

1873-1874

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. II.—NO. 32.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 79.

Proceedings of the State Grange.
 The State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry of Kansas, met at Liberty Hall, Lawrence, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 30 inst. and was opened in due form by the Master, F. H. Dumbauld.

On motion a committee of three on Credentials was ordered. Bros. J. A. Souger, Jesse McAllister, and J. G. Reese, were appointed.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to call the roll, Masters present and answering to come forward and sign the same, and those who are not yet recorded to be referred to committee on credentials.

Which having done, a recess was taken to 7 P. M.

7 P. M.
 The Master called the Grange to order, when Bro. Thompson, Lecturer of the National Grange, took the stand to communicate the secret or unwritten work of the subordinate degrees, after which an adjournment was ordered to 9 A. M., July 31st, and the Grange closed in due form.

Thursday, July 31st, 9 A. M.
 The Grange was opened in form by the Master.

Minutes of last session read and approved.

The Master, Bro. Dumbauld, addressed the Grange, as follows:
 The position I have occupied in the society has made it my duty to prepare a short address and to give you a history of the rise and progress of the Patrons of Husbandry in this State, and also to advise the making of laws by which the society shall be governed for the prosperity of this State hereafter.

In Brown county the order of Patrons of Husbandry first started in this State. Hiawatha Grange was first organized some time in April 1872, it being the first in the State.

Some time in April, Osage Grange, Crawford county, was organized it being the first in the south part of the State.

On the fourth day of December there were only nine Granges in the State of Kansas.

The Granges in the south part of the State not having the secret work, got somewhat discouraged, and urged the National Grange to send some one to give them this work. Some time in August Brother O. H. Kelley wrote me that Wm. Duane Wilson would be here about the 28th day of October, 1872, and if we had nine Granges we could organize a State Grange, but he did not come till the fourth of December, and owing to the Granges in the north part of the State not being properly notified, but four Granges were represented.

The prospect of forming a State Grange was gloomy, but it was resolved by those present to organize temporarily, preliminary to a permanent organization to be effected as soon as possible, which day was set for the 30th of July 1873.

It was then estimated that if we reached the No. of 40 Granges, we should be doing well.

For some time the prospect was dull, but by the vigilant and untiring work of Brother Spurgeon, Cramer, Angell and what little I, with a few deputies have done, we have reached the No. of 400 or more Granges. And there are as many more to be organized as soon as they can be attended to.

I can say that I feel proud of the work done and congratulate the brothers that assisted me in this glorious cause. I feel hopeful for the future. And now brothers we have at this meeting work on our shoulders that will tell for the future. We have officers to elect, Constitution and by-laws, and rules of order to adopt. We have an Executive Committee and State Agent to elect.

I thank you for the assistance you have given me in this great and glorious work, and I hope that in the next two years we shall see the farmers of our State, with other States, as independent as any of the monopolies, and that the tiller of the soil shall be looked up to as the most respectable of all occupations.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Master for his efficient efforts in the administration of his office.

After which the Secretary, Bro. Spurgeon presented and read his report, as follows:

WORTHY MASTER AND PATRONS:
 In presenting this report, I have the pleasure of showing an increase, far beyond what was anticipated, at the temporary organization of this Grange. On the first of January 1873, there were 10 Sub-Granges. At the present time there are 322, to which dispensations have been issued, and 87 reported as organized, to which dispensations have not yet been issued, making altogether 409, now organized in the State. In regard to the standing of the several Counties, in number of Sub-Granges, Bourbon county, stands first in the list, with 43 Granges, next is Crawford county, with 34 Granges, Franklin with 32, Douglas 31 and Leavenworth 31. In perfect organization and regularity of work, Franklin Co. entitled to the praise.

Owing to a loss of the books and records of my office, by the tornado which no possible care on my part could prevent, the records are not as complete as they should be, and prevents my being able to give the total membership in the State. The work of the Subordinate Granges, has been somewhat irregular, owing partly to the fact that the Constitution and Bylaws for the State were not published for want of the necessary means, and partly to the fact of the work being in its infancy and not having sufficient understanding as to what was required, or expected of them. But they are fast assuming a working basis, so much desired, and necessary for the successful work of the Order in the State.

A part of the quarterly dues, have been reported and sent to the secretary, and a part to the Treasurer of State Grange. Those sent to the Secretary, have been paid over to the Treasurer and receipted for, and will be included in the report of the worthy Treasurer.

And now worthy Patrons, with this session closes my term of office. I am aware that I have committed numerous blunders, which are almost unavoidable in a new business. I thank you for the consideration and indulgence you have shown me, and I hope the acquaintance thus formed may be lasting and pleasant. The report was adopted with thanks.

The Treasurer, Bro. Angell, presented and read his report, which on motion was referred to a committee of three, Bros. A. Sharpe, H. F. Douthard, and A. B. Collins.

The following committees were announced by the Master.

ON BY LAWS AND CONSTITUTION,
 J. G. Graham, A. Sharpe,
 E. A. Hodge, M. Chambers,
 J. T. Lamb, S. J. Langdon,
 J. A. Jeffries, D. D. Marquis,
 W. P. Byler.

ON GRIEVANCES,
 Hugh A. Cooke, James Kyle,
 W. P. Papineau.

ON TRANSPORTATIONS,
 C. E. Millard, Chas. Robinson,
 Johnson Clark, Wm. Olden,
 J. S. Cooper.

ON FINANCES AND EXPENSES,
 E. D. Smith, A. G. West,
 H. H. Angell, Ephraim Holt,
 Frances Allen.

ON PUBLICATION,
 James Charles, C. W. Baker,
 W. S. Hanna.

ON RESOLUTIONS AND MOTIONS,
 Jas. Hanway, D. D. Wilson,
 A. N. Winchell.

The committee on credentials a report, which, after discussion and the rejection of proxies, was adopted.

[The list will be found on the 2nd page of this paper.]

Bro. Cramer, State Lecturer, presented a programme of procedure in conducting the deliberations of the session, which was adopted.

Adjoined for an evening session for drill and instructions in the secret work.

Friday, August 1st.—A. M.
 Bro. Adams, Master National Grange, in the chair.

Minutes of previous session read, and with some amendments, approved.

The following resolutions having been previously offered and referred to the proper committee, were reported back and adopted.

RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.
 Whereas, We look with alarm upon the power which monopolies on those lands, are wielding in our land, and that we feel that the greatest danger to our republican institutions is in the undue influence which is exerted by them; and whereas, railroads, like public highways, should be conducted for the benefit and convenience of the people; and whereas, they are conducted for the benefit of capitalists' regardless of the public good, therefore.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the government, National and State, to interpose on behalf of the people, that full justice may be done. It is the duty of the Legislature under the Constitution, to provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and we call upon the Legislature to assess railroads as farms are assessed, according to value, regardless of income.

Resolved, That the present method of taxing the property of railroads in our state, by which their property is not taxed one-fourth as high as the property of the poor man, is unjust, oppressive and a fraud upon the people, and we demand the passage of a law, by which justice shall be dealt out alike to the rich and poor, making taxation uniform.

Resolved, That we are in favor of, and deem it of vital importance to the people of our State, that a law shall be passed regulating the freight and passenger tariff upon all railroads in our State.

FEES AND SALARIES.
 Resolved, That in view of the fact that a great portion of the people of our State who labor the hardest are unable to pay taxes, which have become a burden grievous to be borne, we are in favor of the strict, honest and economical administration of our National and State Governments, and of a reduction of the salaries and fees of all National, State and county officers.

STATE AGENTS.
 Resolved, That we deem it expedient to appoint an agent over our State, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the Granges of the different States, and make contracts for and in behalf of the different Granges of this State, as to the exchange and transportation of the products of the different States.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
 Whereas, The late action of our State Board of Agriculture in giving such unusual prominence to horse racing at the coming State Fair in September, and in offering such large and exorbitant premiums for the same, to be paid out of the public money, meets with our unqualified disapprobation; and that thus to let the horse racing interest to overshadow every other is unjust, immoral, and unworthy a Board supposed to represent the highest interests of agriculture in our State.

Resolved, That the State Grange, and all the subordinate Granges, and farmers generally, be earnestly requested to take an active and lively interest in all matters connected with our agricultural fairs, so as to secure a large and crowded attendance at the same, and thus avoid the necessity of those having them in charge to resort to questionable measures to insure financial success.

SYMPATHY FOR THE OSAGE LAND SETTLERS.
 Whereas, After the treaty with the Osage Indians by which the title to what is known as the "Ceded Lands," comprising the counties of Neosho and Labette, was extinguished, a large number of people settled on said lands; and

Whereas, Congress, by a joint resolution dated April 10, 1863, authorized and directed the Land Department to sell said land to actual settlers for \$1.25 per acre; and

Whereas, Under said joint resolution, the settlers have purchased and paid for said lands and have improved the same, worth from \$1,000 to \$10,000 on each tract; and

Whereas, The Secretary of the Interior has recently decided that said lands belong to the M. K. and T. Railroad Company, under land grants made long before the United States owned these lands, and which make no allusion to them, except in a provision which exempt them from the operation of the grant to these roads; therefore

Resolved, That in our judgment and opinion said rulings and decision in favor of said road was made corruptly by the Secretary, and in collusion with said railroad, and is the result of a conspiracy to rob the people in the interest of corporate wealth and power.

Resolved, That we hereby express our hearty sympathy with the settlers on those lands, and advise them to contend for their homes and alters to the last, and in this contest we will render them all the aid in our power.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the passage of a law prohibiting the levying and collection of taxes, amounting, in the aggregate, for any one year, to more than five per cent a year.

Resolved, That the practice of voting bonds to railroad corporations is wrong, and that it is the sense of this convention, that the voting of all such bonds is not good policy.

Resolved, That this grange request all mechanics and laborers outside of this order to organize and co-operate with us, in our efforts to reform the abuses throughout the country.

Resolved, That we, the patrons of this State, do most earnestly censure our representatives in congress who voted for the back pay or salary steal.

On motion, an informal ballot for Master was taken, the order having been previously made that no man, not a practical farmer and following it as an occupation should be eligible to the office.

The candidates were invited to take the platform and were allowed two minutes each in which to address the Grange.

The formal balloting then proceeded, and on the third ballot, the voting being by order of the Grange confined to the two highest candidates in the previous ballot, with the following result.

F. H. Dumbauld, 154.
 T. V. G. Bolling, 155.
 Scattering, 2.

Bro. Bolling having received the highest number, was declared elected, and on motion the election was made unanimous.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

2 p. m. Grange met pursuant to adjournment.

The Committee on constitution reported a form of Constitution and By Laws, which was adopted; and ten thousand copies ordered to be printed for the use of members of the order.

It was ordered to proceed with the election of the balance of the officers, with the following result.

Master—T. G. Bolling, Leavenworth Co.
 Overseer—M. E. Hudson, Bourbon Co.
 Lecturer—John Boyd, Montgomery Co.
 Steward—E. D. Smith, Jewell Co.
 Assistant Steward—J. B. Richey, Franklin Co.
 Chaplin—W. S. Hanna, Franklin Co.
 Treasurer—H. H. Angell, Cherokee Co.
 Secretary—G. W. Spurgeon, Neosho Co.
 Gate Keeper—C. W. Lawrence.
 Ceres—Mrs. Mattie Morris.
 Flora—Mrs. M. H. Charles.
 Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Jennie D. Richey.
 Pomona—Mrs. Amanda C. Rippey.
 Executive Committee—F. H. Dumbauld, W. P. Papineau and J. B. Schaeffer.

A resolution was offered and adopted tendering the thanks of the Grange to Prest. Fraser as follows:

Resolved, That this grange extend its most hearty thanks to Gen. Fraser, for the great pleasure he afforded us in inviting and furnishing us transportation to visit our State University, and that we were agreeably surprised to find that it

far exceeded our conceptions of it, in magnitude, completeness and beauty.

Also to the Master and Lecturer of the National Grange, Bro's. D. W. Adams and T. A. Thompson, for their attendance and assistance.

Adjourned to meet at 7½ p. m., at which hour the Grange met for the purpose of installing officers elect, ceremonies which were conducted by the Worthy Master of the National Grange, after the installation and the transaction of some unfinished business from the previous session, the new Master in the chair, the Grange adjourned sine die.

Mixed Farming and Granges among the Cherokees.
 We copy the following article from the Cherokee Advocate, published at Tablequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, by the Cherokee Indians, to show that this intelligent Indian tribe is considering the question of growing wheat more extensively and establishing Granges:

"Farmers will perhaps take a lesson from the experience of this season, and try in future to be independent of the chances of a single crop—that one, perhaps, the least profitable on an average of all. The eternal corn-making and nothing else, is a habit. For purposes of subsistence alone, it does not always pay, and as a money making crop, it is almost always a failure. Wheat raising is quite as sure, much more profitable, and far less expensive after the first crop. A man must be a little more industrious at a time of the year when it is pleasant to be idle, and must exert himself to provide seed, that is all. In these two things lies most of the difficulty. But look at the other side. The ground broken up in the cool fall, with fat teams, and the seed well put in there is nothing to do till harvest, and if half our farmers had half their farms in wheat, cutters and threshers would be more abundant. The labor of raising and saving a crop of wheat would not be then half what it is now to make and gather a crop of corn. Then last, not least, there are the mills that are only waiting something to grind, to spring up, suggesting pleasant visions of hot wheat cakes and biscuits at breakfast, unassociated with a depressing reminiscence of the price of flour.

If our farmers had the enterprise to form Granges, it could not possibly do them any injury, and they obviously realize the benefit from them, farmers realize elsewhere, chief among which, would be a chance for each one to get his household and farm supplies at a wholesale price, or about 100 per cent less than he has had to pay heretofore. This, one would think, would be inducement enough. Intelligent men, who see the advantages of the combination, and have faith in their own honesty, (for the basis of the association is honesty,) need not wait for the rest. The difficulty here is, farmers worth the name live so far apart. But they need not meet but once a month, and they could do that and live twenty miles from the Grange. We venture to say that most of them go farther, a great deal oftener, for objects far less beneficial.

A grange composed of twenty farmers, (more or less,) could meet at Fort Gibson. We are in for it for one, upon considerations of economy if nothing else; and, as nothing of the kind ever will be done, except it be agitated and understood, we suggest Saturday, the 2nd day of August, to meet at Fort Gibson for the purpose of considering the use and benefit of forming a society of Farmers for business purposes. Enough of us joining together to make wholesale purchases, we can get them at wholesale prices, each taking what he has paid for, or will pay for, when the goods come, and the whole business being reduced to a system, so as to avoid confusion, mistakes or disappointment. If it would be of any gratification to those who attend, we will collect what information we can gather from our exchanges in relation to Granges, and lay it before the meeting. Any of our farmers between Fort Gibson and the Illinois, who trade at Fort Gibson, might find it convenient to be present on the day mentioned, unless some one has a better time and place in view, in which case all we want to know is the when and where."

The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, AUGUST 9, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

The Spirit of Kansas is the official paper of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the State of Kansas.

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 in the circulation of The Spirit of Kansas as generally as possible among the people, and especially among the farmers of the State.

The Douglas Co. Central Grange will meet in Lawrence on Tuesday, the 12th inst. at 10 a. m. in Good Templars Hall.

The State Grange lately in session here, having passed a resolution, among others, condemning the action of Judge Lowe in relation to the Salary Grab, the Topeka Commonwealth takes occasion to denounce that action, and intimate that these Grangers are no better than they should be, and nothing but a lot of "whipper-snappers" any way.

The "you're another" style of argument is a very poor way of refuting a serious charge against a dishonest official, but then, it must be confessed that it is about the only method of defence that Judge Lowe's case will admit of.

As for the "whipper-snapper" part of the Commonwealth's criticism, what troubles it and its friends is the fact the whip they have been snapping so long to keep thieves in power and honest men out of their own has lost its potency, and the day of reckoning is at hand.

An exchange says that U. S. Marshal Tough has purchased the new trotting horse "Smuggler," for \$19,000, and will take him to the Buffalo, N. Y., races.

A good many men are sleeping in hay mows and blistering their hands by unaccustomed exercise with hoe handles, just now, in order to disguise themselves as Grangers.

THE BENDER GRAVE YARD.

A correspondent of the Kansas City Times says that on Wednesday, 30th ult, while Col. York was in Ft. Scott, a woman by the name of Mary J. Stanford, whose husband is supposed to belong to the same gang with which the "Bender" murderers are connected, stated on oath, in Col. York's presence, in substance, that her husband was connected with the Benders, and that there were still a large number of bodies of murdered victims undiscovered, on the Bender farm.

A large force of men and teams have since then been ploughing and digging up the Bender farm, in search of more victims.

Gen. Sidney Sherman, the last cavalry commander in the San Jacinto fight, which achieved the independence of Texas in 1836, is dead.

Ex-Gov. McClurg, of Missouri, is building an iron foundry in Maries county, in that State.

The following is a list of the Masters and Matrons in attendance at the meeting of the State Grange in this city last week, as perfect as it could be copied from the roll.

- J. S. Anderson, D. Anderson, Martin Allen, W. H. Ayres, S. H. Ayres, Lucy Ayres, H. H. Aigell, W. Ayres, H. Allen, J. M. Allen, John Anderson, John Andrew, J. L. Arnold, Albert Askron, A. B. Anderson, H. J. Austin, Mrs. Martha Burton, Geo. Byers, J. B. Brown, C. W. Baker, J. W. Beatey, J. G. Burnett, A. F. Bickford, J. D. Boyd, J. W. Boutwell, Mrs. J. W. Boutwell, R. R. Burnham, W. B. Bass, B. H. Ball, Wm. Barrett, R. L. Bates, J. D. Brockway, Peter Branden, R. L. Bonn, W. P. Biler, B. N. Blankenbaker, B. C. Barker, John E. Barr, John Boyd, J. G. Bausman, C. A. Buck, H. F. Barber, J. W. Bowlius, Thos. R. Bayne, R. Butler, J. K. R. Barker, J. Bottwell, A. H. Buck, W. H. Braley, G. A. Briggs, J. W. Brady, R. S. Burt, Johnson Clark, T. C. Clark, J. S. Cooper, Noah Cameron, Mrs. A. J. Cameron, W. B. Curtis, James Charles, R. Cadwallader, G. W. Cady, J. B. Corns, A. G. Carpenter, J. M. Chambers, Pleasant Chitwood, Robt. Cooke, S. W. Collins, C. P. Collins, A. N. Case, H. P. Clay, Mrs. M. H. Charles, Mrs. M. L. Cooper, H. A. Cooke, Thos. Cunningham, Newton Chase, J. H. Calloway, John C. Collins, G. W. Camp, J. Carpenter, Thos. M. Chapman, H. E. Close, R. E. Carlton, J. S. Curtis, Kimball Dow, M. M. Durbin, Thomas Donnell, John Ditty, John Dysert, J. C. W. Davis, R. H. Davis, H. F. Douthart, J. G. Demming, E. Divelbiss, B. H. Dubois, J. G. Deming, J. Dowdell, S. E. Ervin, A. P. Eggleston, Gideon Elias, F. A. Eagle, Eveline Estes, Lydia P. Eggleston, John G. Estes, R. T. Eagle, J. R. Edgworth, J. G. Ellis, S. E. Erie, J. Farchin, Henry Filitt, W. L. Fritz, J. M. Frink, J. M. Frank, T. F. Floyd, J. Fundenberger, J. S. Furgerson, G. Green, A. J. Glathart, W. J. Gilham, W. C. Gibbons, W. G. Garvin, Mrs. L. G. Galyan, A. A. Griffen, D. A. Gibson, J. W. Galyan, Albert Gaddis, F. Gillyu, John Graunlee, S. H. Gilbert, J. R. Gathnight, Russell Garrett, L. G. H. Green, A. L. Green, Leander Gettys, J. G. Graham, Robt. Gray, Julia A. Graham, W. I. F. Hardin, A. M. Howland, A. Haight, C. J. Halstead, D. M. Hill, M. E. Hudson, J. M. Hiff, John Inlow, J. A. Jeffries, J. T. Johnson, J. D. Jessup, James Jones, J. H. Jackson, David Johns, R. M. Kratz, R. F. Kernerly, James Kyle, G. W. Kellogg, Thos. Kerr, Chas. W. Lawrence, Mrs. C. W. Lawrence, G. E. Lawrence, R. S. Lee, Wm. Lockwood, Jas. Lovell, J. B. Lamb, S. J. Langdon, Thos. Large, A. J. Lane, Peter Landaker, N. M. Morgan, S. C. Millington, J. C. McKee, J. C. Meserve, R. S. McCrary, G. Meredith, Levi Metier, D. D. Morgan, E. S. Merrill, J. D. Morton, G. M. Moon, J. C. McClung, Mrs. J. C. McClung, E. D. Millend, J. D. Moon, D. D. Moorhead, G. G. Mound, Geo. Mill, D. K. Morris, J. D. Martin, Geo. Miles, C. C. McDowell, N. Merchant, G. D. McVicker, C. P. McGuire, L. McFarland, C. F. Morris, A. S. Markham, C. M. Murdock, A. McLeod, J. F. McDowell, J. H. Nichols, L. M. Olden, E. P. Porter, E. P. Pomeroy, Daniel Phillips, H. Pettengill, W. P. Papeau, W. H. Pense, Isaiah Pike, J. W. Price, J. V. Palmer, A. J. Peasley, F. M. Power, T. B. Petefish, A. A. Parsons, Sam'l Paul, Mrs. M. B. Rhode, J. M. Raymond, John Riley, J. B. Richey, J. M. Richardson, John Richey, J. A. Robans, H. K. Robison, A. J. Ryan, C. Reasoner, W. D. Rippey, J. G. Rees, Mrs. A. C. Rippey, Mrs. J. J. Rarik, Mrs. J. D. Rices, Mrs. S. E. Rices, Mrs. Margaret Roe, J. D. Ross, J. J. Rarick, Louis Rutger, C. Robinson, J. P. Ricketts, G. F. Rogers, A. Ruchy, Wm. Row, John Russell, Squire Roser, Fitch Reed, J. G. Reynolds, W. C. Ross, H. S. Shellenberger, Mrs. A. L. Stanton, Mrs. H. M. Stanton, Mrs. C. S. Smith, M. F. Smith, N. D. Stout, J. P. Sprunt, S. S. Smith, J. A. Songer, J. H. Smith, Mrs. S. A. Smith, Wm. Spencer, J. M. Sadant, W. A. Sharp, H. D. Smith, E. D. Smith, E. W. Spurgeon, A. Sharp, G. W. Scholl, H. C. Schinn, Andrew Stout, Mrs. L. W. Slifer, Wm. Stihlen, John Spray, Beny. Shields, Abram Smith, J. B. Schaeffer, J. N. Sutton, W. H. Shattuck, B. C. Smith, T. Shattuck, G. M. Summerville, H. A. Strong, Robt. H. Taylor, G. P. Thompson, J. L. Tullop, J. S. Tullop, M. H. Taylor, R. Tasker, R. E. Tisdon, J. G. Urie, J. Van Riper, J. Van Riper, D. Vangundy, O. Vannatta, T. P. Wairand, A. N. Winchell, J. C. B. Wharton, H. Wiley, J. B. Welborn, Alfred Wiley, D. K. Watkins, J. Weaver, C. J. Willard, A. G. West, Jesse Whitman, A. Walters, E. Williams, J. A. Wilcox, J. D. Waite, Adam Whistler, Mrs. M. L. Wilkinson, J. F. Willetts, Jas. Wickersham, Wallace Wood, D. B. Wilson, B. R. Wood, E. C. Wells, Isaac Ward, M. S. Wilkenson, H. W. Watrous, L. D. Young, J. A. Young, Mrs. M. C. Harris, E. Holl, W. S. Hanna, J. H. Hopkins, John Harris, W. F. Helmick, A. C. Harlow, Edward A. Hodge, T. J. Housh, S. J. Houke, E. L. Hasnitten, J. Herndon, J. L. Henderson, D. M. Hill, W. Hall, N. Hankins, M. C. Harris, H. B. Hart, R. E. Howard, D. F. Hall, Alex Hamilton, Jas. Howell, S. A. Halderman, R. J. Hiner, J. F. Halt, David D. Hoag, R. S. Howell, T. M. Hall, Jas. Hanway, A. W. Howland, D. Vangundy, O. Vannatta, T. P. Wairand, A. N. Winchell, J. C. B. Wharton, H. Wiley, J. B. Welborn, Alfred Wiley, D. K. Watkins, J. Weaver, C. J. Willard, A. G. West, Jesse Whitman, A. Walters, E. Williams, J. A. Wilcox, J. D. Waite, Adam Whistler, Mrs. M. L. Wilkinson, J. F. Willetts, Jas. Wickersham, Wallace Wood, D. B. Wilson, B. R. Wood, E. C. Wells, Isaac Ward, M. S. Wilkenson, H. W. Watrous, L. D. Young, J. A. Young.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ELECTED AT SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION. Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa. Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, S. C. Secretary—E. M. McDowell, Corning, N. Y. Assistant Secretary—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Georgetown, D. C. Gate-keeper—O. H. Kelley, Georgetown, D. C. Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa. Plover—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarksville, Iowa. Lady Assistant Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Georgetown, D. C.

LATIN VS THE SCIENCES.

Gen. Fraser has the common sense to issue diplomas for the State University in English—and in this variation from the Roman Catholic rule he is severely criticised by the Tribune's learned editor who wishes to have the diplomas in a language that even the graduated students can not read without a Lexicon.

In my college course, and in nearly all classical colleges, the course of Latin and the dead languages runs through the six years term while but three months time in each can be devoted to the realities of life, the sciences of every day use.

A graduate of one of our Universities must study one half his time for six years the Latin works, which, unless he is a physician or minister he will never use after the Commencement day, while he is allowed only time to get a smattering knowledge of chemistry, geometry, phylosophy etc.

This seems to be the status of the kid glove Agricultural colleges where the plow cannot be run to a proper depth unless the one who holds the reins and the horse which draws the implement are learned in the Latin and Greek languages; where a man cannot oversee his vineyard or farm without a knowledge of the Latin names of every bug and reptile, or direct his laborers in the language of 2000 years ago.

Now if one-half the time in a six year's course that is now devoted to Latin which makes three years of a students life, could be devoted to such practical sciences as are used every day on the farm, in the work shop, behind the counter and in all the ordinary vocations of life, would it not be far better for the entire country and to every student?

I believe that even the physician's prescription would be better in plain English. But the farmer—what use has he for Latin?

And that Diploma matter. I never could read mine and hope President Fraser will issue some that can be read by others than Roman Catholic Priests.

Yours Truly, J. P. B.

The Cattle Destroyer.

The little town of Kidder, in northwestern Missouri, is in a terrible excitement, inasmuch as every family living in the place and owing cows, have lost one or more, causing thereby, a great deal of distress, as many were dependent for a livelihood upon butter and milk. The farmers and stockholders in the neighborhood have been heavy losers from the ravages of the disease, and many will be totally bankrupt.

The disease seems to be communicated by the grass eaten, and causes a terrible burning fever which dries up the acids of the stomach and deposits of the bowels, forming a hard substance which is found impossible to reduce in anything approaching a natural condition. This soon creates inflammation of the stomach which causes death. No remedy has as yet been found.

Col. Smedley, master of the state grange of the patrons of husbandry of Iowa, in imitation of Mr. D. W. Adams master of the national grange, has declined to enter himself as a candidate for the Iowa senate. In commenting on this action on the part of Col. Smedley, the Dubuque Times says: Mr. Adams, master of the national grange, withdrew from the political field pushed into it as the special representative of the granger interest, in a noble and manly letter; and now Mr. Smedley, master of the state grange, shows that he considers the interests of the order of far greater importance than the gratification of any personal ambition for political preferment. He applies to himself the principles which he is constantly inculcating to the patrons of the state, not to strand the order on the shoals of partisan politics. By his present course both he and the order of which he is at the head in this state will gain in the estimate of the people of worth and judgment.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ELECTED AT SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION. Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa. Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, S. C. Secretary—E. M. McDowell, Corning, N. Y. Assistant Secretary—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Georgetown, D. C. Gate-keeper—O. H. Kelley, Georgetown, D. C. Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa. Plover—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarksville, Iowa. Lady Assistant Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Georgetown, D. C.

LIST OF DEPUTIES WHOSE COMMISSIONS HAVE BEEN EXTENDED BY OUR NEW MASTER OF THE STATE GRANGE.

General Deputy, J. A. Cramer, Lawrence. Butte—J. J. Sittler, Lawrence. Montgomery—F. W. Peacock, Independence. Labette county—John Nelson, Jacksonville. Shawnee county—Alpheus Palmer, Peopka. Franklin county—W. S. Hanna, Ottawa. Johnson county—F. E. Taber, Lawrence. Wilson county—T. Thirley, Buffalo. Allen county—J. C. Cuddy, Humboldt. Coffey county—Jas Brooks, Burlington. LeFlore county—F. E. Taber, Columbus. Marion county—E. A. Hodge, Marion Center. Johnson county—L. Meredith, Olathe. Johnson county—C. W. Baker, Appleton. West half Bourbon county—R. A. Johnson, Hepler. Dickson county, H. Parmenter Dept Solomon Jefferson county, J. N. Insley, Oskaloosa.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

- Hiawatha—Joseph Hettinger, sec. Hiawatha. Prairie Spring—C. A. Lomison, sec. W. Robinson. Robinson—E. Rupp, sec. South Robinson. Cedar Creek—J. J. Wilkinson, sec. Hugiandale. Osage Grange, W. H. McGuire, sec. Jacksonville. LeFlore Grange, H. W. Kirkpatrick, sec. Grant. Union Grange, J. Dickinson, sec. West Robinson. Washington J. L. Barker, sec. Mt. Carmel. Bethany Grange, E. C. Fear, sec. Bethany. LeFlore Grange, E. T. West, sec. Sycamore City. Stranger Valley Grange, A. Byers, sec. Jarbato. Eagle Grange, E. H. Cox, sec. Tonganoxie. Mullock Grange, J. F. Mason, sec. Moundmouth. Iuka Grange, D. C. Thurston, sec. Parsons. Lincoln Grange, J. L. Ward, sec. Moundmouth. Hickory Grange, J. D. Hill, sec. Jarbato. Willow Grange, W. J. Hammer, sec. Girard. Hickory Creek Grange, A. M. White, sec. Osage Grange, E. M. O'Neil, sec. Osage Mission. LeFlore Grange, J. B. Hillyard, sec. Moundmouth. Capitol Grange, J. M. Harvey, sec. Topeka. Chester Grange, R. L. Gilbert, sec. Chester. Exeter Grange, D. D. Hill, sec. Lawrence. Barker Grange, W. B. Barker, sec. Lawrence. Franklin Grange, M. Jenkins, sec. Pomona. Wheatland Grange, E. C. Vincent, sec. LeCompton. Wheatland Grange, E. S. Clark, sec. Centropolis. Liberty Grange, J. V. Pollinger, sec. Ottawa. York Grange, J. M. Dayton, sec. Girard. Spring Valley Grange, Edward H. Hatt, sec. Parsons. Glen Grange, Wm. Baker, sec. Girard. Champion Grange, D. Shull, sec. North Topeka. Star Grange, J. D. Smith, sec. Jarbato. Fall Creek Grange, J. P. Minney, sec. Springdale. Springdale Grange, A. F. Evans, sec. Springdale. Elmwood Grange, E. Beck, sec. Tonganoxie. Princeton Grange, Wm. Huff, sec. Princeton. Oak Grove—H. T. Johnson, sec. Forest Hill. Pleasant Valley—J. M. Dayton, sec. Girard. Fair View Grange, J. W. Peak, sec. Montana. Columbus Grange, Mrs. H. M. Richey, sec. Columbus. Lyon Grange, A. Hammett, sec. Baxter Springs. Green Bush Grange, P. Smith, sec. Osage Mission. Onward Grange, James Gilbert, sec. Lawrence. River Side—Miss G. E. Cameron, sec. Lawrence. Pleasant Valley—J. M. Dayton, sec. Girard. Onward Grange, D. H. Mitchell, sec. Appanoose. Walnut Creek—F. A. Parther, sec. Appanoose. Railroad Grange, J. Robinson, sec. Ottawa. Big Creek Grange, E. M. Many, sec. Humboldt. Oak Grove Grange, A. J. Anderson, sec. Parsons. Elm Grange, Miss O. J. Curtis, sec. Osage Mission. Pleasant Valley—J. M. Dayton, sec. Girard. Washington Grange, J. Davidson, sec. Ioworth. Stanwood Grange, J. M. Edmunds, sec. Stanwood. Green Grange, E. Robinson, sec. Appanoose. Gardner Grange, Wm. Monroe, sec. Gardner. Pioneer Grange, E. Barrett, sec. Olathe. LeFlore Grange, J. P. Hitt, sec. Hesper. Neosho Valley—James White, sec. Manhattan. Harvest Home Ed. Robinson, sec. Labette city. Ozark Grange, Wm. Heckman, sec. Drexel. Drexel Grange, Jesse Becker, sec. Bethel. Marion Grange, A. H. Martin, sec. Marion. Pleasant Valley—J. M. Dayton, sec. Girard. Pomona Grange, Klingsmith, sec. Oskaloosa. Friendship Valley Grange, N. V. Scudium, sec. Spring Hill. Honey Valley Grange, J. G. Kirby, sec. Tonganoxie. Spring Hill Grange, T. M. Sterns, sec. Fairmount. Five Mile Grange, J. J. Hines, sec. Leavenworth. Pleasant Valley—J. M. Dayton, sec. Girard. Central Valley Grange, Wm. Heckman, sec. Girard. Cox Creek Grange, S. Bigham, sec. Cato. Pleasant Valley—J. M. Dayton, sec. Girard. Dry Wood Grange, T. O. Harvey, sec. Godfrey. Appleton Grange, E. P. Peck, sec. Appleton. Hickory Grange, J. P. Hitt, sec. Hesper. Coal Hill Grange, P. P. Perry, sec. Fort Scott. Neutral City Grange, L. Conkila, sec. Neutral city. Lexington Grange, O. C. Gordon, sec. De Soto. Pleasant Valley—J. M. Dayton, sec. Girard. Mission Grange, M. Cross, sec. Osage Mission. Emancipation—J. Nowalter, sec. Centerville. Rhana Grange, J. C. Gress, sec. Urbana. Hickory Creek Grange, J. S. Richey, sec. Peoria. Grasshopper—B. B. Reppert, sec. Grasshopper Falls. E. Harrison Grange, Mrs. M. Burton, sec. Ottawa. Drexel Grange, S. Hammond, sec. Drexel. Thunderbolt Grange, S. M. Meyers, sec. Girard. Center Grange, L. A. Doane, sec. Galesburg. Farmers Grange, A. A. Lyon, sec. Turkey Creek. West Branch Grange, A. B. Shipp, sec. Hope. Marion Grange, O. E. Ritter, sec. Marmaton. Buffalo Grange, J. B. Buras, sec. Buffalo. Pioneer Grange, J. Laycock, sec. Cherryvale. Prairie Grange, J. Grey, sec. Ottawa. Valley City Grange, J. T. Evans, sec. Island. Central Grange, E. Winger, sec. Greenleaf. Pleasant Hill Grange, A. G. Ramsey, sec. Redfield. Greenwood Grange, S. Hittenbender, sec. Ottawa. Pleasant Valley—J. M. Dayton, sec. Girard. Sigel Grange, A. J. Smith, sec. Sigel. Jefferson Grange, C. H. Young, sec. Winchester. Bidlan Grange, C. G. Gibson, sec. Winchester. Baker Grange, O. G. Gibson, sec. Lane. Cutler Grange, H. H. Day, sec. Rantoul. Richmond Grange, E. E. Mitchell, sec. Richmond. Green Valley Grange, Levi Cary, sec. Sallis. Fanklin Grange, C. H. Grover, sec. Leavenworth. Round Prairie—F. H. Snoddy, sec. Pleasant Ridge. Union Grange, J. H. McGee, sec. Easton.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!!

The undersigned is Retailing, Very Cheap, a Machine Oil, composed largely of Animal Oils, for MOWERS, REAPERS, CARRIAGES, etc., etc., WHICH IS UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY, Having been well tested on Engines, Railroad Cars, &c., and Preferred to other Oils.

A CHEAP CASTOR OIL, FOR THE SAME PURPOSE.

A Large Number of Empty Alcohol Barrels,

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

His Stock of Drugs, Chemicals, and all other Merchandise usually kept by Druggists, is full in variety and quantity, and up to the Standard in Quality.

R. MORRIS,

59 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

LUMBER!
HENRY LEWIS,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
 Dealer in all kinds of
 PINE LUMBER, LATH, DOORS, SASH,
 BLINDS, GLAZED WINDOWS, CEMENT,
 PLASTER, HAIR & C.,
 Is selling all goods in his line
VERY LOW FOR CASH,
 Would be glad to furnish prices to parties in sur-
 rounding towns and counties on application by mail.
 74-87

JANUARY, 1873.
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The old reliable and favorite short line
TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.
 NO TEDIOUS OMNIBUS OR FERRY TRANSFERS
 BY THIS ROUTE.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING EAST:
 Express 3:25 A. M.
 Accommodation 7:15 A. M.
 Mail 1:55 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST:
 Express 1:05 A. M.
 Mail 11:45 A. M.
 For Leavenworth 7:25 P. M.

Express trains run daily. Pullman Palace cars are attached
 to all express trains and run through between Kansas City, Den-
 ver and Cheyenne without change.
 Passengers going east by this route have the advantage of seven
 competing lines from Kansas City and Leavenworth.
 Buy your tickets of the company's agents.

E. S. BOWEN, Gen'l Sup't.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
J. C. HORTON, city office, corner room under Eldridge House.

C. C. HUTCHINSON.
 Correspondence
 Solicited. Information
 Free.

BANKING
 -AND-
REAL ESTATE.

HUTCHINSON, RENO COUNTY, KANSAS.

**ATCHISON, TOPEKA,
 &
 SANTA FE RAILROAD.**

Now completed to the west line of Kansas.
 THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO
 Burlingame, Carbondale, Emporia, Florence, Newton,
 Hutchinson, Great Bend, Peace,
 AND ALL POINTS IN AND NEAR THE

GREAT ARKANSAS VALLEY.
3,000,000 ACRES

Of fine Farming and Stock Lands for sale at low
 rates.

11 YEARS CREDIT and 7 per cent. interest and 22 1-2 per
 cent. drawback to settlers.

The lands are located all along the line, in the finest portions of
 Kansas, and low rates are given to settlers on their people and
 plunder.

Tickets for sale at Atchison and Topeka, to all points west and
 south, and at the General Ticket Office in Topeka, to and from all
 points in Europe, to and from all points in Kansas.
GEO. H. NETTLETON, A. E. TOUZALIN,
 Superintendent. Gen'l Ticket Agent

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

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTICE.
FRANK B. FESLER,
 Consulting and Operating Surgeon for all Diseases
 and Deformities of the

EYE, EYELIDS AND EAR.
DEAFNESS EVEN CAUSED BY CATARRH, CURED!

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

CATARRH, DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART
 LIVER AND STOMACH, AND
 Scrofula, in all its forms, Rheumatism and other
 Nervous and Chronic Diseases of the
 Human System.

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

CANCERS,
OLD SORES
TUMORS
AND DEFORMITIES

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

INFIRMARY AND SURGICAL ROOMS at No. 177,
 Massachusetts St. Lawrence, Kansas, where he is per-
 manently located.

GO TO THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST!

SPALDING'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THE MOST PRACTICAL AND BEST
 ESTABLISHED BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE COUNTRY

— Located in the —
DRY GOODS PALACE BUILDING.
 Nos. 712 & 714 Main St., between Seventh and Eighth
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

ESTABLISHED 1855. INCORPORATED 1867

The College Rooms are six in number—the largest, best ven-
 ted and most elegantly furnished apartments of the kind in the
 country, and will accommodate FOUR HUNDRED STUDENTS.
 Faculty numbers EIGHTEEN EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
 AD LECTURERS. Tuition is much less than at any other scho-
 lar college. For full information in regard to terms, etc., call
 on the College Rooms, or address "Spalding's Commercial College,"
 Kansas City, Missouri, for large Circular of 50 pages, and Spec-
 imens of Penmanship, etc. Be sure to visit or address this Col-
 lege before going elsewhere.

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

ANDREW TERRY, Pres. JNO. 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, President. CHAS. ROBINSON, V. Pres.
 ROBT. MORROW. J. M. HENDRY. C. S. TREADWAY.
 A. F. ABBOTT. 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
 except the amount necessary to be kept in the bank to meet ordi-
 nary calls of depositors, will be carefully invested in other first-
 class securities, such as can readily be realized upon, for the pay-
 ment of deposits in case of special need. Similar investments con-
 stitute the usual and safe security of deposits in New England sav-
 ings banks, and are fully and safely relied upon. When there-
 fore, coupled as above with so large personal liability, the safe-
 ty of money deposited is amply assured.

Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at
 the banking hours during the usual banking hours, and on Sat-
 urdays 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 relat-
 ing to savings deposits. We also do a

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

Stockholders:
 ALONZO FELDER. R. B. GEMMELL.
 M. S. BEACH. CHAS. ROBINSON.
 A. F. ABBOTT. JAMES G. HENDRY.
 ANDREW TERRY. JOHN K. RANKIN.
 JOHN N. NOYSE. PAUL H. BROOKS.
 ROBERT MORROW. JOHN K. RANKIN.
 SAMUEL PEY. L. BELLENE.
 W. E. SUTLIFF & CO. SUSAN H. TERRY.
 GEN. JOHN FRAZER. JOHN Q. A. NORTON.
 SCHMUCKER & MC CONNELL. S. A. RIDGES.
 W. WOODWARD & CO. MRS. EMILY F. D. WOODWARD.

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

Amounts as they multiply.	Time at 5 per cent.		Time at 6 per cent.		Time at 7 per cent.	
	Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months
\$1,000	20	0	16	7	13	3
2,000	10	0	8	0	6	7
4,000	5	0	4	0	3	4
8,000	2	6	2	0	1	8
16,000	1	3	1	0	9	4
32,000	6	5	6	0	5	0
64,000	3	2	3	0	2	6
128,000	1	6	1	6	1	3
256,000	8	3	9	0	8	0
512,000	4	1	4	6	4	0
1,024,000	2	0	2	3	2	0

EXAMPLES.—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years,
 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000
 in 35 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at ten per cent. \$82,000 in 35 years,
 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000
 in 50 years and 7 months, or during the life-time of many a young
 man now 21 years of age. \$100 dollars would of course increase to
 \$100,000 in the same time.

1858 1873
LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

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

A. J. PERRY. W. TIMMONS
PERRY & TIMMONS,
 Manufacturers of

-CIGARS-
 And wholesale dealers in Tobacco and Smo-
 kers' articles,
 No. 113 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kansas.

O. P. BARBER,
 DEALER IN
DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES
 Topeka.

BULLY.—Mr. Thompson Wakefield, of Kan-
 waka, is a good farmer. He is also a sto-
 raiser. Mr. Wakefield is also the legal owner
 of a bovine quadruped that the legislature
 thought best should have legal restraints
 upon his liberty. The aforesaid animal has
 been in the habit (so some of the lawyers see
 to believe) of acting very naughtily by break-
 ing down his enclosure and enlarging his lib-
 eral dominion by running at large, greatly to
 the terror of women and children, and espe-
 cially to the annoyance of Mr. Donahue, a neigh-
 bor. As Mr. Donahue could not arrest Mr.
 Taurus, he made complaint and had Mr. Wake-
 field dragged from his rural home to the hall
 of Justice Christian's court in this city. The
 neighbors gathered around and lawyers under-
 took to speak on the bull question. Six
 good men were sworn jurors, and the bull
 commenced Monday morning, and the bull
 was permitted to remain unmolested in Kan-
 waka, to enjoy immunity from persecution for
 one day. He could not be brought into court,
 hence he was denied the constitutional right of
 being confronted by his accusers. The case
 reached the jury as the shadows began to
 lengthen over the landscape, and Mr. Wake-
 field was adjudged to pay a fine and costs, some
 \$25 in all.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.
 The undersigned have in their hands for sale a good farm, con-
 sisting of 180 acres, 11-2 miles east of Baldwin City, Douglas
 County, Kansas.
 About 20 acres of same are under fence and cultivation. There
 is also a good peach and apple orchard on the place, plenty of
 water, and twenty acres of timber; a dwelling house, and a few
 out-buildings.
 It is a very desirable place, and will be sold cheap.
 No better opportunity was ever offered to get a good farm on
 such terms.
 Enquire of
SHANNON & SHANNON,
 Lawrence, Kansas.

PAINTS, GLASS, & WALL PAPER.
SMITH & WATKINS
 Have opened an entire stock of
WALL PAPER
 Of the Latest Styles and Patterns. Also
 Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Brushes, and Window Shades,
 At 112, Massachusetts Street,
 (A few doors South of Ridenour & Baker's)

Where they would invite the attention of all wishing any-
 thing in their line. SIGN and ROSE painting, and Paper
 hanging promptly executed at the lowest prices.

ESTABLISHED 60-11 1858.
JAS. G. SANDS,
SADDLERY.
 FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.
 LAWRENCE KANSAS 1871

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

J. M. HUBBEL & CO.,
 Successors to Shimmons & Adams,
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STOVES, TINWARE
 Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.

Galvanized Cornices and Tin Roofing put on
 Buildings on Short Notice.

92 Massachusetts Street,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

J. IRA BROWN
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
 Door and Window Frames made to Order.
 JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
 Shop and Office at Kimball Bros., Pinckney St., Lawrence

MILLINERY & NOTION STORE,
 153 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER
 Respectfully invites the attention of
 Ladies and others to her large and elegant assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS.
 CORSETS, GLOVES, LACES, COLLARS, FEATHERS,
 ZEPHYRS AND YAKNS.
 Real-Hair Switches and Curis, Knit Goods,
 AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.
 The making of Caps for Old Ladies,
 Head Dresses for Parties and Concerts,
 AND BONNETS & HATS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.
 Parties from the Country Especially Invited to Call.

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

LAWRENCE
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
 CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND WARREN STREETS.

Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics and
General Commercial Branches.
OPEN TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Students Can Enter at Any Time.
 For particulars, call at the school or send for circular.

H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.
JOHN F. WESTERFIELD, SAM'L WESTERFIELD.
J. F. WESTERFIELD & BRO.,
 ATTORNEYS AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW
BURLINGAME, 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. Pup-
 ils can enter at any time. Send for Circular to
 J. E. BARTLETT, Professor of Music
 in the State University, LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE ELEVATOR,
G. W. SMITH, Jr., Proprietor.

Grain and its Products Bought and Sold by the
Bushel or Car Load.
STORAGE AND COMMISSION.
Ground Feed in any Quantity.

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

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

"HOW TO GO EAST"
 By the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Burlington Route.
 "Though last not least," is an adage as true as it is old, and its
 truth is again exemplified by the completion of the New Line to
 the East, via Creton and Burlington, which, though the last,
 may be called the best route in the West.

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

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

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

SHORT, SAFE, SURE.
TAKE THE
Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad
 FOR
OLATHE, PAOLA, OASGE MISSION, BAXTER SPRINGS,
FT. SCOTT, BUTLER, CHETOPA, OSWEGO,
Fort Gibson, and all points in
Southern Kansas, Southwestern Missouri,
Indian Territory and Texas.

LEAVE KANSAS CITY:
 Les Cygnes Accommodation, 9:30 a. m.
 Fort Scott Passenger, 9:15 p. m.
 Mail, 11:45 p. m.
 Les Cygnes Accommodation, 1:05 p. m.
 Kansas City Express, 8:45 a. m.
 7:30 p. m.

ARRIVE AT KANSAS CITY:
 Connections at Kansas City with
 Hannibal & St. Jo. Mo. Pacific, St. Louis, K. C. & Northern,
 Chicago & Alton, Kansas Pacific, K. C. St. Jo. & Council
 Bluffs Railroads.

At Olathe with Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad,
 At Paola and Fort Scott with M. K. & T. Railroad,
 At Les Cygnes with stages for Butler,
 At Pleasanton with stages for Mound City,
 At Baxter Springs with stages for Garbage, Neosho and Seneca.
 ALLAN BOURN, G. T. A. B. S. HENNING, Superintendent.

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 its
 line.

Commencing March 17, 1873, trains will run as follows:
GOING SOUTH.
DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 9:50 a. m., Lawrence 11:
 40 a. m., Kansas City 10:00 a. m., Ottawa 1:10 p. m., Garnett 2:35
 p. m., Paola 3:34 p. m., Humboldt 5:50 p. m., Chanute 4:18 p. m.,
 Thayer 5:00 p. m., Cherryvale 5:47 p. m., arriving at Independence
 6:50 p. m., Coffeyville 6:35 p. m., and Parker 6:50 p. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 10:35 p. m., Lawrence
 12:40 a. m., Kansas City 11:00 p. m., Ottawa 2:30 a. m., Garnett
 4:05 a. m., Paola 5:47 a. m., Humboldt 6:15 a. m., Chanute 6:50 a.
 m., Thayer 7:45 a. m., Cherryvale 9:00 a. m., arriving Kansas
 City 9:30 a. m., Coffeyville 9:50 a. m., Parker 10:20 a. m.

ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Lawrence 7:45 p. m., Baldwin
 City 8:43 p. m., arriving Ottawa 9:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.
DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 7:10 a. m., Coffeyville 7:25 a.
 m., Independence 7:35 a. m., Cherryvale 8:11 a. m., Thayer 8:32 a.
 m., Chanute 9:24 a. m., Humboldt 9:55 a. m., Paola 10:16 a. m.,
 Garnett 11:28 a. m., Ottawa 12:55 p. m., arriving Kansas City 4:
 10 p. m., Lawrence 2:05 p. m., and Leavenworth 3:40 p. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 6:50 p. m., Coffeyville 7:05
 p. m., Independence 6:50 p. m., Cherryvale 8:05 p. m., Thayer
 9:03 p. m., Chanute 9:55 p. m., Humboldt 10:25 p. m., Paola 10:55
 p. m., Garnett 12:35 a. m., Ottawa 2:25 a. m., arriving Kansas
 City 3:30 a. m., Lawrence 4:05 a. m., Leavenworth 5:50 a. m.

ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Ottawa 8:00 a. m., Baldwin 8:50 a.
 m., arriving Lawrence 9:30 a. m.

All trains carry passengers.
 Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted.
 All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.
 At OTTAWA with stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and
 Osage City.
 At HUMBOLDT with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta
 and Douglas.
 At TOGA with M. K. & T. R. R. for points north and south,
 and stages for Fredonia and New Albany.
 At CHERRYVALE with stages for Neodesha.
 At INDEPENDENCE with stages for Parsons.
 At PAOLA, Tisdale, Winfield and Arkansas City.
 At PARKER with stages for Chetopa.

500,000 Acres of land are offered for sale by this Company,
 in the valleys of the Neosho and its tributaries.
 CHAS. B. PECK, G. F. & T. A., Lawrence.

HENRY LEARNED,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,
 186 Massachusetts Street.

Repairing, Trimming & Fine Painting
 a Specialty.

In style and quality of workmanship we will not be ex-
 celed, and our prices shall be en-
 tirely satisfactory.

CALL AND SEE US.
ELDRIDGE HOUSE,
KALLOCH & BEACH,
 LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
 The only First Class House in the City.

The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, AUGUST 9, 1873.

THE SERVANT HAS BECOME THE MASTER.

The Parson's Sun says it is rumored there that positive instructions have been received by the Attorney of the M. K. & T. Road to prosecute vigorously the parties upon lands occupied by settlers, the entries of which have been cancelled by order of the Secretary of the Interior. These cancelled entries, it will be remembered, was the work of Secretary Delano, last summer. The purpose and effect of that cancellation was to evict several hundred settlers on the Osage Ceded Lands from homesteads which they had occupied and improved for years, and for which they held patents, or Deeds from the United States or had been declared entitled to one. Several hundred thousand dollars worth of property in the shape of permanent and other improvements, which the settlers had put upon those lands, were thus taken from them and given to the Railroad, so far as the decision of the Secretary of the Interior could do it, and several hundred settlers turned penniless from homes they had paid for and supposed were their own.

All this was done at the dictation of a Railroad corporation which had already received as a bonus, lands enough for a respectable European principality. But the corporation was not content with the possession of the lion's share of that splendid tract of land, and now sees for all, determined to have all—determined to turn the settler out of the house he has built to shelter his wife and little ones—to drive him away from the home he has been preparing for them through years of toil, privation and sacrifice, oblivious of the fact that he had, by one Secretary, Mr. Browning, been adjudged the rightful owner of the land, and in several instances had actually paid his money into the public treasury therefor.

Railroads are a good thing, especially in a new country. In Kansas we owe much of the extraordinary development that has taken place in the last ten years to them. We have fully appreciated its value as a promoter of civilization, and as an efficient minister to our social comfort and commercial prosperity. We have cheerfully responded to their calls for bonds and taxed ourselves almost without stint, that these once feeble enterprises might be enabled to thread our State with their useful rails. That was the time when they were the servants.

But it seems that times have changed, and with the changing time has come a corresponding change in the relative condition of the railroads and their patrons, the people. The roads have got the people's bonds and lands, and are no longer the humble suitor that they once were, but in too many instances are clamoring for more—taking advantage of every possible technicality which may enable them to press their claim, Shylock like, to the pound of flesh whether nominated in the bond or not. From being the servant, they have become the master. Inexorable as fate and remorseless as the grave, their greed seems to have taken possession of them; and instead of having a State whose prosperity is served and promoted by a network of iron arteries through which thrill the blood of a healthy commerce, and in whose pulses every interest beats responsive to its fellow, we are like to have a State literally bound with iron bands and cast helpless into the strong box of the Railway Kings—there to count as so much stock and bonds in hand—as so much of political power to be manipulated as their interests may require—as so many people whose commercial and political life blood is but legitimate food to a consuming vampire.

It is true, we in Kansas have not yet reached this point, but other States have, and the same causes that brought them to it are operating with the same fatal force here as there.

It is also true that we have in Kansas, honorable exceptions among our Railroad men and corporations—who regard themselves as a means of public convenience and prosperity instead of an end in commercial and political aggrandizement, but they are few, and the M. K. & T. is not one of them. Whatever those exceptions may be, they do not retard the work of incorporated combinations that is surely and not slowly absorbing the land, the wealth, and the power of the country. To a degree, the act of one is the act of all, and on that basis must the people meet their oppressions, singular and collective, if they would retrieve their right-

ful position of dispensers and not recipients of favors.

When railroad corporations will do justice, and use their great power to conserve, and not to oppress and destroy, they will have the friendship and not the enmity of the people. The people of Kansas have dealt generously by their Railroads. Let the roads accept the fruits of that generosity in the spirit in which it was tendered, and we will have heard the last of wars upon them.

One of the pleasing, though not unexpected or strange features of the recent assemblage of Grangers in this city, was the quiet, orderly deportment and earnest, business like air that characterized them, and pervaded all their gatherings, alike in little street corner knots and in Grange session. There was none of the boisterous street discussion, dissipation or brawling that so often marks the assembling of political conventions.

Every man came here with a fixed, earnest purpose, and went away with a feeling that good progress had been made in the accomplishment of that aim. These men most emphatically "mean business," and the sooner those who have been "poking" at them learn to appreciate that fact, and govern themselves accordingly, the better it will be for all concerned.

The colored voters of Atchison have resolved that no colored man shall hereafter attend any political convention unless it shall be composed exclusively of colored men.

The Modoc prisoners who have been on trial before a military commissioner for the murder of Gen. Canby and others, have been sentenced to be shot. It is thought the president will approve the finding of the commission.

The Ft. Scott Monitor of July 31st says the rain last evening was probably in time to save late planted corn, and was worth thousand of dollars to this vicinity. Early planted corn in some localities was probably too badly dried up to be benefited, and will prove a total failure. Potatoes and other vegetables will also feel the saving influence of the shower, and we may yet expect a good yield.

The Las Cruces, New Mexico, Borderer, says that among the Kickapoo killed in the McKenzie raid into Mexico, was one measuring seven feet in height.

A Mr. Driggs proposes that a Presidential Mansion shall be erected at Long Branch, by private subscriptions, and then "transferred to the Nation as a perpetual summer residence for the Chief magistrate," the annual bills for its furnishing and maintenance to be paid out of the National Treasury. And corn is selling at fifteen cents a bushel, and the farmers find it difficult, with many impossible, to pay their yearly increasing taxes to support the government.

TYPOGRAPHICAL MISTAKES.

Many people affect surprise that there should be so many mistakes in a newspaper. If they will reflect a moment, and make a computation of the number of type that it takes to make up a paper of even the ordinary size—about 300,000 pieces—and that each one of these has to be handled separately, put into the form one at a time, their surprise will change to wonder that there are so few mistakes.

To show the great difficulty of proof-reading to avoid errors, the Galaxy says: "Some of the professors of the University at Edinburgh resolved to publish a book which should be a model of typographical accuracy. Six proof readers were employed, and after it was thought to be perfect, the sheets were pasted up in the hall of the University, and a reward of \$250 offered for every mistake that should be discovered. When the book was printed it was found that it contained several errors, one being in the title page, another in the first line in the first chapter. The only books that are believed to be entirely free from errors, are an Oxford edition of the Bible, a London and Leipzig Horace, and an American reprint of Dante."

We regretted to see the following in the Tribune Sunday morning last:

"We are sorry to hear that the Governor had a hard time among the Grangers. In fact his machine didn't run smoothly. There was obvious impatience with his chronic disposition to make speeches. He was put in nomination among others, for Master of the State Grange. He declined the nomination, and in doing so, undertook to give some of his political experience. During his speech there were continued cries of 'sit down!' 'Dry up!' &c., and so he dried up and sat down. We are sorry that the Grangers don't appear to appreciate the ardent love the Governor has for them."

We regretted it because it does injustice to one of the ablest and best men in the State, and who is heartily and we believe unselfishly in the Grange movement. Besides that, there is not a word of truth in it, nothing of the kind having transpired on the occasion referred to.

The people of Kansas are to vote on the following proposed amendment to the State Constitution at the next November election:

Section 1. That section two, article two, of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, be amended so as to read as follows: The number of Representatives and Senators shall be regulated by law, but shall never exceed one hundred and twenty-five Representatives and forty Senators. From and after the adoption of the amendment the House of Representatives shall admit one member from each county in which two hundred and fifty legal votes were cast, at the next preceding general election; and each organized county in which less than two hundred legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election shall be attached to and constitute part of the representative district of the county lying next adjacent to it on the east.

Section 2. This amendment shall be submitted to the electors of the State, for adoption or rejection, at the next general election.

Section 3. The ballots used at such election shall be written or printed as follows: "For amendment to section two, article two, of the constitution," or, "Against amendment to section two, article two, of the Constitution."

Granges should not be organized within four miles of each other without the consent of the Master of the State Grange, which will require that a petition, setting forth the facts of the case, be sent him two weeks before the time to organize.

The old Deputies retain the right to organize till their Commissions are revoked by the new master of the State Grange, which may be some time yet. After the new ones are appointed it will take two weeks before they get a Deputy outfit from Washington, so that those wishing to organize will have to depend on the old Deputies.

We are in receipt of the new Evening Daily, of Topeka—the Blade. It is a very neat and readable six column folio—spicily and ably edited.

We wish our neighbor the Tribune much joy of the change lately made in its make up. It is now a six column quarto, and a very handsome sheet.

Mr. McLaugh, Master of Nenesah Grange, Sedgewick county, and Mr. Boutwell, traveled two hundred miles by team to attend the meeting of the State Grange last week. That's a sample of Grange pluck.

The Duke of Edinburgh, one of the sons of Queen Victoria, is about to be married, and the British Parliament has voted him a nice little present of \$125,000 in cash on account of it. It is supposed that he will need it, as the poor fellow's salary has been only about a hundred thousand a year for the last fifteen or twenty years, and his future wife's salary only about double that.

The city of Portland, the capitol of Oregon, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 2nd inst. The loss amounts to two million dollars. It is known to have been the work of incendiaries, as one was caught in the act of firing buildings during the conflagration. The space burned over was some twenty squares.

The Leavenworth Times makes the surprising statement that the Kansas half of the Kansas and Missouri Bridge, at Ft. Leavenworth, has never been taxed, and very properly urges that the county commissioners proceed at once to levy taxes upon it at the same rate that other people's property is taxed. At that rate, the Times says the western half of the Bridge would pay 8000 in taxes.

It is this exemption of the property of corporations that makes the taxes of other people so high.

The Grangers will fix all that sort of thing, shortly.

Butler's son-in-law, Adelbert Ames, wants to be Governor of Mississippi, and Adelbert's pa-in-law, Benjamin F. Butler, wants to be Governor of Massachusetts. The former says he has the colored people pledged to him, but he is not so sure of what the Jackson Pilot calls the "non-colored" element, nor is Benjamin sure of the unanimity of the "non-colored" element of his State.—[Atchison Globe.]

DEPUTIES.

In order to meet the call for immediate organization, the work of the old deputies (except John J. Kippes) will be recognized until new ones are appointed.

W. SPURGON, Sec. Kansas State Grange.

John Lathrop Motley the American Historian, and Minister to Austria under Johnson, has been stricken with apoplexy, depriving him of the use of one side.

HACKNEY COACHES.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

Every person has read or heard of the famed Hackney coach. The origin of its name, affords a striking illustration of how a term, or name for a thing may become of common use, and from it other terms originate and become of general use.

There is a suburban village of the city of London, known as Hackney. A few centuries ago this was a village some four or five miles from the old city of London, but since the increase of population, it is now connected with the city. In former days, it appears, coaches were hired to ply between Hackney and the city—these were called Hackney coaches. In after years it became necessary for the convenience of the public to introduce vehicles in the city, which would convey persons to any portion of it. No new names were given to them therefore, by common consent, they were called "Hackney coaches," and are still known by that name.

In our country we used the term Hack, leaving off the last syllable, to designate a carriage which is let out for hire, or a horse kept for hire, or one which is kept or used for all purposes; and the term Hackney is frequently used to mean a pacing horse, or a nag somewhat larger than a pony; and nothing is more common when a trite expression is very frequently used to say it is Hackneyed—that is, worn out.

The introduction of more modern improvement threatens to displace the old hackney coach, or hack, as we call it, by city railways.

The history of these accommodations have had their time and day—a few years more and the rising generation will only know them by name. They have all gone through the same ordeal of public criticism.

The first introduction of a public character to accommodate the public was a system of post-horses; every ten miles, or thereabout, they were kept at Inn's or Taverns. The traveler would ride at the rate of ten miles an hour, if he was in a hurry, and paid in proportion to the speed traveled—but in ordinary cases, several travelers would start in company together, and travel at a less speed, accompanied with a "post boy."

Next, we find the stage coach, which carried 12 to 14 persons, from place to place—Next was introduced what was known as the "flying coach" which traveled at a greater speed. Then came the far famed Hackney coach. What is most laughable and amusing, is the reflection, that at each and every change from the post horses, to the hackney coach, the same complaints were made, the same objections which we have heard a hundred times at this day, by our stage coach people, and by some of our farming community.

When I hear the whistle of the locomotive of the L. L. & G. R. R. as it vibrates on my ear, while reposing under the shade trees before my humble domicile, oft have my thoughts wandered back to the time when in Great Britain they were experimenting on the practicability of steam power for traveling purposes. Well do I remember what a hue and cry was raised by the stage coach proprietors, and the awful predictions which they fancied they could see in the future when some 30 or 32 miles of R. R. were built from Manchester to Liverpool. Yes, the farmers of England repeated the argument which were formerly employed against the introduction of post-horses—stage coaches and hackney coaches, two centuries ago. About twenty stage coaches were taken off the old route, and something over 200 horses were sold, or transported.

Just as croakers commenced their war cry of "corn played out," etc., a dark cloud sailed over the heavens, and from it poured a torrent of rain. This was Thursday evening; and on Friday evening and Saturday morning the rain poured again. The earth is now thoroughly drenched. All are smiling at the prospect of an abundance of corn in the land. General and Western Kansas are willing to challenge the world on crop showing this season! We are happy though we are not a granger.

Mr. Wm. Gibson has our thanks for a fine, large watermelon.

The New York Tribune of the 5th publishes, in large type, a list of members of the last Congress and places opposite the name of each Senator and Representative the record of his action in regard to drawing or returning his back pay. Editorially it takes occasion to again mention the back pay outrage, and urges the mass of the people to rise above party and show that they consider common honesty in common affairs more important a matter, than party success.

self, in my old age, to please a set of crazy fools who have projected a new way of flying through the air, no indeed? And it was several years before the public mind was reconciled to railroad travel. A few of this conservative class, are still scattered here and there. To this latter class, I copy the following appeal from a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine of 1813. He treats the innovations of his day with feeling, and no little indignation.

"The time was, Sir, when from my country house at the bottom of Gray's Inn Lane, I could, on a Sunday morning from five o'clock or sooner, see hundreds beginning their journey on foot to places eight or ten miles distant; but now the same class of people, and of the same age, are mounted aloft with a dozen, and a half of lazy souls like themselves, and confine their walks to their friends garden—30 feet by 20, including a pond. Nay, what shocks me more, when I reflect on past times, is, to see even the Islington stages, at three and four o'clock in the afternoon, loaded inside and outside with hale, hearty, stout young brokers, Excise and Bank clerks, and other young gentlemen, who can learn only from their fathers for what purpose legs were given them. What, we might ask would be the feelings of this indignant conservative, if he could have foreseen the existing state of things—even their fathers, could not learn "the young gentlemen for what purpose legs were given them." From what has been said, we must not infer that the old hackney coach, is of no further use—A retired hackney coachman, related to a police Magistrate of the city of London, an account of his life stated that "his principal gains had been derived from cruising at late hours in particular quarters of the town to pick up drunken gentlemen. If they were able to tell their address, he conveyed them straight home; if not, he carried them to certain taverns, where the custom was to secure their property and put them to bed. In the morning he called to take them home, and was generally handsomely rewarded."

As this testimony is over forty years ago, let us hope that to pick up "drunken gentlemen" is not as profitable as formerly.

LANE, KANSAS. Friday, August 1st, 9 a. m.

We had a pleasant visit on Wednesday from Rev. John A. Anderson, the newly elected President of the State Agricultural College. From a somewhat extended interview, we are satisfied that if Mr. Anderson accepts the position he will prove the selection to be a fortunate one for the good of the institution. The intelligence, energy and determination characteristic of him, together with his thorough comprehension of what an Agricultural College should be, if allowed scope in the administration of its affairs, will, in due time, make that institution what the law creating it designed it to be, and relieve it of the unfavorable attitude in which it now stands before the people of the State.

With such a President as we believe he will be, and such men as now compose the Regency, there is little danger as to its future. They know no such word as fail.

The following items are from the Salina Journal:

During the storm of Thursday night, the residence of Alex. Shultz, was struck by lightning, and some of its inmates were slightly shocked. A "dose" also passed down a lightning rod on Huebner's livery stable, but did no damage. The elements banged about fearfully.

A daughter of N. P. Lundquist, aged eleven years, while riding, one day last week, from Lindsberg to her father's farm on Paint creek, fell from her horse and was found dead. It is supposed that her death was partially caused by a paralytic stroke.

Kansas Pacific Railroad,

41 HEAD OF SUPERIOR

Being about three-fourths of the Kansas Valley herd

14 HEAD OF

And Bull calves; among them the noted I believe to be one of the best Show Bulls

A. H.

Also, 27 COWS

including GRACE YOUNG 4th and 5th QUEEN, MELODY, and KATE LEE

I will also sell

BERKSHIRE

I want it distinctly understood that every animal offered will be on reserve or by-bidders.

TERMS—A credit of six (6) months will be given interest at ten (10) per cent from date until paid.

I will also sell to the highest bidder on Thursday

150 Head of High Graded

Head of High Graded

On all sums of \$25 and under, cash in hand; over that sum will be given, with interest at ten per cent from date until paid.

catalogue furnished on application after July 25th

Kingsville Shawnee county July 25th 77-aug20

The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, AUGUST 9, 1873.

Town Talk.

CITY COUNCIL.

A protracted meeting of the City Council was held Monday evening, only two thirds of the members being present. The city librarian and weigher and measurer made reports which were received and filed. Formal notice was given the council by the city attorney, that certain suits had been brought against the city by persons who have been injured, and damages claimed. The mayor was authorized to employ additional counsel to protect the interests of the city. The street commissioner reported the condition of the sidewalk through the park bad, and recommended that they be repaired. [There are many other side walks in the city that are also sadly out of order, and if not repaired the mayor may be called on for additional counsel to defend suits against the city for damages.] The city engineer asked to be furnished with an office—a very reasonable request. Other officials are furnished rooms and why should the engineer be required to have his "headquarters in the saddle?" The police judge made his report and the indemnifying bond of the late city treasurer was approved. The city physician had a word to say about the reduction of his pay. He is compelled to make a great many visits for a very little pay. He reported the health of the city poor good. A motion to reject the application resulted in a tie vote. The mayor voted against the motion and it was lost. By the casting vote of the mayor the license was granted at \$150 for six months. The petition of Geo. W. Hatch, A. T. Winchell, F. O. Millard, and Rampendahl & Hansel for retail liquor license next came up in the order named and granted at \$150 each for six months by the casting vote of the mayor. The city marshal was then instructed to remove the porch in front of the Arlington House; and to enforce the dog law; also to close all saloons selling liquor without license. The street commissioner was instructed to repair the approaches to the ferry. Councilman Morrow then offered the following:

To the Honorable the County Commissioners of Douglas county:

Whereas, all the large and expensive bridges of the county have been built by appropriations made by the county board by a general tax on the county; and whereas, the city of Lawrence has always paid its due proportion of said tax, and no appropriations have ever been made by the county board for the building of bridges within the city limits; and whereas, a bridge is greatly needed across the Kansas river within the city limits, we most respectfully ask your honorable body to submit a proposition to the voters of Douglas county to make an appropriation of \$—, or so much as may be needed for the purpose of buying or building a bridge across the Kansas river in said city of Lawrence.

The blank in the above was filled by inserting \$30,000, when the resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Mayor and Councilmen Morrow, Gould and Smith were appointed to confer with the Commissioners of Douglas county and urge the matter forward. The reading of claims next followed, when the council adjourned until Monday evening next.

HOTEL.—The Union Hotel company met Tuesday evening at the office of Judge Devereux for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization by the election of officers. Judge J. P. Devereux was elected president, George Shearer treasurer; and M. S. Sauls secretary.

TRUE GRIT.—Charity begins at home, so does genuine reform and true economy. We have an exemplification of this in our city school board. That body having in view the interests of the people, has decided that the members will serve the present year without pay. The law allows them fifty dollars each. There are twelve members, and this action saves \$600 to the school fund. Might not some others profit by their example?

SUPERINTENDENT.—At the last meeting of the board of education of this city, Mr. W. C. Rote was again chosen as superintendent of public schools for the ensuing year.

A NEW PIANO FOR \$350.—We happened into Mrs. Starratt's Music Store a day or two since and saw a perfect gem of a Piano, 7 octave, four round corners, carved legs and a splendid tone, brilliant, but not metallic. But the very low price was what most surprised us, only \$350, the cheapest instrument for the money we have seen anywhere in the west.

GOING.—Another old landmark is disappearing. The old stable in the rear of the Eldridge House, which has braved all storms and stood the conflagration of the Quantrell raid, is being torn down. Geo. Osborn now owns it, and he is putting up a new stable in its place. No one will regret to see it depart, and all will applaud Osborn's enterprise in putting up a new one.

PESTILENTIAL.—Persons who come to Lawrence over the L. L. & G., Mo. Pacific, or L. & S. W. Railways are treated to a fragrant nosegay and lovely "water color" scene as they come up into the city from the gas works. That "sewer" is in a condition to dispense fevers at short notice, and to every inhabitant of the locality. It needs far more attention than the "sidewalk through the park."

HOT.—It continues hot, but several refreshing showers during the past week have freshened up crops and made our farmer friends feel better. Several more good showers will make them feel still better.

THE LATE GEN. STRICKLER.

Gen. H. J. Strickler died at his residence in Shawnee county, about six miles east of Topeka, Thursday evening, July 31st, 1873, after a lingering illness of five or six months, leaving a wife and six children.

Gen. Strickler was born near the Shenandoah Iron Works, Page county, Virginia, on the 21st of December, 1830, and therefore had not attained his forty-third year at the time of his death. He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, and although quite a young man when the territory of Kansas was organized, he left the old homestead to cast his lot with the pioneers of the frontier. He came to Kansas in 1854. As did most young men of that day, he took a claim, but unlike many others, he improved his claim and set to work to lay the foundation for a future homestead and splendid farm. He owned near one thousand acres of land in Shawnee county which he was bringing up to a high state of cultivation, and the home farm is well stocked with horses, cattle and all the conveniences that make home attractive and farm life enjoyable. General Strickler entered public life soon after locating in Kansas. He was a member of the upper house of the territorial legislature of 1855-7, was appointed Adjutant General and afterwards territorial Auditor. The latter office he held for several terms—the last term being unanimously confirmed by a council composed of a large majority of political opponents. In 1858 he was appointed commissioner to audit claims for property destroyed during the troubles of 1855-6.

Gen. Strickler was married November 19th, 1861, to the oldest daughter of Gov. Fred P. Stanton, from which time forward he occupied his farm and devoted his whole attention to agricultural pursuits and the interest of agriculture in Kansas. In 1864, when Stirling Price made his memorable invasion, threatening to overwhelm our young commonwealth, and when every man was called to the field, Gen. Strickler went as a private in the Shawnee county regiment. The bloody work that regiment was called to engage in is familiar to all Kansas men of that day. In the battle of Westport he had a horse shot under him and came near falling into the hands of the enemy himself. In 1866 Gen. Strickler was elected secretary of the State Agricultural Society, when he bent all his efforts towards making the society a success. He held this office for several terms and performed the duties acceptably to the society and to the people of the State.

In the latter part of June, 1867, he was brought near to death's door by the bullet of an assassin—a half-breed Shawnee Indian by the name of Bushman, who made a sudden, unprovoked and unlooked for attempt to murder him while he was at work in his corn crib. Although severely wounded in the head, Gen. Strickler ultimately recovered, but he carried the murderer's bullet with him to the grave. In 1869 he was again elected secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and in 1871 was elected president of the society by a majority that could not be mistaken. The following winter he was appointed by Gov. Harvey one of the Regents of the State Agricultural College. During the same year he received the appointment of appraiser of lands for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company. The duties of this office required him to be much exposed, and this exposure doubtless developed consumption, which seems to have lurked in his system. During the past winter white swelling attacked his right knee, and in March he was confined to his room. From that time he gradually failed, until half past eight o'clock Thursday night, July 31st, when his spirit quietly passed away.

Gen. Strickler was well known throughout the State and was universally respected as an honorable upright man, and an enterprising, worthy citizen. All men have their enemies, but the deceased had as few as any one who for nearly a score of years had been thrown in contact with the people in some official capacity. Although cut off at the meridian of life, he leaves an untarnished name behind him.

A large concourse of friends attended the funeral services Sunday, which were conducted by Rev. F. S. McCabe of Topeka, who delivered a very appropriate discourse. The pall bearers were Hon. John T. Morton, Hon. Alfred Gray, Hon. John Martin, Jacob Smith, Esq., George D. Hale, Esq., and A. S. Johnson, Esq. His remains now rest in the cemetery at Topeka.

BULLY.—Mr. Thompson Wakefield, of Kaw-waka, is a good farmer. He is also a stock raiser. Mr. Wakefield is also the legal owner of a bovine quadruped that the legislature thought best should have legal restraints put upon his liberty. The aforesaid animal has been in the habit (so some of the lawyers seem to believe) of acting very naughtily by breaking down his enclosure and enlarging his liberty and dominion by running at large, greatly to the terror of women and children, and especially to the annoyance of Mr. Donahue, a neighbor. As Mr. Donahue could not arrest Mr. Taurus, he made complaint and had Mr. Wakefield dragged from his rural home to the halls of Justice Christian's court in this city. The neighbors gathered around and lawyers undertook to specify on the bull question. Six good men were sworn jurors, and the bull fight commenced Monday morning. Most of the neighbors having been called to town, the bull was permitted to remain unmolested in Kaw-waka, to enjoy immunity from persecution for one day. He could not be brought into court, hence he was denied the constitutional right of being confronted by his accusers. The case reached the jury as the shadows began to lengthen over the landscape, and Mr. Wakefield was adjudged to pay a fine and costs, some \$25 in all.

THE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

Kallock and Beach have sold the Eldridge House, of this city to Messrs. H. H. & R. W. Ludington. The style of the new firm will be Ludington Brothers. Now R. W. Ludington is one of the pioneer business men of Lawrence. He has been here over fifteen years and has always been regarded as a sound and reliable business man—one who has always been successful. He now enters a new field of business, and as a landlord will no doubt be as popular as he has ever been as an enterprising citizen. Mr. H. H. Ludington is well known to the traveling community. He made the Ludington House of Ottawa one of the best hotels in Kansas, and many a hungry, traveling pilgrim, who has tarried with him, "but a night" left feeling happy and refreshed and blessing the name of Ludington. We are glad to welcome him back to Lawrence, and are glad to know that the pleasant countenance of Mel. Beach is to be missed from the office of the Eldridge House, that the place is to be supplied by the familiar and genial faces of two such well known and capable men as H. H. & R. W. Ludington.

HEALTHY.—The health of the city never was better than it has been for the past two months. The official mortality reports for the months of June and July, show that the deaths for those months are forty per cent. less than they have been for the corresponding months of the past three years.

ODD.—When a Perry girl is surprised, or astonished, she invariably exclaims, "Good hump!" and when she sees anything very attractive she exclaims "Pretty as a funeral."

FRUIT.—The first grapes of the season were brought to this market Wednesday. They were from Mrs. Kelley's vineyard, about 8 miles south of the city. It takes 50 cents to buy a pound of them.

Luscious California pears and tempting plums from the Golden State have been in market for several weeks. They sell pretty high, but are "awful" good to eat.

FAIRS.—The farmers of Palmyra are to have a township fair next fall. A good idea. Every township in the county could have a creditable local exhibition, and then the farmers of the county should unite and hold a grand county fair, say early in October. Our own farmers might be astonished at what has been raised in the county.

ARTIST.—Harry Learned, our artistic friend, is back again from a year's sojourn among the hills of New England, where he took a number of sketches. He is now sketching about Lawrence, and will go to the Rocky Mountains soon. A number of his paintings have found a ready sale in New York, Boston and other eastern cities.

These bright, warm days succeeding the gloom showers of last week, are telling wonderfully upon the growing crops, as well as affording the pleasantest of weather for the camp-meeting. The chilly air of the night time, however, is very apt to render persons, exposed to it, liable to attacks of dysentery, a painful and dangerous disease. But we know a remedy for it, speedy in action, elegant and never known to fail. It is Dr. Snow's Blackberry Cordial.

LUNACY.—L. Malloy, an old man 71 years of age, was the subject of a trial before probate Judge Norton Saturday. A jury of twelve men listened with patience to witnesses and the forensic efforts of counsel on both sides. When the case was given to the jury they quickly decided that the old man was as sane as the common run of people.

The best and oldest Family Medicine in the State is Leis' Vegetable Cathartic Pills, adapted to this climate, for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick-headaches, bilious 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 wrapper, 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, inclose 25 cents to the Proprietor, and they will be sent you Post-paid.

Farmers will remember the great inducement now being offered in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, to reduce stock, for 30 days at Humes.

WHAT AILED HIM.—A man was seen on our streets a few days since trying to bend himself double and crying "kino." The police took him for a Bender. The officers thought from his strong expressions that he had fallen into the hands of gamblers. They started with him for the calaboose, but just as they got to the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets his countenance changed and he exclaimed "there it is," at the same time rushing into Woodward's drug store, he purchased some blackberry and kino, took some, was relieved and came out laughing at the police for their mistake.

The splendid new five story building of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. in Chicago, was burned out on the morning of the 1st inst. The roof, with its large sky-lights, the cornice and the entire upper floor were destroyed, and the wood-work and plastering of the other stories badly damaged. The entire loss is estimated by the representatives of Singer & Co. at \$100,000, upon which there is no insurance. The building was being fitted up for occupancy by Field, Leiter & Company, as a retail dry goods store, and was nearly finished, but contained no goods.

The Topeka State Record makes the very good suggestion that if county clerks would furnish for publication, statements made up from assessors returns, exhibiting the number of acres planted to wheat and other crops growing in 1873, the information would be valuable. From these statements estimates could be made of the aggregate production of various crops, and where each is most largely produced. The publication of the same matter, after it has passed official routine, and been compiled for an annual report is comparatively worthless.

An exchange tells of a milkman who has introduced a novel feature in the way of furnishing milk: "In his wagon are arranged inside racks containing quart and pint glass bottles filled with pure fresh milk, full measure. These bottles are delivered as required, the customer returning the bottle left the day before; and no pails, pitchers, bowls or dishes, are necessary. Another advantage of this system, especially in warm weather, is that each bottle is tightly corked and can be laid in a pail or pan of cold water keeping it fresh and sweet, or set away in a cooler, taking up but little room."

A rumor comes from Canada that Sir John A. McDonald, who has been for so many years prominent in the politics of that country, attempted to commit suicide on the 4th ult.

WILDER & PALM

MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements.

Railroad Scrapers,

Plows and Wagons,

Scotch and Geddies Harrows,

CAST IRON ROLLERS,

GANG PLOWS,

ec., &c.

116 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.

FABLES AND PARABLES.

No 11. C. M. CLAY.

Every one knows that in the beginning of Mr. Lincoln's administration, C. M. Clay was sent as Minister to Russia. In a year or two, Mr. Clay came home, and after a few months went back. Why this was so was not discussed much in the papers. On inquiry Jotham was told that Mr. Clay came home expecting to be a general in the army, but that his ideas of the best manner of conducting the war did not agree with those of the other generals and they could not work together.

What his peculiar views were was not told. Lately it appears,—at least the contrary does not appear,—that he wanted to conduct the war against the rebellion just as Christians conduct the war against sin. He had heard about the Methodists being pioneers, the Calvinistic denominations the heavy armed infantry, and the Episcopalians the artillery. As near as he could recollect, the Bible said something about the children of light being wiser in their generations than the children of this world, and he was sure it must be in this very point. So he wanted to have the Old Line Whigs all in one army, the Know Nothings in another, the War Democrats in another, and the old Liberty party in another; each army having its own general, and each general forming and executing his own plans independent of the others. Mr. Lincoln could not see it. What a pity! The war might have lasted till this time, and ever so many men had a chance to get rich.

JOTHAM.

A London newspaper compliments a monkey in the Zoological gardens, as being the only person in England that kept his head level during the visit of the Shah.

Lawrence & Southwestern R. R.

On and after Monday, July 28th, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Leave Carbonate	7:00 A. M.
Arrive at Lawrence	10:00 A. M.
Leave Lawrence	4:30 P. M.
Arrive at Carbonate	7:15 P. M.
Emporia	12:30 A. M.
Wichita	9:45 A. M.

R. B. GEMMELL, Superintendent. Lawrence, Kansas, July 26, 1873.

PRENTISS & 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. Prentiss may be found at the office of the institution, 225 Massachusetts street, every day (Sunday excepted) from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 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.

PRENTISS & STILWELL.

J. P. TAYLOR & CO

WHOLESALE HEDGE PLANT GROWERS!! 16,000,000

Orange Hedge Plants for the fall trade of 1873. We guarantee these plants to be the largest and best plants ever raised in the state; offered very low by the million. J. P. TAYLOR & Co. Olathe Kansas

GREAT PUBLIC SALE

OF PRIZE SHORT HORN CATTLE.

I WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY AUGUST 20 1873,

At KINGSVILLE, Shawnee County, Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 15 miles west of Topeka,

41 HEAD OF SUPERIOR SHORT HORNS,

Being about three-fourths of the Kansas Valley herd, including all my prize animals, consisting of

14 HEAD OF BULLS,

And Bull calves; among them the noted Bull MINISTER, 6363, A. H. B., which I believe to be one of the best Show Bulls in America; and BELL DUKE, 7551 A. H. B.

Also, 27 COWS AND HEIFERS,

including GRACE YOUNG, 4th and 5th, EMMA MAXWELL, 2d, DAISY QUEEN, MELODY, and KATE LEE.

I will also sell a lot of

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

I want it distinctly understood that every animal offered will be sold to the highest bidder. There will be no reserve or by-bidders. TERMS—A credit of six (6) months will be given, the purchaser giving satisfactory note, with interest at ten (10) per cent from date until paid. I will also sell to the highest bidder on Thursday the day following, August 21st,

150 Head of High Graded Cows and Heifers; also 20 Head of High Graded Bull Calves.

On all sums of \$25 and under, cash in hand; over that amount a credit of six months on approved notes will be given, with interest at ten per cent from date. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a sharp. Kingsville Shawnee county July 20 1873

77-aug20 ANDREW WILSON

The Story Teller.

[Written for the Spirit of Kansas.] A STORY OF THE WEST.

BY L. A. B. STEELE.

UNCLE JERRY AND HIS FRIENDS.

CHAPTER IV.

Mary mustered her strength, and went about her household duties, feeling at every step as if her feet were made of lead.

"Why?" inquired Mr. Curtis, who had come in while John was there, coming to the window and looking over his shoulder, "why not?"

"Oh he's one of that kind that a little soft soap goes a great way with. Just let us who have the money you know, take a little notice of him, and its easy enough to manage him."

Mr. Curtis looked thoughtfully after John a moment, and then said, "See it has got into his head. He don't walk quite straight."

"Whew, he hasn't got much of a head if that is the way it serves him."

"Well, he must look out and not take too much. You see since his uncle died he has been kind of scared, and thought of joining these sneaking sons of temperance who are making such a fuss, blowing and bragging that they are going to break up our distilleries, the sneaking vermin, but you see, we are too strong for 'em yet. It's our policy neighbor Curtis, and I'm glad I've got a chance to talk to you about it—its our best policy to kind of keep hold of these smart, respectable, young men, who are around us here. If the sons should get hold of them, it might create, after awhile, considerable feeling against us. I kind of laugh, and make fun of them a little when I am out around, and make as if I didn't consider them of much account any way, because you see I'd just as soon they'd reform up those fellows that are hanging round the bar rooms, and don't try to control their appetites, and can't stand liquor at all, poor shiftless scoundrels, that would be good for anything anywhere. They are the creatures that these folks point at, and say that we did it, just as if we made them drink! Because we make liquor they make as if we poured it down the poor vagabonds throats, and made them what they are, don't you see?"

Mr. Curtis smiled a curious, grave sort of a smile, he did see the inconsistency of boasting one instant of monied power, and complaining the next of being accused of making drunkards.

Esq. Brandt continued, "our business is a legalized business, its one which adds a great deal to the importance of our National commerce. Spirits of American manufacture are carried to and sold in all parts of the World, wherever our ships go. Yes sir," he continues, waxing warm, "wherever the stars and stripes are seen, there are seen barrels and hogs heads with the brand of an American Company. It's a National matter, sir, a National matter, and these fellows have no more right to interfere with it, than they have to meddle with the constitution and laws of the United States." He paused for breath and Mr. Curtis took up the conversation.

"I don't know but you are right, but I should hardly like to offer John Wilkins liquor very often, he can't stand it, and it would be a sad thing to get him to drinking. He has a young family."

"Oh my dear sir, it is a long way between taking a glass of liquor with a friend, and being a drunkard. I am not at all concerned about it."

"You would be somewhat concerned if he should get to drinking wouldn't you?"

"Well, of course, I shouldn't want to have him get to drinking hard, but then I shouldn't blame myself for it, if he did, I ain't to blame if a man can't control his appetite, unless he is allowed to join a league for ruining somebody's else business. My object is to protect the interests of our distilleries. It's just as wicked for a man not to attend to his business as anything else. Of course I do all I can to maintain good order in the community; but I am settled on the point that it is right to make liquor. How would we get along without it I should like to know? and if it is right for other folks to make it, why it is right for me to make it, and if it is right for me to make it, it's right for me to offer it to my neighbors, and if they've a mind to take more than they can bear, and so get drunk its none of my look out. We have to look out for ourselves both in business and in this matter of drinking. Why ain't I a drunkard? Why ain't Mr. R. a drunkard, and Mr. L. and Mr. G. and all the rest of us who keep up these distilleries? If it was necessary for the liquor business to make a man a drunkard, why then we should be drunkards."

"It wouldn't be for your interest to drink hard," remarked Mr. C. somewhat drily.

"No of course not, that's just it. It wouldn't be for our interest, and a man's interest is the main thing. I take it, in religion, in morals, or anything else, eh? Mr. Curtis?"

"Our interest in religion," Mr. Curtis began, but was interrupted by some one from the kitchen department, with a message for the squire.

He excused himself and went out, leaving Mr. Curtis to meditate upon the heartlessness of his remarks, glazed over as they had been, by a certain urbanity of manner peculiar to men who are conscious that they are the aristocracy, and it became them to be gracious to each other, and to those whom they may condescend to favor. The men named over by Esq. Brandt were church members, and Mr. C. thought to himself that they would not level themselves to a scheme for destroying a fellow man by pushing him over a little, on the inclined plane, that leads to destruction, and saying

that they were not to blame if he could not keep from going down. But did they not belong to the same business company? had they not opposed the new temperance movement from the beginning? At that instant he saw his son crossing the street, and that reminded him of Miriam and her father. He stood as one from whose eyes scales had fallen, until Esq. Brandt put his head into the room and asked him to come out and look at a lot of seed potatoes just sent him from Kentucky. Mr. C. was a staunch abolitionist, but he did not think of the comparison which suggests itself to us in the light of this subject. The vulgar heartlessness of the negro trader as described by Mrs. Stowe in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is perhaps socially on the level with that displayed by the low grocery keeper who deals out the vilest of adulterated liquor to the degraded wretch, whom no respectable saloon keeper will tolerate within his doors, and aristocracy will say of the latter, as of the former, "Oh but nobody thinks any thing of these traders. They are, universally despised, and never received into good society." But hear the argument with which Haley buoyed up his self complacency and bade defiance to that public opinion which would have looked him out of countenance with an aristocratic frown. "So long as your grand folks want to buy men and women," said Haley, "I'm as good as they is, taint any meaner sellin on 'em than it is buyin." They manufacture liquor for money, and I sell it for money, and if people will drink more than is good for them, why that's none of my affairs. The argument of self interest is paramount in both cases, and yet the hereditary slave owner often displays, mingled with this, a great amount of care and real affection, for the people with whom he has been brought up. Mrs. Shelby has many a representative at the south, as well as Augustine St. Clare, who feel a kindness, a friendship, a love for their dependents such as we of the North know nothing of, but where is the love of the liquor dealer for his victim? Self interest in its worst form, unalloyed by any better motive, stands boldly up, under the shadow of the stars and stripes, and in this we stand not alone among Nations.

"If all the broad land between the Mississippi and the Pacific becomes one great market for human souls, sold to the interest of the liquor dealer, and there is nothing in the business in any of its forms to prevent him from standing among the aristocracy. Wealth, influence and position are his. Gilding and fresco cover the stain of the drunkards blood in his house; his sons are educated and set up in business; and his daughters portioned with the price of bread withheld from the drunkard's children. His interest controls State elections, as did the pro-slavery interests in the south, and both have long been represented in the halls of our National Congress. Not only may a polite and gentlemanly man hold out the glass and tempt the unwary to his heart, but the soft hand of women, in the guise of fashion, friendship, or love may bind the fetters on the noblest and most gifted of our youth. Not only may this be done, but it is done, how many times, will be known when the secrets of all the earth shall be revealed. As to meanness, where does the meanness of the liquor traffic begin, and does it ever end? Mr. Curtis followed the squire to the kitchen, and there stood our black friend Caesar, having brought the potatoes from his masters farm in Kentucky. After the potatoes had been looked at, and commented upon, Esq. Brandt in the fullness of his hospitality offered Caesar a drink of whisky.

"No, thank you massa."

"Why not?"

"Cause massa, I don't think whisky good for me, no how."

"Don't you ever drink whisky?"

"I have drank it massa, so as to get drunk, and then I act so ludicrous when I see drunk, and feels so bad when I gets ober it, dat I says to myself, Caesar, says I, you know you can't stop when once you git commenced drinking whisky, and so after dis you jis let him altogether alone, and dat I find de best way."

"I suppose it suits your master very well," said the squire.

"Well as to dat, I spose massa'd just as soon I'd be sober as any oder way," said Caesar, shouldering his basket. "Massa Henry offers me brandy once and a while, but I tells him, Massa Henry, it may do well nuff for you, cause you habin lots of good things in dis yer life, but for me to drink is to get drunk, and no drunkard can go to Heaven, and you see massa, for poor nigger dat haint no good things ob his own on earth, dis gettin to Heaven is a great matter. No Massa Brandt, I don't want no whisky."

"This getting to Heaven is a great matter," Oh sable skinned brethren, how many of you have learned through sorrow, and stripes, and humiliation, the lesson, which presented to John Wilkin's eyes, in his free and favored position, with half the clearness with which you saw it might have saved him from a bondage compared to which your servitude was liberty and happiness.

We had a pleasant call on Saturday last from J. J. Sitton, travelling correspondent of the Augusta Republican. We are glad to hear that paper is prospering. Mr. Sitton has been engaged in the work of organizing granges in the southwest, and on Saturday night organized the first grange in this county at the Martin school house near the mouth of Coal creek. We expect that Lyon county will soon be fully organized, as that is the form the farmers' movement is now taking all over the state.—[Emporia News.

LUNAR HEAT. Our Satellite has a most Uncomfortable Temperature—teh alteration of Heat and Cold on teh Moon.

Poets have long sung of the cold, chaste Moon, pallid with weariness of her long watch upon the Earth (according to the image used alike by Wordsworth and Shelly), that it seems strange to learn from science that the full moon is so intensely hot that no creature known to us could long endure contact with her heated surface. Such is the latest news which science has brought us respecting our satellite. The news is not altogether unexpected; in fact reasoning had shown, long before the fact had been demonstrated, that it must be so. The astronomer knows that the surface of the moon is exposed during the long lunar day, lasting a fortnight of our terrestrial time, to the rays of a sun as powerful as that which gives us our daily heat. Without an atmosphere to temper the sun's heat as ours does—not indeed, by impeding the passage of the solar rays, but by bearing aloft the cloud veil which the sun raises from our oceans—the moon's surface must become intensely hot long before the middle of the lunar day. Undoubtedly the want of an atmosphere causes the moon's heat to be rapidly radiated away into space. It is our atmosphere which causes a steady heat to prevail on our earth. And at the summits of lofty mountains, where the atmosphere is rare, although the mid-day heat is intense, yet so rapidly does the heat pass away that snow crowns forever the mountain heights. Yet although the moon's heat must pass away even more rapidly, this does not prevent the heating of the moon's actual surface, any more than the rarity of the air prevents the Alpine traveler from feeling the action of the sun's direct heat even when the air shadow is icily cold. Accordingly Sir John Herschel long since pointed out that the moon's surface must be heated at lunar mid-day—or rather at the time of lunar mid-heat corresponding to about 2 o'clock in our afternoon—to a degree probably surpassing the heat of boiling water.

Such, in point of fact, has now been proved to be the case. The Earl of Rosse has shown, by experiments which need not here be described, the moon not only reflects heat to the earth (which, of course, must be the case), but that she gives out heat by which she has herself been warmed.

The most interesting results flowing from the recent researches are those which relate to the moon herself. We cannot but speculate on the condition of a world so strangely circumstanced that a cold more bitter than that of our Arctic nights alternates with heat exceeding that of boiling water. It is strange to think that the calm-looking moon is exposed to such extraordinary vicissitudes. There can scarcely be life in any part of the moon—unless it be underground life like that of the Modoc Indians (we commend this idea specially to the more ardent advocates of Brewsterian ideas respecting other worlds than ours). And yet there must be a singularly active mechanical process at work in yonder orb. The moon's substance must expand and contract marvellously as the alternate waves of heat and cold pass over it. The material of that crater-covered surface must be positively crumbling away under the effects of these expansions and contractions. The most plastic terrestrial substances could not long endure such processes and it seems altogether unlikely that any part of the moon's crust is at all plastic. Can we wonder if from time to time astronomers tell us of apparent changes in the moon—a wall sinking here or a crater vanishing elsewhere. The wonder rather is that the steep and lofty mountains have not been shaken long since to their very foundation.

Our moon presents, in fact a strange problem for our investigation. It is gratifying to us terrestrialists to regard her as a mere satellite to the earth, but in reality she deserves rather to be regarded as a companion planet. She follows a path around the sun which so nearly resembles that of the earth, in shape as well as extent, that if the two paths were traced on a quarto sheet, it would not be easy to distinguish one from the other. Our earth is simply the largest, while the moon is the smallest of that inner family of worlds over which the sun bears special sway, nor does Mercury exceed the moon to so great a degree in mass and in volume as the earth or Venus exceed Mercury. Yet the moon, with her surface of 14,000,000 square miles, seems to be beyond a doubt a mere desert waste, without air or water, exposed to alternation of heat and cold which no living creature we are acquainted with could endure; and notwithstanding her position as an important member of the solar system, as well as the undoubted fact that in her motions she obeys the sun in preference to the earth, she has nevertheless been so coerced by the earth's influence as to be compelled to turn always the same face to her larger companion orb, so that not a ray from the earth ever falls fully upon 5,000,000 of square miles of the futher lunar hemisphere. A waste of matter here, we might say, and a waste of all the energy which is represented by the moon's motions, did we not remember that we can see but a little way into the plan of creation, and that what appears to be waste may in reality be an essential and important part in the great scheme of nature.—[London Spectator.

Making a Great Lake. Isaac E. James, late chief engineer of the Truckee and Virginia City Railroad, and brother of Register Alfred James, of this city, passed down on the Orizaba on his way to the head of the Gulf of California, with a view of making a scientific exploration of the great basin, which is known to be far below the level of the tide water, for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of turning the waters of the gulf into the basin. The basin or depression extends northward nearly or quite to the southern boundary of Utah, and the consummation of this project would result in the formation of a sea of perhaps not less than six hundred miles in length, and would be productive of great climatic changes throughout a vast scope of country. Mr. James will commence his explorations at the point of the greatest depression on the line of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and will probably be absent about six weeks. —[Los Angeles Express.

The purchasing agent of the L. L. & G. Railroad has his eyes open to the necessities for disinfecting their cars, and uses carbolic acid soap in every nook and corner where it will do any good. Cholera and other malarious diseases don't flourish to any great extent in the presence of that purifying agent.

The Jenkins of the Herald in Vienna, tells us of a visit of the Emperor of Austria to the American department of the exposition. His majesty put his foot in a wooden stirrup, refused a glass of American champagne from some Yankee bartender, and after examining a model of the excavation of Hellgate, reflectively remarked to one of his Courtiers: "The engineering feats of these Americans are incredible."

Mike Stanton, a buffalo hunter camped at Mulberry Crossing, Ford county, July 4th, and some unknown person shot him and drove off his wagon and effects. The body was found on the 10th. Stanton belonged in Baltimore, Maryland.—[Emporia News.

The Oskaloosa Independent says there is some sickness in the surrounding country and the doctors are getting a little practice again, enough to "keep their hand in." They report the town itself "distressingly healthy."

A well known writer says in speaking of those who do not love flowers:—"Cultivate not the friendship of either man or woman who despises flowers; it is not to be relied upon."

The railroad from Marshall to Dallas, Texas, was completed on Wednesday last. Through trains will soon be put on from Shreveport to Dallas, a distance of 190 miles. The running time will be twelve hours. Shreveport gives a barbecue in honor of the event.

The railroad property of Illinois was, in 1871, assessed at \$25,516,042. The figures for 1872 were not much larger. This year the Illinois State Journal believes the assessment will be raised to \$200,000,000. The State Board of Equalization meets next month.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that the aggregate annual production of paper is 1,060,000 tons, of which nearly one-third, or 317,387 tons, produced in the United States; while Germany produces 180,000 tons and Great Britain exactly the same quantity as Germany, the French product being 148,000 tons. In the United States the number of paper mills has increased about 50 per cent. since 1850, the present number being 812 and the value of their average annual product nearly \$7,000,000.

Whitewash that will not rub off—Mix up a half a pailful of lime and water, ready to put it on the wall, then take one gill of flour and mix it with water, then pour on it boiling water sufficient to thicken it; pour it while hot into the whitewash; stir all well together, and it is ready for use.

Wood Cement.—Common shellac dissolved in alcohol makes the strongest cement known for wood, and will make the parts joined as firm as though they had never been severed.

Protection Against Moths.—Pfleider, a German inspector of passenger cars, states that a simple stem of hemp, with the leaves and blossoms, mixed with the stuffing of a car seat, will protect it from moths for years, and that hemp for this purpose should be gathered just when in blossom, dried rapidly in the shade, and kept in covered wooden vessels in a dry place.

The South Carolina press calls on Attorney-General Hoge to prosecute the carpet-baggers and negroes who issued \$7,000,000 in bonds, known and alleged by the Attorney-General to be fraudulent. The criminals should by all means be prosecuted, though as they have grown wealthy on the proceeds of their robberies, it may be difficult to convict them.

Sixteen years ago a North Carolina father, who knew the virtues of the rod, thrashed his big boy and sent him out to hoe corn. The first seen of him since was last week, when he returned from California with \$50,000 on his hoe. When you send a boy to hoe corn always "lick" him first.

GOOD & MARCH, DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES! Provisions, Fruits, &c., No. 71 MASSACHUSETTS ST., LAWRENCE, KS.

THE EUREKA AGUE PILLS Are the BEST REMEDY Known FOR CHILLS AND FEVER, Sold by all Dealers.

BROWN'S EXTRACT OF BLACKBERRY & GINGER Is one of the best preparations in use for DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND ALL other BOWEL Complaints. It contains the medicinal properties BLACKBERRY & JAMAICA GINGER ROOTS Combined with aromatics which add to its value as a remedy for diseases of the bowels. Every one should secure a bottle, and be prepared for any sudden attack. Sold by all dealers in medicine at 50 cents per bottle. 74-91

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER 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. 63-65

ONE PRICE CLOTHING SPRING GOODS!! OTTMAN & POTWIN MERCHANT TAILORS, Are constantly receiving additions to their stock of spring and summer CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. The Largest Stock! The Best Goods! The Lowest prices! Goods at Wholesale!—Goods at Retail. Goods for the Million! AND AT ONE PRICE. Jobbing goods, at Chicago and St. Louis prices—FOR CASH. All orders promptly filled. Remember! all goods retailed at ONE PRICE ONLY. No. 67, Mass. st., Lawrence, Kan.

FARMERS! "A Merciful Man is Merciful to his Neighbors." Instead of using the worthless "Condition Powders" now in vogue, made from the meanest and cheapest of materials, to which the application of the term "drugs" would be erroneous, try DR. CARL NEUMANN'S COMPOUND CATLIE CONDIMENT And your stock will improve daily, presenting that beautiful shape and appearance seen only in healthy animals. The "Condiment" is compounded from remedies comparatively unknown to this continent. Sixteen different compatible substances enter into its composition. Absolutely uninjurious! Positively Beneficial. Sold at the Central Drug Store only. Price per halfpound package, 35 cents. R. Nichols. H. E. Mallory & Bro

R. NICHOLS & CO. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago—St. Louis—Kansas City. R. Nichols, Kansas City Stock Yards Kas. City Mo. H. E. Mallory and Bro., Union Stock Yards Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances on Consignments and market reports furnished when desired. Correspondence solicited, and Telegrams promptly answered.

News Summary.

A herd of buffalo passed through Reno county, which was thirty hours in passing a given point.

There has been a stock company organized at Pleasanton for the purpose of prospecting and opening up lead mines on Mine creek. It is called the "Potosi Mining and Smelting Company."

The Granges in De Witt County, Ill; have nominated a full county ticket.

A hail storm is reported on the A. T. & S. F. Road between Sargent and Dodge City. In which the hail fell to the depth of three feet.

An alleged swindle, amounting to \$75,000, has been discovered in connection with the sale of the Fort Snelling property.

Three men were burned to death in an oil well at Butler, Pennsylvania, on the 3rd inst. They were boring for oil, and were in the well at the time oil was struck. The well took fire, which blazed 100 feet high.

Thaddeus H. Walker, it is understood, is in New York meeting with success in organizing a stock company for the manufacture of sewing machines under a patent owned by him.—[Topeka Blade.

They are making thirty barrels of salt per week at Arkansas City, in this State. We have salt springs and deposits enough in Kansas to furnish the entire west with salt, if they were properly developed.

The Baxter Springs Republican says that with mineralogists and those experienced in lead mining, there are no further doubts as to the existence of mineral in large and paying bodies in the vicinity of Baxter Springs.

W. A. Cooke, of Ripon, Wis., lately mysteriously disappeared at Paola, and nothing has since been learned of his whereabouts. He left his clothing and other articles of some value at Paola. He is a grandson of Mr. Hargrave, of this place.—[Pleasanton Observer.

The Emporia Ledger says there is beginning to be some stir about getting claims on the Kaw trust lands, now that it is known they are to be reapportioned at lower figures. There are fine chances here now for good claims near town at reasonable prices. People from Eastern States are already beginning to arrive to look after them.

The Times' special from Coffeyville, Kansas, gives the details of a murder which occurred near there on Sunday. Gould, a large cattle dealer, and Hiram, who was in his employ, were at the ranch, about seven miles from Coffeyville. They were attacked by a negro, who succeeded in killing Gould and inflicting such wounds on Hiram that he is not expected to recover. The negro has been arrested and taken away from Coffeyville for fear of hanging him.

An explosion occurred at the Diamond mining of the Wilkesbarre coal and Iron company on the morning of the 4th inst; by which two men were killed and a number wounded. Luke Foley, assistant fire boss, was badly burned about the hands and face, but will recover. John Fletcher, while being carried from the mines, and Frederick Prebold died while being carried home. The mine boss, Thos. Hoekdress, rushed to their rescue, and was prostrated by fire damp, but was taken out before life was extinct and will recover. The flesh fell from the bodies of Fletcher and Prebold while the assistants were removing them. The explosion was caused by one of the men trying to brush back the damp with an open lamp.

A man of Springfield, Vermont, has invented a new suspension bridge. It consists of single wire stretched across Black River, and a car that will contain two persons travels back and forth on the wire. The east end of the wire is the highest, and the momentum of the car serves to carry it across, a distance of two hundred feet, in fifteen seconds. Returning, the car travels to the center of the wire without help and from thence is drawn up by a cog attached to the car, the entire trip only occupying thirty seconds.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company is now engaged in the active prosecution of a work, the magnitude of which few of the people fully appreciate. This work consists in the laying of two additional tracks from New York to Buffalo, with all the necessary accompaniments, making it a four-track road and the most complete in the world. The enterprise is no visionary or ill-considered undertaking. It grows out of the imperative necessities of the company's rapidly increasing traffic. It springs from the pressing demands of commerce. In 1862 the combined earnings of the Central and Hudson River Roads were from passengers \$3,604,700 32, and from freight \$7,815,015 32. In 1872 the earnings of the consolidated company were from passengers \$6,662,006 82, and from freight \$16,259,646 82—more than double in both departments. This enormous advance tells the story of increasing needs.

The Longton Ledger says the prospect for a bountiful crop of corn could not be better than it is in Howard Co. Many fields of the earlier planted corn are already so far advanced toward maturity as to be out of all danger from froth or chinch bugs. Cattle and hogs will be in great demand this fall to consume the immense surplus of corn in the country.

At a recent election for county judges, in Norway county, Missouri, a majority of the farmers' candidates were chosen, over the regular party nominees. When we remember that the organization in that section is not as thorough and compact in Iowa and other States, the victory seems an important one.

The Topeka Commonwealth says a man on a velocipede appeared on the avenue last evening. After a long chase he was run down and shot, in order to prevent the epidemic from breaking out.

A talkative man annoyed a lady at a dinner party by constantly arguing in favor of strong drink, and at last said to her: "You know, madam, drinking drives away care, and makes us forget what is disagreeable; would you allow a man to drink for that reason?" "Well, perhaps so," said the lady, "if he sat next to you."

The Emporia Ledger says: "Mr. Daniel Bitler, of Eagle Creek, this county, brought to town, to day, seventy-five head of domestic cattle to ship to St. Louis, which weighed 106,855 pounds, or an average of 1,422 pounds per head. Mr. Bitler has about 235 more, three year olds, which will be ready for market during the summer."

WHERE THE DROUGHT IS.—The Burlington Patriot prints the following extract from a private letter, dated Woodbridge, Connecticut, July 10: "Crops have gone beyond redemption, and grainfields and meadows are shriveled up as dry as with you in November, when prairie fires spread over the country. This drought seems to have seriously affected large portions of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Virginia, and other of the Eastern and Middle States. The table seems turned entirely, and Kansas is reaping abundant harvests, with seasonable rains."

A Skull in the Rock. A writer in the Osage Mission Journal tells about a skull found in a rock. He says: "We were shown by Father Ponziuglione several days ago, a geological specimen of the most remarkable character, obtained near the western line of our county. The specimen in question was obtained by blasting. It is that of the cranium of the human species, of large size, imbedded in conglomerated rock of the tertiary class, and found several feet below the surface. Parts of the frontal, parietal occipital bones were carried away by explosion. The piece of rock holding the remains weighs some forty or fifty pounds, with many impressions of marine shells, and through it there runs a vein of quartz, or within the cranium crystallized organic matter, and by the aid of a microscope presents a beautiful appearance. Is this an antediluvian relic or pre-Adamite? The rock is the oldest known to geology."

The following dispatch from Cameron, Mo., is published in the St. Louis Globe of Tuesday: A week ago M. McAllister, of Howard county, Kansas, arrived at Cameron with 118 head of cattle, which he claimed were half-breed Texas and domestic animals. He was bound for Linneville, Iowa, but was compelled to lay over at Cameron on account of lack of shipping facilities. He was arrested and fined \$100, the whole with costs, amounting to \$200. This he refused to pay, and his cattle were sold. As he claims his stock was all raised in Kansas, the Cameron people may get into trouble.

The Times' special from Coffeyville, Kansas, says information has reached that place to day that the Cherokee Indians were having a bloody war among themselves at Cody's Bluff, about thirty-five miles south of there. The trouble grew out of an election held August 4th, in which an Indian known as Ross came out ahead; the other two parties are termed independents and Downings. All parties seem determined, and the probability is that there will be a bloody war yet. The latest report is that twenty five armed men of the Ross faction are lying quiet and waiting orders. Their opponents declare it to be their intention to the continue fight.

Don Juan Forster of the Santa Margarita ranch, in San Diego county, California, is giving a good example to the large landed proprietors of that section. His immense estate of twenty leagues square has heretofore been used as a stock run. He is now negotiating in Germany with the view of colonizing it with experienced vine dressers from the Rhine provinces. Each colonist is to have eighty acres of land in alternate sections, to be furnished with farming utensils and the necessary seeds, plants, and live stock. It is believed that the plan will give comfortable homes and remunerative employment to a large number of colonists, as well as quadruple the value of the land. The immense ranches in southern California must be sub-divided.

On the 5th on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near Napierville, the locomotive of a passenger train ran into the rear end of a stock trap, smashing the caboose car into fragments and instantly killing Arthur Briggs, the conductor of the freight train, and a drover whose name was not learned, and dangerously injuring J. C. Morrow, of Afton, Iowa.

Districting the State. The Topeka Times is informed that our members of congress have agreed upon the following division of the state, for the convenience of themselves and the people. Hon. S. A. Cobb's district, has the counties of Douglas, Johnson, Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Atchison, Doniphan, Nemaha, Brown, Jackson and Jefferson. Hon. D. P. Lowe's district has the counties of Franklin, Miami, Coffey, Anderson, Linn, Bourbon, Allen, Woodson, Greenwood, Butler, Sedgwick, Sumner, Cowley, Howard, Wilson, Montgomery, Neosho, Crawford, Labette and Cherokee. Hon. W. A. Phillip's district comprises all of the remaining territory of the state. The appointments and all local business of each district are to be controlled by the members as above. Appointments at large are controlled by the senator.

AN EXCITING SCENE. Out on the plains, about two hundred miles from Denver, is a vertical bluff seventy-five feet high. A party of hunters recently stamped a herd of buffaloes right to the brink of the precipice. The foremost brutes, appreciating their critical situation, attempted to avert the calamity, but the frightened hundreds behind crowded forward with characteristic persistency. The front rank, with legs stretched toward each cardinal point of the compass, bowed in concert, and descended to their fate. Before the pressure from behind could be stopped, the next rank followed, imitating the gesture, and the howling of the first. For thirty seconds it rained buffaloes, and the white sand at the foot of that bluff was incarnadine with the life blood of wild meat, and not until the tails of fifty or seventy-five of that herd waived adieu to this wicked world, did the movement cease.

A man was hanged the other day at San Francisco for murder with a weapon of a peculiarly dangerous and for a long time mysterious nature. This is a sand club, formed by filling an eel skin with sand. When this instrument was first brought into use the authorities were greatly puzzled by deaths, apparently from violence, yet no marks could be found on the outside of the body. A burglar was finally captured with a sand club in his possession made out of an eel skin stuffed with sand. Being closely questioned, he explained its use. When the victim is struck, for instance, on the head, he drops insensible and soon dies from congestion of the brain. Often the skull suffers no injury from the stroke, and if the person struck recovers sensibility he gradually relapses into a condition of idiocy. Sometimes a man struck in the body will be knocked down by the peculiar force of the blow and feel no immediate results from it. In a few weeks, however, the flesh will begin to rot under the line of the blow and not down to the bone. Heller, the celebrated pianist, is supposed to have met his death in Mexico from a stroke of this diabolical weapon.

A cattle dealer from Texas, having a herd at Coffeyville, was sitting in Mathews Kingsbury & Co.'s office, Kansas City on Tuesday afternoon, and accidentally picked up a newspaper. Looking over its columns he read the startling announcement that the Comanche Indians, during his absence, had attacked his home, killed his wife and five children, and carried a sixth child off. The tortures, the children's brains being dashed out against the side of the house. The dealer's name is Williams. He left immediately for his ruined home, with feelings of intense and poignant grief, beyond description. Those present when Mr. Williams read the harrowing details were overcome with sorrow.—[St. Scott Monitor.

A NOTABLE instance of the weight of public opinion is furnished by the action of the Hon. John Sherman, Senator from Ohio, with reference to his back-pay. The position when Mr. Sherman first assumed was that he would have nothing to do with it, and that he should let it remain where it was. It was very distinctly intimated to him by the press that the back pay was always subject to his order, and that he could not satisfy his constituents unless he drew it and covered it into the Treasury. For a long time, Mr. Sherman refused to do this. He seemed to think that his personal declaration that he would never take it ought to suffice. He has discovered, however, that this was not enough. When it comes to the salary-grab, the people don't take anybody's word. Mr. Sherman has finally acknowledged this fact, and deferred to public sentiment by formally covering the money into the Treasury. Mr. Morton, of Indiana, who has hitherto occupied the same position as Mr. Sherman, will probably find himself constrained to follow the same course. Salary grabbing has been voted so pernicious and vitiating that no man can afford to hold a doubtful relation to it.

Fort Scott has made a postal distributing office for mail service over the M. K. & T. R. R.

In a country like Kansas, where fuel for "raising the steam" is so scarce, and where water powers are not over abundant, it would seem as if the winds could be made to play a better part in running machinery. There is certainly no lack of "wind power." Every town is blessed with it, and it may be made of use. Wind-mills do much of the manufacturing of Holland, and are run in a most successful manner. It would seem best that the inducements be offered to encourage improvers of this power. The agricultural societies of the State and counties should give premiums to inventors of any improvements in this direction. Farming may be made easier in time by the use of wind, as well as manufacturing.

From the Chetopa Advance.

A Horse Thief Caught—Quick Work. On Friday night of last week, an individual named James Hyden, who had been lying around here the day before, drunken on forty-rod whisky, stole a horse from Michael Hillgoss, one mile from town, and made his way into the Nation. By noon on Saturday, about thirty-six Granges were scouring the country and endeavoring to get on his trail, and on Sunday morning the thief was taken while asleep about three miles southeast of Vinita, by Messrs. L. H. Harmon, Charles Watson, Michael Hillgoss and Geo. Rodgers. He was brought to this city, the party reaching here on Monday morning, and had a preliminary examination before Judge J. P. Shields, and was taken at once to Oswego. In the evening his case was taken up, and charges read, to which he pleaded guilty, said it was his first offense, and that he would not have done it had he not been drunk. The judge gave him some good advice, which could have been given with equal, if not more propriety, to many others present on the occasion, and sentenced him to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Poor fellow! If he had only had more brains, and had better surrounds, and had been a lawyer or a judge, or a county treasurer, or a banker, or senator even, and had filched some corporation or public treasury out of thousands of dollars, to-day he might have been breathing the pure air of liberty, and associating among the upper classes of society, riding in his fine carriage, and playing the gentlemanly game of billiards, and a stolen horse of the value of a hundred dollars, he must go to the penitentiary. We do not condemn the law because it brings the lesser criminals to justice, but because through its perversion, and through the manipulations of shyster lawyers, and corrupt courts, the greater ones are allowed to escape its penalties, and go scot free.

FIRE! FIRE!

DRY GOODS AWAY DOWN!

L BULLENE & CO. Again at work. Farmers and everybody look to your interest. They will offer for the month of August a big lot of Dry Goods at the following prices: 6,500 yards of Standard Brown Cottons, 12 1-2 cents. 4,000 yards tip top Bleached Cotton, 12 1-2 cents. Large line of fast colored Prints, 9 cents. Complete assortment of standard Prints, 10 cents. Heavy Jeans, 35 cents worth 50 cents. Selected Heavy Jeans, 50 cents worth 75 cents. Western Extra Jeans, 60 cents worth 80 cents. Cottonades and Cassimere lower than ever before. Full lines of Denims, Brown Ducks, Shirting Stripes and Checks, regardless of manufacturers value. Examine their stock and see for yourselves. Don't forget their place of business nearly opposite the old stand—Corner Mass. and Henry Sts.

J. H. STUART, A. M., M. D.

OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR FRAZER'S HALL.

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

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

CAROLINE BALDWIN, Plaintiff, State of Kansas, against SAMUEL POOLE, Defendant, District Court, No. 2706. THE defendant, Samuel Poole, a nonresident of the State of Kansas, is hereby notified that he has been sued, July 25th, 1873, by the said Caroline Baldwin, in the District Court in and for said county of Douglas, for the balance due on a certain promissory note, dated May 18th, A. D. 1872, made by S. Poole & Co., for the sum of \$1000 00, and payable to the order of the said Caroline Baldwin, on the first day of April, A. D. 1873, with interest from date at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum, and that an attachment has been true and judgment rendered against the said Samuel Poole in favor of the said Caroline Baldwin for the sum of \$768 25, and 13 per cent interest thereon from July 25th, 1873, being the balance due on said note, and also for the sale of said property, taken under said attachment. BENJ. J. HORTON, July 31st, 1873. 78-59. Atty. for Plaintiff.

C. A. PEASE, Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements, Tinner's stock, and TIN WARE. 57114 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kan.

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas. J. H. Moore, Plaintiff, vs. L. D. Bailey, Elizabeth A. Bailey, his wife, Charles Wilkinson, Thomas Carney, St. Louis Lawrentice & Denver R. R. Co., William A. Simpson, Washington Long and Topeka Bank & Savings Institution, 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 Thursday, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1873.

At one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said L. D. Bailey, in and to the following described lands and tenements to-wit: The north-east quarter of section twenty-five, (25) appraised at one thousand nine hundred dollars, (\$1,900 00) The south-east quarter of section thirty-five, (35) appraised at one thousand dollars, (\$1,000 00) And the north-west quarter of section thirty-six, (36) all in township thirteen south of range seventeen (17) east of the sixth (6th) Principal Meridian, appraised at one thousand and fifty dollars, (\$1,050 00) Also the south-east quarter of section sixteen, (16) less five (5) acres in the south-east corner, used as a cemetery, appraised at one thousand one hundred dollars, (\$1,100 00) The south-west quarter of section twenty, (20) appraised at three thousand dollars, (\$3,000 00) and the north-west quarter of section thirty-three, (33) appraised at one thousand six hundred dollars, (\$1,600 00) all in township thirty-three, (33) south of range eighteen, (18) east of the sixth (6th) Principal Meridian, excepting so much of the land, above described, as has been condemned by the Saint Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad Company, for Railroad purposes. All the above being in Douglas county, State of Kansas. Taken as the property of L. D. Bailey, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale, given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 4th day of July, 1873. S. H. CARMAN, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. In the district court, fourth judicial district, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas. W. A. Simpson, Plaintiff, vs. L. D. Bailey and W. S. McCurdy, Defendants.

By virtue of an execution to me directed, and issued out of the fourth judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Saturday, the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1873, at two and a half (2 1-2) 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 L. D. Bailey in and to the following described lands and tenements to-wit: The west one-half (1/2) acre of the north-east quarter of section thirty-two, (32) township thirteen, (13) range eighteen, (18) less six (6) acres, the said six (6) acres being so much of said one hundred (100) acres as lies west of the state road laid out from Lawrence to Emporia—in Douglas county, state of Kansas, appraised at one thousand, four hundred and ten dollars, (\$1,410 00) Taken as the property of L. D. Bailey, and to be sold to satisfy said execution. Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 18th day of July, 1873. S. H. CARMAN, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, In the District Court, Douglas county, ss. sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas. GEORGE W. DEITZLER, Plaintiff, vs. Caroline P. Kalkoff, Issac S. Kalkoff, Elijah Sells, Alham H. Sells, and Eagle Works Manufacturing company, Defendants. By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Saturday, the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1873.

At two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Caroline P. Kalkoff, Issac S. Kalkoff, Elijah Sells, William H. Sells, and Eagle Works Manufacturing company, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit:—The north-west quarter of section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in township twelve (12) south of range sixteen (16) east of the sixth (6th) principal meridian in Kansas, excepting so much of said land as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkoff or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, and a half-acre, appraised at ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000 00) and the following described lands and premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in