

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, P. 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.

Adjourned 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, 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. McChie.

Pomona—Mrs. Amanda C. Rippey.

Executive Committee—F. H. Dumbauld, W. P. Papineau and J. B. Schaeffer.

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.

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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 Tahlequah, 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."







## 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 OMBUS 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.  
Accommodation ..... 11:45 A. M.  
Mail ..... 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.

BEVERLY R. KIM, General Ticket Agent,  
Kansas City, Missouri.  
J. C. HORTON, city office, corner room under Eldridge House.

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REAL ESTATE.

HUTCHINSON, RENO COUNTY, KANSAS.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA,  
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SANTA FE RAILROAD.

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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.

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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

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DRY GOODS PALACE BUILDING

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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 LECTURES. 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 the 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 sole 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 safety  
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 Satur-  
days 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  
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Interest paid on time deposits.

Stockholders:

A. L. F. HASKELL. M. S. BEACH. R. B. GEMMELL.

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GEN. JOHN FRAZER. SCHUCKER & MC CONNELL. W. E. WOODWARD & CO.

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 Days Years Months Days Years Months Days

\$1,000 14 0 13 11 8 42 10 0 27 10 0 27

2,000 28 0 26 23 5 14 20 0 54 20 0 54

4,000 56 0 52 46 10 28 40 0 108 40 0 108

8,000 112 0 104 92 20 56 80 0 216 80 0 216

16,000 224 0 208 184 40 112 160 0 432 160 0 432

32,000 448 0 416 368 80 224 320 0 864 320 0 864

64,000 896 0 832 736 160 448 640 0 1728 640 0 1728

128,000 1,792 0 1,664 1,472 320 896 1,280 0 3,456 1,280 0 3,456

256,000 3,584 0 3,328 2,944 640 1,792 2,560 0 6,912 2,560 0 6,912

512,000 7,168 0 6,656 5,888 1,280 3,584 5,120 0 13,824 5,120 0 13,824

1,024,000 14,336 0 13,312 11,776 2,560 7,168 10,240 0 27,648 10,240 0 27,648

EXAMPLES.—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years,  
2 months, 6 days; while at 5 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.

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Heating Works for Public Buildings, Boilers,

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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 own-  
er of a bovine quadruped that the legisla-  
ture thought best should have legal restraints p-  
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-  
erty. As Mr. Donahue could not arrest Mr.  
Taurus, he made complaint and had Mr. Wake-  
field dragged from his rural home to the hal-  
low of Justice Christian's court in this city. The  
neighbors gathered around and lawyers under-  
took to speechify 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 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 50 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 HOUSE painting, and paper  
hanging promptly executed at the lowest prices.

ESTABLISHED 60-11 IN 1835.

JAS. G. SANDS,

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.

LAWRENCE KANSAS 13-1

H. KESTING & CO.,

Dealers in

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Respectfully invites the attention of

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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.

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Students Can Enter at Any Time.

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A Rare Opportunity to Obtain a Thorough

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The best instruction is now brought within the reach of all.

Terms lower than the charges of the most inferior teachers. Pu-  
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Grain and its Products Bought and Sold by the

Bushel or Car Load.

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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. Par-  
ticular 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-



# 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 sues 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 Kickapoos 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 Horæ, 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—spicy 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. McLung, Master of Neenah 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. Kipp) will be recognized until new ones are appointed.

W. SPURGEON, 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. & 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 transferred.

## 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

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 no 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

notes will be given, with interest at ten per cent from

catalogue furnished on application after July 25th

Kingville Shawnee county July 25th

77-aug20

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 lashed about fearfully.

A daughter of N. P. Lundquist, aged eleven years, while riding, one day last week, from Lindsborg 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.

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. Editorial 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.



# 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. Pearson & Co. applied for a retail liquor license. 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. Saule 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. Starrett'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. & G., Mo. Pacific, or L. & S. W. Railways are treated to a fragrant nose-gay 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 Kanawaka, 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 naughty 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 speechify 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 Kanawaka, 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 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 if 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 hemp!" 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 of 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. Moore'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,

&amp;c., &amp;c.

116 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.

## 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 MINSTER, 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.m. sharp.

Kingsville Shawnee county July 20 1873

ANDREW WILSON

### FABLES AND PARABLES.

No 11.

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 &amp; Southwestern R. R.

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

Leave Carbondale	7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Lawrence	10.00 A. M.
Leave Lawrence	4.30 P. M.
Arrive at Carbondale	7.15 P. M.
Leave Lawrence	12.30 A. M.
Arrive at Carbondale	9.45 A. M.

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

S. B. PRENTISS &amp; D. H. MCA STILWELL.

## TURKISH BATH.

We are now prepared to offer to the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity all the advantages of a well-appointed

**TURKISH BATH**  
In Connection with the Application of ELECTRICITY.

No pains have been spared in fitting up the institution, and we feel confident of success in the treatment of diseases of the most obstinate and difficult nature. (See circular.) We intend to give 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 &amp; 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



## 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. When he left Esq. Brandt, that worthy looked out of the window and chuckled, "He, he, he, I reckon he won't join the sons right away."

"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 it's 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 it's 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 no 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'm drunk, and feels so bad when I gets over 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—A hot alteration of Heat and Cold on the 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 Shelley), that it seems strange to learn from science that the full moon is so intensely hot that nocturne 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 marvelously 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 pursued by 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 further 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 vast 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, is 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 oho 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.

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