

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. II.—NO. 11.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

WEEK ENDING MARCH 15, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 58.

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

FARMERS OF KANSAS!
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
Turn Every Dollar to the Best Advantage!

Buy Goods Where You Can Buy Cheapest!
L. BULLENE & CO.,
NO. 89 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE,
Pledge themselves to furnish you with every-
thing 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 prin-
ciples, and the proportion of our expenses
to the magnitude of our busi-
ness 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 Out and Made in the Latest Style.
Clothing Sourced and Repaired on short notice at Low Rates.
First Door North of Eldridge House, LAWRENCE.

either way. But if a group of three, five or
ten trees is desired, the whole, when grown to
a whole head, then they may be placed near
together, as only the outer limbs are expected to
grow and form, as it may be, one outline; but with
colored foliage and spray, making as we
might say, an arboriform bouquet.

TREE PLANTING ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill of Senator Hitchcock, which passed the
Senate of the United States last session, and is now
pending in the House of Representatives, provides
for the first section that any one who will plant forty
trees with timber trees on a quarter-section of pub-
lic land and cultivate the same for ten years, shall
have the end of ten years have a patent. Only one
quarter of a section can be thus occupied. This is
the feature of the bill under which a capitalist, de-
siring to plant on public lands, would be obliged to
plant.

The fifth section of the bill provides that the
land on public lands shall at the end of three years
give a patent, on condition that one acre to each
year of his claim is in timber trees, two years
planted; the trees in this case, as in that of the cap-
italist, not to be more than twelve feet apart. This
vision is liberal to the homesteader, and if it had
been in operation ten years ago, would have led to
great deal of planting.

The other sections of the bill refer to the details
of planting, etc. It is to be hoped that the bill
will be pushed through, and every Congressman
will feel an individual interest in its passage, as
this planting will not only enrich the planters,
but also be of general value to the country at large.—
Kansas Cor. in Western Rural.

REMOVAL AND CARE OF HONEY.

There are several ways to remove honey boxes.
Give the one we think best. As soon as the
boxes are filled, go to them, raise up the box, blow
a whiff of smoke under the box, this will con-
fuse the bees; put an empty box in its place, take
the box and place it bottom side up, place it in a
barrel, put what you have from one hive
themselves, mark them so you will know where
they come from, as it often happens that the queen
goes up to see if she cannot find a better place
to lay her eggs, and she may be in the box when
it is taken off. To know whether she is there or not, if
it is in one of the boxes the bees will not leave the
hive; if so, return it to its own hive. When the
boxes have been taken off, cover up the box or bar-
rel as to exclude the light, except a small place
the size of a dollar. As soon as they discover that
they are away from their queen they will at once
fly to the light and return to their home.
Opening of the boxes will prevent other bees
entering and carrying off the honey. In one
hive boxes are free from any bees, and should be
sealed up tight at once to prevent anything
entering into the honey. Honey should be exam-
ined every week when it is stored away.—[Rural W.]

GOOD BREEDING.

We are all gentlemen and gentlewomen.
But to the contrary is a gross insult. Yet
we violate the laws of good breeding. In-
deed, there must be a radical wrong
somewhere. Our mansions and cottages are
filled with kind feeling and gracious expres-
sions of genial currents throughout the
social system. Too many sit in dingy fustians,
kempt and slipshod manners at their fire-
sides, talk barbarisms at their tables, and then
put on velvet robes and parade feathers—dress-coats
and go forth, puissant gentle folks.
Their fine feathers will get away on parade, and
the coarse habits beneath. Slang phre-
nology, slovenliness, vulgar attitudes, and
admitted into no system of good breeding.
A thorough-bred can, by no possibility, be
bred into them. Avoid them all.

I. J. Larned recently shipped from Fenton,
a number of fine cattle, among which was an
old steer, weighing 3,300 pounds, and for
Larned paid \$300 cash. One two-year-
old weighed 2,100 pounds, and for which
Larned paid \$100 cash. One pair five-year-old Devon
steers, 3,500 pounds, and four steers weighing
under.

Leave.	7:00 A. M.	6:25 P. M.
Parker.	7:10 "	7:00 "
Independence.	7:20 "	6:45 "
Coffeyville.	7:30 "	7:32 "
Cherryvale.	8:15 "	9:00 "
Thayer.	9:00 "	9:55 "
Hog.	9:40 "	10:30 "
Humboldt.	10:05 "	11:00 "
Iola.	10:27 "	12:50 A. M.
Garnett.	11:40 "	2:40 "
At Ottawa with stages for Ponoma, Quenemo, Lyndon and Osage City.	1:30 P. M.	4:45 "
At Olathe.	3:15 "	11:00 "
At Arrive at Kas. City.	4:20 "	12:35 P. M.
At Cherryvale with stages for Parsons.	1:05 "	8:00 A. M.
At Independence with stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru, El Falls, Tisdale, Winfield and Arkansas City.	1:40 "	8:50 "
At Parker with stages for Cheyona.	2:20 "	9:50 "
Arrive at Lawrence.		

ALL TRAINS CARRY PASSENGERS.

Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted.
All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

CONNECTIONS:

At Kansas City with connecting roads for points East and North.
At Lawrence with Kansas Pacific trains East and West.
At Ottawa with stages for Ponoma, Quenemo, Lyndon and Osage City.
At Humboldt with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta and Douglas.
At Topeka with M., K. & T. R. R. for points North and South.
At Thayer with stages for Neodesha, Fredonia and New Albany.
At Cherryvale with stages for Parsons.
At Independence with stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru, El Falls, Tisdale, Winfield and Arkansas City.
At Parker with stages for Cheyona.

500,000 ACRES OF LAND

Are offered for sale by this Company in the valley of the Neosho and its tributaries.
For further information apply to
O. CHANUTE, Superintendent.
CHAS. B. PECK, Gen'l Freight and Ticket Agent,
Lawrence.

JANUARY, 1873.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

The favorite short line and only direct all-rail route
TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST

NO TEDIOUS OMNIBUS OR FERRY TRANSFERS

BY THIS ROUTE.

NO LAY-OVER SATURDAY OR SUNDAY

Express trains run daily. All others daily except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING EAST:

Express.	8:25 A. M.
Mail.	7:15 A. M.
Accommodation.	1:55 P. M.

Close connections are made at the Kansas City, State Line Union Depots for all points North, East and South.

For Leavenworth..... 4:05 and 7:35 A. M., 2:40 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST:

Express.	1:05 A. M.
Mail.	11:45 A. M.
Topeka Accommodation.	7:35 P. M.

MAKING CLOSE CONNECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

At Topeka for Burlington, Emporia, Cottonwood Falls, Lawrence, Newton, Wichita, &c.
At Junction City for Council Grove, &c.
At Carson with the Southern Overland Mail & Express, daily line of coaches for Pueblo, Trinidad, Las Vegas, Ft. U. Santa Fe, Las Cruces, Silver City and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.
At Denver with passenger and express coaches for Georgetown, and with Colorado Central Railroad for Central City, G. &c., and with Colorado Central Railroad for El Paso, San Antonio, &c.

GENESIS AND GEOLOGY.

Before the discoveries of Geology, the general and natural understanding of the first chapter of Genesis was, that God caused the matter of which the heavens and the earth are made to exist, and then proceeded immediately to create all things in six literal days.

Geology showed that species of plants and animals had been created at the beginning of each of the ten great formations of stratified fossiliferous rocks, except the first, which only had a few near its close; that these species had lived, propagated and died for long periods; that at the close of each period they had all been destroyed, and in the following period been replaced by new species,—except that at the close of the tenth period, the last before the present, some of the radiated and molluscan animals living at the bottom of the sea were not destroyed.

There was apparently a conflict between Genesis and Geology. Some men were glad. Men that loved the Bible set themselves to find a way to reconcile the two. It was thought that, since the word "day" sometimes signifies a long period, it might mean the same in Genesis, and that would solve the difficulty. Among those who adopted this view were Silliman and Anyot.

Hitchcock's Geology has another solution, which seems so much more simple and less objectionable, that I had supposed it was generally accepted, and was surprised to find our recent lecturers taking the other view.

The objections to Silliman's theory are—

1. The days and periods do not correspond in number. The days are six; the geological periods are ten.
2. No geological period corresponds to the work of the second and fourth days.
3. Genesis and Geology differ in their order. Genesis gives us plants on the third day, fishes and birds together on the fifth, and quadrupeds with man on the sixth. Geology gives us plants and animals, more or less simultaneously, throughout. If we suppose no notice to be taken of sea-weeds and of radiated and molluscan animals, we have fishes in the fourth period, plants in the fifth, reptiles in the eighth, birds and quadrupeds together in the tenth, and man not till the present;—though we have birds' tracks in the eighth.
4. The plants do not correspond. The third day of Genesis

gives us grass, herb yielding seed and fruit trees. In the fifth Geological period, we have only ferns and similar plants, which have nothing that even botanists call seed. Plants are not abundant again till the tenth period, when they are mostly palms and pines.

5. If we understand Genesis to refer to these creations of fossil and extinct species of plants and animals, we have no account of the creation of the present races.

6. This view supposes that the first chapter of Genesis, instead of being historical, was prophetic, foretelling the discoveries of Geology, and not intended to be understood till the discoveries should be made.

The reason for the fourth commandment lacks force. We should rest after six days of labor because God rested after six—a mistake—after ten periods of creating.

Hitchcock supposes the first verse of Genesis is to state that God caused the matter of the heavens and the earth to exist, and then passing by the long periods in which he created and destroyed the fossil species there came a time when the earth was without form and void, thrown into *pi*, and he proceeded to arrange air earth and water as at present, and to create the present races of plants and animals in six literal days.

I see no objection to this view and I find on looking into another work of Prof. Hitchcock that he says most Geologists have adopted it.

I think a slight modification of this view is admissible; to wit: That Genesis 1:1 is a comprehensive statement of what is given in detail in the rest of the chapter. With this view agrees the statement in the fourth commandment, "In" that is, within not before, "six days" the Lord made heaven and earth" as well as "the sea and all that in them is." Surely the Author of the fourth commandment knew the meaning of Genesis.

In the second verse it is said The earth was that is, it already existed as a planet, but "without form and void," and God proceeded to make it a pleasant abode for living beings and to create them.

"In the beginning" is indefinite and may without any violence to language mean the beginning at the present order of things.

"Create," though it primarily means to form from nothing, seems here to be used interchangeably with make.

God created the heavens and the earth.
The Lord made heaven and earth.
God made the firmament, or atmosphere.
God made two great lights.
He made the stars also.
God created great whales.
God made the beasts of the earth.
God said Let us make man.
So God created man in his own image.

But in the next chapter it is said that God formed man of materials already existing: why not the animals and all else that he created.

Prof. Hitchcock's view leaves it to astronomers to discover and show the hand of God in the asteroids, comets and nebulae; to the geologist the same in the rocks and fossils; this view leaves it also to the chemist to discover and show the hand of God in the nature and properties of matter.

J. H. C.

The Voice of the Farmers in Legislation.

According to statistical tables, about 13,000,000 of the inhabitants of the United States are engaged in industrial pursuits; of these nearly 7,000,000, or more than half, are engaged in agriculture. The remainder are,—skilled mechanics, 1,000,000; manufacturers of boots and shoes, 180,000; manufacturers of iron, 115,000; manufacturers of cotton, 25,000; manufacturers of woolen, 90,000; manufacturers of paper, 25,000; unskilled laborers, domestic servants, and distributors, 4,705,000; fisheries and all other industries and pursuits, 195,000.

The value of all these various industries is estimated in approximate figures as follows,—products of artisans, machinists, carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and the like, \$1,000,000,000; leather manufactures, \$225,000,000; iron and steel manufactures, \$120,000,000; cotton manufactures, \$71,500,000; woolen manufactures, \$66,000,000; unskilled labor and distributors, \$1,600,000; fisheries, \$100,000,000; railway service, \$860,000,000; agriculture, \$3,500,000,000. This makes the gross products of the country not quite seven thousand millions.

Thus we see that close upon one-half of the total earnings of the country result from the labors of the agriculturist. But it will be observed that this immense sum amounts to less than \$500 per individual per year, showing that the great producing class is more poorly paid than any other, and that, if it were not for the rigid economy which the farmers are obliged to practice and for which they are often sneered at, they could not possibly live.

Agriculture is not represented by any department in the councils of the nation; the so-called Department of Agriculture, consisting of a storehouse for second and third rate seeds, which are distributed through Congressmen to keep the dear farmers quiet, and induce them to allow themselves to be represented principally by corrupt politicians who fatten upon the spoils of office. As long as this is the case we have no hesitation in saying that the Department of Agriculture is run for the purpose of keeping handsome grounds at Washington, to employ a class of scientists whose only duty seems to be the getting up of long winded reports crammed with uncouth Greek and Latin terms, to puff and advertise the great man who runs the machine, and to give good offices to the individuals who compose the family.

The Story Teller.

TEMPEST TOST.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

"Thinkest thou this is not true to nature?
Be thankful."
"If the blessing tarry, wait for it."

CHAPTER III.

In a year or two Mrs. Creep's family cares and labors were so much increased that she concluded to take a bound girl. She had a good taste in children, it seemed, and a good judgment as to their capabilities for work. Jessie attracted her eyes and she at once decided that there was a smart child, as well as a pretty one. Mr. Creep who was with her, inclined to the opinion that another girl, not so fair to look on, but of a much stouter frame, was the one most suited to their need. This only settled the matter more firmly in her own opinion, and Jessie was the child that she took. She was but nine years old at the time of her entering the Creep family, and a desolate little creature she was for the first few days.

Eric was the only one who talked to her. He was attracted to her at first sight, and a friendship, never to be broken, was formed between the orphan.

Mr. Creep's promise to Roland had long been forgotten. He had kicked and cuffed poor Eric about three times as much as ever he did Roland; for Eric was not gentle and submissive under wrong as his brother had been. Hard treatment rendered him desperate, and the more the Creeps, believing that they followed Solomon's rule when they flew into a passion and soundly flogged the luckless boy left to their own devices, the more he behaved, and he meant to. He was literally wretched at heart. His nature, very sweet and affectionate had become sour and fiery. He had decided to be just as naughty as he could be with safety and neck. Hatred of his tormentors had driven the men Roland's teachings from his mind. He could not loathe Creep children, though they all loved him, he was so creep towards their parents. He had a gnawing hunger, books, study and school. An education he was determined to have, if not honestly, then the other way. Poor child, he help all such as thou wert in as good season as he helped.

From a sturdy and healthful child Eric had become sickly. The hardships of his body and the destruction of his mind united had nearly sent him after his brother.

Mrs. Creep had a jealous feeling in regard to Eric. He could not but observe that every one who saw him with sons singled him out as the one for their admiring notice. He was so gentle in manner, so pleasant in speech, and so amiable, was so apt in his remarks and answers, that he gave favor with every one except his guardians. This displeased Mrs. Creep. She never thought much of her favorite said, and as for vain children they were abominable. Had Eric clothed almost in rags. His best suit was a pair of her boys would have scorned to wear to market, even she had his beautiful glossy curls—the curls so dear to his parents and his darling Roland, and that he valued almost as much as he did his eyes—cut close to his head. This greater misfortune to Eric than it would be to the general of boys, for not only was he dreadful sensitive as to his hair, but his ears, which were large and the illest shaped feature he possessed, set out very much from his head, and gave whole appearance a most comical look. The shame and of the poor boy when his locks were shorn were unspeakable. He had to be beat before he would show himself among men, for Eric's place was now in the shoe-shop. He would not go to Sunday school nor church for nearly two months. Mrs. Creep did not mind this, she was quite willing that should keep out of people's sight.

Eric often thought, and with reason, that had it not for his aunt his uncle would have treated him with more kindness, and would have fed him better. On several occasions he had heard Mr. Creep saying to his wife, "you should let the boy all he wants to eat. Surely there is food enough."

"Of course," was the reply "I want him to have as much as he can eat. Surely there is food enough." "You certainly cannot accuse me (reader if you will pay proper attention you will remark as you go on through life that the persons most noted for certain faults are the who most confidently appeal to everybody for witness that they, of all persons, are most free from them) of limiting his food. But these growing boys never know when to stop eating—some of them—Bob and Joe do not eat as much as boys do, but I really believe that Eric would stuff himself to death, if I did not watch him and take things away. I allow the boy to kill himself right before my eyes, can I?"

"Well, well, I suppose you know best about household matters—only I hate to hear any person say they are hungry."

Mrs. Creep had by this time something of an opportunity to remark, had she been so inclined, that the treatment which she bestowed upon her own boys was quite different from that which she had considered good enough for Eric. She was now as old as Eric had been when first he came under maternal care of aunt Creep—Joe was but eighteen months younger.

Mrs. Creep had thought it sufficiently motherly to pack Eric off into the cold, dark garret, to keep him entirely out of school to wait on her and the babies, and to clothe him in second hand garments, which being nearly worn out when purchased for him were as a matter of course, slit into rags in a week or so, when he was called at without mercy as, "the most destructive young one that ever lived." Every pleasure as well as every privilege, was denied him, not, perhaps from any design to make him miserable, but from an utter lack of sympathy with the wants of his childhood. "Boys were a pest, unless obliged to be useful. What reason had Eric to complain because he was kept at work, and made behave himself."

This satisfied Mrs. Creep's conscience in regard to the boy. She commended herself for all the restriction, privation, and wretchedness she brought upon the orphan.

She had done her duty by him to her utmost ability, she said, and felt.

This opinion of hers might have been less strange had she not taken, with her own boys, a course so entirely the reverse of that pursued with Eric.

As soon as Bob and Joe were old enough to attend school she was struck with the conviction that school was the very place for boys; but she never thought even then that Eric ought to go. Two months of schooling a year, for three years together had finished Eric's education. He was in the shop now learning a trade, which was, she thought, much better for him than to be spending his time going longer to school. Her boys were to learn a trade as soon as they were old enough.

People who had often noticed the ragged dress of Eric, and who had often heard Mrs. Creep remark that he was treated in all respects like one of her own children smiled sometimes, and sighed, as they saw the well dressed Bob and Joe, square bodied, pumpkin-headed lads, passing to and from school.

During one summer vacation these brothers took a notion to work in the shop. To give credit for their conduct they did work very well. When they reached home at evening,

hungry as bears, their mother always had ready for them an excellent supper and many words of endearment, and praise.

We know reader that this was exactly the way in which Eric was encouraged in his toil—at least we should believe that it was so, if we put confidence in Mrs. Creep's assertion that she always treated Eric like one of her own—even better if anything, she said, as she could do as she would with her own without fear of remarks.

The earnings of the brothers were promptly paid to them and a new suit of summer school clothes for each was purchased thereby. Then who, but the sons, so proud as they were to show their neat garments and tell how they were obtained. But had Eric ever received one cent for his labor? No, it was all needed (so it was understood) to pay for the second hand clothing he wore and for the wash material which served as his food. Poor Eric never had any one show him off admiringly and say, "these were all bought with his own money."

It is wonderful how Mrs. Creep, while she thus acted, while she saw her dear sons to their pretty, carpeted room and tucked them up in their clean soft bed, and kissed them "good night," and when she looked about and saw their nice and abundant wardrobe, their desks, their books, their play things, and every thing that young lads ought to have, but which Eric dared not even ask for, could any longer maintain, even to her own heart, that she had always treated as well as her own, if not better. But she could and did maintain it.

Had one said to her, "but you never sent him to school two months out of twelve, and when you did send him, would get him no books, nor even allow him a light at evening to study by out of the few old books he managed to obtain," she would have replied with indignation—

"Trees is desired, the whole, when grown to whole head, then they may be placed near the outer limbs are expected to form, as it may be, one outline; but with colored foliage and spray, making as we say, an arborform bouquet."

FREE PLANTING ON PUBLIC LANDS.

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There were two fine, red cheeked apples on the desk of the bench.

"Eat one while I eat the other," said Eric, and the mouths, full of sharp, white teeth, made quick work of molishing the juicy fruit.

"Where did you get all these things?" again questioned the little girl.

"Well, part of them were given me, part I found, and I stole," replied Eric, deliberately.

"Stole!" faltered Jessie, gazing with doubt and terror at the boy.

"Yes, I did—and I expect to steal a great deal more before I get done, for you see, Jessie I've made up my mind to get an education, and you know, as well as I do, that I shall get it if I don't steal—time, books, money every thing, and I'm going to do it. Then when I am a man and begin to earn money, I shall steal no more, but return to these Creeps and to every body else from whom I take anything, the worth of it all."

Jessie had never taken her eyes from the speaker's face—was growing pale as a sheet. Eric became frightened.

"What all you?" he asked. Don't stare so, for me sake. "Do you see a ghost?" say, what's the matter?"

"You make me sick as death. What makes you talk so wickedly? I am afraid to stay here with you."

"Why?"

"Because you are a thief," was the plain reply, spoken with a shudder, Eric reddened violently. It was one thing boldly to declare that he had stolen and that he meant to steal again; but quite another to hear some one else tell him to his face that he was a thief.

"Thus it is with all, we can bear to have our own hearts tell us we are—bear it, and never start nor change color; but if the rough words are hurled at us from the lips of our fellows we crimson with shame and indignation."

"You are polite," said Eric.

"You said it," returned the child, "you said that you had stolen—I cannot love you if you steal—God will do something dreadful to you, I am sure. I wish I did not live here."

The poor little girl was trembling so that she could hardly creep out of Eric's study as he called it. But she contrived to get to her hard bed by the window.

Eric felt dreadfully. He had expected to have such a good time in his study with Jessie to sit beside him, he had intended to teach her a great many things; but now it was all over. He did not believe he could ever get her in there again, and besides, she would not like him any more.

"I don't steal, Jessie, if it makes you feel so bad. I will take back every thing that is not mine that I've got in my study, if you want cry any more, and if you will like me as well as ever," he said trying to make the child lift her head.

"But God, God saw you. He is the one that wants us to be honest and good, Eric, will you ask him to forgive you and keep you from ever doing such things any more?"

"Yes, I will, Roland—I certainly will, if you will only sit by me."

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"You make me sick as death. What makes you talk so wickedly? I am afraid to stay here with you."

"Why?"

"Because you are a thief," was the plain reply, spoken with a shudder, Eric reddened violently. It was one thing boldly to declare that he had stolen and that he meant to steal again; but quite another to hear some one else tell him to his face that he was a thief.

"Thus it is with all, we can bear to have our own hearts tell us we are—bear it, and never start nor change color; but if the rough words are hurled at us from the lips of our fellows we crimson with shame and indignation."

"You are polite," said Eric.

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Miscellaneous.

THE ORPHAN BOY.

Stay, lady—stay, for mercy's sake,
And hear a helpless orphan's tale:
Ah, sure my looks must pity wake—
'Tis want that makes my cheeks so pale!
Yet I was once a mother's pride,
And my brave father's hope and joy;
But in the Nile's proud fight he died—
And I am now an orphan boy!

Poor, foolish child! how pleased was I
When news of Nelson's victory came,
Along the crowded streets to fly,
To see the lighted windows flame!
To force me home my mother sought—
She could not bear to see my joy;
For with my father's life 'twas bought—
And made me a poor orphan boy!

The people's shouts were long and loud!
My mother shuddering, closed her ears;
"Rejoice! rejoice!" still cried the crowd—
My mother answered with her tears!
"Oh! why do tears steal down your cheeks,"
Cried I, "while others shout for joy?"
She kissed me, and in accents weak,
She called me her poor orphan boy!

"What is an orphan boy?" I said;
When suddenly she gasped for breath,
And her eyes closed; I shrieked for aid—
But ah! her eyes were closed in death!
My hardships since I will not tell;
But now no more a parent's joy;
Ah! lady, I have learned too well
What 'tis to be an orphan boy.

THE PATRONS.

The order of the Patrons of Husbandry was first organized in 1867, and has gradually spread until the granges or societies number thousands, extending through the agricultural States, from the Gulf to the Pacific. The head center of the organizations is in Washington city, as the point best adapted to acquire and distribute every form of information desired for instruction and protection of the order. A grange is simply a chartered club of farmers. The Patrons of Husbandry is a grand national combination of State granges, of which each subordinate grange is an individual member of State granges. Each subordinate grange being only one of thousands scattered over the Union to secure harmony and consistency. Each grange is required to work according to the same rules, and each member to be advanced in the knowledge of degrees, and forms of doing business according to the ritual. The work of the order is only imparted to members of the grange, for the reason that outsiders and all enemies of the farmer's interest shall not know and take advantage of the business which each grange may propose to accomplish for the good of its members. In this sense the members act like all joint stock companies. They propose and discuss their plans in private before they make known to the public their designs. All wise men keep their own councils, until they put their thoughts into execution. Farmers, and farmer's wives and daughters are the only persons that can become members of subordinate granges.

The costs of initiation, and taking the four degrees of the grange, is five dollars for each male member, and two dollars for each female member. The dues are only one dollar and twenty cents per annum. The money paid into the treasury of a subordinate grange, for initiation and annual dues, are applied in the following manner: For each member initiated, the subordinate grange pays to the secretary of the State grange one dollar, for the degrees, and twenty-four cents per annum as dues, for each member of the subordinate grange. The treasurer of the State grange pays to the secretary of the national grange, ten cents for each degree conferred by subordinate granges, and ten cents annual dues for every member belonging to the same. Besides teaching the farmer how to practice agriculture after the most improved method, they likewise protect him in the act, being ever on the watch to detect imposition and warn him against humbugs.

The reduction of freights, reduction of the prices of agricultural machinery—mutual aid, assistance to the poor, instruction of youth, establishment of libraries, elevation of the standard of society, social intercourse, care of the sick, as well as the enhancement of the profits of farm products are among the objects of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Charter members of a subordinate grange will receive the initiatory degrees for three dollars for male members and fifty cents for female members.—[Kansas Democrat.]

WATER FOR MILK COWS.

A correspondent of the "Stock Journal" says, from observation that he has long been satisfied that plenty of water is not only essential to the health of milk cows, as it is indeed to all animals, but it contributes largely to the flow of milk. He found that by inviting cows to drink large quantities of water, the quantity of milk yielded by them could be increased several quarts per day, without materially injuring its quality, and that the milk obtained is approximately proportioned to the quantity of water drunk. Cows which, where stall-fed with dry fodder, gave only from nine to twelve quarts of milk per day, at once produced from twelve to fourteen quarts daily, when their food was moistened by mixing with it from eighteen to twenty-three quarts of water per day.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTING.

Tree planting for ornament, shade, etc., whenever done should have each tree, its probable future size, its general habits, etc., carefully studied. Too many plant without thought of future growth, and often the Norway Spruce or other variety of tree, that in twenty years will reach a height of forty or more feet, with a spread of branches equal to its height, is planted within four feet of a footpath or roadway; or perhaps half a dozen of them planted in a door yard or front ground, of not over thirty to forty feet square. A few years can only elapse ere the tree or trees have to be removed or severely cut back. In the former case the thick planting has, in nine cases out of ten, caused all the lowest limits of the trees to die out, and the removal of one, two, or more, leaves the remainder with scrawny, unsightly, verdureless lower limbs. Every tree planter should carefully look up the author's descriptions of the habits, ultimate growth, etc., of trees before planting, and then so arrange them that no future labor will be required. If a single tree is to be planted for its beauty alone, or for the purpose of a shade, then it should have room for all its branches to extend either way. But if a group of three, five or seven trees is desired, the whole, when grown to form a whole head, then they may be placed near each other, as only the outer limbs are expected to grow and form, as it may be, one outline; but with varied colored foliage and spray, making as we might say, an arborform bouquet.

TREE PLANTING ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill of Senator Hitchcock, which passed the Senate of the United States last session, and is now pending in the House of Representatives, provides in its first section that any one who will plant forty acres with timber trees on a quarter-section of public land and cultivate the same for ten years, shall at the end of ten years have a patent. Only one quarter of a section can be thus occupied. This is the feature of the bill under which a capitalist, desiring to plant on public lands, would be obliged to operate.

The fifth section of the bill provides that the settler on public lands shall at the end of three years receive a patent, on condition that one acre to each sixteen of his claim is in timber trees, two years planted; the trees in this case, as in that of the capitalist, not to be more than twelve feet apart. This provision is liberal to the homesteader, and if it had been in operation ten years ago, would have led to a great deal of planting.

The other sections of the bill refer to the details of proving up, etc. It is to be hoped that the bill will be pushed through, and every Congressman ought to feel an individual interest in its passage, since this planting will not only enrich the planters, but also be of general value to the country at large.—[Kansas Cor. in Western Rural.]

REMOVAL AND CARE OF HONEY.

There are several ways to remove honey boxes. We give the one we think best. As soon as the boxes are filled, go to them, raise up the box, blow a few whiffs of smoke under the box, this will conquer the bees; put an empty box in its place, take your box and place it bottom side up, place it in a box or a barrel, put what you have from one hive by themselves, mark them so you will know where they come from, as it often happens that the queen has gone up to see if she cannot find a better place to lay her eggs, and she may be in the box when taken off. To know whether she is there or not, if she is in one of the boxes the bees will not leave the box; if so, return it to its own hive. When the boxes have been taken off, cover up the box or barrel so as to exclude the light, except a small place the size of a dollar. As soon as they discover that they are away from their queen they will at once come to the light and return to their home. The darkening of the boxes will prevent other bees from entering and carrying off the honey. In one hour your boxes are free from any bees, and should be taken and sealed up tight at once to prevent anything getting into the honey. Honey should be examined every week when it is stored away.—[Rural World.]

GOOD BREEDING.

We are all gentlemen and gentlewomen. Any hint to the contrary is a gross insult. Yet every day we violate the laws of good breeding. Incivilities abound. There must be a radical wrong somewhere. Our mansions and cottages are not all homes of kind feeling and gracious expression, sending out genial currents throughout the whole social system. Too many sit in dingy fustians, with unkempt and slipshod manners at their firesides, and talk barbarisms at their tables, and then put on velvet robes and paradise feathers—dress-coats and snuff—and go forth, puissant gentlefolks. But their fine feathers will get away on parade, and disclose the coarse habits beneath. Slang phrases, ridicule, slovenliness, vulgar attitudes, and oaths, are admitted into no system of good breeding, and the thorough-bred can, by no possibility, be surprised into them. Avoid them all.

H. J. Larned recently shipped from Fenton, Mich., a number of fine cattle, among which was one four-year-old steer, weighing 3,300 pounds, and for which Mr. Larned paid \$300 cash. One two-year-old which weighed 2,100 pounds, and for which \$150 was paid. One pair five-year-old Devon steers, twins, 3,500 pounds, and four steers weighing 7,140 pounds.

Railroad Advertisements.

OPEN TO INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON RAILROAD LINE

Hope by furnishing first-class accommodation in every respect, by strict attention to the comfort and safety of passengers, and by lowering their freight rates as fast as increasing business will warrant it, to deserve and receive a fair share of patronage, and to promote and increase the settlement of the country along its line.

On and after January 1st, 1873, 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.....	12:15 P. M.	8:58 "	.....
2 Kansas City.....	10:00 A. M.	5:00 "	7:00 P. M.
3 Olathe.....	11:05 "	6:45 "	8:25 "
4 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 "
Timber Hill.....	4:00 "	.....	3:15 "
Toga.....	4:23 "	.....	3:52 "
Thayer.....	5:00 "	.....	4:45 "
Cherryvale.....	5:50 "	.....	5:52 "

Independence.....	6:40 "	.....	6:45 "
Coffeyville.....	6:45 "	.....	7:05 "
Parker.....	7:00 "	.....	7:35 "

GOING NORTH:

Leave.	Express.	Accommodation.	Night Exp.
Parker.....	7:00 A. M.	.....	6:25 P. M.
Independence.....	7:10 "	.....	7:00 "
Coffeyville.....	7:25 "	.....	6:45 "
Cherryvale.....	8:15 "	.....	7:32 "
Thayer.....	9:00 "	.....	8:00 "
Toga.....	9:40 "	.....	9:35 "
Humboldt.....	10:35 "	.....	10:30 "
Iola.....	10:27 "	.....	11:00 "
Garnett.....	11:40 "	.....	12:50 A. M.
2 Ottawa.....	1:30 P. M.	8:10 A. M.	2:40 "
3 Olathe.....	3:15 "	11:00 "	4:45 "
4 Arrive at Kansas City.....	4:20 "	12:35 P. M.	6:00 "
Ottawa.....	1:05 "	8:00 A. M.	.....
Baldwin.....	1:40 "	8:50 "	.....
Lawrence.....	2:20 "	9:50 "	.....

ALL TRAINS CARRY PASSENGERS.

Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

CONNECTIONS:

At Kansas City with connecting roads for points East and North.
At Lawrence with Kansas Pacific trains East and West.
At Ottawa with stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and Osage City.
At Humboldt with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta and Douglas.
At Toga with M., K. & T. R. R. for points North and South.
At Thayer with stages for Neodesha, Fredonia and New Albany.
At Cherryvale with stages for Parsons.
At Independence with stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru, Elk Falls, Tisdale, Winfield and Arkansas City.
At Parker with stages for Cheyenne.

500,000 ACRES OF LAND

Are offered for sale by this Company in the valley of the Neosho and its tributaries.
For further information apply to
O. CHANUTE, Superintendent.
CHAS. B. PECK, Gen'l Freight and Ticket Agent,
Lawrence.

JANUARY, 1873.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The favorite short line and only direct all-rail route

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

NO TEDIOUS OMNIBUS OR FERRY TRANSFERS

BY THIS ROUTE.

NO LAY-OVER SATURDAY OR SUNDAY

Express trains run daily. All others daily except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING EAST:

Express.....	8:25 A. M.
Accommodation.....	7:15 A. M.
Mail.....	1:55 P. M.

Close connections are made at the Kansas City, State Line and Union Depots for all points North, East and South.

For Leavenworth..... 4:05 and 7:35 A. M., 2:40 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST:

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

MAKING CLOSE CONNECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

At Topeka for Burlingame, Emporia, Cottonwood Falls, Florence, Newton, Wichita, &c.
At Junction City for Council Grove, &c.
At Carson City for Southern Overland Mail & Express Co.'s daily line of coaches for Pueblo, Trinidad, Las Vegas, Ft. Union, Santa Fe, Las Cruces, Silver City and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.
At Denver with passenger and express coaches for Georgetown, &c., and with Colorado Central Railroad for Central City, Golden City, &c.
At Cheyenne for Ogden, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, San Francisco, and all points in California and the Pacific Coast.
Pullman Palace Cars are attached to all express trains and run through between Kansas City, Denver and Cheyenne without change.

Remember this is the great through line, and there is no other direct all-rail route to all points East and West.
Be sure to ask for tickets via Kansas Pacific Railway, and purchase them of W. D. WETTERBELL, Ticket Agent, at the Depot, or of J. C. HARRON, City Office, corner room under Eldridge House.

S. S. BOWEN, Gen'l Sup't.
Kansas City, Missouri.
BEVELLEY R. KEIM, General Ticket Agent,
Lawrence.

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 C. 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 Syrup.
\$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 30 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.

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OTTAWA, KANSAS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

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First Class Work Done, and Warranted.

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OPPOSITE THE "JOURNAL" OFFICE,

And Greatly Enlarged Our Business.

We are prepared to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

in all respects.

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IMPROVED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

J. K. HUDSON,

HILLSIDE FARM, WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS.

Postoffice Address, Kansas City, Mo.

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

NOT EXCELLED IN THE COUNTRY.

Descriptive Catalogue sent free to all applicants.

40

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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THE MOST PRACTICAL AND BEST

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE COUNTRY.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

INCORPORATED 1867.

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

THE HAIR STORE.

J. E. VINCENT

Has the best and only regular Hair Store in Kansas City

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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.

Kansas Spirit.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MARCH 15, 1873.

A CARD.

We have associated with us in the publication of the Spirit the Hon. E. G. Ross, late U. S. Senator from this State. Mr. Ross is an old newspaper man and practical printer, and brings to the Spirit a large experience in the newspaper business.

While Mr. Ross has been heretofore somewhat of a politician, the Spirit will not be in any event a partisan paper, but will be independent in politics, and in its discussions of men and measures, fearless and just, and will express the views of its editors on all subjects as in their judgment circumstances may require.

Our aim will be to make the Spirit a paper for the people, and will devote a large share of its space to the promotion of the Farming and other industrial interests of the State.

Thankful for the liberal patronage we have received from the people of Kansas, we say send in your subscriptions, and we will give you the best paper in the State. JAMES T. STEVENS.

The FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The record of the last Congress has been made, and a remarkable one it has been in many particulars. The so-called Enforcement Bill, an act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, was one of the important measures of the first session, but perhaps the most important of all was the famous "Amnesty Bill," removing the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

The revision of the Tax Laws, the re-apportionment of the delegates to the House of Representatives, repeal of the Franchise Privilege, and ratification of the Treaty of Washington, are also among the important acts of the last Congress.

The deluge of investigation that so nearly overwhelmed the second session, was the natural result of the bribery and corruption attendant upon the quadrennial election.

It may be questioned whether Congress has done its work thoroughly, in its haste. Toward the close of the session a bill increasing the salaries of the officers of Government and Members and Senators, was rushed through, that certainly looks bad in some of its particulars.

It may be true that the compensation received by our Congressmen is quite inadequate to the services rendered, but it does look a little cool, not to say indecent, for the members to vote \$10,000 each into their individual pockets, and this without the shadow of a reason. This would have been called stealing by the fathers of the government. *Sed tempora mutantur!* It is creditable, however, to some of the Congressmen to know that they refuse to accept of this ill-gotten money.

Looking at the acts of the forty-second Congress in the light of the present, it is hard to say whether it may be considered a success or not.

SENATOR BOUTWELL.

In the election of Mr. Boutwell to the Senate, another strong nature has been added to that body.

The people of Massachusetts have always exercised unusual care in the choice of their public officers, and, as the result, not another State in the Union has been represented by a more noble line of men.

Senator Sumner's congratulation was not wholly flattery: "I congratulate the Country, congratulate the State, and I congratulate myself on having you as my colleague."

When we consider the wisdom shown in the choice of such unspotted, true Statesmen, it is useless to ask the question why New England has such a powerful influence at the National Capitol; and yet some people seem to wonder that it should be so.

AMBITION.

Ambition directed to worthy and laudable objects, is the noblest impulse of the human mind. It is not that paltry ambition that seeks only worldly distinction or external rank, that is comprehended in the dazzling insignia of office, or the acquisition of despotic power; not that grovelling ambition that is expended in the accumulation of wealth, or the gaining of notoriety; not the ambition of a Cæsar or a Napoleon, seeking its end through blood and dishonor, and bought at the price of liberty. It is that true ambition of the soul that seeks to do its duty. That ambition that leads us to properly employ those faculties which a kind providence has bestowed upon us for a beneficent purpose, towards the fulfillment of that purpose—that ambition to do right and seems to do wrong or inflict an injury. The ambition of a Newton, that seeks to comprehend and unfold to the world the mysteries of Nature, or the ambition of a Howard, that finds its glory in the alleviation of suffering and the amelioration of the human race.

Cotton in Kansas.

The farmers in the vicinity of Coffeyville propose to test the adaptability of that locality to the culture of cotton, this season. About 150 acres of ground in that neighborhood are now being prepared for cotton planting.

Several parties there have heretofore raised small patches of cotton with good success, and much confidence is felt that it can be made a profitable and staple crop of that country.

NEW TOWN.

A new town site has been located in Decatur County, called Kalamazoo. Decatur is one of the 27 new counties made by the Legislature at the last session, and is in Northwestern Kansas. The new town lies on the Sappa River, a tributary to the Republican, and is in the geographical center of the county. There are two other considerable streams traversing the county, all well timbered with Black Walnut, White Wood, White Ash, Hackberry, &c. The Sappa is the main tributary of the Republican, and one of the largest streams in Western Kansas—clear running water, and abounding in fish.

A very heavy tide of emigration is already pouring into that region, which offers rare inducements to emigrants, the land being fully equal to the Kaw Valley. There are now about a hundred families in Decatur County, all homesteaders.

Besides the advantages of excellent land, timber, and water, we are informed that there is also an abundance of building stone, superior to that of the famed Junction City quarries, being of a finer quality, whiter and of more uniform strata.

One of our old townsmen, Col. A. B. Hard, from whom we receive this information, is President of the Town Company, and confidently anticipates that they will in a few years make Kalamazoo one of the important commercial points of Western Kansas. It lies about 40 miles north of the K. P. Road, and is already the point of concentration of the fur trade for all that region of country, which is considerable.

Consolidation.

By an arrangement between the publishers of the Spirit of Kansas and the Farmer's Union, the latter has been consolidated with the former, and subscribers who have paid their subscriptions to the Union will hereafter be supplied with the Spirit, instead. A portion of the space of the Spirit will be devoted to the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry, under the general direction of Mr. Cramer, the publisher of the Union, and every effort will be made to make the Spirit at least as acceptable to the patrons of the Union as was that deservedly popular paper.

THE POSITION OF ABOLITIONISTS IN THE LATE WAR.

DEAR SPIRIT: We hope Judge Hanway will continue his papers on the U. G. R. R. The personal history of Old John Brown and his operations in Kansas before going to Harper's Ferry, would be very interesting, at least to old Abolitionists. It was a matter of remark that the Garrisonian anti-slavery men, who were avowed disunionists previous to the opening of the war, espoused the cause of the North; and the younger portion, at least, were among the first to accept the situation and volunteer.

It will be a peculiarly interesting chapter in which the future historian of the Great Conflict shall give a dispassionate review of the motives which prompted the volunteers of Maine, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, and all the great States to meet the calls of the President to suppress the rebellion. The writer will remember the discussion in the Brown League in Northeastern Ohio, as to the duty of Abolitionists. The freedom of the slaves was the first consideration, and the Union of the States the second. When, where and how to best operate for the first was the question. Some favored immediate volunteering; others were disposed to wait and see the course and tendency of the Government. The greatest fears entertained were that the Southern States would not fight or that the war would end before the Government was forced to assume the aggressive against slavery. The views the writer is frank to admit were quite as revolutionary as those entertained by the Confederate troops; and the difference between the two simply was, one was willing to fight to perpetuate slavery, and the other to destroy it. The war cry of that pleasant little town in Northern Ohio, although the headquarters of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, and the home of the Copic boys, was "the Union," "the old flag," etc., etc. The Brown League was a secret organization extending over the Northern States and Canada. Each member was sworn to devote life and property to the destruction of slavery; and had a compromise between the Government and the South been made before the emancipation proclamation, there would have occurred a second John Brown invasion of the South, the result of which it is of course useless to now surmise.

The members of the League I speak of assisted in forming a company of volunteers which was intended for McClellan's army in Virginia. Upon the publication of that General's order No. 3 for returning fugitive slaves, the members of the League withdrew, and a portion of them, including myself, joined Col. Montgomery, under Jim Lane at Leavenworth, upon the assurance that we should have anti-slavery work to do. Barclay Copic, who was with Brown at Harper's Ferry, left at the same time for Iowa, and after collecting some recruits of the same kind, joined us at Leavenworth, where on the 31st of July, 1861, we were mustered into service as Co. "C" of the Third Kansas Regiment. This was subsequently united with Co. "A," raised at Lawrence, and was known as Co. "C" of the Tenth Kansas. Whatever may be said of the battles of Jim Lane's Brigade, and they were certainly bloodless in character, the four thousand slaves which were liberated are evidences of the success of the troops as practical Abolitionists.

Barclay Copic was killed at Platte River bridge when bringing the second lot of recruits from Iowa for our company. He was a brave, modest young man, as true and honest as I have ever known.

I started out to say something about the motives which influenced volunteers in 1861, but have wandered, and become personal and talkative about what may not interest your readers. I think of the more intelligent men I met in our army who were not specially interested in the slavery question, that they were actuated by patriotic and sincere feelings for the preservation of the Union, with or without slavery. A large class was honest in the risk of their lives for some general, undefined wish to serve their country, and their want of better expression was heard in their loud hurrahs for the "grand old flag." Southern volunteers from the border States said, "We wish to preserve the Union as it was, and secure our rights under the Constitution, etc." Every shade of political opinion was represented, from the radical abolitionist to the conservative, slave State Unionist.

The Government and the people, as well as the army, in the short space of two years changed, under the iron rule of war, from conservatism to abolitionism. The inevitable necessity of the contest, and not principle or an abhorrence of the institution of slavery, placed the Government finally on the side of justice and right. J. K. HUDSON.

HILLSDALE FARM, Wyandotte County, Kansas.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

On the 5d inst. we attended a farmers' meeting two miles west of Centropolis, speaking in the afternoon and opening a Grange in the evening, full to the maximum. Centropolis was laid out by its proprietors with the hope of having it selected as the Capital of the State, but a rival was started on its very borders, and while the two towns were quarrelling about the spoils, a third picked up the bone and ran off, leaving them to mend up their sore heads and finally crumble to dust. A good farming population, however surrounds the old sites and they are wide awake in the co-operative movement. The next day we started across the country to another locality, eight miles southwest from Ottawa, where we supposed we had an appointment, but the parties to whom we wrote had not received the word, and although it was sundown when we reached the ground, and we were not expected at all, yet by seven o'clock a large meeting of farmers was brought together at the school house, and after talking to them a few moments we proceeded to open another full Grange. Here we have found, as in most places, that farmers are determined to organize, all they need is the opportunity to do so.

On the 6th we attended a meeting at Lecompton, and although we had a good, respectful hearing, and the farmers seemed to appreciate our arguments, yet one of the professors threw much dust and we left them to further thought. We hope and believe the farmers around the ancient capital of the State will yet fall into line.

Off to the Indian country on the 7th, i. e. to the Pottawatomie Reserve, ten miles above this place, where full Indians, half Indians, quarter Indians and many other sorts of Indians may still be seen, fully mounted and jewelled as before they were admitted to the privilege of electors. Here too within sight of the beautiful lake of silver we opened another full Grange, being the third for the week.

The concentric wave is rapidly spreading out to all parts of the State, and we hope every farmer may feel its influence. Reader, have you ever been on this reserve? If you have not, then you have not seen the most beautiful farm lands in Kansas.

NORTH TOPEKA, March 8th. J. A. C.

The Topeka Mayorality.

A large number of the voters of Topeka have asked Maj. Bartling to become a candidate for Mayor of that city. The Major has accepted.

A farmer named Carleton, living at Cambria, Michigan, while operating a clover huller recently, in some manner had his knee caught in the machinery, and it was so badly crushed that amputation was found necessary.

The San Francisco "Bulletin" thinks that in a very few years the Pacific coast will raise more than 100,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat per annum, and says that, by the side of this the gold and silver product of the coast, estimated at \$65,000,000 annually, will sink into insignificance.

HOWARD & SPENCER,
GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FRUIT AND PRODUCE,

No. 145 MASSACHUSETTS ST., LAWRENCE, KAN.

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. Dooty, administrator of the estate of Thomas Harper, deceased, vs. William A. Harris, Henry Lewis, Albert Allen, James W. Oulton, Grace Lawrence and Nicholas Haysradt:

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 16th 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 Haysradt, 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 Haysradt, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1873.

S. H. CARMEAN,
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 \$250.00, 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 be paid 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 the said money applicable thereto as aforesaid; will be rendered against said Mumford, together with costs of said suit.

CALDWELL & HOYSRADT,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

District Court, Douglas county, Kansas.

Florence Perry, Plaintiff, against Franklin Perry, Defendant.

TO 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 the 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,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } In the District Court, Fourth Judicial

DOUGLAS COUNTY, ss. } District, sitting in and for Douglas

County, Kansas.

Edward Boardman, Plaintiff, vs. John Smith, Defendant.

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 22d day of March, A. D. 1873,

at one and a half o'clock, (1-1-2) p. m. of said day, at the Front Door of the Court House, in the City of Lawrence and 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 John Smith in and to the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Lots numbered two, (2) three (3) and four (4) in Block No. seven (7) Lane Place in the city of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas. Lot No. two (2) appraised at twenty-five dollars, (\$25.00) Lot No. three (3) appraised at twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) Lot No. four (4) appraised at fifty dollars (\$50.00) taken as the property of John Smith and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 15th day of February, 1873.

S. H. CARMEAN, Sheriff of

Douglas County, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } In the District Court, Fourth Judicial

DOUGLAS COUNTY, ss. } District, sitting in and for Douglas

County, Kansas.

Grace C. Lawrence, Plaintiff, vs. William A. H. Harris and Frederick Byrne, 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 22d 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 William A. H. Harris and Frederick Byrne, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: The east half of lot No. seventeen (17) and the west half of lot No. eighteen (18) in addition No. five (5) and lot No. thirty-two (32) on the south side of Ash street, all in that part of the city of Lawrence known as North Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas; the above described half lots appraised at eight hundred dollars (\$800); lot No. thirty-two (32) on the south side of Ash street appraised at three hundred dollars (\$300); taken as the property of William A. H. Harris and Frederick Byrne and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence this 15th day of February, 1873.

S. H. CARMEAN, Sheriff of

Douglas County, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } In the District Court, Fourth Judicial

DOUGLAS COUNTY, ss. } District, sitting in and for Douglas

County, Kansas.

George W. Deitzler, Plaintiff, vs. Caroline P. Kallack,

Isaac S. Kallack, 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. Kallack, Isaac S. Kallack, Elijah Sells, William H. Sells, and Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit:—the north west quarter of section twenty-six, (26) in township twelve (12) south, of range nineteen, (19) east of the sixth (6) principal meridian, in Kansas, excepting so much thereof as was deeded to Guerdon Grover and Mary Lewis, by said Kallack 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,

Sheriff of Douglas Co., Kansas.

Town Talk.

KINDERGARTEN.—The second session of the Kindergarten, which has been so successfully conducted by Miss Sarah Brown and Mrs. Ruth Giffith, closed Tuesday evening with an entertainment by the children. Every one that we have heard speak of it, says the exercises were highly successful and satisfactory, and wish the ladies who have charge of our Kindergarten the fullest success.

NOT SOLD.—The Ottawa "Journal," we are pleased to learn, has not been sold under a chattel mortgage, as was stated last week. It is all right and appears promptly enough.

NOMINATIONS.—Monday evening the Good Templars and other friends of temperance met at Good Templars Hall, and after passing resolutions pledging themselves to use all the means in their power to elect only temperance men to office at the approaching charter election, nominated E. D. Redington for mayor, B. J. Horton for police judge and justice of the peace, and H. W. Chester for city treasurer.

SETTLED.—The vexed question of how our city marshal is to work his way into office for the next term is at last settled. He is to be appointed by the mayor and city council.

PROUTY v. MARTIN.—This is the title of a cause that will come on for a hearing before the supreme court of the State on the 25th inst. The question to be decided is "who shall work for the State the next two years in the capacity of public printer?" The legislature has said "Martin." The contestant prays the supreme court to say "Prouty."

IMPROVING.—Mr. J. T. Warne has taken advantage of the fine weather, and is improving his property on Ohio street. He is putting new blinds on his house, filling up his grounds, and putting out shrubbery and ornamental trees. A few hundred dollars thus invested pays well.

ALL ABOUT SANDS.—One of the most quiet men in Lawrence is the man who owns and operates the saddle and harness establishment at 73 Massachusetts street. He has lived in Lawrence ever since the day of sod houses and sod corn. He has staid in Lawrence in all times of her trouble as well as all times of her prosperity. He has mourned with her people in their tribulations, and been merry with them when they rejoiced. He commenced business here with an old bridle, a pair of stirrups, a paper of saddlers' tacks, two or three needles and a ball of thread; now he has one of the most complete saddle and harness stores in the west, and at the present time he has a complete stock of everything in his line, and for cash he sells articles that are warranted. We came near omitting his name, but every one has guessed before this. His advertisements read, JAMES G. SANDS.

NEW GUN.—The records of the patent office at Washington show that Lawrence has several inventors, who have already secured patents. The latest Lawrence invention that we have seen, for which a patent has been applied for, is a new and improved gun, which although a small affair in appearance, is calculated to throw a conical ball with accuracy 250 yards. The barrel is only three inches in length, and the charge is to be ignited by means of electricity. Mr. Josiah Bean, gunsmith, on Henry street, is making one of these guns for the inventor. Should this gun prove a success it will be a very effective army weapon.

NEW DRUG STORE.—A new family drug store will be opened in a few days by Messrs Wooster and Co., at 75 Massachusetts street, the building formerly occupied by Cook and Co., as a boot and shoe store.

FIRE.—The barn of J. W. McMillan, corner of Kentucky and Berkeley streets, was burned Saturday last. The dwelling of A. J. Glatthart situated about two miles northwest of this city, was destroyed by fire Sunday. Mr. Glatthart lost most of the furniture in the house, besides some valuable papers. It took fire, as is supposed from a fire, during Mr. Glatthart's absence. There was an insurance of about \$3,000 on the house, furniture and clothing.

NOVEL IDEA.—Our original Bohemian druggist and scientist, Dr. C. Neumann, has prepared an "open letter" to the Governor, in which he suggests that if his Excellency will turn over to him the \$7,000 York exposure fund, he will establish an hospital in this city for the benefit of the indigent invalids of our State. He proposes to make up any deficiency by appeals to the friends of humanity to make subscriptions to build a suitable hospital. He thinks that by this means that bone of contention, the York fund, might be removed from its present uncertain condition and turned to a good account.

"WHAT DOES PAUL SAY?"—Appropos of a little joke on a minister which we clipped from an exchange and published last week, may be told another. Something less than half a century ago a minister of one of the Atlantic States preached weekly to a congregation that was slow to pay, and as he had to eat, he ran up a bill at his butcher's, said butcher sporting the significant cognomen of Paul. One Sunday morning the minister went to preach as usual, not forgetting his own household first. He told his colored servant boy to go to the butcher's to get a piece of meat for dinner, and then go to the church. The boy performed his part, but Paul the butcher refused any more trust. The minister, in the enthusiasm of his discourse raised his voice and exclaimed "and what did Paul say?" Judge of his confusion and the titter that went through the house, as the little boy from near the door, jumped up and said, "Why massa, he says you shan't have any more meat till you pay for what you have got!"

RATS.—Webster defines "rat" thus, "To desert a party or associate: to work at less than the established price, to undermine." Correct in part only. We know of rats—and we speak from sad experience—that have undermined stone walls in order to reach the places of their old associates, or rather where they associated together to intrude themselves. They have been unremitting in their efforts to keep up their old associations. We finally tired of their frolicsome antics of playing ball with potatoes, apples, eggs and such other like articles, which they invariably appropriated and carried off after the game was over, so we got a wire trap. This afforded them rare amusement. One big fellow would mount the trap and the rest would stand off and throw eggs and apples at him, which he would catch and put in the trap, at the same time bet his comrades a jar of preserves that none of them dare go into the trap. None took the bet of course, and the preserves, which did not belong to either party, were of course lost and won, and most certainly eaten. They then struck for higher wages. Potatoes and apples were too common. So a general attack was made on several dozen glasses of choice jelly that had been carefully boxed up to entertain and regale "company." The "company" proved to be a company of rats. The box was gnawed into and the jelly removed. They did descend to leave the glasses. This was too much, war was declared. One of Warne and Gillet's rat exterminators was procured, which acted like a charm. Rats never look into that cellar now without dropping two, or three, or four tears over departed friends and sighing for the preserves, canned fruit, jellies, apples and other good things that they snuff from a distance, but dare not approach, for fear that some lurking instrument of death might lie concealed in the path that leads to the coveted sweets.

DRY GOODS.—With the closing of Winter and opening of Spring, we enjoy the most delightful weather. In order to be in keeping with the fine Spring days that he knew would soon come around, Mr. Bullene of the firm of Bullene & Co., started east a few weeks since for the purpose of looking after the interests of his lady customers. The result begins to make itself manifest. He has found so many things in the eastern cities which he knew must please the ladies, that he forwarded several car loads to his house in this city. These goods are now being opened and tastefully arranged, by salesmen who know how to do such things. Mr. Bird, who is always polite and accommodating, has his headquarters established at the store, and takes great pleasure in explaining the new styles to his lady customers. Bullene & Co., have the handsomest and best appointed store in Kansas. This Spring they have the most attractive and well assorted stock, and their salesmen are always ready to show goods and be attentive and polite to all visitors. Everything in the dry goods line can be found at Bullene & Co's.

HAPPY.—Our Baptist friends had another of those pleasant entertainments at their church Tuesday evening. The little ones were delighted and larger people were pleased.

PERSONAL.—Ex-Governor Crawford, of Emporia, and D. W. Dunnett, Esq., of Coffeyville, have been visitors in Lawrence the present week.

MEDICAL.—The advertisement of the Central Drug Store, which appears to-day, informs the reader where all the family remedies, for the cure of ailments attending the breaking up of a severe winter, can be had. The Central Drug store has been in operation for a number of years, and the proprietor is bound to fight through the hard times, and do all he can to alleviate the suffering of his fellow men.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING.—Among the new "ads" that appear in THE SPIRIT to-day can be found that of Smith and Watkins, who have just got their new store in running order. They have a large stock of wall paper, paints, oils, varnishes, brushes, window glass, etc., and will fill all orders promptly. Painting, paper hanging, kalsomining and glazing will be promptly executed at reasonable prices. Call and see their stock of goods, and learn particulars as to prices.

ADDITIONS.—Col. George Noble, of the Kansas Pacific Railway, has recently added two "Is" to his residence, and last Monday two "Ns" were added to his family initials. They are both "Noble boys," and if they don't take trains on the railroad, they will no doubt "train" the "old man."

STOCK FARM.—Mr. Chas. Duncan, formerly of Potawatamie county, but at present of Reno, called at THE SPIRIT office Thursday. Mr. Duncan has taken the Jewett farm near Reno station, between Lawrence and Leavenworth, for the purpose of opening an extensive stock farm.

CLEAN UP.—Now is a good time to clean up the rubbish that has accumulated around dwellings, in gardens or yards preparatory to spring work. Burn all surplus trash and with it the seeds of lurking disease. Throw lime in your cellars and other places where needed, not forgetting to give the places where slops and other wastage have been thrown during the winter, a liberal sprinkling of the same disinfectant.

TREE PLANTING.—The season for tree planting is at hand, and we notice that many wagon loads of fruit and other trees are daily passing through our streets. The indications are that a great many trees will be planted this spring.

IN TOWN.—H. D. McMeekin, the popular landlord of the McMeekin house, Topeka, made a flying visit to Lawrence Thursday. Mac. knows more people and has as many friends as any man between the "frozen empires of the north and the swamps of Panama," and he knows how to keep hotel, too.

OUR UNIVERSITY.—The Governor has appointed the following Regents of the State University: Charles Robinson, Wm. Fairchild, John A. Anderson, Armstrong Beatty, of Independence, F. S. Ingalls and Samuel A. Kingman.

WATER POWER.—The Lawrence water power company has been permanently organized with the following officers: W. Hadley, president; S. N. Simpson, vice president; Orlando Darling, secretary; and R. G. Jameson, treasurer.

ABOUT READY.—The new store building of Bailey, Smith & Co., is nearly completed. This popular furniture house will be re-installed at the old headquarters the coming week, with a better stock of furniture than ever.

CARELESS.—Several days since, while some boys were throwing stones on Berkeley, between Vermont and Kentucky streets, a stone was accidentally or rather carelessly thrown through one of the handsome windows of the new Episcopal church. Few glass will have to be put in.

NEARLY FINISHED.—After the hardest kind of work and the most commendable financing, the new Episcopal church building is so nearly finished as to be occupied. Without some unforeseen delay services will be held in the church Easter Sunday. The wainscoting remains to be put on, when the building will be ready for carpeting. The ladies are working vigorously to get the carpet ready, and the pews will be ready in about two weeks. The interior of the edifice is finished in handsome style, and the rector together with all those who have worked so earnestly to secure the building of such a church, are to be congratulated upon their success.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE.—Mr. R. B. McKim has put up a handsome brick residence on the corner of Ohio and Berkeley streets. His grounds are fixed up in good style and altogether this is a great improvement to the appearance of this part of the city.

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 Berkeley and Connecticut streets, containing six rooms, good cellar and well, fruit, etc. Inquire of D. S. Alford, at Riggs, Nevins & Simpson's law office, 52 Massachusetts street.

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.

Market Reports.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, March 14.

The week just closed has been one of a good deal of activity and good feeling. The number of buyers of all classes in attendance has been good, and a marked improvement was to be observed in the demand; especially in the better grades of both native and Texans. There has been considerable animation in the demand for well matured and choice cattle suitable for the eastern markets, and the supply of such being small, sellers were enabled to obtain an advance over last week's prices, which were fully sustained throughout the week. The market has now nearly recovered from the dullness and depression which has characterized it for some weeks past. If shippers will act with caution, and not over-stock the market with common and half fattened cattle, good prices may be realized. We quote the market as follows:

Choice graded steers \$6.25 to \$6.50; good, fat, smooth steers \$5.75 to \$6.00; fair, \$5.25 to \$5.50; fat butcher's steers, 1000 to 1200lb, \$4.25 to \$4.50; fair steers, same average, for stockers, \$4.00 to \$4.25; good, fat, smooth oxen, \$4.50 to \$5.00; rough do., \$4.00 to \$4.50. Stags, bulls, &c., \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Good fat cows and heifers, 1000 to 1200lb av., \$4.00 to \$4.50; common cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$3.25.

Texas—good fat steers of 1150 to 1300lb av., \$4.50 to \$5.00; fair steers 1100 to 1200lb, \$4.00 to \$4.25; fair, 900 to 1000lb, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Hogs have been in larger receipt this week than last, but of a very inferior quality, only about one load in twenty being first quality. We quote the market ranging all the way from \$3.25 to \$4.75, according to quality.

It is always money lost to send poor or half fattened stock to market. Make it fat, and fair prices are always obtainable.

Freights per Atlantic & Pacific R. R.

FROM LAWRENCE TO ST. LOUIS.—N. Y.

Cattle cars, \$40
Hog cars, 21,000 pounds, 40
Grain cars, 21,000 pounds, 52
Flour cars, 21,000 pounds, 55

Hay cars, 7 tons, 30c
Grain, per 100 pounds, 30c \$1 05

DENVER, VIA K. P. R. R.

Cattle cars, \$150 00
Hog cars, 150 00
Hay cars, 7 tons, 85
Flour, grain and vegetables, per 100 pounds, 85

St. Louis Market.

Wheat, No. 1, prime, \$2 00
Corn, No. 2, mixed, 36c
" No. 2, white, 40
Oats, No. 2, mixed, 28
" No. 2, white, 35
Flax, 1 60
Castor Beans, 1 65
Cattle, choice native, 6 00
" fair native, 4 50
" common Texas, 3 00
Hogs firm at, 4 25
Hay, per ton, \$15 @ \$18

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, March 6, 1873.

Lawrence Produce Market.

HOGS AND CATTLE.

Live hogs, 32c
Dressed hogs 200 pounds and over, 41c
" " light, 41c
Fat cows, 3c
Fair native steers, 32c
Prime native steers, 41c

GRAIN.

Corn, 18c
Oats, 18c
Buckwheat, 75c

SEEDS.

Timothy, \$4 00
Clover, 7 50
Blue Grass, 2 00
Hemp, 1 25
Flax, 2 50
Millet, 1 25
Hungarian, 1 25
Red Top, 2 50

PRODUCE.

Apples, \$1 50 @ 2 00
Potatoes, 35c
Onions, 75c
Beans, \$2 50
Beets, 40c
Carrots, 40c
Turnips, 20c
Rutabaga turnips, 30c
Cabbage, 5 @ 10c
Butter, 1st quality, 20c
" 2d, 15c
Eggs, 10c
Turkeys, dressed, 12c
" live, 7c
Chickens, dressed, 8c
" live, per doz, \$2.50
Coal oil, 40

HAY.

Prairie, \$5.00
Timothy, 8.00

WOOD.

S. B. hickory, \$6.00
Dry oak, 5.50
Green oak, 5.00
Soft wood, 4.50

PROVISIONS AT RETAIL—FLOUR.

Strictly choice family, per sack, \$5 75
Choice, 5 15
Second choice, 5 00
Third choice, 3 50
Nebraska spring wheat, 4 50
Corn meal per 100 pounds, 1 20
Buckwheat, 6 00

COFFEE.

Mocha, per pound, 50c
Java, 33c
Best Rio, 28c
Second, 25c
Laguira, 27c

SUGAR.

A, 15c
Ex. O, 14c
XXX, 13c
Portorique, 12c

MOLASSES.

Sugar House molasses, 75c
Golden Syrup, \$1.00
Sugarcane syrup, 1 25
New Orleans, 1 00
Sorgum,60

E. B. GOOD,

Dealer in

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Provisions, &c.

FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

141 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

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. n130

MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE

—and—

SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,

No. 153 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

Also a Full Stock of

GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES & FIFES,

Of the best quality and bought directly

From one of the Largest Importing Houses in the Country.

Mrs. Starrett is sole agent for the Pianos of

CHICKERING & SONS,

F. C. LIGHT & CO., DECKER & BRO.,

And other first class Manufacturers; also for the

GEORGE PRINCE ORGANS,

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS,

NEEDHAM SILVER TONGUE ORGANS.

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

FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS,

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

MRS. STARRETT CALLS 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 BLESSE 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,

153 Mass. St., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The Farm.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE, ELECTED AT ITS SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.

Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, South Carolina.

Lecturer—T. A. Thompson, Plainview, Wabasha county, Minnesota.

Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Marshall county, Mississippi.

Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Corning, New York.

Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.

Gate-keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Indiana.

Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.

Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.

Flora—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarksville, Butler county, Iowa.

Lady Assistant Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

F. H. Dumbauld, Master, Jacksonville, Neosho county; Joshua Bell, Overseer, Robinson, Brown county; G. W. 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 APPOINTED BY THE MASTER OF THE STATE GRANGE.

For Labette County—John Nelson.

For six townships in Crawford County—John Klipp.

For Leavenworth County—Andrew Byers.

For Shawnee County—Alpheus Palmer.

Deputies may open granges in any county where there is no other Deputy.

State officers may open granges wherever called upon.

Persons wishing membership should apply to their nearest grange.

Deputies cannot open granges with names on the petition that have been rejected by other granges.

All officers should send lists of granges, as soon as organized, to the State Lecturer for publication.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

Hon. John Scott, of Nevada, Iowa, in the "Farmers' Journal," says:

Some of my neighbors having agitated the question of starting a cheese factory at this place, and being interested in whatever concerns the welfare of the community, have given it some attention, and believe the subject worthy a discussion in your columns. I confess myself agreeably surprised at the prospect of good returns from capital and labor so used, and commend it to the earnest attention of such communities as can avail themselves of this industry.

The first cheese factory was started less than fifteen years since, and was naturally regarded as an experiment until the system had been operated long enough to give well proven results. About eight years ago it was in such favor that many factories were erected about that time, and there has been a steady increase in number ever since. At the present time there are reported about 75 factories in Vermont, 200 in Ohio, 120 in Wisconsin, 900 in New York, and in several instances, from 40 to 70 in one county alone. This shows that when the system is once started in a community suited to its experience, there are inducements to its rapid spread.

But if the making of cheese is profitable where land is salable at from \$60 to \$120 per acre; where hay is worth at this time usually \$15 to \$25 per ton; corn from 50 to 90 cents per bushel; straw more than \$10 per ton, and other feed in proportion—what returns may reasonably be expected from the same industry where the product is of nearly equal value and the raw material rates at no more than one-fifth of the price above stated.

Other reasons why we should look after this matter may be found in our necessities. We thus consolidate our bulky products and are enabled to transport them to a distant market. The corn we now use (shame on us) for fuel, we would market in Liverpool at a fair profit. The pasture and hay that is now wasted—burned without thought of its value—would yield large returns in the same way. We would pay the freight bills thereon without grumbling, because able to do so, and put the money in our purses.

It is necessary that we look to these manufactures which require a small outlay of cash and quick returns. This is peculiarly of this character. An association of those within a radius of four miles, by agreeing to unite their interest, may start the manufacture at a cost of from \$3 to \$4 per cow employed, getting immediate returns, and realizing for the product, clear of all expenses, and at much less labor, more than three times the amount ordinarily realized from butter.

A factory is run to the best advantage of farmers where they have an interest in the product; and from 300 to 400 cows are employed. The number can be found available for this purpose in many lo-

calities in Iowa. The factory would cost from \$1,200 upward, according to completeness and convenience, and should have the labor of one skilled man or woman. Some other labor would be necessary; but it is estimated that the price of good factory cheese is so much greater than that made in the common dairy that the surplus will pay all expenses of making.

WHAT SHALL FARMERS DO TO ADVANCE THEIR INTERESTS?

The time has now arrived when something should be done to practically solve this question. Various propositions looking to its solution have been suggested. Among these, the importance of transportation, manufacturing, a more rigid economy, a better adaptation of the crops to the market, association for the purpose of advancing and protecting the special interests of the farmer—in fact it seems as if no suggestion had been omitted in the discussion of this subject. We therefore look to the future for the manifestations of the popular will that that go to make up the signs of the times.

There seems to be a fixed determination on the part of farmers to organize, by associating themselves in clubs, unions and granges, for the purpose of consultation and mutual protection, on the same principle as the associations formed by manufacturers and tradesmen throughout the country. Cooperation must necessarily be the basis upon which the prosperity of the farmer must rest. Not only is this essential to secure fair pecuniary results, but for the purpose of acquiring and disseminating important practical information, and, by consulting together, adopting improved methods of culture and devoting special attention to special crops, according to the locality, achieve successful results hitherto unattained by misdirected individual effort.

Each locality can and should become noted for the production of superior stock or farm products that could be produced nowhere else so well. Excellence must be substituted for quantity—intelligent and thorough culture of the soil on well known principles of growth, instead of the wasteful and blind methods now so common in every community where agricultural books and papers are unread. By associating in granges, unions and clubs, where noble women will have equal voice with men, we look for rapid improvement, not only in methods of culture, but in the refinement of our social condition.

The ignorant farmer can exert but comparatively little influence in comparison with a better informed and intelligent one. Knowledge is power, and is as applicable to the culture of soil, stock raising, and the protection of the husbandman, as to any other pursuit. The blind have led the blind, and all will admit that we are in the ditch. The scales are, however, falling from our eyes, and we are beginning to see that "Heaven helps those who help themselves."

The farmers are a power in the land, and the sooner that power is recognized and respected, the better it will be for railroad corporations, tradesmen, middle-men, manufacturers, and all those who are more or less dependent on the farmer for food and political support.

COWS GOING DRY.

Many persons complain of their cows going dry sometimes four or five months before calving time, just when butter brings the best price, and the blame is laid on the cows. The fact is, the real blame is with the owners themselves. In the Fall when frost comes and pastures fail, and when warm feed is needed in the mornings, and a comfortable place at night, they are allowed to shift for themselves, a falling off in milk is the result, and the verdict is that "the cow wants to go dry," and so she is furloughed. Now this is the fault of the owner, and the result of negligence. Cows are like humans, the creatures of habit, and follow a course once adopted, especially a bad one, with surprising pertinacity, and going dry is one of them. We have known cows to be milked to the very day of calving, without detriment, but this is the other extreme. Six weeks is about the right time, and milking should be kept up until that time, be the quantity great or small. The milk will undergo no change before the last month, and it is safe to milk up to that time. Gentle treatment, warm slops and feed in the morning, and a comfortable place to lie down in, will make them still continue to give milk.

WOMAN IN AGRICULTURE.

The New York "Times" says: There is much of the work about a farm which no man can do so well, which nature seems especially to have intended for the skillful and delicate touch and quick perception of woman: hence any effort to draw her from that work has been met with a corresponding deterioration of the product, and the fact forced into prominence that nothing was needed but simply such appliances as might lighten labor but still be guided by her skill. The special work of woman in agriculture should be the care of the dairy, the general direction and the lighter labor of the garden, the poultry-yard and its varied fowls, the bees, and her pleasure the flowers. These, except the dairy, may be called the little things of the farm, yet in them may be stored many dollars of profit or many a luxury which the hard-wrought grain will not supply. No man can ever be so successful in raising chickens, none attend so pointedly to the wants of the busy insect who gives the honey, none know so well where and how the varied vegetables of the kitchen garden should be grown.

H. J. RUSHMER,

SIGN OF THE BIG SPECTACLES,

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE,

— Dealer in —

WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS,

SILVERWARE.

FINE JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

— ALSO —

MARBLE SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &c.

STEINWAY

— and other —

PIANOS AND ORGANS

THE BEST STOCK,

— and —

THE BEST TERMS IN KANSAS.

NO. 37 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

nos-ly

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES.

WARNE & GILLETT,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Have now in Stock a Full Line of

GENERAL HARDWARE

THE CELEBRATED UNION CHURN, WARRANTED TO GIVE

PERFECT SATISFACTION, OR THE

MONEY REFUNDED.

We make a specialty of Carpenters' Tools, and keep the best assortment of goods in that line to be found in the Western Country. We sell all articles at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, and respectfully ask the public, before purchasing, to look through our stock, which is one of the most complete in the West.

77 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

nos-ly

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE KANSAS BEE-HIVE.

PATENTED, SEPTEMBER 24, 1872.

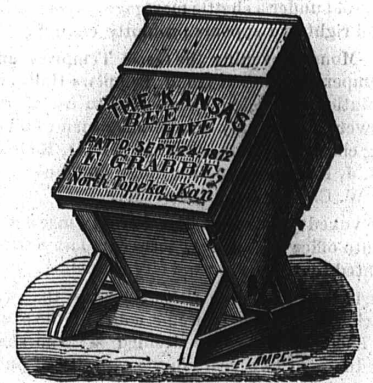


Fig. 1.

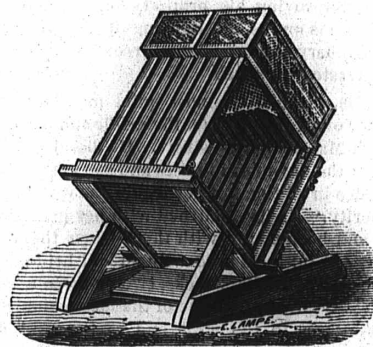


Fig. 2.

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 an 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 objectionable 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.

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Our Chicago manufactory now being in full operation—having recovered from the recent great fire, we are receiving 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.

HATS AND CAPS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

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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.

The Home.

"THE OLD, OLD STORY."

Summer moonbeams softly playing,
Light the woods of Castle Keep;
And there I see a maiden straying,
Where the darkest shadows creep.
She is listening—meekly, purely,
To the wooer at her side;
'Tis the "old, old story," surely,
Running on like time and tide.
Maiden fair, oh! have a care;
Vows are many—truth is rare.

He is courtly, she is simple;
Lordly doubler speaks his lot;
She is wearing hood and wimple—
His the castle, hers the cot.
Sweeter far she deems his whisper
Than the night-bird's dulcet trill;
She is smiling—he beguiling—
'Tis the "old, old story" still.
Maiden fair, oh! have a care;
Vows are many—truth is rare.
The autumn sun is quickly going
Behind the woods of Castle Keep;
The air is chill—the night wind blowing,
And there I see a maiden weep.
Her cheeks are white—her brow is aching—
The "old, old story," sad and brief,
Of heart betrayed, and left, high breaking,
In mute despair and lonely grief.
Maiden fair, oh! have a care;
Vows are many—truth is rare.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PAINT.

The following is a valuable recipe for an outside coating for brick or rough plastered walls, to prevent the moisture from penetrating through. It is not only a good waterproof application, but an ornamental paint for outside walls:

Take of fresh Rosendale cement three parts, and of fine, clean, sharp sand one part. Mix thoroughly with clear fresh water. This will give a granite color, dark or light, according to the color of the cement. If a brick color is desired, add Venetian red to the mixture; or, if a very light color is needed, lime may be used with the cement and sand. Care must be taken, however, to have all the ingredients well mixed together, and previous to applying the wash the walls should be made damp with clear water, to prevent the brick from absorbing the wash too rapidly. The substance must be stirred frequently during the application, and applied with a brush. This cement will last for several years and best suits for brick work, but cannot be used to advantage on fence-boards, etc., which have been painted or whitewashed. For durability this wash is far superior to common lime whitewash, and the extra cost of the cement will be but trifling over and above the ordinarily prepared lime-washes, which need such repeated applications to fences and outhouses to give a nice, tidy appearance.—[N. E. Farmer.

VALUE OF SMALL COURTESIES.

Civility costs nothing, and is often productive of good results. Here is an instance:

A local doctor of medicine at Bath, England, has just had a legacy of twenty thousand dollars, and a comfortable house, left him by a lady who was only known to him by his once offering her a seat in his carriage.

A gentleman known to the writer once assisted a very old and feeble man to cross from the London Mansion House to the Bank of England. This crossing is a very dangerous one, especially at mid-day, when the city is full of cabs, omnibuses, drays, and other ponderous vehicles. When the old gentleman had got safely across, he exchanged cards with his obliging young friend; and there the matter rested. Some four or five years after this incident occurred, a firm of London solicitors wrote to the young gentleman who had taken pity on the old man, informing him that a legacy of five thousand dollars and a gold watch and chain had been left to him by a gentleman, who "took the opportunity of again thanking him in his will for an act of unlooked-for civility."

It is not likely that all will have watches and chains left to them, or neat little bundles of crisp notes; but it is certain that acts of civility are productive of sufficient results to our inner selves to make it worth our while to practice them whenever we find the opportunity.

WASH FOR THE SICK ROOM.

The following recipe makes a deliciously refreshing wash in the sick room, and cools the aching head:

Take of rosemary, wormwood, lavender, rue, sage and mint, a large handful of each. Place in a stone jar, and turn over it one gallon of strong cider vinegar, cover closely, and keep near the fire for four days, then strain, and add one ounce of powdered camphor gum. Bottle and keep tightly corked.

There is a French legend connected with this preparation. During the plague at Marseilles, a band of robbers plundered the dying and the dead without injury to themselves. They were imprisoned, tried, and condemned to die, but were pardoned on condition of disclosing the secret whereby they could ransack houses infected with the terrible scourge. They gave the above recipe.

Another mode of using it is to wash the face and hands with it before exposing one's self to any infection. It is very aromatic and refreshing in the sick room; so, if it accomplish nothing more, it is of great value to housekeepers.—Hearth and Home.

HOUSE POISONS.

Many persons have sickened and died after moving into new houses; others after sleeping a few nights, or even a single night, in the "spare room" of a friend. A few years ago four children in one family sickened and died, one after another. In 1860, a woman sickened in Boston, manifesting all the symptoms of having been poisoned; she recovered to a certain extent, but never regained her health. In the case of the four children, the paper on the wall was found to contain three grains of arsenic in every square foot; in the case of the woman, a removal of the paper on the wall was followed with improvement in her health.

In all cases of pining sickness, when there is no appreciable reason for it, two things ought to be done—change the room and the water; live all the time in an apartment without paper on the walls, or curtains about the windows, or any green color in the carpets; in addition, use water which is obtained from the roof of the house, and no other; or obtain water which is at least half a mile away, from a spring or well many feet higher than the usual supplies, because the water may be poisoned by the lead pipes in the house, or more likely, by the drainage of barn-yards, pig-pens, hen-houses, and privies, finding its way into the well or spring, lower down than those, which supplies the family. As to curtains, carpets and wall-paper having a green color, it may be regarded as a certainty that the color is produced by the use of arsenic; and the glazing material, of whatever color, is mainly composed of a poisonous preparation of lead.

Precaution should be taken to exclude all green candies, all green toys, all glazed materials, even visiting-cards, for a little child died recently by chewing a visiting-card; it had a sweetish taste, having a glaze made of sugar of lead. In a toy box of water-colors, one block of green paint, weighing forty grains, contained ten grains of arsenic; the green in lamp-shades contains a large amount of arsenic, as do also the green papers which envelope the bon-bons of the confectioner. A tarlatan dress contained eight grains of white arsenic to every square foot of the material. Chemists are of the opinion that the dust of the arsenic is detached from these various objects by the moving air, or by handling, and is thus taken directly into the lungs, thence introduced into the blood. If any material supposed to contain arsenic is put into a small amount of hartshorn, spirits of ammonia, the liquid will have a bluish tint if arsenic is present; if further proof is desired, pour a little of this bluish liquid on crystals of nitrate of silver; if arsenic is present, there will be a yellowish deposit on the crystals.

But these things are not new, only disregarded; for a hundred years ago a law was passed in France forbidding the use of arsenic in making any colors for domestic uses; but its employment was so profitable in coloring many things—vases, artificial flowers, and the like—that the law was gradually more and more disregarded; and when its re-enactment was proposed, the shopkeepers rose in opposition, and declared it would ruin their business. Within a few years in England, a paper-maker declared that he used four thousand pounds of arsenic every week in his workshops for the purpose of coloring and sizing.

A preparation for destroying vermin about houses is made largely of arsenic, called by various names—the most common is "Sheeles Green," being the arsenite of copper, the aceto-arsenite of copper, or "Sheinfust Green," all dangerous to health and life, and should be sedulously excluded from every dwelling-house.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

HOME INFLUENCE.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler, in one of his articles, talks in this wise of family topics:

"If the father generally talks 'money, money' at home, he generally rears a family in worship of the almighty dollar. If he talks mainly horses, games, and races, he breeds a batch of sportsmen. If fashion is the family altar, then the children are offered up as victims upon the altar. If a man makes his own fireside attractive, he may reasonably hope to anchor his own children around it. My neighbor Q—makes himself the constant evening companion of his boys. The result is that his boys are never found in bad places. But, if the father hears the clock strike eleven in his club-house or the play-house, he need not be surprised if his boys hear it strike twelve in the gaming-room or the drinking-saloon. If he puts the bottle on his own table, he need not wonder if a drunken son staggers in, by and by, at his front-door. When the best friend that childhood and youth ought to have becomes their foe, the homes become the 'starting-post' for moral ruin."

A man of arithmetical turn of mind suggests in the "Country Gentleman" this rule for measuring trees: When the sun is shining so that the tree casts a shadow, set a stick upright near the termination of the shadow of the tree. Mark the extremity of the shadow of the stick and also of the tree. Then as the length of the stick's shadow is to the length of the stick, so is the length of the tree's shadow to the height of the tree.

A kindhearted man in Belfast, Maine, on one of the coldest days, noticed a flock of doves on the window sill of his granary, pecking at the glass against which the corn inside was heaped. He opened the doors and let the birds in to enjoy a "square" meal. There is no investment that pays like the feeding of birds in the winter.

Lawrence Business Cards.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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SADDLERY.
FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.
LAWRENCE KANSAS

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Dealer in
Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements,
TINNERS' STOCK AND TINWARE,
114 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

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

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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.

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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.

COLE BROS. & ASHERS,
DEALERS IN
LIGHTNING RODS
AND WOOD PUMPS,
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J. M. HUBBEL & CO.,
Successors to Shimmans & Adams,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES, TINWARE
Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.
Galvanized Cornices and Tin Roofing put on
Buildings on Short Notice.

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W. E. SUTLIFF & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Cloths, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 63 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kas.

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CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
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Door and Window Frames made to Order.
JOBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
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Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
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Full Stock of First Class Goods always on hand, and delivered in the City, free of charge
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.
JOHN T. PLACK, Proprietor.

PROF. JAMES JOHNSON,
BARBER SHOP
OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

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GROVENOR & REDINGTON,
Dealers in
FINE LUMBER, DOORS,
WINDOWS, SASH, BLINDS, GLASS, PUTTY,
Cement, Plastering Hair, Plaster Paris, &c.,
Corner Massachusetts and Berkley Streets,
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PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC.,
No. 157 Massachusetts Street.

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Loans Negotiated on Real Estate Security.

Abstracts of Title Furnished.

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THE LIGHT RUNNING HOWE!
EVERY LADY IS ESPECIALLY INVITED
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SEWING MACHINE,
AS NOW IMPROVED,

NO MATTER WHETHER SHE WISHES TO PURCHASE OR NOT.
Easy Monthly Payments Will Secure a Machine!

C. T. JENKINS,
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No. 135 Massachusetts Street, Between Henry and Warren,
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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.

WATCHES.
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.

F. DURRANT,
PRACTICAL MATTRESS MAKER.

ALL KINDS OF MATTRESSES MADE.
Hair and moss mattresses renovated and made equal to new.

Warehouse, Dixie's old stand, corner of Vermont and Winthrop streets, rear of Eldridge House.

News Summary.

GENERAL NEWS.

Foster, who is known as the "car hook murderer," has petitioned Gov. Dix to commute his sentence of death to some less degree of punishment. He has twice been sentenced to death. It is now stated that Mrs. Putnam, wife of his victim, received \$15,000 in consideration of her appeal to the Governor in Foster's behalf. This man Foster belongs to a wealthy family, and about two years since, while drunk, he offered an insult to some ladies on a street car in New York. Putnam interfered to protect them, when Foster seized a car hook and brutally murdered him. Money and influential friends have for two years kept him from the gallows, and now the murdered man's widow has been bribed. A number of gentlemen cognizant of the facts, have petitioned the Governor to decide the case only on its merits.

It is stated that Secretary Robinson will succeed Mr. Bancroft as Minister to Berlin and that Edmund T. Beal, of Chester, Pa., will be Mr. Robeson's successor.

Tuesday morning the three lower floors of a building on 23rd street and 1st avenue, New York, formerly used as a house of refuge, fell into the cellar. The building of late was used as a house of refuge. The cellar of the building was used as a silk manufactory. The police refused parties admittance to search for three boys reported to be buried in the debris.

Mr. John G. Dunscomb of Clear Water Kansas, publishes in the Drovers' Journal, a letter from James Bryden of Corpus Christi Texas with regard to the cattle trade of Texas and Kansas in which the following passage occurs,

"We neglected no opportunity to impress upon those intending to drive; the superior advantages of Wichita as a shipping point, but especially its greater advantages as a grazing point."

We gave our views in this matter in a brief paragraph in the Spirit last week and have only to say that, so far as we can learn the experience of cattle drovers establishes the soundness of our position. Even the experience of this same Mr. Bryden is in our favor. During the winter of 1871-2 he undertook to winter 4,000 head of cattle on the Nineska river near Wichita and lost 3,500 head during the winter; while Maj. Smith and Mr. W. K. Shaeffer lost but 10 per cent of their large herds near Ellsworth the same winter. One principal reason for these results is found in the nature of the grass at the two points. About Wichita the land is mostly bottom land and very rich and strong, and the growth of grass is rank, coarse and unnutritious, especially after being fully matured and bleached by frosts; while about Ellsworth and westward the land is largely broken and bluffly upland, and producing shorter, sweeter and more nutritious grasses. It only needs an examination of the two sections to establish the truth of what we say. Add to this the fact that the range in Sumner and Sedgewick counties is being rapidly diminished by fencing, the land being desirable for farming purposes—and we think the soundness of our advice in last week's Spirit is fully established. We are in no sense detracting from the merits of Wichita or Sumner and Sedgewick counties. The land in those two counties ranks with the very best in Kansas, and for general farming purposes cannot be excelled anywhere. But this is not what Texas cattle drovers are seeking. They want and must have, unlimited range, with good, sweet nutritious grass, and we are confident that nowhere else can these be found so well as along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway west of Ellsworth.

A Boston dispatch of the 11th inst. says in the house of representatives this afternoon a resolution to provide for an amendment to the constitution that women may have the right to vote and hold office the same as men, was refused the third reading of the resolution by a vote of 83 to 142.

On the 12th inst. the Illinois house of representatives adopted by a vote of 103 to 4, a resolution censuring those Illinois Congressmen who voted to increase their salaries at the end of the late term of congress.

A Washington dispatch of the 12th says Judge Richardson will, to-morrow, assume charge of the treasury department, as acting secretary, Boutwell having this afternoon made his last official signature. He, however, has not yet written his resignation, and will not until his credentials arrive which will be to-morrow night.

A ministerial crisis has occurred in England on the defeat of the government on the Irish university bill. Geo. S. Boutwell was elected U. S. Senator on the 12th by the Massachusetts legislature to succeed Vice President Wilson, resigned.

The New Hampshire election on the 12th resulted in no choice for governor by the people; the Republicans have a majority of 40 in the legislature, while the Democrats elected all three of the Congressmen.

Dispatches from London on the 12th say the scenes in the house of commons last night when the defeat of the ministry on the Irish University bill was announced, is indescribable. The excitement was intense while the opponents of the measure indulged in tumultuous cheers. The Scotch and Welch members supported the bill, and the catholics were unanimous in their opposition. After the announcement of the result, Gladstone arose and said: "The vote just given is certainly of a grave character. As the house never wishes to continue its deliberations when the existence of the government is in doubt, I move an adjournment until Thursday." Carried.

The bill did not receive the vote of a single conservative member, and forty-seven liberals, of whom thirty-six were Irishmen voted against it. Seventeen members were absent; forty members participated in the debate. John Bright, Jacob Bright his brother and the Marquis of Lorne supported the government. The editorial comments in this morning's "Journals" are meagre and restrained. The "Advertiser" and "Standard" are jubilant over the affair. The "Advertiser" says it cannot imagine that even Gladstone will stoop and endeavor to remain in office. The "Telegraph" considers the resignation of the ministry as exceeding probable. The "Times" doubts if they will take such a course.

Gladstone waited on the Queen at noon to-day to tender his resignation. It is probable Disraeli will be summoned to form a new ministry. The "Globe" this evening says Gladstone's audience with the Queen at Buckingham palace lasted half an hour. The result is not yet known in London.

A severe fight occurred on the 7th inst. in the north of Spain, between a band of Carlists under Saroveta and a force of the Spanish government troops. The insurgents, who were entrenched on the heights of Orgaroun, were attacked by national troops; a long and obstinate fight took place, resulting in the defeat of the government force, which was compelled to retreat, with a loss of 100 men. Saroveta was mortally wounded. The Spanish commander, in his official report of the engagement claimed the Carlists were defeated.

New York City is talking up a vigilance committee. Something is needed to prevent crime there, more than a committee of seventy.

The argument of Stokes' appeal will be heard in the general term of the Supreme Court, April 22d.

Telegrams of yesterday lead us to infer that Foster, the car hook murderer, has again been placed in line of march to the scaffold. Nothing but a commutation or respite from the governor can save him.

The supreme court of New York, has awarded Phebe H. Lowrie \$20,000 damages from Andrew B. Chambers, for breach of promise.

Great Britain and Mexico are trying to get up a little unpleasantness.

The people of San Ignacio, Mexico, are gathering quicksilver that fell from the heavens, just as manna did in the time of Moses, a shower of fine drops of mercury, it is telegraphed, fell and covered plants and other objects. The people gathered a lot of it to "file away" for future reference.

Col. Theodore Tyner, member of the firm of Root and Tyner, druggists of Buffalo, has been arrested and committed to jail, charged with forgeries to the amount of \$30,000. Several of the leading banks have been victimized. Tyner declares his innocence.

The Cuban General Rubalcaba, recently captured by the Spanish troops, was executed on the morning of the 6th inst. at Puerto Prensine.

The British cabinet is again broken up by resignations. Disraeli is to be called by the Queen to form a new Ministry, in which event Parliament will be dissolved and a general election will be ordered before July.

New Hampshire voted last Tuesday. Straw is elected governor by a small majority. Two Republicans and one Democrat are elected to Congress.

Senator Caldwell's case still drags along without any definite action on the part of the United States Senate.

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.

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The only First Class House in the City.

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ALSO DEALERS IN

STONEWARE, SEWER & DRAIN PIPES,

Chimneys for Prairie Homes,

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

Large Stock on Hand. Send for Price List.

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.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS!

THE CROSSLEY
GANG PLOW,
SULKY PLOW,
CORN CULTIVATOR

CORN-STALK CUTTER COMBINED.

Improved for 1873.

Cuts two twelve-inch furrows with three horses abreast, turning under the heaviest corn-stalks without previous preparation. It has

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS DRAFT

Than any Walking Plow

DOING THE SAME WORK,

and can be changed in five minutes to a

SINGLE PLOW,

CORN CULTIVATOR,

OR STALK CUTTER.

This Machine will be

SOLD TO PATRONS AND MEMBERS OF THE UNION

AT SPECIAL LOW RATES.

Call on the Editor of this paper for private terms.

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COMMERCIAL NURSERY.

ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF THE CITY.

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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,
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THOMPSON & CLAYTON.

Dealers in

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

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CASH PAID FOR GAME AND PRODUCE.

All Kinds of Vegetables in Season.

A Supply of Everything Usually Kept in a

MARKET GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE

Constantly on Hand.

"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.

HORACE L. MOORE.

GUY BENNETT.

MOORE & BENNETT.

GROCERS

AND

WHOLESALE PRODUCE DEALERS.

No. 132 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

EVERYTHING CONSUMERS WANT IN THEIR LINE WILL

BE FURNISHED AT THE

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