

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. II.—NO. 15.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 12, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 62

HOWARD & SPENCER,

G R O C E R S

And Dealers in all kinds of

FRUIT AND PRODUCE.

Corner Massachusetts & Warren Streets,
Lawrence, : : : : : Kansas.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

25 CHESTS Just Received, direct from the Importers,
Bought for cash, to enable us to sell

GOOD TEAS

At the following low prices:

Imperial,	per lb.,	75c.
Young Hyson,	"	75c.
Japan,	"	75c.
Oolong,	"	50c.

Quality guaranteed to be as good as any to be bought elsewhere, at double the price, and if not found satisfactory, will take it back and make no charge for that used in testing.

HOWARD & SPENCER.

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 No.

177. Massachusetts St. Lawrence, Kansas, where he is permanently located.

LAWRENCE



ENTERPRISE NURSERIES,

3 1/2 MILES SOUTH-EAST OF THE CITY.

A General Nursery Stock—Home Grown.

Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs a Specialty.
Address, for Price List,

JOHNSON & ALBERTSON,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

FARMERS OF KANSAS!

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Turn Every Dollar to the Best Advantage!

Buy Goods Where You Can Buy Cheapest!

L. BULLENE & CO.,
NO. 89 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE,

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

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

WE BUY OUR GOODS FOR CASH.

WE BUY AT FIRST HANDS.

We buy in conjunction with one of
The Largest Dry Goods Houses in the West,

Our two houses doing a business in the
aggregate of nearly
A MILLION OF DOLLARS PER ANNUM!

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

WE SELL FOR CASH!

We conduct our business upon economical 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.

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

**PORK, BEEF, LARD,
DRIED BUFFALO,
SAUSAGE & C. & C.,**
151 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

For the Spirit of Kansas.

FASHION'S VAGARIES.

With the return of the spring violets we are duly informed of the more prosaic fact that "old silver" ornaments must *par necessitate* adorn a woman's cloak and bonnet. We here record a feeble protest. Even an admitted nuisance of ancient standing should not be abated without some caution, and while protesting we desire to speak with due respect in presence of the fickle Goddess, albeit we deary her court etiquette.

The simple fig-leaf adornment of our remote mother, has been pieced out, thatched over, surmounted and diversified by every color, material, and ingenuity that human skill could invent for nearly six thousand years. And in our opinion the complex matter has nearly reached its climax of absurdity. The millennium must come, or a second flood sweep all the "fancy fixings" off the face of the earth, or else—a consummation devoutly to be wished must occur, namely, a return to simplicity in dress. We believe human patience cannot stand the tension much longer. It is no more what shall we eat? how shall our children be educated? how shall we make our homes pleasant, or how shall we best situate ourselves to enjoy the pleasant things of this world. It is the sole and only question of almost every woman's life, "wherewithal shall we be clothed?"

Within our memory the changes of fashion have rivalled the daily revolutions of the sun. In head-gear alone the variety has been ceaseless and astonishing. Hair has been worn high and low—in puffs, coils, braids, twists, curls, neglige, tidy ec., ec. It has been drawn back tightly from the face, left to lie loosely there, plastered on the temples in curls, frizzed over them and finally shaven from them. Hair has been ornamented with laces, ribbons, nets, metallic bands and bodkins, beads of every variety, and metals of almost every kind. Immense pins, lilliputian pins, thorns, bows and arrows, butterflies in gossamer fetters, and so on without end. Bonnets and head coverings have outdone other hair ornaments. One season an enormous flock of golden pheasants, with most impossible bodies, and at fabulous price, have floated down and alighted, (contrary to their fable) on every woman's bonnet. Scarcely were they well poised before they are put to wing to give place to loads of fruit—cherries, crab-apples, grapes, berries great and small, tame and wild, green and ripe. Hill and field are rifled to surmount by reality or semblance these changing heads. But hardly is the fruit at rest before it is carried off by a bevy of humming birds of all sizes and colors. They in turn fly off to make room for pond lilies, immense cactus and giant joses. These only furnish food for the relay of butterflies which drop upon and drown them.

A country flower garden after a warm shower is outdone by every young chit's bonnet. But the butterflies vanish in fear of the dark cloud of beetles that follow. One might judge American women had become veritable Egyptians, seeing how they seized and wore this insect sacred to Osiris. But the beetles are overpowered by horrid brown worms; they in their turn are stung out of existence by swarms of bees, bugs and spiders. These are smothered by a shower of Canada thistles, hawthorns and prickly cactus leaves. Then a rain of poppies and capsules descend, followed by a marvellous growth of swamp grass and marsh mallows—these are succeeded by daisies, buttercups, rosebuds and violets. After this we had the bronze era, and every woman had to undergo a baptism of bell-metal or she was *outre*; and to Western women who had seen twenty-five, it was so unbecoming—only adding a line of the same tint to the sallow face. Now, it is to be old silver, for all who have brass enough to wear it. If all this fertility of brain and invention could be pictured on canvass or chiselled into marble the very Greeks would rise from their slumbers to win back their laurels.

ANN APPLESEED.

It is said that General Butler, the father of the great salary steel in Congress, is heartily sick of the part he took in that measure. The violent and increasing opposition of the press was not expected by him, and it is probable that if the bill could be recalled, he would take a different course. He is just beginning to realize that the press of this country, when combined, is an irresistible power.

THE WEATHER AND POLITICS.
And how they appear from Our Lookout.

BY MRS. DOWNS.

Sunny April is at our doors—April bathed in smiles and tears. Ah! What a humbug you are. Our mental barometer is in sympathy with this falling weather—our journal, if we had kept one, would read thusward.

"April 4th, Cloudy; dismal; threatening rain; raining; cold mists.

April 5th, Raining; black; howling blasts; thunder gusts; muddy, execrable.

April 6th, Rainy, cold, wind shifts from westerly to northwesterly—Another spell of weather—Geese flying south again in a panic.

April 7th, Nature grieves! the sky threatens to fall—we all feel cross. Things are sticky—O what a blast was that!

"Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
And thou all shaking thunder,
Shake flat the thick rotundity of the world!"

April 8th, Now this is refreshing, a heavy snow-storm! Last evening I gathered from the pelting blast a bunch of fragrant white hyacinths which were trying to bloom and shed their sweetness on the ungrateful world—this morning old winter came back and settled himself heavily upon the green fringes of all nature.

"Alas, sir, are you here? Things that love right,
Love not such things as these; the wrathful skies
Frighten the very wanderers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves!
Such groans of roaring wind I ne'er
Remember to have heard. Let the great gods
That keep this dreadful pother o'er our heads,
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged crimes,
Unwhipped of justice! Hide thee; thou hind;
Thou perjured, and thou counterfeit maid of virtue! Caitiff,
To pieces shake,
That under covert and convenient seeming
Hast practiced on man's life!"

These weather observations are intended for the readers of the Spirit who repose their peaceful limbs, metaphorically, upon the shores of the far Atlantic, and who have heard so much about our sunny skies and Italian climate; and who breathed in fancy under our fervid descriptions, the balm of our early springs and the bloom of our lingering autumns.

Gentle Anne, sitting amid the cedars of Irvington, and looking with your blue violet eyes upon the swift rolling Hudson, no doubt you are wishing, dear, that things would blush, bloom, and bud, in and about your bowers as they do away out here in the charming climate of Kansas! Keep up the delusion, my friend! Last week we *did* sit with our doors and windows open; and we perspired drippingly, and said we could not stand such hot weather. We put the furs and the flannels up stairs. This is all true. (I cannot prevaricate; I did it with my little hatchet!—G. W.)

But now!
on the moor and on the wold—
Falling low—
On the hillside, in the fold
Heaping swift—sweeps the drift—
Blinding snow!
A faint moan of human need
Rises through our daily greed,
In some hovel, rude and old
Keen winds blow,
And "Tom's a cold!"

Salamanea township, Crawford county, has a bonded indebtedness, which with interest compounded till the maturity of the bonds, and the debt then equally distributed, will make the portion for each quarter section in the township to pay, \$5519. comment is useless.

A Gypsy Convention in Washington.

Ten bands of gypsies are now concentrated at Crystal Springs, north of this city, five of whom made this District their winter quarters. They are now waiting for other bands to join them in a kind of annual convention before separating for the coming season. They live in small tents or cabins, which they erect whenever night overtakes them, and some of the bands have a sort of ambulance wagon in which they sleep. Their acknowledged means of livelihood are peddling and horse trading for the men, and fortune telling for the women; but the policemen think that much of the horse stealing carried on in Maryland and Virginia during the past few months has been done by the members of some of these gangs. Sometimes they have many fine horses, and at other times only a few but are always ready to trade. The chief is an old man, known only by the name of Crabtree, who seems to be respected and obeyed by all the bands. On the arrival of some few more bands which are expected from the South and West, they will separate again and be scattered all over the country.

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, APRIL 12, 1873.

Patrons' Department.

All communications for this department, or 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.
Secretary—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.
Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.
Flora—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarksville, Butler county, Iowa.
Lady Assistant Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

- F. H. Dumbauld, Master, Jacksonville, Neosho county;
Joshua Bell, Overseer, Robinson, Neosho county; H. H. Angell, Secretary, Jacksonville, Neosho county; I. J. Frisbie, Treasurer, Sherman City, Cherokee county; J. A. Cramer, Lecturer, Lawrence, Douglas county.

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

- For Lattete 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.
For Butler county—J. J. Sifton, Eldorado.
For Montgomery county—T. W. Peacock, Independence.
For Lattete county—John Nelson, Jacksonville.
For Lattete county—John Nelson, Jacksonville.
For six townships in Crawford county—John Kipp, Girard.
For Leavenworth county—Andrew Byers, Jarbalo.
For Shawnee county—Alpheus Palmer, Topeka.
For Franklin county—W. S. Hanna, Ottawa.
For Douglas county—T. E. Tabor, Lawrence.

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 SUORINATE GRANGES.

- No. 1—Hiawatha Grange, Brown county; Joseph Hittinger, Secretary, Hiawatha.
No. 2—Prairie Spring Grange, Brown county; C. A. Lemmons, Secretary, West Robinson.
No. 3—Robinson Grange, Brown county; S. E. Rupe, Secretary, South Robinson.
No. 4—Cedar Creek Grange, Doniphan county; T. J. Wilkinson, Secretary, Highland.
No. 5—Orange Grange, Neosho county; G. W. Spurgeon, Secretary, Jacksonville.
No. 6—Girard Grange, Crawford county; H. W. Kirkpatrick, Secretary, Girard.
No. 7—Union Grange, Brown county; J. Dickson, Secretary, West Robinson.
No. 8—Washington Grange, Crawford county; J. L. Barker, Secretary, Mt. Carmel.
No. 9—Bethany Grange, Osborne county; J. A. W. Melloan, Secretary, Bethany.
No. 10—Sheridan Grange, Cherokee county; W. A. Storm, Secretary, Sherman City.
No. 11—Stranger Valley Grange, Leavenworth county; Andrew Byers, Secretary, 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—Tuka Grange, Lattete 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, Topeka.
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, Lattete county; J. W. Peak, Secretary, Montana.
No. 40—Columbus Grange, Cherokee county; Mrs. H. M. Riley, Secretary, Columbus.
No. 41—Lyon Grange, Cherokee county; A. Hammett, Secretary, Baxter Springs.
No. 42—Independence Grange, Montgomery county; W. H. Barnes, Secretary, Independence.
No. 43—Onward Grange, Douglas county; Jas. Gilbert, Secretary, Lawrence.
No. 44—River Side Grange, Douglas county; Miss G. E. Cameron, Secretary, Box 1042, Lawrence.
NEW GRANGES.
No. 1—Clinton Grange, Clinton; Rufus Spitzer, Secretary.
No. 2—High Prairie Grange, Leavenworth county; T. R. Wilson, Secretary, Leavenworth.
No. 3—Fidelity Grange, Franklin county; T. Harrison, Secretary, Ottawa.
No. 4—Emercy Grange, Franklin county; J. M. Thatcher, Secretary, Ottawa.

- No. 1—Appanoose Grange, Franklin county; D. H. Mitchell, Secretary, Appanoose.
No. 2—Central Grange, Franklin county; J. W. Adams, Secretary, Ottawa.
No. 3—Walnut Creek Grange, Franklin county; F. A. Prather, Secretary, Ferguson.
No. 4—Ball Road Grange, Franklin county; J. Robinson, Secretary, Ottawa.
No. 5—Big Creek Grange, Neosho county; T. E. Manly, Secretary, Humboldt.
No. 6—Oak Grove Grange, Neosho county; A. J. Anderson, Secretary, Parsons.
No. 7—Elm Grange, Neosho county; Miss O. J. Curtis, Secretary, Osage Mission.
No. 8—Delaware Grange, Jefferson county; R. Linsey, Secretary, Dimon.
No. 9—Washington Grange, Leavenworth county; J. Davidson, Secretary, Leavenworth.
No. 10—Stanwood Grange, Leavenworth county; G. E. Meader, Secretary, Stanwood.
No. 11—Eureka Grange, Leavenworth county; L. Pearson, Secretary, Dimon.
No. 12—Gardner Grange, Johnson county; W. Monroe, Secretary, Gardner.
No. 13—Pioneer Grange, Johnson county; E. Barrett, Secretary, Olathe.
No. 14—Hesper Grange, Douglas county; J. Pitts, Secretary, Hesper.

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

Table listing prices for various items: Gentlemen's Regalia, Sash and Pouch (85); Lady's Regalia, Sash and Apron (60); Fourth edition of the Manual, prepaid (20); Song Books, without music, per dozen (1.00); Song Books, with music, single copy (25); 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; 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.

GRANGE CONVENTION.

The members of the various Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, located within convenient distance of the city of Lawrence, are requested to meet in convention at Brackett's school house, two miles west of Lawrence, on Saturday, April 19 1873, at one o'clock p. m. It is desirable that the Order should be as fully and extensively represented as possible, as business of importance will come before the convention for its consideration. A. J. Glathart, and others.

NATIONAL GRANGE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

It is evident to all intelligent minds that the time has come when those engaged in rural pursuits should have an organization devoted entirely to their interests. Such it is intended to make the order of Patrons. It was instituted 1867; its growth is unprecedented in the history of secret associations, and it is acknowledged one of the most useful and powerful organizations in the United States. Its grand objects are not only general improvement in husbandry, but to increase the general happiness, wealth, and prosperity of the country. It is founded upon the axioms that the products of the soil comprise the basis of all wealth; that individual happiness depends upon general prosperity, and that the wealth of a country depends upon the general intelligence and mental culture of the producing classes.

In the meetings of this Order all but members are excluded, and there is in its proceedings a symbolized ritual, pleasing, beautiful, and appropriate, which is designed not only to charm the fancy, but to cultivate and enlarge the mind and purify the heart, having at the same time strict adaptation to rural pursuits.

The secrecy of the ritual and proceedings of the Order have been adopted chiefly for the purpose of accomplishing desired efficiency, extension, and unity, and to secure among its members, in the internal working of the Order, confidence, harmony and security.

Women are admitted to full membership, and we solicit the co-operation of woman because of the conviction that without her aid, success will be less certain and decided. Much might be said in this connection, but every husband and brother knows that where he can be accompanied by his wife or sister, no lessons will be learned but those of purity and truth.

The order of the Patrons of Husbandry will accomplish a thorough and systematic organization among farmers and horticulturists throughout the United States, and will secure among them intimate social relations and acquaintance with each other, for the advancement and elevation of their pursuits, with an appreciation and protection of their true interests. By such means may be accomplished that which exists throughout the country in all avocations and among all other classes—combined co-operative association for individual improvement and common benefit.

Among the advantages which may be derived from the Order are systematic arrangements for procuring and disseminating, in the most expeditious manner, information relative to crops, demand and supply, prices, markets, and transportation throughout the country; also for the purchase and exchange of stock, seeds and desired varieties of plants and trees, and for the purpose of procuring help at home or from abroad, and situations for persons seeking employment; also, for ascertaining and testing the merits of newly discovered farming implements and those not in general use, and for

detecting and exposing those that are unworthy, and for protecting by all available means, the farming interests from fraud and deception, and combinations of every kind.

We ignore all political and religious discussions in the Order; we do not solicit the patronage of any sect, association, or individual, upon any grounds whatever, except upon the intrinsic merits of the Order.

The better to secure greater benefits to our members, we desire to establish Granges in every city, town and village in the United States.

[From the National Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.]

The most important work to be done by the order is, first, to thoroughly organize in all parts of the country. We suggest to the farmers that they take an active interest in this work and secure subordinate Granges in county as speedily as possible. From Iowa we have the following: "Our members are well pleased with the workings of the Order, we are buying all our agricultural implements and nursery stock at wholesale prices, and it seems to be a pecuniary success from the start."

[From the Rural Carolinian, Charleston, S. G.]

In response to numerous inquiries in regard to this organization, we publish the official circular of the National Grange. It will answer briefly most of the questions of our correspondents, and we hope, attract further attention to the order, and a careful examination of its claims. Believing that it is destined to be a most efficient means of promoting agricultural progress, and elevating intellectually and morally the agriculturists of the country, we are glad to know it is attracting so much attention here.

Furnishing a bond of union, and a guarantee of just dealing, good fellowship, and a mutual help among its members, it commends itself particularly to our people at this time.

A Sensible Article on Dogs

Was read by Prof. Tracy at a recent meeting of the Farmers Club at St. Louis.

After paying tribute to the intelligence of the canine of gentle blood, attention was called to the large number of dogs in the country. Figuring on the basis of one dog to every five persons, a population of forty millions of people would give us eight millions of canines. This is, at least, five millions too many; and the food consumed by 5,000,000 dogs, says Prof. Tracy, "would feed and fatten 5,000,000 hogs, each worth \$12, or \$60,000,000 in the aggregate. Add to this a few millions for slaughtered sheep, and we will begin to understand what it costs us to enjoy the luxury of having too many dogs." According to the same authority there are in the United States 32,000,000 sheep, valued at not less than \$100,000,000, while their annual increase and wool clip are estimated as worth \$50,000,000 more. Property so vast certainly should be better protected than it is. Prof. Tracy does not favor the extermination of dogs; he simply desires to have some means taken to wipe the worthless curs out of existence. "The trouble is—he writes, in a manner just a little bit facetious—"not that we have dogs, but that we have too many of them, and the poorest man will generally have the largest number. If you go out into some of the frontier districts, where you can see the unchinked and undaubed cabin of the genuine pioneer, a man who does most of his plowing and hoeing with a gun and fishing pole, you will probably find in the brush near the cabin a half-dozen white headed urchins, and for every child there will be an ugly cur. No flock of sheep could live in safety within two miles of these hungry brutes with their fierce, wolfish instincts. The same state of things is found throughout the Western country. The wolves are all gone, but the sheep grower must protect himself against the inroads of his neighbors' dogs." Place a heavy tax upon all dogs, good, bad and indifferent, and we will rapidly get rid of the worthless curs. A good dog is invaluable, but there is neither rhyme nor reason in having a lot of brutes around us fit for nothing but to snarl at passers-by, breed flees, and make cowardly raids on the sheep fold.

Important Changes in the Land Law.

Congress recently passed an act, one of the provisions of which allows any person who will start and cultivate 40 acres of timber for 8 years to obtain a patent for a quarter section. No residence required and only one quarter can be taken in one section. Another provision allows homesteaders to prove up in three years on cultivating one acre in every sixteen in timber. And still another provision permits preemptors and homesteaders to make deed, for school, church or burial purposes, and such deed shall not prevent a final proof being made. Such deed will only convey title to the land in case final proof is made.

EVERLASTING FENCE POSTS

"I discovered many years ago that wood can be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth making any stir about it. I would as soon have poplar, basswood, or quaking ash as any other kind of wood for fence posts. I have taken out basswood posts after having set seven years, that were as sound as when first put in the ground. Time and weather seemed to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece.

For the benefit of others, I will give the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir in it pulverized charcoal to a consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber, and there is not a man that will live to see it rotten."—Cor. Western Rural.

The New York Commercial Advertiser states that Mrs. Southworth has written forty-two novels! And adds: "Thousands of her readers have died, but she is still alive."

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!!

We are Retailing, Very Cheap, a Machine Oil, composed largely of Animal Oils, for MOWERS, REAPERS, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.,

WHICH IS UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY, Having been well tested on Engines, Railroad Cars, &c., and 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.

J. D. PATTERSON,

DENTIST,

70 Massachusetts St. LAWRENCE, - - - - - KANSAS.

LAWRENCE ELEVATOR,

G. W. SMITH, Jr., Proprietor.

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

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

no2-ly Ground Feed in any Quantity.

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Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, APRIL 12, 1873.

Town Talk.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. Coop of Eudora, committed suicide Friday evening the 4th inst. by taking strychnine. Her husband had deserted her about a week previous and on Friday night he stepped on the door against her while she had gone to Eudora. She started for a neighbors not far off but on the way took the poison which she had previously obtained. Upon reaching the neighbor's house she fell dead.

FIRES.—Friday night the handsome dwelling of E. V. Banks Esq. situated about one mile northwest of the city limits was entirely destroyed by fire. Some of the furniture was saved. Mr. Banks had \$5,500 insurance on the house and \$2,250 on the furniture. The house alone cost more money.

Saturday morning about 3 o'clock a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. Jacob Moak, near the corner of New York and Warren streets. This together with two other stables nearby were burned. Fortunately the fire was prevented from communicating to any dwellings. The latter fire was unquestionably the work of an incendiary.

HAIL.—Rather overgrown hail-stones fell Saturday afternoon. Some are said to have been as large as a black walnut. One gentleman who had the temerity to venture out in the suit of knowledge now carries a good size scar over his temple where one of the hail-stones struck him.

"SPIRIT" THERMOMETER.—Thursday, April 3.—Pleasant and cheery, temperature mild, spirits rising, buds burst out, vegetables "coming up", birds singing.

Friday, 4.—Eighty-five in the shade, fruit blossoms out trees getting green, (you will think they are green in less than a week) blue birds and robins are building their nests. Cattle begin to turn up their nose at hay and such dry feed. Noting but fresh grass will suit them.

Saturday, 5.—Delightful rain, cisterns full, ground soaking wet, another drouth predicted, but corn hangs at 20 cent. Severe thunder and lightning; some hail.

Sunday, 6.—Heavy showers, cloudy, wind north. Monday, 7.—Cloudy all day, cold, zero almost reached. Fruit buds and blossoms look as though they had acted a little rash. Wood is higher in the market than mercury in the thermometer.

Tuesday, 8.—The birds have suspended operations on the spring residences. Vegetables and fruit trees are calling blankets. Woolen factory stock above par. Cattle do well green grass. Everything covered with snow. Sleets bells in demand. The wheels of time have turned back a winter is here again.

OFF THE TRACK.—The heavy rain of Saturday washed a culvert on the L. L. & G. road a short distance this side Ottawa. This delayed the Monday's train several hours. The mail due here from the south at 2:20 did not arrive until after four o'clock.

MYSTERIOUS.—Last Sunday morning about daylight a man was detected traveling towards the river with a mysterious looking bundle in his arms. When he learned that he was detected he turned back and left his bundle at the door of a colored woman named Winfree. Mrs. Winfree is the maternal ancestor of Topsy, which fact alone is sufficient to establish it in this community. The bundle was examined to contain a living male child of mixed blood, predominating over the black. Dr. R. Huson, who pronounced the little stranger only a few hours attended to its needs, and as it had neither father he named it Melchisedek. The man no doubt intended to throw the babe into the river but finding himself abandoned it and fed. The unnatural mother will keep up her offspring to be cast into the river will be put out before many days.

CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Nathan Frank received this week flour from Placerville, California. The flour those who have tried it, to be superior to any ever to this market. The tariff on a car from Placerville was \$300.

Geo. H. Potts, a printer once employed in this city Saturday in Springfield, Ills., from the effect of it died by falling from a bridge.

HOUSES.—Notwithstanding the hard times new buildings to show themselves in different parts of the city has commenced rebuilding his residence which he had several weeks since. Mr. C. A. Pease is improving property on Kentucky street. The handsome residence of P. D. Ridenour, Judge Usher and F. A. Bailey completed.

EXALTATION.—The Paola Republican congratulates Mr. Gleason in his selection of Mr. Gleason for mayor. "Frank Gleason" is just the man for the place. He is not only a good citizen, but he is a man of enough so far as it goes, but we are frank to say that the people of Lawrence are willing to pledge their support to the support of Fortunatus, and frank in their faith in the ability of their choice for mayor, Mr. Gleason, who received the largest majority ever given in a city for mayor of Lawrence.

READY.—Mr. Wendell on Henry street, opposite the building, has put a large refrigerator in his meat market, and is waiting for the winter to leave so that he can get it.

ER.—To-morrow is Easter Sunday and will be duly observed in an appropriate manner in the Episcopal church. The church will be ready, the carpet having been laid and the pews put in. It will be occupied the first of the month and regularly thereafter. All are invited to the seats will be free. Monday evening the pews will be at the church.

ED.—There is a colored family in this city, the father of which has lived during the winter in a state of destitution. The father has been obliged to leave town and run after strange gods, and the wife and mother of these children, is said to be a lazy good-for-nothing, who appropriates everything to herself and her children, and compels her step children, one a girl thirteen years of age, to go naked. She will not work herself nor permit them to go to school. On the contrary she will do anything to prevent them from going to school. From what we are able to learn it is a case that calls for the interposition of the authorities to prevent these helpless children from being brought into the world in ignorance and heathenism.

SO.—Jake Herrington it seems was not knocked down in Denver, as was stated in one of the papers. The team that was taking him to the depot and threw Jake out by which he was stunned; but it is said that he had been waylaid was premature.

FABLES AND PARABLES.

NO. 1

MR. APPELBERG.

On the 31st day of June eighteen hundred and seventy eleven, the stock holders of the Hudson Bay and Gulf Rail Road held their annual meeting in the city of Chicago. A part of the business was to determine whether Samuel Appleberg should be continued in his office of superintendent of the road. Mr. Appleberg thinking he had a good berth and fearing that others might be wishing to take his place, went to Chicago a few days before the meeting, engaged all the rooms in the Galaxy house, and as fast as the stock holders arrived he made them welcome. He gave every one a good warm shake of the hand, and inquired anxiously after the health of his wife and children, and invited all to call for whatever they wished, and tell the land lord to charge it to him. He was a conscientious man, and he thought this no bribery, because every man has a right and is required in the good Book, to "use hospitality." He managed to have a number of men arrive, as if casually, and all to converse with the stockholders, and show forth the praises of Mr. Appleberg.

When the stockholders met, the President sent for Mr. Appleberg, and addressed him as follows:

"Mr. Appleberg, why are you here? Do you not suppose we are competent to do the work for which we are here? Don't we pay you for your work? And when you leave it a week or two, is it not defaulting us? Have not all your subordinates their own work to do? And here is one of them following your example, and staying round here, hoping to get your place. It has been told me that you have been attempting to bribe some of the stock holders. Whether this is true or not, we do not expect to learn from you; for if you could be guilty of that, you would even swear falsely and bribe others to do so, in order to conceal it. You profess to be a christian man. You may think it hard to be blamed for your hospitality in entertaining your friends. But did not you think all the while, that those who "ate bread with you" would be less likely to "lift up the heel against you?" Whatever your conduct or your motives, you have no business to be here; and if the other stockholders think as I do; you will for this be dismissed from your post. JOTHAM.

NO. 2

STEPHEN BURROUGHS.

The men that were boys in New England fifty years ago, remember hearing about the notorious Stephen Burroughs. When the people of the United States did not like to have him stay out of prison, and he would not stay in prison, he went to Canada. There he made a good living by making and selling pictures. He was in all other respects a good and respectable man, but the pictures he made looked almost exactly like bank bills, but they had not on them the names of the President and Cashier. There was then no law against making pictures, and though his pictures were very like others that had on them the names of President and Cashier, nobody ever saw him write the names; and the men who paid him in coin or good currency for finished bills, were the last to tell of such a transaction. Some thought Burroughs was too good a man to do anything unlawful, and those who bought his pictures said the same thing. Others thought he signed the bills, but how could it be proved? At length the ubiquitous John Smith thought of a plan. He gained the confidence of one of those who bought and circulated the bills, and went with him to Burroughs and bargained for and received seven thousand dollars in counterfeit bills, all signed. He also learned the names of several of those who were passing the bills—some of them among the most respected men of the place. Smith then went and entered a complaint against Burroughs, and told the magistrate he also knew the names of some who passed the bills. When they heard of this, they told Smith, that if he told their names they would kill him. At the trial Smith swore positively to the bargain with Burroughs, and had the seven thousand dollars to show; but on his cross examination he dared not remember about the others. Burroughs's counsel plead in his behalf.

1st. That Burroughs had always been a good neighbor and kind to the poor.

2nd. That Burroughs had all the money he wanted and it was absurd to suppose he would run the risk of being entrapped when it would do him no good.

3rd. That Smith once got Burroughs "to grind his axe" by threatening to expose a dirty trick of his.

4th. That Smith on his own showing had received the bills to circulate, and was therefore a bad man.

5th. That he had wickedly betrayed Burroughs, and ought not to be believed.

Burroughs was acquitted. JOTHAM.

NO. 3

THE OWL.

A farmer had a nice lot of young turkeys that roosted at night in an apple tree near his house. At length one after another was missing. The farmer suspected that it might be an owl that carried them off. He watched night after night with loaded gun in hand, but could see nothing in the dark. Sometimes, when he heard a fluttering, he fired; but could not hit. At length, one of the farmer's boys thought of a way to make the owl ashamed to show himself even in the night. He killed a turkey and stuffed the skin, as they do for museums, stuck the outside full of friction matches, and fastened it in the tree. The next night the owl came, a very large one, in the patriarch of the family, and pounced upon the turkey. In the efforts to carry it off, he lighted the matches and burned his own feathers all off, making him as naked as when he was born into the world, and a little nakeder. The owls held a council and resolved that it was mean and wicked to deceive a poor owl in that way, "let the farmer come out like a man and shoot." The next night all the owls came round the farmer's house and hooted. The peacock, who was roosting near, hearing the noise screamed out. 'A York! A York! JOTHAM.

Mrs. Gaines, who has been prosecuting her suit for the recovery of an immense estate in New Orleans, valued at about ten millions, has at last been successful. The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the decision of the court below, which establishes her title to the property.

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LEAVE KANSAS CITY: 9.30 a. m. Les Cygnes Accommodation, 5.15 p. m. Fort Scott Passenger, 11.45 p. m.

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

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

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VIA CARBONDALE AND LAWRENCE, TO AND FROM THE EAST, NORTH, & SOUTH.

THROUGH MAIL TRAIN.

Table with columns: Westward, Lawrence, Eastward. Times listed for various routes.

Close connections made at Carbondale with A. T. & S. F. R. R. at Lawrence with Kansas Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and L. L. & G. Railroads. R. B. GEMMELL, Superintendent. Lawrence, Kansas, March 17, 1873.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston R. R.

Hope, by furnishing first-class accommodation in business will by strict attention to the comfort and safety of their patrons, and by lowering their freight rates as fast as is practicable along its route, to promote and increase the settlement of the line.

Commencing March 17, 1873, trains as follows: GOING SOUTH 9:30 a. m., Lawrence 11:40 a. m., Kansas City 1:10 p. m., Garnett 2:18 p. m., Independence 3:25 p. m., Cherokee 4:32 p. m., Thayer 5:40 p. m., Chanute 6:48 p. m., Lawrence 7:55 p. m., Coffeyville 9:02 p. m., Ottawa 10:10 p. m., Garnett 11:18 p. m., Coffeyville 12:25 p. m., Lawrence 1:32 p. m., Independence 2:40 p. m., Cherokee 3:47 p. m., Thayer 4:55 p. m., Chanute 6:02 p. m., Kansas City 7:10 p. m., Ottawa 8:18 p. m., Lawrence 9:25 p. m., Baldwin 10:32 p. m., arriving Ottawa 9:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH. DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 7:10 a. m., Coffeyville 8:18 a. m., Independence 9:25 a. m., Cherokee 10:32 a. m., Thayer 11:40 a. m., Chanute 12:48 a. m., Lawrence 1:55 a. m., Coffeyville 3:02 a. m., Ottawa 4:10 a. m., Garnett 5:18 a. m., Independence 6:25 a. m., Cherokee 7:32 a. m., Thayer 8:40 a. m., Chanute 9:48 a. m., Kansas City 10:55 a. m., Lawrence 12:02 a. m., Ottawa 1:10 a. m., Coffeyville 2:18 a. m., Baldwin 3:25 a. m., arriving Ottawa 9:30 a. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 6:50 p. m., Coffeyville 7:58 p. m., Independence 9:05 p. m., Cherokee 10:12 p. m., Thayer 11:20 p. m., Chanute 12:28 p. m., Lawrence 1:35 p. m., Coffeyville 2:42 p. m., Ottawa 3:50 p. m., Garnett 4:58 p. m., Independence 6:05 p. m., Cherokee 7:12 p. m., Thayer 8:20 p. m., Chanute 9:28 p. m., Kansas City 10:35 p. m., Lawrence 11:42 p. m., Ottawa 12:50 p. m., Coffeyville 1:58 p. m., Baldwin 3:05 p. m., arriving Ottawa 9:30 a. m.

ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Lawrence 7:45 p. m., Baldwin 8:53 p. m., arriving Ottawa 9:30 a. m.

All trains carry passengers. Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

AT OTTAWA with stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and Osage City. AT HUMBOLDT with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Adgusta and Douglas. AT TIOPA with M. K. & T. R. R. for points north and south, and stages for Fredonia and New Albany.

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 Chetopa.

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

"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 route, which leads direct to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Logansport, and Columbus through cars are being run to all these points.

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

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Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, APRIL 12, 1873.

CHEAP RAILROADS & CHEAP SHIPS.

The farmers of Kansas and Illinois struck the key note of reform and relief in the late conventions, in their declaration in favor of the "immediate repeal of the protective duties on iron, steel, lumber, and all other articles which enter into the construction of railroad cars, steamships, sailing vessels, and agricultural implements."

The declaration of the Kansas convention was not so comprehensive and explicit as was that of the Illinois convention, but its tendency and logic were the same and quite as unmistakably in favor of the removal of those clogs to commerce and national prosperity, called protective duties—a more correct appellation would be repressive duties, for that is what they really are, and that is their inevitable and unmistakable effect—to which may be justly attributed the hard times we are suffering—more than to any other one cause.

No interest can be specially fostered by a discriminating policy on the part of the government, as are the iron and lumber interests, without affecting deleteriously all the other industries of the country. Especially has this discrimination fallen heavily upon the producing or agricultural interest. Every cent that has been imposed upon the importation of iron, steel, and lumber for the ostensible purpose of protecting those interests, has been added to the cost of agricultural production, not simply in the increased cost of the implements with which the grain of the farm is produced, but again in the increased cost of transportation, through the higher price put by the tariff upon railroad and ship building.

Many people erroneously suppose that it is the foreign merchant, or the importing merchant, or some person or persons far removed from the consumer, upon whom the burden of tariff taxation falls. But it is not so. The importing merchant simply adds the amount of the import tax to the price of his goods, and the wholesale merchant who buys of him has it to pay. This the wholesale merchant in turn charges up to the retail merchant, together with his profit for handling, and the retail merchant does the same by the consumer—so that he alone, the consumer, after all, who pays the tax, and upon every mill, and even on the mower, plow and fanning machine, and even on the shoes which the farmer commissions before his series of tariff taxes and then has to pay again for ready for market, and the shipper before he can get the distant consumer, because they also are fleeced by the government in the shape of tariff taxation the government that enters into the construction of roads

And what is it all for? If this increased revenue amounting to many hundreds of millions annually thus drained from the sources of production, were turned into the coffers of the government, for the payment of its legitimate expenses, the matter might perhaps be endured, though the inequality and injustice of the system would be none the less apparent. But the producer has not even that poor satisfaction, for it is not pretended that more than a comparatively insignificant fraction ever finds its way into the treasury—the few hundred thousand iron manufacturers and lumbermen taking the bulk of the whole amount in the increased prices they are thereby enabled to put upon their wares.

So that the object and effect of it all is simply to tax the producing and primary interest of the country, upon the prosperity of which the preservation of all other interests depends, for the purpose of fostering manufactures which already divide millions annually to their investors. The absurdity and injustice of it all is still further heightened by the fact that these extortionate discriminations are made in a country whose sources of minerals and lumber and whose facilities for their manufacture are not equalled on the face of the earth. It is no wonder that farmers are poor. They will remain poor, and get poorer from year to year, so long as this false and mischievous system is continued.

BUFFALOES AND INDIANS.

It is thought by many frontiersmen that at the present rate of destruction, the buffalo of the plains will become extinct in a few years. If this should prove true, it will be the best thing that could happen for the west, for when the buffalo are gone, and Indian hunting is stopped, there will be no more Indian wars. There will be no permanent peace on the plains till then.

This may seem a strange and repulsive theory, but it is none the less true for that. So long as the Indian lives by hunting, which he will do as long as there are any buffalo to hunt, so long will his wild untamable spirit exist. His savage nature delights in and is stimulated by the chase. Hunting the buffalo, with him naturally begets a desire for the hunting and pillage of the emigrant and pioneer, and he instinctively turns from the chase of the buffalo, when his hunger is satisfied and his blood is up, to the more brutal slaughter of the defenseless family of the frontiersman. When the buffalo are gone we will have peace on the plains; and not till then: for, his last hope of subsistence being gone in every other direction, he will be forced to accept the logic of his situation, and commence a different and better life.

PARTIES ARE NOTHING.

Our correspondent, Kanwaka, who is one of the most intelligent and practical of farmers, and keenly alive to the importance of the farmers' movement, in his interesting communication on the late Farmers Convention, resolves an issue, which not only every farmer, but every man who lives by the labor of his hands, must accept before the condition of the farmer or any other class in this country can be changed for the better. That is that more partizan distinctions must be ignored, where they do not contribute to the protection and success of the producing interests of the country. That interest is the groundwork and support of prosperity in all others. When it prospers, the whole country prospers, and when it languishes all others languish with it. Its prosperity or embarrassment does not hinge upon the success or defeat of any party, but upon the good judgment and patriotism of the good and true men of all parties.

It matters not whether a man calls himself a Republican, a Democrat or a Liberal—if he places any interest of the country before that of the production of food, or is in favor of laws that discriminate in any way against it, he is not its friend, and not to be trusted by its supporters. A blind following of the dictates of party leaders may easily lead to national degradation and commercial embarrassment, but an independent following by the people of the dictates of their own judgment never can.

In this movement parties are nothing—the conservation of the great sustaining, food producing vocation of the country is every thing, and the convention was right when it pledged itself, "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," for in this matter the issue is joined between the producer, representing a very large proportion of the people of this country, on the one hand, and a tendency towards the monopolization of capital and commercial and political power in the hands of corporations, on the other.

The course of political parties heretofore, whether that was its object or not, has had the effect to withdraw prosperity and power from the people to the hands of a few. It is no play upon phrases, or catchword of the time, for it is patent to the observation of every candid, thinking man, to say that day by day the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer; and as a necessary corollary of that fact, it is also patent that the political power of the country is centralizing and aggrandizing itself. Capital is combining, and demanding from year to year increased exemptions from taxation and the burdens of government. Railroad and banking corporations are laying such legislation as they desire, or failing in that, threatening to and do resist and evade the wholesome requirements of laws which brought them into existence. Millions upon millions are divided annually in dividends to stockholders in the great corporations of the country, and a continuous demand goes up day by day, for higher rates and larger dividends, while the products of the earth, without the privilege of handling which capitalists and corporations could not live a day, are gradually sinking in value, and the agricultural laborer slowly but surely sinking to the condition of feudal serfs.

Is it not time that the agriculturists of the country were awake to the necessity of self-preservation—awake to the hollowness of partizan professions—awake to the need of the hour, of combination and co-operation, regardless of partizan predilections and partizan platforms.

IS THIS GOVERNMENT A DESPOTISM?

According to the San Francisco papers, Secretary Robeson has been doing a very bad thing. A short time ago, a Mr. Bogart, one of the editors of the Chronicle, was arrested at midnight, on his way home from the office, on the order of the secretary, and secretly taken to and confined on board a vessel of war at the Navy Yard. No publicity was permitted, no opportunity to procure bail, or for defence whatever, until the fact of his arrest became known accidentally, two days afterwards.

If the facts are as stated, the arrest of Bogart was a most infamous proceeding. It does not matter what were the charges against him. He had a right to a public arrest—to see the warrant upon which he was taken—to an opportunity to procure bail, and to a "speedy and impartial trial." If one man in the Republic can thus be deprived of his liberty at the will of the Secretary of the Navy or any other officer, every other man can be, as well, and we shall at once have reached an end of Republican Government and Republican Liberty.

If Robeson is guilty of the charges made by the San Francisco papers, he deserves to change places with Bogart, and no longer disgrace an office under Republican institutions which he is incapable of appreciating, much less of administering. Practices like this would soon destroy that distinction, the boast of every American, which marks American Citizenship precinctly above all others in the world—the right to be treated as innocent until proven guilty.

ELECTIONS.

Dayton, Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Michigan, and Dubuque Iowa, went Democratic at the late municipal elections. Indianapolis went Republican, Connecticut elected a Democratic Governor and Legislature, and three Republican and one Democratic Congressmen.

THE TEXAS CATTLE TRADE.

From present indications, the Texas Cattle Trade, for the approaching season, will be simply immense. The drive last year was about five hundred thousand head, and did not begin till quite late in the spring. This spring, we already hear of drives numbering many thousands, that have, and will be started on their northward march during the present month, and begin to arrive early in May. The Kansas Pacific, Atchison & Santa Fe, and Leavenworth & Galveston Roads are all competing actively for this great trade, in which is invested not less than five millions of money, and the Railroad transportation of which leaves in the State annually several hundred thousand dollars more. All these roads are extending their facilities for its accommodation—the K. P. at Ellsworth and other points along its line—the L. L. & G. at Coffeyville, and the A. T. & S. F. at Wichita. At Coffeyville and Wichita, especially, the accommodations erected and in preparation are on a very large scale, and it is anticipated that not less than two hundred and fifty thousand head will be received and sent forward from those two points alone, during the approaching season.

The sources of supply, in Texas and the lower Indian Country, are apparently inexhaustible, and the probability is that the drive for 1873 will be very much larger than it has ever been before.

This has become one of the staple items of the commerce of this State, and cannot but have the effect of very materially relieving the present financial stringency, as soon as the season's movement is well commenced.

FIRE AND FLOOD.

The rains that have fallen during the past week have been very general and copious, east and west, and the damage corresponding.

At West Milbury, Mass., a dam five hundred feet long gave way before the freshet, on the 9th, and flooded the towns of West Milbury, Auburn, and a part of Worcester. A large amount of property was destroyed.

The track of the N. Y. Central Railroad, from Spraker's to Palatine bridge, west of Albany, was flooded so that trains were stopped for two days, the same day.

The Susquehanna and Delaware rose twenty three feet on the night of the 8th.

A Fort Wayne special to the Gazette reports that the St. Marys river is overflowing its banks and almost floating barns and houses on the low grounds. Two hundred yards of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati railroad washed away, preventing passage of trains. The St. Joseph River Paper Mills and the bridge over Spy Run are in danger. The railroad bridge at Waterloo was carried away.

Three bridge trestles, supporting 70 feet of the roof of the National Tube works, situated at McKeesport, Pa., gave way at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th, breaking the gas conductor leading from the gas producer to the furnaces. The gas took fire and the mill buildings were immediately enveloped in flames and totally destroyed. Two hundred men were working under the roof when it fell, but miraculously only one man was killed. Several workmen sustained injuries, none of which will be likely to prove fatal. Total loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$190,000.

The coffee mills of Arbuckle & Co., in Pittsburg, were consumed by fire on the 9th; loss, 10,000.

In the Mississippi the rise has been immense, and the damage very severe. At St. Louis the water rose twenty feet, and apprehensions are felt of great destruction of property along that and all the western rivers.

SOMEbody RESPONSIBLE.

It would seem by the following verdict of the French Village Coronor's jury, that the travelling public are to be afforded some assurance that there is a responsibility somewhere for railroad accidents.

It appears that a passenger train on the South-eastern Railroad, running from St. Louis to Cairo, standing at French Village Station, in Illinois, was run into by a construction train, and several persons killed and wounded. The coronor's jury after a thorough examination of the case, rendered a verdict that Mitchell Ward, conductor, and John Banning, engineer of the construction train, were culpably neglectful for starting their train ahead of time and running so fast; that the conductor of the passenger train neglected his duty in not lagging the gravel train, and that the officers of the railroad company were to blame for not informing the conductor of the freight train of the discontinuance of certain trains, thereby detaining his train and occasioning the accident.

The conductor of the gravel train was arrested and is now in jail in Belleville.

What we may do with our Corn.

S. H. Downs states in a communication to the State Record, that he has made two and a half gallons of excellent syrup from a bushel of common field corn. This is really one of the most remarkable and useful developments in manufacture that has been made in many a day, and if generally successful it will go far to solve the question, "What shall we do with our corn?"

In his communication Mr. Downs publishes a dissertation so elaborately learned that it is unintelligible to the most of people. We hope that he will tell his neighbors, in plain English, how he did it, so that the process can have a general and fair trial.

What the Farmer pays.

Corn is worth in Kansas, fifteen cents per bushel. At that price, it will take 75,000 bushels to pay the \$5,000 back pay which the "sole member" of congress from Kansas voted himself on the last night of the session.

O BONO PUBLICO.

Man Pays his own Bill, and not another's," By which rule I am able to sell all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES

at less than any House in the city doing a credit business.

Specialties, keep the largest variety and the best quality, and

nothing at the lowest prices for cash.

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

Bring the "ready" will find it to their interest to call of Massachusetts and Henry streets before purchase—

GEORGE FORD, Successor to Ford & Whitman.

E. B. GOOD, DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES!

Provisions, Fruits, &c.,

1 MASSACHUSETTS ST., : : LAWRENCE, KS.

MAN'S RETREAT.

KANWAKA.

Six miles west of Lawrence.

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

COLMAN'S RETREAT.

AND

FRUIT FARM.

receive the best attention, and charges will be

of choice grove well seated, where visitors can enjoy g. Berries, and refreshments furnished as may be

E. A. COLMAN.

AUCTION SALES.

On Saturday, April 19, 1873,

Stock a. m., at the stable of Turner Sampson, on Massachusetts street, I shall sell at auction,

HORSES, MULES, AND CATTLE,

WAGONS, BUGGIES,

AND HARNESSSES.

Bring any of the above named articles to dispose of, to put them into my hands for this sale, and all parties to buy, will find it to their advantage to be present named place and time.

REGULAR SALES

ON THE

Third Saturdays of each Month.

Bring Stock or any of the above species of property for sale, well to leave with me a description of the same a few days of sale.

J. P. WHITNEY.

March 29, 1873.

PRICE CLOTHING

GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

POTWIN

AND

RETAIL TAILORS.

receiving additions to their stock of spring and summer

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS.

Best Stock!

The Best Goods!

The Lowest prices!

Wholesale!—Goods at Retail!

Goods for the Million!

ALL AT ONE PRICE.

Goods, at Chicago and St. Louis prices—FOR CASH.

of promptly filled. Remember! all goods retailed at

ONE PRICE ONLY.

Massachusetts st., Lawrence, Kansas.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

designed have in their hands for sale a good farm, containing 11-2 miles east of Baldwin City, Douglas

township, containing 11-2 miles east of Baldwin City, Douglas

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Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, APRIL 12, 1873.

Down Talk.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. Coop of Eudora, committed suicide Friday evening the 4th inst. by taking strychnine.

FIRE.—Friday night the handsome dwelling of E. V. Banks Esq. situated about one mile northwest of the city limits was entirely destroyed by fire.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Friday night a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. Jacob Mook, near the corner of New York and Warren streets.

HAIL.—Rather overgrown hail-stones fell Saturday afternoon. Some are said to have been as large as a black walnut.

"SPIRIT" THERMOMETER.—Thursday, April 3.—Pleasant and cheery, temperature mild, spirits rising, buds bursting out, vegetables "coming up", birds singing.

FRIDAY, 4.—Eighty-five in the shade, fruit blossoms out, trees getting green, (you will think they are green in less than a week) blue birds and robins are building their nests.

SATURDAY, 5.—Delightful rain, daisies full, ground soaking wet, another drouth predicted, but corn hangs at 20 cents.

SUNDAY, 6.—Heavy showers, cloudy, wind north. Monday, 7.—Cloudy all day, cold, zero almost reached.

TUESDAY, 8.—The birds have suspended operations on their spring residences. Vegetables and fruit trees are calling for blankets.

OFF THE TRACK.—The heavy rain of Saturday washed out a culvert on the L. L. & G. road a short distance this side of Ottawa.

MYSTERIOUS.—Last Sunday morning about daylight a man was detected traveling towards the river with a mysterious looking bundle in his arms.

CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Nathan Frank received this week flour from Placerville, California. The flour is hose who have tried it, to be superior to any ever yet to this market.

Geo. H. Potts, a printer once employed in this city, Saturday in Springfield, Ills., from the effect of injured by falling from a bridge.

HOUSES.—Notwithstanding the hard times new buildings are showing themselves in different parts of the city. Mr. C. A. Pease is improving property, on Kentucky street.

EXACTLY.—The Paola Republican congratulates the of Lawrence in their selection of Mr. Gleason for mayor. "Frank Gleason" is just the man for the place.

READY.—Mr. Wendell on Henry street, opposite the lading, has put a large refrigerator in his meat market quietly waiting for the winter to leave so that he can

ER.—To-morrow is Easter Sunday and will be duly observed in an appropriate manner in the Episcopal church. The church will be ready, the carpet having been put and the pews put in.

ED.—There is a colored family in this city, the child which have lived during the winter in a state of poverty. The father has been obliged to leave town, be run after strange gods, and the wife and mother of a of these children, is said to be a lazy good-for-nothing, who appropriates everything to herself and her own, and compels her step children, one a girl thirteen of age, to go naked.

SO.—Jake Herrington it seems was not knocked down by a horse in Denver, as was stated in one of the papers of this city. The team that was taking him to the depot ran and threw Jake out by which he was stunned; but the ment that he had been waylaid was premature.

ABOUT ADVERTISING.

We had something to say last week about advertising. Our farmer readers we know read it, because we have heard from them. So have the houses that were spoken of in that article.

Well, it is Saturday, and you are in town for the purpose of trading and meeting your neighbors and interchanging opinions as to the crop prospects, wheat looks well and a good rain makes you feel that the future is not very gloomy.

You feel better now and start on your tour of observation. Hark! Some one is selling horses and other stock, you instantly call to mind the advertisement you have seen in the Spirit and go to see what J. P. Whitney is doing.

"Pro bono publico." You know what this means, don't you? Aye, aye. Uncle George Ford has a grocery store at the corner, for the public good.

One of your eyes for some time past has shown signs of failing. It has bothered you and caused much anxiety. You have been so successful in everything else that you feel encouraged.

You can't feel otherwise than good over the results of your day's sojourn in town. Times are hard, but they don't seem so much so as when you started from home. Your horse has cost only half as much as you expected.

CITY COUNCIL.—This body met in regular session Monday evening. A large amount of routine business was transacted, such as reports of city officers, auditing bills &c.

A resolution was also passed that the city would make an annual appropriation from the general fund of 2 1/2 per cent. on the assessed valuation of any manufactories or other water power improvements in the city during the maintenance and operation of the same for a period not to exceed ten years.

SOLDIERS.—A meeting was held at the court house in this city Wednesday comprised of the soldiers of the late war for the purpose of making arrangements for the re-union of soldiers which is to be had in this city on the 30th of May.

COUNTY BOARD.—The board of county commissioners have been in session the past week in this city. The returns of the various township elections were canvassed and several roads established.

MARRIED.—Mr. M. Benas, who has been traveling the path of life alone for about a third of a century, was married a few evenings since to the lady of his choice.

INSTALLED.—Judge Smith has entered upon the duties of his office as Justice of the peace. He is temporarily located in Justice Parson's office.

CONTRACT.—Mr. John Watts has left for Manhattan, where he has a large building contract to complete.

Don't fail to read McCurdy's new advertisement, in to-day's paper. A visit to their extensive establishment will be sufficient proof of what they say.

HORSE KILLED.—A two horse team, belonging to a Mr. Pearce, Wednesday afternoon, started from near the South Park upon an independent runaway.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of Gillespie, Rogers and Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants of Kansas City. They have extensive and important business connections in Chicago and St. Louis.

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

At the commencement of this week the market was somewhat weaker, than at the close of last week, and all grades were from 10 to 15 cents lower than last week.

The different classes of buyers, were but poorly represented, owing to the unfavorable reports from the east, and the continued wet weather, as their wants were limited, trade dragged heavily the first three days of this week.

The extreme range of prices paid was from \$4.80 to \$5.25, for common to choice smooth lots. With the bulk at \$5.16 to \$5.20. The market closed slow.

BOOTS AND SHOES. P. McCurdy, of the firm of McCurdy Bros, has just returned from the East, where he has been purchasing goods to meet the requirements of their numerous customers.

A larger stock of goods, and a greater variety, than ever before. They can now furnish FROM THE VERY CHEAPEST TO THE VERY FINEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.

He has visited nearly all the principal shoe marts from the Mississippi to Maine, and has made arrangements with the Best Workmen in America, To make their best goods, so that he can recommend them highly.

Goods especially for them. Being a practical shoemaker, and having taken great pains to select good stock, he feels confident that they can SUIT ALL THEIR PATRONS.

Sign of the Mammoth Boot, 126 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

GILLESPIE, ROGERS & CO., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Have had a practical experience of many years, and possess the advantage of a connection with houses in St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo and New York.

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

R. Nichols, H. E. Mallory & Bro. R. NICHOLS & CO. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago—St. Louis—Kansas City. Mo.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SWEET POTATO PLANTS for sale in lots to suit, by WILLIAM GIBSON. One mile northwest of the City, on the south side of the river.

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

Absolutely uninjurious! Positively Beneficial!

Sold at the Central Drug Store only. Price per half pound package, 25 cents.

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.

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.

E. B. GOOD, DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

Provisions, Fruits, &c.,

No. 141 MASSACHUSETTS ST., LAWRENCE, KS.

COLMAN'S RETREAT.

KANWAKA. Six miles west of Lawrence.

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

COLMAN'S RETREAT.

AND

FRUIT FARM.

They will receive the best attention, and charges will be moderate. There is a nice grove well seated, where visitors can enjoy themselves. Ice Cream, Berries, and refreshments furnished as may be ordered. E. A. COLMAN.

AUCTION SALES.

On Saturday, April 19, 1873,

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

HORSES, MULES, AND CATTLE,

WAGONS, BUGGIES,

AND HARNESSSES.

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

REGULAR SALES

ON THE

First and Third Saturdays of each Month.

Parties having Stock or any of the above species of property for sale, will do well to leave with me a description of the same a few days before the day of sale. J. P. WHITNEY. Lawrence, Kas., March 29, 1873.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

OTTMAN & POTWIN

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Are constantly receiving additions to their stock of spring and summer

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

The Largest Stock!

The Best Goods!

The Lowest prices!

Goods at Wholesale!—Goods at Retail!

Goods for the Million!

AND AT ONE PRICE.

Jobbing goods, at Chicago and St. Louis prices—FOR CASH. All orders promptly filled. Remember! all goods retailed at

ONE PRICE ONLY.

No. 67, Massachusetts st., Lawrence, Kansas.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned have in their hands for sale a good farm, consisting of 180 acres, 11-2 miles east of Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas.

About 30 acres of same are under fence and cultivation. There is also a good peach and apple orchard on the place, plenty of water, and twenty acres of timber; a dwelling house, and a few out-buildings.

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

Enquire of SHANNON & SHANNON, Lawrence, Kansas.

PAINTS, GLASS, & WALL PAPER.

SMITH & WATKINS

Have opened an entire stock of

WALL PAPER.

Of the Latest Styles and Patterns. Also

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Brushes, and Window Shades, At 112, Massachusetts Street.

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

Where they would invite the attention of all wishing anything in their line, sign and fresco painting, and paper hanging promptly executed at the lowest prices.

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 VII.

Joe Bunker had laid a plan with three other of the workmen to obtain from their hated employer what they called their just remuneration for all they had endured through him.

Joe knew the times when Mr. Creep took money to and from his house.

Sometimes large sums were paid in too late to be taken to the bank, and then Mr. Creep, who was a great coward, generally invited Joe to walk home with him.

Little as the master liked the man he thought his sturdy presence a protection to him.

But often Joe would decline to go his master's way saying he had urgent business in some other direction.

The night of Eric's talk with Jessie, Mr. Creep had (as Joe Bunker was aware when he told Eric to be ready at a certain time, in his uncle's front yard,) a sum of money larger than usual to take home with him.

As usual he requested Joe's company to the house. Joe could not oblige him. It was awfully dark. Mr. Creep wished he had one of the other men, but they were all off—not a policeman was in sight or hearing.

There was nothing for him but to go alone. So calling up all the courage he possessed, (a teaspoonful, perhaps,) he hurried along, the perspiration starting every time he heard a step behind him. Fears are, sometimes, ominous.

Morning dawned in the garret of the Creep-mansion. Jessie lifted her head, which ached and felt light and stupid, and looked about her.

"Eric is not awake," thought she, not seeing across the garret, very clearly. "I'll dress as silently as I can and make the fires before he gets down."

While she was busy kindling fires, Mrs. Creep, in night array, popped her head in at the door and said, "Have you seen anything of father anywhere?"

Jessie thought to herself, "much of a father he is to any of us!" but she only answered, "no ma'am."

"I don't see where he can be," said Mrs. Creep in an anxious tone, "he hasn't been in bed all night. I went to sleep early and did not hear him come in. You didn't fasten him out did you?"

"No ma'am."

"Perhaps he got asleep in the office. He does sometimes when he writes late. Where is Eric—he must run round and see if he can find his uncle. I thought he might be on the sofa in the sitting-room. He slept there twice last week; but he isn't there."

Jessie, going on with her work, did not feel any interest in what madam Creep was saying.

"Eric! Eric!" she heard her calling in the upper hall. Presently she entered the room where Jessie was, looking rather wild.

"I thought you said Eric was not yet up!" she said, sharply; he is up and his bed is made. What did you mean?"

"Bed made?" repeated Jessie in surprise, and she ran fast to the garret, thoughts of last night's conversation taking the color from her lips.

It was true. The child ran to Eric's trunk—just as she feared. Clothes, and his bible gone. Eric too, was gone—she could not doubt it. With her heart wildly beating she descended the stairs.

"He has not been in his bed all night ma'am," she said. "I think he has gone to sea. He told me he should go sometime soon."

She was too much excited now to cry. What could the absence of Mr. Creep mean? Had it anything to do with the flight of Eric? She was terrified.

Mrs. Creep was all in a flutter. "Bob, Joe," she cried, shaking her great lazy sons awake, "get up my dears, do, and try and find father. He is lost somewhere. If he is not in the office perhaps he is murdered."

This roused the lads, up they sprang, and in a few moments were ready for a sally from the house.

It did not take them long to reach the shop—there was no father there. In dismay they hastened home with the word. Their mother was frantic now.

"Eric has murdered him!" she cried. "I always knew he would do some gallows deed at last," she did not stop to consider the extreme probability that a feeble child of fifteen, half starved and so slender that he might have been tied into a double bow knot, could kill a powerful man weighing 130 pounds.

"Eric never touched him," spoke up Jessie, fire flashing from her beautiful eyes, and her cheeks hot with crimson blood.

She took a slap on one of those cheeks in answer to this, and never cared at all. She resolved on the instant, to stand up for Eric if it cost her life. If she had doubted for a moment what the simultaneous absence of the boy and his uncle might mean, the doubt was gone forever.

In the confusion no advance toward breakfast had been made; but Jessie now entered the cellar in quest of potatoes to bake.

A dull sort of pounding, or rather a bumping about of some soft, but heavy body over head, arrested her attention. It appeared to be in the front parlor—seldom used or opened—what could it be.

"There's something in the front parlor," said the girl when she returned to the kitchen. Mrs. Creep had been on the point of sending the boys to the police station to give information of her loss.

"Wait," said she "till we see what is in the parlor." They all mounted the stairs in company. Debby, in her bare feet over the cold carpets and oilcloth, hanging by her mother's night dress. Rather a scene, take it all together.

Cautionously opening the parlor door, Mrs. Creep stepped in; but she stepped out much more nimbly. The parlor blinds—thick wooden shutters—were tightly closed, making the room very dark, so that Mrs. Creep had not seen anything, while she had very distinctly felt the sudden assault of an unwieldy object that seemed rolling and flopping, like a clumsy fish of mammoth proportions, about the parlor floor.

With a most unmusical screech madam bounded back to the hall and shut to the parlor door.

"What is it Ma?" asked the children, Debby beginning to cry, Bob making dangerous looking faces, and Jessie and Joe dropped on the stairs exploding with laughter.

"Oh dear! oh dear!" gasped Mrs. Creep, shaking all over, and feeling very hysterical. Had a man been near she would probably have given way; but now she knew to do so was no use.

"You better laugh! you unnatural children!" she said, indignant at the state of the two on the stairs.

"Come here this minute, and go into the parlor and open the blinds."

"Why don't you go?" asked the wary Joe.

"No matter said his mother, do as I bid you." Just at that moment there was a charge made from within upon the parlor door. This frightened the whole family. They rushed pell mell up stairs.

"Go call the neighbors," ordered Mrs. Creep, as she hastened to get on her clothes.

"The children obeyed. As soon as sufficient force had arrived the parlor was opened, and with lamps in hand, two or three gentlemen entered the apartment.

What a picture met their eyes! Gagged, bound and packed in comforters till the power of moving himself was almost taken away, there lay poor Creep, prone on his parlor floor. His eyes were nearly started from their sockets, and his face was purple with rage, and with the efforts he had made to make noise enough, or at least jarring enough to be heard.

They made haste to deliver him from his strange and undesirable situation, and a dozen voices at once asked for an explanation of it.

As soon as he could speak, which was no easy matter, his jaws having been widely distended for so long, he related that as he hurried home the night before, having nearly three thousand dollars in his pocket, he was suddenly assaulted from behind, lassoed, felled, gagged and borne by four men to his own door. There, on his very door step he was robbed, and one of the villains, he knew him well, he declared, entered his house, went up stairs and came down with an armful of bed clothes, with which they bound him round and round.

"To keep you comfortable this cold night," they said, tauntingly, and then carefully depositing him on the parlor floor, they bade him "good night" and disappeared. Mr. Creep did not relate—he did not like to do that; it was had enough to remember it—the advice one of the robbers had given him. It was as follows:

"We are friends you have made by your generous and noble treatment of us, you old mammon of unrighteousness. If you want any more of the same sort just keep right on in your present way. They are making fast enough for you. Nothing like driving men desperate to cause them to stand up for their own interests. We relieve you of this little roll of money in return for your considerations for our feelings and welfare. Don't trust yourself and your money to men whom you have made to hate you, and whose families starve while you hoard the wealth they have made for you. You are not safe one moment in your shop."

Then one—the man whose form and voice Mr. Creep at once knew—said, "I take Eric with me. You have lost your second slave, you shall not murder him as you did his brother. I shall take care of him—your money enables me to promise to do all for him that I may think best—I leave you this satisfying intelligence; enjoy it—farewell. You will not hereafter be troubled by my presence—which perhaps has not awakened pleasant memories."

Poor Mrs. Creep—when the neighbors had withdrawn—cried and scolded by turns. She blamed Eric for the whole misfortune. But Mr. Creep said "no, he did not once dream the boy knew of any intention to rob him."

Every effort was made to discover and arrest the culprits; but all was in-vain. Neither money nor robbers were ever seen by Mr. Creep again.

There was a secret rejoicing at the shop when the story of the robbery reached there. Four of the workmen's seats were empty—one of these was Joe Bunker's.

The loss of his money was not the worst loss Mr. Creep met with on that eventful night.

The fright, and anger and extreme exertion produced a very unfavorable impression on his health, which from that time failed so rapidly as to cause serious apprehension in the mind of his wife.

But while his health suffered his character seemed to improve. Whether the words of the robbers had sunk deep into his heart or not, something had certainly changed him, and as his strength returned with the opening of Spring, he began to make alterations in his habits and in his business matters, which astonished every body, most of all his men.

He had tried saving more than he met, and found it tended to poverty, now he thought he would see if a certain sort of scattering, which he had in his mind, would increase his safety and happiness, if not his wealth. And first he began to speak good naturedly to such of his employees as he chanced to meet.

His greeting was met in several cases by a stare of amazement; but that did not "put him out," as they say in Maine. He held on steadily in the better way upon which he had entered, and it was not a year before he began to see very gratifying results from the change. He gave a week's vacation to his men during the mid-summer heat, he increased their wages, and when Christmas came every man in his employ was presented with a good stout pair of boots.

Instead of finding himself the poorer for all this liberality when the year's accounts were closed, Mr. Creep found to his satisfaction that he never had stood better, if so well, with the world. He said so to his wife, and declared that he wished he had always been a more generous and unselfish man. How he would have felt had his books balanced differently we cannot undertake to say. When tribulation arises from right doing people are apt to give over, discouraged and offended.

Meantime Jessie's star began to ascend. Debby Creep had taken a notion to have her accompany her to school.

Mrs. Creep at first opposed this wish; but was at length teased into it, little thinking how it would result.

Jessie hardly dared to believe her own senses. Could it be possible that she was to go to school; she determined not to set her heart much on it, thinking that perhaps Debby's desire for her company would soon pass. It did not, however, and she enjoyed having a companion over whom she had control, that all the girls admired—for Jessie's great beauty, and sprightly and winning ways, made her the favorite of the whole school. Eric had been a scholar there, and the teacher, Mr. Wilson, who had loved the boy almost as if he were his own, finding how devoted to him Jessie was, immediately for Eric's sake, took her into favor, and retained her there for her own. He furnished her, at his own expense, with all the books she needed, and not a rich man's child in all his kingdom had more attention paid to her improvement than the little bound girl had. And she learned rapidly, almost as if by magic. Had Debby been of a jealous and envious nature she would not have liked to see her mother's bound girl, and her own waiter, hurrying past her on the highway of knowledge. But it made no difference to Debby. In fact she was well pleased that Jessie "saw into every thing so much easier than she did." She made her show her about all her lessons, and that was a wonderful help. Debby hated "studying out things" herself. She was a lazy, good natured girl, and very fond of Jessie. Mr. Wilson, finding that his new scholar was anxious to study French, and to join the class in drawing, allowed her to do so. Her progress in both these branches was so rapid as to astonish him. "My child," said he, excitedly, as he came to her desk one day, and found her at work on a sketch of the head of a beautiful babe, "you are a genius. You really are! Something must be done with you. You are not to be a household drudge, depend on that."

It was very rash and imprudent for Mr. Wilson to speak in such a way. But it was one of Mr. Wilson's faults that he

was very impulsive. He was nearly fifty years of age, and he had not yet learned to control, or to conceal, his generous or kindly emotions. If he ever had any of an opposite nature, he controlled those well enough. They were never able to make themselves heard, seen or felt. For that reason some people believed that Mr. Wilson was never tempted by them.

Surprised at being so addressed, Jessie colored scarlet, and tried to hide her picture.

"No, no; let me have it, child. Who taught you to draw? who is this?"

"Rosa Creep," said Jessie, in a low tone, slowly moving out of sight another drawing that had lain under a sheet of thin white paper on her desk.

"What's that?" said Mr. Wilson, hastily. He caught the other picture from her hand.

"Eric! and a perfect likeness! Oh! I see, we must give these children room in life. They cannot be kept in a corner."

"Imprudent again, Mr Wilson! How do you know that you are not kindling hopes and ambitions which may embitter whole lives?"

Jessie is now living a very tolerable life. Is it well to render her discontented and aspiring?

The child did not, however, understand much of what was in the mind of Mr. Wilson regarding her. The most that she apprehended was that he thought she drew well, and was pleased with her drawing of Eric.

"I was making it for you," she said, with another blush and a pleased smile. "Will you except it, sir?"

"I think I will, my dear child," said the teacher, "and am very grateful for it; but now we must go on with the lessons. I will talk with you again of this matter."

That afternoon, when the children came from school, there was a noisy eruption into the Creep sitting room.

"Just see what Jessie's done, mother," said Bob dragging Jessie, who looked rather apprehensive, up close to his maternal parent.

"Isn't it lovely? Mr. Wilson says she is going to be something wonderful," shouted Joe, and Debby snatched the picture from the bound girl and handed it to her mother.

"Why, it's Rosa, as sure as I live," was the astonished exclamation of the mother. "Who showed you how to draw Rosa, child?"

"Nobody, I thought perhaps I could—so I tried."

"I should think so," was the reply. Mrs. Creep looked anxiously at Jessie a few seconds, and then said, "Well it is very pretty; we will have it put in a frame; but don't be spending your time making pictures, child. 'Tis poor business."

"Oh! but mother she has got to draw me," cried Debby. "And me, too."

"And all of us."

"Do you think you could draw me?" asked Mrs. Creep. "I don't know," said Jessie, dubiously and twirling her school bag by its strings. She knew very well that she didn't want to try.

Pour in thought, or in reality, over that face, the face which was associated so painfully with all the darkest and most wretched hours of her life! and then fix it upon paper, perhaps long to remain! Oh! no, she did not wish to do any such thing.

"I must go and do up my work now," she said, anxious to escape to the kitchen.

"I won't paint her, Lula, would you?" said she to her bird, "nor draw her, either. We can do as we like about this, I guess."

Already did the child feel that the bands about her were loosening.

The next day, when school was over, Mr. Wilson called Jessie to him and told her that he had been to see an artist, a friend of his, Mr. Carlyle, a very kind and pleasant gentleman, who had entirely agreed with him that she ought to be educated for an artist.

"You are one, by nature, child; but nature, untrained and undisciplined seldom makes a very good use of herself, and without a proper education your powers will run to waste and you will never rise to the position for which your maker intended you. Mr. Carlyle will receive you as his pupil at one half the usual price, and you must go with me to-morrow that I may introduce you. Your regular lessons will begin on Monday."

"Mrs. Creep will never in this world consent that I should go. She will be angry, I know, if such a thing is mentioned, and will perhaps take me away from school," said Jessie in trouble.

"I should like to see her try to take you away from school!" Mr. Wilson was speaking out again. "She might be complained of, now, for her treatment of you and Eric. She is the town's talk, one may say; and it could be made very disagreeable to her should her neighbors see fit to take the matter up. But I will see her this evening, and talk the matter over with her and Mr. Creep. Let me see, perhaps Mr. Carlyle may have time to call there with me. If he will so much the better. He will gain their consent to pay for you the first term and after that they may pay or not just as they like; I'll be bound the painter that gets a pupil like you won't let her leave because she can't pay for her instruction—you will be able to pay some day if you live—Carlyle will soon see that. There, now run home. I'll be there this evening, and see that things are all right."

Jessie was not so sure that all things would go right. She dreaded to have the gentleman come. Certainly Mrs. Creep would take offence at the idea that so much notice was taken of her bound servant. She wished Mr. Wilson had not said a word to Mr. Carlyle, or to her.

The bell rung. Jessie was glad that Bob ran to the door, for her heart beat so it nearly choked her, and made it hard for her to walk or stand.

She heard a sound of much talking in the parlor—some loud, perhaps angry tones; but finally there was laughter, and soon after she heard Mrs. Creep, in a very pleasant key, call to her from the hall.

Feeling very nervous and anxious she obeyed the summons, and stood in the blue calico frock, that Mrs. Creep had given her to wear to school, and which, knowing that company was coming, she had slipped on soon as the supper dishes were washed.

"Come in, child," said her mistress. "This sir, is the girl you were speaking of. As you are so reasonable as to take both my own and her for half the usual price of one, I do not see how I can refuse to allow them to go. Robert has always manifested a decided talent for painting. I have thought that he might become an artist; but his father has no fancy for encouraging such tastes."

Mrs. Creep talked on still longer, but no one paid attention to what she was saying. The gentlemen had obtained the thing for which they had come, namely her consent that Jessie should take lessons of Mr. Carlyle, and now they are ready to depart. Mr. Creep, they saw, was but a cipher in the business. "Just as wife says," was all he ever had to say in matters relating to the children.

The idea that Bob was to take lessons of the artist nearly provoked a laugh from Jessie. Fortunately she succeeded in suppressing it, and with a face glowing with the effort, as well as with embarrassment at meeting the stranger artist, she came forward and was drawn to his side.

He was a large and very handsome man with a manner so polished, and yet so genial that he charmed all hearts, even Mrs. Creep's.

His artistic taste was delighted by the grace and beauty of his new pupil, and when he passed his hand beneath her chin and lifted her blushing face to his gaze, the merry sparkle of Jessie's dark orbs, and the sly smiles that were trying to hide themselves mid the dimples round her pretty, rosy mouth, rendered that soft face so bewitching an object that Mr. Carlyle resolved to paint it the very first thing he did.

"I'd take her for nothing and pay her board besides," he said to his friend, as they reached the street. "But what was the little while laughing at?"

"I'm sure I can't guess, unless it was what her mistress said about the extraordinary talent of the youthful Creep. You will be astonished when you see the proofs of it. Cats with heads like a beach nut and legs like two pairs of tongs; faces that resemble nothing earthly nor unearthly—well, you will see them soon enough. I suppose his mother considers him a genius, from the fact that his copy books and all of his books, are filled up with such drawings instead of being put to their proper use. He will not study, and in such exercises he passes his time. I am sorry for you Carlyle."

"Do not waste your pity on an object that needs it not. I shall manage to get on very comfortably with master Creep. Trust to me."

To be continued.

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

Table with columns: Amounts as they multiply, 5 per cent, 6 per cent, 7 per cent. Rows show doubling times for \$1,000 at various rates and intervals.

EXAMPLES.—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$2,000 in 25 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$10,000 in 25 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at ten per cent. \$20,000 in 25 years, 5 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the life-time of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 dollars would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

For the Spirit of Kansas. THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

As I happened to be in Topeka the day of the assembling of the Farmers in the late State Convention, I thought as I had heard it hinted that it would be a fizzle, I would step in and see for myself.

Is it any wonder that there was diversity of opinion, when we take into consideration the fact that there were two hundred delegates, representing seven different organizations, living isolated from each other, and only one delegate from each organization?

The way in which I account for the success of that convention is this:—first, they soon found that all of their interests were identical. In the second place, they felt weak in their own little organizations, and in the third place, they knew if they all united on one common platform and combined together, they could accomplish far more than to go home without a perfect organization.

There seemed to be two great bugbears in the eyes of some few delegates. The first one was secret societies called Granges. Some few thought at first they could not co-operate with that, but they would let the Grange men co-operate with the Club men.

To show your readers that the convention was quite a unit, a motion was made to strike out "Grange." A vote was taken, and there was but one vote in favor of striking out.

I think I never saw two hundred men together that were more intelligent looking, and when a delegate got up to speak, his looks did not belie him.

An Affecting Scene.

The Richmond Enquirer has the following. No more forcible temperance lecture was ever given to the public:

"An affecting scene took place a few days ago at the police station, which melted more than one stern heart to tears. A young man of respectable connection had been arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and was raving like a maniac in his cell, when his aged mother, attired in widow's weeds, entered the station house, and requested to be allowed an interview.

An old farmer once said: "When I die, I am going to leave behind me, as a heritage for my children, the home where they were born, made as beautiful as my means and uneducated taste will allow, pleasant memories of the home fireside and of the sunny summer days, and a true regard for the dignity and worthiness of the calling which their father followed."

The indictment against Susan B. Anthony, for voting, charges that "She was a person of the female sex, contrary to the laws of the United States, in such cases made and provided."

A poet asks, "where are the dead, the vanished dead, who trod the earth that now we tread?" If we were to make a random guess we should say the most of them are buried—though this may not be the right answer.

The Titusville, Pa., Press tells the story of a nocturnal serenader who sang: "When the moon is shi-hi-hi-ning o'er the la-hake, oh, the-hen I'll thi-hink of thee-he-he-hee! Oh, the-hen, oh, then, I'll thi-hi-hi-ink of thee-ee-ee!"

A school teacher asked a new boy,—"Who made the glorious universe?" But the boy could not tell. So the teacher got a rawhide and told the boy if he didn't tell he would whip him.

The latest dog story comes from Maine. It relates how, after a heavy snow fall, a young Belfast girl was endeavoring to make her way along the street to a house at which she was employed, when a strange dog, a large Newfoundland, came to her aid.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

A singular and most horribly suggestive discovery has just been made in Paris. While some workmen were engaged in repairing the towers of the old Conciergerie, at the Court of Cassation, which had been damaged by fire, they came suddenly upon a mysterious deep well, facing the quay, which proved, on closer inspection, to be the fatal dungeon of the old palace of St. Louis.

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FREE TO OUR MILL.

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MILL.

News Summary.

A Railroad is to be built from Jaffa to Jerusalem.

Rhode Island has elected a Republican Governor and Legislature.

The virtue of Palmetto leaves as material for paper making is to be tested.

A farmer in New Hampshire is offered \$100,000 for the wood on his farm, and wants more.

Fifteen persons were drowned by the washing out of a stone wall of the new city building during a freshet at Rochester on the 8th.

The Erie Railroad was blocked by a land slide on the 8th. One freight train was almost entirely buried.

Omaha and Council bluffs are still fighting over the question as to which is the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad.

A New Jersey State Senator was arrested for bribery on the 4th inst. the act of bribery being the receiving of \$2500 to vote in the interest of a certain railway.

A fire at Parkers Landing, Pa., on the night of the 3rd destroyed \$200,000 worth of property, and another at Oil City, Pa., the next morning destroyed \$50,000 worth.

The United States mail carrier at Ft. Laramie was killed by Indians on the 31st ult., and a surveyor's camp destroyed and one of the surveyors killed by a party of Indians near Camp Supply about the same time.

A Boston firm has purchased \$25,000 worth of lumber, at Milford Mich., to fill an order from Australia.

St. Louis has a narrow gauge (3 ft) Railroad, running forty eight miles in the direction of Cairo.

The Central Branch company has built a corn crib at Netawaka, capable of holding 8,000 bushels.

Pomeroy has had judgement rendered against him by default on bail for \$100,000, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, by Henry Clews and Co., of New York.

The appropriation for stamps for the use of the different Departments in Washington, in lieu of the official frank, which was abolished by the last Congress, amounts to three hundred thousand dollars, while the abolition of the frank was made the pretext for adding a million and a half more to the pay of members of Congress. How much have the people saved in taxes in the operation.

The Legislatures of the States of Delaware and Maryland have each passed a Bill authorizing the construction of a ship canal across the State of Delaware from the Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of the Delaware Bay. The canal is to be deep enough to allow of the passage of Ocean Steamers, and will shorten the distance from Baltimore to the East and to European ports about two hundred miles.

The San Francisco Chronicle describes a new process of gold digging in California. They have discovered a spot off the shore on the coast of Northern California, where the sand abounds in gold dust at the rate \$23,000 per ton. A vessel is moored off shore, and by an apparatus invented for the purpose, the sand is pumped on board from the bottom of the sea and the gold then separated. Great excitement is caused by the discovery. The projector proposes to take up a hundred tons of the sand in ten days.

The passage of Venus between the earth and the sun is fixed by the astronomers for the 9th of September 1873. The French Government has already ordered the construction of the apparatus necessary for observing the phenomenon, and the principal Governments have designated the various stations where their respective astronomers will make observations. For example, the French Government has selected Pekin, Yokohama, the Island of St. Paul and of Amsterdam, Borneo, Jerusalem, Tahiti, and New Caledonia. The English have chosen Alexandria, the islands of Kerguelen, the Sandwich Islands, and Auckland. The Germans will go to Japan, to the islands of Kerguelen, the Mauritius, and to the islands of Auckland. The Russians will occupy the stations of Siberia and of Kamchatka as far as the Ural Mountains.

It would seem that Legislative bribery is by no means confined to Kansas. It is stated on good authority, no less than the word of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and Judge Noah Davis, that five of the present Republican members of the New York State Senate were bribed by Tweed to vote for the N. Y. city charter of 1870. The Sun thinks the act of the Senate in allowing Tweed to escape punishment by resignation would seem to prove that a great many more than five were in the same rascally category.

Hon. James Dixon, United States Senator from Connecticut, from 1857 to 1869, died of heart disease at Hartford, a few days ago, aged 68. Mr. Dixon was elected as a Republican, but became identified with the Democratic party in the Senate in the support of the views of President Johnson. He stood very high among his colleagues as a man of ability, and as a gentleman of great purity of life and character.

Gov. Osborne has offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of the murderer of Dr. York, brother to Col. A. M. York, of Independence, Kansas.

Gold is said to have been discovered at the head waters of the Brazos river in Texas. A large prospecting company are now there, mostly from Montague county.

John A. Stevens has instituted legal proceeding against the Omaha Republican for defamation of character.

A fireman on the Atchison and Nebraska road, named Perkins, but recently married, was instantly killed on that road between Doniphan and Troy. He was about to step from the tender to the first freight car attached to it, when the coupling broke and he fell to the track. His body was terribly mangled.

Thieving bands of Indians are numerous in the western portion of Nebraska. Several raids for horses have been made within the last few days. On Sunday a party attempted to run off stock near North Platte Station, when they were fired upon by the herder, who killed one Indian and captured two pack mules. The Indian who was killed was found to have possession of some property of Hildebrand's, one of the men who were murdered on the south fork a few days ago.

The K. P. road is landing 500 emigrants in Colorado every week, and about ten times that number at its stations in Kansas.

Oswego has one of the finest Silver Cornet Bands in the State. The independent says so—and we say so.

The Washington Republican says a prairie fire broke out one and a half miles north of that town, on Sunday morning during the prevalence of a high wind, which in a very brief period of time had swept everything before it for miles. At one time the town of Washington was thought to be in danger, but the wind was favorable and the citizens turned out in full force and fought it successfully, preventing the destruction of property.

The Commonwealth says a colony of two hundred families organized in Charlestown, West Virginia, by J. S. Hollinger, passed through Topeka, in a special train, on Saturday last. They were accompanied by Mr. Young, of the Kansas Pacific railway. Part of them go to Junction City, part to Wilson, and part to Peabody, on the Kansas Pacific railway. They are farmers of means and experience, just such men as Kansas needs.

The construction of the new post office building in St. Louis is to be commenced immediately. It is to cost \$3,600,000. The mails are to be taken to and from the building and the Postal cars through a tunnel which is to be run under the city.

The coal shaft at Olathe has reached a twelve inch vein at 410 feet and the company is confident of reaching a three foot vein at five hundred feet.

The United States advertises for proposals to the 3rd of May, for building Superintendents lodges at the National Cemeteries at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Scott.

Mr. Golden Silvers, of Shawnee county manufactures vinegar from corn and oats. The Commonwealth says the vinegar closely resembles a certain other liquid made from the same material, but is much more useful and beneficial.

The News says a party of Tennesseans lately purchased four and a half sections of land near Hutchinson, on which they will at once make extensive improvements.

Ten thousand head of Texas cattle are said to be already on their way to Wichita.

Broom corn is worth \$100 a ton in St. Louis and Chicago. It will yield a ton and a half to the acre, and is quite as easily raised as corn or wheat.

The Eureka Herald says the deaths from spotted fever, in Greenwood county, number twelve or fifteen.

Also that two horses, belonging to Jacob Yates, were killed by lightning on Monday week.

The Howard City Messenger says several parties in that vicinity have lost various sums of money, from \$80 down by sending in the shape of drafts, through the mails.

A Cement pipe manufactory is to be established at St. Louis.

Thirty persons have died of spotted fever in Hartford, Lyon county.

Those who have tried it say that one acre of land in Kansas will produce as much flax as two acres in Illinois.

New York City consumes annually for food, 58,000 sheep and lambs.

The gas men of New York city are on a strike.

The company of American capitalists, who recently purchased Samana Bay, have purchased a steamer to put on between New York and the Bay, and are going to build a wharf a mile long and seven hundred feet wide.

It is rumored that a portion of the German colony, that was to settle on the Santa Fe Railroad lands, was among the lost on the ill fated Atlantic.

The Northern Pacific is to be pushed to completion to Puget's Sound.

The dwelling house of Mr. Mathew Brown, eight miles east of Oswego, was blown down on Monday night. Two of Mr. Brown's daughters were killed outright, and other of the inmates seriously injured.

The Beloit Gazette says immigration to that region of the State has commenced in earnest, that their streets are constantly filled with strangers Seeking locations in the north west.

The Fredonia Journal says a fair valuation of the real property of that town would put it at not less than \$150,000. For a town that had no existence till within four years, that is doing pretty well, and there are many more such instances of marvelous development in Southern Kansas.

Miss Nellie Grant, it is said, is about to be married to a son of Thomas Murphy ex-collector of the post of New York.

The price of gold has advanced seven per cent. since the middle of January.

The Teft House, in Topeka, was re-opened on the 10th. The Commonwealth pronounces "one of the most famous and important of American Hotels."

The United States troops that have so long been stationed on the Neutral Lands are en route for Ft. Gibson.

A new bank building fell in New Haven on the 9th, burying fifteen men in its ruins, and killing nearly all of them.

The Junction City Union says that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the effect that the State of Kansas has no right to assess and collects taxes on railroad lands, subtracts from the tax roll of Davis county 67,254 acres of land valued at \$158,650.

The Fort Scott, Humboldt and Western Railroad have negotiated their securities on the European market, and the work of track laying will be commenced immediately between Fort Scott and Humboldt. Trains will be running on the above road ere the close of the season.

A new Atlantic Cable is projected over the route followed by Columbus in his voyage of discovery from Spain to America. The line is to be laid between Savannah and Lisbon, and is to be put down during the coming summer.

WILDER & PALM

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.

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 Curls, 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. 62-5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas.

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

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

At two (2) o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever, of the said Caroline P. Kalkock, Isaac S. Kalkock, Elijah Sells, William H. Sells, and Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit:—the north west quarter of section twenty-six, (26) in township twelve (12) south, of range nineteen, (19) east of the sixth (6) principal meridian, in Kansas, excepting so much thereof as was decided to Guerdon Grovener and Mary Lewis, by said Kalkock or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, the said mortgaged land containing one hundred and nine and a half acres, appraised at fourteen thousand dollars; (\$14,000) also the following bounded and described premises, to-wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in said township and range, thence south on the quarter section line fifteen (15) chains and sixty-eight (68) links, thence east two (2) chains and fifty (50) links, thence north fifteen (15) chains and sixty-eight (68) links, thence north four (4) acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, in Douglas County, State of Kansas, appraised at one thousand dollars, (\$1,000) taken as the property of Elijah Sells and William H. Sells, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

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

Special Term of Court.

State of Kansas, County of Douglas.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, April 2d, 1873.

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

In the Fourth Judicial District, State of Kansas,

March, 31st, 1873.

To the Sheriff of Douglas County:

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

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

OWEN A. BASSETT, Judge.

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

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

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

NOTICE

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

H. J. CANNIFF, Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.

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

A. G. HONNOLD, Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

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

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

Given under my hand at the city of Lawrence, this, the 29th day of March, 1873.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

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

Saturday, the 19th day of April,

at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said William A. Harris, Henry Lewis, Albert Allen, James W. Oulton, Grace Lawrence, and Nicholas Hoysradt, and each of them, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The north ten (10) acres of lot number four (4) in section eighteen (18) in township twelve (12) south of range twenty (20) east of the 6th principal meridian, in Douglas county, state of Kansas, appraised at nine hundred dollars, (\$900.00) taken as the property of William A. Harris, Henry Lewis, Albert Allen, James W. Oulton, Grace Lawrence, and Nicholas Hoysradt, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

S. H. CARMEAN, Sheriff of Douglas County.

LEGAL NOTICE.

District Court, Douglas County, Kansas: SARAH YEAGLEY, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN W. MUMFORD, Defendant.

NOTICE. JOHN W. MUMFORD, Defendant, is hereby notified that the said plaintiff has filed her petition in said Court, and that you have thereby been sued by her and must answer said petition on or before

The 26th day of April, 1873.

Or said petition will be taken as true, and that judgment for \$250.00, with interest thereon from the 24th day of November, A. D. 1872, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, together with the sum of \$50.00 for attorney's fees; and an order that a mortgage on lot one hundred and fourteen (114) on Tennessee street in the city of Lawrence, in Douglas county, Kansas, given by said defendant to secure the payment of the above sums of money, be foreclosed to pay said judgment and costs of said action; and that or by him be barred and forever foreclosed of all interest, right, title, claim, lien, and equity of redemption in, to or upon said premises, so embraced in said mortgage; that said premises be sold according to law, and the proceeds of said sale brought into court and be applied to the payment of the costs and judgment in said action, and that said John W. Mumford be adjudged to pay any deficiency that may remain after applying all the said money applicable thereto as aforesaid; will be rendered against said Mumford, together with costs of said suit.

CALDWELL & HOYSRADT, Attorneys for Plaintiff.