for Price List. 23

A GOOD STORE ROOM

Can be rented upon reasonable terms, with upper room if desired, by applying soon at this office, or upon the premises first door north of Liberty Hall.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!!

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

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

WHICH IS UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY,

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

A CHEAP CASTOR OIL, FOR THE SAME PURPOSE

A Large Number of Empty Alcohol Barrels,

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

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

MORRIS & CRANDALL.

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE,

ON MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

KALLOCH & BEACH,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The only First Class House in the City. 35

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTICE.

FRANK B. FESLER,

Consulting and Operating Surgeon for all Diseases and Deformities of the

EYE, EYELIDS AND EAR.

DEAFNESS EVEN CAUSED BY CATARRH, CURED!

Having been in a large and constant practice for twenty years, and fifteen years of that time in the cities of Philadelphia, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo.. enables him with skill and success to treat disease of the head, such as

CATARRH, DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART LIVER AND STOMACH, AND

Scrofula in all its forms, Rheumatism and other Nervous and Chronic Diseases of the Human System.

———:o:———

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

CANCERS,
OLD SORES
TUMORS
AND DEFORMITIES

*Of Every nature, operated on where MEDICAL TREATMENT IS OF NO AVAIL.*

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INFIRMARY AND SURGICAL ROOMS AT THE

LAWRENCE HOUSE, Lawrence, Kansas, where he is permanently located. n53

MILLINERY & NOTION STORE,

153 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER

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

MILLINERY GOODS.

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

Real Hair Switches and Curls, Knit Goods,

AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

The making of Caps for Old Ladies,

Head Dresses for Parties and Concerts,

AND BONNETS & HATS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.

*Parties from the Country Especially Invited to Call.*

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

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ON ALL ORDERS. 42

NEW YORK

BLACK LEAD WORKS

172 Forsyth Street, New York.

NELSON & CO., Proprietors,

Importers of

Ceylon Plumbago, German & other Black Lead, Crucible Clay, &c.

Also Manufacturers of

Crucible Plumbago, Electrotype do. Lubricating do. GEM Piano Action Plumbago, Shot & Powder Polish, Lead Facings, and

STOVE POLISH.

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LAWRENCE, - - - - - KANSAS.

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LAWRENCE ELEVATOR,

G. W. SMITH, Jr., Proprietor.

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

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

no3-ly Ground Feed in any Quantity.

LUDINGTON HOUSE,

W. K. SMITH,

OTTAWA, - - KANSAS.

All Trains stop for Dinner 33