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BY ROSS & STEVENS. TERMS-Two Dollars a year, in advance

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# THE EUREKA

AGUE PILLS

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FOR

CHILLS AND FEVER, Sold by all Dsalers.

LANE, KANSAS, Dec. 6th, 1873.

In your answer to the question on free trade published in the Spirit, of Nov. 26th, you submit to me a question which appears to invite and really deserve an answer.

EDITORS SPIRIT OF KANSAS:

You will indulge me, I hope, Messrs Editors, while I attempt in a plain manner to discuss ome of the points in your answer.

Thousands of Americans to-day occupy the ame position relative to free trade and protection that the writer does, and as you truthfully remark, the press of America must mold the opinion of its people, I therefore, as one of the class opposed to free trade, ask a hearing on some points which I conceive are not fairly understood and which are leading men estray.

derstood. To begin, with all due courtesy, allow me to suggest that you have either overlooked or dodged the question on which all the questions I asked you hinge, although you say it needs no answer, and on that same question let me ask another one. Is it desiraole to have the mechanics of the United States work for the same wages that European mechanics do. I have no idea you desire any condition, or even worse, if all our tariff laws are abolished, none of the most earnest advoform us. Plenty of labor at good prices make inmates happy, and as a result of little labor

ducer will receive for his labor. Could we as they can undersell the Engish in their may esome of the factories of the New England own market, the repeal of tarm on item can States, on to some of the water power of Kansas, with their operatives, and thus make a market for the products of our farms near home, we would not now hear so much about transportation. The Massachusetts cheap Factory Operative, when he pays 68 or 70 cents per bushel for corn realizes that he is paying from 40 to 45 cents per bushel to the Railroads for transporting that bushel of corn from Kansas or Missouri to Massachusetts.

Now the farmers of the great west are getcause the consumer of their products, or the Germany, France, Austria? And if factory midst, if it is not to create a home market? part would have to go to Agriculture or be Have the citizens of Lawrence gone to the expense of daming the Kaw simply for the sake want, manufactories, knowing that these same manufactories will make a home market, not only for the raw material which they will use, but for all the products of the farm; and, factories occupy all the water power of Kansas and all country west of the Mississippi, making a market for all our surplus products, we will find all industrious, economical farmers of the west as forehanded as are their brothers around any of the eastern centres of manufacturing.

To insure fair prices to the farmer, we must bring the market to him, and not compel him o go one, two, three, or four thousand miles to market and then get but little more, including freight, than he would have received at nome, had not unfriendly legislation driven away his market. The farther off our market is the less actual return we get for our labor. But to briefly answer some particular points in your answer, I must pass many things.

"Admitting for the sake of the argument that free trade will have the effect he suggests, how much worse off would the eastern operative and laborer be than he is now, under the working of the opposite system?" Infinitely more so: Now there is but a temporary sus pension, the result of stock gambling-withdrawing the currency of the country from the channels of legitimate trade and putting it into such swindling schemes as the Northern Pacific Railroad and other like enterprises. I repeat, now it is but a temporary suspension the buildings and machinery are intact, ready to resume work as soon as they have a market They are not dismantled and left to rot; their market is not destroyed as it would be under free trade, and if they have made more wares than the needs of the nation demand, (as you hint,) their suspension is the part of wisdom for to manufacture more of a given article than there is market for, would exhibit no making the raising of corn a specialty when moved from that place to Coffeyville.

the market is glutted with corn. The writer was raised midst the hum of spindles and clatter of looms, and is therefore enabled to appreciate the straits to which employers are put during an inactive market to meet the demands of their employees, and can, from personal experience, anticipate the wide spread ruin and suffering which will inevitably follow the inauguration of free trade.

Under the tariff of '42 a grand impetus was description sprung up as if by magic. We manufactured for our national needs, and genuine prosperity was every where apparant. In '46 that tariff was repealed. All who were engaged in manufacturing or lived in manufacturing centres cannot but remember I will be as brief as I can to make myself un- the ruin and distress which followed to all

"The idea of foreign manufacturers breaking down our factories, and then making us pay more for their wares than we pay for our own is exploded by the fact that we are to-day ship ping iron and manufactured goods of many kinds to Europe." \* \*

What has enabled them to compete with the English manufacturer? Has free trade done such thing, but how they will escape such dire it? Did not the war compel us to give protection to the manufacture of iron? and have not they by that protection grown so strong that cates of their abolishment have been able to in to-day they can beard the British lion in his den? Evidently the iron masters are to-day the homes of the laborers cheerful and all their able to take care of themselves without the intervention of a tariff, but they have attained You will readily admit that the nearer to the place of growth or manufacture any given article is consumed, the jetter the price the producer will receive the price the producer will be forested as they can undersell the English in their that strength through the tariff, and nov njure no one.

Napoleon I, was wise enough to see that if he succeeded in destroying the wheat market for English goods, he couldy ascenher. She is a nation of work shop, in through her work shops has she made herself felt in every part of the world, and to-day, when she is asking for American bread it is not primarily because she is so much devoted to trade, but ecause of the failure of the crops in Europe.

What nation, Messrs Editors, having land to give away has tried free trade? Has England, Tell me Messrs Editors why the cities and ployment on farms, and to owning farms when to persons establishing manufactories in their to what would they go? Evidently the major come criminals and paupers. True, indeed, "America must fulfill her destiny. There can of having the dam? Evidently not. They be no going back in the brilliant career she is

working out." Let me suggest that in "the brilliant caree she is now working out," she has been enabled to accomplish what she has by having had pro as in ratio to the demand is the price, when tection given to her industries; and if her farmers must feed the world-her lawyers and statesmen must give it law-her merchants must govern its trade, and her cotton and us, and a few English Sovereigns mould our ideas as to what is the best market-home or foreign, keeping out of view the cost of reach-

> ing the foreign market. I believe a modification of the tariff is neces sary. No monopoly, but protection, until all interests, like that of iron can stand alone. Then when we as a nation have grown that strong, we can raze our Custom Houses, if our statesmen can devise some other method of raising revenue.

I have but simply touched on some points. The subject cannot be treated fully in a news-WM. H. AMBROSE. paper article. The length of the foregoing precludes an answer this week. We will attend to it hereafter and soon. [Ed.

Mr. Crozier has introduced a bill for the elief of the settlers on the Osage Ceded Lands., The bill authorizes the Attorney General to bring suit against the L. L. & G. and M. K, & T. roads, for the recovery by the United States of so much of their respective land grants as are occupied by settlers.

Keystone Lodge, A. F. and A. M., which was instituted at Parker, in Montgomery better business talent than the farmers do in county, several years ago, has been re-

### THE SITUATION.

But a few months ago the people felt secure in the administration of affairs as ducts in the west—eastern factories closcontrolled by the great Republican Party. ing for the want of buyers, and the west That party had saved the country from in rags for the want of their productsthe grasp of the slave power and the par- owing in part at least to excessive freights ricidal hand of traitors. Many of its old charged in order to make watered stock leaders found their last resting place on | yield a dividend, calls for the utmost the battle field, and its great champion stretch of the constitutional authority to given to all kinds of trade. Factories of every fills a martyr's grave. Its achievments arrest the evil with the strong arm of are among the brightest in the annals of government. our country's history. It met with a popular endorsement without a parallel in the for once a Senator in Congress who will history of political parties. It was true, look after the interests and rights of the the people were burdened, but they felt people of Kansas. The "irrepressible conthat their burdens were but the honest and legitimate results of the national in- tal is not the true isue with us, at least debtedness, and they consoled themselves that the more grievous the burden the with us is whether the indefeasible rights sooner it would be lifted from their shoulders. The payment of the last dollar of lation and its elevation shall be parathe nation's debt was regarded as a duty mount in the legislation of the country from considerations of both honesty and or whether the speculative interests of

> This condition of the public mind furnished the occasion for thieves, and robbers in high official stations to betray the confidence unwisely placed in them by a redulous constituency. If there were symptoms of alarm among the people at the unusual expenditures of the Government, plausible showings of great reducductions of the public debt were paraded from time to time. If Napoleonism cropped out in the selection of a Presidential Cabinet, all clanior was scienced at once and a strong rational company. I have must be ignored and honer men chosen ther has my county, neither has my part from the equestored walks of private life as the constitutional advisers of him whose policy was the will of the people. If country in the future. fraud and corruption were charged, the people were easily made to believe that the party that had saved the country could and restore again its ancient purity.

greater part of them, live on the sea board, operatives would not be driven to seek empeople waited long but they waited in Tet the most of the people waited long but they waited in vain. The "salary grab," the "eredit moarger towns of Kansas are giving material aid their calling would be destroyed by free trade, bilier," the "railroad monopolies," the 'stock waterings," and the "land grabs," were too black, too broad and too far reaching to be covered up by any art known to political legerdemain. The people became aroused at these enormities. Aroused only to find swindlers protected under the cloak of the executive, theft legalized on the statute books, and fraud and corruption barricaded behind a most iniquitous financial system—to find that the burdens they had borne so uncomwoollen factories clothe it, how is it to be done | plainingly have only furnished to monopif all tariffs are abolished and we invite the olies the sinews of corruption by which factories of Europe to clothe us-England's ad- the people's representatives had been vocates of free trade to shape our laws and bribed to betray the people's rights. Pubher statesmen to tell us what laws are best for lie indignation found an expression in the Labor Reform Party. And the people of Kansas have endorsed its principles by electing a clear voting majority to the

State legislature in its interest. The responsibility of the law making power of the State has passed from the Republican party to the shoulders of the one. The people of the "Rotten Common- the leading papers of the State. wealth" have confided to the farmers and workingmen of the State the onerous duty of repealing bad laws, retrenching the consistent with the public service, removing the bad odor from her fair escutcheon, and conducting her once more, ad astra per aspera. The first duty of the legislature will be the election of a United States Senator. It is desirable that his private sentiments should be in strict accord with western interests. It might be well enough to know how he construes that clause of the constitution which says Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and be tween the States."

The present condition of the countrywith the wolf of starvation ready to en- lives were lost.

ter the homes of the thousands in the east -with a vast surplus of unsaleable pro-

First of all, and above all, let us have flict" in Europe between Labor and Capinot in the western States. The true isue of human nature—the increase of popucapital shall be made to yield the highest rates of interest regardless of the right. True, national wealth consists in the virtue, the intelligence and the patriotism of the people. Can the love of country continue to glow in the hearts of a people who are taxed in their leading articles of daily consumption, in order that some monopoly may reap from twenty to forty per cent. on the capital they invest.

Here in Kansas we have a practical issue between a large number of our citizens with the specious plea that politicians no personal interest in the contest; nelof the State, and yet it involves a principle that may seriously affect the whole

The country certainly demands retrenchment as well as reform. And just now the party that opposed us most bitbe trusted to purge itself of corruption terly, lied on as, called us mean, harrow minded, stingy and envious, are clamor-For the realization of this last plea the ing for a short session of the legislature

Let the work of reform be thoroughly done, and well done, and if the session is prolonged by their opposers the country will know it, and hold them strictly accountable, and just now, too, our opposers pretend to be jubilan' over our victories, and advertise "hay seed" at a premium. This don't mean that the ring has caved in, or that the sponge has been thrown up. It is merely an artifice, too thin to deceive any one.

Here in old Franklin our summer friend, the Journal, it seems, "drifted away from us for the want of a definite understanding and an agreement." The Journal was with us before the late campaign and is getting with us since the election as fast as could be expected—as well perhaps as he can without an "agreement." D. M. LUNY.

We regret to see the published statement that the Atchison Globe has been thrown into Bankruptcy, and will probably be discontinued. The Globe is a very able paper, discussing all questions with ability opposition. That responsibility is a grave and fairness, and had really become one of

Wichita is ahead on one thing, certain. That is in having and sustaining as she. apparently does, the finest, largest public expenditures to the lowest point and best newspaper in the Southwest, and one of the best in the State-the Eagle. Marsh Murdock knows how to make good newspaper, and puts his know edge to practical use.

> Col. Frederick Dent, father Mrs. President Grant, died at the presidential Mansion, on the evening of he 15th. inst.

A terrible wind stop prevailed over the north of England and a portion of Scotland, on the oth, doing very great damage at Shafield and other points. Many buildings and factory chimneys were blown down, and a large number of

### Vatrons' Department.

The Spirit of Kansas is the official paper of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the State of Kansas. It will aim to reprethat Order, and of Agriculture in general, in Kansas and the West.

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

#### OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ELECTED AT SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Master Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa. Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, S. C. Lecturer—T. A. Thompson, Plainview, Minn. Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Miss. Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New

Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Miss.

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

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

Cares—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.

Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C. Flora—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarkesville, Iowa.

Lady Ass't Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Georgetown, D. C.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master,
Indson, Mapleton. Bourbon county; Lecturer, John Boyd, Independence, Montgomery
county; Steward, E. D. Smith, Jewell county;
Assistant Steward, J. B. Richey, Franklin co.,
Chaplain, W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin co.,
Treasurer, H. H. Angell, Sherman City, Cherokee county; Secretary, G. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville, Neosho co.; Gate Keeper, C. W. Lawrence; Ceres, Mrs. Mattie Morris; Flora, Mrs. M.
H. Charles; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Jennie
D. Richie; Pomona, Mrs. Amanda C. Rippey;
Execctive Committee, F. H. Dumbald, Jacksonville, W. P. Popinoc Topeke, and J. B.
Schaeffer, Grasshopper Falls. State Agent, John
G. Otis, Topeka.

### NEW DEPUTIES.

W. S. Mathews, Seneca, Nemaha Co.
U. M. Morgan, Jarbalo, Leavenworth Co.
T. S. Floyd, Sedgewick city, Harvey Co.
F. C. Herron, Huron, Atchison Co.
B. H. Bradshaw, North Cedar, Jackson Co.
W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
L. H. Pillsbury, Manhattan, Riley Co.
J. N. Limbocker, Manhattan, Potowatomie.
J. M. Warden, Vernon, Cowley Co.
J. L. Zimmerman, Wichita, Sedgewick Co.
J. F. Rickets, Garnett Anderson Co.
Peter Brandon, Burlington, Coffey Co.
E. P. Pomeroy, Girard, Crawford Co.

The Worthy Master of State grange, having resigned his office on the 15th of Nov., 1873, all communications intended for the Master should be addressed to the Overseer, M. E. Hadson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. G. W. Spurgeon,

TOPEKA, Shawnee county Kan. Dec. 13, 1873. request, through your paper, any of the members of our order, who have been elected members of the coming legislature, and desire us to utes as matter of record. look after board and lodging for them during the coming session, to drop us a letter, stating the kind of accompdations desired, and whether at public or private house. An early response by each is requested, in order that we

# may know for how many to provide. JOHN G. OTIS. Kansas State Agent, P. of H.

Notice to Subordinate Granges. There is no authority requiring the State Grange to pay the expenses or mileage of the Masters of the Subordinate Granges, while attending the meetings of the State Grange; and there never was any such authority. The assumption of this expense by the State Grange at its last meeting, has left that body largely in debt; and the prompt payment of all dues will not accumulate money enough in its Treasury to pay even the Delegates expenses chosen in accordance with the provisions of Article 3d of the Constitution, which is only one delegate for every eight Granges in a County. (See Cons'n) And all other Masters and Past Masters who State Grange in February, will have to pay their own expenses.

Exec. Com. State Grange.

The Executive Committee of the State Grange, at its meeting in Topeka, last week, anthorized Bro. John G. Otis, their State agent, to make the best possible ar-rangements for the accommodation of the appeal from the decision of the chair to Grange Members of the Legislature during the approaching session. Appreciating the following question: the Grange. Whereupon the Master should put the following question: "Will the Grange sustain the decision of the chair? As many as are in favor bear the heavy expense attending their of sustaining the chair will signify it by sojourn in Topeka, and the meagerness of the voting sign of a Patron." "Contrathe salary of members of the Legislature, ry by the same sign." they have authorized Mr. Otis to secure to them the lowest rates procurable for the commodation during the session. The members are invited to call on M. Otis immediately on reaching Topeka, and he will show them every courtesy and kindnessin his power.

Having received a commission as State Dep-Having received a Commission as State Deputy, I will take pleasure answering any communications that may be actressed to me, in regard to organizing new Grabass, or answering questions in regard to the work of the Order, and will visit Granges to give barructions in the written or unwritten work when called upon.

W. P. POPENOS.

A MANUEL OF PRACTICE. or the Guidance of Masters and Mem bers of Subordinate Granges. Compiled from various Authenticated Sources.

By J. A. Cramer, Gen'l Deputy, K. S. Grange. A Grange may be opened or closed in sent and promote the interests of any of the four Degrees, except regular monthly meetings, and special business meetings; which must be opened in the fourth.

> The Master, on taking the chair must announce the Degree in which he intends to open, and the work of the Steward should correspond with that degree

> At regular meetings, the minutes of the last preceeding regular and all in-tervening specials must be read; and in ase no mistakes appear, they must be declared approved.

The Master must preserve order and decorum, (per force if necessary).

He may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for the purpose; and decide questions of order, subject to an appeal.

He must rise to put a question, but may state it sitting. He must put no motion until it is seconded.

Members offering resolutions or motious, must rise in their places, using the following form. "Worthy Master, I move, &c." If a second is not immediately heard, the Master should say: "A motion is made, &c." (repeating the motion) "do I hear a second?"

If the question is debatable, time must be given for discussion, and final ly put in the following form: "As many as are in favor of the motion will manifest it by the voting sign of a Patron. 'Contrary by the same sign.'

If the Master is in doubt, or if a division is called for, the body must divide those in the affirmative must first rise from their seats, and afterwards the

If the Master still is in doubt, or a count be called for, he will require the Assistant Steward to tell off the members on each side, and decide according

No division and count will be in order except on the motion of two mem-

If the yeas and nays are called for, the Master will ask those to rise who favor the call, and if five or more rise, he will at once put the question as follows: "As many as are in favor of the motion, will, as their names are called, answer, aye. Opposed no.

Copera, Shawnee county Kan. Dec. 13, 1873.

Mr. Edgers: Will you be kind enough to request, through your paper, any of the members of our order who have been elected members of our order. Who have been elected members of our order, who have been elected members of our order. together with the motion, on the min-

> In all cases of ballot a majority of the votes given, are necessary to a choice; and ballotings must be repeated until a majority be obtained. Blanks not to be counted or reported.

> In cases of elections by the Grange, cers, or candidates for membership.

> A "tie vote" decides a question lost; i. e. the Master cannot give the "casting

> In cases of elections for membership if more than three negative votes apvotes appear, the Master should order the ballot repeated, and if three negative votes again appear, the candidate is rejected. On this subject a motion to reconsider is not in order.

On all questions involving points of order, the Grange may appeal from the Master to the house, but on all questions of constitutional law, the Master's deciwish to attend the next meeting of the sion is final; subject, however, to an appeal to the Master of the State or National Grange.

> Seven members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business

Any member may appeal from the decision of the chair in the following

Any member may call for the previous question, and if seconded by four others, it must be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" If a majority sustain the call, the question must be put in the usual form,

main question.

No member should be permitted to vote on any question, in the event of which he is immediately interested; nor, after being heard in his own behalf, ought he to remain in the Grange room till the question is disposed of; it room till the question is disposed of; it who announces the candidate electrical and the laws of the laws

The number of times and the length of time which a member may speak may be fixed in the By-Laws of a Subordinate Grange.

While the Master is putting a question, or addressing the Grange, none should walk out of, or across the room; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, entertain private discourse, nor while a member is speaking, pass between him and the chair, except it be necessary in the discharge of his official duty.

When a motion is made and seconded, it must be stated by the Master, or if in writing must be read by the Score-tary before debate, or before being put, after which, it must be deemed in possession of the Grange; but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment, by consent of the

When a question is postponed indefi-nitely, the same should not be acted upon again.

When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it will be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding meeting only.

Every member has a right to have papers read once at the table before he can be compelled to vote on them, but he cannot do this independently of the will of the majority, and if objected to, a question must be put for leave.

After the affirmative of a motion has been put, any member who has not spoken before on it may rise and speak, or move to amend, because it is no full question till the negative part be put.

No member can be held to answer for words spoken in debate, if other business has intervened after the words spoken and before exception to them shall have been taken.

Granges must have at least one regular meeting in each month, but may have more if they choose; but the time should be fixed by law so as to be un-derstood by all the mourners.

Granges should on this and put on record the centre of their jurisdiction, taking car to plage it not nearer than four miles from the centre of any other Grange territory, and meetings may be held at any point within such Jurisdiction.

The name crarge may be changed by a majority vote, one mouth's notice having been given. But notice must at once be given to both Secretary of the State Grange and Secretary of the National Grange.

Two or more Granges may consolidate on permission of the Master of StateGrange. One Grange should then the members of the other Grange or Granges en masse, and the others should vote to surrender their Charter and consolidate with the first. A copy of each vote, duly authenticated, should be sent to the Secretary of State Grange, and Charter returned to Secretary of National Grange, properly endorsed by the Secretary of State Grange.

Every member who shall be in the room when a question is put must vote, unless the Grange for special reasons shall excuse him, but the motion to excuse must be made before the Grange divides or before a call of the yeas and nays are commenced.

A motion to "adjourn" is not in order in a Subordinate Grange, but a mo-tion to "close" is. The Master should, however, proceed to close as soon as the time has arrived, or the business of the meeting been completed, without a motion. A motion to 'close" is not in order while a member is speaking to a question, while a paper is being read for information, while a vote is being put, or during the ceremony of initiation

The Master or acting Master is alone competent to give instruction in the se cret work.

Neither the Master or any other officer can instruct a member of anothe

A visitor should first send in his name and the name and location of his Grange, to the Master, who if satisfied that all is correct, will invite him through the A. S. to make his way in. And as soon as the salute is finished the Master will convenience. ter will formally introduce him to the Grange en masse.

On a previous question, or appeal, there must be no debate; and all incidental questions of order arising after a motion for these is made, must be decided without debate, as well as the main question.

Every member must remain uncovered during the session to leave the room during the session, they should give the salute the same as when entering except that the gates are free. But no person should be permitted to enter or depart during the opening or closing of the Grange, or when engaged in conferring Degrees, except in the performance of duty.

If it shall appear at any time that a member, by his or her general conduct shall morally or otherwise be working against the best interests of the Order charges may be preferred against the of-fending member, and they be expelled or subjected to such penalties as a majority of the Grange may direct.

Charges may be of two kinds: 1st. violation of obligation. 2d. Specific misconduct. The penalty for violation of obligation is fixed by the obligation

The Grange may as a body try the case, after giving the accused due notice of the time; or they may appoint a committee for the purpose, and act on the report.

In case charges are preferred against a Master, they must be forwarded to State Grange, because, as he is a member of that body, he must be tried there. In this case the Overseer will be the presiding officer in the Subordinate Grange.

Charges against a member must be preferred in writing in the following form:

### Charge First.

-, a member of Grange charge (brother or sister)——with conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the Order of Patrons ef Husbandry.

Specification First. In this, that on or about the—day of—(here specify the officer), and I ask that (he or she) be tried by this Grange in a fair and impartial manner, in accordance with the usages of the Order.

Great care should be taken to avoid any publicity in cases of this kind.

Dues payable from Sub. Granges to the State Grange are of two kinds; 1st. Membership dues. 2d. Quarterly dues, Membership dues are one dollar for every man and fifty cents for each woman initiated after the begining of first full quarter subsequent to the date of organ-

Thus a Grange organized at any time between the 1st of Oct. and 1st of Jan. make no report until March 31st which report includes Quarterly and Degree dues from Jan. 1st.

Monthly dues from a member to his Grange commence on the first of the month immediately following the initiation.

If during the examination, thetStewards find a person without the word, facing the Master they report "W. M., (B. or S.)—is without the word." The Master will ask, can any one vouch for (B. or S.—? If any present know them to be a member in good standing in that Degree, they will so State. If the Master is satisfied, he will invite the person forward to receive instruction; but should it be the annual word required he will first satisfy himself they quired, he will first satisfy himself they are clear of the books as to monthly

Vouchers should not be given for per sous claiming to be members of other Granges, but they should be required to comply with the rules for visitors, or be excluded, except that traveling cards should always be respected.

After close of opening song, all being standing, the Master will say, "B. and S. I am about to open the Grange in the—Degree, will you assist me With the—, he leads off with the in silence, or giving at each—the signification, in which all will join, both and word.

Master calls down, and still standing himself says, "W. S. inform the G. K. that we are now at work in the -He then declares the Grange

A Grange is finally closed in any De-- of that Degree. gree using only the-

In passing from a higher to a lower Degree the Grange is called up, closed and opened in the usual form. But in passing from a lower to a high-

opening in the higher. In the first Degree, when the candidate was ready for obligation, the Overseer calls up and calls down when it is

er, examination must be had before

finished. The Master's instructions should be plain and impressive, including the method of working their way into the Grange through Outer and Inner Gate, the manner of giving the salutations, the voting signs, the calls, the general sign, the sign of—, and a full explanation of their uses. Perfect dignity and decorum should be preserved during every part of the ceremony, and all should strive to make themselves bright Patrons.

legitimate purposes.

He should stand while reading or calling the Grange.

Every Grange should supply itself with plenty of good reading matter such as Grange papers, books and doc-uments, and the Grange room should be converted into a reading room, at least one hour before the call to order, for the benefit of those who wish to read, and no Grange should neglect to have an occasional pic nic feast.

All Granges wishing to be benefitted by the business arrangements made by the State Grange, should immediately put themselves in full communication with the State Agency at Topeka.

The Executive Committee of the Iowa State Grange thus answers the question, "What shall we do with the money in our Subordinate Granges?" Some counties have solved the question in a practical way. After a good County Agent is appointed, each Subordinate Grange in the district appropriates a portion of the funds in its treasury pro rata, according to its membership, placing it in the hands of its County Agent who uses it to purchase through the State Agent a supply of the smaller im-plements and domestic machines, furnishing them at the wholesale cost price for cash, thus reimbursing the treasury and keeping a stock of tools on hand for convenience. Other Granges have devoted a portion of their funds for the purchase of a Library for the use of their members, thus contributing materially to the advancement of one of the primary objects of our organization —the increase of useful knowledge thus educating our members up to, and qualifying them for position which are open to all. Others, again, appropriate funds from their treasury for the purchase of improved stock and farm implements, the same to be held in com-

mon and used by all the members.

The funds of each and every subordinate Grange are subject to draft upon the order of said grange only for the purpose of mutual benefit and improvement; therefore, any object in which all have a common interest and which does not divert the money from the interests of the Order is legitimate.

# Comparative Progress of the Order— How to Consolidate Granges.

The total number of granges organized in the United States during the first ten months in 1872, was 824, of which about 700 were organized in lovest during the state of the s Iowa; during the same months in 1873, there were organized 6,473 granges, of which 1,000 were in Iowa. Iowa still maintains the lead in the Union, but Missouri is close upon her heels, havso located are fast finding it out; already some have united and others are making inquiry how to do it. For the nformation of all such we subjoin the following plan for consideration, issued by the master of the State Grange:

"First-Application for permission to consolidate should be made to the Master of the State Grange and his consent obtained. The course then for the grange to pursue would be for one of them to vote to surrender their Charter and consolidate with the other, and the other to vote to receive all of the members of the surrendering grange en masse.

A copy of each vote, duly authenticated, should be transmitted to the Secretary of the State Grange, and the sur-rendered charter should be returned to the National Grange, (whence it issued), through the State Grange, with the fact and date of its surrender, and consolidation endorsed thereon, authenti-cated by the secretary of the State Grange."—[Colmans Rural.

A Severance correspondent of the Atchison Globe pays the following merited compliment to a very worthy gentleman and Master of a Grange at that place:

Lecturer W. D. Rippey spares no pains nor expense in informing himself as to the work of the grange. As he feels the burden of taxes so heavy himself, he seems to be laboring with a good faith to relieve his brother farmers, and for the good of the community in which he lives.

A county council of the Patrons of Husbandry, of Decatur county, Iowa, met at Leon last week, and took preliminary steps looking to the establishment of a broom factory, cheese factory and an oil mill.

The business outlook is generally of a more cheerful and progressive character than has been seen for two months past. From all parts of the east comes news of Patrons.

The Secretary should make true entries in his Journal of all the things done and past in the Grange. But he

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER

By the Worthy Chaplain. THE CHAPLAIN.

If possible select a minister, or a devou christian. He should be a good reader, whose duty it is to solemnly open and close the meetings with prayer (which shall include the sentiment expressed in the prescribed form) and to attend at funerals of deceased brothers or sisters, and solemnly perform the last office which the living may render the dead. The Master of the deceased member may appoint the most suitable Chaplain present to assist in performing such rites. It is scarcely necessary to say that no one should ever be chosen to this office who is not at least a moral person.

### THE GATE KEEPER

This office, though last, is not least, and in every secret society is considered one of great importance. Neither he or the Treasurer needs be good readers, but he should be watchful, faithful, and ever ready to give a good account of himself:

THE LADY OFFICERS.

The first and most important office is that of Lady Assistant Steward, whose qualifications are just the same as those of the Assistant Stewart, and requires the best talent in the Grange. A young, active lady who is an excellent reader and whose heart is in the work, with no little ones to care for, and attract her attention. In fact, we need more active, intelligent young persons for officers, and the older ones for counsel. They being full of life and energy, add life and vigor to the

THE OTHER LADY OFFICERS

Are somewhat ornamental and intellectual in their character, but should be interested enough to need no help in any shape to perform their parts. Ceres should be a motherly character who should ever look after the interests of the ladies in general. Pomona is the attractive literary character, while Flora should ever be able to give instruction about the raising and culture of flowers. It is expected that these Officers will take the lead in the direction and preparation of all literary exercises, especially referring to the ladies department.

PAST MASTER.

A Past Master is one who has regularly passed the chair, and honorably fulfilled the duties of his office to the end of the term for which he was elected; which in our State, will be till the first meeting in he holds a dignified and honorable position, and when the highest officers of the Grange are absent, it becomes his duty to preside. He is a member of the State Grange-is entitled to the fifth degree, and may hold any office in the same but cannot vote. In the Subordinate Grange he is entitled to great respect, as a person of experience, and one whose opinion has weight, and the new Master should ever feel free to confidentially ask him for advice. He should always be competent and ready to give correct counsel. The Grange should always look to him for example, and never forget that he has nce been their Master, and he should alays try to manifest as much interest in welfare of the Grange, since he ens the highest honors, that his Grange c bestow upon him.

SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.

e Grange may at its discretion elect a ditor to make the fires, prepare the rod furnish the lamps, arrange the curtail and have general care of the room and operty of the Grange, and who shot receive a small fee for doing the same

A sical Director is needed who may select Assistant to lead the singing. An Odde Guard, who shall assist the Gate Hoer in guarding against eavesdroppeand intruders.

The it Master and Overseer have only a st time to think over whom they will apply as a Committee on Finance, and a Colittee on Relief. They should be chosenth great care, the committee on relief g well distributed throughout the tenery over which the Grange has jurisdin.

The Truss are the "Justices of the Peace," that all save us from Lawyer's fees, thereforeleet men of candor and sound judgent.

The Evil of Paring a Horse's Foot. It is also by means of this inner or sensitive sole that the secretions which feed the outer sole are deposited. On the other hand, the outer sole has for its use the work of protecting the inner sole both from contact with the ground and also with the atmosphere. This atmospheric contact results in absorbing the natural moisture until it becomes desicated, or parched, so that In short, the outer sole is nature's the blows that might otherwise smite it; and on the other hand, to keep its juices, by the means of which the sole of the foot is being supplied with needed nutrition, from being dried up. At this point we may properly inquire, if this is the use and office of the outer sole, if it holds such an important rank in the order of natural provision for the sound condition and healthy growth of the foot, why is it ever pared away? This is my answer: The reason is, because people are ignorant, and blindly follow a stupid and barbarous custom, instead of pausing to reflect upon what they are doing. Ask any smith why

pain than the inner substance of a horse's foot. Its power of sensitiveness tection until he could actually indent it paratory to another year's operations. forth into the dust and gravel of the streets, or sent pounding along a stone pavement, with nothing but the thin-nest possible filament of horn-substance left between the exquisite inner organization of the foot, and the dirt, gravel and stones on which he was traveling. Yet this method of procedure is not only tolerated by gentlemen of wealth and character, but vindicated and held up as the model (?) method of peparring the foot for the emergencies of actual service.—[Murray's Perfect Horse.

From all parts of Missouri we hear the most flattering account of the granges. Thus far the members of this organization have conducted themselves so as to win the respect of all classes; and we believe that the majority of the different professional profession different professions and callings con-cede that the farmers have the same right to meet together, and organize and work in harmony, that the bankers, merchants, lawyers, physicians and other classes have. We hear the most flattering accounts everywhere of the our State, will be till the first meeting in the month of January. Then he may not be considered, properly speaking, an officer of the Grange, but at the same time he holds a dignified and honorable posiern times. Everything is working in favor of the order. No one has yet regretted joining it. No one has yet been a backslider. Every member is workng earnestly to increase the membership. Old and young, male and female, are pleased with it, and are laboring for Our state is now second in number of granges and number of members. If the membership increases for a year as it has for the past six months, Missouri will stand at the head.—[Coleman's Rural.

The Waterville Telegraph has an account of a fire which has broken out in tive prairie fire swept over that locali-ty some time ago, and after days had passed, and the occurrence was nearly forgotten, smoke was seen emerging from that gully. This excited the curiosity of the scientific ones, and an investigation was made, when it was discovered that the smoke issued from a crevice in a large stone inhead. vestigation was made, when it was discovered that the smoke issued from a crevice in a large stone imbedded in the side of the gully. Some of the wise ones declared it a vein of coal on fire, as there are indications of coal in that vicinity. But the toke does not smell like that of coal. It is a clear smoke, and ascends in large and steady volumes, and floats off over the surrounding country. There are indications of an immense fire beneath the volumes, and floats off over the sur-rounding country. There are indica-tions of an immense fire beneath the

It is estimated that \$150,0.0 worth of potatoes will be imported into Sanga-mon county to supply the demand be-fore another crop is gathered.

The Werner Harvester This Harvester, as we stated a few weeks ago, now belongs to the order of Patrons of Husdandry. It is represented as being one of the best, if not the very best that has yet been invented, and is to be manufactured by agents of the order and sold to its members, at a price that puts it within the reach of great cracks and rents appear in it, as very many to whom the purchase of the the farmer in August, on a clay bottom, higher priced and no better machines finds great rents and cracks in the soil. is an impossibility. We have ordered shield and nature's stuffing for the in-ner sole, to ward off on the one hand, to give our readers a correct printed the blows that might otherwise smite illustration and description of it. The within the circle were almost invariably

ready to give a good account of himself; never leaving the door without substituting a faithful brother, or turning the key. He should premptly require every person whom he might suspect, to give a good account of himself before he ever permits him to approach the second gate, and if the Grange should be so unfortunate as to have no regular inner gate, all the more care should be used in selecting a strong, active, vigilant Gate Keeper.

instead of pausing to reflect upon what they are doing. Ask any smith why he pares out the sole of a foot, and he can give you no reason save that he has been taught to do so. And who, pray, taught him? Some one as ignorant as he, I reply; and so, generation after generation, a barbarous and indefensible act has been committed, to the present year, rates would be given us to have no regular inner gate, all the strong, active, vigilant Gate Keeper. some.

No form of flesh is more sensitive to opposition could be entertained by

with his fingers, and little drops of blood ooze forth from within. Imagine the feelings of the horse after having been put into the shaffs! He was driven gent policy, was to another years operations.

The fact very soon became patent that we could expect no quarter, but that the same and perhaps a more stringent policy, was to be inaugurated towards us than the past had developed. The apparent interest which these men claimed to feel in our Order all vanished just as soon as their arrangements were completed and the "Harvestel Ring" or combination was perfected which was the fact at an early day in our session. When this fact developed itself, it became apparent that from our own resources alone could relief come. Thus driven by stern necessity to devise ways and means for ourselves we at once adopted, as a last resort, the idea of obtaining possess on of a machine of which we could have entire

control. Our State Agent having previously been placed in communication with Brother Osborne, of the Wisconsin State Grange, had already ascertained that such a harvester was in the hands of a gentleman of Wisconsin, who was willing to deal directly with our Order. Your Committee requested Brother Shankland to proceed at once to Wisconsin and examine the machine, and report at his earliest convenience. Brother Shankland at once proceeded to execute his commission, and reported to the Master, who at once called your Committee together at Marshalltown, Oct. 1st. When, upon hearing the report of the Committee, in the case of the harvester, your Committee instructed Brothers Shankland and Whitman to proceed to Wisconsin forthwith, and secure the control of the "Werner Harvester" to the Order of the P. of H. in the United States. This commission has been executed and the Order now have in possession we think, the best harvester in exist-ence, and we are now enabled to place the same within the reach of our members at a reasonable price. And now it remains to be seen whether the membership of our Order are prepared for, and will sustain this action of your exa gully about four miles northeast of Haddam, Washington county, and has continued to burn, apparently in the same spot, for three weeks. A destruccase impending demanded. To such of our Order as are not prepared, or from any circumstances, do not require a Harvester, we have secured and can furnish the "Ottawa," a combined rounding country. There are indications of an immense fire beneath the surface of the earth, and much alarm is felt. At night the fire and smoke stream upward toward the dark empyrean, and the darkness is dispelled for a long distance from the place.

Let our wiseacres put their heads together, and tell us what this is. If it a subterranean river of petroleum, boiling underneath our homes and farms, there is great cause for alarm; but if it can be put out, what a fortune is there tor enterprising speculators.

It is estimated that Pleace she world the fact which we have made to provide ways and means for providing implements, and at very much reduced prices, to meet the demanufactured within the bounds of our own State almost all the implements used by the producing classes, and an opportunity is now afforded us of manifesting our fidelity to principle by concentrating our strength within our own State, and upon given implements the manufacturers of which are not only willing but desirous of entering into ly willing but desirous of entering into commercial relations with us.

Atchison is making provision for a handsome park in the suburos of the city.

Evergreens Among Pear Trees Hon. E. H. Hyde, vice peresident of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, planted a number of small evergreens in a circular form around some pear trees, simply for ornament, in-tending to keep them down in front of a hedge, and to allow the pear trees, "for effect." to appear above them.

The plan was neglected after a while as many such plans are—and the ever-greens soon outstripped the dwarfs, and towered up above and nearly encircled them. It came to be noticed after a while that while the pear trees away from the evergreens were irregular bearers of rather inferior fruit, those

immediate revenues, people have been slow to adopt the plan. There is not a particle of doubt as to their good effective to the particle of doubt as to their good effective to the particle of doubt as to their good effective to the particle of the partic fects both for shelter and for beauty An orchard of any kind interspersed with them, would, without doubt, yield better returns, even with one-quarter or one-third the space given to evergreens. Their pyramidal shape makes the shade they cast comparatively small, hence that is a slight objection. If inclined to occupy the space at the expense of pacessary convenience, they pense of necessary convenience, they can be clipped, headed back or sheared into almost any form, and their density of foliage only be increased thereby. If largely planted over the country as screens, shelter belts or only inter-sperced here and there through orchards, they would not only exert a special protection on adjacent orchards.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

and vastly beautify the landscape, but would effect a general amelioration of the climate, which would be a univer-

sal benefit. The culture of evergreens is only in its infancy as yet, and every

fact or incident tending to promote taste or inquiry in that direction may justly be regarded as a public benefit.

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

By which rule I am able to sell all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES

At lower rates than any House in the city doing credit business. I make no specialties, keep the largest variety and the best quality, and

Sell every thing at the lowest prices for cash.

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

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Every farmer and stock raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as founder, distemper, fistula, poll-evil. hide-bound, inward strains, scratches, mange, yellow water, heaves, loss of apetite, inflammation of the eyes, swelled legs, fatigue from hard labor, and rheumatism, (by some called stift complaint) proving fatal to so many valuable horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purily the blood; and to insure health must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken down animal, action and spirit; promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effects of Leis? Condition Powder, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

ness of the nair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that Leis' Powder stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of horse and cattle medicines. The only Remedy that will cure

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# he Spirit of Pansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, DEC. 17, 1873.

### A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The calling of a Convention for the revision of the State Constitution is a project that has been much discussed during the past year or two, especially during the late canvass. It has been generally conceded that there is need of such a Convention-that the State has outgrown the present Constitution to that degree that its sufficient amendation by the Legislature has become impracticable, and nothing short of a thorough revision, by Convention called for that purpose, can secure such correction as the public sentiment of the time demands.

A very strong argument against the calling of such a convention, at this time, is the heavy expense that it would impose upon the people while business of all general hard times prevailing. It is not generally known, however, that, should the Legislature call such a Convention during the coming session, it will be nearly or fully two years before the Convention could be held, but such is the fact. The provision of the Constitution on that subject is as follows:

Sec 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall think it necessary to call a Convention to revise, amend or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next is to represent those whose rights are to elections of members to the I originature. election of members to the Legislature, for or against a Convention; and if a majority of all the electors voting at such all classes and grades—then the latter cerelection shall have voted for a Conventainly have a right to be consulted, and tion, the Legislature shall, at the next session, provide for calling the same.

That is, this session submits the propo-

sition to the people. They vote upon it in November next a year hence. If adopted, the next winter's session fixes the time for the sitting of the Convention, which must of necessity be set at a period sufficiently late in the season to enable the people to elect their delegates thereto, President yield them that right? At in pursuance of a law passed at the same session. This date for the assembling of the Convention could not, therefore, be prior to July or August, and not likely prior to September or October, and give the people ample time to call conventions, make nominations, and hold the election for delegates to the Convention. So that well nigh two years

expense thereto, ensue. By that time, or before, it is confidently anticipated by everybody, the stringency of the present time will have passed away, and the force of the financial objection greatly weakened, if not destroyed

must elapse, from this time, before the

Convention could be held, or any actual

Then, too, it is a question important to be considered, whether such a Convention could not so modify our system of government, State and County, Township and City, that the expense of holding it would not be actually saved to the tax payers of the State, in a very few years, if not the first year of the operation of those modi-

Our Government in all its branches, escome unnecessarily cumbersome. We have a good many more officials than are neces-

es, every year thereafter. In the matter of bi-ennial sessions alone, the saving would amount to many thousands of dollars in addition to the money saved by simplification and the reduction of the number of officials and perquisites, while the quality of government obtained could not fail to be improved; certainly not weakened.

We are in receipt of the Colorado Farmer, published at Denver, by Febles & Phillips. It is a 16 page, 4 col. weekly, at \$2 a year. It is devoted to the Agricultural interests in general-Grange and Union-well printed and ably edited, and full of interesting reading on agricultural topics.

The second number of Emmert's Rural Kansan is at hand. This number is better printed than the first, and gives additional promise of usefulness as an agricultural and family paper. It also discusses general public topics with candor and ability. We wish it abundant successi Printed at Humboldt. Price \$1 a year.

Leavenworth County, is a defaulter to the get a seal, for \$4.50, with any design in center amount of 70,000.

#### WHICH?

We notice that the members of the bar ng to the President a successor to Judge 12th: Delahay, lately resigned—also that a convention of the Lawyers of the State has been called at Topeka for the purpose of making a recommendation to the President.

Now this is all very well-for the lawvers-but have not the balance of the community something to say about it? The lawyers are of course largely interested in the kind of man that shall fill that responsible place, and it is but fair to concede, have, as a general thing, a very just conception of the qualifications requisite for the paper discharge of its duties. They, however, constitute but a very small proportion of the community, and have not a tithe of the interests at take therein, that the immensely greater number of farmers, merchants, artizans mechanics and laborers of the State have The pertinacity with which the lawyer branches is depressed, money scarce, and of certain localities are pushing the petenious claims of some one in their midst, is tending to put the appointee, whoever he may be, in the attitude of a special stead of the people at large.

The question naturally arises, which portion of the community is it expected hat that appointee will represent?

If he is to represent simply those who are to try cases at law before him, it is clusion-a quasi imprisonment. be adjudicated in his court—the people of tainly have a right to be consulted, and not only that, but that the appointment should be made, somewhat at least, in accordance with their recommendation. They are the party whose rights and interests are at stake in the adjudication and establishment of questions and principles of law, and to them, composing, as they do, so nearly the entire community, of any business intrusted to him. belongs the right of selection. Will the

Let every Grange and Council in the against the appointment of any man to that place, until a convention can be held which shall represent the desire of the people—Granges, Union, Labor Leagues and all the elements, that enter into and direct the Reform movement.

Let us see whether the President will regard a recommendation coming direct from the people-whether he is or is not willing to concede anything to the spirit of reform and political renovation that is sweeping over the country-which proposes to purify the courts as well as the Halls of Legislation. Now is a good time to test him, and to make a long stride in the direction of real reform.

The latest indignity which the President has put upon the American people, is the nomination of Attorney General Geo. H. Williams to the Chief lowing practical and valuable suggestion Justice of the United States. His ap- in regard to the disposition of the State pointment as Attorney General was a funds: bitter pill to the Senate, and occasionpecially in County and Township, has be- ed at the time many unfriendly criticisms among the President's friends, cisms among the President's friends, and should not be withdrawn from circulation; and the State should receive the sary for the administration of the func- than Grant's previous appointees to tions of good government, and our system | that place, that he was readily conof salaries and fees has become burden- firmed. The idea, however, of elevatsome. We believe that a Convention ing him to the Chief Judicial post in could be held at an expense of fifty thou- the Nation and over the heads of such sand dollars, and that our Government men as Miller, Dillon, and Davis, is so could be simplified to a degree that would preposterous, that there is much doubt save at least that amount of money in tax- of his confirmation, even by a senate of Grant's friends.

> It is reported that Gen. Fremont has a cancer in the stomach, which is expected to terminate fatally within a year.

J. W. Nye, a former senator from Nevada, has returned to his old home in New York City.

has resumed the practice of medicine at Wyandotte.

The defalcation of Gen. Howard, as Administrator of the Freedman's Bureau, is now reported to have reached the sum of

taken up, and all trains now stop at the former place.

that have not already procured seals, to do so at once, for they will soon be called upon for communications that will require their seal of the Leavenworth Call. It is rumored that Smith, Treasurer of Send to Arthur Folger, at Leavenworth, and

The House has taken somewhat definite action on the salary question, in the n various localities of the State are taking adoption of the following proposition, subomewhat vigorous action in recommend- mitted by Gen. Orth, of Indiana, on the

> That a select committee report a bill repealing the whole salary act so far as the same can be slone under the constitution, excepting judges of the supreme court, and ascertain the average amount of sala-ry, mileage and all other allowances, exclusive of any estimate for the use of the franking privilege, paid to Senators, rep-resentatives and delegates in the forty-first congress, and report a bill determin-ing the compensation of Senators, repre-sentatives and delegates in congress here-after at the amount as near as practicable thus ascertained, with the necessary trav eling expenses, and restoring all other salaries as they were before the passage of that act.

Capt. E. B. Ward, a well known citizen of Detroit, has entered criminal proceedings against Joel Lawrence, a wealthy citizen of New York, and John Whitrey, a wealthy citizen of Salt Lake, charging them of salting Eureka mine, Utah, by which he was swindled out of over \$200,-000. Whitrey has been arrested in Salt Lake City.

Marshall Bazaine, who has been on trirepresentative of the legal fraternity in- al for several months, for traitorously surrendering the fortress and city of Metz. was sentenced by the commission trying him, to degradation from his rank, and death; but president McMahon has commuted the sentence to a twenty years se-

> A gang of horse thieves have been discovered and broken up in Nebraska. They were supposed, at last accounts, to be on their way to the Indian Territory. Their depredations had been very extensive, and the loss of the community large.

> The address of Dr. C. W. Lawrence member elect of the Legislature from the 25th Dist., is Lawrence, Kansas. Parties addressing him by mail at this place will be certain of prompt answers to their let ters, and ready and cheerful transaction

A man who had ridden from St. Joseph least, it is worth the effort to ascertain. to Kansas City on the trucks of a sleeping car, was run over and killed at the latter State protest at once to the President place while trying to disengage himself from the trucks.

The alleged defalcation of O. O. Howard, in his advantstration of the Freed-man's Bureau funds, has been ordered by the House of Representatives to be investigated.

In the discussion of the Spanish question in the House, on the 12th, Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, paid the following just tribute to President Grant:

Nothing Gen. Grant ever did from the time he left Galena until he passed through the Wilderness and came into the White House, does him more honor than he political firmness with which he has faced the Spanish difficulty and settled it to the satisfaction of all.

# THE STATE FUNDS.

The Ottawa Republican makes the fol-

There is no reason why the balances belonging to the State, should be kept un-employed; the money is needed for use, benefit accruing from its use. A law should be passed the coming winter, compelling the Treasurer to deposit daily, all pelling the Treasurer to deposit daily, all State funds received by him, in a bank at the Capital, designated by the proper authorities as the State Depository, and which, of course, would be required to give ample bonds, to secure the State from loss, and pay a fair interest for average balances on hand and all payments by the Treasurer, should be made by checks on such Bank.

Give the Treasurer a fair salary for his services, and relieve him from all respon-sibility for the funds after they have been leposited. We believe that with such a law the State would at least be as safe as under the present system, and would re-ceive thousands of dollars, which are now yearly stolen (there is no other word to express the truth) by the Treasurer, and Dr. J. P. Root, ex-Minister to Chili, that it would not be quite "as easy for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle," as for a State Treasurer to leave the office an honest man.

This system is not a novel one, it is in

force now in several States, and a bill to inaugurate it in Kansas passed the House of Representatives in 1871, but was lost in the Senate. We hope it will meet with no such fate the coming winter.

Jas. F. Legate has taken editorial charge

ed Chaplain of the U.S. Senate.

Kansas on the Senate Committees.

Much ado is made over the positions hat have been assigned to the Kansas Senators on the committees of the Senate, and a good deal of cheap and somewhat extravagant State gratulation is indulged in by many thereat, who, if they knew more about it, would say less. The fact its ought not to be taxed, but all assessments is, that Kansas, in the composition of the made upon values, or property, personal or ferior and humiliating position.

The only really important Committee to which a Kansas Senator has been assigned, is that on Indian affairs, of which Mr. Ingalls is the fifth among seven members. Mr. Ingalls succeeded Mr. Pomeroy, who was chairman of the Committee ant in the Senate, and by custom and carefully examine it. courtesy, Mr. Ingalls should have been at least fourth if not third, on that. In-

in which Kanses was second only two vears before. He is also third in a Committee of seven on Education and Labor, Committee that has very little to do, and He is also fifth on the Committee of Pensions, another inferior Committee, whose duties are more of a routine character than otherwise.

These are the positions assigned to Mr Ingalls, a gentleman well qualified to fill far more responsible places, and representing a State having a population and property. This seems to be clear, and the juscommercial and political inportance which entitles her to a much higher consideration than she has received in this matter, while Mr. Crozier has but one solitary Committee, that on Mines and Mining, which scarcely ever meets. That is about equal to being on no Committee at all. and he is third on that, the later ones be ing Democrats, and of course placed last on all Committees.

In the House it is no better, if even as well. Mr. Lowe is Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, while Cobb is second on the Committee on Expenditures of the State Department, and Phil lips is third on the Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department, all of them Committees of but little account, and which seldom even meet, for they have comparatively nothing to do.

If there is anything to be proud of, in this assignment of the Kansas Delegation, we fail to see it. On the contrary, we can construe it in no other light than a studied slight to our State-a positive indignity that the people have good ground for resenting with indignation. Nearly the entiro arrangement of the Committees of both House and Senate, is a continua tion of the thieving conspiracies and rings that have for years robbed and plundered the government and people-rolled up a mountain load of public debt and taxesimpoverished the country and paralyzed its commerce, both home and foreign, and rendered imperative that change of Con gressional and other Federal officials which but one year more will certainly bring about.

A report was circulated some days ago that a "put up job" had been imposed upon judge Dillon's Court in the agreed case of Marsh vs. Stuart, in relation to For Spring of 1874, a the title to certain Osage ceded Lands. The report, as circulated, was highly prejudicial to the professional standing of the attorneys interested, and if true, would have debarred them from further practice in that court, and even from as sociation with honest men.

The following decree of Judge Dillon, however, rendered upon a full examina tion of these charges and the case, relieves all parties, in the minds of candid men, from all such suspicion.

MARSH VS. STUART.

On consideration of the affidavits of S. O. Thacher, W. W. Nevison and S. A. Riggs, and the defendant, it is ordered that the parties have leave to resubmit the cause on said agreed statement of facts; and the same being resubmitted, it is ordered that the same be taken under advisement by the court until the next term.

Upon the showing made, the counsel of the respective parties are exonerated

from the charge of collusion, or improper professional conduct.

And it is further ordered that any person interested in the general question here in controversy may within thirty days file affidavits contesting the adversawith no such fate the coming winter.

The track of the L. L. & G. Railroad between Coffeyville and Parker has been taken up, and all trains now stop at the former place.

We would advise all subordinate granges, that have not already procured seals, to do so

with no such fate the coming winter.

Col. Boudinot, of the Cherokee Nation, are now in Washington to advocate the establishment of the Territorial Government of Oklahoma, according to the treaty stipulations of 1866. Delegations for a like purpose from the Seminoles, Choctaws and Chickusaws are expected to join the consideration of the court.

John F. Dillon, Judge.

A true copy.

A true copy.
A. S. Thomas, Clerk.

Pomeroy's trial, which was set for the Rev. Byron Sunderland has been elect- 16th, has been put over till the 1st Monday in January.

THE TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS: You have recently published several articles

on the taxation of mortgages, two I believe, in last week's paper. The following places the matter in a very clear light. It is copied from Amasa Walker's Science of Wealth, page 837. It has sometimes been maintained that cred-Senate Committees, occupies a very in- real. Taxes, it has been argued, ought not to be laid upon persons, but out of which they can alone be paid; viz: property.

But credits are taxed as well as values. A. holds a farm worth \$10,000, mortgaged to B. for \$5000. A. pays taxes upon the whole valuation, and B. upon \$5,000, as money at interest. A., it is said, is doubly taxed. This is a practical question, that has puzzled legislators on Public Lands, one of the most import- in every age and country. Let us therefore

Suppose A. and B. as aforesaid form an entire community, and that the whole tax of \$150 stead of that, he is fifth on a Committee is imposed on property. The whole valuation will then be \$10,000 (A's, farm,) and the rate, one and a half per cent., which A. pays, and B goes untaxed.

We will now change the principle, and have both property and credit taxed. The valuais regarded of small consequence, which tion will then be, A's. farm, \$10,000, and B's. is flittingly illustrated by the fact that money at interest, \$5,000, total, \$15,000; and, Flannigan, of Texas, is its Chairman. with same amount to be assessed, (\$150), the rate will be one per cent., of which A. pays \$100 and B. \$50. So then we discover that A. is not doubly taxed, as assumed, but at the worst pays only \$25, or one-third more than his share. Such must in principle, be the result of this kind of taxation; taking a whole community together. All the amount taxed upon credit is so much relief to taxation upon tice of the thing is established by the fact, that A. bought his farm, knowing that it would be subject to a full taxation, and bought it cheaper, as we have shown in another place, on that account, B. on the other hand, accepted his mortgage on the same ground, knowing it would be subject to tax on the common valuation. Is either party then, wronged?

But perhaps another reason may be given why A, should pay taxes upon the whole value of his farm; viz., that, having the usufruct of the whole, he is entitled to all the profits on the farm. "But he don't own the whole farm."

True, that is his misfortune. If he did, he would obtain a larger amount of net profits; but his obligation to pay tax on the whole is not impaired, because he has the use of a part of B's. capital. As the owner of the farm, A. has a chance for all the profits that can be made from the whole; while. by the taxation of B. on the mortgage, A. saves a part of what he would otherwise pay in taxes. A. pays taxes for the profits of business; B. for the income on his cap-D. W. W.

Topeka, Dec., 12th, 1873.

Established in 1857.

CINLAND

# NURSERY

AND.

### FRUIT FARM. W. E. BARNES, Proprietor.

At VINLAND, Douglas Co. Kan. On the L. L. & G. Railroad. ten miles south of Lawrence.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

of Nursery stock at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Price List ready January 1st.

APPLE GRAFTS put up to order. Vinland, Kan. Dec 18, 1873.

TAKE NOTICE. The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines can always be found at 120 Mas-

A. SUMNER.

# SPECIAL NOTICE

Now is your time to buy! For the first time do we make a special nouncement to our numerous customers

the public in general, that our large ancell selected stock consisting of Dry Goods, its and Shoes, notions, underwear, &c,, muind will be sold in the next sixty days, at o or less than cost; not to clear out our oldods,

CLEAN AND NE But to make a change in business, or 1st. We mean business; which you know when you see our goods and prices,

> Yours Respectfully, F. EGGERT CO.



LAWRENCE, KANSAS, DEC. 17, 1873.

### Cown Calk.

THE DAM.

The sudden and unexpected rise in the Kaw River on Saturday, accompanied as it was by a vast quantity of floating ice, proved too much for the dam, in its unfinished state. The result was, the flume of the north side was carried away and the current of the river, thus made, turned with resistless force against the north bank of the river, washing in about an acre and a half of land immediately below the bridge and dam. On this had been stored several thousand bushels of corn belonging to Gov. Robinson, the most of which was lost.

For a time the north end of the bridge was in danger, but the water finally subsided with no serious injury to it. The injury to the dam amounts to some ten or twelve thousand dollars, in addition to the delay in its completion which must ensue.

We are glad to learn, however, that the work of repairing and completion is to be entered upon and pashed with energy at once. A meeting of the company was held on Tuesday evening, at which it was ascertained that the damage can be repaired at a cost of about eleven thousand dollars. We learn that it is their intention to abandon the flume on the north side, and build a wing dam from near the centre. where the rock bottom breaks off, to a point above the bridge on the north side, and thus turn the channel of the river to the south side and through the larger flume on that side, which, together with more than one half of the dam itself, rests upon the solid rock, and is of a very superior and substantial class of mason work.

Instead of this accident being a permanent disaster to Lawrence, or, to the company, as many feared at the time, we predict that it will in the end tend to the permanent advantage of both. We will now have a work which no amount of water, ice or drift, likely to occur, can possibly affect, and one that will carry to every observer the conviction of permanence, and of the future substantial prosperity of Law

A fellow called big-footed Tom, from the fact of an extraordinary development in his understanding, was given a check on the 1st Nation al Bank for 75 cts., as was supposed, for labor in repairing the dam on Sunday last, but when the check was presented for payment, on Monday, it read \$75.00 instead. This "extraordinary development," though perfect at the time, on his part, isn't so good as it was, for he was remanded to the calaboose yesterday.

The following resolutions passed by Vinland Grange, are sent to us for publication: Whereas, The manufacturers of school Furniture have met together and put up their prices

nearly 50 per cent, and Whereas, this has been done in the very face of the hard times and the panic which has reduced the prices of labor and produce to nearly ruinous rates, throwing thousands out of employment and making the country almost

Therefore, Be it resolved by the members of the Vineland Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, that, rather than submit to such gross injustice we will return to the primitive ways of our fathers and put into our school houses common furniture until such time as reasonable rates e granted by these would be

Resolved, That all Granges and Clubs be asked to adopt this method or suggest a better

Resolved, That we recommend to our asso ciate Granges and Clubs unity of action in order to create uniformity in system and econo my in price of text books for our common

Resolved, That secretary furnish the above resolutions to Lawrence papers for publication. H. W. WILLIAMS, Sec. Dec., 10, 1873. Vinland Grange, P. of H.

# NOTICE.

For a small compensation, J. H. Carruth will lecture at any school house in Douglas county on any of the following subjects:

Botany, its use to farmers. How Languages differ. Phonotypy, or reform in spelling.

Men's Rights. Spiritualism; five lectures. 1st. What it is.

2d. What it teaches 3d. Its denial of the truth of Christianity. 4th. Its denial of Christian doctrines in

5th. Fruits of the two systems. Also on the Sabbath without charge, on

Christian Union. Address, J. H. CARRUTH, Lawrence, Kan.

Men's cloth Boots with rubbers to fit, \$4.00 vorth \$5.00, at Sherburne & Mason's newStore. Don't forgetthat G. W. Hume removes from awrence the 1st of January, and that his im-ense stock must be sold within the next six-days. Now is your time to buy. Remember this is a positive sale;

DAM QUESTION is no consideration. Low ICES, Sherburne & Mason are selling Boots Shoes at their new Store.

nnes & Gall are still offering their very fine full stock of goods at prices corresponding to times. They propose to sell out their k at the earliest possible day, in order they may take advantage of the low prices prevailing in the east to lay in a still larger more complete stock for winter and spring. soon if you want the best bargain yet of in Lawrence.

STATE AGENT.

The office of John G. Otis, Esq., Agent of State Grange, is in the Boot & Shoe Store of D. H. Skinner, east side of Kansas Avenue, beween sixth and seventh streets, and nearly oposite Tefft House, Topeka.

SAVANNAH, Mo., Nov. 29, 1873. Bro. Spurgeon; There will be a meeting of Patrons in St. Joe., Mo., on Dec., 23d. The County Councils of North East Kansas are requested to send five delegates each to the Fraternally,

E. BRAYTON.

All members of the order desiring a copy of the Constitution and By Laws of the State finding vent through the narrow channel thus G. W. Spurgeon, Sec'y., at Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas.

> COMBINATION-A beautiful pair of Glove mas Gift, for \$3.75, worth \$4.75, at Sherburne & Mason's new Store.

> > The Grangers and the Dam.

The Grangers comprehend as clearly as any body the importance of home facilities for manafacturing. In proof of this, we are authorized to state that there are a large number of them living in the vicinity of Lawrence, who are ready to put in their labor (money they have not) for the repair of the break that was

If the Company will specify a day or days when they will be ready for them, the Grangers will come in with their teams, and each man of them will put in a days work for the repair. It would be better to specify a number of different days, and have a corresponding understanding among the grangers in order to avoid confusion by the presence of too many at time to work to advantage.

All parties, the farmers as much as anybody, are determined that this dam shall be successfully completed, and all are confident, fully as much so now as ever, that it can be done successfully, and Lawrence be made a very important manufacturing point.

\$3.50 will buy a splendid pair of boots for Christmas Gift for Gents, worth \$4.50, Sherourne & Mason's new store.

Read G. W. Hume's advertisement in to

I WANT A live agent to sell the best Neck Tie Fastener yet invented. 100 per cent profit.

J A HARD, Patentee. Lawrence Kansas 35 cents will buy one pair of house slippers

for Christmas Gift at Sherburne & Mason's new

Strayed from subscriber's premises, southeast of the new University, a large white cow. patched with light dun color on sides, neck and face, horns long and erect. With her was a red heifer calf one year old, with white spot on her face. A liberal reward will be paid for their return or for information of their whereabouts.

B. O. KELLOGG, Jr.

The best and oldest Family Medicine in the State, is Leis' Vegetable Cathurtic Pills, adapt ed to this climate. For dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick-headaches, billious attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. The formula of these Pills will be sent to any regular practicing Physician desiring the same. Observe my signature upon the wrap-per, without which none are genuine.

Price per box, 25 cents, or 5 for \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists. Should you fail to find them, enclose 25 cents to the proprietor, and they will be sent to you Post-paid. Leis & Bro., are bringing down prices on all goods in their line, such as Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Lamp Goods, &c.

WORLD'S EXHIBITION,
VIENNA, Aug. 19, 1873.

A. Sumner, 415 North Fifth street, St. Louis,
Mo., U. S. A.:
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company awarded Grand Medal on progress,
Grand Medal of merit, and the only Sewing
Machine Company recommended by the interustional Jury of the Grand Diploma of Honor.
Farmers, Grangers and Patrons of Husband.

Farmers, Grangers and Patrons of Honor.

Fairmers, Grangers and Patrons of Husbandry! Times are hard; and no very flattering prospects in the immediate future.

G. W. Hume will sell for ninety days his entire new stock of fall and winter goods, and best warranted stock of boots and shoes ever offered, for the least money and less profits. We pay no rents, buy goods of first hands, at wholesale rates, do our own work and give customers the benefits in hard times. G. W. HUME.

Farmers and Grangers. Geo Leis & Bro., have recetved several thousand Almanaes for 1874, which contains many interesting notes. Call and get one, free to all. CAUTION.—No person is authorized to repair or adjust the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, without written authority from A. Sumner, 120 Mass. st. Any person permitting unauthorized parties to repair or adjust machines, will thereby forfeit their warranty.

MACHINE THREAD, Both silk and cotton, OIL NEEDLES, and all sewing machine supplies, always on hand, at A. SUMNER'S

H MCA STILWELL

TURKISH BATH.

We are now prepared to offer to the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity all the advantages of a well-appointed TURKISH BATH In Connection with the Application of

ELECTRICITY.

No pains have been spared in fitting up the institution, and we feel confident of success in the treatment of diseases of the most obstinate and difficult nature, (see circular) We intend to give it our personal and constant attention. Dr Frentiss may be found at the office of the institution, 225 Massachusetts street, every day (Sunday excepted) from 9.A & for F x. Baths administered at all hours from 6 a m to 10 p m. Hours of admission: Ladies morning until 12 m; gentlemen afternoon and evening.

PRENITIES & SILVENTY PRENTISS & STILWELL. FABLES AND PARABLES. No. 17.

THE PRAIRIE FIRE.

Thomas Armstrong had been taught that it is of no use to pray. That God does everything by the laws of nature, and will not turn out of his ways, that is, work a miracle, to please anybody. He lived in a snug little log house on a westenr prairie. He had a wife and one little child. His wife was suddenly taken sick. He went for a doctor, and, not finding him, returned and went in the opposite Grange, can procure the same by applying to find. As human help seemed to fail him, direction for another, and him he did not he thought of the old question, whether God could help. It occurred to him that all the domestic animals had a way-a Boots, with rubbers to fit for Ladies, for Christ- practice, of letting their wants be known. The cat mews when she wants to come in. The dog, when hungry, comes to the door, looks up, and "gives heed, expecting to receive something." He thought how, when in his boyhood he used to go through the sheep pasture, the sheep would run after him and cry, "baa, baa." In Sheepish, as in Chinese, one word has several meanings, but then and there baa, meant salt. When he used to go to the barn in the winter, the cows and oxen would say, m, m, m, which meant hay. If at any time the old horse heard him near the stable, he would utter his triple bass Welch, gutteral, which meant oats. The chickens cry piteously, when they want to be brooded, and, even the little sightless bird in the nest "opens its mouth wide," expecting its mother to "fill it." Here was a whole string of fables for him. He began to think whether it might not be a law of animated nature that the dependent should express their wants-pray; and whether he had not violated that law, and suffered loss in conequence.

Before he had settled the question, he came in sight of his home, a mile distant, and beheld a prairie fire in one broad sheet of flame sweeping rapidly towards it, in a direction at right angles to the road he was taking. "Oh God," cried he, "save my wife and child." He was not long in reaching his home, but before he arrived, the wind subsided somewhat, and the doctor and another man had come from the opposite direction, and were setting back fires, and by the utmost exertions of all three, the house was saved The doctor then went in and gave the sick woman some medicine which soon restored her. Had God answered his prayer? He could not tell. Unless the wind had slackened, it would have been impossible to save the house, and God might have influenced some person to set a fire elsewhere, checking the force of the wind. Unless the other two men had arrived just in time, he could not have succeeded alone; and, if they had come sooner, the other man would have gone on, and the work been too much for two. God might have influenced them to start just when they did. Unless the doctor had given the right medicine, when he was in doubt which of two or three to give, his wife might have died. God might have determined his choice. The influence of mind upon mind was not miraculous, contravened no lawwas indeed one of the commonest of all things. He thought it might be possible for God to answer prayer, but, whether he concluded that he actually did, I never heard heard.

### JOTHAM. SHERBURNE AND MASON

WILL OPEN THIS WEEK A FULL LINE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT PRICES THAT SUIT THE TIMES.

Child's Lace Bals Lace Boots, Spring Heel Boots, Copper-Toed Boots, 80 " \$1.00

Stylish Shoes and Boots 1.25 WE ARE OPEEING EVERY WEEK NEW GOODS, BEST MAKES AT CASH PRICES. Ladies' House Slippers, 35 cents

House Boots, \$1.50 Cloth Congress Boots, 2.00 Cloth Laee Boots, 2.00 WE ARE OPENING THIS WEEK A LARGE

STOCK OF RUBBERS AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
Misses Sewed Boots worth \$2.50 for \$1.75 COME EARLY BEFORE ALL ARE SOLD. Women, Misses, and Children's Custom Made Goods

Men's Bang Up Boots, \$4.00 " \$6.00 Kip Boots for 5.00 L" Prime Calf Boots, 44.00

DON'T FORGET OUR NEW STORE, WE HAVE REMOVED TO OUR NEW STORE-ONE OF THE BEST SHOE ROOMS IN THE CITY. SHERBURNE & MASON. One-Price Family Shoe Store.

> J. D. PATTERSON, ENTIST

79 Massachusetts St. LAWRENCE, -KANSAS.

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

POSITIVE SALE! \$30,000

Having decided to remove from Lawrence, the 1st of January, I offer my entire stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, &C.

Together with an Immense Stock of

CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

At PRICES that will insure the sale of this entire Stock

WITHIN SIXTY DAYS.

Parties wishing to purchase either at wholesale or retail, will here find the greatest inducements ever offered. THIS IS NO HUMBUG, but a

# POSITIVE SALE.

Call and see us and you will be convinced.

Your Respectfully,

G. W. HUME.

LAWRENCE

# BUSINESS AND TELEGRAPH

COLLEGE

ENLARGED AND REFITTED.

Is now ready with an ample corps of Instructors, for the accommodation of pupils-now begins its fifth year.

The design is to give a thorough, Practical Education to Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Will open October 1st, under the supervision of an experienced Electrician, Operator, and Teacher.

THE CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE WEST. Send for Circular.

H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY, Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods No. 119, Massachusetts street, Lawrence

Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest. VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES, FIFES, DRUMS, SHEET MUSIC, & MUSIC BOOKS,

VIOLIN & GUITAR Accordeons french harps

And all kinds of musical merchandise MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE. LAWREECE, KANSAS.

# PLACE HOUSE,

CORNER OF

New Hampshire and Warren Sts.

LAWRENCE, KANS.

\$1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents; lodging with clean beds and good rooms, 25 cents; board per week \$5.00

This hotel is situated in a pleasant, business par of the city. In order to make this house a pleasant home for ourselves as well as others, we earnessly request all disorderly, drunken and ill be-have persons to stay away; as we prefer the room of all such to their custom.

JOHN T. PLACE,

PROF. JAMES JOHNSON, BARBERSHOP OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

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, Hassachusetts Street.

A few doors South of Ridenour & Baker's)
Where they would invite the attention of all
wishing any thing in their line. SiGN and
HOUSE painting, and paperhanging
promptly executed at the lowest
prices. m182s

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER GOOD & MARCH DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

Provisions, Fruits, &c.,

No. 71 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Ks. MILLINERY AND NOTION STORE 153 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER ectfully invites the attention of Ladies and others to her large and elegant assortment of MILLINERY GOODS.

CORSETS, GLOVES, LACES, COLLARS, FEATHERS, ZEPHYRS AND YARNS. Real Hair Switches and Curls, Knit Goods, AN NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS. The making of Caps for Old Ladies. Head Dresses for Parties and Concerts, AND BONNETS AND HATS TO ORDER

A SPECIALTY. Parties from the Country Especially Invited to Call. Mrs. Coulter bought her stock for CASE 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.

GOULD & KELLOGG.

173 Mass. St., Lawrnce, Kanss. Dealers in

FISH BROS' WAGONS. ALSO

SHAKLEY WAGONS, Manufactured at Decatur, III.,

The Vandervere Corn Planter. The best Dropper in the markets

of the very best selected mate-

The Little CHAMPION Self Raker MOWER AND REAPER,

Warranted of the lightest draught in the market.

THE CASE THRESHING MACHINE, BLACKHAWK CULTIVATOR, And a FULL LINE of Agricultural goods

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

CHAPTER II.

Thus had the lonely woman's musings resolved itself into a prayer. Did not the God of the stranger and the oppressed attend.

We shall see! The Lord has many ways in which to provide for those who trust in him. When despoiled, betrayed and robbed, they conjure him to restore that which, perhaps by their own folly they have lost, He sometimes

better I have in store for thee." It is safe to say in all things to God, "Thy will, not mine, be done."

"For pity's sake!" suddenly cried Miss Ambrose, whirling around from the window, and rushing back to her own room.

She had forgotten her work and her fire, till she smelled cotton burning. There it was in a a spark had probably snapped out from the stove and rested on it. "I am losing my mind from trouble, tis past all doubt. I must try and forget it. See here Agnes Ambrose, you are an old lady that never had anybody nor anything to afflict you except hot weather and walk towards it is a beautiful, eternal home, where the sun shall not smite thee nor any heat, and where thou shalt be heir to all things, with none to trouble or impoverish thee. Cheer up, and go to work, you can sing and pray as loud and long as you feel disposed to now, for you are all, all alone.

This exhortation seemed to produce the desired effect, for the clouds passed, the tears dried and Agnes, we like the quaker style, set briskly to work cleaning away and washing her dishes. Every minute her spirits seemed to rise, how good it was to be alone in that house, alone. She breathed more freely, and it really appeared that she did not grow tired so soon, as when she felt obliged to guard her motions and her words because of the presence of a stranger.

A knock called her to the door. A letter for the case. "He should have left word where to ably know. I might, perhaps, find out something about him by reading that letter, which I could open, read and reseal, and no one be the wiser. No one! I should be, God would be; and I don't intend that either shall ever see me do a trick so mean. No, Mr. Moonlight, your letters are safe with me."

Agnes enjoyed talking to herself, and now she gave free way to this habit. As she had named her household gods and goods for the friends who had bestowed them upon her, one listening might have thought she had a room full of company."

"Don't you think so, aunt Lizzie?" she would ask, and then appeal to Carrie, May or Lottie or Libbie, and perhaps scold a little at some of them; or tell a funny incident to another. It was very amusing to hear her, and she could scarcely feel herself alone while her kind imagination lent her all her friends, whose company she could enjoy the more as she had no dinner to cook for them. Now this was all very well through the day, but as twilight fell a sense of her lonely situation crept into her heart, and she sighed; but seating herself on the door stone she watched the moor arise and the stars come out, wink and twinkle at her.

"Early to bed, early to rise," she had adopted for her motto on this hidden strand. Al- her little table, she sang: ready she was sensibly feeling the benefit of the custom,

Accessions of vitality, both physical and mental, were steadily given her, and as was her want when herself happy, she longed to make every one else so. "I feel condemned and ashamed to be so blessed and to work only for myself," said she, "I must look around for something to do for some one not so well cared for as I." None have to hunt long for misery in this world. We can all find plenty who need our sympathy and aid. Agnes soon had her hands and heart full. Among her first objects was a most profane and Godless man, who when intoxicated, urging his poor horse to desperation, was flung headlong from his wagon and his hip broken. He was lifted and carried into the pearest house, and attempts were made to attend to his hurts, but such was his fury if any one touched him and such his terrible oaths that, fairly paralyzed, the village physicians retired from his presence.

"Send for,-send for-;" roared he, in rage and pain, his wild eves rolling and froth coming from his mouth. But before his favorite surgeon could arrive the hip was so inflamed had long been notorious in that part of the country for daring wickedness, and christian people hoped that now he would think seriouslittle encouragement in their attempts to do him good. Sometimes he would become angry, and drive them from his sight as he did the doctors, but more frequently he would amuse himself by scoffing at and ridiculing them.

tions, such as every human heart must answer hope for better days, come up before your truely to itself; and when I have shown him mind, how bitter, how cruel seems that wrong, land, I will, in saying good-bye, leave my ques- nes, many times. She talked on:

sea mosses, and taking with her some of the be humble, be hopeful. Wait and see." most beautiful she started on her errand. The Another week; Agnes began to think it man greeted her mildly and politely, only his would be pleasant to have some one in the room wild eyes told of his reckless spirit. He had across the entry. She felt a little tired of soil-become white and thin, his brow was a fine one tude. She recalled that last morning, and his and his large head, dark with glossy waves of bright, pleasant looks and smiles. What a mer-

to a son of his own kingdom. Agnes felt her heart yearn over the helpless sinner, and a silent but fervent prayer for his conversion arese to God. The sick man was at once interested in the mosses, the more he examined them the more delighted he became, "There," he exclaimed, "these are the real things, none of your show or humbug. Lady, I thank you for showing these to me. They make me feel, thirsty, and almost discouraged. then; I feel so, don't that Person, the one who made these you know, dont he know how to

do things? His works are always the realthing." The wild eyes were actually softened by tears. Again and again did he express his answers, "Not that, my child, but something gratitude for Agnes' thoughtfulness and when in leaving, she pressed the folded paper into his hand, he said, "I hope you will come again." He had not sworn a word while talking with her, which she owed to an especial effort on

his part. We cannot follow Agnes in her efforts to erve her Lord by doing good to his creatures. Her means were very small, yet she managed fine blaze, her large apron hanging on a chair, to relieve a good many sufferers. She made free to call the attention of those who had plen ty to the wants of such as had none of earth's riches. The Widow whose leaky house was shingled; the lame old man who found a pile of wood all ready for his stove, close to his back door, the drunkard's wife whose sick babe was an empty purse; and before you if you will but provided with clean clothes and the kind of food it needed, will all remember Agnes as their real helper, though but very few shilling from her purse paid for what was done.

> You know tis said, "Jesus tarried with them and baptized:" and soon after it is added "though Jesus himself baptized not, but his disciples." We do what we cause to be done Let us all remember this; and take heed what

> "Was ever a more beautiful spot than this," soliloquised Agnes, as she walked slowly homeward from the house in a deep hollow where lav a sick woman, whose husband neglected her, being angry that she did not recover.

"Were it not for sin and misery of man and beast," (she saw just then, a doomed cow, trying to escape from the Jewish butcher who was driving it, as it seemed to know, poor beast, to slaughter) "this secluded sea side nest would Mr. Moonlight. She took it and placed it on be almost a Heaven. How many beauties of sea and shore united; I never saw any other forward letters. Oh, the neighbors will prob- place where I could be so content to live and die, if I only owned all the house and grounds where I live, I mean; and was able to keep them in order. Yonder is the shining river, coming down through groves and meadows. Eastward are the mountains and south lies the great wide sea, now so flecked by sails, then the beach, with its shells, and those sliding, singing sands; was there ever anything so beautiful? Thankful am I that no speculator has yet discovered this spot; what havoc would soon be made of its natural and quiet loveliness. There, too, is the full moon ready to vie with the setting sun for supremacy. She will win, fair Luna! and O what glory! serene as fair. must delight in beauty; He hath done all things well; let me be grateful that he has permitted me to dwell in a spot so peerless, even though in it I have no home; I trust that each night I that as I was thus resolving, I opened my Bipitch my moving tent a day's march nearer Home! my own home, more fair than any earththose that hate me, I have here none to molest We are commanded to try the spirits. That is or make me afraid. I ought to be very happy, and I am."

Entering her house she proceeded to make for herself a cup of tea, and while she spread

"Enter my door, be And sup with me; Though so unworthy my poor board, And I of thee,

With Thee in the most honored chair, With me to eat. The poorest, the most bitter fare, Would be most sweet.

The oil, the water and the bread, The corn and wine, With Jesus at my table's head, All, all were mine.

Days became weeks and yet the obnoxious neighbor did not return. Agnes began to wonder what had become of him. That nice cool kitchen unused all this time, and I cooking in a hot room, against which the sun blazes all the forenoon, and where I must sit and sleep. How strangely things are ordered. Heigh-ho! I wonder why I was doomed to pass my days in discomfort." You know one mood of mind is not apt to last always. When hot and tired amid the forenoon work in dog days one sees things, no heavenly light, even when furnished all the things needful to the success of household laand swollen that it nearly cost him his life He bor, but when without elbow room, and with so few conveniences, that one dish, or other article or utensel must be made to serve a dozen different purposes, and when every hour your ly of his ways and repent. But they met with invention is taxed to the utmost to meet your necessities, and when in spite of you things will get into snarls about you till you are at your wits ends to know what to do next, and with all you feel weak and in pain. Oh! be lieve it, tis hard then to be patient and calm. Agnes felt impelled to visit this man whom And it in such an hour the memory of wrong yet she greatly feared. "I will write a few ques- done you, wrong whereby you are forbid to my beautiful mosses and led him to speak of how you wonder that any bound to judgment the One who so decks the sea as well as the dare treat a fellow creature so. Thus felt Ag-

tions in his hand, so that he may read them "Well, well, Agnes Ambrosc, perhaps He will make it up to you; you are not dead yet; She had made a remarkably fine collection of changes are always taking place. Be patient,

hair, looked as if God had intended it to belong ey that man so gentle and agreeable had the

rooms, rather than those of the sort much more 1858 common. He is a most uncommon man, in every way," said Anges, "I never knew any one like him, never."

She was watering her toads, out by the lilac bushes, near the front gate. The season had been an extremely dry one, and the poor toads, that queer, grave people, had become very

Agnes, who had a heart of pity for all creatures, dug out a spot under the bushes and kept it wet. There congregated the appreciative toads; and she was bending over them as she spoke, seeing them enjoy their bath.

"I never knew any one like him," said she

"Is that so?" asked he, With a start that caused trouble among the toads, for the water pot fell, Agnes turned about, and saw Mr. Moonlight laughing at her. "They are so thirsty, poor things," she said,

and she laughed too. "About which one of them was you speak ing," asked Mr. Moonlight, "if there is any thing so very remarkable about him, I would like to see him. And there is of course; for you spoke with so much energy."

Then Agnes laughed more than ever. Bertrand Moonlight picked up the water-pot

and started towards the house. "Do excuse me," she said presently, following him. "Shall I make you a cup of tea? You have not been to supper."

"Yes, I have, I stopped with a friend in the village. How have you been since I left?" He set down his satchel and umbrella, and wheeling two chairs out to the broad stone step, said, "will you take a seat here and list

"Mercy!" ejaculated Agnes "Nay, I think justice is what is most needed in the case. But take a seat, and you shall

en to a story of the dead?"

Agnes sank into the soft easy chair. Moon light vanished for a moment, and reappeared with a white scarf, which he threw over her head. "The dew is beginning to fall," he said, seating himself opposite to her, and handing her an enormous pear, said, "eat that while talk; I haven't torgotten who gave me my breakfast, and saved me losing the stage Well. Iv'e been to a Spiritualist camp meeting, and to a sceance and a circle, and I've come home a wiser man. Does it bore you to si there and hear me?" he asked suddenly.

"No, indeed, I am very glad to have the chance," was the hearty reply, made without

thinking what it might convey. With a slight sparkle in his eye, Moonlight proceeded. "To own the truth, there is, to the solitary heart, to the heart that has parted with all that loved it, all that it loved, a subtile charm in the thought that it may be possible to win back to this shore of the unseen river, the souls that have once crossed over; in the thought that its beloved dead can, though the Bible says it cannot, come again. I had heard will she shed over earth and sea. How God so much of spiritism, its best side, its power to cheer and bless bereaved and lonely ones, that I almost laughed to find it true. I resolved to ble to the place where "seeking of the living to the dead" is reckoned among the abominations ly scene can be. And I can never be grateful which brought God's wrath upon ancient naenough that instead of being in the power of tions. But I overcame this terror by saying saying that there are spirits to try. I will try them, carefully, and none that confess not that Jesus Christ has come, and is Lord of all, shall have any influence with me." "Beloved, believe not every spirit," says Peter, "but try the spirits. For many false spirits have go forth into the world. Every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh is of God, and vice versa. You remember?"

"Yes." "Well, I suppose tis right to go by this rule; so I do not condemn myself for going into that dreadful company; but happy are they who from their youth have been taught and believeth in the scriptures. They are, if worthy pupils, clothed in mail against the delusions of this dangerous age. Had I gone there ignorant of what the Bible teaches of the power of the devil, and of the reality of the possession by devils of human beings, and of the ability of such to appear almost like angels of light, might have fared no better than some I saw led capive by Satan at his will. A gentleman from E. where I had been stopping, went with me to the meeting. "I will go because you feel interested in it," he said, "as for me, I think it all the sheerest humbug and nonsense. Nothing at all in it. There can't be any thing in it. Think of the thing! spirits talking and acting through human beings! who ever heard of such a thing?

"Your own spirit acts through your body," said I, "why is it impossible that another might do so? And such a thing has been heard of oiten. The Bible, the old and new Testa ment, are full of it."

[To be Continued.]

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Eschil Recipes.

ROXBURY CAKE .- Two pounds of flour, one and a quarter pounds of sugar, one-half pound of butter, one pint ef milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one and a half pounds of fruit and spices.

LIQUID SOAP .- Two ounces of borax, two ounces sal soda, one pound hard soap; dissolve in one quart of rain water, summer together, but do not boil, and the compound is ready for

To Boil A Tongue.—If dry, it will take four hour's slow boiling after soaking; a tongue out of pickle, from two and a half to three hours, accordingly to size. When done, skin and garnish with lemon and flowers in vegetables, or real flowers, barberries, ect. Meat or savory jelly, very transparent, in small pieces, make a pretty garnish for cold tongue, etc.

APPLE CAKE.—Two cups of stewed apples boiled in two cups of molasses. Drain off the molasses (for the cake) from the apples, add two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of soda, four cups of flour, one cup of butter, one cup of sour milk and spice to suit. Then add the apple (which was drained as above). The (which was drained as above). The apples should be soaked the night before stewing for the cake.

EDITORS RUBAL WORLD: I have received so much benefit from the following preparation, which I have used to prevent my hair from falling out, and rendering it soft and silky, that it cestre to have it published: It is a mixture of one ounce of the flour of sulphur in one quart of rain water. After repeated agitations, transfer the clear liquor to another bottle and it is ready for use. Two or three applica-tions a week are sufficient. Freedom's Home, Ky. Mrs. F. L.

HOW TO MAKE TOILETTE SOAP .-Take one box of concentrated lye, dissolve in one-half gallon of rain water, then pour in a vessel and let it cool. Now melt five pounds of clean lard or tallow; when about milk warm pour your tallow in very slowly and stir rapidly; continue the stirring until it begins to thicken, then add one ounce of sassafras oil; have ready a clean box about one foot square, pour in and cover tightly. Let it remain for four days, then cut in cakes, and it will be ready

CHRISTMAS ROAST TURKEY.—Prepare a stuffing of powdered bread crumbs, seasoned with sausage or with butter, a little sage, salt and pepper; moisten the stuffing a little with water; roast slowly at first, and baste frequently all the time; dredge flour over it ev-ery half hour at first, and to keep it from burning the last half hour, cover the breast with a piece of white paper. The gravy should be nice and brown, but be careful but to burn it. Always serve turkey with crauberry sauce. It will require two and a half to three hours to roast a turkey properly, if it is of good size.

OYSTER FRITTERS.—Drain the liquor or from the oysters, and to a cupful of this add the same quantity of milk, three eggs, a little salt, and flour enough for a thin batter. Have ready in the frying pan a few spoonfuls of lard, or half lard and half butter; heat starting new shoots in the place of old very hot, and drop the oyster batter in by the tablespoonful. Try a spoonful first, to satisfy yourself that the lard is hot enough, and that the fritter is of the right size and consistency. Take rapidly from the pan as soon as they are done to a pleasing yellowbrown, and send to table very hot. Some fry the oyster whole, enveloped in batter, one in each fritter. In this case, the batter should be thicker than if the oysters are chopped. hot enough, and that the fritter is of oysters are chopped. .

ANTIDOTES TO POISONING.—A neighbor tells me her father was bitten by a copperhead at one time; he became very sorely afflicted from its effects and continued getting worse all the time, in spite of every remedy that he tried, until a poultice of crawfish was applied to the bitten part, after which he became easy and finally recovered. I have the particulars of a case in which a small girl was bitten on her neck by a spider and was suffering very much, nothing seeming to give relief, until she was placed in a vessel filled with wild touch-me-not tea, and there she received a good washing and bath, after which she recovered. These antidotes are simple and easily tried, and I recomend a trial of them when it be-

There is nothing that adds more to the comfort and attraction of home than plenty of fruit trees and shrubbery. A good orchard and fruit gar-den, and a well arranged dooryard, tastefully planted in ornamental trees and shrubbery, will add more to the value of a farm than the same amount invested in any other way.

SAW-LOGS ON THE PRAIRIE.—Robt. Gates, town of Kendall, Kendall county, Ill, set out cuttings of cottonwood in the spring of 1844. In the winter of 1872-73, he cut several of the trees and drew to mill for lumber. We give the measurement of three logs as taken by S. G. Minkler, Esq., and reported to The Prairie Farmer. One log at the butt measured two feet in diameter. The three logs, 16 feet in length, each out respectively, 320, 190 and 180 feet of boards. Another tree cut at Yorkville, sawed at Mr. Goddard's mill, and about 40 years old, gave 430 feet from eight feet of the butt cut.

TRIMMING APPLE TREES.

We have found in our experience, which has been considerable, that to remove large limbs, and several of them at a time, is injurious to the tree. The shock seems for a while to check the growth, this for more than a year, and some cases may be attributable to this. One, or at least two large limbs at a time is usually sufficient, depending upon the size of the tree, or upon the number of its large branches. We have had the very best success in reducing gradually the overgrown top of a tree, of where decay had affected the large limbs, as is the case with the Spitzenburgs, taking two to four years to remove the cankered or crowded large limbs, starting new ones in place of the diseased old ones where needed.

The time of doing this is, of course, not in summer, when the tree is in full growth, as the shock will be all the greater. It is, however, the time to free the tree of small, unnecessary limbs and shoots; the latter, in their tender state. may be rubbed off, and that is decidedly the way to do it, as the work is easy, and the further loss of wood growth is arrested, the remainder of the tree and the fruit getting it. Removing these small limbs and shoots will not visibly injure the tree; will divert the sap into those parts of the tree where it is wanted, and the wound will more readily heal over.

Whether large limbs are removed in the fall, winter, or spring, is not very material. Mr. Thomas, than whom there is no better authority, says, in his Fruit Culturist, that the time for removing large limbs should be deferred till towards spring. The reason is that the tree receives a shock to a certain extent, even in winter, as growth is not entirely suspended; and the cold superadded makes the tree still more suffer. Hence, when the severity of the season lessens, as it does towards spring, and other causes also seem to operate, is the time to remove large limbs, or do the most extensive pruning at a time. March, with us, is a good time. But a strong, hardy tree may be pruned at any time during winter or late fall. If your tree is very thrifty and large, with a tendency to grow wood rather than fruit, trim in the fall. You may remove the large branches then, and the small ones in summer. We have practiced this, and always with satisfac-

Pruning apple trees is an art, and it is the main thing in the prosperity of a tree. Attendance to the roots-that is, the soilis of importance, sometimes of the greatest; but of greater importance we deem attention to the top. We speak not only from experience, but the most gratifying experience. . We have taken orchards in former best state. largest amount is to be realized; also the best growth. Spread, therefore, the top, so that each large branch is distinct-a small tree by itself, as it were—giving chance for light and air between. But each branch itself wants to be thinned out, the whole well aired and exposed to the skyey influences. Then every fruit will be colored and matured; limbs will be healthy, or healthier than if not thus treated.

Sometimes, however, it is difficult to prevent a tree, by pruning, from going to decay. This without the intervention of the borer or any visible disease. In such a case we have known the cause to be a hard, impervious soil-too much water present at times or habitually. The remedy here is ditching. Then the pruning will be efficacious .- [F. G., in Vermont Herald.

Be very careful to keep your trees clean and free from worms, borers and rough bark, if you ever expect to make anything from your orchard, and no branch of farming is of more profit or benefit than the fruit portion, if well managed. Wash every spring or fall with strong soapsuds, scraping off the rough bark with an old scythe or other

A million dollars' worth of ostrich feathers is imported into England ev-ery year from the Cape of Good Hope. Every pound of these feathers is worth fifty guineas.

FACTS WELL PUT.

J. D. Whitman, agent of the Iowa State Grange, in his late report, states the following patent fact, which is becoming more and more pertinent and LANDCSAPE & JOBBING RIGGS & SINCLAIR. pressing from year to year:

Many of the evils under which we are suffering, are directly chargeable to the abuses of the present credit system. Once out of its grasp, and Chicago gamblers will no longer fix the price of our products; we will then be able to make the currency.

Of the matter of direct shipments.&c.. he says futher:

Most of the hogs that have been shipped have been sent through in care of railroad men, and in every instance the results were entirely satisfactory to parties shipping.

Some of our largest farmers, who, a year ago, could hardly be induced to ship, have this year shipped car after car, with satisfactory sales and returns. Experience in shipping teaches the lesson that it is cheaper to take the risk themselves, than to hire some other party to take it for them.

Our object in building warchouses

for the use of our people should not be simply to control the grain trade, but rather to seek an outlet in order to prevent any combination of grain buyers from reducing the price below its real market value, which is so common in all of our small towns, in which each agrees not to raise the bid of the

Had the co-operation among our members been as complete as it should have been, instead of the Chicago packers making, as asserted by one of our Western packers, "bushels of money," it would have been saved to us by packng every pound on our own account. In which case, we should have realized not less than four and a half cents per pound, gross weight, thereby increasing our receipts not less than one-fourth above what we have received by the present system. This amount would have built for us a suitable packing house in every county in the State of lowa, for future operations.

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COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF. GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned have in tages of the sale a good farm, consisting of the ast of Baldwin City, Dough.

About 80 acres of same an outlivation. There is also a corteard on the place, plenty cares of timber; u dwelling it water, and twenty acres of timber; u dwelling it water, and twenty acres of timber; u dwelling it water, and a fewout-buildings.

It is a very desirable place, and will be sold cheap. better opportunity was ever offered to get of farm on such terms. uire of SHANNON & SHANNON, 0-tf Lawrence, Kansas.

LAWRENCE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. A Rare Opportunity to Obtain a

Thorough Musical Education. The best instruction is now brought within the reach of all. Terms lower than the charges of the most inferior teachers. Pupils can enter at any time. Send for Curcular to

J. E. BARTLETT, Professor of Music 23m3 in the State University, LAWRENCE.

ESTABLISHED . SIMPSON'S BANK. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY STS. Interest paid on time Deposits. 22th

L. HARDWICK, JAMES DOAK HARDWICK & DOAK, DEALERS IN

PORK, BEEF, LARD, DRIED BUFFALO, SAUSAGE &C., &C.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

GARDENER.

Also dealer in Evergreens and ornamental shade

Gardens laid out and kept in order by the day or year. Special attention paid to propagating roses for the wholesale trade. Vines, Roses, &c, trimmed and attended to. Greenhouse on Henry st., west end. Post Office box 753.

MRS NORA BALDWIN'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

DRESS AND CLOAK CUTTING,

And Pattern Rooms.

No. 107 Massachusetts street, up stairs. Lawrence, Kansas

Rare Designs and Select Styles. Dress Makers supplied with Patterns to order. S. T. Taylors's System of Dressfitting and Pattern-cutting taught.

Also Agent for "Le Bon Ton," "La Mode Elegante," and Revue De La Mode."

COLMAN'S RETREAT.

KANWAKA.

Six miles west of Lawrence.

-:oOo:-

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 destring a good place to reside dur-ing the summer where they car get good board, plenty of fresh milk and butter, and good ruit, 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.

R. STRAHORN & Co A. J. GILLESPIE, WM. A. ROGERS, GILMAN REID. Inons, Cassidy& Co., St. Louis

GILLESPIE, ROGERS & CO.,

LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PURE SHORT HORN CATTLE Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Have had a practical experience of many years, and possess the advantage of a connec tion with houses in St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo BLACKBERRY & GINGER and New York.

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

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

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

MEDICAL and SURGICAL NOTICE.

F. B. FESLER,

Consulting and Operating Surgeon for all Disease and Deformities of the EYE, EYELIDS, AND EAR. DEAFNESS EVEN CAUSED BY CATARRII, GURED 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.

Leuis, Mo., enables him with skill and success to treat disease of the head,

CATARRH, DISEASES OF THE THROAT,

LUNGS, HEART, LIVER AND STOMACH, Scrofuls in all its forms, Rheumatism and other Nervous and Chronic Dis-esses of the Humau System.

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

CANCERS,
OLD SORES,
TUMORS,
AND DEFORMITIES,
Of Every nature, operated, on where MEDICAL
TREATMENT IS OF NO AVAIL. INFIRMARY AND SURGICAL ROOMS 151 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan. At No. 177 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan. ass, where he is permanently located. n58

GEORGE CARTWRIGHT, REALESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY

Propagator of Roses and Bedding Plants. DOUGLAS COUNTY ABSTRACT BOOMS.

Loans Negotiated on Real Estate Security. Abstracts of Title Furnished.

Conveyancers and Notaries Public.

No. 52 Massachusetts Street,

n17tf LAWRENCE, KANSAS

HENRY LEARNED,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. 186 Massachusetts Street.

Repairing, Trimming & Fine

Painting a Specialty. style and quality of workmanship we will not be excelled, and our prices shall

be entirely satisfactory. CALL AND SEE US.

ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

LUDINGTON BROTHERS,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The only First Class House in the City.

\$350.00 Will buy a new Seven octave Rosew .

Piano MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE.

\$125.00

Will buy a splendid PRINCE ORGAN

With two full sets of reeds andsix stops

MRS. STARRETT'S

MUSIC STORE. LAWRENCE. THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

Knits socks & STOCKINGS of all sizes precisely like hand knitting. Also SHIRTS, DRAWERS, TIDYS, CARRIAGE BLANKETS, MITTENS, and SCARFS in the most beautiful manner. An expert knitter can easily make \$2.00 per day with a Lamb Knitter.

STATE AGENCY

MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE. 153 Mass. St. Lawrence, Kansas. Send for a circular.

BROWN'S EXTRACT

Is one of the best preparations in use for

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND ALL other BOWEL Complaints.

It contains the medicinal properties

BLACKBER'Y & JAMAICA GING'R ROOTS Combined with aromatics which add to its value as a remedy for disease's of the bowels

Every one should secure a bottle, and be pre-pared for any sudden attack. Sold by all deal-ers in medicine at 50 cents per bottle. 74-91

WILDER & PALM

out Hants MANUFACTURERS and DEALERR IN

Agriculural Implements.

Railroad Scrapers,

Plows and Wagons, and Tart

Scotch and Geddies Harrows,

CASTIRON ROLLERS.

GANG PLOWS.

#### [From the Atchison Globe.] DONE OR UNBONE, WHICH?

dence in their purity and honesty. He now knows that he has made an exposure in the interest of the people, and that, whatever the Legislature may do, the people will stand by him. We do not know that he is a candidate for Senator; but if he is, and if because of

The report comes from South Africa that a large, shapeless body of rags was discovered in the top of a tall tree in the colony of Natal, which the birds strange substance, when, on examina-tion, it was found to be one of the balloons sent out of Paris during the seige. It contained a large number of orders to generals in the field, and a much larger number of letters of friendship and business. It is said that this balloon mail contained several orders addressed to General Bazine, and it is suggested that their discovery may have an importent bearing on the charges brought against him. As Natal is over 5,000 miles from Paris, and nearly due south, it is evident that the condition, and should nothing happy that the condition is the condition of the balloon fell into Prof. Wise's easterly current, which took it nearly to the Cape of Good Hope. As a bearer of patches and carrier of the mails, the balloon was plainly not much of a success; but like the vessels that have drifted into the Polar Sea, it may prove of great advantage to science.

The Boston Advertiser contains the following: A case of the most abject poverty, which in a measure serves to show the extremes in which many of the poorer classes are placed, was reported by a police-officer at the Home for Lit-Wanderers, a few days since. The officer, in the performance of his duties, had his attention called to two half-clad children wandering about the streets with bare heads and feet, in search of cold victuals. On investigation, he found that these children had a brother and sister at home in bed with no clothes to put on. When the two became chilled and tired they went home and changed places with the others, who then donned the rags and took their turn at begging. The mother was a widow, and she was obliged to leave the children every day for her work in another part of the city. By her labor she earned \$3 a week, two of which she gave for the rent of the room she and her children occupied. This family of five were thus obliged to live on \$1 a week and such morsels of food of forty or under, but the old, the inas the children picked up from day to fant and the frail should never sleep in

It is reported that an unusually large army of lobbyists has assembled at Washington this session, embracing all the old veterans and a vast number of new recruits. Among the latter are to be found many old members who were defeated at the last election. These men enjoy special privileges as lobbyists, being permitted to occupy places in the body of the halls of legislation. They can hold out better inducements to clients than most lobbyists can, on the ground that they know how the members are influenced, and understand better than most people do, where to put money to have it do the most good. Apart from the lobbyists who represent railroads wanting "encouragements;" the iron and coal interests that want a little more protection; the foreign steamship lines that want

WICHITA, DEC. 9th 1873.

EDITOR SPIRIT. The Kansas City Times, commenting upon Auditor Wilder's exposure of tainly a prodigy in growth and in the progress upon Auditor Wilder's exposure of public corruption at Topekr, says:

This report is one that will at once attract attention and interest. In it Mr. Wilder, who, it is understood, is a candidate for the United States Senate, makes a bold and strategic movement that will either render him master of the situation or utterly undo him as a public officer.

Taking a prodigy in growth and in the progress, that has been made in opening the resources of the great valley of the Arkansas River and this great valley is only partially developed; but when every section of it shall be put in cultivation, figures will fail to convey to the mind the magnitude of this wonderful valley. The drouth cannot affect its soil to any extent, public officer. The course taken by Auditor Wilder, in the financial exposure he has made, is not likely to undo him so far as the people are concerned, nor with the popular party in the Legislature. If Mr. lands along the river scarcely exceed four wilder has developed one characteristic more than another during his life in Kansas, it has been that of possessing grass grows from six to seven feet high. Mr. Ransas, it has been the order to the state of the Henry Glessher, from whose place I write to a thorough faith in the people; a confinight, has raised this year, from second years ground, sixty-four bushels of corn to the acre. though this is an extraordinary yield the present season.

Mr. Glessner informs me that there are twenty Granges in this county (Sedgwick) and this exposure of public frauds, mem- are giving the rings in Wichita some trouble, bers of the Legislature go against him, for, strange as it may appear, the people here the people will settle with them, and say that regular rings are formed not only in he will lose nothing for having done Wichita, but in Hutchinson also. The people here are determined that dishonest office holders shall go to that oblivion which they deserve

Newton, Hutchinson and Wichita are thriving towns, and are doing considerable business. An active trade is carried on between were carrying off as material for nests. Wichita, the Medicine valley and Fort Sill. Curiosity led persons to procure the Hutchison also carries on considerable trade Wichita, the Medicine valley and Fort Sill. with the above named places in cedar posts and buffalo hides.

Immigration, at this late date, still coming in. Some are buying land of the R. R. Co. Others taking homesteads. The class of farmers here will vie with any in the west, coming mostly from the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Iowa, and are mostly of a religious class. The roughs have been pretty well played out, and good society is fast being established two hundred miles south west of Lawrence.

The wheat in this valley looks in splendid

The class of farmers and compared to the class of the class of farmers and compared to the compared to the class of farmers and compared to the compared to the class of farmers and compared to the class of the class of farmers and compared to the class of the c in. Some are buying land of the R. R. Co.

The wheat in this valley looks in splendid condition, and should nothing happen a large yield is anticipated. The yield of wheat the present season has been quite satisfactory, comparing favorably with the eastern portion of the State—spring wheat turning out from twelve to fifteen bushels are required for any sum to double at given rates of interest yield is anticipated. The yield of wheat the twelve to fifteen bushels per acre-fall wheat yielding as high as thirty-five bushels, per acre. Corn is only twenty-five cents per bushel, and wheat only eighty cents, and this country has only been settled two years.

One strange feature of this country observed in traveling down the valley, is the utter absence of bluffs, but a gentle rise gradually sence of builts, but a gentie rise graduary loosing itself in the distance. Go in any direction, you seemingly travel up hill all the time. In the neighborhood of Wichita there is considerable timber, mostly-cottonwood, but at Hutchison it is treeless as the plains itself. If this letter falls under the eye of any person who intends moving westward, we say son who intends moving westward, we say, come to the Arkansas valley, for it exceeds in ength and breadth any west of the Mississippi

The weather has been quite stormy, snow fell here to the depth of three or four inches on the 7th and 8th of this month but went off with rain.

J. M. STEWART.

# SLEEPING IN A COLD ROOM.

Hall's Journal of Health says that cold bed chambers always imperil health and invite diseases. Robust persons may safely sleep in a temperature a room where the atmosphere is much under fifty degrees Fahrenheit.

All know the danger of going direct

nto the cold from a very warm room. Very few rooms, churches, theaters and the like, are ever warmer than seventy degrees. If it is freezing out of doors it is thirty degrees—the differ-ence being forty degrees more. Persons will be chilled by such a change in ten minutes, although they may be actively

walking.
But to lie still in bed, nothing to pronote the circulation, and to breathe for hours an atmosphere of forty and even fifty degrees, when the lungs are always at ninety-eight, is too great a change. Many persons wake up in the morning with inflam nation of the lun s. who went to bed well, and are surprised that this should be the case. The cause may often be found in sleeping in a room the window of which has

ANDREW TERRY, PRES. J. K. RANKIN, CASH CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000. LAWRENCE

SAVINGS BANK. No. 52 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence General Banking and Savings Institution.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: A. TERRY, Pres. CHAS. ROBINSON, V. P. J. M. HENDRY. ROBT. MORROW. C. S. TREADWAY. A. F. ABBOTT. J. K. RANKIN. J. H. HAIGHT.

J. K. RANKIN.

J. H. HAIGHT.

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 personable 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 6 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

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Eastern and foreign exchange for safe. Coins, United States, State and county bonds bought and sold. Revenue stamps for sale. Interest paid on time deposits.

### Stockholders:

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

Amounts as they multiply.	Time at 5 per cent			Time at 6 per cent					
81,000	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days
2,000	14	0	13	11	8	22	10	0	27
4,000 8,000	28 42	0	26	23 35	5	14	20 30	1 2	24 21
16,000			22	46	10	28	40	3	18
32,000	70	2	5	58	7	20	50	4	15
64,000	84	2	18	70	4	12	60	5	12
128,000	98		1	82	1	4	70	6	
256,000	112		14	93	9		80	7	6
512,000			27	105	6	18	90	8	3
1,024,000	140	4	10	1117	13	10	1100	9	Q

The herd law is in full force in this country.

The herd law is in full force in this country.

It looks a little odd to see corn fields without any fences, but such is the fact, and it works like a charm.

The herd law is in full force in this country.

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The herd law is

J. H. STURT, A. M., M. D.

OFFICE, SECOND PLOOR FRAZER'S HALL

Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M.

# TAYLOR'S

COMMERCIAL NURSERY, ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF THE CITY.

Offers for the Fall of 1873 and Spring of 1874 AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF

# GENERAL "NURSERY STOCK.

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

APPLES, PERS AND CHERRIES. which are unusually fine. Unusual inducements are offered by young stock suitable for nursery planting. Catalogues and Price List furnished on application. Address C. H. TAYLOR,

Lock Box 45, Lawrence, Kansas

# PUBLICATION NOTICE.

cause may often be found in sleeping in a room the window of which has been foolishly hoisted for ventillation. The water-cure journals of the country have done an incalculable injury by the blind and indiscriminate advice of hoist against they shall receive a percentage of what they shall receive a percentage of what they shall receive a percentage of what they succeed in precouring. Every year since the war the number of claims presented, increases. Claims against the government are never outlawed by time. Claims for services in the revolutionary war, which have been presented to nearly every congress since the administration of Washington, were ordered paid by the last congress.

The United States Court at Covington, Ky., has called upon a citizen who recently became bankrupt to explain how it happens that his wife is worth how it happens that his wife is worth of the percentage of the country will be busy for some time and some interesting revelations may be expected.—If it becomes a rule to call for such explanations, cases of voluntary bankruptsy, cheat his creditors and retire from business to comfortable living for the balance of his late day to put a stop to this kind of failures?—[Ex.]

O. P. PARBER.

DEALER IN DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC.,

No. 157 Massachusetts Street.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CARE-

FULLY COMPOUNDED. n20y

In sums of \$500 and upwards, on mproved MONEY TO LOAN furms, for one to five years. Call upon or Office s e cor Mass. and Henry st's, Lawrence

# MACKEY, BEAM, & CO.

Successors to HASELTINE & MOORE. Dealers in

GROCERIES

### & PROVISIONS.

No. 130 Massachusetts street. Lawrence, Kansas.

We invite the attention of farmers and city residents to our very large and well selected stock of

STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES, FLOUR, BRAN, &c.

The Highest Price paid for Country Produce.

Remember the Big Flour Sign.

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas County: ss:

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kan-

sas.
W. W. Cockins, Plaintiff, vs. Alexander Montgomery, Catherine Montgomery, S. O. Thacher and N. T. Stephens, Defendants.
By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Monday the 12th Day of January, 1874. at two (2) o'clock p. m. of saidday, 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 Alexander Montgomery, Catherine Montgomery, S. O. Thacher and N. T. Stephens, and each of them in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: Lot No. fifty-three, on Rhode Island street, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, and appertenances. Appraised at twelve hundred and thirty-three dollars (1233.00). Taken as the property of Alexander Montgomery, and Catherine Montgomery and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this the 10th day of December, A. D. 1873.

S. H. CARMEAN, 97-102

Sheriff of Douglas county Kansas.

# The Leavenworth,

### Lawrence and Galveston R. R. Line

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

Commencing Nov. 9, 1873, trains will run as follows: GOING SOUTH.

GOING SOUTH.

DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 9:55 a. m., Lawrence 11 55 a. m., Kansas City 10. 10a, m., Ottawa 1:35 p. m., Garnett 2:50 p. m., Iola 4:10 p. m, Humboldt 4:32 p. m, Chanute 4:57 p. m. Thayer 5:40 p. m, Cherryvale 6:30 p. m., arriving at Independence 7:15 p, m., Coffeyville 7:45 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Leavenworth 4:35 p. m., Lawrence 7:35 p. m., Baldwin City 8:30 p. m., arriving Ottawa 9:15 p. m.

GOING NORTH. GOING NORTH,

DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 6:45 s, m.,

coffeyville 7:00 a. m., Independence 7:00 a, m.,

cherryvale 7:45 a. m., Thayer 8:32 a. m., Chanute

9:12 a. m., Humbold 19:35 a. m., Iola 9:57 a m.,

Garnett 11:15 a. m., Ottawa 12:50 p. m., arriving

Kanasa City 4:10 p. m., Lawrence 2:20 p. m., and

Leavenworth 4:05 p. m.

EREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION

FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Coffeyville 6:00 a. m., Independence 7:00 a. m., Cherryvale 7:20 a. m., Thayer 8:50 a. m., Chanute 9:50 a. m., Chanute 9:50 a. m., Humboldt 10:30 a. m., Iola 11:05 a. m., Garnett 12:50 p. m., Ottawa 3:00 p. m., arriving Kansas City 7:45 p. m.

ACCOMODATION.—Leave Ottawa 6:35 a. m. Baldwin 7:25 a. m., arriving Lawrence 8:30 a. m. Leavenworth 11:20 a. m. CONNECTIONS.

All trains carry passengers, and will run daily, Sundays excepted. Sundays excepted.

At OTTAWA with stages for Pomona, Queneme, Lyndon and Oasge City.

At HUMBOLDT with stages for Eureka, Eldorada, Augusta and Douglass.

At CHANUTE with M. R. & T. R. R. for points north and south and stages for Fredonia and New Albany.

At THAYER with stages for Neodesha.

At CHERRYVALE with stages for Parsons.

At INDEFENDENCE with stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru Elk Falls, Tisdals, Winfield and Arkansas City.

At PARKER, with stages for Chetops.

500,000 Acres of land are offered for sale by this Company, in the valleys of the Neosho and its tributaries.

CHAS. B. PECK, Acting Superintendent.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kan.
The Missouri Valley Life Insurance company Plaintiff, vs. E. G. Ross and Fannic M. Ross, Defendants.

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

Tuesday, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1874, at

three (3) 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 E. G. Ross, and Fannie M. Ross, and each of them in and to the following described premises to wit: Commencing on the west line of Tennessee street in the city of Lawrence, one hundred (160) feet south of where the south line of Adams street intersects the said west line of Tennessee street, thence running south ninety-seven and a half (974) feet, thence west six hundred and forty-one (641) feet, thence cast two hundred and fifty (250) feet, thence east one hundred and fifty (250) feet, thence east one hundred (100) feet, thence cast one hundred (100) feet, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence cast one hundred (100) feet, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence the following part in parcel of said land released from Plaintif's lien, commencing at a point on the west side of Tennessee street, one hundred (100) feet south of the south line of Adams street, thence south ninety-seven and a half (974) feet, thence west six hundred and forty one (641) feet, thence north two and a half (24) feet, thence east three hundred and ninety-one (391) feet to the east side of Ohio street extended, thence north ninety-five (95) feet, thence east two hundred and fifty (250) feet, thence east two hundred and fifty (250) feet. to the place of beginning, in Douglas county, State of Kansas. Appraised at six hundred (\$600) dollars. Taken as the property of E. G. Ross and Fannie M. Ross, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Fannie M. Ross, and to be conder of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this the 17th day of December, 1873.

S. H. CARMEAN,

Sheriff of Douglas county, 97-102

State of Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

sas.
Elenor L. Wynn, Plaintiff, vs. Samuel Poole, Eliza W. Poole, Andrew Terry and James Mc-Mahon, Defendants.

By virtue of an erder of saic, to me By virtue of an erder 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

Tuesday, the 20th Day of January A. D. 1874, 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 Samuel Poole, Eliza W. Poole, Andrew Terry and James McMahon, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements to wit: Three (3) lots on the west side of Indiana street in the city of Lawrence, and State of Kansas, known and numbered in the plat or place of said city as lots number one hundred and eighty-seven (187) one hundred and eighty-mine (189) and one hundred and ninety-one (191), according to the original survey, and map, also otherwise described in said inortgage as lots number ten (10) eleven (11) and twelve (12) in Block number five (5) in Lane's first addition to the city of Lawrence. Lots no's, 10, 11 and 12 appraised at seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500). Taken as the property of Samuel Póole and Eliza W. Poole, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this the 17th day of December, 1873.

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

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

District Court, Douglas County sas, Emma A. Harkins, Plaintiff, vs. Eugene M. Harkins Defendant. M. Harkins Defendant.

The defendant above named is hereby notified that he has been sued in the above named District Court by Emma A. Harkins, plaintiff, and must answer the petition filed by her on or before the 15th day of January A. D. 1874. or said petition will be taken as true and a judgment for divorce on the grounds of abandonment, adultery and gross neglect of duty will be rendered against him accordingly. Emma A. Harkins by David C. Beach, her Attorney.

STRAYED.

From the subscriber living in Ottawa, Franklin county; one black pacing horse, marked
with white stripes down the uose, without
shoes on the back feet, switch tail, clipped
square at the end, left fore foot cracked on the
outside near the top of the hoof, and filed across
the top of the crack. Also one yearling stud
coit, brown color, large star in face. Liberal
reward for information or delilery at Ottawa.

E. J. NUGENT.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

George W. Deitzler, Plaintiff, vs. E. E. Lew-is Defendant.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution, to me direct-ed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial Dis-trict Court, in and for Douglas County, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Monday, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1874, at three (3) 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 E. E. Lewis, in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot No. one hundred and eighty-two, (182) on New York Street, in the City of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, appraised at two hundred dollars (\$200). Lot No. twelve (12), in Block No. two (2), in that part of the City of Lawrence, known as South Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, appraised at one hundred and fiffy dollars (\$150). Also lot No. twenty-one (21), in block No. ten (10), in Lanc Place addition to the City of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, Appraised at sixty dollars (\$60).

Taken is the property of E. E. Lewis, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

Given under my hand, at my office in the City of Lawrence, this the 16th day of December 1873.

S. H. CARMEAN.