

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. II.—NO. 20.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 17, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 67

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Than any other house in the city, and
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WE ARE SATISFIED WITH SMALL PROFITS,

And believe that low prices and
Square Dealing Will Command Trade.
L. BULLENE & CO.
 LAWRENCE, February 14, 1873.

For the Spirit of Kansas.
 I hear a great deal said about the farmers being led
 by the nose—that they are not competent to carry out
 anything to its final issue—that we as farmers cannot
 depend upon each other—that we can be bought up a
 great deal cheaper than Pomeroy bought York, in
 short, as farmers, we never can accomplish anything—
 that all we are doing will fall to the ground unless we
 take into our ranks some disappointed politicians who
 will in a short time pull the wool over our eyes and
 make us think that black is white, and white is black—
 that we are not so very much abused after all, and the
 best thing we can do is to adopt a political platform so
 broad that not only farmers but all conservatives from
 all parties can stand upon it—that in that way we as
 farmers will be able to accomplish the great end so
 much desired by all farmers.

A certain merchant in Lawrence refashioned all of this,
 and even went so far as to say these men were already
 throwing out bait to catch the vote of the farmers this
 fall, saying very knowingly, "I know what I am talk-
 ing about." A money lender said to me, "You had a
 third of the last legislature of farmers, and they all
 went for that swindle exempting mortgages from tax-
 ation as well as for the 'debtors' swindle which, to my
 mind, is the greatest outrage that ever was attempted
 to be forced upon any people."

My object in writing this article is to caution every
 farmer to be on the lookout, or rather, let every farmer
 be a beacon light to his neighbor and see to it that every
 man that voted for either of those rascally swindlers, be
 he priest, doctor or farmer, have leave to stay at home
 until Gabriel shall blow his last trumpet, for if it is
 true that one third of our last legislature was made up
 of farmers and they voted for those swindlers, I do not
 wonder that we have to hear so much about farmers
 being fools, and led by the nose and not competent,
 and can be bought up, and all that sort of charges made
 against us. I am willing to admit that in many in-
 stances those charges have been true, not because farm-
 ers are not as honest as other men, or competent, but
 because they have been obliged to labor so many hours
 per day to make both ends meet, they have not been
 able to give that time to thought and reading that they
 ought, to keep "booked up," as the saying is, with the
 times. Therefore, whenever Mr. A, B or C happened
 to meet the farmer, he being a gentleman of leisure, is
 always ready to tell him what was up in politics, and
 that this or that man was best fitted to fill this or that
 office, and election day is such a day next week, and
 he is always very anxious to have you attend the elec-
 tion. Many times the farmer is behind with his work
 and will answer, "I cannot leave my work, in short,
 I don't much care who is elected." "But," says this
 politician, "I will send a hand to work a day in your
 place if you will agree to go to the polls and vote for
 Mr. so and so." So the farmer goes and votes, not be-
 cause he does not want to fill the office with a compe-
 tant man, but because he thinks it will be a day of rest
 from toil, and he can see some of his neighbors and
 have a chat with them. In doing this the farmer in-
 tends to wrong no one, nevertheless he has not only
 wronged himself, but the whole community of farmers.
 They are sufferers by all such actions. This is being
 led by the nose, I admit. Again, we are not compe-
 tent. What do you mean by this? do you mean that God
 has not done for the farmer as much as he has for you,
 Mr. Merchant? if so, that we deny in toto—but if you
 mean we as farmers have not done as much for ourselves
 as you have, that we will admit. But from this time on
 we as farmers mean to see you. You also say we as
 farmers have no confidence in each other, therefore it
 is nonsense for us to try to do anything to better our
 condition. If you mean what you say, either you fel-
 lows are mightily fooled or we are. Again, all we are
 doing as farmers will fall to the ground unless we take
 into our ranks some broken down or disappointed politi-
 cian, and they being so much sharper than we farm-
 ers they will soon make us think we are not so very bad
 off after all, and by doing this, and making a political
 party out of this movement, you may succeed, after
 awhile. I do not say that this movement of ours will
 not eventually run into politics, but as for us farmers
 ever catering to politicians, be they disappointed, broken
 down, or in good and regular standing, you may bet
 your bottom dollar it will never be done by the
 farmers as farmers. We say let every tub stand on its
 own bottom.

One word more to my farmer friends in regard to
 their best interests, in my best judgment, and I will
 close. First of all things to be done by every farmer,
 is to join some farmers association, it matters not what
 its name be, club, union or grange; the great thing is
 combination, let the name be nothing to you. Here is a

job to be done—a ditch to dig, if you please. I can use
 a long handle, round pointed shovel best; here comes Paddy
 Miles, he says he faders, give me a spade and I will
 bate ye both. Each one works with his own tools to
 accomplish the job—each one in his own way to secure
 the same results for the common good of the great
 whole.

Farmers, we must be charitable to each other—we
 as grangemen must not think we are all the farmers in
 Kansas, for we are far from it. Clubmen, you must
 not think you are all of the farmers in the State. But
 let us all, as one man, ever keep this one thing in
 mind, "our cause is just," "in union there is strength,"
 "as long as there is life, there is hope." Be true to
 yourselves. KANWAKA.

FABLES AND PARABLES.
 No 7.
The Two Pockets.

"It is too bad," said Jones, "that Smith and Brown
 are crowding me so hard." I mean to pay Smith as
 soon as I can conveniently. I am an honest man and
 intend to pay all my debts. But Smith is a great deal
 better off than I am; he went go without food nor
 clothing if I don't pay him at present. As to Brown,
 he charged me too much for some things; and there
 are some things in his account that I don't believe I
 ever had. I don't want to be sued. I am an honest
 man and intend to pay all my debts as soon as I can just
 as well as not, but I don't want to be driven. I have got
 some money out at interest at twelve per cent, and it
 would be wretched economy to call that in to pay ac-
 counts that are not on interest. I have got some
 young cattle that are growing fast, doubling in value
 every year, and I don't want to sell them till they are
 grown. I don't know but I shall have to sell a few of
 them to get Lizzie a piano, but as to letting Smith and
 Brown drive me so I won't do it. Let me see, how can
 I work it?—Now I have it. My wife and I are joint
 owners of all we have. So the law says, now, if so,
 she owns half of my pants. I always carry my wallet
 in the pocket on the left side. This side then must be
 mine, and the left side and the pocket in it must be
 hers. Now I'll put all my money into the left hand
 pocket and tell Smith and Brown I have not got any
 money. I am an honest man and intend to pay all my
 honest debts as soon as I have got every thing I want.
 How do you like Jones? How much better is the
 man who puts his property into his wife's hands to
 keep his creditors at bay?
JOTHAM.

[From the Garnett Plaindealer.]
THE EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

The Editors and Publishers of the State will
 meet in the city of Atchison, on Tuesday the 20th
 inst. Hon. I. S. Kallach will deliver the oration
 before the Association, and Capt. Jas. W. Steele,
 the accomplished editor of the Kansas Magazine, is
 expected to read an original poem, or one of his
 characteristic frontier sketches. Col. Smith, the
 efficient Superintendent of the Atchison and Ne-
 braska Railroad, has very courteously proffered to
 give the Association an excursion to Lincoln, the
 Capital of Nebraska, a city of nine thousand in-
 habitants, and only five years old.
 The Association will meet in the Corinthian Hall,
 at 2 p. m., and transact the business before it dur-
 ing the afternoon. The address and poem will
 be delivered in the evening. It is expected that some
 kind of an entertainment will take place in the
 evening.

There will be a party of from one hundred to
 one hundred and fifty persons present, including
 the editors and their wives and daughters, and a
 number of State officers and other distinguished
 persons.

Col. John A. Martin, editor of the Champion,
 informs us that the splendid new hotel recently
 erected in the city of Atchison, considered the finest
 and most expensive hotel in the State, will be open-
 ed about that time.

The excursion will leave Atchison about 9 a. m.,
 on Wednesday, the 21st inst., and arrive at Lincoln
 about 4 p. m. At the city of Lincoln the excursion
 will be cordially welcomed, and the hospitalities
 of the city will be extended to the Association. And
 we are informed by Gen. Amasa Cobb, President
 of the First National Bank, His Honor, Mayor Sil-
 ver, and Hon. C. C. Rawlings, editor of the Lin-
 coln Leader, that the people of Lincoln do nothing
 by halves. The same hospitalities may be expected
 of the Railroad Center of Kansas, as Col. Martin
 triumphantly calls the beautiful city of Atchison.

The Editorial Association of Nebraska convenes
 about the same time, and it is expected that the two
 Associations will meet at the same place, and clasp
 hands over the line separating the young and
 blooming sister States. In short, a very pleasant
 and profitable time is expected.

It is needless to remark that important questions
 will be discussed before the Association, such as
 the abolishment of a free exchange list, the pay-
 ment of postage by subscribers in the county, the
 best plan to adopt in regard to Advertising Agen-
 cies, &c.

It is to be hoped that there will be a general at-
 tendance from all portions of the State.

The Ill-fated Polaris.
 J. J. Hayes, the arctic explorer, in an interview
 relative to the failure of Hall's expedition expressed
 the opinion that the Polar is was unfit for the ser-
 vice, and that the injury to the vessel was caused
 by the defects in her build. "Capt. Hall" said the
 doctor "was 164 miles from the North pole. He
 (Hall) has proven what I have predicted long ago,
 that Smith's sound was navigable, and was the true
 passage in to the open Polar sea which he seems to
 have reached. Why he was driven back I cannot
 tell, probably by drifting ice-fields or gales of wind,
 but I have no doubt that he had reached the Polar
 sea. There is one remarkable fact about his ex-
 plorations. He had constant sunshine all the time,
 and the survivors who were drifting down south
 waters were all the time without a ray of sunshine.
 I cannot understand why the ship went up before
 near Northumberland Island would draw up before
 ice and discharge its cargo upon it. I think there
 was dissension on board, and it looks to me as
 though this party was determined to leave the ship.
 There is a mystery about this part of the report
 that I cannot fathom. I accept that Hall has done
 a glorious thing. He has gone further north with
 his ship than any human being ever did before him.
 Capt. Hall seems to have broken the ice-bergs of
 Smith's sound, which baffled both previous expedi-
 tions and succeeded in reaching points where both
 Kanes and Ickemid claim to have seen the open
 Polar sea in latitude 82 deg. 16 min. the most north-
 erly latitude ever reached by our ships. His ship
 was 219 miles farther north than Kane's ship. I
 can't understand why survivors were left to the mer-
 cies of the ice unless there was difficulty on board
 ship. At the outset of the cruise there was some
 difficulty between Hall and Buddington. This was
 settled by the captain of the Congress. There was
 something to do to say that he was killed by one of
 his own men in a mutiny, but it would almost look so
 I have never known of any one dying in that region
 of apoplexy, and Capt. Hall certainly did not look
 like an apoplectic man. I think there is strong prob-
 ability that the people on board the Polar is safe, and
 that the vessel will be back here by September.
 The men who deserted the ship probably did so be-
 cause of Hall's death. He was a brave and resolute
 man, and set out with the determination to reach
 the North Pole if it were to take him five years to do
 it. He was one of the pluckiest men I ever saw, and
 would certainly have stayed two years more to ac-
 complish his purpose, if death had spared him.
 death or murder, I don't know which."

The statement of Myers, one of the rescued of
 Capt. Hall's exploring expedition is, that Capt.
 Hall returned from his sledge expedition to the
 northward, (the Polar is being frozen in) on the 24th
 of October, 1871, and was taken ill on the same
 night. The next morning he found the left side of
 his body paralyzed. He remained in that condition
 three days, when he relapsed and became delirious,
 and so continued until the morning of November
 8th, when he died. When the party departed from
 ship it was quite dark, and darkness continued for
 over two months, with but a couple of hours of
 light daily. We managed well so long as we had a
 snow-house to shelter us, but we had to take to the
 boat and get on another ice-field, which was too
 small for a house, and we were only kept warm by
 swallowing seal fat and blood, and burning fat in
 pans, the last of which also served as a signal light
 at night. We have suffered most since the night of
 the 22nd of April. The sea washed over us with
 great force. The women and children were under
 the boat, while the men were outside trying to keep
 the boat from being washed away. Some of the
 men were washed off several times. After being
 rescued their feet and hands swelled and sickness
 set in, but they recovered and are now almost en-
 tirely well.

The folly of rigidly following the prevailing fash-
 ion in dress is best seen in this. Fashion means
 uniformity, and uniformity does not please the eye
 at all. Nature, art, and good taste all protest
 against uniformity in color, shape or general style.
 Almost any tree is really beautiful, but a row of
 one variety running five or six miles in the same
 direction, and all trimmed exactly alike, becomes
 wearisome. So, too, nearly every flower is attrac-
 tive to the eye, but a plantation of any variety of
 even the choicest flowers would not be beautiful.
 It is the variety in color, form and general appear-
 ance that constitute the element of beauty. Fifth
 Avenue, New York, is the finest street in America;
 the buildings on it cost the most money, but New
 Yorkers have become dissatisfied with it, because
 the buildings are nearly all of brown stone, and
 constructed in the same general style. New Chic-
 ago is very beautiful, for the reason that five or six
 different kinds of stone, and three differently col-
 ored sorts of bricks are used in its construction.
 So, too, our architects are from different parts
 of the world, and brought with them different ideas
 in relation to buildings. Almost any woman de-
 cently clad, looks well; but a thousand women
 dressed as nearly alike as possible, seen together in
 the same church is not an attractive sight. To some,
 one kind of dress is naturally becoming; but to
 others it is an abomination. How much better it
 would be even in the matter of decoration alone,
 if there were as many styles of dresses as there are
 kinds of trees and flowers.—Prairie Farmer.

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 17, 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.

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

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

INSTRUCTION TO DEPUTIES.

Deputies must adhere strictly to the Constitution, rules and regulations of the order, not to organize out of their own county or territory, only where there is no deputy, and see that all are farmers on the petition asking for a Dispensation.

As the "Patrons of Husbandry" is a farmer's organization, no others can be admitted but farmers. Farmers are those who live on a farm, or make the farm their main dependence for sustenance, and the base must rest on farmers alone.

F. H. DUMBAULD,

Master of Kansas State Grange, P. S. Deputies cannot deputize some one else to open a Grange.

INSTRUCTION TO GRANGES.

Editor of the Spirit: As a great many questions relating to the work of organization are constantly coming up to me for my decision, I send you a few of the most important, together with my answers, for publication, hoping thereby to save new Granges from falling into the same error that some of the older ones have on these points.

1st. After a Grange is organized can they move to another house for convenience?

Ans. No. Persons wishing membership must apply to the nearest Grange, or to the one that is most convenient.

2nd. Can persons that have been rejected apply for membership again and be received?

Ans. Not until the expiration of three months, unless the application was made to some distant Grange while away from home; in which case they may apply to their own nearest Grange and be received.

3rd. Can persons that have been rejected apply for membership again and be received?

Ans. Not until the expiration of three months, unless the application was made to some distant Grange while away from home; in which case they may apply to their own nearest Grange and be received.

4th. Can a Grange after it is opened, donate any part of its funds to the payment of the fees of new members, or those whose names are not on the application?

Ans. No. Such action will render them liable to loss of Charter.

The Order does not need members half as much as farmers need the Order.

F. H. DUMBAULD,

Master of State Grange.

PASSED.

The Railroad bill which the farmers of Illinois have so long and persistently demanded of their Legislature has at last become a law, notwithstanding the effort of Senator Logan to cripple, or defeat it altogether.

1. The bill prohibits railroads from charging or taking unreasonable rates for any service.

2. It prohibits them from taking or charging a greater rate from one individual or party than from another for like service.

3. It prohibits them from charging or taking a higher rate between intermediate stations than the rate charged on the whole line, or between the termini of the road.

4. It makes it the duty of the State railroad commissioners to fix the maximum rates of fare and freights by which they are to be governed, and to bring suits in the name of the State against the companies for any violation of the law.

The penalties are, for the first violation, not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000. For the second, not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000. For the third, not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$20,000. And for each subsequent violation the sum of \$25,000.

The other provisions relating to testimony and

the form of trial are so carefully drawn up that we do not see how the law can fail to be executed, unless the farmers again go to sleep. With a fair and general co-operation we may expect to bring about any needed reform we choose to ask for, provided we exercise constant vigilance.

Uncle Sam does up farming at Leavenworth on a large scale. The other day we saw nine teams at work putting in a little patch of ten acres of corn.

Everywhere winter wheat is thin on the ground, and is likely to be a light crop, although it is growing well.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Regret is felt by the true friends of agriculture that so few farmers should be found in the halls of legislation, and especially in Congress. It is not that there is the slightest difficulty in finding farmers of the breadth and brains of an average Congressman in any of the States. But farmers are single minded, conscientious and independent, and not willing to "crook the hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning"—and therefore averse to the insincerity and sinuosity of the genus politician.

While agriculture is thus unrepresented, its interests suffer. Ambitious lawyers, scheming merchants, speculators and railroad monopolists, men who do not represent the producing interests, and who are at best the expensive "go-between" of production and consumption, have an impelling personal interest in seeking legislative positions, and they therefore obtain it. Commerce has yearly had its millions in subsidies. Railroads have millions of dollars of money and millions of acres of land, and their managers are permitted to water their stock, and drain the resources of the farmers for double dividends. Now farmers need little money in appropriations, but they need statesmen understanding their interests, and working for their protection against "rings" of land monopolists and the tyranny of freight combinations. Farmers have the wealth, numbers and ability to protect themselves by acting in concert, in combination against combination, as a grand "ring" which shall overwhelm all mercenary "rings" whatever.

The farmers and laborers ask of corporations nothing but what is right and they are not true to themselves if they suffer wrong, and a mutual justice shall be maintained.—From Agricultural Department at Washington.

The Minnesota State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry reports that 150 subordinate granges have been organized in the state, with an aggregate membership of nearly 6,000.

On the 15th of April, a State Grange was instituted in Michigan, at Kalamazoo, by T. A. Thompson, of Minnesota, lecturer of National Grange. Some twenty or thirty granges were represented. S. F. Brown, of Schoolcraft, was elected master, and T. A. Thompson, of Kalamazoo, was elected lecturer. This grange opens under excellent auspices.

On the 20th May, a State Grange will be opened in Missouri, at Knob Noster, Johnson county, by the worthy master of National Grange, Dudley W. Adams. That state will have the largest number of granges represented at the institution of the State Grange than has ever been in any state.

There will probably be 250 granges represented at that meeting; the result of hard work by general deputy T. R. Allen. We would like to be present on the interesting occasion.

We see that Wisconsin has about 125 subordinate granges.

Illinois has upwards of 300 granges.

Iowa, by the time this reaches most of our readers, will have fifteen hundred granges. The order is growing rapidly in the Southern States.

California has seized hold of the order as an instrument through which to secure the farmers' rights in that state, and we venture that in less than six months there will be one hundred granges in our Pacific state.

MAKE A MAP OF YOUR FARM.

System is the soul of success. Order is, said to be heaven's first law, but there can be no order without system, and so, surely, there can be no long-continued success in farming, without system and order. The first thing essential to the establishment of system on any farm is to lay it out in fields. Upon this operation far more depends than the great majority of farmers have any idea. Aside from the looks of a farm being spoiled by badly arranged fields, an almost incredible increase of labor is often entailed upon the farmer and his lands by fences wrongly placed. We know of no better plan to secure a convenient and economical laying out of a farm, than to make a map of it, putting down every natural feature in its proper place, and then marking off the fields according to some settled plan of rotation of crops, and laying down the roads so as to occupy the shortest possible route, to and from the fields.

Nothing will so much conduce to the adoption of a system of working the farm, as a well prepared map, when hung where the farmer can see it every day. It will be sure to set him to thinking and planning how best to pitch his crops, and how best to work to save work. And once a farmer adopts a system of farming, he starts on the road to success. It matters not that the system is not the best that could be devised, so long as it is a system, it is infinitely to be preferred to the hap-hazard practice of many farmers. We therefore advise every reader who owns a farm to make at once, or to have made, a map of it, and hang it up where he can see it every day; and having made it, study it.

The Best Joke Yet.

The best joke yet at Brigham Young's expense is perpetrated by a Pennsylvania paper, which says: "Some chap tho' he would play a joke on Brigham Young, so he gained access to his list of wives, and added twenty-seven names thereto—Mary Jane Young, Josephine Ann Young, Sarah Malinda Young, &c. The next time Brigham called the roll twenty-seven didn't answer to their names, so he concluded that they had died since the last roll call, and putting a few more inches of crape on his hat, he looked as sad as possible, but has not yet detected the joke."

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ELECTED AT SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, South Carolina.
Lecturer—T. A. Thompson, Plainview, Wabasha county, Minnesota.
Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Marshall county, Mississippi.
Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Corning, New York.
Secretary—G. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.
Gate-keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Indiana.
Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Pomona—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarksville, Butler county, Iowa.
Lady Assistant Steward—Miss C. M. Hall, Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

F. H. Dumbauld, Master, Jacksonville, Neosho county; Joshua Bell, Overseer, Robinson, Brown county; G. W. Spurgeon, Secretary, Jacksonville, Neosho county; H. H. Angell, Treasurer, Sherman City, Cherokee county; I. J. Frisbie, Gate-keeper, Girard, Crawford county; J. A. Cramer, Lecturer, Lawrence, Douglas county.

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

For Butler county—J. S. Sisson, Eldorado.
For Montgomery county—T. W. Peacock, Independence.
For Labette county—John Nelson, Jacksonville.
For six townships in Crawford county—John Kipp, Girard.
For Leavenworth county—Andrew Byers, Jarbalo.
For Shawnee county—Alphus Palmer, Topeka.
For Franklin county—W. S. Hanna, Ottawa.
For Douglas county—T. E. Tabor, Lawrence.
For Wilson county—T. Thirley, Buffalo.
For Miami county—R. H. Stone, Paola.
For Allen county—J. C. Cuddy, Humboldt.
For Coffey county—Jas Brooks, Burlington.
For Cherokee county—J. F. McDowell, Columbus.
For Marion county—J. C. Palmer, Marion Center.
For Harvey county—O. W. Millard, Sedgewick.
For Johnson county—L. Meredith, Olathe.
For Cass county—C. W. Baker, Appleton.
For West half Bourbon county—R. A. Johnson, Hepler.
Deputies may open granges in any county where there is no other Deputy.

State officers may open granges wherever called upon. Persons wishing membership should apply to their nearest grange. Deputies cannot open granges with names on the petition that have been rejected by other granges. All officers should send lists of granges, as soon as organized, to the State Lecturer for publication.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

- No. 1—Hiawatha Grange, Brown county; Joseph Hittinger, Secretary, Hiawatha.
No. 2—Prairie Spring Grange, Brown county; C. A. Lemmons, Secretary, West Robinson.
No. 3—Robinson Grange, Brown county; S. E. Rupe, Secretary, South Robinson.
No. 4—Cedar Creek Grange, Doniphan county; T. J. Wilkinson, Secretary, Highland.
No. 5—Osage Grange, Neosho county; W. H. McGuire, Secretary, Jacksonville.
No. 6—Girard Grange, Crawford county; H. W. Kirkpatrick, Secretary, Girard.
No. 7—Union Grange, Brown county; J. D. ... Secretary, ...
No. 8—Washington Grange, Crawford county; J. L. Barker, Secretary, M. Carmel.
No. 9—Bethany Grange, Osborne county; E. C. Frear, Secretary, Bethany.
No. 10—Sheridan Grange, Cherokee county; E. T. West, Secretary, Sheridan.
No. 11—Stranger Valley Grange, Leavenworth county; Andrew Byers, Secretary, Jarbalo.
No. 12—Eagle Grange, Leavenworth county; E. H. Cox, Secretary, Tonganoxie.
No. 13—Maherry Grange, Crawford county; John V. Mason, Secretary, Monmouth.
No. 14—Iuka Grange, Labette county; D. C. Thurston, Secretary, Parsons.
No. 15—Lincoln Grange, Crawford county; J. L. Ward, Secretary, ...
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; A. M. White, Secretary, ...
No. 19—Neosho Grange, Neosho county; F. M. Odell, Secretary, Osage Mission.
No. 20—Monmouth Grange, Crawford county; J. B. May, Secretary, Monmouth.
No. 21—Capitol Grange, Shawnee county; J. M. Harvey, Secretary, Topeka.
No. 22—Franklin Grange, Franklin county; M. Jenkins, Secretary, Pomona.
No. 23—Chester Grange, Jefferson county; R. L. Gilbert, Secretary, ...
No. 24—Excelsior Grange, Douglas county; D. D. Hill, Secretary, Lawrence.
No. 25—Barker Grange, Douglas county; W. B. Barker, Secretary, Lawrence.
No. 26—Kanawha 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, ...
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—Fair View Grange, Labette county; J. W. Peak, Secretary, Montona.
No. 39—Columbus Grange, Cherokee county; Mrs. H. M. Rieley, Secretary, Columbus.
No. 40—Lyon Grange, Cherokee county; A. Hammett, Secretary, Baxter Springs.
No. 41—Independence Grange, Montgomery county; W. H. Barnes, Secretary, Independence.
No. 42—Onward Grange, Douglas county; Jas. Gilbert, Secretary, Lawrence.
No. 43—River Side Grange, Douglas county; Miss G. E. Cameron, Secretary, Box 1042, Lawrence.
No. 44—Clinton Grange, Clinton; Rufus Spider, Secretary.
No. 45—High Prairie Grange, Leavenworth county; T. R. Wilson, Secretary, Leavenworth.
No. 46—Fidelity Grange, Franklin county; T. Harrison, Secretary, Ottawa.
No. 47—Unity Grange, Franklin county; J. M. Thatcher, Secretary, Ottawa.
No. 48—Appanoose Grange, Franklin county; D. H. Mitchell, Secretary, Appanoose.
No. 49—Central Grange, Franklin county; J. W. Adams, Secretary, Ottawa.
No. 50—Walnut Creek Grange, Franklin county; F. A. Prather, Secretary, Ferguson.
No. 51—Rail Road Grange, Franklin county; J. Robinson, Secretary, Ottawa.
No. 52—Big Creek Grange, Neosho county; T. E. Manly, Secretary, Humboldt.
No. 53—Oak Grove Grange, Neosho county; A. J. Anderson, Secretary, Parsons.
No. 54—Elm Grange, Neosho county; Miss O. J. Curtis, Secretary, Osage Mission.
No. 55—Delaware Grange, Jefferson county; R. Linsey, Secretary, Dimon.
No. 56—Washington Grange, Leavenworth county; J. Davidson, Secretary, Leavenworth.
No. 57—Woodward Grange, Leavenworth county; G. E. Meader, Secretary, Stanwood.
No. 58—Eureka Grange, Leavenworth county; L. Pearson, Secretary, Dimon.

- No. 59—Gardner Grange, Johnson county; W. Monroe, Secretary, Gardner.
No. 60—Pioneer Grange, Johnson county; E. Barrett, Secretary, Olathe.
No. 61—Hesper Grange, Douglas county; J. Pitts, Secretary, Hesper.
No. 62—Neosho Valley Grange, Labette county; James White, Secretary, Manhattan.
No. 63—Harvest Home Grange, Labette county; E. J. Robinson, Secretary, Labette City.
No. 64—Osark Grange, Crawford county; Wm. Heckman, Secretary, ...
No. 65—Enterprise Grange, Crawford county; Jesse Beeler, Secretary, ...
No. 66—Bethel Grange, Crawford county; Wm. Johnson, Secretary, ...
No. 67—Marion Grange, Douglas county; A. H. Martin, Secretary, Marion.
No. 68—Oskaloosa Grange, Jefferson county; J. W. Shrader, Secretary, Oskaloosa.
No. 69—Pomona Grange, Jefferson county; Klingensmith, Secretary, Oskaloosa.
No. 70—Friendship Valley Grange, Leavenworth county; N. V. Needham, Secretary, Moore's Summit.
No. 71—Honey Valley Grange, Leavenworth county; J. G. Kirby, Secretary, Tonganoxie.
No. 72—Spring Hill Grange, Leavenworth county; T. M. Stearns, Secretary, Fairmount.
No. 73—Five mile Grange, Leavenworth county; J. J. Hines, Secretary, Leavenworth.
No. 74—Green Bush Grange, Crawford county; P. Smith, Secretary, Osage Mission, Neosho county.
No. 75—Centre Valley Grange, Crawford county; Wm. Heckman, Secretary, Girard.
No. 76—Cox Creek Grange, Crawford county; S. Bigham, Secretary, Cato.
No. 77—Pleasant Valley Grange, Bourbon county; Jos. Stephenson, Secretary, Lawrence.
No. 78—Dry Wood Grange, Bourbon county; T. O. Harvey, Secretary, Godfrey.
No. 79—Appleton Grange, Bourbon county; E. J. Peck, Secretary, Appleton.
No. 80—Bell Grange, Bourbon county; Thomas Miller, Secretary, Appleton.
No. 81—Coal Harbor Grange, Bourbon county; P. P. Perry, Secretary, Fort Scott.
No. 82—Neutral City Grange, Cherokee co.; L. Conklin, Sec.; Neutral City.
No. 83—Lexington Grange, Johnson co.; D. C. Gordon, sec.; De Soto.
No. 84—Sherman Grange, Leavenworth co.; J. E. Wells, sec.; Leavenworth.
No. 85—Pleasant Prairie Grange, Leavenworth co.; Mrs. T. M. Bowman sec.; Tonganoxie.
No. 86—Hawk Hollow Grange, Leavenworth co.; W. C. Collins sec.; Tonganoxie.
No. 87—Farmland Grange, Douglas co.; Sam'l Holmes sec.; Eudora.
No. 88—Black Creek Grange, Jefferson co.; W. H. Dias sec.; N. Lawrence.
No. 89—Rural Grange, Jefferson co.; J. C. Northrup sec.; Rural.
No. 90—Echo Grange, Douglas co.; M. Rothrock, sec.; Willow Springs.
No. 91—Cattin Valley Grange, Marion county; A. J. Pennington, Secretary, Marion Center.
No. 92—Advance Grange, Sedgewick county; L. C. Crawford, Secretary, Sedgewick, Harvey county.
No. 93—Vernon Grange, Gowley county; J. Nixon, Secretary, Vernon.
No. 94—Coal Valley Grange, Crawford county; Mrs. C. M. Frazee, Secretary, Cherokee.
No. 95—Burr Oak Grange, Leavenworth county; Dr. Lawrence, Master, Reno.
No. 96—Twin Mound Grange, Osage county; T. R. Fortney, Secretary, Maple Grove Grange, Douglas county; W. I. R. Blackburn, Secretary, Lawrence.
No. 97—Range Line Grange, Douglas county; Henry Sykes, Secretary, Willow Springs.
No. 98—Owl Creek Grange, Allen county; J. W. Bale, Sec. Owl Creek.
No. 99—Dahlia Grange, Allen county; William Noble, Sec. Humboldt.
No. 100—Crescent Grange, Allen county; J. C. Kessler, Sec. Humboldt.
No. 101—Mission Grange, Neosho county; M. Crass, Sec. Osage Mission.
No. 102—Gumachton Grange, Neosho Co.; J. Shewalter, sec.; Centerville.
No. 103—Urbana Grange, Neosho county; J. C. Gress, Secretary, Urbana.
No. 104—Hickory Creek Grange, Franklin Co.; J. S. Richey, Secretary, Grasshopper Grange, Jefferson county; M. B. Reppert, Secretary, Grasshopper Falls.
No. 105—E. Harrison Grange, Franklin Co.; Mrs. M. Burton, Sec. Ottawa.
No. 106—Dresden Grange, Smith county; S. Hammond, Sec. Dresden.
No. 107—Thunderbolt Grange, Crawford Co.; S. M. Myers, sec. Girard.
No. 108—Center Grange, Neosho county; L. A. Doane, Sec. Gladburg.
No. 109—Farmers Union Grange, Bourbon Co.; T. A. Lyon, Sec. Turkey Creek.
No. 110—West Branch Grange, Crawford county; A. B. Shipp, Sec. Hepler.
No. 111—Marion Grange, Bourbon county; O. E. Ritter, Sec. Marion.
No. 112—Greenbush Grange, Neosho county; P. W. Smith, Secretary, Osage Mission.
No. 113—Friendship Valley Grange, Leavenworth county; H. V. Needham, Secretary, Moore's Summit.
No. 114—Buffalo Grange, Wilson county; J. Burns Secretary, Buffalo.
No. 115—Pioneer Grange, Montgomery county; J. Haycock, Secretary, Cherry Vale.
No. 116—Prairie Grange, Franklin county; J. Grey, Secretary, Ottawa.
No. 117—Valley City Grange, Neosho county; J. T. Evans, Sec. Island.
No. 118—Central Grange, Crawford county; E. Winger, Sec. Greenland.
No. 119—Pleasant Hill Grange, Bourbon Co.; A. G. Ramsey, Sec. Redfield.
No. 120—Greenwood Grange, Franklin Co.; S. Bittenbender, Sec. Ottawa.
No. 121—Pleasant Hill Grange, Franklin county; T. N. McMillin, Secretary, Williamsburg.
No. 122—Secret Grange, Douglas county; Secretary, Shel.
No. 123—Jefferson Grange, Jefferson county; C. H. Young, Secretary, Winchester.
No. 124—Indian Creek Grange, Jefferson county; W. R. Gibson, Secretary, Winchester.
No. 125—Baker Grange, Franklin county; C. Linkman, Secretary, Lane.
No. 126—Cutter Grange, Franklin county; H. H. Day, Secretary, Randolph.
No. 127—Richmond Grange, Franklin county; E. E. Mitchell, Secretary, Richmond.
No. 128—Cypress Valley Grange, Saline county; Levi Carse, Salina.
No. 129—Franklin Grange, Leavenworth county; C. H. Grover, Secretary, Leavenworth.
No. 130—Round Prairie Grange, Leavenworth county; T. H. Snoddy, Secretary, Pleasant Ridge.
No. 131—Union Grange, Leavenworth county; J. H. McGee, Sec. Easton.
No. 132—Grove City Grange, Jefferson Co.; E. J. Garrett, Sec. Oskaloosa.
No. 133—Lone Tree Grange, Jefferson county; C. P. Bliss, Sec. Oskaloosa.
No. 134—Summit Grange, Leavenworth county; E. W. Myers, Sec. Hope.
No. 135—Big Springs Grange, Douglas co.; O. J. Thompson sec.; Big Springs.

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79 Massachusetts St.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 17, 1873.

ARE WE TO HAVE ANOTHER WAR?

Gen. Sheridan and Secretary of War Belknap, recently made a trip to the western frontier of Texas, ostensibly for the purpose of inspecting the frontier defenses of the West. That inspection, however, seemed to be confined to one or two points on the Rio Grande, as those gentlemen shortly afterward returned to Washington, without giving any attention whatever to any other portion of the western frontier.

It is true that a series of outrages have been and are now being perpetrated along the Mexican border, but they are by no means confined to that locality. Southwest of Kansas and west of Nebraska, there have been many such committed against emigrants, traders and plainmen, but this high and unusual commission of public officials confined its observations solely to the Mexican border.

A western Texas paper states that it has some information on the subject, and intimates that an apprehension of future complications with Mexico, involving an ultimate surrender of another slice of her territory to the United States, is at the bottom of the move.

The people of western Texas are of course desirous of the recurrence of just such complications, and of course the whole country is desirous of seeing an end of the miserable misgovernment and anarchy that has for many years been chronic in Mexico. But do the people of the United States want to wade through another war, at the expense of a still further increase of the public debt by several hundred millions, to secure that end? That war debt and acquisition of territory would be the result, and what would we gain by it? Simply a few million more acres of land to be squandered among speculators and corporations, and the rather mythical satisfaction of whipping a lot of poor devils who in a few years would be again as unruly, and whose conduct would quite as imperatively require another chastisement and another slicing up of their territory.

That Mexico is destined ultimately to become incorporated into and an integral part of the United States, is a prospective fact as fixed and irrevocable as the advance of time, but it will not be necessary to enter upon a war of conquest, at the expense of tens of thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of the people's money to secure that result.

DEATH OF CAPT. HALL.

The telegraph brings us news of the death of Capt. Hall, who sailed from N. Y. in the exploring ship *Polaris*, in May, 1871, on his third trip of exploration to the arctic seas. Capt. Hall died in November following, as reported, of apoplexy, after having penetrated within five hundred miles of the north pole, more than two hundred miles farther north than any human being had ever before gone. A remnant of his crew, who claim to have been separated from the *Polaris* while landing provisions on an ice field, have returned, and it is quite probable that this is the last that will ever be heard of the *Polaris* or the balance of its venturesome crew, as the ship was forced away from them among the interminable ice fields of the arctic ocean and was not seen again.

It is more than likely they will, as Capt. Hall has already, add still other victims to this search after the apparently impenetrable mysteries of the frozen north.

When the earth was believed to be flat, and the sun to revolve around it, the commercial enterprise of Europe instituted arctic exploring expeditions in the belief of the existence of a northwest passage through the arctic seas to the Indies, and many a bold sailor and good ship were despatched in quest of the quicker route which it was believed would open to the west of Europe the magic East with its untold wealth of gold and precious products. None, however, succeeded, and many who went out from civilization and comfortable homes with high hopes of glory and riches as the reward of their daring and suffering, have since lain buried beneath the ever frozen fies they vainly sought to penetrate, or their bones lie bleaching on the icy coasts, mementoes of human courage and privation in the pursuit of a great object.

Since then the discovery of a northwest passages has been abandoned, and the exploration has taken a scientific turn, in the hope of demonstrating the existence of an open sea surrounding the poles of the earth. It is even claimed that this sea has been sighted by some—that a more equable climate, where water fowl and other forms of animal life abound, has been practically reached. This of course still farther stimulated the spirit of scientific research, and the great purpose has been to demonstrate the truth or falsity of that pretended discovery.

To this end Sir John Franklin and Capt. Hall, and scores of lesser note, have yielded up their lives, and how many more are yet to do so before the truth will be disclosed or the impenetrable nature of the obstacles confessed, can be gauged only by the ardor of scientists and the willingness of men to endure the mortal straits that there confront them.

The President is said to have determined to forcibly interfere in behalf of the Kellogg government in the Louisiana muddle. That serious trouble is brewing in that State, is manifest. Whether this interference of the Federal government is wise, in view of the fact that the records show a majority of the popular vote for McEnery, is a question that only time can solve.

Dr. Lawrence informs us that the milk of three hundred cows has already been secured for the cheese factory to be established near North Lawrence, and that that number will be still further increased.

Wimona, Wisconsin, must be a queer place. They allow a man to live there after he has publicly whipped his wife with a horse whip, on the street.

DECORATION DAY.

From all parts of the State we have the most gratifying indications of an extensive and general attendance of the ex-army men now in the State. While some claim that these assemblages of the old soldiers should not be had—that we should seek to forget rather than perpetuate the memory of the terrible struggle through which they have passed, we cannot but feel that these meetings are productive of good, not only directly to those concerned, in the preservation of the friendships that were born, often times, of the camp and the field, but also to the country, in the stimulation and strengthening of the spirit of loyal devotion to its institutions which found illustration in the soldier's heroic endurance of the privations and dangers of the march and the battle.

No nation can afford to forget what its strength and greatness have cost, when that strength and greatness have been obtained through the bloody arbitrament of war, and no people can afford to discourage the preservation of the recollections of a heroic strife which resulted in the perpetuation of its integrity as a whole, and consequently as a power of the earth.

It is therefore meet that the old soldiers should assemble periodically for the celebration of what was won and saved—for the renewal of old and pleasant association, and for paying the deserved and loving tribute to the memory of those who shared the common danger of all, but were not permitted to see the fruition of their efforts and sacrifices.

We trust that all who can will come, and believe that Lawrence will be proud to welcome to her hospitality the veterans who took no note of toil or danger, so but they might contribute their need to the preservation of a government whose blessings are for all, and whose source of power is the intelligence and loyalty of its people.

While in attendance at the soldiers reunion at Topeka, last year, we made the suggestion to some soldier friends, and it found ready acquiescence, that the soldier boys come together on some one of these occasions, with tents, camp equipage and all the paraphernalia, so far as it would be convenient, of an encampment—go outside upon some vacant lots of the city and go into camp—conforming in good degree to the organization of an army in the field. To be sure, it would be no novelty—most of us saw enough of that when it meant "business"—something very far removed from fun—but could we come together in any other way that would more forcibly or more pleasantly bring back to us all that was agreeable in the memory of our years of camp and field life, without its unpleasant concomitants of drill, and sickness and danger.

Especially if the crowd should be what is now anticipated, would this method of celebrating be peculiarly agreeable to many. Headquarters could be established where every man's name, company, regiment and corps and location in the encampment could be registered. Much of the confusion always incident to such a gathering could thus be avoided—old friends assisted in finding each other, and more than all, a complete list of all the old soldiers of the State, and their places of residence, could thus, in a few years, be obtained.

An ample supply of tents could doubtless be procured from Ft. Leavenworth, for the accommodation of any number that might be in attendance, while the hard tack, bacon, (they used to call that by another name) and burnt coffee, (commissary) could be had almost any where for those whose enthusiasm might stand in need of those peculiarly exhilarating comestibles.

It has been nearly eight years since many of us have been in or even seen a camp, and to most of us such an occasion would be an unalloyed luxury—downright royal fun.

THE MODOCS.

We are by no means done with the Modocs. Another fight between them and troops took place near the lava beds a few days ago, in which four of the troops and one of the friendly Indians were killed, and six troops and one Indian wounded. The Indians appear to have assumed the offensive, attacking the troops suddenly and unexpectedly while in camp, taking them by surprise. Capt. Jack and band rode within one hundred yards of camp; all dismounted and charged into camp, firing into the herd and guard. The first volley stampeded the herd. They left for the main camp, while the men were getting under arms the Modocs gave volley after volley. Capt. Jack had on the attire of Gen. Canby, and took a position as if he was brigadier general. Capt. Hasbrouck, who was in command, rallied his men and charged upon them in a body. The Modocs retreated under the charge, and were driven into the woods, scattering in all directions. Several volleys were fired upon them, but it is not known whether any were killed. The troops captured twenty-five horses belonging to the Modocs.

The dispatches talk very flippantly about proceeding to the summary extermination of the Modocs, but this is easier talked about than done. Their fastnesses are practically inaccessible against armed Indians of one tenth the number of the attacking party, and while there is absolutely nothing now left but the extermination of these Indians, the public must not get impatient, for it is going to take time, and the lives of a good many soldiers.

Fighting Indians in their own strongholds is no child's play. There are no rules, of strategy or otherwise, laid down in the books for this business, and it is very amusing, if one could avoid disgust, to read the criticisms of would be strategists upon the conduct of an Indian campaign. Those who think they know how to fight Indians had better go and try it. If they do know, the country will be the gainer for their services—if they don't know, they will come back wiser than they went.

We had the pleasure of a visit, on Monday last, from our old soldier comrade, Mr. W. W. Judy, of St. Louis. Mr. Judy is dealing extensively in oysters, game and fruit, in that city, and we are glad to hear is prospering.

LUMBER AND STONE.

It is stated by an exchange, and we presume upon good authority, that the supply of lumber will be larger this season than usual, owing to the general high water in the streams of the pine regions of Wisconsin. The uncertainty of having sufficient water in the smaller streams used to be so great that it was not uncommon in that country to draw notes "payable when the logs come down." This year all the logs that have been cut, some of them having laid waiting for a "rise" for two years, will come down and supply the mills and the market bountifully. This will of course materially reduce the price to the consumer.

In connection with this prospective and gratifying improvement (to the buyer) in the prices of lumber, we want to make a suggestion. Do we need to use so much lumber as we do in Kansas? Would not our dwelling houses, fences, sidewalks and other improvements, for which pine lumber is so largely used, be built just as cheaply, much more substantially, and be a great deal more comfortable of stone, than of boards. We have no pine forests, but we have inexhaustible stores of the best building stone and flagging that can be found on the face or in the bowels of the earth.

These improvements can generally be made fully as cheaply of stone as of wood, while in durability and comfort, there is no comparison. In house building each individual will of course consult his personal preference and convenience in the selection of materials, but in the matter of all public improvements, where the public is expected to pay cash and get a permanent and enduring return for its money, there can be no reason why the best and most durable material should not be selected, when it can be had at the same cost.

Especially in the matter of sidewalks, for which large sums are being expended annually, and will have to be for many years to come, there is no good reason for using lumber which will decay and have to be replaced in a few years at best, when for the same expenditure they can be constructed of stone that will just as well answer every purpose of utility and convenience, and last many times as long.

Aside from this consideration there are others, if possible of still more practical moment. Kansas raises but little to sell. Not a dollar comes into the country but it immediately starts on its return to the East. There is a constant outgo and comparatively no income from the creations of our own industry. In the nature of things a community thus situated must become and remain impoverished. In the matter of improvements, public and private, we are paying out millions of money every year, a large portion of which might be saved by the utilization of the vast wealth of stone that lies buried on nearly every quarter section of land in the State.

For instance, take the matter of sidewalks in the city of Lawrence. A mile would probably be a low estimate of the amount of sidewalk that will be laid down here during the present season. Of lumber, this would require from 40 to 50,000 feet and cost some \$16 or \$17,000. Nearly every dollar of that money would be at once sent abroad, and not a dollar of it would ever find its way back again. It would go, too, to a remote region that never buys, and probably never will buy a dollar's worth of the products of our State. On the other hand that amount of sidewalk constructed of stone, would, every dollar of it, be paid out for a home product and for home labor. The money thus spent would go to give employment to home laborers, who in turn would pay it out to their own home business men and mechanics, and be largely expended in additional improvements which those same parties would thus be enabled to make. Any man can see at a glance the vast difference that this policy would make in the prosperity and growth, not only of Lawrence, but of every town in the State that chose to adopt it, and through them of every farming community in the state—stimulating the growth and prosperity of the cities, it would increase the number of consumers and enhance the value of farms and farm products, and millions of money saved to the State every year. It is in the power of our people, by changing their practice in this respect alone—of using more stone and brick and less lumber—to effectually check the current of hard times that is now setting so fearfully against us. It is not what we earn, but what we save, that makes us rich.

THE NEXT SPEAKERSHIP.

Quite a lively contest is being gotten up between ex-speaker Blaine, of Maine, and Representative Maynard of Tennessee, for the speakership of the House next winter. As the financial policy of the government is to a good degree shaped by the House of Representatives through its presiding officer, the subject is naturally exciting a good deal of interest, making the speakership really the second elective position in the government, though it ranks as the third. Blaine's friends make the point in his favor that he is committed to no economical policy of legislation so far as revenue is concerned, and is not compromised by the back salary grab, while Maynard commits himself to the protection policy, and says nothing in condemnation of the salary grab or the Credit Mobilier job.—Blaine will doubtless be elected.

One Benj. J. Camp has sued Whitelaw Reid, editor of the N. Y. Tribune, for libel, placing his damages in the sum of \$50,000, and Ben Butler is his counsel. Camps ground of complaint is that Reid has called him, in the columns of the Tribune, "a chronic dead head." We know this man Camp and it is worth \$50,000 to him, to be called a chronic dead head, or any other unsavory epithet, which signifies a "galoot" in general, money must have depreciated fearfully in his locality.

The average prices obtained for the chairs and desks of the House of Representatives, recently sold at public sale, was about one-sixth of their original cost. That is more than their late occupants would bring now.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

Judge Pierrepont has been appointed Minister to Russia in place of Gov. Orr deceased. This gives great offence to Senator Conkling, and it is said that a coldness has arisen between him and the President in consequence. Conkling has hitherto had great personal influence with Grant, and has had the entire control of New York appointments, and great influence over many others. Grant can hardly afford to lose his friendship, but is yet said to persist in Pierrepont's appointment. The confirmation by the Senate cannot take place until next winter, when Conkling will doubtless oppose it.

THE VIENNA SCANDAL.

Jackson Schultz has been appointed by the President as commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, in place of Gen. T. B. Van Buren. Schultz is authorized to remove all subordinates, and appoint others. The appointment of Schultz is regarded as a triumph of Secretary Fish over Gen. Van Buren. The latter, it is understood, will now return to the United States and publish his side of the story. The secretary of state charges that Van Buren is to blame for all the trouble that has occurred at Vienna, while Van Buren's friends hold that the fault lies with the secretary of state. Van Buren's story will be awaited with interest. It is said he will go into details and show that from the beginning he was opposed by Fish, who threw every obstacle in his way to prevent the commission from being a success.

W. S. Butke, late of the Leavenworth Times, is about to start a new evening paper, to be called the *Argus*, in Leavenworth City. He will make it a good paper.

Another phase of Civil Service Reform, and a very practical one, is presented in Louisiana, where it is said that a large proportion of Kellogg's metropolitan cavalry recruited for the settlement of the St. Martinsville difficulty, is composed largely of custom house clerks, who had to volunteer or accept discharge under the customary rules of reducing summer expenses. It is said that they receive pay as custom house clerks, and also as deputy marshals.

THE WAY GRANGERS DO.

One of the incidental objects of the new order of Patrons of Husbandry was fittingly illustrated in the territory of the Burr Oak Grange, Reno township, on Monday last. It appears that at a meeting of the Grange on Saturday evening, it came to the knowledge of the members that one of their number had been afflicted with sickness and death in his family, and his Spring work was in consequence very much behind hand. Whereupon it was at once arranged that his fellow Grangers should turn out on the succeeding Monday to his assistance. Accordingly early Monday morning, greatly to the bewilderment of the afflicted brother, who was just able to get to the door of his house, the neighbors came trooping in with their teams and plows till there were seventeen plows running at one time in his fields. At night his plowing was done for the Spring, and his fields ready for seeding. That is what we call practical co-operation, which has in it a touch of nature that makes the world akin.

The Surveyor General of California is accused of embezzling public funds to the amount of \$80,000.

The Commonwealth says Eli Snyder, of Auburn, Shawnee County, was robbed of \$500 on Tuesday last by a man named Lane, who immediately left for parts unknown.

The U. S. District Court, which has been in session at Topeka for the past two weeks, adjourned yesterday.

The President recently expressed regret that the appointment of a Chief Justice would devolve on him, and that he would willingly shrink from the responsibility if he could.

He further said he would appoint a man independent of political considerations, and one whom the lawyers of the country would indorse. In the meantime he hoped his friends and the prominent men in the country would give him their views on the subject.

Hays City will shortly have a paper, Hutchinson, better known as the "Arkansas Tarantula," being the motive thereof.

During the past nine months there have been exported from the port of New York 656,000 sides of sole leather—an amount unprecedented in the annals of the trade. Notwithstanding this large exportation, English dealers are reported to have but little stock, and the drain of next year promises to be even greater than that of the present. Now that American leather has gained a foothold in European markets, what was at first deemed an experiment will no doubt turn out to be a considerable item in balancing our foreign importations.

An inundation in the Turkish province of Bosnia has caused the loss of many lives and great destruction of property.

One end of the Vienna Exposition building was blown in on Wednesday last, and some visitors were struck by the falling fragments and injured. Torrents of rain poured through the openings, and a large quantity of goods damaged. The grounds around the exhibition are a morass of mud. The number of visitors for the past few days has been small and is decreasing. Those that have come are mostly from foreign countries.

The latest reports from the Modoc war represent that the present force at the command of Gen. Davis is not considered sufficient to make a successful attack on the Modocs in their stronghold, but the General will endeavour to hold them where they now are, and await the reinforcements with mortars which are hurrying forward and expected in two days. The troops are suffering for want of water. Willow creek is the nearest stream, but the Modocs are between it and the troops.

The Modocs have their families with them, and it is thought they will not seek to leave their present position until they have made provision for the safety of their wives and the children. Their loss in the fight of Saturday was two killed; a large part of their horses, ammunition and clothing was captured and about two tons of provisions destroyed. The Modocs entered the fight stripped to their breechcloths, but could not relish the Warm Springs, who trotted into the fight and ran the Modocs past their plunder, retaking all.

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 17, 1873.

Town Talk.

ON THE RAMPAGE.—Wilson, who is charged with killing Moore, some 18 months since, and has been out on bail, was surrendered to the authorities by his bondsmen last week.

LOTS OF 'EM.—Monday a train of immigrant wagons passed through the city. The heads of the families had any number of matrimonial coupons of the 1-20 denomination—that is one every year for twenty years.

THE RE-UNION.—The different Lodges of Odd Fellows in this city have been invited to take part in the proceedings of the approaching Soldiers' re-union and decoration exercises on the 30th, and have accepted the invitation. They will be assigned a place in the procession.

IN BUSINESS.—Mr. O. D. Hopkins late of the Eldridge House in this city, has taken charge of the new hotel at Highland Park, six miles west of Chicago. It is designed for a summer resort, for persons who may want to go on excursions, and Hopkins is the man who knows how to run it. Success to him.

FIRE.—Sunday evening about 8 o'clock the fire alarm was sounded and the hundreds, who were on the way to church, (where they are taught to shun the fire) took the nearest route that led to the conflagration. Some one had set fire to the shanty in which old uncle Matthew Spittle recently died, and it was quickly consumed. No other damage resulted from this piece of mischief.

STORM.—Monday night a fearful looking storm passed to the north of this city. At one time it seemed that we of this locality would "catch it." The wind blew fiercely, the lightning flashed vividly and the ominous mutterings of the thunder portended a fearful storm, but its fury was spent before reaching us.

OVERRUN.—The indications are, from the "notes of war" sounded throughout the State, that Lawrence will be overrun by soldiers on the 30th. Come on, ye braves, we will give you a "warm reception."

L. I. & G.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad for the election of directors and transaction of other business, takes place in this city on the 1st of June.

ROBBERY.—The grocery store of Mr. C. A. Menger, on Henry street, was entered by a boy Monday, and about ten dollars stolen from the money drawer.

ANOTHER.—Mr. David Purington one of the old settlers of this county, died at his residence near this city Wednesday. Mr. Purington has resided in this county ever since its early settlement, and was 66 years old at the time of his death.

THE CADETSHIP.—At the competitive examination in this city on Thursday, for Hon. S. A. Cobbs appointment of a Cadet to West Point, Mr. Calvin Esterly, of Ottawa, was the successful competitor. The Board of Examiners consisted of President Fraser, of the State University, chairman of the board; Col. H. D. McCarty, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prof. Fales, Superintendent of Schools, Franklin county; Prof. Palmer, Superintendent of City Schools; Wyanett, Dr. A. M. Wilder, acted as Medical Examiner. There were twenty-two candidates, and four were unable to pass medical examination. Mr. Esterly is 20 years of age—a very promising young man, and will be a credit to the State.

DROUGHT.—Another foretaste of drouthy Kansas Thursday. The "drouth" wet everybody who did not keep under shelter.

ARRESTED.—A young man named Williams was arrested by the city marshal Wednesday at the express office just as he paid for and took his trunk from the agent. The officers here had been notified by the Kansas City officers to be on the look out for Williams, as he had committed a robbery in that city and shipped his trunk to Lawrence. He was taken back to the field of his operations.

WANTED.—Col. Bassett wants one hundred cavalrymen (who have seen service) for escort duty on the 30th. Any such in Lawrence or the country around who can "prepare to mount" on that day are requested to report their names at the express office in this city before the time, so that they may be enrolled.

OUT AGAIN.—It looks quite natural to see Mel. Beach around town again. He has passed through a very critical illness but "little pills" and skillful treatment by Drs. Huson and Anderson have brought him out all right again.

DIED.—Mr. Elias Wilmoth, who for several years had charge of A. Sumner's sewing machine agency in this city, died at his residence near this city Monday night. Mr. Wilmoth was an exemplary member of the Methodist church and superintendent of the Methodist Sabbath school. He leaves a wife and seven children. Lawrence lodge No. 6. A. F. & A. M. and De Molay Commandary No. 4 attended his funeral at the M. E. church Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

SARATOGA.—An easy way to visit Saratoga for ten cents is to call at Morris & Crandall's drug store and take a glass of pure Saratoga water, cool and fresh from the spring. It is good for the health, pleasant to the taste, and a delightful summer drink.

CARBONDALE ROAD.—The following officers were elected at a meeting of stockholders of the Lawrence & Southwestern railroad lately held in this city: J. P. Usher, President; J. M. Webster, Vice President; O. E. Leonard, Secretary; Directors: James Blood, O. E. Leonard, J. W. McMillan, J. P. Devereux, W. Hadley, Chas. F. Garrett, J. Grover, and O. T. Taylor.

MAMMOTH.—Mr. D. G. Watt brought into our office yesterday pie plant that will do to speak of. One stalk weighed one pound and a half and ten weighed twelve pounds. He promised to bring some still larger.

Ye Granger or any other man will find it to his interest to call at L. Bullene & Co's., and there examine that lot of bleached and brown domestic that they have been blowing about.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Rev. Chas. Reynolds, D. D., Chaplain of the United States Army at Ft. Riley, will preach in Trinity church next Sunday. Mr. Reynolds was formerly Rector of this parish, is a talented speaker and his old parishioners will be glad of the opportunity to hear him again.

Meeting of the State Grange. The Kansas State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, will meet in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, on the 30th day of July, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the State Grange, to serve the ensuing two years, and to transact such other business as may come before them. Masters, Past Master, and Deputies will please notice, and govern themselves accordingly. G. W. SUTTON, Sec'y.

DRUGS.—We call especial attention to the advertisement of Geo. Leis & Bro., druggists. Leis' condition powders have obtained a national celebrity. Wherever in this country can be seen horses and cattle, can be heard of Leis' condition powders. He has camphor ice, for chapped hands, toilet articles, fancy soaps, perfumeries &c., besides a general assortment of drugs, medicines, chemicals, together with lamps of every description and price.

SOLDIERS RE-UNION.—Saturday evening there was a well attended meeting of the committee for arranging for the re-union of soldiers, which is to be in this city on the 30th inst. Maj. Ransom reported that favorable arrangements had been made with all the railroads. All the roads will carry soldiers at one and one-fifth rates, except the Lawrence, Leavenworth & Galveston railroad, which will give less than half rates, and will run an excursion train from Kansas City, and will bring the bands from Ottawa and Garnett free. The St. Joseph & Denver railroad will also give half rates. The Kansas Pacific will run an excursion train from Topeka. Gov. Harvey has been chosen as president of the day, and Col. Bassett is to recruit a mounted force to act for escort duty. Col. Walker's staff consists of the following, who will serve during the day: Major George W. Smith, adjutant general; Capt. Barney D. Palmer, assistant adjutant general; Capt. John Q. A. Norton, officer of the day; Fred. H. Lawrence, Fred. Gay, N. Taylor, Charles A. Lee, A. Carnes, Henry B. Asher, D. B. Denison, John A. Bliss, Geo. S. Hampton, E. C. Lefebvre, Elias Summerfield, E. A. Fisher, D. N. McFarland, Jo. A. Davis, R. M. Ridgway.

DECIDED.—Some three years ago Mr. Terry, a resident of this city, died suddenly, and the coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide from poison. He had a life policy in the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, for \$2,000. The company refused payment on the ground that the self-destruction of the insured rendered the policy void. The widow of the deceased brought suit against the company to recover the amount of the policy. The verdict was in her favor under the charge of the court, it appearing to the satisfaction of the jury that Terry was insane when he committed the act which caused his death, and had been prior thereto subject to aberration of mind. The court held that the act was not the voluntary intelligent act of the deceased; that his mental and moral powers were so far gone that he had no longer control of his acts, and committed suicide when in that condition. It was in effect as if his intellect were blotted out or had never existed; or if he understood and appreciated the effects of the act causing his death, it was an uncontrollable impulse caused by insanity which led to its commission. He had not the power to refrain from the commission of the act or to resist the impulse, and such circumstances do not void the policy. The judgment was affirmed.

PERSONA.—Mr. John Francis, of Iola, whose store and stock were destroyed by the recent fire in that town, was in the city the fore part of the week. He was purchasing a new stock and will be in full blast again in a few days.

Don T. C. Peters, Esq., a prominent business man of Lynchburg, Va., is in Lawrence. He is looking after his landed interests in this and adjoining states.

R. W. Sparr, whom we remember as one of the pioneer councilmen of our city, but at present of Montgomery county, is also in Lawrence. A crutch and cane are now his daily companions. He has been suffering from a severe attack of sciatic rheumatism but is now better. We hope soon to see him able to discard his crutches and step around with his usual elasticity.

Mr. J. M. Skiff, whose sign as a watchmaker and repairer, has for a number of years hung out from the Eldridge House block, left for Boston, Tuesday. May success and a pleasant voyage attend this skill wherever it may float.

Miss Morgan, stock editress of the New York Times, has also been in our city the past week. She visited the stables of Messrs. Sprague & Akers and expressed her gratification at the fine horses she saw.

C. E. Woldley, of Garnett, stopped several days in Lawrence this week. Mr. Woldley has been one of the leading stock dealers in Anderson county, but has retired from the business. He has explored Texas and a good portion of Kansas during the past year and is still on the "war path."

Mr. W. T. Hayes, of Kansas City, made a pleasant call at the Spirit office Thursday.

Joe Clark, of the Leavenworth Call, was one of the welcome visitors to the Spirit office yesterday.

LECTURE.—Mrs. Starrett's lecture Thursday evening was well attended. The question "What shall we do with our girls?" was well handled, as this lady can handle any subject upon which she writes or speaks. We regret that limited space prevents us giving a synopsis of her remarks.

SOLVED.—The problem as to what shall be done with boy thieves was practically solved by Ben Akers, at his stud farm, Thursday afternoon. While the visitors were admiring the handsome horses, several mischievous boys, white and black, were detected cutting ivory rings from the harness. A horse whip liberally applied by Mr. Akers, settled the measure of punishment and costs and drove the young scamps ignominiously from the grounds.

BRIBERY.—Facts have come to our knowledge within the past day or two of the most startling nature, and that calls for an immediate extra session of the legislature or perhaps of the congress of the United States. We have traced the matter back to the days of Andrew Jackson, and the accusation falls upon one of our best citizens, who has heretofore borne an unexceptionable character, and one who has impartially collected innumerable half dollars from persons who took passage on the omnibuses of this city. We should be glad to withhold his name but as a sentinel on the watch tower of liberty who will ever snarl and snap at any one who will tamper with the affections of our goddess, we must print his name in the Spirit. We allude to Mr. George Fricker, superintendent of the bus line in this city. From an examination of the Congressional Globe, Appleton's Cyclopaedia, Reavis' history of St. Louis and Blackburn's Kansas Guide we have gathered the following facts. In 1832 as Gen. Jackson was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated (not travelling as a dead head on the railroad, but in his own private carriage) Mr. Fricker, then a boy of ten years who sported his first pair of pants, "sitchover" shoes and hat of native straw—sat by the roadside, perched upon the top rail of an antiquated Virginia fence, awaiting the chance for a glimpse at "Old Hickory." As the carriage drove in sight, the youthful democrat's enthusiasm knew no bounds. Rising and swinging his "chip hat" he made his native hills resound with "hurrahs" for Gen. Jackson. The old hero heard and recognized his youthful admirer, and ordering a halt, made a speech, which Fricker has carefully preserved in the scrap book of his memory. It was: "Son, was that you cheering?" "Son" was a little frightened but acknowledged the omen. Old Hickory tossed him four silver dollars and drove on. This piece of bribery had its effect, and that youth has persistently "voted for Jackson" ever since. As we before said, this piece of bribery demands the most searching investigation, but a committee may search until doomsday yet they can never make our popular "bus man surrender the silver."

THE STUD FARM.

A number of visitors to the city, and also a large number of our citizens, accepted the invitation of Mr. Akers, to drive out to his stud farm Thursday, and see his fine horses. The rain had made the track very heavy, but still several hundred persons were present. The stallions were brought on the track, and received the admiration of all. There were Ethan Allen, St. Elmo, Rhode Island, St. Nicholas, Bourbon Chief, Kansas Boy, and other noble specimens of this noble animal. The horses bore themselves as if they knew that admiring eyes were upon them. After a look around the farm, taking in the stables of fine colts and brood mares, the visitors had the rare pleasure of witnessing a specimen of what Ethan Allen can do in the trotting line with his running mate. Ethan Allen is 35 years old, and handles himself as lightly as if only one-third that age. As he gallantly trotted over the course he was the admired of all admirers. The track was unusually heavy, but the old horse's time did not exceed 2:23. Mr. Akers has refused \$20,000 for this noble old horse. Lawrence is particularly favored in being the center of so many fine horses, and the enterprise of Mr. Akers is worthy of the greatest praise.

INFORMATION.

Toothache is a very annoying visitor, and bad or decayed teeth are annoying to visitors as well as to yourself. Tooth ache can be avoided and teeth kept from decay by a little timely attention. If your teeth begin to worry you go to Dr. Patterson, and let him examine them. He will tell you what the trouble is and fix you up in good and presentable style.

After having your teeth fixed you feel so much better that you would like to try their work. Then call in at the Eldridge House about noon, you will soon hear a musical voice issuing from the stairway, which tells you that dinner is ready. You follow the voice and reach the dining hall, where you find a feast spread that will tempt the appetite of the greatest epicure or make the dyspeptic hungry. You eat drink and be merry; you feel so much better that you naturally feel disposed to take a ride into the country to view the beauties of nature as the trees put forth their foliage and the prairies blossom with indigo flowers.

Having resolved on such an excursion you cast about for a place to get a buggy. To the rear of the Eldridge House and fronting on Winthrop street is the stable of George Osborn. He can furnish just such a turnout as you need.

After returning you most naturally think of horses, buggies and harness, and strolling along Massachusetts street you stop into Sand's harness store. You did intend to make the old harness you had at home "run" for another year, but Sand offers you such a bargain that you are astonished, and secure a new harness, and perhaps saddle, and promise to call around for it after you get through "looking around."

Wishing to examine some of the spring bonnets, as your wife has charged you, you start out to look for a millinery establishment. On the way you wish to take a smoke so stepping into the tobacco store of Perry and Timmons, a choice cigar is secured and lighted. You stop awhile to examine those favorite brands of tobacco and cigars and while finishing your "puff" not wishing to go where the ladies are with a cigar in your mouth, you improve the time by crossing the street to the store of Smith & Watkins for there is painting to be done about your premises and rooms need papering. You examine their stock of wall paper, which you find large and well assorted, select the kind you want and leave an order for painting.

You are now ready to attend to that little matter of a bonnet for your wife, so crossing back you find yourself at Mrs. Gardner's, but you are bewildered. There are so many pretty bonnets and hats that you don't know what to select. You examine some two or three dozen, and when their beauty and style are explained give a nod of approval, but cannot go into ecstasies over the different styles as your "better half" can, simply because you are like a fish out of water, you could become enthusiastic over Ben Akers' Ethan Allen, or the flavor of a good cigar, or enjoy a railroad smash up; but a pretty bonnet must be left to the better judgement of your wife. In your desperation you rush across the bridge (or ferry) stop at Darling's mill and order a year's supply of flour, because you know that he manufactures none but what is good, and close the day's transaction by stopping at Maj. Smith's elevator and giving an order for a ton of feed, all of which is duly deposited at your door.

Every reader of the Spirit when visiting our city should drop in at No. 89 Mass. St., where will be shown them by the gentlemanly salesmen of L. Bullene & Co., one of the largest as well as the most complete assortment of Dry Goods in the West. We favored this firm with a call a few days ago and were then shown those choice prints which they are offering at 9 cts a yard. These goods are of perfect manufacture and fast colors. At the same time they mentioned another arrival of those 12 1/2 ct., Gingham that will be ready for sale by the first of the week. This coming week they will offer some special bargains in Table Linen, Napkins and Towels.

GOING AHEAD.—Mr. A. B. Hard, who is interested in the new town of Kalamazoo in the northwestern part of the State, is back again among his old friends hereabouts. He says Kalamazoo is improving.

OCHE.—In grading away the side of Mt. Oread a clay has been discovered and is now being used for filling ravines and other places where the grade has to be raised. Col. Terry sent a few days since to Osage city for samples of the ochre found there, out of which is manufactured the best building brick in the World. These brick are as hard as granite and will last far ages. A comparison of the clay found here with that from Osage proves it to be identical. Our clay that has been used for filling up ravines is the genuine ochre, and it exists in inexhaustible quantities. Some enterprising man, or company of men, should take hold of this matter and utilize this newly discovered source of wealth. The brick made from it cannot be surpassed and the demand for them will warrant their manufacture on an extensive scale.

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Friday, May 10th, 1873. The market for the week just passed has been a very dull and languid one, both in demand and sales. This was partly the result of the disagreeable weather, and the small supply and poor quality of the offerings. The volume of business transacted shows a large falling off from that of last week. From the first, the sales of even the most desirable droves were restricted to small lots to butchers. The general tone of the market remained inactive, and a further reduction of values appeared to have no influence in stimulating business. But prices have been well maintained throughout the week, owing however in a great measure to the small amount of stock sent forward. With the usual supplies it would have been impossible to sustain prices. There was a shade easier tone in the market for stock cattle, though rates were well sustained. The demand was chiefly for Natives and Texans of light weight, of which the supply has been light. Choice graded steers, few offered. Choice Native well formed steers, 1200 to 1400 lbs. av. —in light supply, and prices were firm @ \$5 1/2 @ \$6. Good to prime steers—5,12 1/2 to 5,37 1/2. Cows and heifers, good to choice lots, 3,50 to 4, while rough poor lots sold @ 2,15 @ 3. Medium to fair butchers stock. This description includes rough fleshy steers, 600 @ 1100 lbs. av.—these were in good supply and firm @ 3,25 @ 3,35. Stock Steers were steady, but scarce @ 3,75 @ 4,87 1/2. WINTER TEX. were in good request @ 4,75 @ 5,12 1/2 for good to choice lots, while rough droves were nominal at @ 2,50, for common to light fleshy lots.

GOULD & KELLOGG.

173 Massachusetts Street., Lawrence, Kans.

Dealers in

FISH BRO'S WAGONS;

ALSO

SHAKLEY WAGONS

Manufactured at Decatur, Ill., of the very best selected material.

THE

VANDERVERE CORN PLANTER, The best Dropper in the market;

The Little CHAMPION Self Rake

MOWER AND REAPER,

Warranted of the lightest draught in the market.

The CASE THRESHING MACHINE,

BLACKHAWK CULTIVATOR, And a FULL LINE of Agricultural goods.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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

By which rule I am able to sell all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES

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

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

Sell every thing at the lowest prices for cash.

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

Persons having the "ready" will find it to their interest to call at the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets before purchasing. GEORGE FORD, Successor to Ford & Whitman. March 21, 1873. (501F)

GOOD & MARCH,

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

Provisions, Fruits, &c.,

No. 71 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.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

OTTMAN & POTWIN

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Are constantly receiving additions to their stock of spring and summer

CLOTHING

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

The Largest Stock!

The Best Goods!

The Lowest prices!

Goods at Wholesale!—Goods at Retail Goods for the Million!

AND AT ONE PRICE.

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

ONE PRICE ONLY.

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

The Story Teller.

TEMPEST TOST.

BY ARQUITA MOORE.

"Thinkest thou this is not true to nature? Be thankful."

"If the blessing tarry, wait for it."

CHAPTER XII.

We hastily secured a few sea biscuits and tied on life preservers—there was no time to construct rafts. My Bible, securely rolled in its oil silk cover, I thrust into my pocket, where it remained till I reached a place of safety.

Our passenger friends, when bade to jump over board and support themselves by the floating furniture, made haste to do so, all but Blanche, who stood screaming and wringing her hands. She was in night array, and trembling with cold as well as fear.

I bade her leap over after her guardian; but she clung wildly to the side of the burning ship.

"Come down! come down!" shouted Boynton from the flood, but she regarded him not. Boynton swam well and was not at all afraid. Seeing that there was no other way, I took the poor frightened girl in my arms and leaped with her into the sea. She shrieked in the most dreadful manner and struggled desperately.

Never before did I imagine what strength terror can give a woman. She twisted her hands in my hair and wound herself about me in such a way that she nearly drowned me at once. It was impossible for me to get my head above water without using violence towards her. By a desperate effort I shook her from me and catching her by the shoulder declared, in a savage voice, that if she touched me again I would drown her instantly. This subdued her, and she was like a rag in my grasp. I then drew her arm about my neck and supporting her with one arm struck out with the other for a settee close by.

This I soon gained and making Blanche climb upon it I swam along shoving it before me.

I now began to look about for our companions and to discover a boat, if possible.

The ship was wrapped in flames, by the light of which I saw that the water was full of people. Ill fated creatures! they were sinking every moment to their graves. I shouted for the captain thinking he must be near. But he made no reply.

"Boynton! Boynton!" I cried, and there came faintly toward me the sound of his pleasant voice.

At length by the light of the fire I beheld him advancing. He swam slowly with a great effort. He had been unable to reach any support, whatever, but he must have been hurt, or his strength would not have failed so soon. When he saw us a gleam of hope lighted up his ghastly face, and shone from his heavy eyes.

"Come here and hold by the settee," said I. If we can get to you rock we are for the present safe. You are tired out. I can swim a long time yet," I pushed the settee towards him and he took hold of it. It settled down and Blanche renewed her screams. "Shut up," said I angrily. "It will not sink."

"Thanks to you my good friend," said Boynton, looking towards me. "But you cannot save me. Something is wrong with me, I cannot struggle longer. I want you to see my parents—and my Mary—you know where to find them. Tell them all—and that I died in full faith of a more happy reunion than we could have had on earth. Good bye, Blanche, I hope, poor child, that you will reach the shore—you are young and may have many years to live. Good bye."

Before I knew what he meant, he had let go his hold on the settee and was floating away from my reach. The light streamed over his noble face, his eyes were turned on me and I heard a heavy groan as he tossed his arms about his head and went down. "Boynton! Boynton!" cried I in agony. I felt that this was more than I could bear. Blanche cried and moaned most dismally, and bewailed the fate of her "poor, dear guardian."

"It was for your sake he died!" I said reproachfully, "you ought to live a noble life if you would be worth the price paid for you."

At last we reached the rock for which we had been striving. It was small—hardly large enough for two to sit upon; but it had the advantage of having a firm foundation and I hoped that when daylight came some one would be sent by a kind Providence to pick us up.

Abandoning the settee we got upon the rock, and by sitting close and keeping our arms about each other, we managed to keep the warmth of life in us.

How long were the hours of that dreadful night. We sat there haunted by thoughts of dying faces that we had seen, I dreamed the water at my feet was full of faces of the dead, all looking at me.

"Don't sleep; don't sleep; you groan so. I cannot bear it," said Blanche, waking me by a gentle shake.

"We must talk then, I cannot keep awake if you cry all the time, and wont speak to me."

"Oh! I am so cold!" moaned the shivering girl.

I changed sides with her and that brought us for a while into a more tolerable position.

"What did you try to drown me for?" I asked, trying to tease her a little, thinking I might thus warm her somewhat.

"If I never tried to drown you. I am sure I don't know what you mean."

But on being told of my narrow escape from death at her hands she clung more tightly to me, declaring her sorrow and her gratitude, and that she should love me to the day of her death, and the kisses she so plentifully bestowed upon me were quite as sweet and much more agreeable than they would have been had her mouth again been filled with molasses candy.

At last she fell asleep. I was very glad of this; but it rendered my task of holding her much more difficult. Twice I came near letting her slip into the sea.

Morning at last dawned. There was, however, no ship in sight, and the shore was too far distant for my exhausted strength. Blanche cried no more, but when I looked at the stony, despairing expression of her face and eyes, I should have been glad had she again wept.

I did not fear that I should die. Something told me that I should again see the land. But my poor little charge, the so lately merry Blanche, would perish. I could not save her.

I don't know how long we sat there. It seemed to me that weeks came and went, and that all that time I struggled with desperate strength and determination to keep my charge from the sea birds and the sharks. And all that time she never spoke nor wept.

The last thing that I remember was that something seized her and was in spite of me dragging her away. As I felt my power to retain her failing, I uttered a prolonged scream, and cast myself downward—as I supposed into the sea.

At this the Creeps all groaned and Jessie looked ready to faint.

Eric smiled for the first time since he had cried out "fire!" "It was not into the sea; but into the arms of friends; that I threw myself," he continued. "They had spied us on the

rock and sent a boat for us. They had found me a raving maniac, and Blanche scarcely better than dead. Blanche, much restored and yet only a shadow of her pretty, lively self, is at last with her good aunt, and I am here. But, indeed, Jessie, I must at once return to the dreaded sea from which I have but just escaped."

"Not so," said Jessie, and before all the family she told of the arrangements made by Mr. Carlyle.

Eric sat amazed, not knowing what to think.

"How can I place myself under such obligations to one in no way related to me?" said he.

"I should say that!" remarked Mrs. Creep.

"None of my children should go begging for an establishment in business."

"There is no begging in the case," said Jessie, quietly, too used to the insulting speeches of Madam to be at all disturbed by them; "and as for obligation, do not be too proud to accept what is so nobly and freely offered. You will, ere very long, be able to repay any pecuniary benefits; a debt of gratitude you will always owe, but the magnanimous heart finds such a debt no burden."

"I must see and talk with Mr. Carlyle, before I can decide what to say or do," said Eric, hardly knowing whether to be happy or not.

It was growing late; so after prayers and after Eric had been refreshed with a bowl of milk, the family retired to rest.

Mr. Carlyle was out of town for a few days and Eric amused himself the best way he could until his return. He felt nervous and unsettled from what Jessie had told him, he knew he could in no way make up his mind until after talking with the artist.

Mean time he roved about town, visited his uncle's shop, the scene of his former sufferings, (he had not been able to bring himself to go near it in the summer) and was quite surprised and pleased by the change he saw there.

Jessie had informed him that great improvements had taken place there, but he was not prepared for the totally different expression of face which he saw in the work room, nor for the excellent management with which every thing was conducted. Light, comfortable, cheerful and full of good air, the shop was a most agreeable place of labor. At one end of it there was a book case filled with good and entertaining books for the men to read. And Eric was told that Saturday afternoon was given to every man, and that one week during the summer was given to every man for his own disposal while his wages went on the same as ever.

Mr. Creep now moved about among his employers not so much like a haughty master, as like a man made like unto his brethren, and having a sense of their rights as well as of his own.

He evidently respected them as God's creatures made with the same nature as his, and they consequently respected and liked him, and they worked for him with a will, instead of trying, all they dared, to cheat and impose upon him, as had been the fashion in the shop when Eric was a boy.

Eric did not refer to the past; but he thought that Joe Bunker's mission had not been a vain one. Out of evil there had come great good, but no credit to the evil doer.

"Poor Joe!" sighed Eric, "it is well that God, not man, is our judge! He knows just what each one deserves, and he is merciful. I hope Joe's sins were pardoned. Anyhow, uncle Creep owes him a great deal."

There were several of the workmen that attracted Eric's attention; but there was no one there who could compare in his eyes with Joe.

"Jessie," said Eric thoughtfully as they sat together, she busily plying her needle, "did it ever occur to you that God is very wasteful of men?"

"Perhaps I should not say wasteful, Eric, but God is lavish of all things. Men are to all appearances no exception to his rule."

"Well, I should like to know how far your position is from mine?" cried Eric, laughing, "you seem to make a distinction without a difference; but let me tell you of what I was just thinking."

"I was of the men in the shop. There are several there who seem worthy of a better fate than that of a day laborer, even under the very favorable circumstances with which my uncle's men are now surrounded. I could but wonder as I beheld the intelligent faces, the high heads and broad brows of some of those workmen, at the—well, I must again call it so—the wastefulness of our Maker. How far beyond finding out are the ways of God?"

"Even so, Eric, and though we may well wonder at them, I think we have need to beware how we attempt to judge or blame the ways of the Almighty. Though it seems a strange policy which creates so many men with capabilities, for the cultivation and expansion of which, all opportunity is denied, we do not see the end of things, and our duty is to say regarding every thing, 'God's will be done!'"

"But can you always say that, Jessie?"

"I can always say it."

"And feel it?"

"That is another question, I try to feel it."

"Aunt Creep used to be always quoting 'Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost,' as a proof that Christ would have every one saved even to meanness; but example is better than precept any time, and as Christ is God, I think his actions show better than his words, which perhaps we do not get the right meaning of, what sort of spirit there is in God. He never makes just enough and no more of anything. Even an apple tree bears hundreds of blossoms more than ever come to fruit. Beauty and sweetness alone are the mission of myriads of its blossoms. But it seems very hard that men should be made for waste and loss."

"Take care Eric, you are out of the path again."

"You might as well say this as think it, which I know you do," said Eric, decidedly.

Jessie laughed, "I think a great many foolish and wicked things," she said, "but by never speaking them I at last weaken the thought. About the destiny of man, as of how evil entered the world, and why, since it did enter, the human race was allowed to multiply, I will not talk nor think, it is none of my business, I cannot alter any thing in relation to it. I do not and cannot understand it—to dwell upon it would render me insane; therefore I shun it altogether."

"But how can you escape the subject; it is always rising up and rolling over and over in my mind, and at times it has almost driven me to say, God is not good, but a hard, selfish being, insensible to the woes and careless of the rights of the creatures he has made."

"That is the temptation of Satan Eric, and it is one of the most effective means at his command for rousing the soul to rebel against God. There seems to be so much truth in what he says. It seems so unjust to create beings full of capacities for good and happiness, and then leave them to destroy themselves, wandering like sheep without a shepherd. Why even the fate of the dumb creation would drive me into infidelity, and make me mad, did I allow myself to dwell upon it. I think the way in which animals suffer is horrible, and how to reconcile it with the character of a good and compassionate Maker and Father I know not—I do not try."

"How do you get along with your thoughts then?"

"I look to Jesus; I listen to his declarations that he is merciful, loving and just. I shut my eyes on all that would blast

them and believe with my heart that God does and will do right, however things appear.

"You are a wise girl, Jessie; I shall certainly profit by your example; for I long to be delivered from the ceaseless questioning of, and quarreling with my Maker, which embitters my life. It must be confessed, however, that the devil has for his purpose a great deal of very good material to work with.

"Yes, all God's children of every age have discovered that. All the dark and strange things in Providence have been used as arguments with which to overthrow the teachings of the Bible. As I know that I am not strong enough to argue with him, I do not attempt it, but simply cling to my faith in Christ, believing that what I know not, I shall know hereafter, when the righteousness of God shall be revealed. Then we shall be satisfied."

"Who is there among you that feareth the Lord, that obeyeth the voice of his servant, that walketh in darkness and hath no light?"

Let him trust in the name of the Lord, and stay upon his God."

Repeated Eric, slowly, "how true it is that faith in God is an anchor to the soul both sure and steadfast and reaching unto that within the veil." But, he added, "it is a great help to have a friend who can sympathize with one, to talk with of these things."

"God, like a fond parent, loves to hear his children talk affectionately and gratefully of him," she repeated slowly, "and they that feared the Lord spoke often one to another; and the Lord hearkened and heard it; and a book of remembrance was written before him for them that feared the Lord. And they shall be mine saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels."

Eric's eyes were filled with tears. "God grant that I may be one of his jewels; I know you will be one," he said.

Everything between Mr. Carlyle and Eric resulted in a satisfactory manner.

He was to enter on his new business soon after New Years. Meanwhile he was to employ himself in getting his health and his wardrobe in proper order, and in having a good time with Jessie.

The time passed pleasantly until the holidays had gone. Then Jessie again repaired to the studio, and Eric entered upon the new mode of life provided for him by the kindness of the artist.

He soon became an expert at his business, as Mr. Carlyle had foreseen; and by the time the spring had fairly opened his prospects for extensive trade surpassed the expectations of every body.

Never was a happier man than Eric.

"Now for the new house and home," cried he one day, in the presence of Mr. Carlyle. "Jessie, you need not expect to remain much longer in that garret. It is a sort of hallowed ground, I know—to both of us—but it must be given up. Will you be ready when I say the word?"

"I hardly know," was the hesitating reply of Jessie. Her face was flushed. She did not look happy.

"You don't know?" ejaculated Eric. "Now its not that handsome? What have I been toiling for all my life? What induced Mr. Carlyle, our noble hearted friend, to establish me in business, if it was not that we might have a home together. I know whether you do or not, and that you will be ready to move when I am. I should rather wait a year longer. By that time I shall be able to commence in a style to suit myself, not costly or showy, but genteel. And by that time, too—but, I will tell you what else by and by—I must run back to the store now."

And the light hearted man, who only called as he was passing, to make known a stroke of good fortune that had befallen him, hurried away.

There was a peculiarity in Eric's manner of speaking on the subject of Jessie's living with him that did not escape the notice of Mr. Carlyle. It did not affect him pleasantly, and he was confident that it had grated harshly on the sensibilities of his favorite.

He watched her closely that afternoon; and was sure from the listless manner with which she worked, that she felt dull if not unhappy.

"If should prove that my judgment has been at fault, and that that Eric chap feels but a brother's affection for my sweet child, her happiness is wrecked. She is not herself aware of it; but her life is bound up in him, and the first intimation of his preference for another woman will be the thunderbolt that will rend her heart."

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, Time at 5 per cent, Time at 6 per cent, Time at 7 per cent. Rows show doubling times for \$1,000 at various interest rates and compounding periods.

EXAMPLES.—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 35 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at ten per cent. \$32,000 in 35 years, 6 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.

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**FOR THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.
TRIP WEST.**

Concluding to look after the farmers interests in Saline county, I left Ottawa in time to attend the County Council in Lawrence, where I found nearly ninety delegates from the surrounding country, nearly all of them being intelligent men—diamonds in the rough—who had assembled themselves together with a firm determination to build up their interests in Douglas county. Business of great importance was transacted without any of the usual confusion so often found in open councils held by farmers. We discovered no lawyers, merchants or politicians present.

Having conferred with the brethren, heard their spicy resolutions, and sharp discussions, a few liberal propositions, and other necessary business, which was of great importance to the Order, we sought the hospitalities of our lightning friend, the State Lecturer, interviewed his game fowls, walked the blooming streets of the historic city, enjoying ourselves "michly," we hied away for the west on the "great monopoly of the age." The rich bottom lands of the Kaw are a standing advertisement for Kansas. We refreshed the inner man at the celebrated McMeekin House, in North Topeka, caught a glimpse of the city of "small potatoes and big politicians" as we went gliding along the Kaw. The mounds in sight along the valley appear to extend for miles and the valley is narrower and the river larger than is generally described. The ancient mound builders never showed half the ingenuity in building terraces, forts, trenches, subterranean passages and table mounds as has Mother Nature, just beyond the pretty city of Manhattan. A cold rain storm made me put up at the Hall house, in Solomon City, where mine host furnished the substantial of life at \$1. per day. On Friday morning the ex-superintendent of schools, A. Collins, of Salina, took us to his beautiful farm, lying in the Smoky valley. This valley is about twelve miles long and two miles wide, and is the finest level plain I have seen in Kansas. Squire Farmer, president of Solomon township Farmers' Club, joined us and we were soon travelling past vast hills of gypsum, which is a mineral consisting of sulphate of lime and 21 per cent of water, when burnt and ground up it forms plaster of paris. It is ground up and used for manure and saved into blocks for houses. There are thousands of tons, apparently inexhaustible quantities, along gypsum creek, and it only needs a little labor and machinery to open these mines of wealth, and a short railroad track of four miles will give the State of Kansas plaster of paris enough to hard finish every house in it. We are now in the neighborhood of the Banner Farmers' Club of the State, which has enrolled over one hundred and fifty members, and at night we selected twenty eight of its choicest farmers to form the first Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry known to be west of Topeka. They chose a Deputy from among their number whom it is expected will commence active operations within two weeks. Here are wealthy farmers, the leading men of this section, becoming Grangers, after having tried the Banner Club of the State. Thus will the Grangers finally swallow up all Clubs and Unions throughout our State. These men waited six weeks to get a Deputy to organize them, and now there is great joy in the camp. We procured several subscribers to the Spirit, the organ of our Order. In a simple mansion a poetical lady whose heart and soul is in the farmers' cause, handed us the following poetry, showing what the Gypsum Farmers' Club had been doing.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.

What's this that's growing in our land?
They say 'twill thrive on clay or sand.
Some say 'twill even sprout in mud,
Why, 'tis the famous Farmers' Club.
They say this Club, so stout and strong
Protects the Farmer from all wrong,
And every Farmer in the land
Will have a Club at his right hand.
Now, merchants, you may all stand back;
You, too long have had the track;
And you'll be sure to get a rub,
If you don't look out for the Farmers' Club.
The Farmers long have paid your price,
For all your kinds of merchandize,
They've had to hoe, and dig and grub,
But now they'll wield the Farmers' Club.
The Farmers now will act—not talk,
And merchants o'er them cannot walk;
They'll find the Farmer they can't snub,
Because he'll lean on the Farmers' Club.
Farmers, hold your heads up straight,
And on the tradesman do not wait;
They may have to dig and grub,
For they can't join the Farmers' Club.
Farmers, you need not repine,
About the price of corn, or swine,
For merchants all will have to eat,
And you will raise the grain and meat.
They may not think it quite so nice
To have the Farmers fix the price
On all the things they buy or sell,
But Farmers' Clubs will like it well.
A fair price we're not loth to give,
But you must let the Farmers live;
The railroads, too, may stop their thunder
For the Farmers' Club will bring them under.
The Farmers have the roads to make,
'Tis right that they some good should take;
The tariff's high, and we will shun it,
The Club will build a road, and run it.
Call us eld hoppers, that fill the soil,
They'll find us men, if we do toil;
Men to battle for the right
And wield the Club with all our might.
Throughout our Country and our State,
To guard them from all danger,
Up and doing early and late
Is the duty of each Granger.

A. B.

CHARCOAL FOR POULTRY.

The benefit which fowls derive from eating charcoal is, I believe, acknowledged. The method of putting it before them is, however, not well understood. Pounded charcoal is not in the shape in which fowls usually find their food, and consequently is not very enticing to them.

I have found that corn burnt on the cob, and the refuse (which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal, and still retaining their perfect shape) placed before them, makes a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the brighter color of their combs, and their sooner producing a greater average of eggs to the flock than before.—S. Rufus Mason in the Poultry World.

FERTILIZING PROPERTIES IN BONES.

The true value of bones, says the Colonial Farmer, aside from their importance in the arts, for handles, rings, paints, clarifying sugar, etc., is fast beginning to be appreciated in this country. People were horrified a few years since by the published account of the tons of human bones transported from the battle-field of Waterloo, to be ground and spread over the out-lands of Europe. From time immemorial it has been known that vegetation, and particularly trees, thrive immensely in graveyards.

Now it is neither the gelatine nor the glue that holds the particles of bone together, nor the lime of which they are composed, which gives activity to vegetable growth alone, but the phosphorus in them—the inflammable material of which matches are manufactured, known in its combination as phosphate of lime, that plants seize upon with avidity as food. Nothing else within the range of agricultural experience so rapidly develops the cellular structure.

To be most useful, bones should be pulverized, and that enables water to make a quicker solution of the phosphate, which the minute rootlets immediately absorb and circulate through the stem, leaves and fruit. Save the bones, therefore. Let nothing go to waste. There are actual treasures concealed in a dry bone, if the right course be pursued to extract them.

Applying Plaster to Tobacco.

A correspondent of the Rural Sun writes from near Clarksville, Tennessee: "Having been using land plaster for two years on tobacco, I have thought it might not prove uninteresting to give a few facts about it. I used about three pecks to the acre of 3,500 hills—putting about a tablespoonful on each plant and sprinkling it with the fingers over the buds and leaves. I put it on at topping time, but think that the best result would be obtained by putting the plaster on as soon as the tobacco has spread the hill. The cost is about seven cents per acre. The increase in pounds from plaster was, by my experiments, about ten per cent.; the improvement in quality about five per cent. There was no apparent advantage in size over the tobacco that had no plaster on it. The advantage was in the thickness and richness of the leaves. There was a striking difference in the color of the tobacco while growing. While tobacco treated with land plaster was a very dark green color, that in adjoining rows without the plaster, was a much paler color. The land-plastered tobacco is inclined to cure a dark mahogany color."

Commendable Creed.

We believe that the farmers of the northwest, as a class, must make stock raising in some one and generally several of its branches, a part of their system, if they would permanently succeed; that the raising of good horses, cattle, sheep, swine, or poultry may be made profitable in the northwest; that "good" stock will pay better than poor stock; that animals bred for generations with special reference to the development of certain characteristics will more probably transmit these characteristics to their offspring than animals with simply an accidental development of the same kind—hence that a thoroughbred horse will be more apt to produce race horses, a short-horn bull to produce good animals for beef, a Cotswold ram to produce large mutton sheep, or a Merino to perpetuate fine wool, an Essex boar to refine coarse hogs, than would male animals of "no breed." We believe that in this, as in any other branch of farming, farmers may be extravagant, and that the ordinary will be thus extravagant if he pay \$1,000 for a bull, \$200 for a ram, \$100 for a boar, or \$25 for a cock. We believe that farmers in the northwest can obtain animals of almost any desirable breed for prices which they can afford to pay, and such will be repaid to them by the improvement in their stock. We believe that neither "common" nor "improved" stock can be profitably raised in the northwest without good care; that "blood" will not supply the place of good care, nor will good care supply fully the place of "good blood."—Western Farmer.

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\$100 Reward for any Case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable), that Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

\$5000 Reward offered to the Proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same period of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.

\$2000 Reward offered to any Person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D., to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Professor of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 30 years.

\$1000 Reward to any Chemist, Physician, or other able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Syrup.

\$250 Reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guarantees must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity to cure, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to Dr. Fitler, No. 45 South Fourth Street. No other remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also blank application for guarantee, gratis of the special agents. n29yt MORRIS & CRANDALL.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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I am breeding only Berkshire Swine, and have for sale at all times first class pigs of various ages, at reasonable prices. My herd and breeding establishments

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Descriptive Catalogue sent free to all applicants. 40

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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

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ESTABLISHED BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE COUNTRY,

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ANDREW WILSON,

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BREEDER OF

PURE SHORTHORN CATTLE

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IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

As Good as Any in the State.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

FARMERS!

"A Merciful Man is Merciful to his Beast."

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

DR. CARL NEUMAN'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, 35 cents.

DELAWARE MILLS,

NORTH LAWRENCE,

ORLANDO DARLING, Proprietor.

THIS MILL DOES FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM WORK ON

SHORT NOTICE. FARMERS LIVING ON

THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER

CAN CROSS THE BRIDGE

FREE TO OUR MILL.

FREE PASSES BOTH WAYS FURNISHED AT THE

MILL.

News Summary.

The cotton crop of Egypt, last year, was 200,000,000 bales.

A deficit of half a million has been discovered in the State Treasury of Ohio.

The Union Pacific railroad Company has determined to issue no more free passes.

The Turkish government has ordered four hundred thousand rifles of the United States.

Two hundred bushels of cotton seed have been sold in Montgomery county for planting this season.

The Longton Ledger has some lead ore which was found near Peru, in that (Howard) county.

Judge Bassett organized a Lodge of Free Masons at Longton, Howard county, last week. So says the Ledger.

Five head of cattle were killed and twenty tons of hay destroyed by a bolt of lightning in Coffey county recently.

The Osage Chronicle says the growing wheat crop never looked better in that county than it does this spring.

John Stuart Mill, the great political economist and reformer of England, died at Avignon, France, on the 8th inst.

The Holten Express says C. J. Howell, of that place, expects six or seven hundred bushels of peaches from his peach orchard this year.

The Parsons Surprise, which has had an existence of about four weeks, has been merged into the Parsons Herald, another new paper.

The Post says Neosho Falls is now doing more business than at any time in the past two years, and the faces of the merchants are beaming with smiles.

A raiding party of Mexicans on the 8th drove a large lot of stolen cattle across the Rio Grande into Mexico, crossing the river at Brownsville, Texas.

Admiral John A. Winslow, U. S. N., fell in an apoplectic fit at the Ebbett House, Washington, on the 8th. His hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A man named Erickson, shot and killed a Mr. Marquet and his wife, near Wetmore, on the Central Branch railroad, on Saturday last, and then killed himself.

The Coffeyville Courier is the name of a new venture at Coffeyville, the terminus of the L. L. & G. railroad. It is a sprightly, well printed sheet. We wish it success.

The Laredo (Texas) Two Eagles says several of the wool growers of that county have sheared, this spring, between eighty and ninety thousand pounds each, of graded wool.

It has been ascertained by careful figuring that the growing wheat crop of Neosho county will amount in round numbers in the aggregate to no less than 400,000 bushels.

Dr. Abbott, of White Church, Wyandotte county, shipped to St. Louis a car load of China hemp, for which he will receive \$100 per ton. It yielded 1,400 pounds per acre.

The Commonwealth publishes the particulars of the suicide of Mr. John Creighton, at the McMeekin House, in North Topeka, on the 9th inst. Mr Creighton was from Brooklyn, and had been but a few weeks in Topeka.

An indulgent Kansas father sold his cooking stove for \$11. in order to take his fourteen children to the circus. He says we never have more than one circus a year, besides, he never had much to cook on a stove anyhow.

Gilmore is to give a series of grand concerts, with a monster orchestra, in the new passenger house of the Michigan Southern Railroad company, in Chicago, in the first week in June. The building will accommodate 4,000 persons.

J. W. Bugbee, of Osage Mission, says the Journal, has lately distributed a large quantity of Texas upland cotton seed to the farmers of Neosho county, and offers a premium of fifty dollars for the best acre of cotton grown in the county.

The new iron bridge across the Verdigris river, north of Coffeyville, has been completed. It is an elegant and substantial structure, cost \$10,000. Another across the Onion, southwest of town has also been completed, at a cost of \$2,000.

Some very fine specimens of Kansas lead-ores have been found. They are from Cherokee county, and are a part of the great lead basin which is now so successfully worked at Joplin.

The Coffeyville Courier gives the particulars of the drugging and robbery of Mr. John Beatty, living near that place, by a man who had been in his employ, named Jackson. Jackson was arrested in the Indian territory and brought back to Parker for trial.

A boy named Allen had a foot taken off by the cars at Junction City on Sunday. He was standing upon the rear end of a car looking in at some stock, when another car was switched against the one on which he was standing, knocked him down on the track under the wheels.

Boss Tweed is said to be a fugitive. His case was set for re-trial in New York on the 12th, but he was found to have left the city. It is reported that he, through agents, has recently been selling his real estate in that city, and has been advised by his counsel not to return to New York for trial.

The city council of Ft. Scott have passed an amendment to their ordinances demanding that all new buildings erected on the burnt district shall be fire-proof. The Monitor understands that the places made desolate by the fire will soon be rebuilt, and that by the most substantial structures.

Last week we saw some of the best salt we have seen in this State, manufactured by Goff & Marshall, of Salt Springs, this county. These gentlemen have their vats in working order, from which they manufacture thirty barrels of salt per week, by evaporation only. As many more vats are being made, and they will soon be able to turn out twice as much salt as at present.—Arkansas City Traveller.

The Joplin Mining News, of the 8th inst., tells of a "nugget" of lead just raised from a mine, on the upper Moon range, in that city, which weighs the enormous sum of 3,800 pounds. In raising it from the mine at least two hundred pounds was broken off. The bottom of the shaft from which this mass was raised is one solid body of lead; the depth of which is not yet known. The deposits of lead about Joplin rival in richness any lead mines in the world. An enormous amount of wealth must flow into that country in exchange for this mineral.

The Beloit Gazette says they have had abundant rains in that locality, and the crops are looking finely.

Henry A. Wise is trying to get the Republican nomination for Governor of Virginia.

The fourth annual State Fair of Texas commenced at Houston on Monday last, and closes to-day.

Two hundred thousand postal cards were sold in New York on Tuesday, within three hours after they were put on sale.

A hotel clerk in Rochester N. Y. a few days ago delivered a carpet bag containing \$15,000 worth of jewelry to the wrong man.

The coronation of Oscar II. and Sophie Wilhelmine, as king and queen of Sweden, took place at Stockholm on the 13th inst.

Spurgeon has been offered \$25,000 for twenty lectures in this country, but he declines, saying that he is too busy, and cannot lecture for money.

Trouble is brewing between the Osages and the Caddoes, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, in the western part of the Indian Territory.

A woman who was forcibly expelled from a church in Des Moines, lately, for "making faces" during service, has since sued the church for \$6,000 damages.

The Emperor William, of Germany, was fired at in St. Petersburg, while reviewing the Russian troops. The ball passed through his helmet and severely wounded a Russian adjutant.

Mr. D. W. Goff, a cattle drover of Oskaloosa, was robbed of \$1,709 just as he got off the train at Kansas City for Leavenworth last Tuesday. The Kansas City police let the robbers escape.

The Howard county Messenger says they are having the rain now they should have had last winter. This is the most backward spring known since that country was settled, yet the crops are looking first rate.

The appointment of minister to Russia has been tendered to Judge Pierrepont of New York, in the place of Orr, deceased. His acceptance has not yet been signified. It is uncertain when a successor to DeLong as minister to Japan will be indicated.

The Secretary of the Navy says that from all he can learn, the Polaris will probably be able to reach some extreme northern port; but if, after allowing a reasonable time, she should not do so, a vessel would be dispatched in that direction, with the object of her relief, or of obtaining information if possible, concerning her.

Col. Chas. R. Jennison, the noted Kansas jayhawker, was arrested at Leavenworth, on Monday last, by the United States marshal, and taken to Topeka, on an indictment found by the United States grand jury, for an attempt to defraud the government in the sum of \$32,000 on what is known as the Moss claim for hardware stolen at Independence during the war. Another charge against him is that of perjury in swearing to the fraudulent claim.

The Solomon City Newspaper says the new iron bridge to be built over the Solomon river at that place, has arrived and is nearly ready to be put into position.

Also that more trees are being planted in and about the city this season than during any previous year. We intend to take a look about town after the planting season is over and take notes.

The Pleasanton Observer says a pair of twins, twelve days old, children of Pete Jonus and wife, died Sunday morning, from the effects of an over dose of laudanum, which Mrs. Jonus had given them to keep them quiet. This is the second time that children of this couple have died from an over dose of laudanum, and dark rumors are afloat questioning the "accident" nature of this last over dose.

The Commonwealth has information of a most brutal and cold-blooded murder perpetrated on Prairie Dog creek, four miles below Norton Center, in Billings county. The victim was a Mr. Chaplin, late of California, who had recently taken a homestead there, and had unfortunately exhibited at different times and places about \$1,500 in gold coin. On Saturday morning his neighbors, upon entering the dugout where Chaplin lived, found his body pierced with a ball and stabbed with a knife. Not content with this, the murderers pounded his head with rocks and left after taking what they wanted.

A man whose name is supposed to be Baker, died at the Turkish bath house last evening under very singular circumstances. He came there in the evening, complained of being afflicted with rheumatism, and announced his desire to take a Turkish bath. He was placed in the bath-pack, the same as other customers, and when being pulled out gave a gasp and fell back apparently dead. Restoratives were applied, but without any effect. A physician was immediately summoned, and when he arrived he pronounced the man dead. We have thus far been unable to obtain any additional particulars.—[Topeka Commonwealth.]

The State Record learns that Baker University is to remain at Baldwin City, the bonds voted by Olathe to the contrary notwithstanding.

About 12,000 Indian dressed robes are being stored in the building formerly occupied by Sidney Smith & Son on Delaware street, Leavenworth. These robes came from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency of L&C & Reynolds.

The Dispatch says this is to be a bountiful year in Clay County. The small fruit crop is immense, the wheat crop is huge, the oat crop is promising, and the baby crop is unparalleled.

A press for a new paper at White Cloud arrived there by packet last week.

A contractor to deliver a half a million pounds of corn at Fort Dodge is buying at Emporia, and paying 22 cents per bushel.

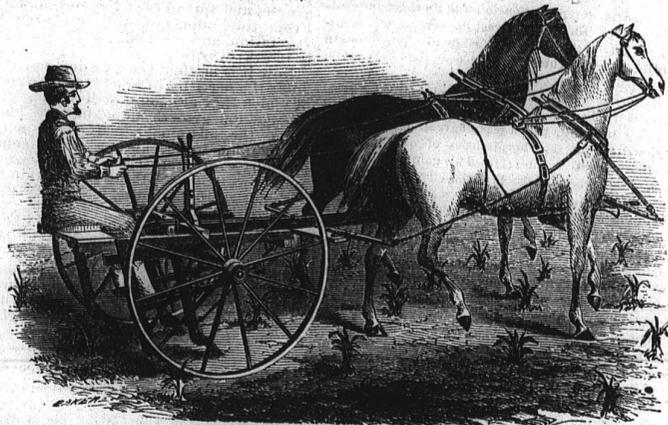
The Record says a vein of good moulding sand, two feet in thickness, has been found in the City of Topeka.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention assembled and organized on the 13th for the purpose of remodeling the Constitution of that State.

A coal mine in Pictou county, Nova Scotia, took fire from an explosion on the 13th. The manager, with sixty workmen, were in the mine at the time, and all efforts to reach them had up to last accounts failed. It is more than likely that all have perished. At ten o'clock that night dense masses of smoke were pouring out of all openings and threatening to destroy all the surface buildings.

WILDER & PALM

Have the best
RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS
IN THE MARKET.



RAILROAD SCRAPERS, CHAMPION SELF RAKER AND MOWER, also
THE MARSH HARVESTER;
Wagons, Home made and Warranted. Corn Planters, Churns, Pumps, &c.
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

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WM. A. ROGERS,
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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.

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

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

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

MRS. STARRETT'S

MUSIC STORE

—and—
SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,

No. 153 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

Also a Full Stock of

GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES & FIFES,

Of the best quality and bought directly

From one of the Largest Importing Houses in the Country.

Mrs. Starrett is sole agent for the Pianos of

CHICKERING & SONS,

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

And other first class Manufacturers; also for the

GEORGE PRINCE ORGANS,

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS,

NEEDHAM SILVER TONGUE ORGANS.

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

FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS.

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

MRS. STARRETT CALLS ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE
CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO,

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

A Large and Complete Stock of

SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS,

Just Opened; also

GUITAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS

Of the Best Quality.

Mrs. Starrett also offers for sale a variety of

STANDARD

SEWING MACHINES.

THE MANHATTAN SILENT SEWING MACHINE,

Making the "Elastic Lock Stitch."

THE BLES NOISELESS LOCK STITCH MACHINE,

—and the—

AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE MACHINE.

—Also—

THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE

AND THE

FRANZ & POPE KNITTING MACHINE.

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

For further information call on or address

Mrs. H. E. STARRETT,
Mass. St., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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SWEET POTATOE PLANTS!

Early Yellow, and Red mansemond,
Carefully packed to go long distances.

Boxed and delivered at the Express office, at \$2.00 per 1000, in lots of from 1000 to 5000. In lots of more than 5000, \$1.75, per thousand. D. G. WATT,
Lawrence, Kansas.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Guardianship upon the personal estate of Edward Purinton, a person of unsound mind, have been granted to me by the Probate Court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, bearing date the 7th day of May, A. D. 1873. JOHN G. HANKELL, Guardian.

A. J. PERRY. W. TIMMONS.

PERRY & TIMMONS,

Manufacturers of

-C-I-G-A-R-S-

And wholesale dealers in Tobacco and Smokers' articles,

No. 113 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kansas.

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. He would state to the public that he has purchased

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. Their patrons may feel assured that

All goods will be correctly represented.

FARMERS will find it to their interest to call on them, as he has selected some

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.

McCURDY BROS.,

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

ATCHISON, TOPEKA,

&

SANTA FE RAILROAD.

Now completed to the west line of Kansas.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO

Burlingame, Carbondale, Emporia, Florence, Newton,

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AND ALL POINTS IN AND NEAR THE

GREAT ARKANSAS VALLEY.

3,000,000 ACRES

Of fine Farming and Stock Lands for sale at low

rates.

11 YEARS CREDIT and 7 per cent. interest and 23 1-2 per cent. drawback to settlers.

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

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