

James Lanaway

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. II.—NO. 13. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 29, 1873. WHOLE NO. 60.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FARMERS' STATE CONVENTION

Held at Topeka, Kansas, March 26th and 27th, 1873.

Wednesday, March 26.
Convention assembled at 2 P. M. on the 26th, organized by electing J. K. Hudson, of Wyandotte, temporary chairman, and Dr. Chase, of the Kansas Farmer, temporary secretary. On motion a committee of five was appointed on credentials. Awaiting the report of the committee, Mr. Bronson, of Douglas county, made a telling speech. He believed that speeches should be reserved until the business had been dispatched. He thought that the farmers upon whose occupation everybody depends, should meet to act in their own interests, and that when they made no effort to resist oppression, they acted foolishly. When it had come to pass that the farmers were compelled to give their business and products into the hands of a very small number of men, all for the purpose of transacting their business, and passing back to them one half of what had been received for their products, the farmers had acted like dunces. He was satisfied that a large portion of these expenditures could be saved to the farmers. As it is, out of all that the farmers produce, there is only left them, under the present system, barely sufficient to recuperate the physical exhaustion in producing it.

If the farmers do not effect a change they will certainly be foolish. The farmers are permitting the worst system of legislation that a free people were ever called upon to sustain. The sole object being to make the farm bear the taxation and exempting capital. Mr. Bronson's speech on the whole, was capital, but we have not room this week to report it in full. Governor Charles Robinson offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee, consisting of one from each judicial district, be appointed to draft a plan for a state organization, to which all local organizations may be auxiliary.

In support of this resolution, Gov. Robinson stated that the only benefit the farmer could hope for was by well considered organization, the old question of demand and supply was obsolete and worn out; none of the great interests were using it. It was instead the new word of combination which determines the price at which iron and other commodities are sold from New York to San Francisco. All classes, whether it be mechanics, engineers, shoemakers or bootblacks, combine and fix the price for their different products or labor. We have parallel lines of railroad, but they combine and do not compete. If the poor farmers were to combine and withhold their hands, the people would perish. There was but one course for the farmer to pursue, and he would not give one fig for anything they would accomplish unless they did. He advocated county and state organizations, auxiliary to a national one, and all should be in correspondence with head quarters; and that the national directory should set the price for farm products in our cities; who should find out all the statistics of interest to the farmer, average of grain and cost, and have an intelligent information of the prices determined in all our great cities. The state organizations should, within their limits, gather up statistics and fix prices, and county societies should do the same. The farmer would then handle the same weapons and be on the same footing with dealers in iron, wool and cotton. He urged organization, and when organized, to correspond with headquarters, and agree to abide in good faith with the board of directory as to the movement of grain and prices. We can then obtain laws, regulate railroads and the price of every commodity to be bought by the farmer. They will give it up when this state of affairs occurs. While he did not advise any political action, his advice was to vote for the known friends of the farmer wherever they might be found, and they would soon find out that they had plenty of friends. He hoped that some steps would be taken by the convention in the right direction.

A resolution was offered that the chairman appoint a committee of seven to consult with the railroads of the state and see if some arrangements cannot be made in the matter of fares and freights that will be satisfactory to the farmers and the railroads.

Mr. Cramer, who introduced the resolution, was told that the roads would meet the farmers half way on the question. Gov. Robinson stated that a committee had been appointed on similar matters, and he asked that it be referred to that committee. Railroads were the great question of the day. Illinois was settling the question of state interference, and he hoped that the subject would continue to be agitated. Dr. Chase, of the Kansas Farmer, opposed the resolution. They could not tell what they wanted in the way of compromise until they had information as to cost. There was too much ignorance on the subject, and the committee already appointed could, by the time they reported, get at the root of the subject.

Mr. Stevens, of Jackson, said if the railroads were to agree to carry corn to the Missouri river for nothing, how would it be taken to New York. Why not say something about wheat? If by the time this committee report in September, the coming crop should be short, it will be worth as much here as in New York. He believed in organization in every school district. Grain dealers and pork packers post themselves and get up corners and the farmer does not and is the sufferer. Let all the farmers stick together. Offer railroads the job of carrying corn at figures set by farmers. There is not money enough in Kansas to hold the crops any length of time. Corn will not always sell at fifteen cents. If you make less rates to the seaboard, Illinois will step in and supply the demand before Kansas or Missouri could get a chance. He did not want to pay fare to Lawrence the same as to Denver. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road are supplying the government with corn at Fort Dodge at \$1.23 per bushel. It

can be put on board the cars at fifteen cents a bushel. It costs \$1.40 a car, and simply because there is no other road. The low price of grain is because we have been blessed with luxurious crops. He was in favor of narrow gauge roads because they came down to four cents a mile, and hoped that in two years there would be a continuous line from Denver to St. Louis. Mr. Van Winkle thought that railroads were the great national question, and congress, to his mind, had the right to regulate railroads, and the fault was largely with the people in not electing the right kind of men to congress. The resolution was referred to the committee.

On motion, a committee of three, on finance, was appointed. On motion all actual farmers from a distance, who were appointed to attend the convention, and who present credentials or gave proper evidence, were admitted as delegates. The report of the committee on credentials was received and adopted.

On motion a committee of one from each judicial district was appointed on permanent organization. The following persons were named members of the committee: V. P. Wilson, chairman; Messrs. G. W. H. Moore, Van Winkle, J. N. Insley, Bronson, S. P. Hall, G. M. Moore, Shidler, C. W. Clapp, B. Morgan, A. H. Grass, G. M. Parks, C. S. Broadbent, F. Kingman, Charles Williamson.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 7 P. M. by J. K. Hudson, Esq., temporary chairman. The committee on permanent organization reported. Hon. John Davis, of Davis county, for president. Jonathan Weaver, of Saline and Hon. Alfred Taylor of Johnson for vice-presidents; J. K. Hudson, Esq., of Wyandotte, for secretary, and J. T. Stevens, Esq., of Spirit of Kansas, Douglas, assistant secretary.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Bell and Campbell was appointed to conduct the president to his seat. The president was introduced to the convention and thanked them for the honor and said that while he had reason to congratulate himself he was fearful that the convention would not have the same cause for congratulating themselves for selecting him; a recent citizen of the state, he had no reason or wish that he might be such choice, but he would not detain them and desired at once to know the wishes of the convention.

A resolution to appoint a committee to draft an address to the farmers of Kansas, to be published in the newspapers, was, after some discussion, laid on the table.

On motion, speeches were limited to ten minutes until all had opportunity to speak on the subject. Mr. Tabor, of Douglas, moved that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the needed reforms in railroad laws, collect all the information pertaining thereto, and report by September first through the press of the state. Mr. Tabor said he had no desire to fight the railroads, but he wished that farmers might obtain respectable freights. A warfare was already in progress in Illinois, and he wanted information procured in reach of farmers here. Iowa had passed proper laws, and to which the railroads had acceded. At present there were many causes for complaint, in one place it was stock killed, and in another fences and so on in every neighborhood. He would like to see laws reported, and he wanted to commit no mistake, and when the facts are known, to act upon them, advisedly and slowly.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions, at the urgent call of the convention, submitted the following resolutions, upon which, however, no action was had, as the committee had not completed their deliberations.

Whereas, Agriculture in its various departments is the basis of all material prosperity, and
Whereas, The burdens and impositions under which it lies have become intolerable, and the farmers of Kansas in convention assembled, do put forth this declaration of our desires and purposes, and state
1. Farmers desire to unite in the form of clubs, unions or stock associations, for the purpose of showing that they can come together and co-operate like other folks for a common good, and for the good effect it will have upon themselves and the rest of mankind.
2. They desire association for the purpose of controlling the prices of their products through their own boards of trade, or their own appointed agents, so that nothing need be thrown upon the market for less than the cost of production and a reasonable profit.
3. They desire to unite for the purpose of getting their supplies at cost, with a reasonable per cent added to pay for collecting and distributing, and the use of capital.
4. They desire to co-operate for the purpose of securing a reduction in freights and breaking the blockade between different parts of the country, by argument, by legislative enactment, and by means of the courts.
5. They desire tax reform—the abolition of sinecure offices—the reduction of salaries—rigid economy in public expenditures, and the repeal of our present iniquitous tax penalties.
6. They desire home manufactures, so that the money paid for implements may be kept in the state, and our populations increased by industrious operatives, engaged in creating wealth rather than in speculation.
7. They desire that the balance of our public domain should be kept forever sacred to actual settlement, and in no contingency be allowed to fall into the hands of railroad monopolies and land sharks.
Resolved, That organization is the great want of the producing classes at the present time, and we recommend every farmer in the state to become a member of some farmer's club, grange of the patrons of husbandry, or other local organization.
Resolved, That the taxes assessed and charged upon the people, both by national, state and local governments, are oppressive, unjust, and vast sums of money are collected far beyond the needs of an economical administration of the government.
Resolved, That we respectfully request our senators and representatives in congress to vote for and secure an amendment to the tariff laws of the United States, so that salt and lumber shall be placed on the free list, and that there should be made a material reduction in the duty on iron, and that such articles as do not pay the cost of collection be also placed on the free list.
Resolved, That we earnestly request the legislature of our state at its next session to enact a law regulating freights and fares on our railroads, upon a basis of justice, and that we further request our members of Congress to urge the favorable action of that body,

where the full power exists beyond all doubt, if need be to construct national highways at the expense of the Government.

Resolved, That the act passed by the last legislature, exempting bonds, notes, mortgages and judgments from taxation, is unjust, oppressive, and a palpable violation of our state constitution, and we call upon all assessors and the county boards to see that said securities are taxed at their fair value.

Resolved, That the practice of voting municipal bonds is pernicious in its effect, and will inevitably bring bankruptcy and ruin on the people, and we therefore are opposed to all laws allowing the issuance of such bonds.

Resolved, That giving banks a monopoly of the nation's currency, thereby compelling the people to pay their such interest therefor as they may choose to impose, seven-tenths of which interest we believe is collected from the farmers, is but little less than legalized robbery of the agricultural classes.

Resolved, That for the speedy and thorough accomplishment of all this, we pledge each other to ignore all political preferences and prejudices that have swayed us hitherto to our hurt, and support only such men to office as are known to be true to our interests, and in whose integrity and honesty we have the most implicit confidence.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was taken up and adopted section by section. The following comprise the preamble and constitution as presented by the committee:

PREAMBLE.

As a means of obtaining a more perfect uniformity of action among the farmers of our state, in order that we may be able to secure a more equal division of the profits arising from the different avocations of life, of diminishing the unreasonable transportation tariff now charged by railroad companies, and of breaking down monopolies of every character, we whose names are hereto subscribed, do pledge ourselves to sustain the following constitution and by-laws:

CONSTITUTION OF THE FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.

Article 1. This association shall be called the Farmers' Co-operative Association of Kansas.

Art. 2. The objects of this association shall be the collection of statistics relative to the products of the state, their amount, cost and value; to assist the farmers in securing just compensation for their labor; to co-operate with similar organizations in other states in procuring cheap transportation, and remunerative prices for surplus products, and act generally in the interest of the producing class.

Art. 3. The officers of this association shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee of five, who with the president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, shall constitute a board of directors. It shall be the duty of the several officers to discharge the duties usually devolving upon such officers respectively.

Art. 4. The secretary, in addition to recording the proceedings of the association and board of directors, shall conduct a correspondence with auxiliary associations of whatever name, transmit to them all information of interest to farmers, and perform such other duties as the association or directors may require.

Art. 5. The board of directors shall have the general supervision of the interests of the association, and provide for carrying into effect the provisions of a, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, of this constitution.

Art. 6. The term of office after the first shall be one year, or until their successors are elected, and the annual meeting and election shall be held on the second Tuesday in January of each year.

Art. 7. Any county, township, or district organization in this state, whether called union, grange, club, or other name, which shall forward to the treasurer the sum of five dollars for each county society and one dollar for all other local societies, and such assessments as shall be made from time to time by the executive committee for the benefit of the association, whose secretary shall correspond with the secretary of this association, and whose members shall co-operate in its general objects, may become auxiliary to this association and entitled to all its benefits.

Art. 8. Each representative district shall be entitled to send two delegates to all meetings of the association. Such delegates to be elected by all the auxiliary farmers organizations in such district.

Art. 9. The directors shall have power to call delegate convention whenever they shall deem it expedient.

Art. 10. All claims and accounts shall be audited by the board of directors, and no money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon its order.

Art. 11. This constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of this association by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

The same committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the act relating to the collection of statistics and industries, approved March 6, 1873, and an act relating to district and county agricultural societies and farmers clubs, approved March 6, 1873, meet with the approval of this convention, so far as they go in the accomplishment of the objects sought by this convention.

Resolved, That the farmers co-operative association of the state of Kansas, co-operate with the state board of agriculture, and the state organization of the patrons of husbandry.

Thursday, March 27.

Convention was called to order by the President, Hon. John Davis, at 8 o'clock. The consideration of resolutions read to the convention at its former session was taken up.

TAXES.

The consideration of the resolution on taxes was taken up, and upon being read, was unanimously adopted.

TARIFF LAWS.

The resolution on amendment to the tariff laws was next in order. Mr. Glick, of Atchison, said that while all admitted that the agricultural interests were oppressed, they might disagree as to the principal cause. His own opinion was that they were the tariff and the banking laws. The people pay thirty millions yearly for the use of our currency. The exigency of the war made it necessary to provide for the collection of large revenues, and which, being continued, have resulted in the formation of rings and monopolies, and who have manipulated Congress to continue them and the oppressive taxation. Salt is largely used in agricultural pursuits, and while, in 1860, we could obtain salt for \$1.50 a barrel it now costs \$4.50. Statistics show that the excess is but tribute to two or three salt rings, who receive eight to ten millions out of the people, and the government receives the paltry sum of \$200,000 out of this amount. The farmers of Illinois have petitioned for it. As regards lumber, to fence a quarter section with a five board fence costs \$800 to \$1,000, and of this amount there is paid to the lumbermen of Wisconsin and Michigan, \$400, as duty, who years ago bought these pine lands at 25 cents an acre. The same duty was paid on everything in which lumber entered. As regards iron, the duty was enormous. The immense amount of tariff on this article goes into the pockets of the manufacturer. The tariff on iron makes our railroads cost \$1,500 more a mile. The localities through which they run have to provide for its payment in subscription and bonds. Our revenue charges a tariff on forty-six hundred ar-

ticles, and does not yield as much as Great Britain on twenty six articles. Ours is so excessively high that it is almost exclusive. It costs a very large amount to collect the revenue, and many articles do not pay the cost. The whisky tax is two dollars a gallon and the government only received eighteen cents of it. There are a score of custom houses whose receipts do not amount to ten per cent. of their expenses.

Major F. E. Miller, of the State agricultural college, asked what the tariff on salt was. Gentleman did not seem to know; he thought the resolution was a little mild in the absence of such information. Some one answered: 56 per cent. He argued that 56 per cent. ad valorem would not account for the discrepancy between \$1.50 per barrel and \$3, \$4, and \$5 per barrel.

Col. Lines quoted from the Tribune Almanac the tariff on salt; 12 cents per bushel. He argued, further, that this trifling tariff could not account for the present price of salt in this State; he recommended the development of the vast deposits of salt within our borders. It was estimated by experts that salt could be furnished at the works for 25 cents per bushel; hence the remedy was not tinkering with the tariff, but the application of capital to the development of home resources.

It was asked what the tariff on pig iron was; answered: \$7 per ton. Argued, that \$7 per ton would not account for the discrepancy between \$18 and \$22 and \$44 per ton; that the margin of \$15 to \$19 per ton afforded sufficient opportunity for the introduction of the foreign product, but that the cost of transportation from the seaboard and the increasing cost of coal, in Europe, and particularly in England, was the moving cause of the introduction of the foreign product; that under the pressure of existing financial difficulties, gentlemen were striking out wildly in different directions, and of course the tariff came in for its share. A year ago a great pressure was brought to bear upon the national legislature to remove the duties upon certain of the necessities of the laboring classes—as coffee, tea and coal. "Don't tax the coal and coffee of the poor!" What was the result? Before the period of limitation had expired, deal with the American market just the margin of duty removed, and the duty on coffee, instead of flowing into the United States treasury to help pay the expenses of Government and the national debt, went into the pocket of foreign dealers, and was practically lost to us.

What is needed is the introduction of capital in our midst for the development of our own industries, giving us not only our necessities at a lower price than at present, but as well a home market for the more profitable but perishable of our own products. We want in our midst more mouths to feed and mouths that are backed up by means to purchase at living rates our surplus products, and this will never be effected by tinkering at the tariff.

Mr. Christopher, of Russell, said that a member of the salt ring in Syracuse had spent \$40,000 in a single campaign to elect one of it a member to Congress. These salt rings would drive out any one who would not conform to their usages and practices. He did not believe it to be a blessed thing to pay nine cents a pound for nails when he could get them for five, nor \$4 a barrel for salt when it could be had for \$1. If the tariff did not stand in the road, salt would come in from abroad as ballast and could be had for the cartage. He had seen a protectionist under the tutelage of Greeley, but he had seen the whole plan of protection turned against the farmer to protect the manufacturer.

Mr. Van Winkle moved to amend by leaving out of resolution on salt and pig iron. He said that it was a combination of the salt dealers that made the trouble and not the tariff, and the way to meet it was to manufacture at home. On a vote being had the amendment was lost and the resolution was adopted.

Ex-Governor Robinson, chairman of committee on permanent organization, made report which will appear hereinafter. The report was received and committee discharged.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The resolution pertaining to railroad freights and fares, was next considered.

The President stated that in the warfare in Illinois between the roads and the people, the roads had claimed vested rights in their charters, and relied on them. The supreme court, however, recognized the rights of the people, and it was only by a flaw in the law that the roads had gained a temporary victory.

EXEMPTING BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

The resolution denouncing the act of the legislature for exempting bonds and mortgages, was next adopted with discussion.

BANKS.

The resolution in relation to banks was next adopted.

VOTING BONDS.

The resolution denouncing voting bonds by municipalities was next adopted.

PREAMBLE.

On the adoption of the preamble to the resolution, a lively debate ensued in relation to striking out the words "infamous tax penalties," in which Fiery, Lines, Christopher, Van Winkle and others participated; pending which the convention adjourned until 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order by Hon. Alfred Taylor, Vice President, and proceeded to the consideration of the preamble and the question of striking out the portion relating to the tax penalties. The motion to strike out was lost, and the preamble adopted.

On motion the resolution pledging the support of the members was adopted, and after several speeches, the convention adjourned.

Vertical text on the right margin, possibly a date or page number: 1873

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MARCH 29, 1873.

Patrons' Department.

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

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

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ELECTED AT SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, South Carolina.
Lecturer—T. A. Thompson, Plainview, Wabasha county, Minnesota.
Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Marshall county, Mississippi.
Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Corning, New York.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.
Gate-keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Indiana.

Deputies in charge of the Kansas State Grange.
F. H. Dumbauld, Master, Jacksonvile, Neosho county;
Joshua Bell, Overseer, Robinson, Brown county; G. W. Spurgeon, Secretary, Jacksonvile, Neosho county; I. H. Angell, Treasurer, Sherman City, Cherokee county; I. J. Frisbie, Steward, Girard, Crawford county; J. A. Cramer, Lecturer, Lawrence, Douglas county.

LIST OF DEPUTIES APPOINTED, BY THE MASTER OF THE STATE GRANGE.

For Labette county—John Nelson.
For six townships in Crawford county—John Kipp.
For Leavenworth county—Andrew Byers.
For Shawnee county—Alpheus Palmer.
For Franklin county—W. S. Hanna.
For Douglas county—T. E. Tabor.
Deputies may open granges in any county where there is no other Deputy.
State officers may open granges wherever called upon.
Persons wishing membership should apply to their nearest Grange.
Deputies cannot open granges with names on the petition that have been rejected by other granges.
All officers should send lists of granges, as soon as organized, to the State Lecturer for publication.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

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

NEW GRANGES.

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price.
Items include: Gentlemen's Regalia, Sash and Pouch (85); Lady's Regalia, Sash and Apron (60); Fourth edition of the Manual, prepaid (20); " " " " by the dozen (2.20); [Every member of the order should own a copy, and make himself or herself sufficiently familiar with the work to be competent to fill any office in a Grange.] Cut of Plow, for pouch (1.00); By mail, ten cents extra. Song Books, without music, per dozen (1.00).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price.
Items include: " " " " single copy (10); " " " " with music, single copy (25); " " " " per dozen (2.50); Applications for membership, per 100, by mail, prepaid (1.00); Constitution of the order and form of by-laws for subordinate Granges, per hundred (2.00); Traveling cards, in blank, per single card (25); Green Seals, per hundred, prepaid, by mail (45); Demits, or Withdrawal Cards, per hundred (2.00); Regalia goods by the yard at market rates; Tracts, Bryan Fund publications, per hundred, prepaid, by mail (50); Seals for subordinate Granges, with iron press and metal design (7.00); Jewels for officers of subordinate Granges are manufactured only by Joseph Seymour & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y. TAKE NOTICE. All articles sent by mail at the risk of the person ordering. If by express, I will be responsible. Address O. H. KELLEY, Washington, D. C.

RAILROADS.

That railroads are a great convenience cannot be denied, and with our present ideas of civilization, could not be dispensed with. They have to a great extent preceded settlement and civilization, opened the way for the emigrant by providing him with the means of transportation to his new home, and for those comforts and luxuries which were denied to those who came into the once distant West in advance of the roads, and gave him access to markets which he could not have had without them.

In view of the heavy taxation which their construction has imposed upon the country, many are asking themselves whether, after all, it would not have been better to have waited for the development of the country by other causes—to have progressed more slowly, and kept out of debt. Very many of those who are now here, and feel that the country would have been better off to have waited a few years longer for these roads to have built themselves, forget that they themselves would not have been here but for the promise of the extraordinary development which the rapid construction of railroads afforded. Nobody wants to live now as people did a hundred, or fifty years ago, isolated from each other, without markets, without the means of rapid and close communication, and without the thousand accessories to a higher better life which railroads bring.

It is not necessary, however, that the railroad should be our oppressor, in order to demonstrate its value. It must take its chances with other great ventures, and with the other interests of the country; a railroad corporation is an integral part of the community, the same as any other organization of individuals, whose interests are to be protected so far as justice to them requires, and the safety of other interests permits.

There is a seeming antagonism, just now, between the interests of the railroads and that of the farmers, but whether only seeming or not, it should not be. There are no two interests in the country which are more nearly allied to each other, than these. It is useless now to discuss the past, whether its policy has been wise or unwise, our business is with the present.

The railroads are here, and the farmers are here, each a necessity to the other. The railroads must have the business which farmers alone can furnish, and farmers must have the facilities for transportation which railroads alone can give them. The interests are, or should be mutual, and they should work to each others hand.

If the products of the farm bring a low price in the great centres of trade, their freights should be correspondingly low, so that each may share the loss; then one party will not be ruined that the others may always reap profits. It was to cover this contingency that the farmers of Kansas voted bonds, and the nation granted land subsidies, with which they would have to be run on short freights. What the people complain of now is the efforts of the roads to show dividends by keeping up high rates, without reference to the exigencies of the times, or the distress such a policy is constantly inflicting on the workers of the soil. Wisdom would seem to indicate that if these go under, the railroads must soon follow, and utter ruin stare us in the face. Railroads should live. We want them to live for our use and comfort. But while they are doing that we want them to adopt the finale of the maxim and let live also. How can this be done? Simply, we believe, by a fair, unimpassioned conference of the true representatives of both parties. Let them come together in a friendly, brotherly spirit, intent upon the one object, of securing the greatest good to all, and we have no doubt an arrangement can be made which will be satisfactory to both parties.

Let us be sensible and see if we cannot avoid the bitterness, and lawsuits, and legislation now agitating a sister State.

Let me tell you a little secret, on which I predicate a confidence of sure success for our organization. It is this: We are getting the very best men in our land into this organization. Does that signify anything? To me it signifies a "better day a coming."

Short-Legged Stock.

Do farmers know short-legged stock is the best—short-legged cattle, short-legged horses, short-legged sheep and hogs? Do they know that all short-legged animals have greater depth of rib, of body, more strength and vitality and better constitutions than long-legged animals? In breeding, this should be remembered. Short-legged bulls, stallions, boars and bucks are always best, other things being equal. A good judge of animals will always pay more for them. Eschew long-legged stock. Breed to the best always. Like will beget like.

THE SOCIAL BENEFIT OF GRANGES.

[From Correspondence of Prairie Farmer.]

It is hardly necessary for purposes of information to enlarge upon the social benefits of the Granges to a farming community. Cultivated and refined society is at once a necessity, and the evidence of advanced civilization. Take away from the most cultivated and refined the influences of society and he at once begins to relapse into barbarism. The power of frequent and refined social intercourse among men, not only for stimulating to higher degrees of attainment and culture, but even for retaining those when required, is absolutely essential. Farming communities are to a great extent without this, especially in localities remote from city or village. They live isolated—disassociated. A social morning call is the event of a year—the afternoon visit is a labor and a trouble too great for every day performance. And the men—why they cannot spend time.

Thus for years neighbors live in practical ignorance of each other. They meet each other, if at all, in the cold and heartless matters of business; quite possibly they occasionally meet at the line fence, when the breechy habits of a neighbor's stock and the ruin of a promising crop on the one side, and the shabby, insufficient fence, or the entire absence of it on the other, provoke to anything but amiable deeds and words. The Grange, to a great extent, corrects this. The social side of a man is usually the warm side. The neighbor whom we meet at least to-day will be more likely to take care of his cattle or put up a gap in the fence to-morrow. Practically, we find that it, in many cases, creates society where before there was none. The women members of the Grange are quite as much interested in its social and business work as the men. This fact alone speaks volumes in praise of the Order; for what we have said about the effects of isolation as regards the men, applies with two fold force to the farmer women. Indeed they are peculiarly its victims, and the man who has any real affection for his wife and daughters must accept with joy and thankfulness any agency which opens to them the sunshine and blessings of society. As a preventive, then, of neighborhood quarrels, it pays; as a promoter of social blessings and individual happiness, it affords a still higher recompense. The benevolent and philanthropic so cherish and esteem it in proportion as moral and spiritual benefits are superior to mere sordid gains. So great, indeed, are the possibilities of good—general good—from this source, that the maintenance of neighborhood society, in the proper view of it, becomes less a personal profit and pleasure than a matter of duty. Farmers of the intelligent and cultivated class, have you looked at this matter from this point of view? C. C. B.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean in speaking of Agricultural Education, says: "Such institutions, with well managed experimental and model farms attached, are calculated to meet the great want under consideration better than any other expedient we can think of. With most commendable foresight as to the country's need, the United States Government has made liberal provisions for the establishment of one or more Agricultural Colleges in every State of the Union. It must, however, be confessed, that so far, these institutions have not succeeded in rooting themselves very deeply in public confidence. The reason for this is, that with but very few exceptions, they have been started on a wrong basis.

They have been too much literary institutions; schools of learning, rather than schools of farming. They have dabbled in theory, instead of going right at the practical work of the farm. They ought to be framed and conducted with a view, not to making the students scholars and gentlemen, but farmers. Careful instruction should be given in the class-room in the principles of scientific agriculture, and in addition to this, all the manipulations of farm work should be gone through in daily labor on the land. Every student should be required to put in at least three hours per diem of good, honest outdoor work, as well as perform his allotted indoor tasks. The institution should be strictly a manual labor college, and no pupil be allowed to shirk the daily work prescribed; provided always, that such an institutions is in the hands of competent—that is, practical men. Why is it not just what is wanted to train up a generation of intelligent farmers?

The ideal and the actual in regard to this matter are it must be owned, too dissimilar and the better class of farmers in Illinois are dissatisfied with the existing facilities for agricultural education. One of their number, Mr. Thomas Judd, of Sugar Grove, near Aurora, is proposing to start a school of Agriculture on his own hook. Possessed of means, and feeling deeply the great want of adequate facilities for training young men to be farmers, he intends to try what private enterprise can do in this direction. All honor and success to him. We shall watch the experiment with much interest, and if ever helping word of ours can do the project good, shall at all times be ready to speak it."

The above is truthfully, but too mildly drawn for the locality of Kansas. Here the farmers look upon the Agricultural College as simply a humbug, with humbug professors and professions, who may know something of Greek, and Latin, and Rhetoric, but who are practically ignorant of Agriculture, and have no sympathy with the farmers in their efforts to lift themselves above the dirt which they cultivate.

CLOTHING.

OTTOMAN & POTWIN, LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS. AT THE ONE PRICE STORE, 67 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Our Chicago manufactory now being in full operation, having recovered from the recent great fire, we are receiving fresh goods every week, and shall offer them at ten per cent. less than our former low prices for the balance of the season. We are preparing for a large jobbing business, and shall be able to sell goods to the trade at Chicago and St. Louis prices.

HATS AND CAPS CHEAPER THAN EVER. CALL AND BE CONVINCED. nolif OTTMAN & POTWIN.

CONFIDENTIAL LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN,

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The most plain, frank and reliable pamphlet ever written on this subject. No man can afford to be without it. Sent to any address in a sealed envelope for 25 cents. Address DR. JOHN FEE, Sixth Street, between Main and Delaware, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Fee can be consulted by both sexes at his office from 9 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M. daily.

TAYLOR'S COMMERCIAL NURSERY,

ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF THE CITY. Offers for the Fall of 1872 and Spring of 1873. AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.

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

APPLES, PEARS AND CHERRIES, which are unusually fine. Unusual inducements are offered on young stock suitable for nursery planting. Catalogues and Price List furnished on application. Address C. H. TAYLOR, Lock Box 45, Lawrence, Kansas.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!!

We are Retailing, Very Cheap, a MacLine Oil, composed largely of Animal Oils, for

MOWERS, REAPERS, CARRIAGES, &c., &c., WHICH IS UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY, Having been well tested on Engines, Railroad Cars, &c., and Preferred to other Oils.

A CHEAP CASTOR OIL, FOR THE SAME PURPOSE

A Large Number of Empty Alcohol Barrels, For Vinegar, Putting up Pickles, Rain Water, &c.

Our Stock of Drugs, Chemicals, and such other Merchandise as is kept by Druggists, is full in variety and quantity, and up to the Standard in Quality.

MORRIS & CRANDALL, OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE, ON MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS! Greatest Weekly Newspaper of the Great West. Fifteenth year. Avertissement 40 columns in it. Send 40 cents stamp for specimen copy to W. N. BYERS, DENVER, COLORADO.

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Grain and its Products Bought and Sold by the Bushel or Car Load. STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

Ground Feed in any Quantity. ELDRIDGE HOUSE, KALLOCH & BEACH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. The only First Class House in the City.

Miscellaneous.

ON BOOKS.

The young are liable to make a great mistake—a mistake that is certain to result in the greatest injury to the mind as they advance in years, by the indiscriminate use of books. But few know how to use them rightly; and still fewer derive that advantage from communing with others through the medium of the printed page that they might by the exercise of proper care.

Ruskin says: "To use books rightly is to go to them for help, appeal to them when our own knowledge and power fails to be led by them into wider sight and purer conceptions than our own, and receive from the united sentence of the judges and councils of all time against our solitary and unstable opinion."

Reading furnishes the mind with only the material of knowledge. It is thinking makes what we read our own. Without this, such material is but mere stuffing of the brain, and not the mental pabulum that thinkers live on.

To be able to repeat what others have said, parrot like, is certainly not one of the highest attainments. History records the names of those who could repeat a thousand names after a single hearing in the exact order in which they were heard, but they could do nothing else worthy of record.

John Locke says: "There is no part wherein the understanding needs a more careful and wary conduct than in the use of books. * * * The mind is backward, in itself, to trace every argument to its original, and see upon what basis it stands, and how firmly; but yet, it is this that gives so much the advantage to one man more than another in reading. The mind should, by severe rules, be tied down to this, at first uneasy task; use and exercise will give it facility. * * * Those who have got this faculty, one may say, have got the true use of books, and the clue to lead them through the maze and variety of opinions and authors to truth and certainty."

Good advice was this, in those early days when books were rare; but especially is this good advice at the present time when reading of all kinds is so exceedingly abundant. It is not much reading that cultivates the mind.

It was said of old Doctor Sam Johnson, that although he never read but one book through in his life, the Bible, yet he knew more about books than any other man living in his day.

Lord Bacon gives us some wholesome advice when he says: "Read not to contradict or refute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."

"Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, some to be chewed and digested. * * * Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man, and if a man read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know what he doth not. A book is to be selected as you would select a friend."

A careful examination of one's own wants and needs of discipline should first be made and then such an author chosen as a daily companion whose influence will steadily tend to strengthen you in that where before you were weakest.

There are certain authors that all should read; such as Shakespeare, Gibbon, Boswell in his life of Johnson, Edmund Burke, Goethe, George Herbert. All these will bear much study.

But above all other books, is the Books of Books. The Bible.

A gentleman who lives on Quincy street is being visited by his good old aunt from Boston. The old lady has her queer notions about "this western country," as she calls it, and is dreadfully afraid to go out at night, fearing she might be attacked by wolves. Early the other morning the venerable dame came rushing down stairs in great trepidation, declaring that there were Indians about for she had heard their war-whoop, and it was with difficulty that the nephew quieted her alarm by assuring her that the heart-rending screams of the savages were only the sounds of the tin horn which accompanies the ten-cent bus as it rattles o'er the stony street. (Topeka Commonwealth.)

There is a quarrel reported among the Modoc chiefs. Captain Jack was threatened with death should he agree to give up the six men indicted for the murder of settlers on Lost River.

The immense emigration from the Southern States to Texas, has over-stocked the labor market, and hundreds of those who were so anxious to get there, are now fully as anxious to get away.

The Kansas Chief says: "Many wagon-loads of hemp have been going through town, within the past few days, on the way to market. There is considerable hemp in this county, but why is there not more? Hemp always brings cash, and it always commands a good price."

The Humboldt Union says, "We are again beginning to gather them in." The other day we noticed the office of the Landreth House crowded with trunks and other baggage, which we learned belonged to several well-to-do families from Virginia, who have located in this vicinity. Nearly every train brings new and valuable arrivals."

The Leavenworth Herald says wheat is looking well in that county.

Lawrence Business Cards.

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

JAS. G. SANDS, SADDLERY. FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY. LAWRENCE KANSAS

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

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

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

LAWRENCE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. A Rare Opportunity to Obtain a Thorough Musical Education. The best instruction is now brought within the reach of all. Pupils can enter at any time. J. E. BARTLETT, Professor of Music in the State University, LAWRENCE.

GEO. W. OSBORN, LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE, IN REAR OF THE ELDRIDGE HOUSE. Good Turnouts at Reasonable Rates. Horses boarded by the day or week. Stock bought and sold on commission.

COLE BROS. & ASHERS, DEALERS IN LIGHTNING RODS AND WOOD PUMPS, Lawrence, Kansas.

J. M. HUBBEL & CO., Successors to Shimmons & Adams, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in STOVES, TINWARE

Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods. Galvanized Cornices and Tin Roofing put on Buildings on Short Notice. 92 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

W. E. SUTLIFF & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Cloths, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, 43 No. 63 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kas.

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BLACK LEAD WORKS, 172 Forsyth Street, New York. NELSON & CO., Proprietors, Importers of

Ceylon Plumbago, German & other Black Lead, Crucible Clay, &c. Also Manufacturers of Crucible Plumbago, Electrotype do. Lubricating do. Piano Action Plumbago, Shot & Powder Polish, Lead Facings, and

STOVE POLISH. JAS. E. PHURRY, HORATIO NELSON.

G. GROVENOR, E. D. REDINGTON. GROVENOR & REDINGTON, Dealers in PINE LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, SASH, BLINDS, GLASS, PUTTY, Cement, Plastering Hair, Plaster Paris, &c., Corner Massachusetts and Berkley Streets, LAWRENCE, KAN.

O. P. BARBER, DEALER IN DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES. PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC., No. 157 Massachusetts Street.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

LEARNED & SON, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, 186 Massachusetts Street. Repairing, Trimming & Fine Painting a Specialty.

In style and quality of workmanship we will not be excelled, and our prices shall be entirely satisfactory. CALL AND SEE US.

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Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics and General Commercial Branches. OPEN TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Students Can Enter at Any Time. H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY OF RIGGS & SINCLAIR, Proprietors of DOUGLAS COUNTY ABSTRACT BOOKS. Loans Negotiated on Real Estate Security. Abstracts of Title Furnished. Conveyancers and Notaries Public. No. 52 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE LIGHT RUNNING HOWE! EVERY LADY IS ESPECIALLY INVITED to call and examine the Howe SEWING MACHINE, AS NOW IMPROVED, NO MATTER WHETHER SHE WISHES TO PURCHASE OR NOT. Easy Monthly Payments Will Secure a Machine! C. T. JENKINS, SEWING MACHINE DEALER, No. 125 Massachusetts Street, Between Henry and Warren, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

1858 1873 LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

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

WATCHES. 125 Massachusetts Street. WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND CLOCKS, The Largest Assortment in the State, Wholesale & Retail. Jewelry of every description, Solid Silver Ware, Silver Plated Ware, etc., cheaper than the cheapest, at PARSONS' JEWELRY STORE. N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired and warranted, by H. S. PARSONS, 125 Massachusetts Street.

F. DURRANT, PRACTICAL MATTRESS MAKER. ALL KINDS OF MATTRESSES MADE. Hair and moss mattresses renovated and made equal to new. Warehouse, Dixie's stand, corner of Vermont and Winthrop streets, rear of Eldridge House.

SHORT, SAFE, SURE.

TAKE THE Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad FOR OLATHE, PAOLA, FT. SCOTT, BUTLER, OARSG MISSION, BAXTER SPRINGS, CHEYENA, OSWEGO. Fort Gibson, and all points in Southern Kansas, Southwestern Missouri, Indian Territory and Texas. LEAVE KANSAS CITY: Mail, Les Cygnes Accommodation, Fort Scott Passenger, 9.30 a. m., 5.15 p. m., 11.45 p. m. ARRIVE AT KANSAS CITY: Mail, Les Cygnes Accommodation, Kansas City Express, 1.05 p. m., 8.45 a. m., 7.30 p. m. Connections at Kansas City with Hannibal & St. Jo., Mo. Pacific, St. Louis K. O. & Northern, Chicago & Alton, Kansas Pacific, K. C. St. Jo. & Council Bluffs Railroads. At Olathe with Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad, At Paola and Fort Scott with M. K. & T. Railroad, At Les Cygnes with stages for Butler, At Pleasanton with stages for Mound City, At Baxter Springs with stages for Garhage, Neosho and Seneca. B. S. HENNING, Superintendent. ALLAN BOURN, G. T. A.

LAWRENCE AND SOUTHWESTERN R. R. NEW SHORT LINE VIA CARBONDALE AND LAWRENCE, TO AND FROM THE EAST, NORTH, & SOUTH.

Table with columns: Westward, Lawrence, Eastward. Rows: 1.10 p.m., 1.15 p.m., 1.16 p.m., 1.20 p.m., 1.26 p.m., 1.32 p.m., 1.36 p.m., 1.42 p.m., 1.46 p.m., 1.54 p.m., 2.08 p.m., 2.18 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 2.46 p.m., 2.52 p.m., 3.05 p.m., 3.10 p.m.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston R. R. Line

Hope, by furnishing first-class accommodation in every respect, by strict attention to the comfort and safety of the passengers and by lowering their freight rates as fast as increasing business will warrant it, to deserve and receive a fair share of patronage, and to promote and increase the settlement of the country along its line. Commencing March 17, 1873, trains will run as follows: GOING SOUTH. DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 9:50 a. m., Lawrence 11:40 a. m., Kansas City 10:00 a. m., Ottawa 1:10 p. m., Garnett 2:18 p. m., Topeka 3:34 p. m., Humboldt 4:54 p. m., Chanute 6:18 p. m., Thayer 7:30 p. m., Coffeyville 8:35 p. m., arriving at Independence 9:30 p. m., Coffeyville 6:35 p. m. and Parker 6:50 p. m. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 10:35 p. m., Lawrence 12:45 a. m., Kansas City 11:30 p. m., Ottawa 2:30 a. m., Garnett 3:45 a. m., Topeka 5:00 a. m., Humboldt 6:15 a. m., Chanute 7:30 a. m., Thayer 8:45 a. m., Coffeyville 9:50 a. m., arriving Independence 10:50 a. m., Coffeyville 9:50 a. m., Parker 10:30 a. m., ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Lawrence 7:45 p. m., Baldwin City 8:45 p. m., arriving Ottawa 9:35 p. m. GOING NORTH. DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 7:10 a. m., Coffeyville 7:25 a. m., Independence 7:25 a. m., Cherryvale 8:11 a. m., Thayer 8:52 a. m., Chanute 9:34 a. m., Humboldt 10:55 a. m., Topeka 12:16 a. m., Garnett 1:28 a. m., Ottawa 2:45 p. m., arriving Kansas City 4:10 p. m., Lawrence 2:05 p. m., and Leavenworth 3:40 p. m. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 6:50 p. m., Coffeyville 7:05 p. m., Independence 6:50 p. m., Cherryvale 8:35 p. m., Thayer 9:03 p. m., Chanute 9:55 p. m., Humboldt 10:25 p. m., Topeka 10:55 p. m., Garnett 12:35 a. m., Ottawa 2:25 a. m., arriving Kansas City 5:30 a. m., Lawrence 4:05 a. m., Leavenworth 5:50 a. m. ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Ottawa 8:00 a. m., Baldwin 8:50 a. m., arriving Lawrence 9:50 a. m. All trains carry passengers. Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted. AT OTTAWA with stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and Osage City. AT HUMBOLDT with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta and Douglas. AT TOPEKA with M. K. & T. R. R. for points north and south, and stages for Fredonia and New Albany. AT THAYER with stages for Neodesha. AT CHERRYVALE with stages for Parsons. AT INDEPENDENCE with stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru, Elk Falls, Tisdale, Winfield and Arkansas City. AT PARKER with stages for Cheyona. 500,000 Acres of land are offered for sale by this Company, in the valleys of the Neosho and its tributaries. CHAS. B. PECK, G. F. & T. A., Lawrence.

"HOW TO GO EAST."

By the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Burlington Route. "Though last not least," is an adage as true as it is old, and its truth is again exemplified by the completion of the New Line to the East, via Creston and Burlington, which, though the last, may be called the best route in the West. The Line consists of the Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R., with two daily trains from Kansas City, through Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph to the Missouri State Line, there connecting with the Burlington and Chicago, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Logansport, and Columbus-through cars are being run to all these points. This line is well built, thoroughly equipped with every modern improvement, including Pullman's Sleeping and Dining Cars, and no where else can the passenger so completely depend on a speedy, safe and comfortable journey. The Burlington Route has admirably answered the query, "How to go East," by the publication of an interesting and truthful document, containing a valuable and correct Map, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

WM. KIRBY, TAILOR. Gentlemen's Clothing Cut and Made in the Latest Style. Clothing Scaled and Repaired on short notice at Low Rates. FIRST DOOR NORTH OF ELDRIDGE HOUSE, LAWRENCE. LUDINGTON HOUSE, W. E. SMITH, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MARCH 29, 1873.

The investigation epidemic has reached New Jersey. The charges that Tom Scott bought the majority with \$250,000 to defeat the National Railroad bill, in the New Jersey Legislature, have been repeated on every side with such definiteness and persistence, that that body has appointed a special committee to investigate these "rumors."

The "God in the Constitution" project received a severe thrust from Fred Douglas in his Academy of Music speech on the 10th. He made reference to the men who never did anything to put man in the Constitution, but are now moving heaven and earth to put God in the Constitution. He said: "I am in favor of accepting this Government, as in its literal truth it is—a purely human government for the accomplishment of purely human ends, and woe to it when it shall incorporate the principle of divine right in its national code."

The peculiarities of the telegraph are ludicrously illustrated in the announcement of the re-appointment of Mr. David Noggle, to be Chief Justice of the Territory of Idaho. Mr. Noggle was for many years previous to his first appointment to this position, four years ago, a prominent lawyer of Janesville, Wis., and a gentleman highly esteemed for his many excellent qualities, by all who knew him. What, therefore, must be his disgust on reading day by day, in the various newspapers that come under his eye, that "David Moggle has been appointed" &c. &c. In another he reads it David Boggle, and another David Stoggle, and so on through the endless variations that the telegraph only is capable of.

A NEEDED ENTERPRISE.

By reference to another column, it will be seen that our fellow townsman, Mr. J. P. Whitney, has established a regular Live Stock Exchange in Lawrence, and proposes to hold regular auction sales of stock on given days. This will be a great convenience to farmers and stock dealers, and we trust will be profitable to Mr. Whitney. The need of such an enterprise has long been felt, and that necessity has been increasing from year to year. It is very often the case that farmers and stock men are brought together in this way, and make advantageous exchanges of stock, who otherwise might not for years have had such an opportunity for exchange, much to the inconvenience of each. Mr. Whitney is an energetic, deserving citizen, and we trust will make the business a success.

CHEAP AND GOOD LANDS.

We desire to call especial attention to the advertisement in another column of a large tract of land for sale by the L. L. & G. Railroad Co. These lands are among the best in the State, a large portion of them being well watered and contiguous to timber, and having an excellent soil for all crops peculiar to their latitude.

They are all in the Southern portion of the State where the climate is mild, the winters short and generally open, and where stock requires but little or any feeding the year round. This Company is desirous of getting settlers upon its lands, and for that purpose offers them at moderate rates, considering their quality and location, believing that the development of the lands by actual settlement would be a source of greater revenue to the road, than to hold them for further enhancement in value. It is very much better for the emigrants even with little means, to buy these lands and have the benefits of schools, churches and markets, than to go away from these, and get their homesteads for nothing.

SENATORIAL.

Now that Caldwell has resigned, there is naturally a vast amount of speculation, on the one hand, as to who will be appointed by the Governor to succeed him, and of intriguing on the other, to secure the appointment by and for certain individuals, and in the interest of certain combinations.

The Governor and a large number of Kansas men are in Washington, and as is always the case, when a lot of Kansas politicians get together, in Washington or elsewhere, the pot is boiling furiously.

Our advice to Governor Osborn is—and of course he will prize it very highly, as he always does whatever we say—to make no appointment at all. There is no earthly need of another Senator from Kansas at this time, any more than there has been for some that we have had, and it is not at all likely that anything will occur to make an appointment necessary before the Legislature can elect, next winter. He will save himself much annoyance and criticism from the friends of disappointed aspirants thereby, and save about seven thousand dollars to the National treasury, besides.

If, as is rumored, Governor Osborn is himself a candidate for the place, he will certainly help his cause very materially by allowing the place to remain vacant, as whoever he might appoint would be very likely to become a strong competitor before the Legislature at its next session. The Senate is about to adjourn till the first of December, and no election can be made by the Legislature till January, as a Senator cannot be elected at a special session. Therefore no business can, except in extraordinary circumstances, come before Congress, in which it would be necessary for Kansas to have a full delegation, until the regular session of the Legislature takes place.

ABOUT MILEAGE AND SALARIES—A CORRECTION.

A good deal of misapprehension has arisen in regard to the matter of congressional mileage. Some of the members of congress, it is said, endeavor to justify their late vote for the increase of salaries, by saying that the purpose was to correct the mileage abuse, and thus equalize the pay of different sections—that taking the reduction of the mileage into account, with the elimination of other perquisites, there was, after all, no real increase of pay. As an illustration of the equalizing effect of the present law, the mileage paid is the actual traveling expense incurred, instead of the following rates, alleged to have been charged and paid during the 42d congress; for example, from the States of California, \$4,029.60; Oregon, \$6,592.80; Nevada, \$3,513.60; Texas, \$3,000; Louisiana, \$2,531; Arkansas, \$2,400; Minnesota, \$2,475.25; Kansas, \$2,362.10; Nebraska, \$2,147.20.

The fact is, however, unfortunately for this plea of equalization, that the mileage actually charged and paid during the 42d congress, was less than one quarter of the sums stated above. The mileage from Kansas, for instance, during that time, was a little over \$500.00 to Washington and back, which, while it was liberal, perhaps too much so, did not leave a very great margin after paying railroad fares and hotel bills, as many of the members generally did.

Those who have no better excuse than this, for voting to increase their pay, had better remain silent; for in making that excuse they falsify facts and show their own cowardice. A much more manly and honest way would be to frankly admit that they voted to increase their pay because it was too small, which is the fact.

There is not a government on earth that pays its public servants so stingily, in proportion to its importance and ability to pay and the services required, as this of ours. There is not a man in congress, House or Senate, who ought to be there, but could make twice or three times the amount of the salary the people pay him, in other vocations; nor is there a man there who pretends to support in social life and surroundings, the dignity of his position, that does it on twice or thrice the amount of his salary. This, however, does not excuse the employment of flimsy and dishonest subterfuge in their attempt at self-justification, or the indecency of their million and a half grab.

The dishonesty of this act, and the dangerous character of the precedent is apparent, in view of the fact that having already been paid and received in full for their services during all but the last few days of that congress, they had no more right to make the increase reach back and cover the previous two years, than they had to include the 41st or the 40th congresses. The precedent once established that they have a right to thus make such a law retroactive, the door is opened for most stupendous frauds, for then there would be no bar, but an almost obsolete sense of propriety, against reaching back and taking money out of the treasury in any desired amount, and for any desired time in the past.

The mere increase of pay, if they had stopped there, would have been all right, and no fault found by the people. The mistake made was in making the increase to reach back and cover the two years of the 42d congress, taking five thousand dollars each from the treasury for services for which they had already been paid and received in full, and then cowardly assigning a specious and false excuse for so doing.

If they had dared to do this thing in an open, courageous, manly way, and dared to hazard a public verdict upon it, they would have done it at the preceding session, when they were about to face the people in a general campaign. But this would never have done, for they well knew that such a record would be certain and sudden political death to all of them. So the stealthy, cowardly course was resolved upon, of prostituting popular favor by reducing National taxation to a point they well knew to be insufficient to meet the public expenses at the preceding session of Congress, to blind the people with the humbug cry of retrenchment, in order that they might with the greater impunity perpetrate this last grand coup d'etat of public theft, which by a stroke of the pen takes a million and a half of money from the public treasury, to which they have no shadow of right.

There are few virtues that the American people admire more than frankness and courage, and if the members of congress had come square out with the demand for more pay, because what they had been receiving was insufficient, that demand would have been met with a ready response of assent, but when they begin to stammer and quibble and give any but the real reason for the demand, and try to deceive the people into the belief that after all there was no real increase, they naturally provoke only added criticism and disgust.

Perhaps we should remember, too, and make a charitable application of the fact, that when we pay members of congress at least an approximate of what they are worth to themselves in the practice of their professions, we shall have less of Land grabbing Combinations, Credit Mobillier, Seneca Sandstone, Alta Vela and San Domingo speculations in congress, and not till then, for human nature is the same now that it always has been and probably always will be. The average congressman will have money to support the dignity of his position, and if his salary does not furnish it some other resource

must. In his dilemma he is too often forced as a public official, to resort to channels which he would despise as an independent private citizen and business man. In this remark of course we refer only to those who seem to be forced into questionable speculations as a last resort to replenish a depleted exchequer, and not that class which finds its full representation in congress as every where else in life, who are thieves and plunderers by instinct, and seek position more for the enlarged opportunities to steal which it affords them, than for the honor and the opportunities for usefulness which it gives.

An insufficient salary is, in all grades of service, public and private, but putting a premium upon dishonesty. It is useless to rail against the corruptions of public men, so long as our great offices are put up to be bid for, and taken, by those who have the most money to pay, without reference to their capacity to fill them.

The enormous taxation under which the country is groaning comes not from high salaries, but from the plunderings of dishonest officials, and just so long as our fortunes of millions can be amassed upon salaries of five thousand a year, just so long that burden of taxation will continue to grow in volume and weight.

TO THE POINT.

Senator Wright, of Iowa, in his remarks on the Caldwell trial, before the Senate on Tuesday last, made an excellent suggestion, which if it could be enforced, would go far to correct the corruptions which so often accompany the election of U. S. Senators. That was, the passage of a law providing that the seat of a Senator shall be declared vacant, if it shall be shown that he has left his seat in the Senate to attend the Legislature at the time of his election. We would go farther, and declare vacant the Senatorial seat of any man who had been in attendance at the Capital of the State, during a Senatorial election, being a non-resident of that city, and not there on official business which required his presence.

From a high and dignified position, one of the first in civil life in the world, which should seek its man and not be sought for, the position of U. S. Senator has been degraded by the practices which have come to prevail in its pursuit, till it confers but little honor, and no profit except through dishonest speculations and chicanery.

The responsibility for this state of things rests largely with the people themselves. So long as they look with a lenient eye upon these practices, so long will they continue.

As long as there may be found in the community any considerable number who will wink at the use of money—the promise of appointment—of personal intercession, or any departure from the dictates of a dignified propriety, for the purpose of securing such an election, so long will the post of Senator be scrambled for like stocks and merchandize in the market place, and its dignities and responsibilities worn by men who can appreciate neither—so long will corrupt lobbyists continue to buy their votes at so much a head for swindling subsidies for ocean steamships, for Atlantic cables, for Railroads, for the protection of special manufacturing interests, and the thousand and one schemes to rob the treasury and the people which yearly darken and poison the atmosphere of Washington. The remedy rests with the people themselves—will they apply it?

THE Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston RAILROAD COMPANY, OF KANSAS.

Having now received their patents in full from the Government, place in market nearly

400,000 ACRES

MAGNIFICENT LANDS.

Granted in aid of their road by the United States, a large portion of which has been

Reserved from Public Sale since 1854.

These lands are already traversed by two Railroads, and the even sections having been settled for many years, numerous villages and railroad stations afford a ready market for farm products, and the advantages of churches, schools and stores. The Company offers its lands at moderate figures, on long time, and at low rates of interest.

Salubrious Climate, Pure Water, and Fertile Soil,

render these lands the most desirable of any now offered in America. Two trains leave Leavenworth, Lawrence and Kansas City, daily,

For all points on the L. L. & G. R. R. Line.

Land exploring tickets are placed on sale, and to parties purchasing lands, the cost of the same will be refunded.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN W. SCOTT, Land Com'r,
Chanute, Kansas.

Or to L. L. & G. R. R. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

FARMERS OF KANSAS!

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Turn Every Dollar to the Best Advantage!

Buy Goods Where You Can Buy Cheapest!

L. BULLENE & CO.,

NO. 89 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE,

Pledge themselves to furnish you with everything pertaining to the Dry Goods trade as near the cost of production as it is possible to place them in the hands of the consumer.

Superior Business Facilities which we possess enable us to do so.

WE BUY OUR GOODS FOR CASH.

WE BUY AT FIRST HANDS.

We buy in conjunction with one of

The Largest Dry Goods Houses in the West,

Our two houses doing a business in the aggregate of nearly

A MILLION OF DOLLARS PER ANNUM!

Thereby realizing all the advantages in low prices and discounts obtained by the largest buyers.

WE SELL FOR CASH!

We conduct our business upon economical principles, and the proportion of our expenses to the magnitude of our business is small. For these reasons we

CAN AFFORD TO SELL LOWER

Than any other house in the city, and are unquestionably able to sell goods as low as it can be done on any known business principle.

WE ARE SATISFIED WITH SMALL PROFITS,

And believe that low prices and

Square Dealing Will Command Trade.

L. BULLENE & CO.

LAWRENCE, February 14, 1873.

MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE

SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,

No. 153 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

Also a Full Stock of

GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES & FIFES.

Of the best quality and bought directly

From one of the Largest Importing Houses in the Country.

Mrs. Starrett is sole agent for the Pianos of

CHICKERING & SONS,

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

And other first class Manufacturers; also for the

GEORGE PRINCE ORGANS,

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS,

NEEDHAM SILVER TONGUE ORGANS.

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

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

MRS. STARRETT CALLS ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO,

Which is acknowledged by all experts who have examined it to be the best Upright Piano in the world. It has the PATENT TRUSS FRAME, which is the only frame ever devised that will enable an Upright Piano to stand in tune. The tone is also surpassingly rich and mellow.

A Large and Complete Stock of

SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS,

Just Opened; also

GUITAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS

Of the Best Quality.

Mrs. Starrett also offers for sale a variety of

STANDARD

SEWING MACHINES.

THE MANHATTAN SILENT SEWING MACHINE,

Making the "Elastic Lock Stitch."

THE BLEES NOISELESS LOCK STITCH MACHINE,

—and the—

AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE MACHINE.

—Also—

THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE

AND THE

FRANZ & POPE KNITTING MACHINE.

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

For further information call on or address

Mrs. H. E. STARRETT,

153 Mass. St., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

n17y1

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MARCH 29, 1873.

Town Talk.

IN THE FIELD.—Captain Christian is still in the field for Police Judge. He is out as an independent candidate.

DECLINES.—B. J. Horton Esq., declines to be a candidate for Police Judge.

THE LAST.—The last masquerade of the season came off at Liberty Hall Wednesday evening.

OFF.—Col. Sells starts for Utah next week, to watch over large mining interests that he has in that Territory.

REMOVED.—Probate Judge Norton has removed his office to the room opposite the one heretofore occupied by him on the same floor.

DOING WELL.—Mr. Beach, although suffering severely from the attack of rheumatism of which we made mention last week, is steadily improving.

FIRST WARD.—Mr. A. H. Whitcomb was nominated by the temperance men Tuesday evening, for councilman from the First Ward.

AWNINGS.—The wooden awnings on Massachusetts street have only one month more to remain. They must be taken down before the first of May.

THE POUND.—The city cattle pound has been transformed into a hog pen.

BUFFALO.—A genuine buffalo was taken through our streets Monday. It did not seem to enjoy the smooth pavement of Massachusetts street as it does its wallows on the plains.

PERSONAL.—Col. L. W. Shepherd, lately of Ottawa, but at present one of the active business men of Denison, Texas, made a flying visit to Lawrence on Monday. He called at the Spirit office where he is always welcome.

George W. Martin, of the Junction City Union, State printer elect, called at the Spirit office on Monday.

Hon. Alfred Taylor, of Johnson county, ex-member of the Legislature also called this week.

NOT ALONE.—Kansas is not alone in her enjoyment of a snow storm in Spring. Chicago had eight inches of snow Tuesday, which drifted several feet, and a gentleman in this city says a private letter states that the people of the Keystone State are locked up in two feet of snow.

A CHANGE.—Mr. Nath. W. Hunt, who has been traveling for B. W. Woodward for some time past, will leave next week for Kansas City, having accepted a traveling commission for the drug house of Morgan & Co., of that city. Mr. Hunt will continue to represent some of Mr. Woodward's specialties.

NOTICE.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Douglas county Bee-keepers' Association will be held at the Court House in Lawrence, on Saturday April 5 at 2 o'clock, P. M. An interesting time is expected, and it is hoped there will be a full attendance of Bee-keepers.

D. C. BOWMAN, Secretary.

CROCKERY, &C.—Mr. Wm. M. Warne has removed his stock of crockery to a more eligible location, on the west side of Massachusetts street, a few doors north of Warren. He has added to his stock and will soon add more, making his assortment of queensware, crockery, china, glass ware and house furnishing goods complete. Mr. Warne has built up a good trade in Lawrence, and we can commend him to the readers of the Spirit as worthy of their confidence and patronage.

SNOW.—The early flowers of Spring, that the week or two of fine weather had coaxed to prematurely show their heads above ground, were forced to blush seen Monday night by a regular snow storm and freeze up. The amount of snow that fell was not so great, but it drifted badly, so much so as to interfere with the running of trains on some of the roads. The oft repeated quotation may well apply, "Winter lingers in the lap of Spring."

FARMERS READ AGAIN.—We stated last week that Gould & Kellogg, just south of the Methodist church, were offering their remaining stock of plows at less than cost. Their plows are going off lively, but the offer is still open. Twelve inch plows for \$10, others in proportion. All plows warranted. They are going out of the plow trade, and now is the time to get a good plow cheap, and they mean what they say. Messrs Gould & Kellogg will receive a car load of wagons next week. Remember this.

THE CITY ELECTION.—As the time draws near for our annual city election the interest grows. The temperance men held a large meeting at Liberty Hall on Monday evening of last week. Stirring addresses were made and the meeting endorsed the ticket before put in nomination, viz., Major Redington, for Mayor, B. J. Horton, for Police Judge, and H. W. Chester, for Treasurer.

On Saturday evening there was another meeting held at the same Hall for the purpose of putting in nomination a citizen's ticket. The meeting was unusually large. Judge Bassett presided. A committee of thirty (five from each ward) was appointed to present the names of candidates for the elective offices. The committee reported that they had agreed upon F. Gleason, for Mayor, G. W. Smith, for Police Judge, James E. Watson, for Treasurer. The report of the committee was received with much applause and the nominations unanimously ratified. After the meeting adjourned, a large party headed by the German brass band, proceeded to the residences of the different nominees, and after giving them a complimentary serenade, announced the result of the meeting at the Hall. Each of the gentlemen expressed his thanks for the confidence reposed in him, and accepted the nomination tendered.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Methodist church of this city was crowded Sunday evening last. A number had to go away, there not being room for them. The occasion was the anniversary of the missionary society of the Methodist church. The headquarters of this society is in New York, and the Methodist Sabbath School is an auxiliary society. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations, &c. During the exercises a presentation of offerings to the missionary cause took place. Mrs. E. E. Lewis' class having made the largest contribution was presented with a handsome banner. The presentation speech was made by Rev. H. D. Fisher. The total contributions to the missionary fund was about \$370. Mr. H. J. Rushmer, who is president of the missionary society, was unremitting in his efforts to make the anniversary meeting a success. He was ably assisted by Col. Jameson, superintendent of the Sunday school, and others, and the large attendance and interesting exercises of Sunday evening show how well their efforts were awarded.

COMING.—Phillip Phillips, the great singer, will be in Lawrence next week, April 2nd, and will sing in the Methodist church in the evening of that day. Go and hear him.

OUTRAGES.—Scoundrelism seems to have broken loose in our city within the past ten days. About a week ago a young Swede woman was knocked down on Indiana street and brutally outraged, by a man whom she could recognize only as being "of a dark color." She lies in a critical condition. The villain has thus far escaped arrest. Saturday evening a white servant girl on Ohio street, was struck with a stone thrown by some unseen person, while standing at the gate of her employer's premises. She received a severe wound on the head. Last Tuesday a young Swede girl made complaint before Justice Parsons, that a colored youth, who is about 19 or 20 years of age named Berry, had made an assault upon her and attempted violence to her person. Berry has been loafing about town without visible means of support for some time, and on several occasions has adorned the calaboose. The prisoner was taken before Justice Parsons Wednesday morning for an examination, when the girl came into the crowded court room, she was asked to point out the man. She looked around and when her eyes fell on Berry, she replied, "there he is." This caused some excitement among the crowd. The examination was postponed.

Lawrence has always enjoyed a good reputation for orderly conduct, and such villainies as these call for prompt and effective remedies. The police force should be doubled or quadrupled if necessary, and every loafer and suspicious character should be made to give a good account of himself or be juggled until vouched for. We learn that a special police force of citizens have offered their services to the Mayor, and that such scoundrelism will be stopped or some body get hurt.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.

Dennison, Texas, March 14th, 1873.

Dear Spirit:
Probably a letter from Texas—the state to which of all others, emigrants are directing their attention—will not come amiss, now that they are casting about where to go.

It is not necessary for me to expatiate at any length on the marvellous growth of the "infant wonder," as your readers are doubtless well acquainted with the facts.

My purpose will be more to convey an idea of the resources of the "Lone Star State," about which there is as yet comparatively little known, even in Kansas.

EXTENT OF TEXAS.

Texas has an area of 274,365 square miles through eleven degrees of latitude, and through thirteen and one half degrees of longitude. Its greatest extent from North to South is nearly one thousand miles, and nearly as much from East to West. In this immense territory there is to be found every variety of soil and climate, as well as a variety of productions.

THE STOCK REGION OF TEXAS

Constitutes about one-third of its vast area, and extends west of the Nueces river, including the territory of Bexar, of Young and the Panhandle. Upon this immense tract is raised the bulk of the cattle sent to the North and East. There passed through Caldwell, Kansas, during the year 1872, no less than \$49,275 head of cattle; and when there is taken into consideration the thousands that are taken to other points in Kansas, alone, some idea may be formed of the trade that is done in stock. As a

SHEEP RAISING STATE

It is known to be one of the best, if not the best on the continent; and the increase in the price of wool is destined to make it one of the best occupations that can be followed. The clip of 1871, is estimated as being nearly 3,100,000 lbs. As an

AGRICULTURAL STATE

it presents advantages possessed by no other state in the Union. Here can be raised the sugar cane, rice, tobacco, and every vegetable and cereal known. Cotton and wheat grow in the greatest perfection. Of the amount of cotton raised last year, I have no reliable data, but it has been estimated that the product is not less than 40,000,000 lbs. The black lands of North Texas are peculiarly adapted to the "sneaky staple of the sunny south;" and the attention of those intending to remove to this country is drawn to this fact.

But to this North part of Texas is justly applied the name of the "wheat region."

Before the late war, all of the south part of this state derived its supply of flour from this source.

It is indeed the "Granary of the Southwest."

Texas is rich in minerals. Copper and iron have been found in inexhaustible quantities. Silver, lead and bismuth are often met with, while asphaltum, petroleum and salt are found scattered over the state. The coal region of this state covers an area of over 6,000 miles. In general appearance it resembles that from Belleville, Ill.

THE CLIMATE.

In a great state like Texas, having different topographical features, there is necessarily a difference in the climate of one section compared to that of another, yet, take it the state over, it will be found to have the most uniform, equable and mild temperature of any state in the Union.

The thermometer, it is said, nearly always, in the summer, shows less degrees of heat than in the North, while the difference in cold in the winter, is still more marked.

What this great state wants, is men of energy; men or means: men of muscle, to develope and open up the treasures that nature has so bountifully scattered over its vast domain.

The various railroads that are now being pushed forward, through the state, north and south and east and west, are opening up the country and invite its speedy settlement.

The M. K. & T. R., with the energy characteristic of its management, has opened a direct communication with the North, and already the rush of emigrants is pouring in.

This, connecting with the Huston & T. C. R. R. at the city of Dennison, makes an all through Railroad line from Galveston to New York and San Francisco.

A FIRST CLASS AFFAIR.

Last night was celebrated the opening of the Alamo Hotel, and the completion of the two Railways to this city. The hotel (named after the celebrated fortress of that name) is a credit to the proprietors, Messrs Shepherd and Nelson, and to the "infant wonder." It is situated at the head of Main street, convenient to the Union Depot, is first class in all its appointments, and is leased by those genial and popular gentlemen, Messrs Hyatt and Fuller, who "know how to run a hotel." Success to you gentlemen, and may your larder never become empty. But the opening. The train from the north brought a gay company from the different points along the line of the M. K. & T. who were bent on enjoyment, and if happy and radiant faces are any criterion, succeeded in finding it. The dining hall was cleared for dancing, which was kept up with spirit until the "witching hour," when the company adjourned to the temporary pavilion constructed for the occasion in the yard of the hotel, where a sumptuous repast was served to the party. After which dancing was resumed until the "wee sma, hours ayant the twall."

The affair reflects great credit upon the management, especially Capt. Hyatt, who spared no pains in making it pleasant and attractive to all—even calling in John Chinaman for a supply of lanterns to illumine the pavilion and yard.

It would be invidious to pass any remark upon the culinary efforts put forth upon this occasion, except the highest word of praise. The tables were loaded with all the delicacies of the season, and were ornamented with Macaroni confectionary, which your correspondent has never seen excelled, even in the large cities of the East. The beautiful and artistic pyramid; the elegantly designed basket were but samples of what the Alamo could produce should the occasion require it. May we soon see the like repeated in the great city of North Texas. A. S. S.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

March 28, 1873

The number of cattle that have gone forward this week have been about the same as last week. Common and medium grades comprise the bulk of shipments. Very few first class shipping cattle have been on the market, and, owing to the decline in all the eastern markets, prices have ruled lower, but have not declined in proportion to the eastern markets. Market steady; extra choice graded Steers \$6.25 to \$6.50. Choice, \$6 to \$6.25. Smooth fat Steers, av. 1,250 to 1,350 \$5.50 to \$5.75. Medium same av. \$5. to \$5.25. Fair Steers \$4.50 to \$4.75. Stock cattle in good demand at \$3.50 to \$4.50, owing to quality and left, fat cows and heifers \$4. to \$4.50, medium grades, \$3.50 to \$4. Stags, bulls etc., \$3. to \$4. Texas cattle in fair demand by shippers, at \$4.50 to \$5. for the best heavy smooth fat droves, \$4. to \$4.25 for medium grades, while common sell to butchers at \$3.50 to \$4. Texas cows and heifers range in price from \$2.50 to \$3.50 according to quality. Hogs.—Only a few going forward and market only moderately active at \$4.25 to \$5. according to quality.

LAWRENCE

ENTERPRISE NURSERIES,
3 1/2 MILES SOUTH-EAST OF THE CITY.
A General Nursery Stock—Home Grown.
Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs a Specialty.
Address, for Price List,
JOHNSON & ALBERTSON,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS. 241f

FARMERS!

"A Merciful Man is Merciful to his Beast."

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

DR. CARL NEUMANN'S

COMPOUND

CATTLE CONDIMENT

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

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

Absolutely uninjurious! Positively Beneficial!

Sold at the Central Drug Store only.
Price per half pound package, 35 cents.

HOWARD & SPENCER,

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FRUIT AND PRODUCE,

No. 145 MASSACHUSETTS ST., LAWRENCE, KAS.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned have in their hands for sale a good farm, consisting of 150 acres, 1-1/2 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. 60-1f

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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

By which rule I am able to sell all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES

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

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

Sell every thing at the lowest prices for cash.

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

Persons having the "ready" will find it to their interest to call at the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets before purchasing. GEORGE FORD, Successor to Ford & Whitman. March 21, 1873. (591f)

E. B. GOOD,

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

Provisions, Fruits, &c.,

No. 111 MASSACHUSETTS ST., : : LAWRENCE, KS.

JOHN F. WESTERFIELD, SAM'L WESTERFIELD.

J. F. WESTERFIELD & BRO.,

ATTORNEYS AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

BURLINGAME, KANSAS.

L. HARDWICK, JAMES DOAK.

HARDWICK & DOAK,

DEALERS IN

PORK, BEEF, LARD,

DRIED BUFFALO,

SAUSAGE, &C. &C.,

151 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

WM. M. WARNE,

Dealer in

QUEENSWARE, CHINA,

GLASSWARE, ETC.,

Hotel and House-Furnishing Goods,

WOODEN AND WILLOW-WARE.

A fine assortment of

PLATED WARE,

KNIVES,

FORKS,

SPOONS,

WAITERS,

LAMPS,

LAMP CHIMNIES,

LAMP TRIMMINGS,

WALNUT BRACKETS,

BIRD CAGES, &C.

I make it a specialty to keep the

BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

in my line, to be

FOUND IN THE WEST.

I sell all articles at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE.

and respectfully invite the public before purchasing, to look through my stock, which is one of the largest assortments in the WEST.

120 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, : : KANSAS. 610f

The Story Teller.

TEMPEST TOST.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

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

CHAPTER V.

A year and a half passed—Eric's fate had grown none the less hard, and his heart was harder—so he said, and Jessie sometimes feared this was true.

Several times the boy had come home the worse for strong drink, and at such times poor Jessie, almost in despair, would cry and pray half the night.

Matters had grown worse and worse in the shop. The men to whom Creep seldom spoke a civil word, and to whom he never gave a holiday—save the days that the nation had already given to every man—hated him with a hatred that was—at least in the minds of some of the men—taking form and pointing towards a result.

The house was more quiet now. Death had been at work there, one of the children had died of the croup, and four had been taken, in one night, to a home where they could have better training than in the family of the Creeps.

They were all sleeping in one broad, low bed, four little faces rosy with life and health, and some of them bright with beauty, when the messenger—a flash of lightning from a summer cloud—passed over them and took away their breath.

Their parents did not know what had befallen them until next morning. The thunderstorm had not been long, and instead of arousing the family it had but buried all in deeper sleep—four would not wake again—not till the morning of the resurrection.

When the father arose at sunrise, as was his custom, he had a strong impression, as if of sorrow at hand, upon his mind. He had not the least faith in any such feelings and was provoked that they should visit him.

As he passed the trundle bed something peculiar in the appearance of its occupants arrested his attention and his steps. "Freddy!" said he hastily, "Johnny! Matty! Rosa!" he went and touched them. "What! dead! all dead! Oh! my God! mother, mother, wake—we are left childless."

Was it by visitation of God? Was it in judgment? It is not safe to say. Remember the tower of Saloam, and the Galileans whose blood the king mingled with their sacrifices.

But one thing is certain, Jessie had a better chance for her life now that so large a burden had been lifted from her shoulders.

The Creeps had not been left childless, as, in their first frantic woe, they had feared. Bob, Joe and Debby still remained, and it was not long before a new baby arrived.

This, at the suggestion of Jessie was named "Rosa," for the little one that had gone forth with her brothers and sister to the heavenly land.

For Rosa had been the chief favorite of Jessie and had repaid the girl's fondness by the most exclusive affection. She loved the little servant better than she did her mother, and used to cry to sleep with her "dear Jessie."

Mrs. Creep did not relish this, and she obliged the child to sleep in her room with the other children. The very night of the storm there had been trouble about the matter. Rosa had crept up and bestowed her pretty round body, all rosy, and dimpled and soft, in Jessie's bed—had covered herself up head and ears, so that "mam Teep toodent sind her," she said. But "mam Creep" did find her, and she extracted her, almost as you would a tooth, for the child stuck with all her might, from the bed and carried her screaming and crying, down to her own room.

It was a long time before the little creature could get to sleep. Her mother staid by her until she was gone, fearing that she might again climb to the garret.

When she saw the little one lying in the row of forms all lifeless and cold, did she remember the last night's events? Did she reflect that had it not been for her unkindness towards an orphan girl, and her jealousy of her, that Rosa, at least, might have been spared?

At first she was displeased that the beds in the garret had been untouched, while the precious sleepers in her trundle bed had all been taken out of life.

But gradually a different mood possessed her, and her heart softened toward the girl who had so loved and been so loved by "pretty little Rosa."

In many ways she allowed Jessie to see that she was kindly disposed toward her—when she was in a good humor—for Mrs. Creep had her times of feeling not very kindly disposed toward any one.

When the new baby entered upon the stage, and Jessie proposed giving it the name of Rosa, it was given without hesitation.

The shock caused by the sudden taking away of so many children subdued, for a few weeks, the disposition of Mr. Creep, and there were some who began to hope that he was going to be in future a better man to deal with; but this hope was soon crushed. Nature revived within him with renewed strength, and times were worse than ever in the shop.

New Rosa was six months old the night on which Eric was kicked down stairs. The noise made by that pious performance awoke her, and she rewarded her amiable mother for being the instigator of such a deed, by crying resolutely for an hour.

Bob, who would willingly split the wood and save Eric, blubbered too, in sympathy with him, and Joe muttered opinions not very complimentary to father, nor mother.

There were elements at work in the Creep family that promised well for the future of the orphans.

Eric rose on the morning of his headlong descent to the kitchen, with a very stiff back and sore limbs. But his mind had sweetened remarkably in the night. He told Jessie as he started off to the shop that he had forgiven his aunt and uncle. That good word was meat and drink for Jessie all day long.

Her work went well, her bird sang sweetly and Mrs. Creep was especially gracious. Jessie thought it a good time to ask a favor.

"May I bake a pie for myself?" said the child a little scared at her own boldness.

"Of course," was the reply—just as if Mrs. Creep was a woman who never thought of such a thing as refusing a servant any reasonable request.

Jessie therefore set to work and an excellent pie she made, a deep, juicy, luscious pie, which she regarded with beaming eyes when it was done.

But the reader already suspects the sly little puss did not mean to eat much of it herself.

She set it carefully away in a corner best known to herself and that light master Eric had a happier time of it than had fallen to his lot the night before.

Jessie eat a bit, too, for she well knew that Eric would enjoy his portion better if he saw her sharing the pleasure of eating the pie. There was one full quarter left.

The next morning—a cold, overcast winter morning, Mrs. Creep was up earlier than was her wont, and as she was very cross Eric did not half get his breakfast.

"Out with you to the wood pile and saw up a lot of that hard wood for the sitting room fire," she said, and with an angry face, but in silence Eric went.

As he tugged away at the saw, his slender back aching sharply, he felt a touch. He looked around. There stood Jessie with that quarter of a pie.

"Eat it, quick, or hide it," she said hurriedly. "I'll hide it, Jess. in a safe place," said the boy with a delighted grin.

Good food has a magical effect on boys as well as men. In less than two minutes the pie was gone; but while the last mouthful was yet between his teeth, Eric's ears were saluted by a blow that caused them to ring again. Jessie's bare neck, too, took part in the castigation. Mrs. Creep's heavy hand was pictured in vivid red all over those soft white shoulders.

"I thought you was ordered to saw wood," she said savagely to Eric; and to Jessie as she dragged her into the house, "I'll teach you to be running out to him, to stop his work, and to stuff him with stolen good things."

"I did not steal what I gave him," returned Jessie with firmness.

"None of your contradicting. There, go to work and don't dare to speak to Eric again this morning."

Jessie obeyed in silence, the tears stealing quietly down her cheeks. Puss came and rubbed softly against her feet as though to assure her of sympathy. She purred in the most comforting tone she could utter and kept close to her friend as she moved from stove to table and from table to closet.

Lula, too, the bird, seemed to know that his mistress was in trouble, for he kept uttering a mournful, complaining sound, and hopped constantly to the side of his cage nearest to her.

Bye and bye, after Eric had finished his wood and gone to the shop, Mrs. Creep left Jessie alone in the kitchen. She then began to sob outright, and taking down the bird cage (one constructed by Eric, to hold the pretty gift of Jessie's Sunday school teacher) opened the door and invited the yellow tenant to come out and console her.

Lula needed but one invitation; he hopped first into the door of his cage, thence on to Jessie's extended finger, and opening his little bill and fluttering gently his wings, he did his best, poor birdy! to kiss and caress the cheek against which he was lifted.

"Lula loves poor Jessie—Lula would not beat and abuse her because she fed a poor hungry boy—would he?" she said, and every time she spoke Lula would answer, "Clip" which was the best he could do—unless he sung, which somehow, seemed to him not the thing required just then.

Well, the pretty feathered creature's love and caresses comforted its mistress very much—then its comic antics amused her and set her to laughing, and then the load at her heart was gone.

What if she did get mistreated? all poor children were apt to be so, and she was much better off than many. She had a great many favors, even from her mistress, cross as she was, she had the good will of the children, the love of baby Rosa, and poor puss, and last and most she had Eric and her bird. God was very good to her; she hoped (and here her reflections took the form of prayer) that he would not notice her and punish her for her ungrateful depression of spirits. In future she would try to "rejoice evermore."

Lula was allowed to take five or six turns around the room for exercise, and then was returned to his cage, and Jessie set briskly and cheerfully about her day's toil.

Soon after breakfast it commenced snowing and it snowed all day long.

That night as Eric at six o'clock, was going for his supper, he noticed in passing a house that stood close by the street a loud rejoicing among some children that had gathered in a front room, over something that they had just found. He could hear what they were saying; but in his haste he did not pay any attention to it. Only one sentence remained in his mind.

"He was half dead when I caught him; but seems well as ever now, and will sing bye and bye."

As Eric, standing in the portico, shook and stamped the snow off him, he heard an unusual noise in doors.

Entering and passing to the kitchen, he found Jessie on the floor, her open, empty bird cage by her side, moaning and sobbing bitterly.

Mrs. Creep was loudly scolding at her; but Jessie heeded not nor heard. The children cried in company. There was a great bewailing. Lula was lost.

"Dead! frozen—I know, in this cold storm," cried the bound child, wringing her hands and crying more passionately than ever.

Eric snatched the cage and without a word darted back to the house referred to. Hastily entering the unlatched door, about which the children yet clustered he said, "have you found a stray canary? with a black spot on each wing?"

The children looked at each other and their countenances fell.

"I'm afraid it is his," whispered a little boy to his sister. One boy tried to step out of the room—he was holding a bird cage behind him.

A lady entered the very door he was about passing through. "Where are you going with this bird?" she said. Then the secret was out.

"What do you want my dear?" said the lady to Eric. "Please ma'am our Jessie has lost her canary bird—yellow with a black spot on each wing, and as I went by here I heard some one say they had found some thing that would sing soon, and I thought I would come in and see if it was her bird."

"And you were trying to get the bird out of the way, were you, Harry! You naughty boy!" Harry began to cry. The lady took the bird and handed it, cage and all, to Eric.

"It is without doubt your Jessie's bird," she said. "Take it, and the cage also—I gave the cage to Harry and intended to get him a bird very soon, but to punish him for his attempted dishonesty he will have to wait a year or two longer for his bird. The cage I send to Jessie."

Eric, greatly delighted, thanked the good lady and hurried away, a cage in each hand. He had the one with Lula in under his coat in order to protect the bird.

Jessie still sat on the floor; but she was not so loud in her grief when he reached the kitchen. Before the children could give vent to the shout of joy which they raised on beholding the recovered bird, in its beautiful new cage, he had swung it before the very nose of Jessie.

She shrieked with astonishment and joy—sprang up and hugged first the cage and then Eric.

"Where did you find him? Who gave you this splendid cage?" she asked. Even Mrs. Creep felt interested and curious. Eric told his little story.

"This old cage will do for something, I guess," said Jessie fondly regarding it. I will keep it up garret, for I suppose Lula will feel to grand to return to it now."

So the handsome cage was henceforth the one that hung from the hook in the kitchen.

It was almost a wonder that Mrs. Creep had never attempted to deprive Jessie of so great a pleasure as her bird was. But the lady who bestowed it upon the child was one in whose good opinion Mrs. Creep did not wish to be injured, and knew that Jessie would not be able to keep from the knowledge of her teacher any trouble that she might have in behalf of her bird.

So Jessie was left in undisturbed possession of her treasure.

[To be Continued.]

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Table with columns: Amounts as they multiply, Time at 5 per cent, Time at 6 per cent, Time at 7 per cent. Rows show amounts from 2,000 to 1,024,000 and corresponding time periods in years, months, and days.

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The Farm and Home.

TONGANOXIE, KANSAS, March 4th 1873. EDITOR SPIRIT: Sir, some reading matter circulated by the order of Patrons of Husbandry came to me to-day, and as I have long, in sentiment, been one of that body, was more than pleased with the aim, spirit and intelligence therein presented.

HOW I GROW ASPARAGUS.

Mr. SPIRIT: There are so many people who do not know how to appreciate asparagus, and so many others that do, who have got an idea that it takes so long to get it grown fit to eat, believing, in the old foggy notions that their fathers taught them in regard to planting out the roots, that very few people have it except by buying it. Now if people only knew how easy it is to be had, they would all say we cannot afford to be without it.

Now, as it is Kansas experience that the people of Kansas want, I will give mine upon asparagus raising or growing. In giving my experience I want it distinctly understood I do not say or mean that my way is the best—all I say is, this is the way I do, come upon my grounds and see my results.

I have said that no man or woman can afford to be without asparagus when it can be grown so easily. I mean if they had but one-half lot in town. First, because it is the first green thing fit to be eaten by man, that comes in spring.

Second, it is the most delicious green dish to be found at any season of the year. Last but not least, it is very nutritious and healthy.

The way it was always grown by old fogies in the East, (when grown at all) was by sowing the seed in a bed, and when the roots were three years old they were taken up and set out in a drill, after digging a trench two and a half feet deep and filled up with manure eighteen inches and sometimes two feet, and about eight inches apart; then covered up, making the roots from six to twelve inches under ground. By this mode any one will readily see that it was impossible to get the roots to germinate until quite late, compared to the new method of mine. I say mine, for I never heard of any other plan until I saw it in 'Tilton's Journal on Horticulture' of '71, two years after my last bed had been put out. That was the way I put out my original bed in Kansas. My last bed, which I call my plan for putting out asparagus roots, consists in simply this; take a warm piece of ground as you have—sow the seed this spring in drills say eight or ten inches apart, about as thick as you would onion seed, and half an inch deep. As soon as it comes up take some salt, make a strong brine and sprinkle the entire bed, making it quite wet. This will keep down all weeds, keep the ground loose, and the first year it will grow from one to three feet high. The roots will be from three to six inches, and many times a foot long. Next spring take your warmest piece of land, spread on manure at least three inches thick, plow it in, harrow the ground, then take a twelve inch plow, lay it off the same as for corn three and a half feet apart, then drop your roots about ten inches apart—cover them with a hoe, put salt upon the ground, as much as you please; you cannot hurt your asparagus, as it is a salt water vegetable, the more salt you put upon it the less weeds you will have to contend with. Cultivate with a double shovel plow the same as corn and potatoes, spread over your bed a good coat of manure every fall, and my word for it you will get asparagus for market in this way from ten to twelve days earlier than by the old method, besides making your horse do all the labor that you have to do every spring with a fork, by forking over every foot of your bed to let the cold out of and the warm into the ground.—The more manure you put on to your bed, well pulverized, with salt, the earlier and larger the stalks. KANWAKA.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS., March 24th, 1873. To the Editors of The Spirit of Kansas.

In your last number there is an article on grasses which should interest all the farmers in Kansas. I am particularly interested; and would like to ask Kanwaka, through your columns (as he has been for several years experimenting in Kansas) which of the tame grasses is best to sow on wet land—land that can be cultivated in corn in a dry season, but to wet to be profitable, and what time in the year is best? Will it do to sow later, if the ground should be too wet to work in March. Would like to inquire also, where he gets his blue grass seed. I have been trying for two years to grow blue grass in my front yard, but have been unable to succeed; think the fault is in poor, worthless seed. I am satisfied that your practice and theory is correct to secure the best results in growing tame grasses in Kansas. It is getting very dry in this part of the State, not having had any rain to speak of this spring. All the farmers are looking forward with much interest to the Farmers' Convention, I hope some one will be able to present some plan that will promote the interests of the agricultural community. FARMER.

England has no sleeping cars, and thus hundreds of colored men are deprived of the blessed privilege of charging twenty-five cents for blacking a pair of boots.

PRICE OF IRON.

Our readers will remember that we told them many weeks ago that a corner was formed by those in need of iron rails, and that the price would go down to meet their wants; but we assured you the price would stiffen again and be fully maintained—all of which has taken place just as we told you it would. It then required no great degree of penetration or inlook to the future, to determine the result; and it does not now. The price of all grades of iron is upwards. If there are no sales of a certain grade for a week or two, it is because holders are firm and will make no concessions to buyers. It is buy or leave it where it is: they are not afraid of the future, and will risk the chances of a decline.

The Scotch pig iron market is up, and prices are growing higher, with many thousand workmen on a strike and no prospect of resuming, unless concessions are made in full. These miners and colliers will not go to work unless their demands are all complied with; they know their strength and will not resume. Stock is all run down to a very small amount, and contracts could not be made at any price.

Prices of iron in the United States are up and advancing. The American pig iron manufacturers association was sharp to come west before attempting to put iron up another notch, to see if it could not bully our iron ore men to a reduction. Failing in this, it made its orders, returned home, and forwarded larger ones than it gave when here. Now look out for a climb in price. Our ore producers can go along perfectly easy; the value of their products will advance and they can get pay for ores and labor, which has not always been the case. There need be no fear of too many deposits being opened and developed in Missouri. There is at this time more than 400,000 tons wanted, that we have not the capacity to furnish this year and next. Let every ton of ore be mined that can be; it will find a paying market for the next ten years. Stocks of all classes of iron were never as low in Europe as at the present time. Your day of profit and prosperity has come; use it without fear or hesitation.—[Ex.]

THE FUEL QUESTION.

The Kansas Farmer recommends the cultivation of peach trees for fuel. It is a good suggestion. The peach tree is a rapid grower, and in three years, if cultivated, will furnish trees large enough for fuel, and after that the increase is rapid.

A writer in the Rural World, however, makes perhaps a better suggestion, that of raising Osage orange for that purpose. The writer says: There is no doubt of its durability being equal to most other kinds, and it is highly appreciated on this account in its native localities, for many purposes, and especially for wagon timber. I have often heard of wagons made of green Bois d' Arc, as it is called in Texas, hubs, spokes, felloes and all except the beds perhaps, for which it might be too heavy, and then considered better than ours. Any timber that can be thus used at all must be very valuable for a great many purposes, and certainly superior to anything that we can procure as cheap and as easy. But aside from prospective profits it would be a great convenience to most any prairie farm to have a supply of good firewood at hand.

"Most any timber will grow short stems and large spreading crowns on our prairie soil. It would therefore be necessary to plant very close so as to grow tall, slender poles at first, and afterwards trim out to suit circumstances. By this we should have all the firewood we needed, from a few acres, and be improving the grove at the same time. I would plant it like corn four feet each way, and cultivate as long as I could get a horse through, after that it would take care of itself.

"THE OLD WOMAN."

It was thus, a few days since, we heard a stripling of sixteen designate the mother who bore him. By coarse husbands we have heard wives so called occasionally, though in the latter case the phrase is more often used endearingly. At all times, as commonly spoken, it jars upon the ears and shocks the sense. An "old woman" should be an object of reverence above and beyond almost all other phases of humanity. Her very age should be her surest passport to courteous consideration.

The aged mother of a grown-up family needs no other certificate of worth. She is a monument of excellence, approved and warranted. She has fought faithfully "the good fight," and come off conquerer. Upon her venerable face she bears the marks of the conflict in all its furrowed lines. The most grievous of the ills of life have been hers; trials untold, and unknown only to her God and herself, she has borne incessantly; and now in her old age, her duty done, patiently awaiting her appointed time, she stands more beautiful than ever in youth, more honorable and deserving than he who has slain his thousands, or stood triumphant upon the proudest field of victory.

Young man, speak kindly to your mother, and ever courteously, tenderly of her. But a little time and ye shall see her no more forever. Her eye is dim, her form is bent, and her shadow falls grave-ward. Others may love you when she has passed away—kind-hearted sisters, perhaps, or she whom of all the world you choose for a partner—she may love you warmly, passionately; children may love fondly, but never again, never, while time is yours, shall the love of woman be to you as that of your old trembling mother has been.—(Exchange).

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THE MOST PRACTICAL AND BEST ESTABLISHED BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE COUNTRY. Located in the DRY GOODS PALACE BUILDING, Nos. 712 & 714 Main St., between Seventh and Eighth, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

ESTABLISHED 1865. INCORPORATED 1867. The College Rooms are six in number—the largest, best ventilated and most elegantly furnished apartments of the kind in the country, and will accommodate FORTY-EIGHTED STUDENTS.

THE HAIR STORE. J. E. VINCENT. Has the best and only regular Hair Store in Kansas City. Mr. Vincent is a PRACTICAL WIG MAKER, and manufacturer of all kinds of Hair Goods generally. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. All orders by mail promptly filled. Give him a call at No. 713 MAIN STREET, Kansas City, Missouri.

ANDREW WILSON, KINGSVILLE, KANSAS.

(On the Kansas Pacific Railroad), BREEDER OF PURE SHORTHORN CATTLE —and— IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS, As Good as Any in the State. COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

DELAWARE MILLS,

NORTH LAWRENCE, ORLANDO DARLING, Proprietor.

THIS MILL DOES FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM WORK ON SHORT NOTICE. FARMERS LIVING ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER CAN CROSS THE BRIDGE FREE TO OUR MILL. FREE PASSES BOTH WAYS FURNISHED AT THE MILL.

News Summary.

Rich deposits of lead ore have been found in the vicinity of Fort Worth.

The Concordia Empire urges the organization of an Agricultural society for that county.

The Hutchinson News says a New York colony has been located in that (Reno) county.

Nearly half the business portion of the town of Thayer was burned on Sunday night.

Anna Dickinson is to lecture in St. Louis on the 3rd of April, on the Social evil question.

The new Republic of Spain has made a good beginning by abolishing slavery in Porto Rico.

The wife of Hon. Reverdy Johnson died in Baltimore on the 19th, in the 70th year of her age.

Hon. W. H. Fitzpatrick of Topeka, has been appointed to be Register of the Topeka Land office.

The Alma, (Wabaunsee county,) oil and mining company advertise for proposals to drill an oil well at that place.

The Champion says the erection of eighty buildings has been contracted for in Atchison during the coming season.

The buffaloes have returned to the Smoky Hill valley, whence they were driven some weeks ago by the prairie fires.

Destructive prairie fires occurred in Woodson county last week, destroying a large amount of property in fencing, barns, houses and stock.

G. W. Burchard, editor of the Independence Tribune, has been appointed Receiver of the Land office at that place, and W. W. Martin Register.

A party of gentlemen in New York have purchased all the unsold lands in Trego County Kansas including the R. R. Grant, for colonization purposes.

Several parties have been arrested in Havana and New York alleged to be the perpetrators of the five hundred thousand dollar forgery on the bank of England.

A party of U. S. Surveyors have demonstrated the practicability of cutting a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road has had to largely increase its trains this Spring, to accommodate the heavy emigration going into Southwestern Kansas.

A project is on foot to bridge the St. Clair flats connecting Lakes Huron and Erie, and lying between Michigan and Upper Canada, for the passage of railroad trains.

The Iowa Pacific Railroad is to be sold under execution, the result of a judgment and mechanics lien obtained by Maurice Brown and Geo. W. Mithill, amounting to \$41,000.

The Leavenworth Times says the business of the Kansas Central (Narrow Gauge) Railway, is growing very day—considerable lumber is being shipped to Grashopper and Holton.

Friend Mahlon Stubbs, Agent of the Kaw Indians, was buying oxen and preparing transportation, last week, for those Indians to their new reservation in the Indian Territory.

Hon. J. A. Garfield has been invited by a Republican convention in his district to resign his seat in the House of Representatives, on account of his vote in favor of the increase of Salary bill.

Leading Republican senators say that Clayton's case will be postponed till next winter, as the testimony taken by the committee is so voluminous that it will require a long time to examine and digest.

In Kansas and Nebraska over 15,000 entries of public lands have been made under the Homestead Law alone during the past year. These entries represent a population of 50,000 people in these two States.

The Cedarville (Smith county) Pioneer, says they have a water fall on the Solomon river, near that place, of twenty-four feet. An excellent wheat country surrounds it in all directions, and steps are being taken to erect a flouring mill there.

A four and a half foot vein of good coal has been discovered in the Indian Territory on the line of the M. K. & T. Road, 150 miles south of the Kansas line. The vein has been traced for seven miles, and is of the best quality of gas and steam coal.

Postmaster General Cresswell has for a long time been insisting on charging insufficiently paid letters with double the amount of the deficiency, but the Attorney General has put a stop to the exactions of this over zealous official and decides that under the law only the amount deficient can be charged.

Parties who have conversed with Gov. Hendricks and other leading Democratic politicians from Indiana, now in Washington, say that the leaders of the Democracy in that state have concluded to abandon the ancient organization and to form a new liberal party based on the living issues of the day.

The Holton Express says new houses and barns are springing up in every direction on the prairies. The present indications are that there will be a good deal of building this season. Winter wheat is looking splendidly.

The Topeka Commonwealth of the 25th publishes a letter from Attorney General Williams to State Auditor Wilder, in which he reviews the Mortgage Exemption law passed at the last session of the legislature, and expresses the opinion that it is unconstitutional.

The Kansas Pacific Railway Company have on exhibition at their general offices three Diplomas given by the American Institute for the best specimens of fruits, cereals and vegetables exhibited at the Institute Fair held in New York in October and November last.

The Wathena Reporter says; Mr. Drenning has a peach orchard on the highest pinnacle in this neighborhood. He informs us that his trees are all unhurt by the severe cold of last winter, and that, if nothing happens in the future to injure them, he will have a fair crop of peaches.

Two springs supply water for five hundred head of cattle and a family, upon Mr. Evander Light's great farm, six miles west of Salina. The water, ever cold and flowing, issues from the rocks into basins, and is conducted from thence by iron conduits to supply his house, and from thence to his stock yard.

The Wichita Beacon says that sixteen miles from that place, on the White Water, a quarry of very valuable stone has been opened. It is pronounced the best stone for all purposes in the State. The owner of the quarry is furnishing from it ornamental caps, sills, water tables, moulded work and grave stones.

The St. Louis Republican publishes a table showing that St. Louis is the third manufacturing City in the Union. The number of establishments is 4,579, employing 40,856 hands, and the value of those manufactured products is \$158,761,053.

This puts St. Louis ahead of Chicago, Cincinnati and Baltimore, second to Philadelphia, and third to New York.

The Eldorado Times says: The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad is engaged in making a thorough collection of grains, grasses, soils, products, etc., for the purpose of showing the people of the Eastern States and in the Old World, the great resources and capabilities of the State of Kansas, and particularly that portion of it tributary to their road.

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MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements, Railroad Scrapers, Plows and Wagons, Scotch and Geddis Harrows,

CAST IRON ROLLERS, GANG PLOWS, &c., &c.

Agents for the Geiser and Vibrator Threshers, Champion Reaper and Mower, Hoosier Grain Drill,

Holbrook Garden Seed Sower,

STAR CORN PLANTER,

Armstrong Riding, and Celebrated Corn King Walking Plows, Adams Corn Shellers and Horse Powers, Feed Cutters, Garden and Railroad Barrows, Drain Tile,

HOWARTH CHECK ROW,

Flower Pots, Pumps, Field and Garden Seeds, and the Women's Favorite Clothes wringer, &c., &c.

116 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTICE.

FRANK B. FESLER,

Consulting and Operating Surgeon for all Diseases and Deformities of the

EYE, EYELIDS AND EAR.

DEAFNESS EVEN CAUSED BY CATARRH, CURED!

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

CATARRH, DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART LIVER AND STOMACH, AND

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

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

CANCERS, OLD SORES

TUMORS AND DEFORMITIES

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

INFIRMARY AND SURGICAL ROOMS AT THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, Lawrence, Kansas, where he is permanently located.

MILLINERY & NOTION STORE,

153 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER

Respectfully invites the attention of Ladies and others to her large and elegant assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS.

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

Real Hair Switches and Curis, Knit Goods,

AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

The making of Caps for Old Ladies, Head Dresses for Parties and Concerts, AND BONNETS & HATS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.

Parties from the Country Especially Invited to Call.

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

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ON ALL ORDERS.

M. SHAW,

NO. 36 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

Manufacturer of REFRIGERATORS

ICE CHESTS, BEE HIVES & LADDERS.

ALSO DEALER IN

STONEWARE, SEWER & DRAIN PIPES,

Chimneys for Prairie Homes,

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

Large Stock on Hand. Send for Price List. 23

NOTICE

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

Notice of Final Settlement. NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th day of May, 1873, I will make final settlement, with the Probate Court of Douglas county, Kansas, of the business of the estate of Mary Homnold, deceased, late of said county. A. G. HONNOLD, Administrator.

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

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