

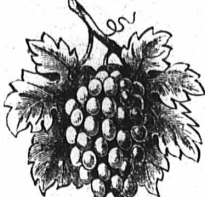
# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. II.—NO. 14.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 5, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 61

**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.

**L. HARDWICK, JAMES DOAK,**  
**HARDWICK & DOAK,**  
DEALERS IN  
**PORK, BEEF, LARD,**  
**DRIED BUFFALO,**  
**SAUSAGE, &C. &C.,**  
151 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

### SHAMS AND IMITATIONS.

BY MRS. DOWNS.

"I cannot think how I shall be able to turn this carpet this spring," said a careful housekeeper the other day.

"Dear me, how dreadful it does seem—that one cannot have enough money to be comfortable with in this world; I mean enough to get along without appearing shabby—Oh! if there is anything on earth that I detest, its shabbiness.

"Ditto, I, myself," soliloquized her audience of one.

It is a query as to how much money it takes to keep from appearing shabby. I know that whenever I feel as if I should like to have a new silk dress, I coax myself into the belief that my half worn silk is getting shabby; to be sure there is a good deal of wear in it yet, but a new silk of some lovely new tint, or a heavy black, with soft purple glow through its midnight folds! was there ever a feminine heart that was quite content with the silk gowns already possessed?

I think the innocent cocoon has much to answer for. I find often times that the shabbiness exists about one's personal belongings and in one's home surroundings more as one looks at them oneself, than as others see them.

If you are cheery and hospitable, is your guest a churl, that he or she should desecrate the crack in the plate, or the frayed table linen?

"Do you know whether Mr. C's means are quite liberal?" asked an acquaintance of myself, one day.

"I have no means whatever of knowing," I replied.

"Well, do you know," she continued, "that I dined there the other day and they actually had cotton napkins!"

Now it never would occur to me to examine the texture of a napkin, the texture of the social fabric is of so much more consequence, and it is such an unkind thing, you know, to criticize those whose salt has been freely offered you, and eaten with you in confidence.

I know a rather snobbish sort of person who has a horror of anything that is not genuine.

The "real thing" is her hobby. "I haven't a plated spoon in my house, not one," she remarked.

"How fortunate you are," I say, and still more fortunate to be able to distinguish between the real and the false; in these days the veneer, the varnish, the plating and the dyeing is done so perfectly that one scarcely knows except by the extra cost of an article, when one has the genuine, and when the false.

And if one is going to be so very particular, it must be merely a matter of money that will give the genuine article. Only rich people can have the solid silver for their table uses and ornamentation, and so many very genuine people who have artistic tastes and conceits, lack the wherewithal to carry them out.

And some young mechanic's wife, or some teacher whose brains are worth a monied value to the rising generation, must perforce abjure the goods in which the silk is brought upon the outside, (a cheap article, but dressy and tasteful looking, and so much less expensive than the real silk that it is within their means to buy) because "It is not the real thing, and it shows a vulgar and ostentatious disposition to buy an imitation of any thing."

The difference that troubles me is with the people that have the things, and not in the things at all.

If my friend shows me her set of Christmas spoons and tells me with some emphasis that they are solid silver, I look at them with a provoking indifference rather than with the interest I flatteringly felt at first over a Christmas gift. One does so dislike in this world to be surprised at anything.

"You have a very pretty service," said one lady to another, admiring the silvery and glittering array of the tea-table, "but do you know—I have not the slightest desire for such things? I think the real French china is far preferable to plated ware."

It is a good female philosopher who takes such a comment for what it is worth.

Underneath the glitter and the polish is the baser metal to be sure, but who cares that the thing is not worth its weight in solid coin, so long as it is tasteful and pleasing to the eye, and for aught you could tell is as handsome as the real thing!

I have tried not to look with covetous eyes upon an old family relic consisting of six massive pieces made out of a bag of Spanish silver dollars; and when I think of the many tasteful and convenient articles a bag of Spanish dollars would buy—of the light and glow it would purchase in some rare painting that would, from my walls, look down upon me as a joy forever. It is small satisfaction to think that a remnant of staid Scotch respectability is locked up in sacks of chamois and unventilated cupboards. I go into little new homes sometimes, where two young creatures have mated and "set up housekeeping," and everything is so "spick and span," everything smells so of varnish, and fresh paint and lime, and "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep" over cheap little new brackets, representing the joys to come, stare at you in their glaring pinks and greens and blues from guilt mouldings. By the way how do people who insist on the real thing get along with guilt picture frames? the gold framing for pictures in the genuine article would be expensive.

Now these little new homes dot our villages and crowd our cities, and the love of each pair is like that of the first pair in Eden.

Dear me! after all there is n't much of anything else that is genuine in this world, and so much like the real thing as this mated first love! Given this, and one could get on very well with plated ware and a new coat of varnish once and awhile.

But when this light, this "small flame" evanisheth from the household, then indeed silver and gold will hardly compensate, tho' they may burden the table with tankards and line the cupboard with cups of motten riches, they will hardly pay for the loss of that little light on the altar.

How do I know, Madam, as you sail like a ship into harbor, with silken canvas spread to the breeze, that you have not a hole in the heel of your stocking, or that your outside gear is not made up at the expense of the sub-strata of materials?

You may wear the real thing outside, how do I know that you are any more genuine for it?

There is my neighbor Hodge, he is one of the politest men you ever saw. The ladies are always telling his wife how polite and nice is Mr. Hodge! but he will argue about trifling things to his wife till he sets all her nerves on a rack. If she puts the window down he will urge cogent and convincing reasons why the window should go up. If she sees a crack in the wall and would like to have it filled up, there are the most important considerations why the crack should remain as it is.

Hodge's dog sometimes worries the cat half to death. She will scratch and skirmish for a time, but by and by the cat hurries around the corner with the dog in full chase. So with Mrs. Hodge, who gives in to the fact that his nature has such a large capacity for making great considerations of petty trifles that she will dodge around the corner oftentimes rather than skirmish to the end. Don't I know that Hodge is not so genuine in his politeness? but what does it matter? The world smiles upon the counterfeit if it passes for the real coin.

Then Mrs. Hodge, who is always in such high spirits, life seems such a perpetual frolic with her, she has all she wants, and yet is life the real thing with her? Is her gold genuine, and the silver solid all through? Does she not in bitterness of soul feel herself a fraud, when she weighs herself in the balance and finds herself wanting?

I do not love cheap things better than many others. I do not like imitation laces and cotton point collars; who does? yet they are worn; and there is the plain linen at half the price, and the best of people can get nothing sweeter and whiter and purer than fine linen.

Snobbish and underbred people are like imitation laces; there is a lack of fibre about them. The real gold is the heart that is true to you, envies not, cavils not, scorns not, believes in you, sustains you, and is your rock of defence when the storm overtakes you. All else may be sham and imitation in life and nobody will be hurt, but let a little of the pure gold of love and trust remain to the weakest of us. Fine gold becomes dim and silver perishes in the using of it, but the constancy of a true life never is overcome.

If one pure soul in life has found in you or in me something to love and trust, and build their faith upon, then we have that genuine metal in which only there is real joy of possession.

### THE NEW PENSION LAW.

The new pension law, passed by the congress just closed, contains several provisions which are of general interest. All persons who have lost a leg above the knee and are so disabled thereby that they cannot use an artificial limb, shall be rated in the second class, and receive \$24 per month. All persons having lost the hearing of both ears are to receive \$13 per month. Section 5 provides that the rate of \$18 per month may be proportionately divided for any degree of disability established for which the second section makes no provision. The old law provided for no rates between \$8 and \$18. In the organization of the pension bureau important changes are made. The new law provides for the appointment by the president of a deputy commissioner of pensions, with a salary of \$2,500 per annum. The efficiency of the bureau is increased by a provision for the appointment of a duly qualified surgeon as a medical referee, with a salary of \$2,500 per annum, who shall have charge of the examination and revision of reports of examining surgeons, and such other professional matters as may be referred to him by the commissioner. The new law adds two years to the limitation under which pension claims may be established. Fees for medical examination have been increased to \$2, excepting in case of the board of examiners, each member being entitled to receive only \$1.—[Exchange.]

### TAME GRASSES.

Mr. Spirit:

In answer to the inquiries of my farmer friend of Manhattan in regard to tame grasses, I am most happy to answer through your columns, for two reasons: first to tell my farmer friend what little I know about growing tame grasses in all respects, as far as I have had any experience in Kansas. Second, knowing that there are many other Farmer friends that are in precisely the same fix, that are readers of your valuable journal, who will be glad to know that tame grasses can be grown in Kansas. My Farmer friend wants to know, first, which kind of tame grasses is best to sow on wet land. My experience is timothy and red top mixed, or either kind separate, as I have the same kind of land he speaks of, in timothy, red top and clover. Adjoining this same piece of land, which has always been too wet to plow, and grew nothing but slough grass sometimes eight feet high and as large at the bottom as my little finger, three years ago I sowed timothy seed in the fall, I think about the first of September. It came up very thick on the ground the next spring. In June I cut the slough grass—that gave the timothy a chance to grow. In August I cut it again, with quite a sprinkling of timothy headed out, some of it four feet high. The first of October I cut it the third time, it being at least one third timothy, making the best hay I fed that winter. I served it the same way the next year, there being at least one half timothy. This last year I think there was not more than one stalk of slough grass to two feet, the timothy rooting out the slough grass almost completely.

He enquires further, whether, if the ground is too wet the first of March, will it do to sow seed late. My answer is—about the first of March I think the best time; but if it is too wet, wait until you can get on to your land and give it a thorough pulverizing, even if it should not be until the first of May. That I think would be as late as it would be safe to sow it.

He wants to know where he can get blue grass seed that is good. Blue grass seed is shipped here mostly from Kentucky; many times, I presume, it is twenty years old, more or less, and I have never found a man that pretended to be expert enough to tell whether it was good or not until he had tried it. That is my 'awful fix'; but I saw at Wilder & Palm's, in Lawrence, last week, the handsomest lot of Kentucky blue grass seed I have ever seen in the west. It may not be the fault of the seed, that my farmer friend has had such bad luck in trying to grow it—for, sowing good blue grass seed in your yard in the spring, as most likely he did nine times out of ten, he will never see a spear, because the fall is the time to sow it, in my judgment. The seed is so small that sowing it in the spring about your yard, it is blown away or the birds or fowls pick it up, or it is dried up, and once dampened, the germ started and then dried, all the rains from Noah's flood will not be the means of germinating your blue grass seed the second time. I have said in an article previous to this, that most people think that tame grasses cannot be grown in this state. I want all such to try my plan—also try sowing upon your pastures early in spring without doing anything more, and my word for it, you will have a tame grass pasture before you are aware of it. I have tried it. Come and see the results.

KANWAKA.



# Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, APRIL 5, 1873.

## Patrons' Department.

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

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

## OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ELECTED AT SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.  
 Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, South Carolina.  
 Lecturer—T. A. Thompson, Plainview, Wabasha county, Minnesota.  
 Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Marshall county, Mississippi.  
 Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey.  
 Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C.  
 Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Corning, New York.  
 Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.  
 Gate-keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Indiana.  
 Cere—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 Kipp.  
 For Leavenworth County—Andrew Byers.  
 For Shawnee County—Alpheus Palmer.  
 For Franklin County—W. S. Hanna.  
 For Douglas County—T. E. Tabor.  
 Deputies may open granges in any county where there is no other Deputy.  
 State officers may open granges wherever called upon.  
 Persons wishing membership should apply to their nearest grange.  
 Deputies cannot open granges with names on the petition that have been rejected by other granges.  
 All officers should send lists of granges, as soon as organized, to the State Lecturer for publication.

## LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

No. 1—Hiawatha Grange, Brown county; Joseph Hittinger, Secretary, Hiawatha.  
 No. 2—Prairie Spring Grange, Brown county; C. A. Lemmons, Secretary, West Robinson.  
 No. 3—Robinson Grange, Brown county; S. E. Rupe, Secretary, South Robinson.  
 No. 4—Cedar Creek Grange, Doniphan county; T. J. Wilkinson, Secretary, Highland.  
 No. 5—Orange Grange, Neosho county; G. W. Spurgeon, Secretary, Jacksonville.  
 No. 6—Girard Grange, Crawford county; H. W. Kirkpatrick, Secretary, Girard.  
 No. 7—Union Grange, Brown county; J. Dickson, Secretary, West Robinson.  
 No. 8—Washington Grange, Crawford county; J. L. Barker, Secretary, Mt. Carmel.  
 No. 9—Bethany Grange, Osborne county; J. A. W. Melloan, Secretary, Bethany.  
 No. 10—Sheridan Grange, Cherokee county; W. A. Storm, Secretary, Sherman City.  
 No. 11—Stranger Valley Grange, Leavenworth county; Andrew Byers, Secretary, Warhalo.  
 No. 12—Eagle Grange, Leavenworth county; E. H. Cox, Secretary, Tonganoxie.  
 No. 13—Mulberry Grange, Crawford county; John V. Mason, Secretary, Monmouth.  
 No. 14—Inka Grange, Labette county; D. C. Thurston, Secretary, Parsons.  
 No. 15—Lincoln Grange, Crawford county; J. L. Ward, Secretary, Monmouth.  
 No. 16—Mound Grange, Crawford county; George Marriatt, Secretary, Monmouth.  
 No. 17—Willow Grange, Cherokee county; W. J. Hammer, Secretary, Girard.  
 No. 18—Hickory Creek Grange, Crawford county; E. White, Secretary.  
 No. 19—Neosho Grange, Neosho county; F. M. Odell, Secretary, Osage Mission.  
 No. 20—Monmouth Grange, Crawford county; J. B. May, Secretary, Monmouth.  
 No. 21—Capitol Grange, Shawnee county; J. M. Harvey, Secretary, Topeka.  
 No. 22—Franklin Grange, Franklin county; M. Jenkins, Secretary, Pomona.  
 No. 23—Chester Grange, Jefferson county; R. L. Gilbert, Secretary, Chester.  
 No. 24—Excelsior Grange, Douglas county; D. D. Hill, Secretary, Lawrence.  
 No. 25—Barker Grange, Douglas county; W. B. Barker, Secretary, Lawrence.  
 No. 26—Kanawha Grange, Douglas county; J. C. Vincent, Secretary, Leecompton.  
 No. 27—Wheatland Grange, Franklin county; E. S. Clark, Secretary, Centropolis.  
 No. 28—Liberty Grange, Franklin county; J. V. Pollinger, Secretary, Ottawa.  
 No. 29—Mansion Grange, Crawford county; A. M. White, Secretary, Girard.  
 No. 30—Glen Grange, Crawford county; Wm. Baker, Secretary, Girard.  
 No. 31—Champion Grange, Shawnee county; D. Shull, Secretary, North Topeka.  
 No. 32—Star Grange, Leavenworth county; J. E. Smith, Secretary, Jarbo.  
 No. 33—Fall Creek Grange, Leavenworth county; J. P. Minney, Secretary, Springdale.  
 No. 34—Springdale Grange, Leavenworth county; A. F. Evans, Secretary, Springdale.  
 No. 35—Elmwood Grange, Leavenworth county; E. Keck, Secretary, Tonganoxie.  
 No. 36—Princeton Grange, Franklin county; Wm. Huff, Secretary, Princeton.  
 No. 37—Oak Grove Grange, Franklin county; H. T. Johnson, Secretary, Forest Home.  
 No. 38—Pleasant Valley Grange, Cherokee county; A. R. Betzer, Secretary, Sherman City.  
 No. 39—Fair View Grange, Labette county; J. W. Peak, Secretary, Montana.  
 No. 40—Columbus Grange, Cherokee county; Mrs. H. M. Rieley, Secretary, Columbus.  
 No. 41—Lyon Grange, Cherokee county; A. Hammett, Secretary, Baxter Springs.

## NEW GRANGES.

No. —Independence Grange, Montgomery county; W. H. Barnes, Secretary, Independence.  
 No. —Onward Grange, Douglas county; Jas. Gilbert, Secretary, Lawrence.  
 No. —River Side Grange, Douglas county; Miss G. E. Cameron, Secretary, Box 1042, Lawrence.

Prices of articles that may be ordered of the secretary of the National Grange, who will see that all orders are promptly filled.

Gentlemen's Regalia, Sash and Pouch, 85  
 Lady's Regalia, Sash and Apron, 60  
 Fourth edition of the Manual, prepaid, 20  
 " " by the dozen, 2.20  
 [Every member of the order should own a copy, and make himself or herself sufficiently familiar with the work to be competent to fill any office in a Grange.]  
 Out of Plow, for pouch, \$1.00  
 By mail, ten cents extra.  
 Song Books, without music, per dozen, 1.00

" " " single copy, 10  
 " " " with music, single copy, 25  
 " " " per dozen, 2.50  
 Applications for membership, per 100, by mail, prepaid, 1.00  
 Constitution of the order and form of by-laws for subordinate Granges, per hundred, 2.00  
 Traveling cards, in blank, per single card, 25  
 Green Seals, per hundred, prepaid, by mail, 45  
 Demits, or Withdrawal Cards, per hundred, 2.00  
 Regalia goods by the yard at market rates  
 Tracts, Bryan Fund publications, per hundred, prepaid, 50  
 by mail, 50  
 Seals for subordinate Granges, with iron press and metal design, 7.00  
 Jewels for officers of subordinate Granges are manufactured only by Joseph Seymour & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 TAKE NOTICE. All articles sent by mail at the risk of the person ordering. If by express, I will be responsible.  
 Address O. H. KELLEY, Washington, D. C.

## THE PATRONS AT THE CONVENTION.

Considering how recently the Order has commenced real work in Kansas, we were agreeably surprised to meet so many representative members of it at Topeka.

When the resolution recommending every farmer in the State to become a member of some farmers club, grange of the patrons of husbandry, or other local organization, was up for consideration, Col. Lines, moved to strike out the words "grange of the patrons of husbandry."

The resulting discussion was somewhat acrimonious, patrons wisely saying but little, feeling that whatever the result, it would evidently be a triumph to their cause. Finally, the president decided the motion out of order, since the granges were included in the call, and could not be excluded from the organization, and when the vote was taken upon the adoption of the resolution, as it came from the committee, but one negative vote was heard. Through the dignity of silence their cause was won, and they had no need to enter the field of wrangling discussion. From that time on the order kept constantly growing in favor with the members of the convention, and patrons were being inquired of for more light, till at the close, the prevailing, if not the universal opinion, seemed to be, that the granges would necessarily take the place of all other farmers organizations.

## CAUTION.

While in attendance at the Farmers Convention at Topeka, we learned that documents purporting to come from the National Grange, were in circulation, in some of the southern counties of the State, totally falsifying the position and expenses of the Grange. Of course, these puerile efforts to discourage the organization of the Patrons, are put forth by interested parties, who have reason to fear a thorough combination of the agricultural interests of the State. But we warn the operators in such counterfeit movements, that their final day is fast approaching. The hand-writing is already on the wall. Shysters, either in business or politics, are bound to drop out of sight. The great reformation now going on, shows that farmers don't scare worth a fig.

We clip the following from an account of the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the "Franklin county Co-operative Union." It shows the tendency of opinion toward our order.

Mr. Dunnuck then offered the following resolution: Whereas the objects of the order of Patrons of Husbandry are for the promotion of the great material interests of the country, the extension of the facilities for bringing the producer and consumer nearer together, and whatever tends to increase the knowledge, and better the condition of those devoted to productive industry, and as agriculture is the most essential and general of human pursuits, we commend it as the first and most important of progressive arts.

A gentleman whose name we failed to get, offered an amendment to the resolution pending, to make sentence in regard to support and election of all officers read "After observation of the work of our legislators the past winter, we are sick and tired of political demagogues, professional politicians, and the whole set of tricksters, shysters, and corruptionists, who have heretofore represented us in our State and National Legislatures, and therefore: We pledge ourselves to support no candidate for either, except he be a practical farmer. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution so amended was passed unanimously.

[From Correspondent of Western Rural.]

Iowa and Illinois are working up nobly to their work, and as I see no correspondence on this subject from our State I write these lines to show to your readers that we are industriously working here. Indeed we claim to be the pioneers in this Order of Patrons of Husbandry; the first subordinate and State Grange having been organized in this State. I see our sister State, Iowa, with a membership of about 100,000, has completely outstripped us, but we are following at a respectful distance. We have in this vicinity, within eight miles of our market place, Northfield, (the present site of Carleton College,) thirteen good working Granges with a membership of nearly seven hundred. Nine of these brother C. and myself have organized this past Winter, and by combining our forces and throwing our trade into one point, we have succeeded in reducing the tariff on our goods twenty-five per cent.

And now farmers of the West our only watchword should be "Forward." Let us charge simultaneously along the whole line and the field is ours. It has been demonstrated to a fact that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is a success, and it is recognized as such by nearly all of the great mercantile houses and manufacturing firms of the North and West. And it seems to me that it is worse than folly for any one, especially a farmer, to attempt to throw discredit upon this order by disparaging remarks about our mysterious winks, nods, grips etc., as one of our correspondents did, simply because we don't want the whole world to know our business, and because he don't happen to be inside the ring as he calls it, and we know something he don't. If he be one of those kind of men who have no secrets, but blazen everything they know to the world, we can get along without his assistance.

I believe in Farmers' Clubs, and we can co-operate with them in all our great enterprises, and we all know, from past experience, that their existence is uncertain. But one thing is certain; what will benefit one will benefit all, and as we all have a common cause, let us take hold together and in earnest. It matters not whether you belong to a Grange or a Club we want your help. If you find a man that will not take hold at once, but wants to wait and see how the enterprise is going to succeed, spot him at once as a man who is unfit to enjoy freedom and independence in his business and one who ought to be cheated and swindled until he comes to time. Surely this subject has been before the people long enough to enable a man to dictate at once.

Perhaps I have said too much but I am heart and soul in this enterprise, and I believe that the future grandeur and ultimate success of this order is beyond question.

C. P. N.  
 NORTHFIELD, MINN.

## REGULATION OF RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The Illinois Senate has unanimously passed a bill to prevent unjust discriminations in freight charges, the gist of which is as follows:

Sec. 1. If any railroad or corporation shall demand extortionate rates of freight or make unjust discrimination, such railroads shall forfeit the sums therein named on a graduated scale; provided that either party shall have right to trial by jury.

Sec. 2. provides that any person of whom such extortionate rates are demanded, or against whom such discriminations are made, may recover of such company \$1,000 damages and costs of suit.

Sec. 3. defines what shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence of such discrimination and provides against discriminations between places.

Sec. 4. enacts that on notice being given to the Railroad Commissioners of any violation of the act, they shall commence suits against the offenders, and the Commissioners are authorized to employ competent counsel.

Sec. 5. is to the effect that a preponderance of evidence in favor of the plaintiff shall be sufficient to authorize a verdict and judgment for the plaintiff.

Sec. 6. provides that forfeitures are to be paid to the State Treasury.

Sec. 7. repeals an act of 1861, and Sec. 8. provides for this act to come into operation immediately on its passage.

[COMMUNICATED.]

## BUCK CREEK FARMERS CLUB.

MARCH 14th, 1873.

J. D. Rollins, was chosen president pro-tem. The subject of wheat culture, in connection with the subject of the protection of birds, was taken up and discussed. Mr. Rollins said raising wheat could be made a success, if properly managed. Ground should be summer fallowed. Wheat should be put in with drill, and sown not later than the last of August—one bushel of oats to the acre, mixed with the wheat, to protect from winter killing.

Mr. Main said every farmer should raise his own bread. The most failures to raise wheat can be attributed to late sowing on our light prairie soils. Rolling the ground in the fall would be beneficial. I think spring wheat could be made to pay. Sow the last of February, or the first of March. Crops would not be much behind winter in time of harvesting. Mr. Pierson agreed with Mr. Rollins. For wheat, plough once in spring and once one month before sowing. Plowing just before sowing leaves the ground too loose. Mr. Hunt's plan was to sow buckwheat in the spring, and before it ripens, plough under. The buckwheat will enrich the land and leave it clean and mellow. Ground should be rolled before freezing. There is an objection to raising spring wheat—it brings chintz bugs. Mr. Main did not think spring wheat was worse to bring bugs than oats. Wheat can be sown sooner than oats, and be out of the way of the bugs. To keep bugs off, sow a narrow strip of buckwheat around your wheat, and the bugs will not meddle with it.

Mr. Pierson thought birds should be protected by law, excepting blackbirds and crows, which pull up corn. Mr. Main said that birds have their uses, and I think them even the most destructive to our crops, are of more benefit to the farmer than injurious. Kansas is very productive of worms and insects, and birds, even crows, find plenty to eat—they don't pull much corn in Kansas. If people spent half the time in feeding them that they do in trying to kill them, they would save at least their ammunition. Our game laws should be revised. Instead of protecting rabbits, there should be a bounty paid for their scalps. They do more damage to our crops and trees than all the birds.

But it seems that the laws are made more for the benefit of a few sportsmen and speculators than for the masses, who make an honest living, and on whose shoulders the government rests and is maintained.

J. W. MAIN, Secretary.

## 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

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A CHEAP CASTOR OIL, FOR THE SAME PURPOSE

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BANKING

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HUTCHINSON, RENO COUNTY, KANSAS.







# Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, APRIL 5, 1873.

A rumor of a dreadful devastation by earthquake comes from South America—that the city of San Salvador, the Capital of the province of Bahia, in Brazil, has been totally destroyed by one of those terrible visitations so often occurring in the tropics. San Salvador is a city 120,000 people, situated at the extremity of the peninsula between the Atlantic and All Saints Bay, about 700 miles above Rio Janeiro, and a place of considerable commercial importance. No particulars have yet been received of the fearful catastrophe.

The Congressmen who so generously voted themselves an increase of \$5,000 for two years back pay, also increased the salaries of the Bureau officers, but prudently provided that the increase should not commence till the 1st of July next.

Evidently they thought with the old maxim, that "Charity begins at home."

One of the most dreadful marine disasters of the year, occurred near Halifax, on Tuesday last. The steamship Atlantic of the white star line, from Liverpool, March 20, for New York, running short of coal, started for Halifax. When about twenty miles from port, off Cape Prospect, at 2:30 o'clock she ran ashore on Megers Head. She had on board over a thousand men, women and children. Only 250 succeeded in effecting a landing. The remainder, including all the women and children, were lost. The captain and third officer were saved. The first officer was drowned. On the first receipt of the news of the disaster, a government steamer started to the assistance of the Atlantic, but the third officer, who returned that afternoon, reported the vessel and cargo a total loss.

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The last report of the Illinois Central Railroad shows that during the past ten years, that company has divided among its stockholders, in the shape of dividends upon their stock, the sum of \$22,587,407.07, besides paying eight millions upon its debt. Is it any wonder that the farmers of Illinois are dissatisfied with the meagerness of the profits of production, compared with those of transportation, and are demanding a re-adjustment which shall leave something to those who produce wealth, instead of giving all to those who merely handle it.

## L. L. & G. SUPERINTENDENT.

We are gratified to learn that our genial and estimable friend and fellow citizen, Maj. C. B. Peck, has been appointed to the temporary Superintendency of the L. L. & G. Railroad. Maj. Peck has acted as General Freight and Ticket Agent of that road, and has given entire satisfaction to the company, and all doing business with the road. We trust the company will find it to the interest of the road to make this late appointment permanent.

## WHY IS IT?

An era of crime seems lately to have dawned upon our hitherto peaceful, orderly city. No city in the world has for so many years enjoyed the reputation for sobriety, and an almost perfect immunity from the commission of crime and civil disorders, as has Lawrence, and the query is being put by every man to his neighbor—what has produced this apparent change, and what is it tending to? It is true, there are very many cities in the country where crime abounds far more than it does here, but that does not alter the fact that it is more prevalent now, than it has been heretofore, and far too much so. Nor does it lessen the responsibility of the city officials, whose duty it is to protect life and property, and prevent the commission of crime.

It is not presuming to suggest, that the officers of the law must be largely to blame, for were every man vigilant and at his post, some, at least, of the crimes that we have of late been compelled to record could not have been committed. Nor is it too much to hope for, that those whose duty it is to guard the city and the citizen from harm, will be more attentive to their duties, and our city escape the shame which neglect has brought upon it.

Twelve hundred Chinese Coolies were landed at San Francisco a few days ago, under a contract to labor for a term of years. These people are nothing more or less than slaves, and the fact that they could be publicly landed as such, at one of the principal ports of the United States, is a disgrace to the Nation and the age.

## A NEW HUSBANDRY.

The Turf, Field and Farm, the great sporting and agricultural paper of the United States, says that in the west of Ireland the landlords have lately turned their attention to rabbit breeding, and we are told that they find it more profitable than sheep breeding. The manufacturing towns consume enormous quantities of rabbits for food. In Manchester a dealer reports that he sells on the average during the season 1,000 pairs of rabbits every Saturday morning, and from 250 to 350 pair every other morning, in addition to a large lot of game. Here is a hint for us. When our sheep farms fail, we can try rabbit breeding. As mutton and beef command such high prices in thickly populated districts, and as the price seems to be increasing all the while, possibly it would be a good thing to experiment with rabbit culture here as they do in Great Britain.

A French court has sentenced Gen. Fremont to five years imprisonment for frauds in the manipulation of the Memphis & El Paso Railroad stock in Paris a few years ago.

## THE INTRODUCTION OF THE STEAM PRESS.

Some thirty-six years ago, one clear June morning, the first regular ocean steamer between Europe and America, called the Great Western, appeared in New York Harbor, and reached her wharf amid the shouts and cheers of the excited multitude. Her coming had been heralded by a smaller and experienced vessel, so that public attention and curiosity were thoroughly aroused. Immense crowds thronged the battery, and every eligible point, not only to witness the first, but many of the subsequent arrivals; and day after day thousands of wondering citizens gathered at the wharf to look at the powerful conqueror of wind and wave.

It was this steamer that brought, either on this first trip, or the next subsequent one, the first steam printing press that was ever used in this country. The press was imported for the N. Y. Sun, and was always afterwards known as the Great Western. The introduction of this press was afterwards the cause of quite as great a commotion as the arrival of the steamer itself had been. All kinds of press work was then done entirely by hand, and the work of the pressman was a much more distinctive branch of the printing business than it is now. Many thousands of men were then employed in New York and other cities, who knew nothing of any other branch of the business.

These pressmen thought they saw a dangerous rival in the new apparatus, which, though exceedingly crude, compared with the machines now in use, was capable of doing the work of four or five men with the common hand press then used. So great became the apprehension of this rivalry, that an indignation meeting was held in New York, in the fall of 1837—excited speeches were made, and the new press voted an infernal machine, which threatened the fraternity of pressmen with starvation. So great was the excitement that fears were entertained of the destruction of the press by mob violence.

Happily, however, the pressmen were not long in finding that the introduction of the steam press was really a benefaction, instead of a disaster to them. The multiplication of newspapers, and all descriptions of printing, which resulted from the increased facilities afforded by the steam press, gave the pressmen more and easier employment and better pay, than they had previously enjoyed, and it was not long before they came to regard it accordingly.

## An Unmitigated Fraud.

The Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company has now in the hands of the President, for his consideration, one of the most stupendous land grabs of the day, in its appeal for an extension of its land grant subsidy from Waterville, the present terminus, to Ft. Kearney, Nebraska. This company originally received from the government \$1,600,000 in U. S. bonds, the same amount in first mortgage bonds of its road-bed, and a million and a half of acres of land for the construction of its road a distance of one hundred miles from Atchison westward, in which distance it was required by law to connect with the Kansas Pacific road. This connection it chose not to make, however, but pushed its line directly west to its present terminus, and has ever since been prosecuting before congress and the departments its claim for an extension of its grant as an independent subsidy, to the westward—Ft. Kearney, Denver, New Mexico—anywhere, so that they got the land and money. Congress has repeatedly examined this claim during the last eight years, and rejected it as utterly without foundation, and every cabinet officer until the present, has done the same. Our new Solicitor General, however, takes a different view, and notwithstanding the fact that congress prohibited in terms, at its last session, any more lands being given to this concern, the President has taken up the case, and is now considering whether he will order the grant to be made or not.

The history, public and private, of this corporation, is a pretty good illustration of the indiscriminate manner in which the lands and bonds of the people have been voted away by congress and passed into the hands of those who voted them, and others. It exemplifies, too, the process by which immense fortunes are made on congressional salaries, and also the fact that it is what officials steal, and not what is paid them in salaries, that is crushing the country with its burden of debt and taxation.

This corporation has received enough from the government to have built its road to Ft. Kearney, with the aid of any reasonable amount of money that the corporations should have put into it. But they stopped at the hundred mile post, and let their road stand there, hoping that by doing so, and pleading poverty, they could induce the government to give them another similar grab at the public lands and the treasury. It is the cry of the Horse Leach's Daughter—Give! Give!! Give!!! which has been ringing in the ears of congress and the country for eight years, and which the President seems the first of all, during that time, disposed to heed. The impudence of the claim has never been excelled in the history of American legislation, though that is no sure indication that it will not be allowed. Coming upon the heels of the Credit Mobilier exposures in relation to the Union Pacific, though on a smaller scale, it overtops it in barefaced impudence and robbery, if such a thing were possible.

How long will those who pay the burden of public taxation, and are being ground into poverty by it, quietly consent to be thus robbed by those who wield the political power of the country, that a few men may live luxurious idleness.

Gen. Sheridan is apprehensive of another Indian war during the coming summer.

## THE INDEMNITY LANDS OF THE L. L. & G. RAILROAD.

The Humboldt Union says considerable excitement prevails in the eastern part of Allen county over the Indemnity land question—that many settlers upon the lands, and others now going upon them, are under the impression that the Railroad Company, having failed to build its road from Leavenworth to Lawrence, has forfeited its right to the indemnity lands, and that they, therefore, under the law making the grant, revert to the United States, and are subject to entry under the Homestead Law.

The law making the grant of lands for the construction of the L. L. & G. Railroad, also granted lands for the construction of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Road, with a branch of the L. L. & G. "from Lawrence by the valley of the Wakarusa River to the point on the A. T. & S. F. Railroad where said road intersects the Neosho River"—and also a branch from where the A. T. & S. F. Road "crosses the Neosho, down said Neosho valley, to the point where the first named road (L. L. & G.) enters the said Neosho valley." This act was passed on the third of March, 1863.

On the 1st of July, 1864, another act was passed, granting lands for the construction of a road from Ft. Riley down the valley of the Neosho, and the act of March third amended by making Emporia the terminus of the branch from Lawrence, and giving that branch also a distinctive grant of lands.

These roads and branches were all required to be completed by the 3rd of March, 1873, in default of which all the lands not patented to the company were to revert to the United States. The following is the proviso of the law of March 3rd, 1863:

"That if any part of said roads and branches is not completed within ten years of the passage of this act, no further sales shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

These lands were donated to the State of Kansas for the purpose of aiding the construction of these roads and branches, and the terms "sale" and "unsold" refers to their disposition by the State. They were subsequently, by an act of the State Legislature, turned over to the Corporations named, in pursuance of the intent of the law of Congress making the grant.

We have been thus particular in giving the history and peculiarities of the Congressional and State Legislation in reference to these grants, as serious complications are liable to arise in consequence of the failure of the L. L. & G. to actually construct that part of its road between Leavenworth and Lawrence within the time specified.

How far the leasing and operation of the track laid by the K. P. Co. by the L. L. & G., may be construed as complying with the terms of the law of Congress is a matter which will affect the question of the reversion of these lands to the Government. The fact that the Government gave no aid to the construction of this part of the road except as a portion of the L. L. & G. road, would go far to establish such a construction.

The usual rule that governs a railroad grant, that the Company receiving it is entitled to the full amount of the grant made on the completion of specified sections of its road, no matter how much it takes out of the indemnity lands, will also enter into consideration, and strengthen the claim of the Company to whatever proportion of those lands may be found necessary to fill the amount of the grant.

The law of Congress appointed for the construction of this road gave five sections of land on each side of the track, or 6400 acres per mile. This the company was to receive upon the construction of its road in sections of twenty miles and it was only in case that any portion of these ten sections had previously been disposed of by the Government that the Company was to have the right to go outside of that limit, and take enough of land to make up the deficit. So that in the implied prohibition against the Company's receiving any portion of the indemnity lands, until all the roads and branches contemplated by the bill were completed, was inconsistent with itself. In this case, the usual rule regulating the disposal of Railroad Land Grants will doubtless govern, and the road be allowed to receive the full amount of the grant, including so much of the indemnity lands as may be necessary to make up the deficiency occurring within the ten mile limit.

In view of these features of the law and the circumstances of the case, we deem it more than doubtful that the Company has decided to abandon the lands as rumored, or that it will do so. At least it is a question which will doubtless have to be decided by the Courts, with the chances in favor of the Company, the arbitrament of which will be final, whichever way it may be. Such being the case, it is but a waste of time for settlers to scramble over the lands, and get up bad blood, in antagonistic claims, which always result from controversies of this kind. The people on Railroad grants in Southern Kansas have had trouble enough, without rushing into new causes for disquietude, before they are well out of those of the past. Our advice to every body is to let Railroad lands alone, unless you are prepared to buy them of those holding at least a prima facie title.

Believing the law to be such as to protect the Company in its claim to these lands, we feel it to be our duty to say to those interested, what we have. We are in no way responsible for the law being what it is, but whatever it is, it will be executed, no matter who makes or who loses.

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## FRUIT AND PRODUCE.

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and SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,  
No. 153 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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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.

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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.

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A Large and Complete Stock of SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS, Just Opened; also

GUITAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS Of the Best Quality.

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THE MANHATTAN SILENT SEWING MACHINE, Making the "Elastic Lock Stitch." THE BLES NOISELESS LOCK STITCH MACHINE, —and the— AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE MACHINE.

—Also— THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE AND THE FRANZ & POPE KNITTING MACHINE.

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

For further information call on or address Mrs. H. E. STARRETT, Mass. St., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



# Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, APRIL 5, 1873.

## Town Talk.

We are compelled to leave over several communications, this week. They will appear in our next.

**BUILDING.**—Jim Anderson, the transfer man, has built a large stable on Ohio street, south of Henry. It is 26x50, and has stalls for more than twenty horses.

Mr. J. Q. Ashton has commenced the erection of a brick residence on Warren Street, west of Mississippi.

Mr. Bichush is putting up a business house on Warren Street, east of Massachusetts.

Alex. Shaw has a number of new buildings under contract, to be put up this spring.

**BACK AGAIN.**—Mr. John Collins, who has been in Colorado about 14 years, returned to this city last Saturday. Some thirty or forty of his acquaintances gave him a surprise party Monday evening, at the residence of his father on Rhode Island.

**RUNAWAY.**—Last Friday Mr. C. S. Duncan took his wife in Dr. Hensley's buggy to Wesley Duncan's, west of the city, and returning had his little boy, six years old, with him. Leaving the little fellow in the buggy, he got out to open a gate, when the horse dashed off towards town at full speed. The horse was caught near Dr. H.'s residence, on Kentucky Street, having run nearly a mile. The little boy stuck to the buggy and fortunately escaped unharmed. Neither was the horse or buggy injured.

**REGENTS.**—The new Board of Regents of the State University met in this city on Tuesday and organized. Gen. Fraser was elected President, Gov. Robinson, Vice President, John K. Rankin, Treasurer, and Rev. J. A. Anderson, Secretary. Rev. A. Beatty, of Independence, was elected Auditor. The finance committee consists of Rev. A. Beatty, Gen. John Fraser, and Gov. Robinson.

The Secretary was instructed to invite Senator Ingalls to deliver the anniversary oration before the University, on the 11th of June.

Thursday the Board spent the day at the University going through the classes.

**SOLDIERS' RE-UNION.**—The Soldiers' Re-union for this year will be held in this city on the 30th of May next.

**COLMAN'S RETREAT.**—Mr. E. A. Colman, one of the oldest citizens of this county, has prepared for the summer by opening his great fruit farm for the accommodation and entertainment of gentlemen and ladies from the city who may wish to take a drive into the country and enjoy a short vacation of amusement and a general social time. He has a nice grove with seats prepared for visitors, and will serve up such refreshments as parties may order.

**WOOLEN FACTORY.**—Mr. Nelson Rogers, of Elgin, Illinois, has been in our city for some days past and proposes to establish a large Woollen Factory in Lawrence. He has investigated our water power, and Wednesday evening the Council had a special meeting in regard to the matter. The Council authorized Mr. Darling to contract with Mr. Rogers for a portion of the levee between Massachusetts and New Hampshire streets for his factory, reserving to the city sufficient space for water works.

**TOWN LOTS.**—A special train left this city Thursday morning for Carbondale, at which place was a big sale of lots that day.

**LOST HIS HORSES.**—As a farmer named Rothwell was driving across the L., L. & G. Railroad track, Wednesday evening, an engine ran into his team, breaking the forelegs of one horse, and cutting one hind foot off the other. Mr. Rothwell escaped uninjured.

**SHIPPED.**—Matt. Shaw shipped a car load of his refrigerators Wednesday.

**PERSONAL.**—Bishop Vail, who has been East during the winter, is back again.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Green has been on a visit to Lawrence this week.

Rev. G. S. Dearborn, formerly pastor of the Methodist Church in this city, and Rev. J. S. Cline, were on a visit to their old friends here Wednesday.

Mrs. Gardner has returned from a four weeks' visit to the East, where she purchased a large stock of Millinery Goods. The latest styles will soon appear on our streets.

**WAKARUSA.**—The following officers were elected in Wakarusa Township Tuesday:

Trustee—Wm. Meairs.  
Treasurer—Wm. Brown.  
Justices of the Peace—Noah Cameron, Andrew Douglass, Wm. Yates.

Constables—P. W. Service, Samuel Stickney.  
There were three Constables to elect, but a tie vote between Joseph Savage and Daniel Boon leaves the official vote to determine as to the third.

**PIE PLANT.**—Wm. Meairs, of Wakarusa Township, generally leads off all others on pie plant. The thermometer may sink to 20 below during the winter, and snow storms may prevail during the spring, but his pie plant grows and thrives. The samples left at the SPIRIT office prove this beyond all question.

**CITY ELECTION.**—Tuesday our annual city election took place. Pure cold water rained supremely until about noon, when it stopped, the clouds broke away and the other side had a fair show. Maj. Redington headed what was termed the Temperance ticket for Mayor, and Mr. Gleason headed the People's ticket. The contest was an animated one on both sides. A very fair vote was polled, that cast for treasurer being the largest. The total vote for the two candidates for this office was 1702. Below we give a synopsis of the vote and the majority for each candidate elected:

For Mayor, Mr. Gleason received 1058, and Maj. Redington 625 votes; Gleason's majority 423.

For Police Judge, G. W. Smith Jr. received 947, Jas. Chris-614, and A. N. Blackledge 72 votes; Smith's majority, 261.

For City Treasurer, Jas. E. Watson received 1,174 and H. W. Chester 528 votes. Watson's majority, 646.

Councilman elected.  
First ward Geo. J. Barker,  
Second ward Robert Morrow,  
Third ward George Shearer,  
Fourth ward Andrew Carnes,  
Fifth ward H. H. Howard,  
Sixth ward A. J. Dicker.

Board of Education.  
First ward, Jno. K. Rankin, Second ward, Mr. McCoy,  
Third ward, Turner Sampson, (long term) J. C. Herron, (short term),  
Fourth ward, W. C. Ransom, (long term) Geo. A. Farwell, (short term),  
Fifth ward, Mr. Deal, Sixth ward Mr. Walton.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is always a pleasure to call attention to new advertisements. It shows that we have enterprising business men and men who are not disposed to hide their light under a bushel by studiously keeping their names out of the newspapers. The way to get along in hard times is to keep your business before the people. Let them know that you have not gone down, but that you are still in business. We trust our readers will carefully peruse the advertisements that appear in the Spirit. Money can be saved by doing so.

First, we desire to direct attention to the music store of Mrs. Starrett. No one has labored more faithfully to establish a good business in Lawrence than has this lady. She has succeeded too. Mrs. Starrett is one of our most enterprising citizens and has a music store that is worthy of her enterprise and industry. She has twelve different styles of pianos and organs which she sells as cheap as they can be purchased east. She has sold over \$15,000 worth of pianos alone the past season besides other musical instruments and sheet music. Why should any one go away from Lawrence to purchase when they can be better suited at home? We advise every one to call at her music store and learn what inducements she offers.

In the way of millinery goods, Mrs. Coulter also has a word to say in the Spirit. Her shelves, counters and show cases are filled with goods of the latest styles. Any lady in town will be delighted with the display of handsome millinery goods that can now be seen at her establishment.

Gentlemen need good clothes as well as the ladies. A richly attired lady should have a well dressed escort. Then gentlemen go to Ottman & Potwin's. There you will find the best of goods. They will take your measure and make a suit that will ensure you to be a successful suitor or that will suit your wife if you have been already suited in this respect. Their stock of spring goods surpasses anything ever brought to Lawrence.

Then cross the street and go to Carpenter's hat store. You will there find the most approved style of hat, for he has laid in a heavy spring and summer stock.

Now turn your face southward and stroll along until you are brought up against a mammoth boot. Then halt, for you are at McCurdy's boot and shoe store. Are you not astonished at his great display of ladies, gentlemen's misses, boys and children's boots and shoes? Why of course you are. Ask his prices and see how he has marked his goods down. Examine his work and see how substantial it is. You will leave your order, for you can't help it.

Now, you know where to get a piano, organ or sheet music; your wife knows where to get a spring bonnet, you have ordered your new suit, got a fashionable hat and left your measure for a pair of boots. One thing yet remains. You must have a Sunday dinner. You have read the Spirit and your eye soon rests upon a familiar sign. It is Howard & Spencer, grocers. You cross over again and there you find yourself surrounded with everything that a family can possibly need to put on the table, choice family groceries, canned fruits, poultry, the earliest vegetables. In fact everything that you need. You leave your order. The goods are sent around to your house. You go home contented, find your family happy and enjoy the Sabbath. All this is brought about by exercising a little wisdom in paying two dollars for the Spirit and reading it thoroughly.

**OFF THE TRACK.**—A train going west on the Lawrence and Southwestern road, met with an accident Tuesday by which a passenger car was thrown down an embankment. The car was damaged considerably, but nobody hurt.

**CHANGES.**—Eggleston, the Auctioneer, has removed to the building lately occupied temporarily by Bailey, Smith & Co. Bailey, Smith & Co. are snugly fixed in their new store building, which they have rebuilt since the fire. They have a larger and better stock than ever.

Alex. Marks has removed from Frazer's block to the store room just vacated by Eggleston.

Wm. Read has taken the old grocery stand lately occupied by Thompson & Clayton.

Wooster & Co. are about ready to open their new drug store at 75 Massachusetts Street.

S. H. Andrews now sells groceries at the corner store lately occupied by Nathan Frank.

C. A. Lee, who deals in tobacco and cigars, has removed to the store vacated by Alex. Marks.

The large room that Mr. Lee occupied, is, we learn, to be prepared and used as a gentlemen's sitting room for the Eldridge House.

**PEWS.**—The pews for Trinity church have arrived. The church will be occupied the first time Easter, one week from next Sunday.

**ASSAULTED.**—Jake Herrington, of this city, mail agent on the K. P. road, was knocked down in Denver a few nights since. The persons who assaulted him were evidently after some one else, and after discovering their mistake fled. Jake is opposed to any more such mistakes as this.

**A CHANGE.**—C. J. Hanks has been appointed Deputy Warden of the penitentiary vice Maj. Johnson removed. Harry Fields has been appointed clerk in place of Freeman Bell.

**WARM.**—Spring seems to have come at last. Peas are up, and many early shrubs and some of the trees begin to bud out.

**ANOTHER.**—A mad dog, Wednesday, bit two or three dogs and several head of stock on the north side.

**DEFEATED.**—Major Tom Anderson was defeated for mayor of Topeka by 81 majority. Maj. Bartling was the successful candidate.

**PORCINE.**—Bew & Co., butchered one of Dr. Huson's large hogs a few days since. Its net weight was 746 pounds. This hog was only two years old.

**CONTRACT.**—Mr. Nelson Rogers, of Elgin, Ill., has, we learn contracted with the Lawrence Water power company for one hundred horse power for his woollen factory that he proposes to establish here. A few minor points remain to be settled to make the arrangement complete.

**ARRIVED.**—Rev. Mr. Sanborn, of Illinois, has arrived in the city, and will hold services to-morrow at the Universalist church. The new society is to be known as the Free Congregationalist church, and embraces all denominations of liberal Christians.

**GRADING.**—Ohio street in front of the premises of county Treasurer Poehler, is being plowed up and hauled away by graders who are digging away as if determined to make a hole there in order to fill up one at some other point. The culvert on the same street south of Henry, has been filled up to the grade, the dirt for which has been hauled from the base of Mount Oread.

**FIRE.**—A small house on Henry street, not far from the gas works, was burned yesterday afternoon. The house was owned by Mrs. Barker, colored, and occupied by a colored family named Walker. Nothing was saved except a wash-tub.

**THE RECENT OUTRAGES.**—Jim Givens, who has been under arrest for the past week for outraging a little white girl eleven years of age, and Tom Berry, charged with assault with intent to outrage a white woman, were to have had their preliminary examination before Justice Parsons yesterday, but the court having adjourned to the Indian country to soothe the savages, these cases will probably hold over until Judge Smith can be officially notified of his election. Justice Parsons is no longer a Justice but an Indian agent, an office not only more pleasant but decidedly more profitable.

Wm. Grant, charged with insulting a white woman on the north side of the river, still has his headquarters at the county jail. The examination of Grant has already occupied several days before Justice Christian, and will likely use up several days more.

**MARRIED.**—Rev. R. S. Harford was married a few evenings since, to Mrs. Mary E. Frazer, of this city.

**SAD.**—Mr. H. N. Pearce, of this city, received a telegram yesterday afternoon announcing the sudden death of his daughter, Alice, at Eldorado. Miss Pearce has been attending the conservatory of music in this city, and left in full health about two weeks since to visit her mother, who still occupies the farm near Eldorado, while Mr. Pearce attends to business in this city. Miss Pearce will be remembered as one of the singers and performers upon the piano at Prof. Bartlett's concert in Liberty Hall some time since.

## CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The cattle market opened active and animated. On Monday morning the demand was good; and during the greater part of the week trade ruled active and firm, and prices were a trifle higher than last week, on nearly all grades. The number going to market this week has been quite large, and the quality of stock that was put on the market this week has been exceptionally good, there being comparatively few rough and thin lots, while of good the proportion was notably large. The attendance of outside and local buyers was very large, and competition for choice grades was quite spirited. There has also been a large attendance of eastern buyers throughout the week. The advices from the eastern markets were of a favorable character, and stimulated a good deal of activity. We quote the market steady and active: Choice graded steers \$6.50 to \$6.75; good to prime \$6. to \$6.25; fair \$5.50 to \$6. cows & heifers, good to choice lots, \$3.50 to \$4.25; while rough lean lots were weak at \$2.25 to \$3.25. Butchers stock, which includes rough fleshy steers from 2 to 6 years old, were sold at \$4.25 to \$5.

Stock steers brought from \$3. to 4.75 according to the quality. Texas cattle in fair request at \$4.50 to \$5.20 for good to choice while the inferior grades brought all the way from \$2. to \$3.50.

## HOGS.

The hog market improved a little during the week, prices ranging from \$4.35 to \$5.40. But as the warm weather comes on we look to see the prices of hogs somewhat decline.

## SUMAC.

LAWRENCE, KAN., MAR. 30TH, 1873.

EDITORS SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

As I have recently read a number of inquiries about sumac and how it should be prepared for market, I will explain the method briefly. There are several kinds of sumac. Only one kind however is worth gathering and that is the smooth stem (steep seed bob.) It should be gathered about the first of September and cured as you would hay. Neither rain or dew should be permitted to fall upon it while being cured. It should be threshed and the coarse stems raked out before taken to market. It is usually ground. Sumac is raised in Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland and Delaware. It is ground and packed in sacks containing about 160 pounds each. It sells at from \$60 to \$75 per ton 2240 pounds. Sumac grows wild in Kansas and a large quantity might be gathered, but to make the business profitable it should be planted in a body and then it could be mowed and cured as hay.

THO'S GUEST.

## COLMAN'S RETREAT.

### KANWAKA.

Six miles west of Lawrence.

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

### COLMAN'S RETREAT.

### AND

### FRUIT FARM.

They will receive the best attention, and charges will be moderate.

There is a nice grove well seated, where visitors can enjoy themselves. Ice Cream, Berries, and refreshments furnished as may be ordered.

E. A. COLMAN.

## AUCTION SALES.

On Saturday, April 19, 1873.

At ten o'clock a. m., at the stable of Turner Sampson, on Massachusetts street, I shall sell at auction,

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

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

## REGULAR SALES

### ON THE

First and Third Saturdays of each Month.

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

Lawrence, Kas., March 20, 1873.

## GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned have in their hands for sale a good farm, consisting of 180 acres, 11-2 miles east of Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas. About 80 acres of same are under fence and cultivation. There is also a good peach and apple orchard on the place, plenty of water, and twenty acres of timber; a dwelling house, and a few out-buildings.

It is a very desirable place, and will be sold cheap. No better opportunity was ever offered to get a good farm on such terms.

Enquire of SHANNON & SHANNON, Lawrence, Kansas.

## PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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

By which rule I am able to sell all kinds of

## FAMILY GROCERIES

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

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

Sell every thing at the lowest prices for cash.

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

Persons having the "ready" will find it to their interest to call at the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets before purchasing. GEORGE FORD, Successor to Ford & Whitman. March 21, 1873. (50ft)

## PAINTS, GLASS, & WALL PAPER.

### SMITH & WATKINS

Have opened an entire stock of

### WALL PAPER

Of the Latest Styles and Patterns. Also

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

At 112, Massachusetts Street.

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

Where they would invite the attention of all wishing anything in their line. SIGN and HOUSE painting, and Paper hanging promptly executed at the lowest prices. ml82s

### H. B. GOOD,

DEALER IN

## STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

Provisions, Fruits, &amp;c.,

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

## 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, &amp;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. ml86

J. A. CRAMER,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER AND SURVEYOR.

Office over R. S. Johnson's Store,

Massachusetts Street, . . . . Lawrence, Kansas.



## 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 VI.

Joe Bunker, Eric's shop favorite, was a singular, piratical looking fellow. He was the only man in the shop that was not completely subject to the coarse magnetism of the shop's master.

But Joe never seemed in the least to care for Mr. Creep. He worked on, or he did not work, just as it suited him, he took a day for himself now and then, and for some reason the pay for these days was never deducted from the week's wages, as was the case when the other fellows dared to stay away.

Was Joe a favorite with his employer? Far from it. Mr. Creep would gladly have dispensed with his services, had he seen his way clear to get rid of him. Why Mr. Creep hesitated to discharge a man who was not agreeable to him no one knew, or knows; but it was not doubted in the shop that it would have been a great relief to Mr. Creep to have Joe Bunker depart, and yet Joe Bunker remained.

He took astounding liberties. When his tools did not suit him he went to Mr. Creep's tool chest and picked out others; when he wanted a pencil or a bit of paper, he marched into Mr. Creep's office and helped himself. He even possessed himself of Mr. Creep's newspaper and sat and read the news before Mr. Creep's face and eyes. Sometimes the men in very astonishment, would pause in their work to watch this audacious Joe. The truth is that it was as much to amuse the men as to annoy the master, that Joe took so many liberties.

How black were the looks that Mr. Creep threw upon Joe Bunker—when the latter was not looking—for when the jetty eyes of that darkly handsome face were directed towards Mr. Creep's that gentleman never indulged himself in threatening glances.

Joe was low in stature, massive in mould, and particularly firm and independent in carriage. His hair, coarse and tightly curled, was black as his eyes, and his long, thick beard was like unto it. He never wore a coat and his trousers were strapped about his sturdy waist. He was a very good workman; but somehow it was of salt water more than of leather that he smelled. When he laughed, which he did whenever he chose (another of his remarkable liberties) his white teeth gleamed through his beard like lightning through a cloud. Sometimes that sudden light filled one with fear. Joe was a strange fellow, and he knew how to keep people extremely ill at ease, as Mr. Creep could testify.

But he also knew how to attract and attach to himself those who pleased him.

For Roland and Eric he had ever felt a warm affection. His anger at the death—the murder—he called it, of Roland he had been at no pains to conceal. Several times he had rescued Eric from the hands of his uncle, and he often kept him at his side filling his willing ears with stories of the sea and always he ended his talk with—"And bye and bye you and I will be off to the sea together."

Eric, as he gazed, almost fascinated in the Spanish looking face, the dark, handsome, attractive face of Joe, had many a consultation with himself as to whether he had better go away with him.

The mild and tender glow upon the face of the man as he looked on the face of the orphan boy told that there were depths in that reckless heart, where were concealed costly things of the affections; but Eric, sensitive to all influences, felt that Joe Bunker, though always good to him, was a wicked man, and he shrank from committing himself to his care and guidance.

But fate, in the shape of Mr. Creep, urged him on.

One day Eric received a more than usual severe whipping, and in anger and despair he drank from Joe's bottle until he was intoxicated.

That night when Jessie ascended to the garret, troubled because Eric had not yet come home, as she thought, she found Eric lying on his bed in a drunken sleep.

This was Jessie's twelfth birth day. How sad it was to her.

She untied and pulled off the boy's shoes, unfastened and dragged off his jacket, arranged the pillows under his head and was turning away, her eyes gushing over with scalding tears, when a new thought seemed to strike her, she managed to turn Eric partly over so that through his torn shirt she could see his back.

"That is the reason," she said as the broad red welts appeared. "How much better it would be to take a knife and kill him than to drive him to a drunkard's grave by beating him."

"Leave me alone, can't you? Get along, I say," growled Eric, partially roused by the light shining into his eyes, and by being handled.

He gave her a rude shove, and sank again into unconsciousness.

Jessie fell on her knees by her own little cot and poured from the recesses of a breaking heart her sorrows and complaints.

Bitter tears no woman ever shed—more fervent prayers no woman ever prayed—anguish more deep and utter never wrung a woman's heart.

Poor, little wounded doe! but God was near; he heard; he helped thee.

Exhaustion at last sealed the lips and eyes of little Jessie, and kind slumber held her till the morning light. With an aching head, and a more sharply aching heart, Eric awoke next day, to the memory of his misery and his sin.

His first thought was "I wonder if Jessie knows." He tried to remember how he got home and how he got his clothes—a part of them—off. It was in vain. He could remember nothing after leaning his head against Joe Bunker's knee over in the shop.

Joe had carried the boy home, and watching his chance had succeeded in getting up stairs with him, and then in getting out of the house without being seen. Joe Bunker had a key that fitted the house door. What he kept it for who knows?

Eric looked to see where Jessie was. She had gone down. It was late then, for he was generally up first to build the fires. Oh! dear, how sick he felt—sick of himself and the world. He could but just walk.

"I believe it is better to bear the pain and trouble first than last," he muttered. I wish I had let Joe's bottle alone. I wish he would not give it to me. I am a nippy not to be able to bear beatings—others have to, why not I?"

One glance at Jessie's pale and swollen face, when he got down stairs was enough. He did not need to ask her how much she knew. Then his heart sank lower still, if that were possible.

Jessie asked no questions. She was very kind. When the tears came to his eyes and he hung his head she looked at him in deep pity, and said in low tones.

"Poor Eric!"

The miserable boy choked down a bit of bread and a cup of hot tea and was off to the shop. Joe Bunker was the only man there. He saw at a glance the condition of his pet, and kindly patting him on the head, began to talk of happier days.

"Let me alone," said Eric pettishly. If you did not encourage me to drink, I should not be half so unhappy as I am. It is that, not the beating, that troubles me. I have nothing in this world but misery, and if I make a drunkard of myself I shall have nothing but misery in the next."

Joe showed no displeasure at this. "You shall never drink another drop of my liquor, or at my asking," said he. "I only gave it to you to drown trouble, my boy. If it makes you more than it cures there is no use taking it. I have no purpose ever to do you hurt, either in body or mind. But if you are ever to make anything of yourself you must get out of this hell's nest—and the sooner the better."

The two had more talk which we will not repeat.

That was a long sad day to Jessie; but it passed, and that night the hour for reading was a quiet and almost a happy one. Eric chose what they should read. He asked that instead of reading the chapter in their regular course, they should read the thirty-first and thirty-second psalms.

When the reading was all over, Eric said with a wild scared look at his companion, as though terrified at his own thoughts.

"Perhaps we shall never read together again, Jessie."

"Why do you say that?" returned she, and noticing his manner, and that he trembled, she rose, and feeling of his face and head, said: "Does your head ache? Don't you feel well dear?"

"Yes; well enough only dreadfully afraid—but I mean to do it," added he, setting his teeth as if to help his resolution, "I've promised and I'll not break it. But Jessie promise me one thing."

"What is it?"

"That you won't cry much when I am gone. That you will try and not feel lonesome."

"Gone where, dear Eric?"

"To sea, Jessie; I am going to sea with Joe Bunker—I start to night," he was going to say; but he hesitated, and then added, "very soon."

"Oh! Eric!" cried Jessie lifting up her hands. "Oh! you cannot mean it."

"I do—I really do, and—there now, don't cry—crying cannot alter things, and it will only make my going harder. Let me tell you all about it. You know how hard I've tried to be a Christian here, and I can't. There! never, and 'tis no use to try—for me to try, I mean—as for you, I believe you would be just as good in the wicked place itself; but I am different. You know how bad I've grown lately—drinking, and all that, and how miserable I have made you—I hate myself for it, Jessie—there never was a fellow that had so good a little friend as you are to me, and I know it, and yet how I have acted! but it's all these Creeps. They make me creep—the flesh on my bones. My hair rises at sight of them—and when my uncle—I could curse him—and Jessie, I have a notion that an orphan's curse takes effect—never fear child I'm not going to curse him—I went for your sake, Jessie, and for Roland's; yes, Jessie I remember, and for the sake of One other; but when he comes at me and talks to me, in his faultfinding, hateful way, I seem to look at him through blood—my eyes seem full of it—I take that for a bad sign, and I'll not stay here to its fulfillment. If I go away it will pass—I shall come back cooler in the head, stronger in the heart, and better in all ways—I shall be a man too, and Mr. Creep will treat me differently. Joe Bunker has been waiting for a long time to get a chance which suited him to go to sea. He wanted to go on an East India voyage and to take me with him. He wanted too, to lay by money to leave his family. He has found the birth he wants, and he has got plenty of money, he says, and he is going, and I am going with him."

Eric had talked rapidly and in great excitement of manner. Several times had Jessie attempted to speak; but she was not allowed the opportunity; now, however, she inserted a question, "but is Joe Bunker a good man, dear?"

"He is very kind to me and was the same to Roland. Roland loved him and so do I."

"He always speaks pleasantly to me and has given me flowers, and seed for my bird, and I too, like him; but I fear him, too, Eric; I am afraid he is a wicked man—I am afraid he will teach you many wrong things—and it would be better that you should die. Oh! my dear Eric!" and here the poor little girl threw herself on Eric's neck and wept and sobbed most piteously. "Why cannot we be allowed to die, like your dear brother Roland? I am afraid you will forget to live as he wanted you to, and I—oh! what shall I do when you are gone away? never to find you here—to live alone in this dreadful house, in this dark and dreary garret, crying every night for my dear Eric. How can I bear it?"

It was now Eric's turn to be comforted.

He tried to turn her thoughts forward to the time, when, as he hoped, he should return rich (of course, when did poor wandering lad go forth with any other idea than that he should make his fortune in his travels?) and buy a great house of his own—one that had not a speck of a garret in it, and that had a thousand windows in it for the entrance of sun and air—and take her away from the Creeps to live with him.

"For that's just what I mean to do, my Jessie; I mean to be a rich man and have you to share my wealth with me, and then we will talk of this dark time. We'll see who shall dare to hurt us then! You need not fear that I will fall into bad ways—I will not—Roland's Bible shall go with me, and every day of my life it shall be my study and my guide. Besides I know that when I am away from here all that he and you have said to me will do me twice as much good as it ever can here. Joe Bunker may not be as good a man as we wish he was; but he has a kind heart, and is fond of me, and I think will try to keep me from bad habits. Now if you love me Jessie, you will try and let me go cheerfully. They like you better than they used to, and treat you better, and I shall feel all the more easy about you; but you must write me long letters to every address that you will find on this paper—and I will be sure to write to you."

After a long time Jessie was persuaded to bestow on Eric a good night kiss and to lie down to sleep. She did not suspect that he would go that night. She had forgotten his remark about the reading; but she seemed most reluctant to put out the light and go to sleep.

At last, however, her deep breathing told that, for the night at least, her trouble was over.

Then Eric relit the candle and made haste to gather into a bundle a few clothes, and several books, his Bible among them.

His other treasures he took from the box, which contained them and put, with a line commending them to her keeping, into Jessie's trunk. This done he stood a moment at Jessie's bed-side, looking fondly upon her innocent and beautiful face. He bent and kissed her thrice, and heard her murmur "Eric!" and then he extinguished the light, and with one heavy sob, went from the garret.

Thus ended one act in the life of these orphans.

To be continued.

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY ROSS &amp; STEVENS.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES.

WARNE &amp; GILLETT,

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Have now in Stock a Full Line of

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

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

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General Banking and Savings Institution.

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ROBT. MORROW. J. M. HENDRY. C. S. TREADWAY.  
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This corporation is organized under the laws of Kansas. The capital is one hundred thousand dollars, and its stockholders are liable by statute to its creditors for twice the amount of their shares, making two hundred thousand dollars personal liability. One-half of the savings deposits received will be loaned upon first mortgages on real estate of ample value in this State. The balance, except the amount necessary to be kept in the bank to meet ordinary calls of depositors, will be carefully invested in other first-class securities, such as can readily be realized upon, for the payment of deposits in case of special need. Similar investments constitute the usual and sole security of deposits in New England savings banks, and are fully and safely relied upon. When, therefore, coupled as above with so large a personal liability, the safety of money deposited is amply assured.

Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and on Saturdays from 8 to 8 o'clock p. m. also, and will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the month of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal.

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

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ANDREW TERRY. C. S. TREADWAY. PAUL B. BROOKS.  
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ROBERT MORROW. L. BULLENE. J. S. CREW.  
SAMUEL PEY. SUSAN H. TERRY. C. B. GRAY.  
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## EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

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

| Amounts as they multiply. | Time at 5 per cent. |        | Time at 6 per cent. |        | Time at 7 per cent. |        |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
|                           | Years               | Months | Years               | Months | Years               | Months |
| \$1,000                   | 14                  | 0      | 11                  | 8      | 9                   | 0      |
| 2,000                     | 28                  | 0      | 23                  | 6      | 18                  | 0      |
| 4,000                     | 56                  | 0      | 46                  | 10     | 36                  | 0      |
| 8,000                     | 112                 | 0      | 92                  | 20     | 72                  | 0      |
| 16,000                    | 224                 | 0      | 184                 | 40     | 144                 | 0      |
| 32,000                    | 448                 | 0      | 368                 | 80     | 288                 | 0      |
| 64,000                    | 896                 | 0      | 736                 | 160    | 576                 | 0      |
| 128,000                   | 1,792               | 0      | 1,472               | 320    | 1,152               | 0      |
| 256,000                   | 3,584               | 0      | 2,944               | 640    | 2,304               | 0      |
| 512,000                   | 7,168               | 0      | 5,888               | 1,280  | 4,608               | 0      |
| 1,024,000                 | 14,336              | 0      | 11,776              | 2,560  | 9,216               | 0      |

EXAMPLES.—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$2,000 in 35 years, 3 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$2,000 in 25 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at ten per cent. \$2,000 in 20 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 58 years and 7 months, or during the life-time of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 dollars would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.



## TAME GRASSES.

MR. SPIRIT:

In my last communication on tame grasses, I told you that at some future time you should hear from me again on the same subject. If you think this remnant worth a space in your journal, you can give it to your readers. If not, I shall not expect you to use it.

As it is the experience of others as well as our own that we all profit by, let me say I think that many times we profit more by our failures than by our successes. I told you in my last communication both of my successes and failures in raising tame grasses. I will now give my method of putting in the seed.

If you have a corn field that was kept clear of weeds last year, take a harrow some time in March or the first of April and go over the land once in a place each way, without plowing. If it is timothy, sow one peck to the acre, then take a brush say eight or ten feet wide—go over the land once, and if it is possible roll the ground; follow the plan I gave you in my last, and I will warrant you a good crop of timothy hay. If you want timothy clear, sow no clover with it, for if you do, the third year the clover will root out the last spear of timothy. In the more northern states it is always the reverse of this; the timothy roots out the clover. The first year I tried growing grass seed without grain, I sowed one lb. of clover with one peck of timothy on one acre, and had a good crop of timothy in July and no clover. In September I had timothy with a little sprinkle of clover. The second year I had a beautiful mixture of timothy and clover. The third year it was what every one would call clover hay; last year it was clover entirely.

I told you that I would give my views upon the relative value of the different kinds of grasses.

Timothy for market I would raise all the time. For my own use I prefer a mixture of timothy and clover to feed horses, but for farm stock I think there is nothing equal to clover; especially for milch cows. With that, my cows do better than upon prairie hay and corn. So much for timothy and clover.

I spoke of raising English blue grass; that, for an orchard excels anything I have ever seen. It makes excellent hay for horses by cutting it early in June. After cutting, it makes a beautiful green lawn, the blades growing about ten to twelve inches long, making a complete pillow for apples when they drop from the tree, thereby saving all your apples from being bruised. I would advise every man to sow this in his orchard. I have the orchard grass, which makes a very good lawn, but is not as deep green and not quite so soft for apples; neither is it as good for hay, and while growing does not look so fine; the stock is more woody for hay.

One word in regard to alsike clover. It makes excellent hay, better than red or white clover, besides being good for the bees to work upon. It will blossom until frost. It makes excellent pasturage for cows, better than any kind of grass I know anything about. I sow all these kinds of grasses in the same manner as timothy. Yours truly,

KANWAKA.

## DENVER RACES.

Through the efforts of Messrs. Clifton Bell & Co., a meeting has been arranged to take place over the Ford Park course, at Denver, commencing Saturday, June 7th, and ending on Thursday June 12th 1873.

The programme provides for fourteen races. The Association giving \$3,000 in purses. This will secure all the most prominent horses in Colorado, and the adjoining states. It is the purpose of the management to be prompt and vigilant, and a determination to do justice and administer the rules and regulations without fear or favor.

The programme of the first day is a trotting race, for a purse of \$100, for three year olds, mile heats, in harness: A running race for a purse of \$300, with weights up, and a trotting race for a purse of \$200 for horses that have never beaten 2:40, mile heats 3 in 5, to wagon.

For the second day, a running race, half mile dash catches up, for a purse of \$100, a trotting race, purse \$100 for horses that have never beaten three minutes, 3 in 5 to ride, and a running race of half mile heats, with catch weights, for a purse of \$150.

For the third day, a running race for a purse of \$200, mile and repeat, with catches up, a trotting race, purse \$150, for horses that have never beaten 2:50, mile heats, 3 in 5, to ride, and a trotting race, open to all, for a purse of \$400, mile heats, 3 in 5, first horse, \$300, second \$100, to rule.

Fourth day, a running race for a purse of \$100, mile dash, catch weights; a trotting race for a purse of \$200, for horses that have never beaten 2:45, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness, and a pacing race for a purse of \$100, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness.

Fifth day, a trotting race for a purse of \$400 open to all, two mile heats, to harness, first horse \$300, second \$100, a running race for a purse of \$500, two miles and repeat, for all ages, with weights up, first horse \$400, second \$100.

Our readers will observe that Colorado is the first to sound the tocsin for the Kingly sport in the border states. This is a very creditable move. The facilities that the soil and climate affords for breeding, will cause the blood horse to multiply, and if the turf meetings are properly managed, there will be nothing to impede the progress of racing. Could not our Denver friends induce the managers of the K. P. R. to reduce the rates of travel over their road for persons desirous of attending from this section?

## PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Shall the Order become the Reformer of the Nation?

A "Patron" writing to the Iowa Homestead, propounds the very pertinent question: "Shall our Order become the Reformer of the Nation? and argues in the affirmative as follows:

A Farmer's Convention is soon to be held in Illinois. What does it mean? How bold, and yet how significant for the farmers of that State to demand that the Governor shall appoint one of their class a railroad commissioner! What does our Order mean in this State and why will upwards of seven hundred representatives of the Agricultural class of Iowa (shortly) gather in Convention at Des Moines? Not to make war upon the poor store-keepers, shoemakers, wagon-makers, and black-smiths, I ween. If the Patrons of Husbandry look for no higher and worthier labors than the persecution and badgering of these useful citizens, we are, in my opinion, contemptible sneaks and cowards.

No, a more portentous storm is brewing, and these assemblages are the ominous peals of thunder from the gathering clouds. The Chicago Tribune wisely and timely admonishes politicians to look well to their seats, and to see that the bit is well in the mouth and the saddle firmly girthed upon the back of their hitherto docile agricultural beasts of burden; for, it shrewdly remarks, "The farmers are a large majority, and when they unite for the purpose the mere politician will be unhorsed."

My present object in this article is to suggest, respectfully, that there are many ways of putting a point to a question, and that "Shall our Order become a political party?" is not the real point to which any part of the real discussion now going on, in the Granges, and in your columns, tends. That question, it seems to me, is not the true one, and looks as if some adroit politician—and I expect our Order is full of them, or soon will be—had put it in that shape purposely to divert our attention from the vital point. There need be, there ought not to be, any difference of opinion regarding the question as thus put. No, our Order is not, and must not become, a political party.

It is but a waste of time to discuss that question; and in giving it such sober thought, we only expose ourselves to the ridicule of those who have bamboozled us with a shadow, in hopes, perhaps, to see us loose the substance. Let the heading of our future correspondence on this subject be a different one. Substitute the question, "Shall our Order become the Reformer of the Nation?" No negative voice will be heard in the answer, but the doleful and clamorous cries of the non-producer. He will make the air resound with complaints of class legislation, for he knows how it is himself, a tariff and railroad legislator; with charges of tyranny and oppression, for he has been there, as a partisan representative; with threats of revolution and civil war, for he knows that the producer must pay the cost; with sneers at rustic statesmanship and rural executive incapacity, for he alone was born to rule; with dismal forebodings of national decay and ruin, for he identifies his own downfall with that of the nation; and finally, when his clamors have ceased, he will be discovered in our midst, seeking by cajolery and arts to sow dissensions among us, or to inspire us with confidence in the purity of his motives; for it is an axiom of ancient origin, confirmed by the too sad experience of modern times as well, that the non-producer is destined to rule and govern. He comes down from heaven booted and spurred, ready to mount on the back of the producer, who is furnished by nature with the bit and saddle and all other accommodations, for that gentle man's equestrian exercises. That's what's ahe matter.

"Shall our Order become the Reformer of the Nation?" Yes, we all say. How? By combining our votes and overthrowing aristocratic legislation. Does this prostitute our Order to political purposes! Not as I understand the word politics. The trouble is, too many confound politics with partisanship; the politician with the partisan. Our Order aims to combine the agricultural class. No question about that. For what purpose? "To help the needy, raise the fallen, and to make the labors of this life cheerful." Its teachings are the loftiest that man can seek. What shall it all profit us if we remain slaves? Nay, is there not a species of cruelty, if not mockery, in a refinement and an education that gives us a full view of heaven, and yet requires us to endure the torments of hell? Or, if this is too strong a way of putting it what do you think of the cup of Tantalus—or being tormented by the near approach of good, which is never attainable? When the children of Israel, in their days of bondage, were fully "organized," elevated, "educated," and otherwise taught to see and feel the chains of oppression, they began to trouble the non-producing classes of society in Egypt with plagues and other unpleasant discussions, ending finally in their departure, with a "transfer" or "appropriations of some of the surplus wealth of their oppressors. Did they remain "hewers of wood and drawers of water" in Egypt after they had become "elevated" and "educated"? Some non-producer, we can imagine, advised them not to look after their political rights, for fear of ruin, but except some few who hankered after the flesh pots, they preferred freedom and the wilderness to Egypt and bondage.

Farmers of Iowa, let us profit by the teachings of history, and strike at aristocratic legislation. Pat-

rons of Husbandry, be consistent with the principles of your Order and in organizing, educating, and elevating the agricultural class, do not forget to teach it that it ought to be the most powerful, as it is the most useful, class of the nation; that it may, as it ought to, control the nation; and that the intelligent use of the ballot is a more sacred and imperative duty of a good Patron than any other enjoined upon us by the obligations of the Order.

## PATRONS IN ARKANSAS.

We learn from John Matley, Esq., that a Grange has been organized in Arkansas county, Ark. Mr. Matley thinks that the order will be a success in that State. Only three Granges have yet been established, but the work has but just begun.

JOHN F. WESTERFIELD,

SAM'L WESTERFIELD.

J. F. WESTERFIELD &amp; BRO.,

ATTORNEYS AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

BURLINGAME, KANSAS.

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TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

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NO LAY-OVER SATURDAY OR SUNDAY

Express trains run daily. All others daily except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING EAST:

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| Express       | 3:25 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 with the 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. WATKINS, Ticket Agent, at the Depot, or of J. C. HORTON, City Office, corner room under Eldridge House.

S. S. BOWEN, Gen'l Supt.

BEVERLY R. KEIM, General Ticket Agent,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

## A WORD TO TRAVELLERS!

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

—O—O—O—

## 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. Tuok, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

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RHEUMATIC SYRUP.A STATED QUANTITY GUARANTEED TO CURE,  
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

\$1000 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 unobjectionable, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.  
\$5000 Reward offered to the Proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same period of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.  
\$2000 Reward offered to any Person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D., to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Professor of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 30 years.  
\$10000 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.  
\$2500 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. Address all orders 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, n28yl MORRIS & CRANDALL.

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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

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SHORT NOTICE. FARMERS LIVING ON

THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER

CAN CROSS THE BRIDGE

FREE TO OUR MILL.

FREE PASSES BOTH WAYS FURNISHED AT THE MILL.



## News Summary.

Forty emigrant wagons in a distance of ten miles, were counted in one day last week, in Northern Kansas.

St. Louis has elected an entire Democratic city ticket.

The Shoemakers of N. Y. City, resolved on Monday evening, to demand additional pay of fifty cents per day, on all classes of work, and to strike if refused.

One dollar of American coin is worth four hundred dollars of the Dominican currency.

A party of four surveyors, named E. M. Deming, C. H. Cavis, Robt. Pool, and Daniel Short, were murdered by the Arapahoes, on the Cimaron, about 150 miles southwest of Arkansas city, a few days ago.

The evening administration organ at Washington says that \$1,532,400 has been paid to Congressmen, on the extra compensation account. That is what they call the late salary steal.

Osage City has made 600,000 fire clay brick.

The Commonwealth says, parties from St. Louis are expected to purchase the Osage City potteries, now run by J. F. Dodds.

Fairmount, Leavenworth County, has a beef canning company organized.

Grasshopper Falls has an oil excitement, and companies are going to bore for it.

Preparations for burning one million brick have been made by one firm in Wichita.

The growth of broom corn is a subject that ought to receive more attention at the hands of our farmers. It is worth from \$65 to \$75 per ton, and grows very thrifty in our fine prairie soil. It is a cash article and readily marketed.

They have a man down at Thayer who whips his wife.

A Mrs. Lewis, in Ottawa County, gave birth to three daughters a few days ago. All doing well at last accounts.

A Mrs. Wm. Clark, near Spring Hill, Johnson county, had one of her eyes put out a few days ago, by the bursting of a tea canister, while she was cleaning it with ashes and hot water.

The Champion says, a colony of forty persons passed through Atchison last week, for Fort Griley on the Santa Fe road, and that one hundred more were on the way.

A destructive tornado occurred at Franklin, Tenn. on Tuesday last. Hardly a house in the place escaped damage. In many instances the entire roof was blown off and the walls thrown down.

The London dispatch brings the significant announcement that the British manufacturers of agricultural implements have resolved not to take part in the Vienna exhibition. They are evidently not disposed to compete with American manufacturers.

The Hon. W. B. Orton, president of the western union telegraph company, in an after dinner conversation with the editor of the London Times, informed that gentleman that in the United States, 1,000 miles from the seaboard, he could find a paper published every day in the week in the year, that gave more news in one week than all the papers of London presented in a month.

The Topeka Commonwealth says Judge R. W. Muse, of Newton, who has been spending the past few months in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, in the interest of the land department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, has returned home. He reports that during the month of January and February there was more of the company's land sold than was disposed of in a year previous, and that the emigration to Kansas this year from all quarters will be unprecedented. The judge has been doing excellent work for Kansas.

The farmers' club of La Salle county, Illinois, which has a membership of 300, held meeting at Earlville on Saturday. Resolutions were passed censuring the congressmen who were engaged in the salary grab, and calling for immediate and total abolition of the taxes on materials for railroad and ship-building, absolute free trade on these articles was claimed to be indispensable to enable the railroads to reduce their charges. Similar meetings have been held at Sugar Grove and Elgin.

The Burlington Patriot says that Mr. Gropergreaser, living near Commissioner Rullier's, in our county, has a herd of some fifteen hundred head of Coswold and southdown sheep, in a good state of preservation. Last season he sold his clip of wool for \$2,200, and will do much better this year. We learn he commenced this business here a few years ago hardly a dollar in capital, but with a large amount of energy and perseverance. He is a shepherd by occupation, and understands the rearing of sheep thoroughly. Kansas is one of the best States in the Union for profitable sheep raising, and money invested in such husbandry pays remarkably well. Coffey has a large number of sheep, and our farmers are waking up on this important subject.

James Henry, a farmer near Olathe, raised 1000 pounds of hemp to the acre, last year.

A cheese factory is to be started at Blue Rapids.

Topeka is to have a street railway. So says the Commonwealth.

Corn is selling at a dollar a bushel on the A. T. & S. F. Road.

The people of Perry, Jefferson county, are expecting a flouring mill, and a cheese factory to be established there this spring.

Big Mouth, a Kiowa chief, well known on the southwestern frontier, is reported killed.

Immigrants in large numbers are settling in Barbour county, on the A. T. & S. F. R. Road.

The Spanish government has ordered the release of ten thousand slaves held in Cuba, in violation of the law of 1870.

Twenty car loads of potatoes and several car loads of oats and barley, were shipped from Junction City to the west last week.

One hundred thousand bags of coffee are consumed per month in the United States.

A destructive fire occurred in St. Joseph on Thursday, burning the Livery Stable of Stewart & Gordon, with eighteen horses, and all the buggies, carriages, wagons and harness. Loss \$25,000.

Secretary of War Belknap, and Gen. Sheridan passed through Fort Scott on the 3rd, on their way to Texas, for the inspection of the frontier posts.

The Montgomery City (Mo.) Standard says the survey of the St. Louis & Western Railway, narrow gauge, was commenced last week. We learn that two parties are engaged in the work, one having commenced at Columbia, Boone co., and the other at St. Louis. This road is to follow the Missouri river on its north bank, and cross either at St. Charles or some point higher up. Kansas City will be the western terminus.

**A Terrible Tornado**  
Occured at Canton, Miss., on Monday evening last. The course of the tornado was from the northwest, and was scarcely over seventy yards in width, perhaps not so much as that, and lay through the center of the town. Houses were utterly demolished and blown away, leaving bare walls standing twisted and distorted in all manner of shapes. Brick walls of buildings and several chimneys were blown down; missiles were sent through the air, such as timber, brick and pieces of wood, with fearful force. Some twenty persons were injured though none fatally. The destruction of property is estimated at \$100,000.

An important tax decision has been rendered by the U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of the State of Kansas against the Kansas Pacific Railroad, assessing for taxation the land grant of that corporation. The court held that the state had no right to make such assessment. The decision was based on the restrictions in the act of congress making the grant of land, whereby the road was liable to perform several conditions precedent before the legal title would vest.

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## MERCHANT TAILORS,

Are constantly receiving additions to their stock of spring and summer

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The Largest Stock!

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Goods at Wholesale!—Goods at Retail!  
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## FARMERS!

"A Merciful Man is Merciful to his Beast."

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

**DR. CARL NEUMANN'S  
COMPOUND  
CATTLE CONDIMENT**

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

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

Absolutely uninjurious!  
Positively Beneficial!

Sold at the Central Drug Store only.

Price per half pound package, 25 cents.

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Railroad Scrapers,  
Plows and Wagons,  
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CAST IRON ROLLERS,  
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Agents for the Geiser and Vibrator Threshers, Champion Reaper and Mower, Hoosier Grain Drill,

Holbrook Garden Seed Sower,  
STAR CORN PLANTER,

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Adams Corn Shellers and Horse Powers, Feed Cutters,  
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EYE, EYELIDS AND EAR.

DEAFNESS EVEN CAUSED BY CATARRH, CURED!

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

CATARRH, DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART

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

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

CANCERS,

OLD SORES

TUMORS

AND DEFORMITIES

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

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**MILLINERY GOODS.**

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

Real Hair Switches and Curls, Knit Goods,

AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

The making of Caps for Old Ladies,

Head Dresses for Parties and Concerts,

AND BONNETS &amp; HATS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.

Parties from the Country Especially Invited to Call.

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

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ON ALL ORDERS. 42

M. SHAW,

NO. 35 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

Manufacturer of

REFRIGERATORS

ICE CHESTS, BEE HIVES &amp; LADDERS.

ALSO DEALER IN

STONEWARE, SEWER &amp; DRAIN PIPES,

Chimneys for Prairie Homes,

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

Large Stock on Hand. Send for Price List. 23

MEALS

AT THE

PLACE HOUSE,

Until further notice, will be

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Lodging 25 Cents, : : : Board \$5.00 per Week.

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

First Class \$1.00 a day House.

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

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

Saturday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1873,

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

Given under my hand at my office in the City of Lawrence, this 5th day of April, 1873.

61w5

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

## Special Term of Court.

State of Kansas, County of Douglas.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, April 2d, 1873.

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

In the Fourth Judicial District, State of Kansas,

March, 31st, 1873.

To the Sheriff of Douglas County:

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

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

OWEN A. BASSETT, Judge.

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

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

61-3

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

## NOTICE

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

60-4

H. J. CANNIFF, Administrator.

## Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th day of May, 1873, I will make final settlement, with the Probate Court of Douglas county, Kansas, of the business of the estate of Mary Honnold, deceased, late of said county.

60-4

A. G. HONNOLD, Administrator.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

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

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

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

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

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

60-5

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

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

JOSEPH B. DOUTY, administrator of the estate of Thomas Harpur, deceased, vs. William A. Harris, Henry Lewis, Albert Allen, James W. Oulton, Grace Lawrence and Nicholas Hoyrstadt.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued out of the fourth judicial district court in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Saturday, the 19th day of April,

A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said William A. Harris, Henry Lewis, Albert Allen, James W. Oulton, Grace Lawrence, and Nicholas Hoyrstadt, 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 Hoyrstadt, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

58-5

S. H. CARMEAN, Sheriff of Douglas County.

## LEGAL NOTICE.

District Court, Douglas County, Kansas:

SARAH YEAGLEY, Plaintiff,

vs.

JOHN W. MUMFORD, Defendant.

NOTICE: You are hereby notified that the said plaintiff has filed her petition in said Court, and that you have thereby been said 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 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 (14) 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 all the said money applicable thereto as aforesaid; will be rendered against said Mumford, together with costs of said suit.

58-5

CALDWELL &amp; HOYRSTADT, Attorneys for Plaintiff.