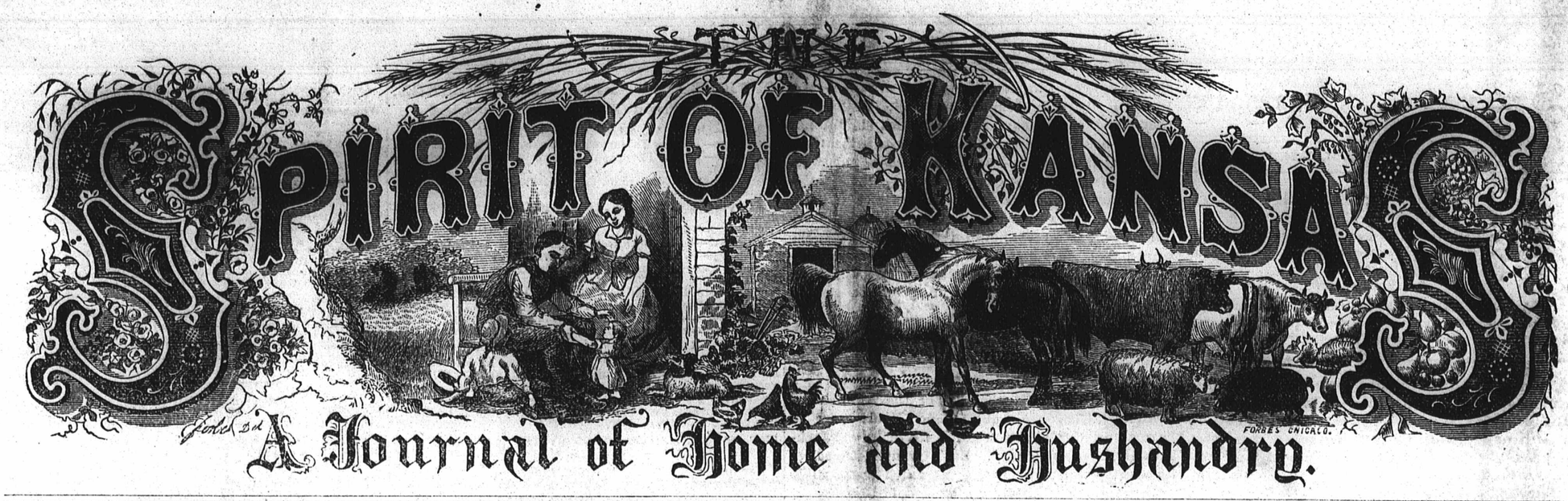

VOL. II.----NO. 21. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 24, 1873. WHOLE NO. 68

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

Is issued every Saturday, in Frazer's Hall, Massachusetts Street,

BY ROSS & STEVENS.

Terms—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One column, one yesr,	$150—	six months,	$100—	three months,	$60.		
Half do.	do.	100—	do	75—	do	40.	
Quarter do.	do.	60—	do	40—	do	30.	
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The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in Douglas County, and as large as any in the State.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS AND HENRY STS.

Interest paid on time Deposits. 22tf

THE EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

We surrender a large portion of our space this week to the proceedings of the Editorial Convention held at Atchison on Tuesday last. Not being able to give it in full, as we would wish, we extract from the Globe of Wednesday.

After taking a ride about the city, and viewing the many places of interest and the beautiful scenery which greets the eye on every hand in the vicinity of Atchison, the Convention was called to order in Corinthian Hall.

The President announced as the first business in order, the payment of annual dues and the election of new members, The fraternity present responded uuanimously to the call of business and we do not remember when we have ever seen such a large body of wealthy editors together before. Every pocket book seemed to contain the even dollar, which was freely surrendered and placed upon the secretary's table.

The following persons then became members of the Association.

J. T. Stevens, Spirit of Kansas, Lawrence.
A. W. Wagenhals, Globe, Atchison.
Jno. H. Galks, Press, Oxford.
W. M. Allison, Telegraph, Winfield.
W. R. Spooner, Union, Humboldt.
Geo. W. Cooper, Journal, Garnett.
J. B. Pollock, Mirror, Olathe.
Peter Bell, Advocate. Kalida.
H. N. Farcy, Newspaper, Solomon City.
J. F. McDowell, Workingman's Journal, Columbus.
Frank A. Root, Express, Holton.
W. E. Wilkinson, Courier, Seneca.
L. V. Taft, Beacon, Manhattan.
W. D. Wood, Nonpareil, Seneca.
J. B. Dutton, Globe, Atchison.
Edward Cooper, Globe, Atchison.
D. W. Houston, Commercial, Leavenworth.
A. B. Wilder, Republic, Belleville.
W. T. McElroy, Union, Humboldt.
W. S. Winter, Occasional, Fort Scott.
C. M. Shaw, Commercial, Leavenworth.
C. T. Ewing, Headlight, Thayer.
Geo. Rice, Globe, Atchison.
S. L. Roberts, Chief, Netawaka.
G. W. Burchard, Tribune, Independence.
Lewis Melius, Journal, Ottawa.

After the call for dues, initiation fees, etc., and order was again restored, Mayor Blair introduced our fellow citizen, Senator John J. Ingalls, who, as chairman of the committee on reception delivered the following address of welcome:

SPEECH OF HON. J. J. INGALLS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Kansas Editors and Publishers Convention.

At the special instance and request of my friend Mr. Blair, the worthy Mayor of this city, who is a man of deeds rather than a man of words, and whom, I may say, is positively the sole member of the great Blair family that ever I heard or ever read of who was not ready and willing to make a speech on any occasion, and any subject, I may say, Sir, in his behalf, and of the Common Council of this corporation, and of all the citizens thereof, I am charged, Sir, with the very agreeable and pleasing duty of extending to each and every one of you a warm and cordial welcome to the hearts and homes of the people of Atchison, and, Sir, I may be allowed to say, that to me this task is doubly agreeable and pleasing as I am not totally an alien and a stranger to your honorable profession. Although the chief labors of my life have been in another direction, yet I am not untamiliar with the scissors, the paste pot and the quill, and as my friend Stotler will testify, I am at least eligible to be considered a brevet private in the ranks of the noble army of the Press.

Permit me to say, gentlemen, that you are the arbitars of the world's fortunes; you make and unmake rulers; you control not alone the fortunes but as well the industries of men; you make and control the political status of nations; you are the monarchs of the realms of men, and wherein a political strife is fiercest there your control is the most arbitrary and absolute; your voice, speaking through the Press, is the voice of the people, and the voice of the people is the voice of God.

If there is anything, Mr. President, in the material development of the Press to-day, if there is anything that is grandly perfect in the Press of the State in which we live, it is, above all other things, due primarily to the fact that we have a Press more fearless and resolute—a Press more undaunting than that of any other State, and I may say than that of any other in the world.

The people of Atchison are not unmindful of this fact; they do not forget that you are, to a very great extent, the educators of mankind—that what you see and hear to-day will be seen to-morrow by the people, through the Press. If you see and hear that we have energy, that we have resolutely and manfully grappled with obstacles in overcoming what were obstacles to our position, then one hundred thousand people or more will see that we are energetic, enterprising and brave.

And I will just say here, briefly, that we are proud of our city. Proud of it? We are proud of the city whose abiding place we have hewn out of the rocks. Proud of this city that we have builded here through fifteen years of adversity, through evil report and through good report, not with a mere selfish pride, not with any isolated or polluted pride of which Kansans may well boast.

We desire you to share our sentiments, and we desire you to accept the welcome of the people of Atchison in the same spirit in which it is tendered, and we desire you to carry away not only the agreeable memories of this occasion, but an ardent desire to visit us again and share our hospitalities.

Mr. Ingall's remarks were enthusiastically received and gave the most perfect satisfaction to the members of the convention.

In response to Mr. Ingalls, Mr. Thacher made the following remarks.

I only speak the universal esteem and sentiments of the Press, when I return you our sincere thanks for the welcome which you have given us. You have indeed received us with open arms, and extended a warm welcome. I am sure that we all feel, if not an equal pride with those who live here, we take a just pride in this flourishing city upon our northern border. Many of us have seen this town when it was but a small village, but we believe in its future, and now see in it one of the most prosperous and rapidly advancing of our Kansas cities.

I do not wonder that the town of Atchison appreciates the press, for it has always enjoyed the advantages of a good Press. For many long years you have been "Championed," and you have long enjoyed the "Free Press," and listened to the words of the "Patriot," and now you have almost got within the sphere of independence, by getting a "GLOBE" of your own."

I would just say that our meeting of the Editors and Publishers was primarily of a social character, to get acquainted with each other, for we find that when we get acquainted with each other, there are many good points about each, that we had no previous knowledge of, and we find that on the whole we are pretty good fellows. After this, we find that by comparing notes and treating upon different subjects pertaining to our mutual interests and our profession, we can derive vast benefits. This sir, in short, is the reason of our annual meetings, and once more we tender our thanks for the welcome given us.

The President then announced that the convention was ready to transact business; that the officers for the ensuing year were to be elected, consisting of President, four Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and that the President and Vice President constitute an executive board.

Among other items of business transacted, the officers for the ensuing year were selected as follows.

President, ... T. D. THACHER.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

P. J. F. SIMMONS, P. H. TIERNAN.
LEWIS WALKER, FRANK ROOT.

Secretary . . . . . J. S. WILSON.
Treasurer . . . . . W. F. CHALFANT.
Orator . . . . . J. W. STEELE.
Alternate . . . . . W. S. BURKE.

NOBLE L. PRENTISS was appointed to read the poem at the next Convention.

Fort Scott was selected as the place for holding the next Convention.

The following resolutions were reported by the Committee appointed for that purpose, and adopted.

Whereas, The 42d Congress, at its last session, revising our postage laws, repealed forever, provisions which gave newspapers free exchange, and made them free of postage in the counties in which they were published.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association, that such action was unwise, and in opposition to the best interests of newspaper publishers, and newspaper readers, which two classes constitute the entire population.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Association be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and request them to use their influence to have the objectionable legislation repealed. Signed, W. R. SPOONER, C. W. SHAW, R. B. TAYLOR, } Committee.

In the Evening the President called the meeting to order, and introduced Capt. James W. Steele, who read the following poem:

Coronado's March.

Well—sit down—we won't dispute, but the story's rather thin,
Three hundred years is a monstrous time for a story to gather in.
I've heard o' Fremont, and Bonneville, and such men, wand'ring here,
But I'm doubtful about your Mexican—dead these three hundred year.

Quivira, you say they called it? 'Taint English, and could't stand;
A Greaser never invented a name that would cover so much land.
And gold, you say, they were hunting, in this Coronado's march?
Well, it's here; but it's staying that gets it, and a little deeper search.

I don't mean any offense, Mister,—it's good as stories go,
But three hundred years is so far aback that it ain't for me to know
If the first white speck on the western sea was made by a Spanish sail,
And the first lone grave on the plains was dug beside a Spanish trail.

But it runs in my head about Plymouth Rock, and the start on the eastern shore.
If your story's true, the Spaniard's march was many a year before.
Do you mean to say that he came here first, while a continent closed him in?
A thousand miles on every hand, where an Englishman never had been.

The days are long and dreary here, and the night passes silent and slow;
They must have been longer and drearier still, three hundred years ago.
There's times when there's naught but the endless hills, dim and far and blue,
And sighing wind and sailing clouds, and nobody there but you.

But I seem to see, when I hear you talk, how the plains stretched away from the sight,
And the hills that went down in the sunset rose again in the morning light,
And the coyote that lurked in the shadows, and barked till the dawn of day,
And the buffalo lift his shaggy head and clumsily gallop away.

I can see afar on the hill-top the moving lances shine,
And the pennon dance in the southern wind at the head of the straggling line,
And the camp fire spark in the evening, gleam through the darkness far;
And seem, on the dim horizon-line, like a red, setting star.

I could follow in dreary winter their northward trail in the snow—
These things are what I'm used to,—it's the kind of life I know.
But to think that your Coro—what's his name? could make such marches then;
I never thought that the Greaser blood could make that kind o' men.

He was a man you tell of,—he went back on his kind.
While the plain stretched out before him, and the hills went down behind,
He marched on through the silence, wide and lone and far,
With all he knew behind him, and before—the Northern star.

Did he never know, as he backward turned, caring for naught but gold,
That just beyond the rising hills the brown Missouri rolled?
Did he never dream of the wonderful time that's come to you and me
When that stream to fair Quivira bears the traffic of the sea?

Had he marched a little farther—had he stayed but one day more,
Had he left the earliest footprint on that river's dreary shore,
He might have planted Empire there, amid his circling spears,
And borne a tale worth more than gold, back to his master's ears.

And even now, as the night comes, and the shadows gather round,
And you tell the old time story, I can almost hear the sound
Of the horses' hoofs in the silence, and the voices of straggling men;
For the night is the same forever, and the time comes back again.

There are gathering forms on the hill-side, stretching their thin arms high,
And they seem to nod and beckon, against the sombre sky,
It is but the tender cactus, each with its milk-white bloom,
But they seem in the falling twilight as if each wore a Spanish plume.

If you hear, with your ear to the pillow, a pit-a-pat soft in the dark,
And you rise from startled slumber some stealthy foe to mark,
It is only the rabbit's playmate idly wandering near,
But it seems in the mighty silence, like a trampling host you hear.

Yet these are all but dreams, my friend, and when the morning sun
Lights all the sea of green again, the phantom hosts are gone.
Since the day when the Spaniard southward turned his tired train,
Only such phantoms hold his place—the dreams alone remain.

For the desert closed its heart again and locked the secret in,
And the crosses rotted where they fell, and the graves grew green again.
The winter storms washed out the trail, dim in the trampled grass;
Ere the last foot-fall died away beyond the mountain pass.

How many years are gone since then, is nought to you or me.
Save to while an afternoon away with a scrap from Eternity.
The days and the men you tell of can never return again
To a land that has lain three centuries waiting for stronger men.

And there is another story, the tale of a wintry day,
When the Mayflower dropped her anchor in the sands of Plymouth Bay;
Of the men of whose hardy lineage the sons of the border come;
Whose deepest hate was tyranny, whose softest word was home.

Not from the days of crusades, not from the loins of kings,
The blue eyed son of the Saxon the motto of conquest brings.
But from the home of the Pilgrim, planted in toil and tears,
Westward the march of empire creeps onward through the years.

Not theirs the line of lances, not theirs the nodding plume;
The trail they leave in the desert is marked by the rose's bloom.
The deep trench of the furrow gathers the falling rain,
And the wild wind of the prairie stirs the ranks of yellow grain.

And now the fair south-western hills, and lonely southern streams,
And alkali, and rock and sage, shut in the Spaniard's dreams.
And there, forgetting and forgot,—dying of slow decay,
In those low fields and squalid towns his followers pass away.

But these green hills and winding vales lie smiling in the sun,
Historic in a later time,—the story scarce begun.
And as in that ancient story, sung by priest and bard;
Like the old Land of Promise, we won it by the sword!

Now up the barren hill-side creep the tendrils of the vine,
And along each winding valley, the twinkling hearth-lights shine.
All Coronado's gold-wrought dreams may be forgotten now,
And lone Quivira owns at last the Empire of the Plow.

Music by the band, after which Hon. I. S. Kalloch of Lawrence, delivered the following oration.

The subject of Mr, Kalloch's address was:

THE MORAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESS.

The theme he said was trite enough, as trite as everything relating to our self-restraint as free-agents responsible only to our Creator and His nuncio on earth, the human conscience, for our stewardship in whatsoever is given us to do. But a theme like this is predetermined for an occasion of this sort. Responsibility is in a great measure commensurate with ability and opportunity. So that if any class are to be held to a moral accountability, if any trade or guild of workers are to have their work given out to them to be laid off and completed by the square of moral rectitude, the level of public righteousness and the plumb of private fair-dealing, it is that class and those men who have met here to-day, to fraternize and have a good time, and in whose ranks I am a proud though obscure co-worker.

When Luther nailed his theses to the church door, his moral audacity would have served as his death warrant had not the press distributed his glorious heresies so fast and far as to captivate the continent and to conscript a swift and enthusiastic army of awakened and rehabilitated men to his aid. The reformers had so thorough an appreciation of this potent ally that three printing presses were kept constantly at work.

Liberty, truth and progress have generally received, as in this instance, their greatest aid from the press, and to set up against it as proof an occasional apostacy, would be as little worth as to depreciate Christianity by urging the apostacy of Judas. Knowledge and oppression are incompatible. The press is the most efficient handmaiden of knowledge and therefore the deadliest enemy of error. The people who understand their rights, can never be enslaved; an ample explanation why the first and most important offices set up by tyrants are censors and expurgators of the press, and even in this mild and innocuous form, they hate and distrust it as a popular educator. Napoleon declared four hostile newspapers more formable than a hundred thousand bayonets. The pen

[Concluded on eighth page.]

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 24, 1873.

Patrons' Department.

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

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

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.

"WHOM SHALL WE LET IN?"

We should not expect perfection in any comparatively new organization, particularly when organization is trying to be effected among the farmers who are so unaccustomed to work in that way.

We must however be cautious, be calm, be patient, be true, and all work well in our Order. The Patrons were started for social and educational benefits, and not for the purpose of doing business, or controling the politics of the country; these are only side issues, of which we may take notice as we go along, but to which we should not give too much attention. What is a politician, is a question not easily answered. In one sense it is every man who votes at the polls. In the sense Patrons should construe it, it means a trickster, wire-puller, shyster, or any person who makes politics a trade, for his own benefit in office or in the pay of another.

Simply being an office holder however does not prove that a man is dangerous to our Order, for some good, honest men hold office, and we hope more such persons will be found during our reform movement. To shut out persons simply on that account would be destructive of all our efforts in that direction, for to carry out the idea to its ultimate, would strike from the list every member who might chance to be elected to office in the future, virtually disfranchising ourselves. Art. 5th. says, "Any person interested in agricultural pursuits &c. is entitled to membership." This does not mean simply a mental interest, on general principles, but a definite, practical pursuit of agriculture as a calling, in short, a farmer. But a farmer may hold office, or may have other business connections; and shall we say that this fact alone disqualifies him from membership? We sometimes find men holding public office, who were elected to such from the farm, whose heart and voice is with us in this great reform movement, and who expect to return to the farm at the expiration of their term. Of such we would say, let them come in. Similarly we find farmers interested in other kinds of business, temporarily to help out in these hard times, but whose words and works are with us in all respects. Of which we would say, let them come in.

So too, we find farmers who have sometime in their lives been politicians, even associated with rings, but who have now settled down to good honest work. If their political career has not been particularly obnoxious, if their repentence is believed to be sincere, if they are willing to join heart and hand with us, then on the principle of the prodigal son, we would say, let them come in.

On the other hand, if we find a man holding public office, and who expects to continue in office as a means of support, but owns a farm, and only proposes to live upon it as a last resort, he should not come in. In like manner if a man makes other kinds of business his chief source of income and occupies the farm only as a Jack-on-a-pinch, he should not come in.

Politicians, in the offensive sense of the term, ought not to come in; although farmers. We fully comprehend the difficulty of drawing an exact line of demarkation between eligible and ineligible membership, while it is eminently proper and necessary that such a line should be drawn somewhere if the organization is to continue a success, and very much depends upon the care and caution exercised by each subordinate Grange in its make-up and subsequent work. We want none but true friends of the farming interest, and the distinction had better be drawn so close that even some of these be left out rather than have an enemy enter the fold. And herein we see the superiority of the Patrons over other farmers' organizations. The Patrons have the machinery for excluding enemies while clubs and unions are at their mercy, and as a consequence have been prevented from realizing the benefits so fondly anticipated, hence the reason why clubs and unions are being daily transformed into the more secure and perfect organization of the Grange.

In conclusion we will give a brief summary of who may not come into the Grange. Drunkards should not come in for their tongues are too loose. Immoral characters should not come in because they make bad associates. Mechanics should not come in because they have their own organizations with which we can co-operate for general purposes. Politicians should not come in because their influence is not the kind we want. Office seekers should not come in because we want to seek the officers ourselves. Lawyers should not come in because we want peace. Merchants should not come in because we want better terms than they have been giving us. Speculators should not come in because they are the leeches of society.

No man may come in whose interests coflict with the farmer's prosperity.

CELEBRATIONS.

The Patrons of Husbandry in the counties of Crawford, Cherokee, Labette and Neosho are to have a united celebration of the 4th of July at Jacksonville, Neosho County. Each Grange is to select its own speaker, dispensing as much as possible with sophomore hifaluten.

They call it their emancipation day in a two-fold sense. Emancipation from the apprehensions of a Kingly Government, and now their emancipation from the frauds and corruptions of a Republican form of government, and the exactions of moneyed monoplies.

The Patrons are strongly organized in these counties and the demonstration will probably be large and influential.

The Patrons of Leavenworth and Jefferon counties will celebrate the 4th, somewhere in the neighborhood of Springdale. As soon as the arrangments are completed we will publish a programme.

No movement in that direction has yet been made by the Patrons of Douglas, that we are aware of. Why may not the Patrons of Douglas, Franklin and Johnson, unite in a celebration at the fine Rail Road park near Baldwin City?

Mr. Lockard, of Sedgwick Co, writes to us under date of May 8th as follows.

Since you were here we have had several light showers, sufficient for farming purposes, and raining to-day. Most of our corn is planted, the earliest coming up nicely. I see it stated in papers and hear it repeated by some farmers to this effect. "We have been organizing for one year and the county is now pretty well organized, yet we see no practical results."

Well, I have plowed and harrowed my ground and planted my corn, but have received nothing from it yet, shall I stop now, or go on and cultivate it and look for results in the proper season? So of this farmers' movement; we must plow, and harrow, and plant; and then, when we have concentrated our efforts into the National Grange, or the producers Congress, we may hope that out of the multitude of counsellors there will be evolved wisdom enough to devise some plan of relief. Then when results are reached and the country redeemed, or regenerated, morally, socially, financially and politically, we will have the consciousness of having been men and of acting like men in bearing our share of the labors of redemption.

A CLUB ENDORSEMENT.

A well officered Club (Keene, Adams Co.,) at a meeting some weeks ago, thus resolved concerning the Patrons of Husbandry and the general anti-monopoly movement:

Resolved, That we heartily rejoice at the progress and the effective effort of the "Patrons of Husbandry" in this and other states, as promising the best and surest means to secure the welfare of the producing classes, which by united effort and concert of action will ultimately control the prices of agricultural and mechanical products, regulate the tariff on freight and passage on their lines of intercommunication and check the greedy despotic power of gigantic monopolies that are now dominating the people.

Resolved, That we believe it our duty to make all party obligations subservient to the movements now being inaugurated by the "Patrons of Husbandry," as affording the only common platform upon which the well meaning voters of the disintegrated political parties can stand—a party having for its aim the elevation of the toiling millions, who are forced to pay tribute to every movement of our rulers for schemes of personal aggrandizement—bring back our government to its original republican simplicity and purity in all that relates to the general welfare of the masses, and ultimately effect the overthrow of those who enrich themselves on subsidies, bounties, free passes and Mobilier acquisitions.

Resolved, That a union of all the industries of the country should be sought to co-operate with the agricultural in the repeal of the tariff law on all manufactured articles and raw materials used for manufacturing machines and implements—to diminish offices—reduce salaries and array itself against all protective and monopolizing legislation whether state or national, and to this we pledge our best and most earnest efforts.

A man named Axtel, living in Garnett, Kansas, obtained a vial of aquafortis from a physician, and had started for his residence, when the vial burst and the contents were thrown into his face, which was fearfully burned and eaten away by the drug, and will lose his left eye.

A farmer living in Marshall county appears to have an eye to business. A bluff not far from his house contains a prolific den of Wolves. So long as the county paid a bounty of five dollars on each scalp of these pestiferous animals, he reaped a handsome yearly income from traping the young animals. But since the bounty has been refused him, the enterprising farmer has been trying to nab the parental wolves.

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. Thonpson, Plainview, Wabasha county, Minuesota.
Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Marshall county, Mississippi.
Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Corning, New York.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Georgetown, D. C.
Gate-Keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Indian.
Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.
Flora—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarkesville, Butler county, Iowa.
Lady Assistant Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Georegtown, D. C.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

F. H. Dumbauld, Master, Jacksonville, Neosho county; Josbua Bell, Overseer, Robinson, Brown county: G. W. Spurgeon, Secretary, Jacksonville, Neosho county; H. H. Angell, Treasurer, Sherman City, Cherokee county; I. J. Frisbie, Stewart, 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. J. Sitton, 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—Alpheus 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—I C Cuppy, Humboldt.
For Coffey county—Jas Brooks, Burlington.
For Cherokee county—J F McDowell, Columbus.
For Marion county—E A Hodge, Marion Center.
For Harvey county—O W Milliard, Sedgwick.
For Johnson county—L Meredith, Olathe.
For East half Bourbon 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 SUBORTINATE GRANGES.

Hiawatha Grange, Brown co; Joseph Hettinger, sec., Hiawatha.
Prairie Spring Grange, Brown co; C A Lemmons sec, W Robinson
Robinson Grange, Brown co; S E Rupe, sec, South Robinson.
Cedar Creek Grange, Doniphan co; T J Wilkinson sec, Highland
Osage Grange, Neosho co; W H McGuire sec, Jacksonville.
Girard Grange, Crawford co; H W Kirkpatrick sec, Girard.
Union Grange, Brown co; J Dickinson sec, West Robinson.
Washington Grange, Crawford co; J L Barker sec, Mt Carmel.
Bethany Grange, Osborne co; P C Frear sec, Bethany.
Sheridan Grange, Cherokee co; E T West sec, Sherman City.
Stranger Valley Grange, Leavenworth co; A Byers sec, Jarbalo,
Eagle Grange, Leavenworth co; E H Cox sec, Tonganoxie.
Mulberry Grange, Crawford co; J V Mason sec, Monmouth.
Iuka Grange, Labette co; D C Thurston sec, Parsons.
Lincoln Grange, Crawford co; J L Ward sec, Monmouth.
Mound Grange, Crawford co; George Marriatt sec, Monmouth.
Willow Grange, Cherokee co; W J Hammer sec, Girard.
Hickory Creek Grange, Crawford co; A M White sec.
Neosho Grange, Neosho co; F M Odell sec, Osage Mission.
Monmouth Grange, Crawford co; J B May sec, Monmouth.
Capitol Grange, Shawnee co; J M Harvey sec, Topeka.
Franklin Grange, Franklin co; M Jenkins sec, Pomona.
Chester Grange, Jefferson co; R L Gilbert sec, Chester.
Excelsior Grange, Douglas co; D D Hill sec, Lawrence.
Barker Grange, Douglas co; W B Barker sec, Lawrence.
Kanwaka Grange, Douglas co; J C Vincent sec, Lecompton.
Wheatland Grange, Franklin co; E S Clark sec, Centropolis.
Liberty Grange, Franklin co; J V Pollinger sec, Ottawa.
Mansion Grange, Crawford co; A M White sec, Girard.
Glen Grange, Crawford co; Wm Baker sec, Girard.
Champion Grange, Shawnee co; D Shull sec, North Topeka.
Star Grange, Leavenworth co; J E Smith sec, Jarbalo.
Fall Creek Grange, Leavenworth co; J P Minney sec, Springdale.
Springdale Grange, Leavenworth co; A F Evans sec, Springdale
Elmwood Grange, Leavenworth co; E Keck sec, Tonganoxie.
Princeton Grange, Franklin co; Wm Huff sec, Princeton.
Oak Grove Grange, Franklin co; H T Johnson sec, Forest Home
Star Grange, Cherokee co; A R Belzer sec, Sherman City,
Fair View Grange, Labette co; J W Peak sec, Montana.
Columbus Grange, Cherokee co; Mrs H M Rieley sec, Columbus
Lyon grange, Cherokee co; A Hammett sec, Baxter Springs.
Independence Grange Montgomery co; W H Barnes sec, Indepen'e
Onward Grange, Douglas co; James Gilbert sec, Lawrence.
River Side Grange, Douglas co; Miss G E Cameron sec, Lawrence
Clinton Grange, Douglas co; Rufus Spitler sec, Clinton,
High Prairie Grange, Leavenworth co; T R Wilson sec, Hworth
Fidelity Grange, Franklin co; T Harrison sec, Ottawa.
Emery Grange, Franklin co; J M Thatcher sec, Ottawa.
Appanoose Grange, Franklin co; D H Mitchell sec, Appanoose.
Walnut Creek Grange, Franklin co; F A Parther sec, Ferguson.
Railroad Grange, Franklin co; J Robinson sec, Ottawa.
Big Creek Grange, Neosho co; T E Manly sec, Humboldt.
Oak Grove Grange, Neosho co; A J Anderson sec, Parsons.
Elm Grange, Neosho co; Miss O J Curtis sec, Osags Mission.
Deleware Grange, Jefferson co; R Linsey sec, Dimon.
Washington Grange, Leavenworth co; J Davidson sec, Hworth.
Stanwood Grange, Leavenwerfh co; G E Meader sec, Stanwood
Eureka Grange, Leavenworth co; L Pearson sec, Dimon.
Gardner Grange, Johnson co; W Monroe sec, Gardner.
Pioneer Grange, Johnson co; E Barrett sec, Olathe.
Hesper Grange, Douglas co; J Pitts sec, Hesper.
Neosho Valley Grange, Labette co; James White sec, Manhattan.
Harvest Home Grange, Labette co; E J Robinson sec, Labette City
Ozark Grange, Crawford co; Wm Heckman sec.
Enterprise Grange, Crawford co; Jesse Beeler, sec.
Bethel Grange, Crawford co; Wm Johnson sec.
Marion Grange, Douglas co; A H Martin sec, Marion.
Oskaloosa Grange, Jefferson co; J W Shrader sec, Oskaloosa.
Pomona Grange, Jefferson co; Klingensmith sec, Oskaloosa.
Friendship Valley Grange, Leavenworth co; N V Needham sec, Moore's Summit.
Honey Valley Grange, Leavenworth co; J G Kirby sec Tonganoxie
Spring Hill Grange, Leavenworth co; T M Sterns sec, Fairmount
Five Mile Grange, Leavenworth co; J J Hines sec, Leavenworth
Green Bush Grange, Crawford co; P Smith sec, Osage Mission,
Centre Valley Grange, Crawford co; Wm Heckman sec, Girard.
Cox Creek Grange, Crawford co; S Bigham sec, Cato.
Pleasant Valley Grange, Bourbon co; Jos Stephenson sec, Pawnee
Dry Wood Grange, Bourbon co; T Q Harvey sec, Godfrey.
Appleton Grange, Bourbon co; E J Peck sec, Appleton.
Bell Grange, Bourbon co; Thomas Miller sec, Appleton.
Coal Harbor Grange, Bourbon co; P P Perry sec, Fort Scott.
Neutral City Grange, Cherokee co: L. Conklin Sec; Neutral city
Lexington Grange, Johnson co: O. C. Gordon, sec: De Soto.
Sherman Grange, Leavenworth co: J. Jewett, sec: Lenape.
Pleasant Prairie Grange, Leavenworth co: Mrs T. M. Bowman sec; Tonganoxie,
Hawk Hollow Grange, Leavenworth co: W. C. Collins sec; Tonganoxie.
Farmland Grange, Douglas co: Sam'l Holmes sec; Eudora.
Buck Creek Grange, Jefferson co: W. H. Dias sec; N. Lawrence
Rural Grange, Jefferson co: J. C. Northrup sec; Rural.
Echo Grange, Douglas co: M. Rothroek, sec; Willow Springs.
Catlin Valley Grange, Marion county, A. J. Pennington, Secretary, Marion Center.
Advance Grange, Sedgwick county, L. C. Crawford, Secretary, Sedgwick, Harvey county.
Vernon Grange, Cowley county, J. Nixon, Secretary, Vernon.
Coal Valley Grange, Crawford county, Mrs. C. M. Frazee, Secretary, Cherokee.
Burr Oak Grange, Leavenworth county, Dr. Lawrence, Master, Reno.
Twin Mound Grange, Douglas co., P. R. Fortney, Secretary.
Maple Grove Grange, Douglas county, W. I. R. Blackman, Secretary, Lawrence.
Range Line Grange, Douglas county, Henry Sykes, Secretary, Willow Springs.
Owl Creek Grange, Allen county; J W Bale, Sec. Owl Creek.
Dahlia Grange; Allen county; William Noble, Sec. Humboldt.
Crescent Grange, Allen county; J C Kelser, Sec. Humboldt.
Mission Grange, Neosho county; M Cross Sec. Osage Mission.
Emancipation Grange, Neosho Co; J Showalter, Sec. Centerville.
Urbana Grange, Neosho county; J C Gress, Secretary, Urbana.
Hickory Creek Grange, Franklin Co; J S Richey, Sec. Peoria.
Grasshopper Grange, Jefferson county; B B Reppert, Secretary, Grasshopper Falls.
E Harrison Grange, Franklin Co; Mrs M Burton, Sec. Ottawa.
Dresden Grange, Smith county; S Hammond, Sec. Dresden.
Thunderboldt Grange, Crawford Co; S M Meyers, Sec. Girard,
Center Grange, Neosho county; L A Doane, Sec. Galesburg.
Farmers Union Grange, Bourbon Co; T A Lyon, Sec. Turkey Creek.
West Branch Grange, Crawford county; A B Shipp, Sec. Heplr.
Marion Grange, Bourbon county; O E Ritter, Sec. Marmaton.
Buffalo Grange, Wilson county; J Burns Secretary, Buffalo.
Pioneer Grange, Montgomery county; J Haycock, Secretary, Cherry Vale.
Prairie Grange, Franklin county; J Grey, Secretary, Ottawa.
Valley City Grange, Neosho county; J T Evans, Sec. Island.
Central Grange, Crawford county; E Winger, Sec. Greenelam.
Pleasant Hill Grange, Bourbon Co; A G Ramsey, Sec. Redfield.
Greenwood Grange, Franklin Co; S Bittenbender, Sec. Ottowa.
Pleasant Hill Grange, Franklin county; T N McMillin, Secretary, Williamsburg.
Sigel Grange, Douglas county; A. J. Smith Secretary, Sigel.
Jefferson Grange, Jefferson county; C H Young, Secretary, Winchester.
Indian Creek Grange Jefferson county; W R Gibson, Secretary, Winchester.
Baker Grange, Franklin county; C Glinkeman, Secretary, Lane.
Cutler Grange, Franklin county; H H Day, Secretary, Rantoul.
Richmond Grange, Franklin county; E E Mitchell, Secretary, Richmond.
Gypsum Valley Grange, Saline county; Levi Carse, Salina.
Fanklin Grange, Leavenworth county; C H Grover, Secretary, Leavenworth.
Round Prairie Grange, Leavenworth county; T H Snoddy, Secretary, Pleasant Ridge.
Union Grange, Leavenworth county; J H McGee, Sec. Easton.
Grove City grange, Jefferson Co; E J Garrett, Sec. Oskaloosa.
Lone Tree Grange, Jefferson county; C P Bliss, Sec. Oskaloosa
Summit Grange, Leavenworth county E W Myers, Sec. Hoge,
Big Springs Grange Douglas co; O. J. Thompson sec. Big Springs

NEW GRANGES.

Pleasant Valley Grange, Cherokee co; M W Lewis sec, Sherman
Lone Elm Grange, Johnson co; Geo Black sec, Olathe.
Camp Grange, Johnson co; J S German sec, Olathe.
Big Ceder Grange, Johnson co; J Jordan sec, Olathe.
Pioneer Grange, Butler co; T A Fenton sec, Smithfield.
Oread Grange, Douglas co; Manly Bell sec, Lawrence.

FARMERS SHOULD AIM HIGHER.

Heretofore farmers have been satisfied to raise good crops, good stock and to make enough to enjoy the necessaries of life. Their entire time has been given to these matters. They have thought that those who were elected to rule over them—make their laws—were honest, honorable men who would carefully watch over and guard their best interests. They have listened to the deceptive speeches of the political demagogues seeking their votes and have been lulled into delicious repose by their sweet addresses. But suddenly they find that all is not as promised. They find that the promises that have been made to them are false—that they are impoverished, that in trusting the affairs of state to others they have been cruelly decieved—that those whom they have honored have sold themselves to those hostile to their interests—that they have betrayed them, and that in consequence they are suffering.

They are now awaking to a true sense of the situation. With all the power in their hands it has done them no good. It has been scattered, disorganized. But the work of organization has begun, and in the deepest earnest. The farmers have learned that they must rely upon themselves. They must have higher aims in the future than they had in the past. They must qualify themselves to make laws, to hold office, to discharge all the duties devolving upon an American citizen. They must make better use of the brains that God has given them, hereafter, than they have done heretofore. They must insist on an honest and economical administration of the state and national legislatures. They must insist that one class is no better than any other class in a free country, and consequently that it is wrong to tax one class for the benefit of another. They must insist that as railroads are the creatures of the law, that they should be regulated by law, and that while they are entitled to a fair and reasonable compensation for the carriage of passengers and freight, they are not entitled to recieve unreasonable prices therefor. They must favor the opening of all proper water channels to connect with the ocean, gulf and lakes, to create competition in freight tariffs, so that the western farmer may recieve higher prices for his produce and the eastern consumer may purchase at a lower price than he now does. They must not legislate for the benefit of monopolists and capitalists, but for all people alike, whether rich or poor, manufacturer or farmer, buyer or seller. They must favor just and equitable laws, bearing upon all sections and classes alike, throwing all possible power in the hands of the people, opposing centralization and favoring reform in the administration of our laws.

There is plenty of work to be done, but have the farmers true, tried, capable men, qualified to cope with the experienced tools of the money changers of the nations? If not, such men must be developed as speedly as possible. No time must be lost.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!!

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

MOWERS, REAPERS, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.,

WHICH IS UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY,

Having been well tested on Engines, Railroad Cars, &c., and Preferred to other Oils.

A CHEAP CASTOR OIL, FOR THE SAME PURPOSE

A Large Number of Empty Alcohol Barrels,

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

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

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PROF. JAMES JOHNSON,

BARBER SHOP

OPPOSITE ELDRIDGEHOUSE.

OUR TEXAS LETTER.

DENNISON, TEXAS, MAY 12th, 1873.

Dear Spirit.

It was predicted by those that professed to know, that when the Missouri Kansas and Texas Railway, and the Houston and Texas Central formed a connection, the city of Dennison would have seen its best days, and like a good many of the Kansas towns, it would sink into insignificance and the "infant wonder" become a city of the past—But how sadly must such prophets be dissappointed when they see in her now the most lively city of this state, and in fact of the west. During the last few weeks, property has changed hands in excess of any like period, since the town was laid out. Substantial improvements are going up, in the shape of stone and brick stores; while elegant and cheerful cottages are being erected in all quarters of the city, showing the thrift, energy and confidence, her citizens have in the future of the city of North Texas.

The Alamo Hotel has had a beautiful and elegant verandah added to it, making it a very desirable promenade for the hundreds of guests that are daily arriving in the city. There were over three hundred sat down to dinner at the hotel last Sunday noon. The stone buildings of Gunn, Melville and Scullen are being finished; and no sooner are finished than they are occupied by wholesale and commission houses prepared to supply all Texas.

GRIST AND FLOURING MILL.

A prominent building is the Grist and Flourintig Mill of Boss, Jennings and Co., situated near the track of the M. K. & T. R. R. This enterprising firm, knowing the need of a first class mill, have erected a three story and a half stone building, which with the machinery will cost when completed not less than forty thousand dollars. They as well as the gentlemen named above, appreciating a good thing, have covered the mill with the Wilder Metalic Cement roof. which the firm of Gray, Bowman & Co. are supplying in this state.

So far, about the only means that the farmers of this county have had to grind their wheat, has been the old-fashioned ox mill which by the way is quite a novelty to one not accustomed to it.

They are operated in much the same way as are the tread mills we see in use in the north, differing in this, that instead of treading on a belt, the oxen keeps walking on an inclined wheel, which being provided with cogs forms the motive power for the mills.

WHEAT.

Of the different kinds of wheat the White May, Winter Tapahanock, and Texas Red, are preferred by our farmers. The Texas Red variety stands the winter best, and is the most commonly used.

The wheat of North Texas is looking well considering the lateness of the season, it is not an uncommon sight to see large fields of beautiful, new wheat of from fourteen to sixteen inches in height.

The farmers have had very favorable weather to get their crops in, and their cotton planted; for the rainy season, which generally comes in April, passed with only a few showers, though some of them were very severe.

OSAGE ORANGE.

In passing up and down the Texas Central Railroad one remarks the peculiar looking ties, so largely used by that company. By inquiring we found they were the Bois d 'Arc or Osage Orange, which is a native wood, and almost indestructible.

Anent the Texas Central. No doubt your readers have learned ere this of the feud existing between the two R. R. corporations regarding the transfer of freights. The Central insisting that all freights should be reshipped or transferred at Red River City, (a place of thirteen houses and fourteen tents, situated on the Red River bottom, about three miles north of Dennison, which is generally overflowed whenever we have any very heavy rains) and the M. K. & T. insisting that it be down at Dennison. This has resulted as all such efforts to coerce Manager Stevens and the directors of this powerful corporation have resulted, in a victory for the M. K. & T. Freights are now regularly received and forwarded from Dennison. This is another evidence that the M. K. & T. are bound to "stick by Dennison." Should the Central persist in this shortsighted course, it is the intention of the M. K. & T. to branch off, from here, in a south east direction to Tyler, there connecting with the Great Northern, and also south west to Gainsville. This latter branch is already surveyed, and work I understand is to be commenced in a few days.

It does not require much foresight to see what the future of our city will be, from these facts. Couple with these, the more than probability that the Transcontinental instead of making its main line through Sherman, will come to Dennison, the future of the Infant Wonder is assured.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.

We are fast becoming a staid, church going, order loving, and law abiding community. There are now three, yes, four churches, building and in contemplation. The Methodist society have purchased the building used thus far as a Union Chapel, and are fitting it up in a neat and tasty manner. Rev. A. Jamison is pastor. The Presbyterians, Rev. Mc.Milligan pastor, are erecting a very comfortable church building; while the Roman Catholics and Episcopalians are preparing to follow.

The city will receive bids on the 18th for the erection of an Educational Institute to cost twenty thousand dollars, and also for a seven thousand dollar Market House, the latter after a plan drawn by one of our Lawrence boys, H. J. Landon Esq.

From this it will be seen that the essentials to a "good society" are under headway in this eight months' city.

DALLAS.

Of the other cities in North Texas, there is none that more than Dallas deserves mention.

Situated in the heart of a magnificent farming country, at the intersection of the Central and Pacific Railroads, it is destined to make a large city. Here we meet the (to a Lawrenceite) familiar street cars which run down main street from the depot to the plaza, a distance of about a mile. Mr. Swink, one of her prominent citizens, is "running" the road.

Here we met the familiar face of Billy Sells, who will be ever ready to administer to the hungry appetites of suffering man, at the Cosmopolitian.

There has been commenced in Dallas a Court House which it is expected will cost when completed not less than one hundred thousand dollars. There is also in course of construction an elegant Market house.

The business men of Dallas are live, active men, with much public spirit.

They have a number of good papers, among them a daily. The Dailey Herald, "ye local" of which is Mr. Bartholow, son of E. M. Bartholow Esq. of Lawrence.

The T. & P. R. R. have had an extension of time for building their road granted, a fact which will conduce very materially to the prosperity of Dallas, for the next year particularly.

More anon.

A. B. B.

FROM KALAMAZOO KANSAS.

For the Spirit of Kansas.

I send you some items of my trip from Manhattan to the town of Kalamazoo, Decatur county. Capt. Moore, Elmore Allen, W. W. Tweeq, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Weber and your humble servant, left Manhattan on April 10th, followed up the Wild Cat, (I mean a stream by that name, not an animal) about 15 miles, then across about 10 miles, to Timber creek, where we camped for the night, after riding 35 miles, part of forenoon it rained beautifully. But we pitched our tent, built our camp fire, army style, (which you will perfectly understand) ate our grub and turned in for the night. The valley was narrow, but the soil was good, and the bluffs high and rocky, until we reached the divide, then the land was nicely spread out, and looked very well. The next morning early, the call to get ready to start was made. (It was not your bugle call). We packed up and started, reaching the Republican Valley a short distance southeast of Clay Center, thence up said valley, passing through Morgan Town, Clifton and Clyde, where we put up for the night, or rather 1½ miles beyond at a "ranch," (that you will understand also) had a good supper, and stable for our horses. The scenery up the valley was beautiful, or would have been, if it had been settled enough to break the monotony. The soil is good, the valley wide enough for thousands of farms. But timber is *skase*, the cars are running from Junction City to Clay Center, and are expected to pass on north *somewhere* this summer. Clay county has already voted more bonds than it is all worth (500,000).

April 12th, Went across the Republican, (on a boat) and on to Concordia, the country about the same, the streams we crossed were, Lost creek, Wolf creek, Big and Little Cheyenne. The wind blew like Jehu all day, and the dust filled the air, and us too, very near, We camped at night on Brown creek. The wind blew a gale, and it thundered and lightninged grandly, and towards morning we had a nice shower, but we were in our tent all right.

The next day we struck the Solomon and followed it up to Cawker City, and stopped for the night. You have been all over the Solomon Valley so much, that a description of it to you would be useless, suffice it to say that up it and along the North Fork, the soil is rich, and the scenery grand.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday we remained at Cawker, for it snowed and blowed so terribly we could not get away, more snow fell than they had last winter, but it melted nearly as fast as it fell. We had business at the land office, so it was not time lost.

After leaving Cawker Thursday morning we passed Oak creek, Twelve mile creek, Gaylord, Cedarville and Delphi, and camped an the North Fork of the Solomon, day pleasant and nice.

Early the next morning, while at breakfast, the horses became frightened, at something they saw, or smelt, and very suddenly commenced a stampede towards home. They made as good time as if chased by a buffalo. Capt. Moore and Allen followed them six miles, and got them as they were trying to find a place to ford the river, brought them back all right except the loss of a blanket, we then harnessed and again started for the far famed Sappa. Stopped at Kirwin for some ammunition &c., and then made our way over the hills and through the dales and prairie dog towns, thickly inhabited, and camped on the divide between Deer creek and the Solomon for the night, at a point where it looked as if the wind and water, fire beneath and above, with heavy thunder, had waged a severe warfare, and poor mother earth had been badly wrecked and stranded. The deep gulches with their ragged sides, broken bolders, and trees severed, hanging by their roots, as if to save themselves from being lost in that place that is not on the map, and amid the darkness that reigned, the horses seemed to feel as if they were near the tumbling off place, and kept threshing about the wagon, with such noise that it kept your humble servant up nearly all night, so as to be sure of horses to draw us away from that "end of creation" as soon as the morning light would permit us to see the direction we wished to take.

After a long night, (of course) the day smiled upon us, and we left the diggins, and soon found a nice country and roads and grand scenery, all the way to the stream called the Prairie Dog, thence up said stream to about three miles from Norton, and again pitched our tent in a nice grove, beside a splendid stream of clear water, ate a hearty supper and retired for the night, sung to sleep by the moaning of the winds among the leafless branches. But we slept good, and awoke early, much more refreshed, than the boy felt when he got a whipping.

Got an early start again and passed the main divide between Prairie Dog and Sappa, as beautiful a country as ever need be, made some calls on acquaintances, through the day, and stopped for the night by a nice spring, fixed our nest and went to sleep, and in the morning drove to Capt Moore's quarters to breakfast, put out our teams, unpacked and took a good rest.

We passed buffalo, antelope, and other game for miles back, for about here they roam at their leisure, 350 and over in a herd, all around us, and although we have been very busy seeing about our town, and other claims, the boys shot some about every day, all that we can spare the team to draw in, and sometimes get nothing but the hides, as we are not prepared to take care of large quantities of meat at present.

As to Kalamazo, Decatur county. Parties from the east are here, and have selected the ground for their stores, hotel, and residences, and are going to erect them as soon as the lumber and material can be got on the ground. They have the means, and the will. A real estate office, harness shop, and blacksmith shop has also been contracted for. Families are continually moving on their claims. and have commenced farming. The grass is growing nicely, the hills, as well as the valleys are being clothed in their spring costumes, and begin to look cheerful and gay.

The country here is rich as well as beautiful—the air and water clear and pure. We met two men who are going to drive fifteen thousand dollars worth of sheep into our county this season, (so they told us) for they had found just the place they wanted to keep them.

The three main streams that traverse this county from south east to north west, are the Sappa, Big Beaver, and Prairie Dog. They run parallel to each other, and about twelve miles apart. The water is clear and well supplied with fish. It is also the home of the beaver, otter, mink, and other animals caught for their fur. Dams are made across the Sappa by the beaver so high and strong that they are used for foot bridges, and can be crossed dry shod with slippers. The upland prairie and bottoms are as rich as any I have seen in Kansas, producing wheat, corn, oats and all other kinds of grain or plants. It has nice quarries of stone, that appear, as far as they have been examined, to furnish a choice material for building.—The three main streams have many tributaries, which are also heavily timbered. All the indications are favorable to fruit growing. Game is abundant—from the pheasant to the buffalo. There are no abrupt bluffs, but a gradual slope back from the streams to the uplands.

Kalamazoo has the Sappa river running across the south part of it, with plenty of water, all the year, for mills and machinery. The town is named in honor of one of the nicest cities in old Michigan, and several from that state are settling in and around the new town.

A. B. H.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned have in their hands for sale a good farm, consisting of 180 acres, 1 1-2 miles east of Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas.

About 80 acres of same are under fence and cultivation. There is also a good peach and apple orchard on the place, plenty of water, and twenty acres of timber; a dwelling house, and a few out-buildings.

It is a very desirable place, and will be sold cheap.

No better opportunity was ever offered to get a good farm on such terms.

Enquire of SHANNON & SHANNON,
60-tf Lawrence, Kansas.

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J. E. BARTLETT, Professor of Music
23m3 in the State University, LAWRENCE.

L. HARDWICK, JAMES DOAK.

HARDWICK & DOAK,

DEALERS IN

PORK, BEEF, LARD,

DRIED BUFFALO,

SAUSAGE. &C. &C.,

151 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

SHORT, SAFE, SURE.

TAKE THE

Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad

FOR

OLATHE, OSAGE MISSION,
PAOLA, BAXTER SPRINGS,
FT. SCOTT, CHETOPA,
BUTLER, OSWEGO,

Fort Gibson, and all points in

Southern Kansas, Southwestern Missouri, Indian Territory and Texas.

LEAVE KANSAS CITY:

Mail,	9.30 a. m.
Les Cygnes Accommodation,	5.15 p. m.
Fort Scott Passenger,	11.45 p. m.

ARRIVE AT KANSAS CITY:

Mail,	1.05 p. m.
Les Cygnes Accommodation,	8.45 a. m.
Kansas City Express,	7.30 p. m.

Connections at Kansas City with Hannibal & St. Jo., Mo. Pacific, St. Louis K. C. & Northern, Chicago & Alton, Kansas Pacific, K. C. St. Jo & Council Bluffs Railroads.
At Olathe with Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad,
At Paola and Fort Scott with M. K. & T. Railroad,
At Les Cygnes with stages for Butler,
At Pleasanton with stages for Mound City,
At Baxter Springs with stages for Carthage, Neosho and Seneca.

B. S. HENNING, Superintendent.

ALLAN BOURN, G. T. A.

LAWRENCE AND SOUTHWESTERN R. R.

NEW SHORT LINE

VIA.

CARBONDALE AND LAWRENCE,

TO AND FROM THE

EAST, NORTH, & SOUTH.

THROUGH MAIL TRAIN.

Westward.		Eastward.
1.10 p.m.	Lawrence	12.25 p.m.
1.13 "	L. L. & G. Junction	12.22 "
1.16 "	Tennessee street	12.19 "
1.20 "	Grovers	12.15 "
1.26 "	Knights	12.08 "
1,32 "	Washington	12.02 "
1.36 "	Sigel	11.58 a.m.
1.42 "	Barbers	11.52 "
1.46 "	Clinton	11.48 "
1.54 "	Belvoir	11.40 "
2.08 "	Baileys	11.25 "
2.18 "	Richland	11.15 "
2.30 "	Center	11.02 "
2.46 "	Ridgway	10.46 "
2.52 "	Kinneys	10.40 "
3.05 "	Summit	10.25 "
3.10 "	Carbondale	10.20 "

Close connections made at Carbondale with A. T. & S. F. R.R. at Lawrence with Kansas Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and L. L. & G. Railroads.

R. B. GEMMELL, Superintendent.

Lawrence, Kansas, March 17, 1873.

The Leavenworth,

Lawrence and

Galveston R. R. Line

Hope, by furnishing first-class accommodation in every respect, by strict attention to the comfort and safety of the passengers and by lowering their freight rates as fast as increasing business will warrant it, to deserve and receive a fair share of patronage, and to promote and increase the settlement of the country along its line.

Commencing March 17, 1873, trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 9:50 a. m., Lawrence 11:40 a. m., Kansas City 10. 00 a,m., Ottawa 1:10 p. m., Garnett 2:18 p. m., Iola 3:34 p. m, Humboldt 3:56 p. m, Chanute 4:18 p. m., Thayer 5:00 p. m, Cherryvale 5:47 p. m., arriving at Independence 6:30 p, m., Coffeyville 6:35 p. m. and Parker 6:50 p. m.

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

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

GOING NORTH.

DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 7:10 a, m., Coffeyville 7:25 a. m., Independence 7:25 a. m., Cherryvale 8:11 a. m., Thayer 8:52 a m., Chanute 9:34 a. m., Humboldt 9:55 a. m., Iola 10:16 a m., Garnett 11:28 a. m., Ottawa 12.55 p. m., arriving Kansas City 4:-10 p. m., Lawrence 2:05 p. m., and Leavenworth 3:40 p. m.

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

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

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

At OTTAWA with stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and Osage City.
At HUMBOLDT with stages for Eureka, Eldorada, Augusta and Douglass.
At TIOGA with M. K. & T. R. R. for points north and south, and stages for Fredonia and New Albany.
At THAYER with stages for Neodesha.
At CHERRYVALE with stages for Parsons.
At INDEPENDENCE with stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru, Elk Falls, Tisdale, Winfield and Arkansas City.
At PARKER with stages for Chetopa.

500,000 Acres of land are offered for sale by this Company, in the valleys of the Neosho and its tributaries.

CHAS. B. PECK, G. F. & T. A., Lawrence.

"HOW TO GO EAST."

By the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Burlington Route.

"Though last not least," is an adage as true as it is old, and its truth is again exemplified by the completion of the New Line to the East, via Creston and Burlington, which, though the last, may be called the best route in the West.

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

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

The Burlington Route has admirably answered the query, "How to go East," by the publication of an interesting and truthful document, containing a valuable and correct Map, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa. n0ltf

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 24, 1873.

THE COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

An exchange states that recently a car load of corn was shipped to Philadelphia from the interior of Iowa, via. the Philadelphia and Erie Railway and its connections, and consigned to Messrs. Stauffert & Seyfert, commission merchants. The charges, commissions, and other expenses amounted to $233.70, and the receipts $223.70, leaving a deficit of $10 to the shippers, in addition to the value of the corn at the point of shipment.

The exchange adds that "comment is unnecessary." Whether necessary or not, this statement of facts is extremely provocative of comment. One of two things must be done. The rates of freight must be reduced, or farmers must raise less corn and more of other articles that either do not need to go east to find a market, or represent a sufficient value to warrant their transportation.

Manifestly the best thing to do is to raise largely of such articles as do not require long transportation to reach a market. Farmers can then be comparatively independent of railroads and transportation companies. There is a long catalogue of farm products which are not now raised in the west in sufficient quantities to supply the home demand; and the consequence is that we are paying out hundreds of thousands of dollars every year for products of other States which could just as well be raised here, and that much money saved.

So long as this is continued, we will be paying a two-fold freight tariff—in the firs tplace, on all that we do send abroad, the value of which is seriously reduced if not totally destroyed by the excessive rates of freight, and in the next place on all that we buy from abroad, the value of which is correspondingly increased and often times placed beyond the reach of people of moderate means, for the same reason.

No community can be prosperous so long as that continues; but by producing what it consumes any community can become independent. Railroads would then become the suers for favors instead of dictating terms, as now, for they could no more live without the transportation of the products of the country than the merchant could live without selling his goods.

This we deem much the best way to fight railroads. Better, because it is cheaper for the farmer, who has no money to spend in litigation; and is at the same time more effective, because the farmer brings Nature to his aid—a force which the Railroads cannot cajole and bribe as it sometimes does the Courts. Such a course would in due time bring the transportation companies to reasonable rates or starvation, and which it would be, they alone would have to determine.

A RICH SILVER MINE.

The Caribou Silver mine, in Boulder County, Colorado sixteen miles from Boulder City, was sold in April last to the Netherland (Holland) mining company, for three million dollars, one-third down in cash.

Among the late product of this wonderful mine were twelve silver bricks, the result of ten day's mining of the Caribou mill and mine, before the sale—value $19,-814.81 These are the bricks that fomed a pavement on which the president of the United States walked from his carriage to the Teller house, at Central City, Col., recently.

California is drying large quantities of fruit for the eastern market. It is quite likely that Kansas, which stands next, if not fully equal to that State, in fruit culture, will pay out a good deal of money for this dried fruit from California instead of drying and consuming fruits of her own raising, and continue to complain of hard times.

It appears that the United States commissioners to the Vienna Exposition were not the only persons who were intent on turning an honest penny on that occasion. The enterprise bids fair now to prove somewhat of a failure. The Viennese themselves were in too much of a hurry to empty the pockets of strangers, and the report of their exhorbitant charges spread far and wide. The bills of fair at the hotels have been increased from day to day, a dollar and a half being the latest charge for a tolerable breakfast, and twenty cents for getting boots blacked. Americans will be interested in the announcement that the proprietor of a hotel built expressly for transatlantic visitors, openly avows his intention to get all his money back during the season of the exhibition. Extortion seems to be the order of the day in Vienna, and after all it may not have been all native corruption that infected our commissioners.

We have received from the publishers, the Commonwealth Printing Company, of Topeka, the list of Premiums of the Kansas State Board of agriculture, with regulations, for 1873. The premium list proper, occupies thirty octavo pages of small type. The pamphlet contains 48 pages and is one of the finest specimens of pamphlet printing ever done in the State. The fair is to be held at Topeka, Sept 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

The Concordia Empire has a good word to the farmers of northwestern Kansas in behalf of the Granges. It says: "Again we say, organize; for in thorough and active co-operation is your only hope. Southern Kansas is wide awake. Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry are rapidly increasing in that part of the State. We trust the farmers of Cloud county, and indeed the entire Northwest, appreciate the situation sufficiently to waste no time in similar preparation for the great work that is to be done in their own behalf."

The Leavenworth Times says "Lawrence has a stranger in town."

It has been so long since they have seen a stranger over there, that they appear to think Lawrence as bad off for strangers as Leavenworth.

"STOP YOUR STEALING AND GO TO WORK HONESTLY."

That is what a Georgia man said to a blatherskiting legislator of that state who was making a tremendous speech upon the question of how shall we best advance the interests of labor. Though put in homely garb, the solution volunteered by the Georgia man contained a world of fact as well as philosophy. If the politicians of all parties, who have suddenly become so intensely solicitous for the conservation of the interests of labor would "stop their stealing and go to work honestly," there would be little need of protecting the interests of labor.

It is the stealing that has been going on for the past several years, by those in official positions, high and low, that added not less than a thousand millions to our war debt, and that since then has been, year by year, piling up the taxes that labor has at last to pay.

It is stealing, and not honest work, on the part of of those who have been set up as exemplars of what a public man ought to be, that has inoculated the public consciene with the virus of a subtle dishonesty which teaches that there is no dishonor in the prostitution of a public trust to private gain—that officeholding, instead of being a sacred charge, imposing additional restraints upon the gratification of personal and selfish aims, is but a personal perquisite of the incumbent, bestowed for his personal use and emolument, and giving additional license.

It is this that has naturally led to the corruption, bribery, peculation and speculation that have characterized much of the State and Congressional legislation of the time—that is piling up the taxes and decreasing the value of our lands and their products—that is aggrandizing the power of corporations and enhancing the value of money.

When politicians and law-makers "stop their stealing and go to work honestly," this fearful declension, moral and financial, will stop, and not till then.

The old settlers of Kansas will remember Geogre F. Warren, for several sessions Sergt.-at-arms of the Territorial Legislature and constitutional conventions, and afterwards Division Quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri. It was in this latter capacity that he became seriously embarrassed by an apparent irregularity in his accounts with the Government. He had long and fruitlessly sought a settlement of these accounts, until in 1869 they were finally settled up and the money due him was drawn by his nephew, S. P. Warren, Jr., who immediately "struck out" for Puget's Sound, and was not heard of by the public afterward. Capt. Geo. F. Warren, being at that time, employed as a teamster, at Ft. Union, in New Mexico. Of course George, as every body called him, didn't get the money, and as he was doubtless able to show that he had authorized no one to get it for him, the Government still owed it to him.

George was a very capable and faithful officer, accommodating to and well liked by all in the command, and we are gratified to learn by the last number of the State Record, that the Government has at last done him the simple justice to pay him the amount that was due him at the close of the war, some $1,500.

How it is that the Government has had this sum to pay twice, and to two different persons, a good many people, and among them the United States Treasury officials, through whom it was paid, would like to know. A certain U. S. Senator, who was on Geo. F. Warren's bond, and who supposed that George was a defaulter to a large amount which the aforesaid Senator might have to pay, is strangely mixed up in the affair.

There is a good deal in the remark of the Buffalo Express—"It is all very well to talk about the dignity of the United States, but the truth is, Indians are a good deal like bumble-bees, and the man that stands on his dignity with a nest of bumble-bees is a fool."

The Kansas Magazine for June is at hand. The laudations of this periodical, by the press, are becoming monotonous, though well deserved. The best thing to say of it, to those who have not seen it, is "go and buy a copy—and you will be sure to subscribe for it." To those who have seen it, it is unnecessary to say anything. "They know how it is, themselves," and would not be without it.

The Modoes are at last routed out of the lava beds, and at last accounts were stampeded for the timbered country. In their flight they were overtaken by the cavalry, and five of them killed and ten women and children captured. No reported loss among the troops.

General Forsythe telegraphs to Gen. Sheridan that his expedition up the Yellowstone has reached within three miles of the mouth of Powder River, and could have steamed 80 miles farther if he had had the facilities for removing some rocks encountered at that point. He reports the Yellowstone a better stream to navigate than the Missouri above Ft. Buford.

There is a little prospect that the President may do so sensible a thing as to appoint Wm. M. Everts to the vacant Chief Justiceship. Mr. Everts is one of the ablest jourists of the country and the age, and eminently and peculiarly fitted for that high and dignified position.

The rumor has been in circulation for some time that the Thayer Headlight had suspended. A late number of that paper says that it is not so, and gives such evidences of vitality as to lead to the hope and belief that it will be an indefinitely time before any such calamity will overtake the Head Light or its readers.

The Leavenworth Evening Call has changed hands; Mr. Clark retiring, and Messrs. Weil, & McMitchael succeeding to the control of the concern. While cordially welcoming the new firm to the ranks of Kansas journalism, we regret to lose Jo. An energetic, frank and manly man, we wish him succcess in whatever vocation or enterprise he may engage.

OUR REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.

Another Job.

How will the American People relish the idea of the Government selling off, for old material, all the ordnance relics of the revolutionary and the last British wars—relics which have been carefully housed and cared for by a grateful people nearly a hundred years, as mementoes of the glorious struggle that created the great Republic—relics that have been and are regarded with an inexpressible satisfaction and pride, typifying as they do, the prowess of the heroes of that great war, the fame of whose deeds will live and grow brighter with the lapse of each succeeding age of the great Republic's life.

Yet that very thing is about to be done. Under date of April 17, 1873, S. Crispin, a major of ordnance, issued under his name a catalogue of ordnance and ordnance stores, for which sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, May 28, and 12 o'clock on Wednesday, June 12, 1873, at the United States Ordnance agency, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York.

The sale includes war material and both serviceable and unserviceable arms of all descriptions, in twenty-two arsenals and one hundred and twenty-eight forts of the United States. The property offered is worth many millions of dollars, could it be disposed of at the current price of waste metal. But it is offered in such vast quantities at once that it will without doubt be bid in by speculators at nominal prices, to be retailed at an immense profit. The method of advertising is favorable to this result, as a few extensive dealers in metals and waste material have been apprised of the sale. The fact of the revolutionary relics being included in this sale was first brought to light by the Meneely Brothers, bell founders in West Troy, into whose hands a catalogue of sale had fallen. Since the discovery it has been ascetained that the entire number of cannon cap tured at Saratoga, Stony Point and Yorktown, a.e advertised for sale to the highest bidder.

Many of these guns are of elaborate workmanship and very valuable metal. All are carefully inscribed with the places and dates of their capture, and are histories in themselves, yet they must all be sacrificed to the greed of a few speculators and the folly of the authority that puts them upon the market.

It Is said that Gov. Osborn either has offered, or is about to offer a reward of $2,000 for the arrest of the Bender family, or $500 each for either of the four. We are gratified that the Gov. is pursuing this matter with such determination and energy. No further tidings of them had been received at last accounts, though their arrest under the circumstances would seem to be scarcely a question of doubt.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ATCHISON, May 21, 1873.

DEAR SPIRIT:—I attempted to leave Lawrence at 3 A. M., Monday Morn, but the train was two hours behind time, and I did not find it remarkably pleasant, pacing the Depot platform for two mortal hours. But finally, the train came, and we had a very pleasant ride to Leavenworth, where we arrived at 7 o'clock, A. M., got breakfast at the Planters House, and ought to have left at 8 o'clock, but again the train was two hours behind time. Once more, two weary hours were dragged away, before we got another send off to this place, arrived here about noon—found the knights of the quill of the state, all in fine quarters at the Otis House, which by the way, is one of the finest, if not the best furnished house west of the Mississippi. We are the guests of the city, and right nobly has the city done, to make our sojourn pleasant.

At the close of the proceedings a despatch was received from the Mayor of Lincoln, Nebraska, inviting us to visit that city, and tendering us its hospitalities. The Atchison & Nebraska R. R. Co. issued us free passes over their road, and to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, we take the train, and steam away, for that lovely young city of the west, where we are to spend the night, and meet the Editors of our young sister state. At eight o'clock, P. M., we again assembled at Price's Hall, and listened to a fine poem, from Capt. Steele, of the Kansas Magazine, and then an oration, from Hon. I. S. Kalloch. That gentleman did himself credit in his effort—I wish we had room, to give it entire to our readers. At 11 o'clock we got back to our hotel, the rain pouring down in torrents.

Wednesday Morning, a few minutes after 10 o'clock, four coaches, well filled with Editors; their wives, daughters, and pretty cousins, were on the track. The Conductor sung out, "all aboard," gave the signal, and away we went—past Doniphan, Troy, Iowa Point, White Cloud, and soon entered the magnificent valley of the Nemaha. Speeding onward through a country not surpassed on earth, we reached about 1 o'clock, P. M., the beautiful town of Falls City. Here we found prepared for us, by the good people of the city, a splendid dinner, to which, after a few words of welcome from the Mayor, we did ample justice. After dinner, we gave the Ladies of Falls City, three hearty cheers; then off we speed, and arrive at Lincoln, about 4 o'clock, P. M. Here we are met by the Mayor and citizens, and tendered again the hospitalities of the city. We quickly filled the hotels, and many of the private houses, and get supper; are once more called together, take the train, and go to the State Penitentiary, about 3 miles from the city. Arriving there, the heavy Iron doors swing open, and soon the Editors of Kansas, with their Ladies, are locked within the walls of a State Prison. Here we found two large Halls, finely decorated with flags and evergreens. Gen. Roberts, of Lincoln, delivered a welcome address, which was responded to by T. D. Thacher, of Lawrence. Now we hear the magic words: "Now, let the song and the dance begin." The band plays, and away whirl the dancers, till the morning. Once more aboard the train, and we are off for Atchison, where we arrive at 3:25 P. M.; get dinner, give each other the friendly grip, and now separate, each seeking his home and duties for another year—long to remember the occasion, and the pleasure which it has given, to all who were present.

A meeting was called on the train, as the party was leaving Lincoln, at which resolutions were passed, in appropriate words thanking the city authorities and people of Atchison for their unbounded hospitality—the citizens of Fall City for their sumptuous entertainment—the citizens of Lincoln for the ball and banquet given them, and for their hospitable welcome given to the party—and thanking Col. C. C. Smith, Supt. and other officers of the A. & N. road, for the excursion over their road, and the excellent arraingements perfected for the enjoyment of the party on the trip. J. T. S.

CAPT. HALL'S DEATH AND BURIAL.

John Herron, steward of the steamer Polaris, makes the following statement concerning the sickness, death and burial of Capt. Hall:

Capt. Hall had good health up to the time of returning from the sledge expedition. He was not sick when he came on board, but complained soon afterwards, and said that the heat of the cabin affected him. I asked what he would have; was anxious to get him something nice. He didn't care about anything but a cup of coffee, and did not drink even that. He was sick a fortnight, and talked very little. He was qerfectly delirious the last few days. I think he was paralyzed on one side. He was attended by Dr. Bessels and Mr. Mason, who did everything in their power to alleviate his sufferings. His death made us all feel very sad.

Capt. Tyson, speaking of Capt. Hall's death, says:

Hall was sick fifteen days. He was insensible for some time before he died. He started from the ship on a sledge expedition northward on the 10th of October. He was absent fourteen days, and rturned on the 24th of October to the ship. On the 8th of November he died, and was buried on the 11th. His grave is south-southeast and about five hundred paces distant from the observatory in Polaris Bay, which was in latitude 81 deg. 38 min., longitude 61 deg. 44 min. On shore we erected a board over his grave, with an inscription giving his name, age (50 years), date of death and command of the North Polar Expedition. All hands except the cook attended his funeral. It was a dark, dismal, cold, windy and disagreeable day. The wind was mournfully howling, and the hearts of all were enveloped in the deepest sadness. I held a lantern, and by the light of it the beautiful service of the Episcopal church was read by Mr. Bryant. Few of those presant at the burial will forget the deeply affecting scene. Old sailors, whose faces had been bronzed by tropic suns and frozen in arctic seas, wept aloud. Capt. Hall was universally beloved, and his death, at a time when the enterprise promised hopefully, was felt by his survivors to be an irretrievable loss. These thoughts were uppermost in the minds of all. When the funeral party returned to the ship there was a hushed silence attending the performance of every duty.

Esquimaux Joe, in his published statement, speaks in a disrespectful way of Capt. Buddington, the sailing master of the Polaris, and says Hall was poisoned, and that Hall so expressed himself to him.

There was something bad in the coffee which he drank on returning from the sledge expedition; that it made him sick, and that he had a burning sensation. Hans Christain's statement is to the same effect. The prevailing impression among the unfortunate nineteen who were left behind was that Buddington had willfully abandoned them to their fate. He had been anticipating the breaking up of the ice for some time, and if he had wished Tyson and his conpanions on board, he could easily have representd matters to them in such a light that they would not have ventured to be absent at so critical a juncture; but no such intimation was given to the men on the ice. The vessel did not drift away so suddenly that the men could not have been rescued from their perilous position.

Tyson says: I could have got aboard the vessel that night and been there now, but I would not leave the women and children; my baby was on the ice. I thought he would come back to us next day, which he could have done. The breaking away was caused by the floe to which the ship was fastened drifting in between the land and some icebergs that were jammed in. The jam broke up the floe and the vessel broke away. It was about nine or ten o'clock in the night. The temperature was about zero, that evening it had been nineteen degrees above. Capt. Tyson thinks the ill feeling and bad designs of Buddington and a few others who were his accomplices had continued from the first, on account of Capt. Hall's determination to go as far north as possible, and Buddington's determination, from fear or whatever other cause, that he should not. After Hall's death, most of the others were in favor of continuing pushing north, and Tyson says Buddington several times expressed his determination to send them—Tyson and party—"on the road to hell" as soon as an opportunity offered. He characterizes Buddington as a great scoundrel, and declares that he purposely abandoned them to destruction. He gives Myres the character of being energetic and qualified in his department, but thinks he was not sufficiently aware of the condition of affairs at the time of separation, and the possibility of getting rescued, to be able to give an opinion upon it. The Germans, according to his account, ruled the ship after Hall's death, and there was neither law nor system on board—every one working entirely on his own account.

The Washington Evening Star says, with reference to the account of the arctic expedition, as it appears in its telegraphic columus to-day; The suspected poisoning of Capt. Hall recalls a prediction made before the sailing of the expedition, by a person in this city well acquainted with its personnel, that Capt. Hall would never return alive, but would fall a victim to the envy of some of the party.

The Salina Herald says the winter wheat crop in that section is turning is much better than was expected. Some fields were so badly frozen out they had to be plowed under and planted again with some other kind of crop. But in many others the live roots left have "stooled out" and spread; and many farmers who, a few weeks ago, expected to get but little more than their seed, now expect to harvest a good "half crop" at least.

The Topeka driivng park association proposes to hold a meeting at their grounds May 29th, 30th and 31st.

The association has offered some very liberal purses for trotting and running, amounting in the aggregate to about $1,500. Some of the best horses in the west will be there, and those who take pleasure in the fast horse will no doubt have an enjoyable occasion.—Kansas Farmer.

The Topeka Commonwealth says the railroad assessors, who have just closed their labors in that city, have assessed over eleven millions of property; and at a rate which is regarded fair for all parties, and proportionate with the rate of assessment on other property.

A special dispatch from Austin, Texas, says that grasshoppers in innumerable numbers have made their appearance in that State, and are laving waste all vegetation in some localities. They have entirely destroyed the corn, consuming it down to a level with the ground. They seem to be moving north, and it is feared that Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska will be visted.

Box 135 Ottawa

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 24, 1873.

Town Talk.

PERSONAL.—Col. Smith, of the Wilson county Free Press, made us a call this week. The Colonel looks hearty and prosperous.

THEFT.—Mr. Bergmann complained to the police Judge Monday that some thief about his house had stolen $41 from him. The sharp eye of a seach warrant could neither discover thief or money.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Talcott, janitor of the State University, was found dead in his bed Saturday morning last. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that he died of heart disease. By request of his relatives, by telegraph, the body was sent to their home in Talcottville, Connecticut.

CENTRAL BAND.—The Central Band (colored) of this city has been invited to participate in the exercises of the soldiers' reunion on the 30th. The band is practicing for the purpose and the members have purchased an entire new uniform. The "Central" will do some scientific blowing on the occasion.

ALL JOIN IN.—We hope the mayor will issue a proclamation requesting merchants and business men to close their places of business next Friday, and that the request will be generally complied with, so that clerks, salesmen and other employees, as well as employers, can join heartily in the ceremonies of the day. The ladies are responding nobly to the call for provisions, and the indications are that it will be one of the biggest celebrations ever had in Lawrence.

THE CAPTAIN.—The late Judge, but now plain Captain Christain, has his new office fixed up in the best of style. He is now prepared to hear and determine cases requiring a Justice of the peace, or to do any business requiring the services of an earnest and honest advocate. He now occupies the room recently vacated by Probate Judge Norton.

SHULTZ.—Mr. J. W. Shultz, well known to the farmers of this county, will, we learn, commence milling operations again in this city within a reasonably short time. As a manufacturer of bread stuffs Mr. Shultz stands high, and many will be glad to see him lay off his good clothes and put on the more familiar garments, that become this "white coated philosopher."

NAVIGABLE.—Should we have many more such storms as the one of Tuesday night, the sailors who meet in Lawrence on the 30th can find navigable streams in any of the ravines about Lawrence. Let them be prepared and bring a few Monitors along with them.

HIGH.—The Kaw is on a "high." The ferry engine house on the opposite side of the river was pretty well under water Wednesday morning, and the cables of the ferry boat were parted.

A JOKE.—The high water stopped operations on the ferry, and some one who generally carries leisure hours around with him, mutilated one of the signs on the bridge so as to make it read "50 cents for foot passengers" instead of 5 cents. Tuesday two pedestrians started across the bridge when they noticed the sign. One turned to his companion and said "see here, I'll never pay 50 cents for crossing this bridge." "Nor I," said the other, "we'll go to the railroad bridge," and go they did. The toll bridge lost 5 cents and the two men saved (in imagination) one dollar.

BENDER.—Tuesday a long haired, cadaverous looking man was arrested by the police and compelled to explain why he looked so ill and suspicious in a community where barber shops and clothing stores are so accessible. His appearance indicated that he had been on a "bender." He was bent in form and his general appearance gave currency to the opinion that he was one of the celebrated Bender family of Cherryvale notoriety. Nothing could be proven on him and his long hair was permitted to wave Texasward.

PLANTS.—Few persons are cognizant of the fact that Lawrence can and does supply greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubs to Colorado, Texas, Missouri and other distant points. Such, however, is true. Mr. Cartwright, of this city, has one of the most complete greenhouses in the west. His assortment of roses is large and embraces every variety, and then he has evergreens and ornamental shrubs in abundance. This season he has been making large shipments to Texas, Colorado and other distant points. One day this week he sold one man at Grasshopper Falls some 400 plants, and only a few days ago another order of some 600 plants was filled for another party. Mr. Cartwright is a practical gardener and understands the business thoroughly. He will not only furnish any kind of plants, shrubs and ornamental shade trees, but will give a part of his time to trimming and beautifying gardens for any of our citizens who may wish his services. His greenhouse is in the western part of the city.

BASE.—Base ball is the coming game for the summer. Every vacant lot and the alley ways have been appropriated by the boys, black and white, and balls fly through the air without reference to private gardens, or windows. The ball must be chased, no matter where it goes nor whose garden has to suffer. It seems to be one of the vested rights of half grown boys to break over fences, race through private gardens, and break windows in the pursuit of happiness and a base ball. We suspect that dealers in window glass and blinds have resuscitated this noble game.

OVERFLOWED.—The Wakarusa bottom is all under water. In fact some persons say no bottom is there. The classic Wakarusa is trying hard to rival the majestic Kaw, and in the matter of overflowing her banks and stopping travel, has succeeded admirably.

SAD CASE.—Application was made to the Probate Judge recently in the matter of a case of insanity in this city. The insane woman has four children and her husband cannot leave the house for fear that she may suddenly take a notion to use violence towards the children. The family is poor and dependent on the father's daily efforts to obtain a livelihood and the condition of the wife and mother keeps the family prison bound with their supplies cut off. To send the woman to the county jail seems like cruelty and the State asylum cannot receive any more patients for want of room to care for them. We learn further, that there are several more patients in this county who have been refused admission to the asylum because the institution is already full. There is something wrong in the management of the insane asylum. If the legislature would squander less money needlessly and make liberal appropriations where it is needed, and would do good the duty for which the people elect members would be more faithfully performed and the interests of the people subserved.

There is something wrong either in the management of asylum or want of necessary attention to its legislation that amounts to criminal neglect and should be remedied at the earliest day.

THE 21ST OF MAY.

The 21st of May has not faded from the memory of the pioneer settlers of Lawrence although a great majority of our people know but little of the stirring scenes enacted here on the 21st of May, 1856—seventeen years ago. On the 21st of May 1856 Lawrence was a small village, but its fame had become national. Her people did not dwell in brick mansions surrounded by fruit trees, ornamental shrubs and roses. The pioneer did not walk on side walks nor paved streets, when out of doors, nor did his feet press Brussels carpets at home. With his boots outside of his pants he waded through the mud to his place of business, and returning home was only too glad if the floor of his cabin contained a board to step upon. Lawrence was then small as a town but big with hope and energy and pluck. The "regulation" dress of the period was a flannel shirt, heavy boots and pants; the pants were invariably tucked in the tops of the boots. This being the rule, fashion was never shocked by gazing at pantaloons either too long or too short. The high top boots hid all deformity, and the pioneer laughed at the follies of fashion. The banker, the lawyer, the doctor, the minister, the laborer, the artizan, the speculator and the stage driver all met on a common level on these open prairies. A new country, like death, levels all distinctions. Coats vests, cravats and collars were carefully packed away out of sight—articles obsolete and useless. These things might do when the march of fashion overtook the pioneer in his free home of the west, but for the present they must remain in seclusion in the trunk, that the careful hand of a mother, or sister or wife, or perhaps sweetheart had packed before leaving the eastern home. Who can tell how oft the pioneer opened his trunk and gazed upon the things as they lay undisturbed since leaving home—how they were sacredly regarded by the rough looking pioneer that bent over them—how tears would rise unbidden to his eyes, and fall and mingle with tears that fell when these things were being packed away by the "loved ones at home." This was pioneer life half a generation ago. But turn from these scenes to those of a sterner nature. The settlement of Kansas brought people from every section of the Union, representing every shade of politics and every type of local prejudices. The man from Louisiana came hating the man from Maine, and the man from Massachusetts came with ideas utterly opposed to those of the man from South Carolina. Such an incongruous mass of ideas and prejudices, that had been nursed while at home and brought to Kansas and fully developed; could produce nothing short of a clashing of interests and ideas and lead finally to open hostilities. In Kansas all other political distinctions were obliterated, and the line drawn between the slavery and anti-slavery factions. Lecompton was the headquarters of the pro-slavery faction, while Lawrence was the rallying point of the free State men. The cause of this is well known to every one, so it is unnecessary to recite the facts. Suffice it to say, the "notes of war" culminated in an advance upon Lawrence by the pro-slavery forces. On the evening of the 20th of May, 1856, on Mount Oread, where now our beautiful University so proudly rears its lofty dome, the "army of invasion" pitched their tents, and as the sun passed behind this body of men, angry looking pieces of artillery frowned upon the young city that sat in the valley below. Early on the morning of the 21st the advance was sounded and the "army" "marched down the hill." When it reached the town, no opposing army could be found. Men walked the streets, or lounged around as their inclinations dictated, but no foe "armed and eager for the fray" was encountered. But powder had been furnished by Uncle Sam and it must be burnt. The Eldridge House was, therefore, chosen as a target, and seventeen years ago this 21st day of May, cannon balls were flying and perforating the building uncomfortably near where we write this article. The types and presses of the newspapers printed in town were transferred to the Kaw river, and other acts of destruction committed, after which the "sheriff's posse" "marched up the hill again." The 21st of May, 1856, marked an era in the history of Lawrence. The events of that day paled before the atrocities and murders of the 21st of August, 1863, when Lawrence was laid in ashes, her people plundered and one hundred and fifty of her citizens murdered in the streets, a befitting occurrence for the anniversary of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and another era in the history of our city—one written in blood—the Quantrell Raid.

The contest begun in Kansas spread until the whole nation became a mass of soldiers engaged in deadly strife. He "will overturn, and overturn and overturn" saith the good book, and things have been overturned. Slavery has been wiped out, the bondman has been enfranchised and the nation is at peace again. In Kansas, at least, the right hand of fellowship is extended to the immigrants from all nations and all sections. The storm has subsided, and the atmosphere is clear. As the nation took up the war commenced in Kansas, so let them follow her example in peace—bury the hatchet, forget old animosities, and work harmoniously together for the good of all. Then, and not until then, will the era of good feeling be established, and we can boast of being the greatest nation under the sun.

DAMAGE.—The storm of Tuesday night did considerable damage to the track of the L. L. & G. railroad. A portion of the track on the Kansas City branch, three or four miles from Ottawa, was washed away, and near Norwood, on the main line, the track was damaged. Some five or six miles south of this city the road also sustained some damage. These injuries were promptly repaired by the company, and trains now run as usual.

HANDSOME.—Wiedemann and son have fixed up their confectionery store and ice cream parlors in the most tasty manner. We know they are preparing for the soldiers because red white and blue predominates. It will be warm on the 1st of May, no doubt, but they expect this, and their ice cream on that day will be as delicious as ever.

It will be to the interest of Farmers to call in at Hume's.

Messrs. L. Bullene & Co., quote dry goods at low prices this week. See their new advertisement.

KILLED.—Byron Eager, a young man employed in the express office in this city two years ago, was killed by a railroad accident on the Houston and Texas Central railroad on the night of the 14th of May. Young Eager for sometime past had been an employee of one of the Texas roads and was an exemplary and worthy young man whose sudden death will be regretted by all who knew him.

THE RE-UNION.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad will run a special train from Emporia on the 30th for the accommodation of the soldiers. Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity had better communicate with the auxilliary committees of Emporia, Burlingame and other towns along the line of the road, as the company must have two car loads in order to run a special.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—The Grand Commandery of the State met at Leavenworth on the 21st and elected the following officers for the ensuing: Jno. M. Price, G. C.; T. J. Anderson, D. G. C.; J. T. Rush, Generalissimo; R. R. Rees, C. G.; E. T. Carr, Secretary; J. A. Anderson, Prelate. The next annual conclave will be held in Lawrence.

CITY COUNCIL.

This body met Monday evening. Only nine members were present and the council chamber was filled, many of the spectators occupying the "anxious seat." After going through with the usual routine business, a motion was carried to go into open executive session. Candidates for office immediately rushed fearlessly to the front so that their friends might know that they were ready to die, if fall they must, in the front rank. Countenances showed alternate symptoms of hope and doubt as the ballotting was about to commence, and there was an evident bronchial affection apparent among the many who were desirous of serving the city in some capacity or other for the next twelve months. Hearts would distress bronchial tubes despite vain efforts to keep them where they properly belonged. After a number of preliminary motions, Mayor Gleason rose and nominated for City Marshal Col. Samuel Walker. For comfirmation it required a majority of all the councilmen elected, and seven constituted that majority. Col. Walker's nomination was confirmed, 7 for, 2 against. So one class marched to the rear.

The Mayor then nominated Francis Menet, (present incumbent) for City Clerk. Here arose a small speck of war. Two ballots were taken, each one being 6 for and 3 against confirmation. There not being the necessary majority it was moved and carried that the election of City Clerk be passed. So the mayor and council passed.

Charles Spaulding was nominated for City Engineer. Two ballots failing to secure him the necessary trumps the council again passed.

For City Physician the mayor nominated Drs. R. and S. K, Huson. One Councilman wished to know why two were placed in nomination when only one was required. Councilman Barker thought that as the council had said one man could fill two offices there was nothing to prevent two men filling one office. The mayor amended this nomination so as to make it Dr. Richard Huson. Not confirmed, 4 for, 5 against. Dr. Hensley was then nominated and met the same fate, 6 for, 5 against. "Pass again."

Thomas Beal, for city teamster, was more lucky. He received every vote and one councilman thought it ought to be made unanimous.

The contest for policemen was rather animated. The mayor nominated successively, H. S. Pike, Wm. Brockelsby, Paris Barker, (colored) C. C. James, (colored) E. B. Harris, A. E Owens, T. M. Beezely, J. B. Fisher, Lucas Brass, L. S. McFarland, Matt. Potter, and A. J. Phillips.

Pike, Brockelsby, James and Harris were confirmed. The others rejected. Here the mayor announced that he had about run out of material and must defer making any more nominations for policemen at present.

E. A. Fisher was nominated for City Attorney and confirmed by a vote of 7 to 2.

A motion that further action on city appointments be postponed until the next meeting was lost. The mayor, however, stated that he had no further nominations to make at present when the council adjourned.

For thirty days from 26th of May, G. W. Hume, to reduce stock, will sell ten thousand dollars worth of staple Farmers' Goods, with lines of boots and shoes, regardless of cost. Call early, as goods will be sold.

A SUGGESTION.—The heavy rains of this Spring will certainly be followed by a summer of great sickness unless timely precautions are taken. The hot sun causes a malaria that cannot be otherwise than unhealthful. To guard against this, lime, chloride of lime and other disinfectants should be scattered liberally about the premises. A few dollars thus invested may save a great many dollars in doctors' bills.

ABOUT DRY GOODS.—During the war it took sixty cents to buy a yard of calico. That money now will buy nearly seven yards at Bullene & Co's. They sell good prints at 9 cents a yard, good cotton cloth at 10 cents, ginghams at 12½ cents, chintz at 37½ cents and other goods in proportion. Their stock of prints is large, and what looks prettier on a farmer's wife, or the wife of any one else, than a neat calico dress or wrapper? Go to Bullene's and see what a handsome assortment he has, and you will never regret it.

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1873.

The aggregate movement for the week has been very light, and while holders have been free sellers, and the market has been easy and weak at the closing prices of last week, there have not been opportunities offered, for transactions sufficient to effect any noticeable change in quotations. The market for shipping cattle has not been near as brisk as last week. Telegrams from New York, Buffalo, and other points, reported the markets there even duller than at Chicago or St. Louis. This, of course, tended to keep buyers from operating. The weather has not been of a character to stimulate buyers, and on the whole, the market for the week has been slow and dragging, buyers operating with caution, and only a light supply has saved the market from a heavy decline. We Quote:

CHOICE NATIVE BLOOD—1200 to 1400 lbs. av. These were in light supply, and firm at 5,75@6.

GOOD to PRIME—This description includes smooth well fatted steers—not many on the market, and firm at 5,12½@5,37½.

COWS AND HEIFERS—Lots were in fair request at 3,50@4. Poor lots sold at 215@3.

MEDIUM TO FAIR STEERS—This description includes rough fleshy steers, two to six years old. These were in good supply at 4,25@5,25.

STOCK STEERS were steady, but scarce, at 3,75@487½.

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. SPURGEON, Sec'y.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.

ISAAC C. CAYLER. Pla'ff,
vs
LARUE LIERS, Defendant. } Plaintiff's demand $7.50.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 17th day of April A. D. 1873, L. S. STULE, a Justice of the Peace, of Clinton Township, Douglas county, Kansas, issued an order of attachment in the above named case for the sum of seven and fifty one-hundredths dollars, ($7.50) and that said case will be heard on the 13th day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. ISAAC C. CAYLER, Plaintiff.

AUCTION SALES.

On Saturday, June 7, 1873,

At twelve o'clock m., just north of new National Bank, on Massachusetts street, I shall sell at auction,

HORSES, MULES, AND CATTLE

WAGONS, BUGGIES,

AND HARNESSES.

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

REGULAR SALES
ON THE
First and Third Saturdays of each Month.

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

Lawrence, Ks., March 29, 1873.

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 Billl, 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.

March 21, 1873. (59tf) GEORGE FORD, Successor to Ford & Whitman.

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.

:o:

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.

:o:

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 AUGUSTA MOORE.

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

"If the blessing tarry, wait for it."

CHAPTER XX.

Jessie had felt rather dull and dissatisfied all the afternoon, though had one asked her why she could not have told; but the sight of Eric's radiant face when they met at the supper table restored her cheerfulness at once.

"What else was it you had to tell me? Tell it now, my dear," said she, when in the evening they were alone in the garret.

Eric lay at full length on the sofa by the great window, with his curly head in Jessie's lap.

"When is Debby to be married?" he asked, not heeding what Jessie had said.

"In July."

"How old is she?"

"Not much over seventeen."

"That is too young, I wonder at uncle Creep," exclaimed Eric.

"Perhaps he thinks Mr. Chestnut old enough for both, he is not far from forty," said Jessie.

"'Tis most too bad; don't you think so, Jessie? Do you believe that it is Debby's notion to have that man, or is it a match made by the old folks?"

"It is by Debby's own desire that she is given to Mr. Chestnut. She is wholly devoted to him."

"He is, I think one of the sort of men that bewitches all women. Were you not at all touched by his attractions, Jessie?"

"I believe not," said Jessie, laughing; "but you need not talk all the time about Debby and Mr. Chestnut. Why don't you tell me what it was you were thinking of this afternoon?"

"I was only thinking just now, that Debby was not as old as—"

"I asked you what you was thinking of this afternoon," said Debby pulling Eric's hair.

He blushed, and said, "Don't look at me then. I feel very bashful."

Then how merrily Jessie laughed.

"I'll shut my eyes, shall I? or spread my handkerchief over your face."

"Never mind the handkerchief," said Eric putting it aside. "I will want all the air I can get while I make my confession, Jessie. My dearest sister, I am in love, and it is an overpowering feeling."

He spoke in a jesting tone; but she knew that he was in earnest. His face showed that. She had opened her eyes at the word "love."

It was now her turn to blush, and her face and neck were deluged with a ruddy hue—her heart beat wildly and thrilled with a new strange pleasure. In an instant she comprehended the nature of her feeling for Eric. Brother and sister were titles they must use no more—of course she would be "ready to enter the new home" whenever Eric was ready to have her.

She wondered that she should have answered him as she did that afternoon. Instantly there shone a new brightness over the world and life; her soul began to sing for joy that it had being, and to lift the sacrifice of gratitude to its Creator.

Feeling is so much swifter than words or acts that all this had taken place before Eric had time to proceed, and before Jessie had given any token, save a sudden start, that she had heard his confession.

"I have wanted to tell you of it before; but could not make up my mind to do so. In fact every time I attempted it somebody interrupted us. Then I have feared that you might think me foolish."

"It was hardly likely that I should think that," said Jessie in low tones.

"You are a dear, good girl!" said Eric. I always knew that, but then you are so much more wise than I am. I cannot help looking up to you in almost everything, and to tell the truth, I was a good deal afraid to mention this to you. But you spoke so queerly about going to live with me that I determined to let you know at once that there could be no possible objection to acting upon the plan which as children we made. When we are married, you know, even the most ill-natnred could say nothing against it—could they?"

"Certainly not," said Jessie, blushing and smiling.

"And you don't think Blanche will be too young if we wait one more year? She is full seventeen now."

Blanche! what had Blanche to do with all this? what mattered it how young or how old *she* was when Eric and Jessie were married?

Blanche! here was some strange mistake! With a voice kept steady by a powerful exertion of her will, Jessie uttered:

"Blanche?"

"Yes, it is she. I want you to go with me to see her, and to have her here to visit you. Tell her all about this garret, and our young days. I told her how Roland loved me and of his dying charge, and that God sent you to take his place to me, that I loved you quite as well as I did my own dear brother, that I always should love you dearly and honor you above every one that I knew, and that I should expect her to do the same."

How terrible had been Jessie's mistake! terrible! terrible! so it seemed to her, as she sat there, statue like, with her hands tightly clenched.

Where had fled her joy? where the sunshine that had made her life so heavenly bright and so much to be desired? How suddenly had the black shadow of a cloud fallen over all! Poor Jessie! she could not then remember how swiftly all cloud shadows pass from off the landscape chased by the sun, though sometimes hidden, can never be put out by any cloud, nor by many clouds.

Hard and humiliating was the mistake that poor Jessie had made; but the mistake of Eric was far more disastrous.

"You will love her for my sake, will you not, Jessie?" continued Eric, surprised at the silence of his friend.

"Poor little thing! she has loved me so—ever since I saved her life—perhaps I should not have chosen exactly such a girl had not pity for her opened the way to love; but every year will render her more womanly in her ways and thoughts, and then your example will be everything to her. I know you will be a true friend to Blanche for my sake."

The plash of tears upon his brow startled the young man to a more erect position.

Jessie—happy that she could weep—turned away from him, and bowed her head upon the arm of the sofa.

"Oh? Jessie, how have I pained you—and when I thought to make you so happy! Do you not want me to marry? Why do you weep?"

It was sometime before the unhappy Jessie attempted any reply. At last, becoming more calm, she told him not to mind her; that girls always felt jealous and bad when their brothers found some one they thought more of than they did of their sisters.

"It is natural to feel pain at the thought of being ever after only second best where you had always been first. I am as selfish as any one about it, Eric; but I hope I have sense enough to overcome it soon. Natural feeling will have way for a while.

Eric made the assurance usual for brothers in his circumstances. His marriage was never to make the least difference in the feelings, or intercourse, between he and Jessie—he was never to feel her less necessary to him. It was not that he loved Blanche any better than he did Jessie—no, indeed that was quite impossible; but only in a different way.

"My Dear Brother"—that was to be Eric's title thenceforth and forever, said the aching heart, "do not try to deceive yourself or me. The time of trial has now overtaken us that sooner or later comes to all closely attached brothers and sisters. It is nature; it is right; but it is none the less hard. When a man or a woman marries, the new friend comes between that heart and all other hearts. Every other friend becomes comparatively unimportant. One's own family must stand far above every one else in the affections. Were I the first to marry, you would feel the truth and the pain of this. You go first; I am left to feel it. It has come upon me suddenly. I feel it deeply; but I shall overcome it all, and accept my place in the new order of things with a good grace, I trust. I know you will always regard me with affection; but I know also, that you are "my Eric" no more. You may leave me now, and I will look this matter full in the face; understand just what it requires of me, and prepare myself to act accordingly. There, go, you see I am no longer crying. I am able to talk as fast as ever and to laugh a little at my own selfishness; but I want to be alone and you may go."

Disappointed at the result of his confession, uneasy at the behavior of Jessie, dissatisfied with Blanche and himself, and with every body and every thing, Eric reluctantly withdrew.

When her door was shut and fastened, and Jessie felt herself alone with her compassionate God, she gave way to the anguish of her soul, and in tears, and groans, and prayers passed a sleepless night.

Jessie purposely avoided a meeting with Eric on the next morning. She ate a light breakfast, alone, and went early to the studio.

The artist only was there, and the moment his eyes rested upon the swollen face and dim eyes of his pupil, he suspected how it was. There was trouble between her and Eric. Nothing else could have so wrung her heart and changed her features.

Without stopping to say more than "good morning," Jessie passed quickly to her seat and commenced painting.

But it was not long ere Mr. Carlyle saw her wetting her head and bathing her eyes in cold water, presently she had pushed back the dark waves of her curly hair, and bound a piece of brown paper across her forehead. She had dropped her brushes and was sitting with her head upon her hand, her eyes closed and an expression of intense suffering upon her face.

Hermes Carlyle could not bear to see her thus. He drew near to her side.

"My child," he said, "can you not tell me why you suffer?"

"I did not sleep well last night," she said without moving or looking up.

Mr. Carlyle stood silently beside her, piteously regarding her sad face. She felt that he knew she refused to confide in him. To do so was ungrateful—she would tell him all—it might ease her heart; at any rate there would be one to sympathize with her, and her secret would, she knew, be as safe with the artist as in her own heart.

She reached after his hand and laying her cheek against it, said with one convulsive sob:

"Eric is going to be married?"

"Who to?"

"Blanche Castleton."

"And the heart of my pet is broken!" There was such tender sympathy in the gentle tones, there was such healing pity, and such genuine love in all that Mr. Carlyle said, that Jessie could not avoid feeling that she was not by any means left desolate.

How great is the goodness of God in giving us friends?

"It does not seem to me that I could bear to see them married. To see them together at all will be all that I can endure. That I must bear; for not for the world would I have Eric suspect my true feelings, and he must not suppose that I am so weak minded and ungenerous as to be miserable because he is happy. He wishes me to take Blanche at once into the closest intimacy."

"My poor child! would I could bear for you all the pangs that mnst rend your heart. There is one thing I can and will do. My intention has been to depart for Italy immediately after your union with the man of your choice—for I have long seen that Eric possessed your love. I had resolved to do all in my power to promote your happiness, and then to bid you a long, perhaps final farewell—now my plans are suddenly changed—I will yet depart for Italy; but not alone. You shall go with me, and in that balmy and poetic clime your grief, if not forgotten, will become softened. Try to bear up for a few weeks, and then we will away to other shores.

There was but one objection to this plan. Jessie had always longed to see fair Italy. But how—in what relation to him, was she to go with Mr. Carlyle? This was the question that rose to her lips; but she could not utter it.

He saw and comprehended the cause of her embarrassment. "My brother's family will go with us, Jessie, and we shall reside with them."

Thus were all difficulties removed.

As to the expense Jessie was in no fear of being chargeable to her friends. She was not one of those young ladies who never seem to care who they burden, if they can but live in pleasure and ease. She would have chosen independence in a gypsey's tent rather than dependence in a palace.

But God had graciously bestowed upon her the ability to earn a place among the gifted and refined ones of the earth.

Her association with the Carlyles had been an advantage to her in every way. Through them she had been introduced to the society in which she was fitted to shine.

She was much noticed and flattered; but as she possessed a good share of that most valuable of all gifts, common sense, was not spoiled by this homage.

"I was just as good and as pretty, just as talented, while I worked, unknown and uncared for, in Mrs. Creep's kitchen, as I am now," she said laughingly, to the Carlyles, when they jested with her in respect to the change in her circumstances. "If I was not vain then, why should I be now? Are not all advantages of mind and person gifts of God?"

"When I realize that I have any thing beyond what people generally posses, I feel burdened rather than elated, that I do not well with what I have."

"You are a sensible girl," said Mr. Carlyle, "If all our talented men and women were as much so, we should be spared the painful and mortifying scenes which their jealousy, vanity and envy are always causing. There is one great trouble with those who are, or consider themselves talented, in any unusual degree, they are, in many instances, pitiably destitute of common sense.

To be continued.

A. J. GILLESPIE, WM. A. ROGERS, GILMAN REID. } R. STRAHORN & CO., Chicago, IRONS, CASSIDY & CO., St. Louis.

GILLESPIE, ROGERS & CO.,

LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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.

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one eighth the dose given to cattle.

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a QUILL, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by a judicious use of **Leis' Condition Powder** the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply **Leis' Chemical Healing Salve**—will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in **Leis' Condition Powder.** For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

☞ Geo Leis. ☜

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

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We make a SPECIALTY of the manufacture of Steam Heating Works for Public Buildings, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks and Jail Work. 48

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SAVINGS BANK

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General Banking and Savings Institution.

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This corporation is organized under the laws of Kansas. The capital is one hundred thousand dollars, and its stockholders are liable by statute to its creditors for twice the amount of their shares, making two hundred thousand dollars personal liability. One-half of the savings deposits received will be loaned upon first mortgages on real estate of ample value in this State. The balance, except the amount necessary to be kept in the bank to meet ordinary calls of depositors, will be carefully invested in other first-class securities, such as can readily be realized upon, for the payment of deposits in case of special need. Similar investments constitute the usual and sole security of deposits in New England savings banks, and are fully and safely relied upon. When, therefore, coupled as above with so large personable liability, the safety of money deposited is amply assured.

Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 o'clock p. m. also, and will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the month of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal.

For further information call and get a copy of our by-laws relating to savings deposits. We also do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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

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EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

$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—

Amounts as they multiply.	Time at 5 per cent			Time at 6 per cent			Time at 7 per cent		
$1,000	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days
2,000	14	0	13	11	8	22	10	0	27
4,000	28	0	26	23	5	14	20	1	24
8,000	42	1	9	35	2	6	30	2	21
16,000	56	1	22	46	10	28	40	3	18
32,000	70	2	5	58	7	20	50	4	15
64,000	84	2	18	70	4	12	60	5	12
128,000	98	3	1	82	1	4	70	6	9
256,000	112	3	14	93	9	26	80	7	6
512,000	126	3	27	105	6	18	90	8	3
1,024,000	140	4	10	117	3	10	100	9	0

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

ATCHISON, TOPEKA,

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SANTA FE RAILROAD.

Now completed to the west line of Kansas.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO

Burlingame, Carbondale, Emporia, Florence, Newton, Hutchinson, Great Bend, Peace,

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GREAT ARKANSAS VALLEY.

3,000,000 ACRES

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

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

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

Tickets for sale at Atchison and Topeka, to all points west and south, and at the General Ticket Office in Topeka, to and from all points in Europe, to and from all points in Kansas.

GEO. H. NETTLETON, Superintendent. A. E. TOUZALIN, Gen'l Ticket Agent

ADDRESS TO THE FARMERS OF THE WEST AND NORTHWEST.

BY JAS. SMITH, GOV. OF GEORGIA.

I recently addressed an invitation to the governors and other prominent citizens of many of the states, to meet in convention at Atlanta, on the 20th inst., for the purpose of considering the means of securing cheap transportation between the Atlantic sea-board and the great basih of the Mississippi.

The vast interests, common to all sections of the country, to be secured by a wise solution of this great question, will, I trust, be deemed a sufficient apology for my addressing you this communication.

Our interests in this matter are in a large measure identical, and this identity should insure a hearty co-operation between us. In the four states of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, there is an annual deficiency of fifty million bushels of grain.

This deficiency is increasing, owing inpart to the gradual decrease of our available farm labor, and the rapid increase of our non-producing populatiou.

To supply this deficiency we are now, and hereafter shall be, in a great degree, dependent upon the farmers of the west and northwest. Hence it will be seen that the south is vitally interested in the success of any scheme which will diminish the cost of transportation upon western products. Deeply impressed with the importance to them, of the great interests involved in this question, the people of Georgia are ready to give their influence and aid in behalf of any practicable measure which will insure the accomplishment of so desirable an end.

The present high rates of freight compel us to employ a large portion of our limited labor in the production of food crops. This diminishes the production of cotton—our only reliable article of export—and, at the same time, deprives the west aud northwest to that extent of a market. To illustrate: The average production of corn in the four states mentioned, is ten bushels per acre. To make up the deficiency in the quantity now produced, it would be necessary to cultivate 5,000,000 acres.

This acreage devoted to cotton, would yield at least 1,250,000 bales, worth, at 15 cents per pound, $125,000,000. Deduct from this the value of the corn which the same acreage would produce at $1.00 per bushel, and we have $75,000,000 to represent the amount of the loss, suffered by the southern and western farmers, from the lack of facilities for making a cheap interchange of products. This direct loss is greatly increased by the reflex operations of the causes under discussion. The high price of food increases the cost of the manufacture, as well as of the production of cotton, and so of every other article we need. While the western farmer realizes put a pittance upon his teeming crops, every manufactured article which he uses comes to him burdened with onerous and oppressive tariffs.

Cheap transportation from the west would not only cheapen food, but would, as a consequence, also cheapen labor. This result would enable manufacturers to supply our wants at greatly reduced prices, and would enable them to compete successfully abroad, as well as at home. Our manufactories would increase, our exports would be doubled, our shipping interests revived, and the balance of trade would be once more in our favor. But without speedy relief, existing evils must increase and spread until poverty and bankruptcy overshadow the whole land.

The feverish anxiety which pervades the puplic mind, is abundantly shown in the fact that congress is gravely asked to take control of the entire railroad system of the country, and by legislative action, to regulate their charges. Whether this would mitigate or aggravate the evil; whether by congressional management the cost of operating the roads would be so diminished as to afford the desired relief—are questions which I will not here discuss. I only mention them to show that a great, pressing necessity underlies this whole matter, which cannot remain unheeded.

The entire value of a bushel of corn, transported a thousand miles by rail, is consumed by the cost of transportation. This leaves no profit to the carrier, none to the shipper, and not one cent to the producer. So that if the railroad should carry corn for its actual cost and nothing more from St. Louis to Savannah, or from Chicago to New York, the producer would still recieve no adequate remunesation for his labor. Neither can the indefinite multplication of railroads, nor any legislative restriction as to freight charges, cure the evil, so long as the actual cost of operating railroads remains undiminished. Until this cost shall be reduced by means not now known, a resort to either of the remedies proposed will prove a mere expedient which, in the end, will surely disapponit bublic expectation. We do not want expedients, or partial remedies. A cure for the evil is demanded by the farming interests of the country, and to nothing short of this should we look for permanent relief. In seeking this relief the first step to be taken is to find a less costly mode of transportation than that by rail.

Experience teaches us that water furnishes the cheapest means of transportation known to the commercial world, and there is but little reason to doubt that the solution of this whole question will be found to rest upon the construction of great lines of water communication between the west and the seaboard, wherever nature has provided a way. Build the Niagara ship canal connecting the lakes by an unbroken chain of navigation from Chicago to the sea; connect lake Champlain by ship canal with the Hudson, enlarge the Erie canal, if feasible; extend your water lines from the lakes to the Mississippi by every proposed route, where nature has provided a way; improve the navigation of your rivers, so that barges may pass through their entire length, without hindrance—and you will have done more to relieve yourselves from your present troubles, than you can justly hope to secure by any other means. In this way the railroads may be made the feeders and distributers for your great trade arteries, and the causes which now induce them to enter into extensive leases and combinations, in many instances so injurious to the public interest, would, in a great degree, cease to exist.

A glance at the map will be sufficient to show that from the great lakes to the Mississippi river, there is a vast expanse of country, divided by the Apalachian chain which separates the waters of the Atlantic from those which flow into the Gulf of Mexico. The Ohio and the James have their sources among the mountains of this chain, and further south, also the Tennesse, the Coosa and the Ocmulgee. Recent surveys have demonstrated that it is feasible to connect by canals, the James river and the Tennessee with the Ocmulgee, and thus so to speak, turn the Mississippi into the Atlantic at Norfolk and Savannah. The merits of the James river and Kanawha canal have been fully discussed, and I will not pause here to repeat the many reasons which have been offered in favor of this great work. I crave your attention, however, for a moment, while I point out some of the advantages which would flow from the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western canal, connecting the Mississippi, through the Tennessee river, with the Atlantic ocean at Savannah, Georgia.

The Tennessee enters the Ohio river, a short distance above the confluence of the latter with the Mississippi. From this point the general direction of the Tennessee is southeast to its great bend at Guntersville in the state of Alabama. At that point the Coosa and the Tennessee approach each other—there being only a narrow neck of land between them. Across this isthmus a canal thirty miles long would connect these two rivers and open navigation to Rome, Georgia. From Rome the route follows the Etowah to its nearest point of approrch to the Ocmulgee river, and down the latter to the city of Macon. and thence to the sea.

Nature has already supplied the greater portion of this route, and it remains for us to complete the work which she has so well begun. The route has been surveyed by distinguished engineers of the war department, and has been pronounced by them eminently feasible. It offers to you the following advantages: First. Cheap transportation. According to the official report, the cost of transporting a ton of grain from St. Louis to Savannah, by this route, would be $4.88. It costs by rail $14.40.

The saving upon each ton would be $9.52 amounting in the aggregate to about $14,000,000 per annum upon grain alone, to be divided between the producer and the consumer. Second. This route would be open the entire year—never rendered impracticable by ice in winter nor by drouth in summer.

Third. It would greatly increase the coasting trade—furnishing employment during the winter months (when the Niagara ship canal shall be opened) to the steamers and other vessels engaged during summer, upon the lakes. Fourth—The route passes through immense forests of yellow pine and you would be able to obtain the best lumber in unlimited quantities and at low prices.

Fifth—It opens to you all the southern states east of the Mississippi river, as a market for your grain, bacon, hay and other products, the demand for which will constantly increase. In this market you would be absolutely without a competitor.

Sixth—It would furnish cheap transportation for raw cotton to your section, and for the manufactured article in return. Such advantages would certainly develop the manufacture of cotton to a vast extent, in the western and southwestern states.

I would take great pleasure in meeting with the farmers of the west and northwest, and uniting with them in considering the vast interests involved in the questions briefly alluded to in this address.

SWEET POTATOE PLANTS!

In any quantity

At two dollars per one thousand or at $1.75 per thousand for lots of more than 5,000. Call on or address

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ICE CHESTS, BEE HIVES & LADDERS.

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GUARDIAN,S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Guardianship upon the person and estate of Edward Purington, 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. 66-68 JOHN G. HASKELL, Guardian.

THE LIGHT RUNNING HOWE!

EVERY LADY IS ESPECIALLY INVITED to call and examine the Howe

SEWING MACHINE

AS NOW IMPROVED,

NO MATTER WHETHER SHE WISHES TO PURCHASE OR NOT.

Easy Monthly Payments Will Secure a Machine!

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Good Turnouts at Reasonable Rates.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND CLOCKS,

The Largest Assortment in the State,

Wholesale & Retail.

Jewelry of every description, Solid Silver Ware, Silver Plated Ware, etc., cheaper than the cheapest, at

PARSONS' JEWELRY STORE.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired and warranted, by

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WARNE & GILLETT,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Have now in Stock a Full Line of

GENERAL HARDWARE

THE CELEBRATED UNION CHURN, WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION, OR THE MONEY REFUNDED.

We make a specialty of Carpenters' Tools, and keep the best assortment of goods in that line to be found in the Western Country.

We sell all articles at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, and respectfully ask the public, before purchasing, to look through our stock, which is one of the most complete in the West.

77 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

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A SPECIALTY!

DR. FITLER'S

RHEUMATIC SYRUP.

A STATED QUANTITY GUARANTEED TO CURE, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

$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 Pennsylvrnia in 1833, and Professor of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 39 years.

$1000 Reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others 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,

n28y1 MORRIS & CRANDALL.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

J. K. HUDSON,

HILLSIDE FARM, WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS.

Postoffice Address, **Kansas City, Mo.**

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 establishmen is

NOT EXCELLED IN THE COUNTRY.

Descriptive Catalogue sent free to all applicants. 40

GO TO THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST!

SPALDING'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THE MOST PRACTICAL AND BEST

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE COUNTRY,

—Located in the—

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8y1 J. F. SPALDING, A. M., President.

ANDREW WILSON,

KINGSVILLE, KANSAS,

(On the Kansas Pacific Railroad),

BREEDER OF

PURE SHORTHORN CATTLE

—and—

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

As Good as Any in the State.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

FARMERS!

"A Merciful Man is Merciful to his Beast."

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

DR. CARL NEUMANN'S

COMPOUND

CATTLE CONDIMENT

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

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

Absolutely uninjurious!

Positively Beneficial!

Sold at the Central Drug Store only.

Price per half pound package, 35 cents.

DELAWARE MILLS,

NORTH LAWRENCE,

ORLANDO DARLING, Proprietor.

—:o:—

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.

of Tom Paine did greater execution than the cannon of Washington against the earliest enemies of freedom in this country.

Mind is superior to matter. The pen is mightier than the sword. Ideas are more potent than prejudices of physical might. The mind that planned the pyramids was mightier than the hands that piled them. Kings and commanders may be only the mere agents of ideas which are their masters. The labor of mathematicians looks idle to the careless observer. But without their patient toil over abstract lines and surfaces we should have been without sewing machines and mowing machines. Thinkers precede actors. The axioms of to-day were the heresies of yesterday. The heresies of to-day will be the faiths of to-morrow.

The inventions which gave to art the making of books, suggested newspapers. These are everywhere. They have made neighbors of the distant, and proclaimed all secrets from their house-tops. It is a graceless task to find fault with them. It is a good deal like finding fault with preachers. Both of them are a species of public property in the public estimation, whom everybody may criticise and scandalize, whose private affairs are open to everybody's inspection, and whom nobody feels bound to pay. The editor is a man supposed to know everything, from the topography of the lava beds, to the price of pasturing Nebuchadnezzer. And he must be able to tell what he knows without offending anybody; neither one because he says too much, nor another because he says to little, nor both because he says nothing.

Too few appreciate the moral responsibility involved in editing a newspaper. Every man owes a duty to his profession. He should understand its nature, obey its laws and be true to all its sacredness. In proportion to its dignity and influence, should be his attention, devotion and fidelity. He is but a poor member of a fraternity who does not understand these necessities and obey these conditions. His imbecility will weaken it, or his ignorance will degrade it. The outward appliances of the press, which bring to it on steam and electric wings the thoughts of all men and the news of all climes, and send them again with equal speed to the uttermost parts of the earth, are nothing and worse than nothing, uninfluenced by a moral purpose to use these appliances for the public good. It is a shame and disgrace for men who read, and who live by what they read to be subjected to the influence of men who write from self interest alone—who have no appreciation of the moral responsibility of their position—who use the press for the sole purpose of accomplishing their little, narrow and selfish schemes—who, for this purpose, will cater to the vilest appetites and pamper the most perverted prejudices of human nature.

There are too many editors with grievances and grudges, whose papers are the mere organs of their spite and spleen. They have lost an office or they want an office, and their productions are the bile of their disappointments. They have become ossified and calcous. They are without conscience, honor or shame. Their papers instead of filling the atmosphere with fragrance like the expanding petals of the rose, only open their dark, damp, narrow, leathery leaves to fill it with poison. It is a perilous talent to be able to invent, combine and arrange words for a deathless mission. There is no greater power committed to man. There is none that can be more beneficially or malignantly exercised.

There is a pecular force in printed words. What a man says may pass unnoticed. What he prints, even the lightest vagaries and fancies—the briefest item of the passing hour—become clothed with almost imperishable life. The newspaper is the power of the age—the life of the century—the foremost herald and handmaid of civilization. It is not the ponderous folio or the bulky quarto, but the newspaper that moves the modern world. When great interests are at stake, men do not read books, but papers. It is the modern lyceum and college: common people's cyclopedia. Is it too much to ask that those to whom so sacred a trust is committed should feel the moral responsibility of their position? The deeds of warriors, the decrees of princes, the revolutions of empires; do not so much, so immediately, or so permanently affect the moral character, the social condition, the weal or woe of the human race, as their printed words. They rule the world, not like dead heroes, from their urns, but by their very spirits, living, breathing, speaking in their words, and affecting for good or evil, for blessing or cursing, all who hear their seraph or syren strains. Printed words! honored the man who has the power to use them! Thlice honored the man who has the heart to use them well.

A Party of stalwart farmers from north-east Missouri settled last week in the excellent Lake region of McPherson county, near Farland.

The Little Arkansas valley north of Hutchinson is filling up rapidly with a first rate class of settlers.

The Arkansas City Traveler has news from the plains to the southwest of there that the Cheyennes are determined not to let the surveys go in that country. Two companies of soldiers are patrolling the Medacine Lodge Valley with a view to prevent disturbances.

Only two members of Lincoln's famous war Cabinet now remain among the living—Gideon Welles and Montgomery Blair. Secretary of war Stanton, Secretary of State Seward and Secretary of the Treasury Chase have passed away in the order in which their names are here printed.

A Gypsum mill is to be erected at Salina. The inexhaustible beds of gypsum in that vicinity will make the enterprise a paying one.

Gen. Blunt and Capt. Jocknecke, the latter chief of the Finance Bureau of the U. S. Indian Office, were on trial in North Carolina for frauds in the payment of annuities to the North Carolina Cherokees.

There were sixty four deaths from Cholera in New Orleans during the month of April.

The Osage Mission Transcript says that in transferring the bodies from the old Indian burial ground, near that place, a petrified body was found. This is the second one found in the change of burial places. Several parts of the body were broken in pieces, but each bore a strong resemblance to the natural state. Parties witnessing this removal say that it was a most extraordinary exhibition.

The Wathena Reporter estimates that not less than 150,000 apple trees have been planted in that (Doniphan) County this spring.

The Burlingame Chronicle says Burlingame has not been so prosperous before for several years. There is hardly a house in town to rent while many new ones are being built. The population has increased very materially during the past year, and strangers are dropping in all the time.

Several of the shops of the C. B. & Q. R. R. were burned at Aurora Ill., on the 18th, together with two Pullman cars, a large quantity of assorted lumber, and a large amount of the best machinery the Company owned. Three hundred men were thrown out of employment. Loss $300,000.

The Dickinson county Chronicle and the Abilene Journal have consolidated under the name of the Abilene Chronicle-Journal, with W. H. Johnson, as editor.

The State Convention of Universalists will hold its next anual convocation in Seneca, commencing on Friday, May 30th, and holding over the following Sabbath.

An unusual number of immigrants have passed through the city the past week, many of whom were exceedingly well provided for with stock, and evidently know how to make money in Kansas.—[Seneca Courier.

Kansas corn, if used in fattening cattle for Eastern markets, pays about fifty cents on the bushel. This is the experience of a Coffee county man, who has been shipping to St. Louis.

The Fredonia Journal says: There will probably be fifty acres of cotton planted in that county the present year, and as many in Tobacco.

The Hutchinson News says: Settlers are coming in so fast that it is impossible to keep track of them. The white top wagons move in from eastern Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana, and in a day or two move out to a home within fifteen or twenty miles of Hutchinson.

A Large number of well-to-do farmers and stockmen from southern Iowa are locating in Reno county.

The Corpus Christi (Texas) Gazette has disheartening accounts from all parts of the state with regard to crops.

The Seneca Courier says Dr. G. L. Gebhart, postmaster at Sabetha, Brown county, has been arrested by the U. S. authorities on suspicion of being connected with the recent burning of the postoffice at that place.

John S. Gilmore, formerly of the Neodesha Citizen, has purchased the Fredonia Journal, and will resume the publication of the Citizen at that place. Mr. Gilmore is a good newspaper man, and we hope he will succeed.

The Topeka Commonwealth says that within the last three or four weeks about twenty-five small bridges have been shipped to different parts of the western country, and many more are in process of construction.

The Iola Register says the chinch bugs are flying in that locality.

They are going to have a Hook and Ladder company in Iola.

The Holton Express says there is a project on foot to build a grain elevator at that place.

The News says Mr. D. Brown has established a broom factory at that place—is making first rate brooms, and buying all the broom corn he can get.

A severe hail and wind storm passed over St. Louis on Monday afternoon, prostrating fences and chimneys, breaking windows, and doing incalculable injury to gardens and orchards in the suburbs.

Col. John M Haberlein, editor of the Leavenworth Freie Presse, died in Leavenworth on Friday, 16th inst. The Times contained the following brief sketch of his career:

Col. Haberlein was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 20th, 1820, and came to this country in 1855, first settling in Missouri, afterwards removing to Illinois. He left Illinois in 1859, settled in Lawrence, and commenced the publication of the Lawrence *Freie Presse*. Eight month's afterwards he came to Leavenworth at the solicitation of his friends, and immediately resumed the publication of his paper, calling it the *Kansas Freie Presse*. Since that time it has been published daily, in the German language, and gave the editor who did so much of good work for it, an honored name in social and political circles.

It can be said of the late Col. Haberlein, that he was an honest editor. The insinuating middle man of corrupt combinations approached him more than once, but the bribes were spurned and the editor of the *Freie Presse* expressed his views of men, measures and corporations fearlessly, frankly and with marked ability. All his political convictions were on the side of freedom and equality, and in his death the real workers lose an influential friend.

His absence from the ranks of Kansas journalism will be missed by all the fraternity ot the pencil, but there is consolation in knowing that he did the work of his life cheerfully and faithfully, and can hardly fail in the years of eternity to receive the rest promised to the weary well doer.

MEALS
AT THE
PLACE HOUSE,
Until further notice, will be
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Lodging 25 Cents, : : : : Board $5,00 per Week.
Persons coming to Lawrence are invited to call in and give us a trial. This is a
First Class $1,00 a day House.
All drunken and disorderly persons are requested to stay away, as we prefer their room to their custom. Come one—come all—except the above forbidden. JOHN T. PLACE,
58tf Proprietor.

TAYLOR'S
COMMERCIAL NURSERY,
ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF THE CITY,
Offers for the Fall of 1872 and Spring of 1873
AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.
Having now on my grounds the largest General Nursery Stock in this State, I will sell at wholesale on better terms than can be had in the Eastern markets. Special attention is called to my stock of
APPLES, PEARS AND CHERRIES,
which are unusually fine. Unusual inducements are offered on young stock suitable for nursery planting. Catalogues and Price List furnished on application. Address
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FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
LADY'S STRAW AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.
Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest. 63-63

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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.

ELDRIDGE HOUSE,
KALLOCH & BEACH,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
The only First Class House in the City. 35

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. LIGHTE & CO., DECKER & BRO.,
And other first class Manufacturers; also for the
GEORGE PRINCE ORGANS,
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS,
NEEDHAM SILVER TONGUE ORGANS.
MRS. STARRETT brings to the music business an experience of fifteen years as teacher of music, and she will endeavor to prove to all who favor her with their patronage that her opinion of instruments is honest, intelligent and reliable. She keeps none but
FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS,
And has selected such as in her judgment and experience have points of superiority over all others.
MRS. STARRETT CALLS ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE
CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO,
Which is acknowledged by all experts who have examined it to be the best Upright Piano in the world. It has the PATENT TRUSS FRAME, which is the only frame ever devised that will enable an Upright Piano to stand in tune. The tone is also surpassingly rich and mellow.
A Large and Complete Stock of
SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS,
Just Opened; also
GUITAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS
Of the Best Quality.
Mrs. Starrett also offers for sale a variety of
STANDARD
SEWING MACHINES.
THE MANHATTAN SILENT SEWING MACHINE,
Making the "Elastic Lock Stitch."
THE BLEES NOISELESS LOCK STITCH MACHINE,
—and the—
AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE MACHINE.
—Also—
THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE
AND THE
FRANZ & POPE KNITTING MACHINE.
Letters or orders from any part of the State will receive prompt attention. Persons ordering Instruments from a distance may rely upon receiving the very best.
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MRS. H. E. STARRETT,
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Iberal advances on Consignments and market reports furnished when desired.
Correspondence solicited, and Telegrams promptly answered.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
P. McCURDY, of the firm of McCURDY BRO'S, 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 stook, he feels confident that they can
SUIT ALL THEIR PATRONS.
McCURDY BRO'S,
Sign of the Mammoth Boot, 126 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

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CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,
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Repairing, Trimming & Fine Painting a Specialty.
In style and quality of workmanship we will not be excelled, and our prices shall be entirely satisfactory.
CALL AND SEE US.

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Consulting and Operating Surgeon for all Diseases and Deformities of the
EYE, EYELIDS AND EAR.
DEAFNESS EVEN CAUSED BY CATARRH, CURED!
Having been in a large and constant practice for twenty years, and fifteen years of that time in the cities of Philadelphia, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo.. enables him with skill and success to treat disease of the head, such as
CATARRH, DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART LIVER AND STOMACH, AND
Scrofula in all its forms, Rheumatism and other Nervous and Chronic Diseases of the Human System.
DR. FESLER will visit any part of the country in consultation, or to perform Surgical Operations.
CANCERS,
OLD SORES
TUMORS
AND DEFORMITIES
Of Every nature, operated on where MEDICAL TREATMENT IS OF NO AVAIL.
INFIRMARY AND SURGICAL ROOMS AT No.
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