THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. II.----NO. 25. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 21, 1873. WHOLE NO. 72.

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.	
Eighth	do.	do.	40—	do	30—	do	20.	

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in Douglas County, and as large as any in the State.

All kinds of Job Printing done to order.

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

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Being a practical shoemaker, and having taken great pains to select good stock, he feels confident that they can

SUIT ALL THEIR PATRONS.

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LIVE STOCK

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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.

COLMAN'S RETREAT.

KANWAKA.

Six miles west of Lawrence.

———:o:———

I have my fruit farm fitted up in the best of style, for the accommadation 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.

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ENTERPRISE NURSERIES,

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A General Nursery Stock—Home Grown.

Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs a Specialty.

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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.

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CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS AND HENRY STS.

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STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES!

Provisions, Fruits, &c.,

No. 71 MASSACHUSETTS ST., : : LAWRENCE, KS.

LAWRENCE AND SOUTHWESTERN R. R.

ON AND AFTER

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1873,

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Lawrence, 6:30 A. M. Arrive Carbondale, 9:30 A. M.
Leave Carbondale, 3:40 P. M. Arrive Lawrence, 7:00 P. M.

Morning train westward makes close connection with mail train of A. T. & S. F. R. R., which arrives at Emporia at 1:15 P. M., and Wichita, 6:45 P. M.

R. B. GEMMELL, Superintendent.

Lawrence, June 11, 1873.

MRS NORA BALDWIN'S

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

DRESS & CLOAK CUT'G

And Pattern Rooms.

No. 107 Massachusetts street, up stairs, Lawrence Kansas.

Rare Designs and Select Styles. Dress Makers supplied with Patterns to order. *S. T. Taylors's System of Dress-fitting and Pattern-cutting taught*

Also Agent for "Le Bon Ton," "La Mode Elegante," and "Revue De La Mode." 70

GEORGE CARTWRIGHT,

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LANDSCAPE AND JOBBING GARDENER,

Propagator of Roses and Bedding Plants.

Also dealer in Evergreens and ornamental shade trees.

Gardens laid out and kept in order by the day or year. Special attention paid to propagating roses for the wholesale trade. Vines, Roses, &c, trimmed and attended to. Greenhouse on Henry st., west end. Post Office box 753.

THE TRASPORTATION QUESTION.

The movement in the West for the reduction of freight tariffs between the East and West has had the effect of stimulating the business men of the East to move in the matter.

A New York telegram of the 14th, states that a meeting of a number of gentlemen representing the principal commercial interests, such as groceries, dry goods, hardware, &c., had been held the day before in the rooms of the importers' and grocers' Board of Trade, for the purpose of confering as to the propriety of calling a public meeting of the mercantile and other business men, to take action upon the railroad problem. The object of the proposed meeting will be to suggest measures for remedying abuses which they say the railroad companies now inflict upon the community, and to limit their charges for freight, &c.

Happily for the West, the East is at last finding out that its own interests are quite as much embarrassed by the high rates of freight, as are those of the West; and the latter will now have help in the effort to redress a grievance which is seriously depressing its industries.

It is very common to hear people talk flippantly of the folly of the demand for reduction in transportation as a means of relief. They assure us that the people of the East would buy no more corn or wheat if it could be carried to them for nothing; and jump to the conclusion that even an entire abrogation of the cost of transportation would add nothing to the value of the crops transported.

If the consumers at the East were to receive all the benefit to be derived from the reduction or abrogation of the cost of transportation, the condition of the Western producer would of course be no better; but the natural result of such a reduction would be a division of the amount between the producer and consumer.

For instance, if it cost but twenty cents to carry a bushel of wheat to market, instead of forty, it is reasonable to suppose that the twenty cents saved would be divided between the man that sells, and the man that buys; because it would ordinarily in that case, be worth ten cents more per bushel at the place of production, and as much less at the place of consumption.

That is the way the farmers would be benefited by a reduction of freights, and not in reducing production or stimulating consumption.

The grain dealers and commercial men of the East may well begin to feel alarm from this demand for cheaper transportation. It is largely they who own the railroads and have kept up the prices of transportation, thinking that the products of the West must come to them in any event, no matter how much it cost. This movement of the producers in behalf of their own interests is likely to develope new avenues to market which they of the east had not dreamed of till now, and which threatens to leave them to one side--their railroads comparatively idle, and their workshops without bread.

A special to the St. Louis Republican, written from Washington, says many of the leading Republicans of Virginia, now in that city, complain bitterly about some of the federal appointments recently made in that state. It is charged that many of the appointees are not only ex-confederates, but that they have not since the close of the rebellion identified themselves with the Republican party. The negroes, who form the largest part of Republican voters in the Old Dominion, assert that they have not been recognized in the distribution of the federal patronage, while their former masters who went into the rebellion have had favors showered upon them.

It is charged that all this has been accomplished by John S. Mosby of rebel guerilla fame, who is known to have individual influence with the president. Mosby, while steadily refusing office himself, has provided for a large number of his friends. Very recently two of Mosby's cavalry were appointed mail agents at a salary of $1,200 each.

On account of the appointments made there, by the president, the party is much discouraged, and it will have a bad effect upon the pending campaign.

Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian institute, Admiral Sands and Prof. Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory, are making active preparations for the despatch of expeditions to various points to take observations of the transit of Venus.

A special dispatch from Bismack, on the Northern Pacific railroad, reports that the Northern Pacific surveying party has been attacked by about 180 Sioux Indians. The Indians were met by a company of Infantry and a detachment of Cavalry, and four Sioux were killed. The escort accompanying the party number two hundred, all well armed, and no serious trouble is anticipated. After the skirmish the survey was resumed.

At the late Agricultural Fair at New Orleans, Northern men carried off four-fifths of the prizes.

The Wichita Eagle has information from the Indian Territory that a general war between the Osages and Wichita tribes of Indians is about to be commenced, but that the Osages will not come to any definite conclusion in the matter until after their general pow-wow, which will occur soon, and unless all their signs prove favorable at that time they will not fight. We hope they will all be favorable, and if they have a bloody war who has any right to interfere?

The people of Coffeyville mean business on the Texas cattle question. The Courier says with the arrival of the herds of cattle, came the Cherokee authorities for their tax. Our city fathers true to their published pledge, promptly met the tax gatherers and settled the grazing tax question, so that no annoyance can possibly come to the drover. This is business—and coupled with the L. L. & G. R. R. Co's. offer to pay the driving tax, does away with the last objection that can be raised by rival lines.

The Salina Herald says that during May last, at the Land Office of that District there were 176 entries made under the homestead act, giving 12,436. acres, for which $2,600.-97 were received. Under the final homestead. 2,280 acres were closed; fees $94,000. The soldiers' claims filed under the act of 1872 number 92; number of acres 14,480; fees $180.-00. The number of premptions filed, act 1871, was 174; acres 27,840; fees $348,00. The number of acres sold for cash was 438.72, bringing $1,872.53. The number of acres located by Agricultural Scrip is 1,760; fees $44.00. Total number of acres, 70,235.28; total receipts $5,136.50.

The Naval Steamer Juniata is to be sent in search of the Polaris.

The Leavenworth Times is responsible for the following: "There may be better crop prospects than in Howard county, but it is difficult for us to see how that could be. Wheat stands so thick on the ground, that a rabbit will almost run on the top of it and not try to tread its way between the stalks on the ground; it is heading large and strong, and unless something happens to prevent, the yield will certainly be enormous in proportion to the acres of land sown."

A disastrous break occurred in the Welland canal at lock No. 2 on the 17th, which will interrupt navigation for about a week. The propellor Granite State struck and carried away one of the gates, causing a tremendous rush of water, which carried away the upper and badly twisted the lower gates of the lock below.

THE BRIDGE SUIT.

The Kansas and Missouri Bridge Company brought suit about one year ago against the subscribers to the stock of the bridge, for unpaid assessments. The suit against Col. F. E. Hunt was made a test case. The District Court decided that the subscription was legal, and the supreme court has just affirmed the decision. In substance the decision is that the unpaid stock must now be paid. The largest delinquent stockholders are Len. Smith, Alex. Caldwell and H. W. Gillett.

Stillings and Fenlon were the attorneys for the successful parties in the suit.—[Levenworth Times.

The colored people of Topeka propose holding a grand emancipation jubilee in that city on the first of August.

[From the Atchison Globe.]

THE FARMERS AND THE PARTIES.

The farmers movement is political, only so far as it is true that they are determined that party issues shall not govern their actions. Whether an entirely new party will result, is a question that the next few months will determine. In some sections they have passed resolutions which certainly point to the organization of an entirely new party. The resolutions which were passed at the late convention of farmers in Wayne county, Iowa, are conclusive on this point, and should the same or similar be generally adopted, the prospect is that there will be a party of the people this fall, which will be so strong as to discourage even the holding of the usual party conventions. The resolutions are as follows:

First—That we hereby renounce all former party bonds, and will act as freemen, knowing our rights and daring to maintain them.

Second—That all the evils that afflict our country are directly traceable to the politicians and policy of the Republican and democratic parties, so-called, and to their corrupt and dishonest practices.

Third—That both the parties have, by corruption and disregard of public duties, and in violation of public trusts, forfeited all claims to the support of a free and intelligent people.

An exhibition more wonderful and interesting than that at Vienna will be held in Russia about the middle of August. The scene of its operations is the historic city of Nijni-Novgorod, which is situated at the confluence of the Volga and the Oka, in Central Asia. The ordinary population of the city is about 32, 000 inhabitantes, but during the fair that number will be augmented by an addition of 300, 000 or 400, 000 visitors from all parts of Europe and Asia. the fair is held in an immense stone building containing 3,000 shops, in which the sales are made. One hundred and forty five million dollars' worth of wares and goods were brought to last year's fair, and out of that immense quantity only $20,000,000 worth remained unsold. All kinds of goods and manufactures are sold at this mammoth fair, and an opportunity will be afforded for seeing collected together the people of all countries, and the mode of traffic of every race in Europe.

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JUNE 21, 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.

THE GRANGE REVOLUTION.

There is a revolution pending in this Grange business, and it is none the less certain and sweeping in its character because so many fail to see it. The following extracts are from Republican papers, and show that a portion of that party see and appreciates the certainty and force of the impending storm.

It was the men who got mad that led off in the anti-slavery crusade of 1865, and it is they whose temper is none of the best, in view of the times, that must lead to-day.—[Muscatine (Iowa) Tribune.]

The right and only successful way is to assure these Western farmers we are with them, and then, if we can, with their aid, rescue the nation from the hands of corrupt men.—[Whitehall (N. Y.) Times.]

An honest and united departure like this will be successful. In this plan of action we are sustained by every leading farmer who has made known his views to us, and we think we will be very generally sustained by every thinking man for reform in the State.—[Iowa Homestead.]

The withdrawal of the farmers from both of the old party organizations is patent to every well-informed citizen of Iowa; and it is this fact that has caused the fluttering recently among the railroad monopolists, the professional wire-pullers, and office-seekers generally of the dominant party. —[Keokuk Constitution.]

Is it not time for the people to take the management of affairs into thair own hands and say to the bummers, "Stand back?" Have we not had enough of private and personal administration, enough of peculation, swindling, and salary-grabbing; enough of corrupt legislation, and corrupt interpretation of the law? Is it not time to have reform in all departments of government, State as well as National?—[A farmer in the Portland (Me.) Argus.

A question which has already secured the earnest discussion of great communities, is not one to be glossed over by fair words or by fair promises. Neither it is a question which can be so individualized that merchants, mechanicts, "laboring men," etc., can stand aside and say, this is a war between railroads and farmers—let them fight it out. It is a contest in which we are interested—the people on the one side and the railroad monopolists the other. —[Rock Island (Ills.) Union.

LADIES IN THE GRANGES.

One of the most interesting features of the granges is, that not a single one can be organized without the companionship of the ladies. No charter will be issued to organize a grange, even if a hundred of the best farmers want it, and ask for it, unless a certain number of ladies join. Their assistance and influence are needed. Their companionship will have a refining and elevating effect upon the sterner sex. They are equally interested with their husbands, brothers and sons in the good that can be accomplished. What aids in giving relief to the farmer, will give relief to his wife or daughters. They give tone and elevation to the proceedings of the granges. They furnish a social featnre to the granges which will give permanency and stability to them. Each grange meeting will be a social festival, a neighborhood visit, a green spot in the Sahara of the farmer's life. By all means let every grange encourage the attendance of the ladies. Let there be as many lady members as male members. It will increase the interest in them and help to elevate our noble profession to that high standard we desire to reach. With woman's influence with us we shall have no such word as fail. Her influence is for good, and we are glad to know she will exert it in behalf of those who are nearest and dearest to her.

Letter from the Master of the Kansas State Grange.

JACKSONVILLE, NEOSHO CO., KAN., May 27, 1873.

W. S. HANNA—Dear Brother: Yours of May 21st is at hand, and I wish to say that I am watching the course as requested. * * * * * * * * *

Do not organize where it will interfere to much with other Granges, three miles apart is close enough unless very thickly settled. I congratulate you on the success you are having in your county. I know the political wire pullers are at work thinking they can pull the wool over our eyes again but it is to late. * * * * * * * * * Brother Cramer of Lawrence does our work in the Spirit of Kansas at Lawrence, and I think he is the right man in the right place.

I have met with a great loss. A tornado swept my farm, and killed one of my boys; I only had two. It hurt two of my girls badly, and hurt us all more or less. My barn and honse with all my furniture are swept away, and the pieces scattered for miles around. The heavy sills of my barn were carried more than half a mile from where the building stood. My loss is about twenty-seven hundred dollars, and we are almost destitute of everything but eatables. I will say no more at present.

Yours fraternally,
F. H. DUMBAULD,
Master of Kansas State Grange

ADDRESS OF D. W. ADAMS

Delivered before the State Grange of Missouri.

BROTHER PATRONS AND BROTHER FARMERS: It is no ordinary occasion this on which we meet, but one of those unique events such as mark eras in the history of the world's progress. The lives of Confucius and of Christ were religious events of such importance that they are used as starting points for the recording of time. From the discoveries of Copernicus date true astronomical knowledge. The declaration of our national independence is recognized as the birthday of human equality. Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation may be considered as the starting point of a knowledge of true philosophy. Fulton's steamboat was an event which we may look upon as the initial point of our present system of steam transportation by water and land; and when Franklin captured the lightnings he made possible the wonderful system of electric telegraphy. As these events were the commencement of great results in religion, astronomy, liberty, philosophy, transportation and communication, so may the convening of this body of men and the organization of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry mark the beginning of a new era in the agriculture of the great State of Missouri. The occupation in which we are engaged, from the very nature of the case causes us to be scattered and more isolated from each other than the members of any other industry. While this has some advantages, it has also worked to our serious detriment. There has, from this cause, grown up among us a want of sociability—a lack of sufficient acquaintance with each other and our own and each other's wants. Our distance from each other has caused an ignorance of each other's character and ability, and we have often overrated the strength of the inhabitants of towns and cities and the members of other callings. We are, to be truthful, compelled to admit that in the race of life we have not been as successful as numnubmers, wealth and common sense deserve. This has not happened without a cause. What is that cause? Can we discover it, and if discovered, does it lie in our power to remove it? My own conviction is that the first cause (out of which others grow) is our isolation. We labor on our farms the season through; for days, sometimes for weeks. We have little communication with any human beings, save our own families. The routine of the farm life is not very exciting; our thoughts are not called into active use; listlessness slowly and imperceptibly attaches itself to our minds, and year after year follow each other in the swift procession of time. While we are at home quietly holding the plow or wielding the pruning hook, the politician is making our laws; the monopolies fixing the price of what we buy or sell, and the merchant regulating the commerce of our country. This course is not just to ourselves or the country of which we are citizens. Why then do we continue in it? Simply because we are too far apart and too unsociable to know each other's wants and to rouse each other up to action. One solitary flint kept by itself will never emit a single spark of fire, but bring it in violent contact with other flints or highly tempered steel, then you will see the fire fly—both steel and flint will show the fire which is in them, and a conflagration may be kindled. So it is with us. Alone on our farms we are like the solitary flint. There is nothing against which we can strike hard enough to bring out the secret fire that is in us. But bring us out, let us strike against each other's flints, or against monopolists steel (steal,) and a blaze will be kindled by the light of which wrong can be distinguished from right. If the Patrons of Husbandry will accomplish this; if it will bring us together; stir up our thoughts; rub off the rust; arouse us from our lethargy; bring us out in the world, flint against flint, steel against steel, in a fair contest for life's blessings and honors—then the day in which the work is inaugurated here will well deserve a high place among the memorable days in history.

To bring us together in social meeting; to cultivate the friendship and amenities of life; to incite and develop habits of thought and action; to cause us to bring into use each other's latent force—were the primary objects of our order. When we met in granges and looked each other in the face—took each other by the hand—exchanged with each other our inmost thoughts—looked over our past and prognosticated our future—it set us to thinking; thinking set us to acting, until to-day, as never before in the history of our country, the power of the farmer is felt and his rights acknowledged. We have on consultation with ourselves discovered how that we have erred ourselves. While our politicians, speculators and monopolies have sinned by commission we have been equally guilty of sinning by omission.

We are living in the nineteenth century—a century of progress, of untiring activity. The men of this age are full of "push," and their schemes are guided by wits kept sharp and bright by constant use. Against this we must compete in the race of life. Evade it we cannot; meet it we must, and meeting it we must conquer or surrender. Can we meet the enterprise and intelligence of the age by solitarily staying at home and quietly and unthinkingly tilling our fields day after day, year after year? Never! never! We must take things as we find them and meet them as they are. We must succeed in the battle of life and never say die, but push right straight on to victory.

To do this we must work our hands less and our brains more; study more, think more; sharpen our wits, polish our thoughts and here, right on the plane of the nineteenth century, meet the politicians, the monopolies and the speculators, and set wit against wit, mind against mind, and stern integrity against trickery. Thus fitted and armed, the farmers of Missouri shall stand on a level with the proudest citizen of the State, and own and possess share and share of its wealth and honors. But, brothers, this result is not to be accomplished by the National Grange or by any dozen men whom you may elect officers of the State Grange. You yourselves are the State Grange; you are soul of its soul, and flesh of its flesh, and it will be just what you make it, and not one iota more; we are assembling and organizing to pit ourselves against the sharpest wit in the world, if we fail it will be for want of ability, or want of effort; if we succeed, it will be because we individually and collectively put our shoulders to the wheel and lift like men, and not because the National Grange or anything else has come along and spread the mantle of the millionaires upon us. The old saw is still sharp, which says: "The gods help those who help themselves."

The Citizen says work has been commenced at Altoona in that (Wilson) county, on the Memphis and Northwestern Railroad.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ELECTED AT SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Oeerseer—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 Creak 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; E 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, Dougias 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.
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Gather them close to your loving heart—
  Cradle them on your breast;
They will soon enough leave your brooding care—
  Soon enough mount youth's topmost stair—
Little ones in the nest.

Fret not that the children's hearts are gay,
  That the restless feet will run:
There may come a time, in the by and by.
  When you'll sit in your lonely room and sigh
For a sound of childish fun.

When you'll long for the repetition sweet
  That sounded through each room,
Of "mother," "mother," the dear love calls
  That will echo long in the silent halls,
And add to their stately gloom.

There may come a time when you'll long to hear
  The eager boyish tread,
The tuneless whistle, the clear shrill shout,
  The busy bustling in and out,
And pattering overhead.

When the boys and girls are all grown up,
  And scattered far and wide,
Or gone to that beautiful golden shore
  Where sickness and death come nevermore,
You will miss them from your side.

Then gather them close to your loving heart—
  Cradle them on your breast;
They will soon enough leave your brooding care—
  Soon enough mount youth's topmost stair—
Little ones in the nest.

HOW TO COOK PORK.

A lady writes as follows: There are times when salt pork is our only resource in the way of meat, and there are several ways of cooking it so that it is very palatable.

Of course it must be thoroughly freshened by boiling it three or four minutes in either fresh milk or water. And here let me say I think a great many cooks cut the slices of pork too thin. They ought to be at least half an inch thich. Then have your frying-pan hot, and after flouring each slice put it in the pan and don't leave it, but be ready to turn each slice as soon as it is brown on one side, which will not be long if you have used milk to freshen it with; and if not, add a teaspoonful of cream to it as soon as it begins to fry. When it is nicely browned on each side take it right to the table and be sure not to pour the lard that has cooked out of it over the pork. If you wish gravy, leave two or three spoonsful of lard in the pan, and add flour enough to thicken it (dry flour) and let it get thoroughly cooked. Then add a bowlful of part cream and part milk, and stir it constantly until it is smooth. Another nice way of preparing pork for the table is to soak a piece entire, in tepid water, over night. About an hour and a half before dinner make a common flour or Yorkshire pudding, and an easy way to make enough for five or six persons is seven eggs to two quarts of milk, a little salt, and flour enough to make a thin batter. Put this on an ordinary baking dish, and after wiping your piece of pork dry, place it in the center of your pudding and bake it about an hour and a half, according to the heat of your oven. You will be surprised to find how nice the pork is, and the pudding is excellent with or without sauce. Then, for a variety, I make occasionally what I call a pork pot-pie, though it is not cooked in a pot at all but on what I call a long griddle. I freshen the pork the same as when I am going to fry it, and if you are going to have four or five more to help eat it you want as many slices as you can place on your griddle. Peel and slice enough potatoes to make a thick layer over the pork, and don't forget to salt and pepper your potatoes. Over this put a layer of nice soda biscuit dough rolled thin, then add a pint or so of water, and put over the whole the cover of your wash boiler, for the stove man didn't calculate you were going to use your griddle for this purpose, and consequently did not prepare any cover. As soon as the pork begins to brown, remove the biscuit and potatoes from one end of the griddle to a dish and turn the pork, then move the next portion of biscuit and potatoes on to the pork already turned, and turn over the pork now exposed, and when you get to the other end of the griddle replace the potatoes and biscuit you removed from the griddle and put on your cover, and if your fire is sufficient your dish will soon be done. This is very nice with the cream gravy poured over it; and it is always eaten, every bit of it, at our house, by children and grown people.

OATMEAL, BONE AND MUSCLE.

Liebig has shown that oatmeal is almost as nutritious as the best English beef, and that it is richer than wheaten bread in the elements that go to form bone and muscle. Prof. Forbes, of Edinburgh, during some twenty years measured the breadth and hight, and also tested the strength of both the arms and loins of the students in the University—a very numerous class, and of various nationalities, drawn to Edinburgh by the fame of his teaching. He found that in hight, breadth of chest and shoulders, and strength of arms and loins, the Belgians were at the bottom of the list; a little above them the French; very much higher, the English; and highest of all, the Scotch and Scotch Irish from Ulster, who, like the natives of Scotland, are fed in their early years with at least one meal a day of milk and oatmeal porridge.

Speaking of oatmeal, an exchange remarks that a very good drink is made by putting about two spoonfuls of the meal into a tumbler of water. The Western hunters and trappers consider it the best of drinks, as it is at once nourishing, unstimulating and satisfying. It is popular in the Brooklyn navy yard, two and a half pounds of oatmeal being put in a pail of moderately cold water. It is much better than any of the ordinary mixtures of vinegar and molasses with water, which farmers use in the haying or harvest field.—[Ex.

A good man was lately attempting the conversion of a convict, in one of our prisons, who had shown some signs which were considered hopeful. After a suitable opening, the instructor, wishing to make his teachings appropriate, said:

"What brought you here?"

"Two sheriffs," said the man.

"Ahem! yes—but I mean—had intemperance anything to do with your misfortune?"

"Yes," said the convict, "they were both drunk."

The examiner passed on to the next hopeful subject.

Some time ago two young men went to a livery stable to hire a horse and carriage. They told the keeper of the stable that they only wanted to go to a village seven miles off. When they came back, the man thought the horse looked as though he had been driven much farther than that. He asked them how much farther they had been. They said they had only been to the next village. Then he opened a box that was fastened to the side of the carriage. In this box was a ltle thing almost like a clock. This had the power of keeping a correct account of every turn made by the wheels of the carriage. It did this by pointing with a finger to the figures on a dial plate. The man knew how many turns of the wheel it took to make a mile, and when he saw the figures to which the finger pointed, he knew in a moment how far the carriage had been. As soon as he opened his box he saw that the carriage had traveled thirty miles instead of fourteen. Those young men didn't know that they were carrying with them a silent witness against themselves. They didn't know that a little instrument was keeping a correct account of every yard of ground they went over. And just so it is with conscience. It is busy all the time; and at last it will give a correct account of all that we have done.

There is going to be no end of trouble with these postal cards. Here is a real nice young man on Columbia street, just home from college, and destined for the ministry by his father's command, had a postal sent him yesterday, a bill for wine and gin and cigars, and it comes from the same firm which has receipted all the young man's "stationery" bills, and the father has the receipts, and by some accident that postal card fell into his hands. Now what is that young man to do?—Utica Herald.

Anecdote of Lincoln.

Laura Ream, of Indiana, relates the following new anecdote of President Lincoln, as told to her by ex-Governor Baker. When the draft just previous to Mr. Lincoln's re-election was ordered, leading politicians of Indiana thought it injudicious, and appointed a committee of which Governor Baker made one, to wait upon the President. They remonstrated with him against the draft without producing any effect, and finally urged the danger of his defeat in case Indiana should go against him, as they believed it would, if the draft went on. "It is of no consequence," the President replied, "Whether I am elected President or not. The country must be saved. We must have soldiers. The Union must be restored." Governor Baker said that he went out from the presence of Mr. Lincoln feeling rebuked for having allowed party considerations to influence him enough to make the plea.

In Louisiana there are more than one million acres less under cultivation at this time than there were in 1860; the white population has decreased more in the last year than it had increased in the preceding twelve; lands have depreciated twenty, thirty, fifty and even ninety per cent. in value, and in all material respects the state has undergone a startling deterioration.

Tomato Plants.

A market gardener of Lake County, Illinois, says that he has the most remarkable success in the use of salt upon his tomato plants. He applied it at various times during the season, and in every case its effects was seen in the increased growth of both plants and fruit. In some cases he lays the roots of backward plants bare, sprinkles them with a tablespoonful of ordinary barrel salt, and covers with soil. The plants treated in this way take an immediate start, and develop the fruit.

Ant's Nests in Gardens.

F. M. G., in Nature, says; "I have found a very effectual remedy for the annoyance of ants nesting in the garden paths and borders. A strong solution of carbolic acid and water poured into the holes, kills all the ants it touches, and the survivors immediately take themselves off. Care must be taken in its use, as it destroys animal and vegetable, as well as insect life.

The Pip is occasioned by the forming of a dry, horny scale upon the tongue; the back becomes yellow at the base; the plumage becomes ruffled; the bird mopes and pines; the appetite gradually declines to extinction, and at length it dies, completely worn out by fever and starvation. Give the bird, three times a day, for a week or two, two or three grains of black pepper in fresh butter, which will effect a cure.—[Rural Register.

The exportation of Arab horses from the province of Bagdad and Syria has been prohibited for the next seven years, with a view to preserving the breed, which has been seriously diminishing in those parts of the empire.

Horses are so plentiful in Australia that they are sold at the pound at prices ranging from six-pence to a shilling, and local papers think they would fetch more if put up in pound cans for the Paris market.

A Warm Dose.

A Danbury man is the unenvied owner of a dog that is a terror to the neighbors, purely by its snapping propensities. He snaps at everybody, and knows a little something of the flavor of everybody up that way. It is estimated that he has cloth enough in him to make a pair of breeches for everybody on Long Island Sound. The other day a youth loaded up the end of a stick with a mixture compounded with horse radish and cayenne pepper, and commenced shaking it through the fence at the cur, and the cur flew up and caught the bait savagely; and the boy drew the stick away so sharply that it left the contents in the animal's mouth, and the animal chewed away on it in awful exultation for an instant. Then it commenced to stare, and then spit, and howl, and weep, and paw, and roll over, and finally run under the barn, where it remained for two days in religions seclusion. Now, when anybody pokes a stick through the fence that dog don't step up. It merely looks over, as much as to say, "No seasoning in mine, if you please."

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We have a word to say in favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was the "pioneer" line Westward and is the "old reliable" route to St. Louis. With the improvements which have been made during the past year, we believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi. It is the only line which runs three daily express trains of fine Coaches and Pullman Sleepers, equipped with the Miller platform and the patent air brake, from leading points in the West, through Kansas City, Sedalia and Jefferson City to St. Louis *without change*, connecting at St. Louis with *eleven different through routes* to points North, East and South. Particular information, with maps, time tables, &c., may be had at the various "Through Ticket" Railroad Stations in the West, or upon personal or written application to G. H. Baxter, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo., or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

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"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. no1tf

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

ARRIVE AT KANSAS CITY:
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.
ALLAN BOURN, G. T. A. B. S. HENNING, Superintendent.

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 8:17 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.

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

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

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JUNE 21, 1873.

A SUGGESTION.

There are a great many people in Lawrence and in every city of Kansas, who earnestly desire the success of the Grange movement, but are not now able to contribute directly to that success, for the want of an appropriate organization. They naturally regard their interests as identical with those of the producing class, as what affects that for good or ill, also affects them.

The agricultural being the interest most nearly affected by public evils, its patrons are of course expected to take the lead in measures for their correction. The farmers having done that, and demonstrated in their organization a degree of vitality and directness of effort which indicate a well defined and fixedness of purpose that constitutes a guarantee of success, other industrial classes are ready to take hold and assist in pushing forward the good work, in effective co-operation with them.

The suggestion we started out to make, in this connection, is the formation of clubs of mechanics, artizans, and laborers in the cities; all, whomay be properly classed as workingmen, auxiliary to the Granges and other organizations of farmers. Let them be called anti-tax leagues, workingman's clubs, or any appellation that shall be discriptive of the object sought.

In this way the co-operation of thousands in the cities, who sincerely desire the success of the Grange movement, and who are now unable to contribute directly to it for the reason suggested, would be secured, and success doubly certain.

Every man who labors with his hands for a living, no matter to what branch of industry he belongs, whether a stone mason, a carpenter, or a blacksmith, is a natural ally of the farmer in his demand for the removal of high taxes and all the causes which lead to commercial depression and hard times. Their interests, in this regard, at least, are identical. When the farmer gets a good price for his produce, his fields productive, and he is not obliged to pay to the tax gatherer an unfair proportion of the avails of his land, every other branch of industry thrives also. The reverse is true in the case of a depression of the agricultural interest of the country, upon the prosperity of which the wellbeing of all others largely depends—and all, both agricultural and mechanical, are directly affected, for good or bad, by the manner in which public affairs are administered.

Their interests being so nearly allied, what is there to keep them from acting in concert for the inauguration of measures of reform?

The Washington Chronicle, the central organ of the administration, is sorely troubled for fear that the Grange movement is going to weaken the Republican party. The surest way to prevent that is for the Republican party to adopt the cause of the Grangers, and secure a new lease of power by correcting the evils the Grangers complain of.

The Kansas Magazine for July came to hand this morning, but we have not yet had time to examine its contents. That is not necessary, however, in order to intelligently recommend it to our readers, as "The Kansas" is always good—instructive, witty, and entertaining. It would be impossible to go amiss in opening its pages in search of good reading.

State Auditor Wilder has published a card stating that in view of the recent decision of Judge Dillon affirming the unconstitutionality of the Iola Bridge Bonds, he shall in future refuse to register all bonds of a similar character.

The decision of Judge Dillon cuts off all bonds issued by municipalities in aid of private enterprises. The amount of bonds of this character now out in this state, must be not far from a million and a half.

If railroads should come to be construed as private corporations, the amount of worthless bonds now issued would be increased to many times that sum.

GRANGES IN OSAGE COUNTY.

Deputy W. S. Hanna organized six Granges in the eastern part of Osage county last week, the aggregate membership being one hundred and sixty-four persons. Nearly all of these had tried the Farmers' Union, and they expressed themselves as highly pleased with the change, and they were astonished to find there was so much to learn in order to become a "bright Patron."

There were four Grange feasts in Franklin county last week, and the farmers seem bound to enjoy some happiness. They are raising a donation to help the afflicted officers of the State Grange, whose farms have been swept by a tornado.

RAILROAD FARES TO STATE GRANGE MEETING.

A reduction in railroad fare will be given to parties attending the meeting of the State Grange to be held in this city on the 30th day of July, viz:

Mo. P. R. R. one and one-fifth fare, return tickets to be purchased by holders of certificates, at Lawrence depot, Kansas City Union depot and Leavenworth depot, to any point on the above road. Good until Aug. 3rd.

Mo. R. Ft. S. & G. R. R. one and one-fifth fare to Kansas City, to parties holding certificates from local Granges, stating that they are duly elected delegates. Good until Aug. 3rd.

L. & S.W. R. R. three cents per mile. Excursion tickets from Carbondale to Lawrence must be purchased for the round trip. Good until Aug. 3rd.

Kansas Central R. R. one and one-fifth fare round trip. Good from July 25th until Aug. 3rd.

K. P. R. R. one and one-fifth fare from all stations east of Ellis. Tickets must be purchased for round trip. Good from July 25th until Aug. 2nd.

L. L. & G. R. R. one-half fare.

A twenty-four inch vein of coal has been reached 555 feet below the surface, at Olathe.

THREE AND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR MEN.

In conversation with a somewhat distinguisned and very astute partizan politician, a few days ago, we were regaled with the following bit of political prophecy, in regard to the result of the Farmers's movement.

"Well," said he, "you fellows will elect a good many of your Grangers to the Legislature, but a good many of them will be simply three and five hundred dollar men—cheap men, where we have heretofore had high priced men."

This was said by one who has had much experience in the ways of Kansas politicians, and in the tricks of Kansas legislation, who, like too many others, from witnessing the dishonesty and corruption so prevalent among those with whom he has been brought in contact, has lost faith in the integrity of men in general, and jumps to the conclusion that all men have their price—the difference being only in the amounts neccessary to buy them.

Unfortunately, this view of the political situation is becoming quite too common for the good name of the State. The public mind is becoming impregnated with the vicious idea, and the public career of too many of our politicians tends to confirm the base suspicion that office holding and strict integrity are antagonistic, and not expected to be found together.

It is this that leads too many to look with an indifferent and cynical eye upon all propositions for reform, and upon all who engage in efforts thereto, as persons merely seeking their own advancement instead of the public good and the correction of public abuses.

Hence it is that the Farmers' movement is regarded as a visionary scheme, gotten up by designing men, or liable to come under the control of such, and to result only in failure, so far as its avowed objects are concerned, and the installing in the offices of the country only more rapacious or less competent men than those they displace.

It is for the farmers themselves to correct this by scrutinizing every one who presents himself, in the first place for admission to their Granges, and in the next, for their votes for official position. To say that there is not interest enough felt among the farmers in the politics of the country to do this, is a slander upon their patriotism. To say that they have not penetration enough to forefend against a repetition of the history of the past, is to slander their intelligence.

That they have the intelligence, the patriotism and the votes to at once mercilessly ostracise all presenting themselves, who do not come up to the propre standard of fitness for what they ask, we fully believe.

In addition to the usual inducements to aspire to a seat in the Legislature, we have next winter, a vacant seat in the U. S. Senate to fill; and it will undoubtedly be that scores of three and five hundred dollar men will contest for legislative honors, and that some will succeed—yet we have faith in the aroused patriotism and quickened intelligence of the people, and the farmers especially, under the rankling stimulus of yearly increasing taxes, the depreciation of their products under the burdens imposed on them by dishonest legislation and the public robebries of dishonest officials, that the number of either low or high priced rogues who succeed will be small.

Let every farmer, and especially every Grange man, see to it that none such get farmers votes; for every man of that class that goes into office by farmers' votes, be he farmer, artizan, professional man or politician, becomes a conspicuous example of the folly or the stupidity of those who elected him, and correspondingly retards the great end in view—the relievement of the country of the rule of moneyed corporations and political mountebanks.

POLITICAL DISHONESTY AND HIGH TAXES.

It is unfortunate for the Administration and the country that its new appointee to the Japanese mission, Hon. John A. Bingham, goes abroad in the high character of a Foreign minister, and the representative of Republican institutions at the Court of a foreign nation, affected to the extent that he is by the damaging disclosures of the past year.

It is well understood, as shown by subsequent investigations, that Mr. Bingham was one of the largest beneficiaries of the Credit Mobilier swindle; that he solicited an interest in it as soon as the Ames contract was made; that he engineered through the House, as Chairman of the Judiciary, and without permitting a word of debate, the bill for removing the Pacific Railroad offices from New York to Boston, where the Ring was located; that he was paid for his services in fabulous dividends; and that he advocated and voted for the back pay and salary steal throughout, and was one of the first to pocket the proceeds of that monstrous plunder, which even his own party conventions have branded with infamy.

In the face of all this, he has been endorsed as a fit representative and exemplar of the American people by being selected to represent the dignity and purity of Republicanism in a foreign land.

By the Credit Mobilier business, in which Mr Bingham was found to have taken so active and influential a part, the Government and the people were swindled out of many millions of money that rightfully belonged to them; and by his part in the salary business, a million and a half was taken directly as back pay, while the increase added millions more to the annual cost of the Government.

Thus, largely through the instrumentality of this gentleman, who now goes abroad with the highest endorsement as to personal and official rectitude it is in the power of the Government to give, that the people of this country have been saddled with millions on millions of financial burdens, which they and their children must carry for many years to come.

It is this sort of practice, of endorsing public theives—of putting the stamp and brand of approval upon official rascality by the appointment of official rascals to office, that is corrupting the public concience and demoralizing the people on one hand, and combining them on the other in a new and deadly warfare against all the forms of official corruption as illustrated in the shameless robberies and high taxes that have characterized the history of the last decade.

APPARENT, ONLY.

If those who are in the habit of denouncing Kansas as par excellence the "Rotten Commonwealth," will give the matter a moment's reflection, they will see that, after all, the alleged unusual dishonesty of Kansas people and Kansas politicians is only apparent, or rather, that the accusation arises from causes other than the actual existence of a greater degree of dishonesty here than prevails elsewhere.

The population of Kansas is composed largely of those who left their homes in the East because of the limited field there enjoyed for the exercise of their intelligence and enterprise.

They came here because here was an opportunity to impress upon a State in its formative period the enlarged ideas of manhood, and of the offices of human government and human responsibilities. They were seeking here avenues for the illustration of those capacities which they found cribbed and confined by the conventionalities and fogyism of the East.

Once here, their knowledge of human character and ability to penetrate the motives of men's actions, has enabled them to detect the more readily the irregularities and rascalities of others. Thus it is that the short comings of politicians and malfeasances of officials in this State have been so promptly and so generally exposed.

It is not that Kansas politicians and Kansas officials are more dishonest than the politicians and officials of other States, but that the people of Kansas have had the penetration to detect them and the independence to expose them, to a degree and with a severity that is not found elsewhere, and so the impression has gone abroad that an extraorpinary degree of rascality prevails.

The politicians and officials of Kansas are quite as honest, and we think a little more so, than those of other States, but the superior penetration and intelligence of the mass of the people has precluded the possibility of hiding that dishonesty to the extent that prevails elsewhere.

That is about the difference between the people of Kansas and those of other States, in the matter of honesty.

POMEROY'S TRIAL.

Mr. Pomeroy's trial, which was set for the 16th inst., has been postponed till the December term of the Shawnee District Court. His counsel claimed that they had not had time to make the necessary preparation for defence. Mr. Pomeroy has had four months of time in which to prepare for his defence. Three and a half months of that time he allowed to go by without attempting any such preparation, and it is understood, without even employing counsel, so that if he was not ready for trial, it was no one's fault but his own. In view of these facts, it is useless for Mr. Pomeroy or his friends to plead in his behalf and as evidence of his innocence, that he was ready and anxious to proceed to trial. That plea was nothing more or less than an attempt to manufacture a little cheap capital—but it is too transparent, and will deceive nobody. It is but too evident that he was anxious for a continuance, and conscious that he could not procure it upon his own petition, delays the employment of counsel till almost the day of trial, and then relies upon them, through their plea of lack of time for preparation, to procure it for him. Well knowing that they would not consent to an immediate trial, he could very safely proclaim his entire readiness to proceed.

As to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Pomeroy of the matters for which he is on trial, or the probable result of that trial, it would now be improper to speak, but of this matter of postponement till the winter term of court, thus needlessly adding hundreds if not thousands of dollars of costs for the state to pay in the prosecution of the case, we have a right to speak. We are desirous that he shall have an impartial trial, as is his right, and we were desirous that he should have it now, ample time and opportunity having been afforded for both parties to make the fullest needed preparation therefor.

This postponement, with his counsel's plea of unwillingness to go on, and his own protestation of a desire to proceed, looks very like one of Mr. Pomeroy's wiley pieces of strategy, entered upon in the hope of aiding his schemes for re-election to the Senate.

Notwithstanding his oft repeated denials of candidacy, and the as oft repeated denials of his friends for him, those who have had the opportunities for knowing him best are confident that he entertains no other intention in this connection than that of being a candidate, and, so great is his faith in the purchasing power of money, is confident of being elected.

He is hopeful, of course, of being acquitted at the December term, if, indeed, by some legal technichality, his further prosecution is not still farther postponed or abandoned. In either case, regarding that prospective acquittal or abandonment as a vindication as well of his character as against the charge upon which he is prosecuted, he hopes thereby to create a reaction in his favor that will, supplemented by the pecuniary logic he knows so well how to use, have the effect of reseating him in the National Senate in January.

Either, a judgment of acquittal or an abandonment, will be trumpeted far and wide as a refutation of all the charges that have been made against him, and used to manufacture sympathy as for one persecuted, on which to demand an election, as the least fitting reparation that can be made to the injured man.

This we believe to be Mr. Pomeroy's game, and that he is foolish enough to think that he is going to deceive the people and legislatuae of the state by it.

It will be for the farmers and the working men of Kansas to say, at the approaching Legislative elections, whether this game shall succeed—whether a man who has done so much to inaugurate a reign of public plunder and corruption, and has been the means of adding vast sums to the burdens of the people by the robbery of their lands and moneys, shall be permitted to be even a candidate for that high and honorable place.

If he is returned, it will be by the votes of those who pay the great bulk of the burdensome taxes he has helped to heap upon the country, and to them will belong the responsibility.

The Commonwealth says the A. T. & S. F. Road handled at Osage City during the month of April, 6,281,684 pounds of freight, receiving for freights and tickets $3,997,35.

The Frankfort, Ky., Yeoman, says a two year old heifer was sold by A. J. Alexander. of Woodburn, Ky., on the 29th of May, for $10,000. The cow is destined for England. The English breeders, having heretofore parted with all their finest cattle, are now determined to have some of them back at any price.

THE FOURTH AT HIGHLAND PARK.

Maj. C. B. Peck, with his usual public spirit and care for the guests of the excellent road of which he is Superintendent, is having the grounds at Highland Park thoroughly cleaned, and is enlarging the cleared space for the great Fourth of July excursion. Highland Park will be a lovely spot for solid enjoyment.

The preparations for enjoyment on this occasion are on an ample scale. A train of cars will run during the day between Lawrence and the Park. A band of music will accompany the excursion. There will be a Fourth of July dinner on the grounds, with all manner of good things and no end of refreshments, whilst the amusements provided will be of a character to interest, amuse and enliven everybody, embracing several novelties not yet down on the bills. "Our young folks," too, will be there in force; the groves of Highland Park will bloom and blossom with added loveliness, and, as is natural "where youth and beauty meet," there will be ample opportunity to "chase the glowing hours with flying feet. In short, it will be made an occasion for relaxation, recreation and general enjoyment for young and old alike—for good cheer and healthful hilarity, music and mirth, festivity and fun.

Susan B. Anthony was on Wednesday last found guilty by the court before which she was being tried on the charge of illegal voting.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Having been burned out, we are compelled to make an urgent appeal to all our customers who are indebted to us, either by note or book account, to pay us without delay.

We trust our friends will understand our necessities and make a prompt response.

Our office will be at the Christian Union Rooms, where we intend opening in a few days with a new stock.

Respectfully,

L. BULLENE & CO.

P. S.—All persons who made purchases of us on the 10th inst., will confer a favor by reporting the amount to us, as our memoranda of that day's transactionswere burned.

L. BULLENE & CO.

V. G. MILLER.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
LAWRENCE :: :: :: KANSAS.

FRUIT TREES
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

As a portion of our nursery stands upon leased ground, which we are obliged to clear off next fall, we have determined to sell

APPLE TREES DELIVERED, Next Fall

at our nursery in Topeka, on Topeka Avenue, adjoining the Fair grounds, at the following **very low figures.**
Three years old apple trees, at $50 per 1000, or $5.50. per 100
two " " " " $40 " " $4.50 "
Three years oldMaples at $10 per 1000, or $2 per 100.
This is all **choice Kansas grown** stock, and comprises all the standard varieties.
71-8 ROSSE & GRANT.

HORACE L. MOORE. GUY BENNETT.
MOORE & BENNETT.
GROCERS
AND
PRODUCE DEALERS.
The Farmers' Store.
132 Massachusetts stteet,
Lawrence, 70 Kansas.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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

FAMILY GROCERIES

At lower rates than any House in the city doing a credit business. I make no specialties, keep the largest variety and the best quality, and

Sell every thing at the lowest prices for cash.

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

Persons having the "ready" will find it to their interest to call at the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets before purchasing.
GEORGE FORD,
March 21, 1873. (59tf) Successor to Ford & Whitman.

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

L. HARDWICK, JAMES DOAK.
HARDWICK & DOAK,
DEALERS IN
PORK, BEEF, LARD,
DRIED BUFFALO,
SAUSAGE. &C. &C.,
151 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS. no1ti

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JUNE 21, 1873.

Town Talk.

CITY COUNCIL.

The city guardians had their regular semi-monthly set-to Monday evening last. The chief of the fire department submitted his report on the late fires and recommended that the materiel of the department be increased. Mr. Miller, a colored man, who had been fined in the police court, for killing a neighbors cat that had been killing his chickens, petitioned the council to remit his fine. After some discussion his prayer was granted. The petition of Dan Stone, asking that a billiard license be granted him, was rejected by the council, just for what particular reason we do not know. We don't see why Dan Stone (colored) should not be permitted to run "a pauper shop" by paying his license just as well as John Stone (white).

Rev. John B. Stone proposed to the city council that he would take the city library and run it for the income of the same, the city to pay incidental expenses and make a quarterly appropriation for books. The committee reported favorably upon his proposition; but the council, after indulging in the usual amount of form, for which many of the members are noted, rejected the report.

And now comes up the regular question of all meetings—the bridge question. The special committee appointed to confer with the bridge company, reported favorably upon entering into an arrangement with the bridge company on the following terms:

The Lawrence Bridge Company to cross all foot passengers, city business and public processions free, to charge for teams not to exceed ten cents for each crossing, and to erect a first-class iron superstructure within ninety days. The city to withdraw the ferry and all opposition to the bridge company, and to have the privilege at any time of purchasing the bridge by paying therefor the actual money value of the piers and superstructure.

Mr. Barker wanted this arrangement referred to a committee of three, including the city attorney, to ascertain if the city would legally enter into such an agreement. Mr. Carnes wanted the agreement accepted, and Mr. Howard was ready with his legal obstacles. Mr. Morrow wanted a free bridge, but that involved an outlay of $70,000 which the city was not in a condition to pay at present. Mr. Hollister wanted a free bridge very much. So did he want a good farm, but the want of funds prevented his getting the farm. So with the city. The people would not consent to any more taxation for any purpose, not even if the bridge could be bought for $15,000. Mr. Dicks was in favor of the agreement offered by the committee. If the city had the money to buy, he would vote differently. After a long discussion the question of referring the arrangement reported to a special committee of three was carried.

An ordinance was passed providing for a special election for councilman from the sixth ward to be held on Monday, June 30th, was passed, when the council adjourned till Monday the 22nd, when it will meet to perfect the organization and fix salaries.

METHODIST CHURCH.—The Methodist church had, previous to the Sunday morning services, been very handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens, by the ladies, for the Sunday School celebration. Sunday morning the large audience room was filled with the children of the Sabbath school, who entered with good spirits and happy hearts into the exercises of the morning. The occasion was an enjoyable one for children, teachers, pastor and visitors.

FILED.—County attorney Barker has filed a petition for a writ of *quo warranto* against the Lawrence Bridge Company, requiring the company to show why their charter should not be declared forfeited. The petition sets forth that the bridge is unsafe and that it is not a legal corporation.

WOOLLEN MILL.—Mr. A. W. Cone has purchased the Phœnix Woolen Mills of this city and will conduct the business himself hereafter. He has made many improvements and will keep it running henceforth.

FRUIT.—Cherries are plentiful, the strawberry season is about over, but raspberries are coming along to take their place. The small fruit crop is good, other fruits promise well except peaches. Many of the fruit trees have been attacked by the twig blight, and much of the fruit thus blasted, but it don't seem to be a disease that will permanently injure the tree. A good plan would seem to be to cut off the twigs as soon as attacked, when new shoots will start out. Quinces and apples particularly seem to suffer from the blight this summer.

FESTIVAL.—The colored Baptists had an ice cream festival and sociable, at their church, corner Ohio and Warren streets, Monday evening.

HOT.—The weather for the past week has kept up the reputation of our Kansas summers. It is "blazing hot" during the day, but the evenings are pleasant. Keep cool by buying ice; it is only half cent per pound. One of Shaw's refrigerators will do the balance.

SUGGESTION RENEWED.—The cholera is unquestionably working regular approaches along the Mississippi and its tributaries, and before it reaches Lawrence every preparation should be made to guard against its ravages. The proper authorities seem to be doing little or nothing to clean up the streets, alleys and other places calculated to produce disease, and people generally seem to take but little interest in the condition of affairs, and probably will not until the appearance of an epidemic creates a panic, and scares the people and the city authorities into doing something, when perhaps it is too late. Alleys that have been filthy for months, remain filthy to-day and probably will remain so unless located under the nose of some city official. In each case the red tape process of a petition, reference to a committee, funny speeches and other dilatory action must be gone through with, while disease marches straight along not stopping for petitions, committees, speeches or anything else but proper sanitary regulations. Let the work of cleaning up be promptly commenced and carried out. Let lime be thrown in damp cellars and alleys be thoroughly cleaned, privies and other places disinfected, let the city see that it is done too, and Lawrence will have little to fear from an epidemic.

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.

Good prints 9 cts, ginghams 12½ cts, 4-4 bleached and brown muslins 12½ cts at Humes.

LEIS' CHEMICAL ERASIVE FLUID will instantly remove tar, paint or grease from all kinds of silks, velvets, kid gloves, &c. *

DEATH OF JUDGE WAKEFIELD.

We were pained to learn, on Tuesday last, of the death of Hon. John A. Wakefield, which occurred at his residence in this place, on that day, in the seventy eighth year of his age. Judge Wakefield was a native of Columbia, South Carolina, and carried in his veins some of the best blood of the revolution. At the age of fifteen, he removed to the then Territory of Illinois, afterwards to Wisconsin, and to Minnesota, and from there, in 1854, to Kansas.

From his first arrival in Kansas, Judge Wakefield took a prominent part in the stirring history of that time and much is due to his patriotic and intelligent effort for the happy issue of the great controversy then inaugurated.

During the long border warfare of 1855, 1856 and 1857, he did his whole duty as one of the Free State leaders, always counseling a firm resistance to the encroaches and outrages of the slave power. At the first Squatter's meeting in 1854 he was chosen Judge of the Squatter's Court, and performed his duties after a manner that gave satisfaction to all. He was chosen one of the Senators in the first Territorial Legislature; being expelled by the Border Ruffians, from his seat, which was wanted for a "bogus" member. In 1856, while en route to Illinois for aid in men and arms, he was captured by Buford's South Carolinians and narrowly escaped death as a "traitor to his native State."

He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Topeka Constitutional Convention, and has served as Representative in the Legislature from Douglas county.

He was ever distinguished for great energy of character and a high sense of personal honor, his word being as good as his bond wherever he was known.

He had been for forty-two years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and left this world with a bright and confident hope of awakening in a better one.

He is mourned by six surviving children, and a large circle of warm personal friends.

NOT CONFIRMED.—Several young colored sprigs who had not been regularly confirmed as policemen, undertook to play policemen a few days ago. One of their first "official" acts was to levy blackmail upon an unsuspecting vender of "forty rod whisky." The victim forked over ten dollars, but afterwards had the gents arrested. They were each required to pay five dollars and costs, not having the money were put in the city refrigerator.

GOOD LUCK.—A gentleman, by the name of Cox, living in Wakarusa township, last fall gave a team and about one hundred dollars in money for an interest in a Lead mine in Missouri, and has just sold his interest for $10,400, making a clear profit of $10,000.

A GOOD ANSWER.—No matter how unimportant the case that a jury may be so unfortunate as to be called upon to hear and determine, there is a certain class of lawyers who seem to think that the ends of Justice cannot be subserved unless they cross question the jury by a long list of "special findings" all of which are calculated to consume time, bore a jury, and do no good. Such a system of pettyfogging should be prohibited by statute. It is often the case that juries are stupid as well as those who "manage cases," but juries are sometimes made up of men of average intelligence, who can render a fair verdict and do justice to all parties without being cross examined by an over astute disciple of Blackstone. A jury recently in a justice's court, in this city gave a good answer to one of these "special findings," which we commend to the attention of attorneys who are ever presenting them to juries. When the jury retired several pages of "special findings" were handed them to return "intelligent" answers upon. One of the findings read, "If W. thought that the money was loaned for partnership use, why did he wait one year and a half before letting S. know of its existence?"

To which the jury answered:

"We respectfully refer to the reply of the blind man's parents found in the 9th chapter of John, 21st verse."

The verse reads: "But by what means he now seeth we know not, or who hath opened his eyes we know not; he is of age; ask him, he shall speak for himself."

Wonder if the attorneys accepted the verdict without referring to the Bible?

Leis' Drug Emporium is headquarters for everything in their line. They buy direct from manufacturers in large quantities, which accounts for their selling goods so cheap. *

Farmers will remember the great inducement now being offered in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, to reduce stock, for 30 days at Humes. *

SAD.—The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Clarke, will sympathize with them in the sad affliction which has again visited them, in the loss of their only son, a bright little fellow, one year old. About a year ago death took away a little daughter and previous to that time the destroyer had torn away tender buds from the household, and borne them to the eternal gardens above. The loss of their little boy falls upon them with crushing force, and they have the heartfelt sympathies of a host of friends in Lawrence.

The best and oldest Family Medicine in the State is Leis' *Vegetable Cathartic Pills*, adapted to this climate, for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick-headaches, billious attacks and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. The formula of these pills will be sent to any regular practicing Physician desiring the same.

☞Observe my signiture upon the wrapper, without which none are genuine.

Price per box, 25 cents, or 5 for $1.00. Sold by all Druggists. Should you fail to find them, inclose 25 cents to the Proprietor, and they will be sent you Post-paid. *

If any of our readers desire to make a visit to a place where they will be fairly confused by the endless display of beautiful things, go to A. Whitcomb's Floral gardens and Greenhouse, corner of Warren and Tennessee streets. It will well repay the investment of a little time and as much cash as they have to spare.

From a small beginning of a few years ago, Mr. Whitcomb has now one of the finest Bedding and Greenhouse Plant establishments in the state, and is almost daily shipping quantities of plants in all directions, especially to Colorado.

WHAT THE LADIES SAY. We believe it is generally understood that it is hard for a woman to keep a secret, but by hearing them talk, we have found out one of them, and now we are going to publish it. They say that Mrs. Coulter keeps the finest stock of Millinary goods in this city, also that she sells the same quality of goods for less money than anybody else. We could hardly believe the yarn, so we went to see for ourselves, and sure enough, we found the story true. And such a stock as she keeps—Hats of all shapes, sizes, and of any desired texture, and Flowers, Ribbons, and, in fact, everything a Lady needs in the shape of head gear. But what most surprised us was the low prices she sells her goods at. Go and see for yourselves.

SHOT HIMSELF. A private letter received in this city Wednesday from Osage Agency, states that Mr. Robert Dunlap of that place, accidentally shot himself through the right lung, with a pistol, Tuesday last. At the time the letter was written, it was not known whether the wound would prove fatal or not.

NOTES.

We don't mean to insinuate by this heading that we expect any one to pay us notes that have been held until they are outlawed, nor that we intend to "take up" any of the kind ourselves, but we wish our readers to make notes in their memory for their own benefit. The first note to make is this: Note the fact that Dr. Fesler is still prepared to attend to any professional calls requiring the services of a skillful surgeon and note farther that he has a complete set of surgical instruments. He has performed some very skillful and difficult operations since locating in our city.

The next fact to note is that Simpson's Bank is one of the oldest established financial institutions in the State. It has braved many a storm, financial and otherwise, and has never yet been hurt. It still is in the field for doing a general banking business, and will continue to do so. New facilities have enabled this bank to enlarge its business and sphere of usefulness.

Note farther that Johnson and Albertson have a nursery where you can get anything in the line of garden shrubs, trees or anything else you may want in the tree line. Make out your orders and have them ready to be filled for fall planting.

Also note that Good & March are not so far down the street as they were a few months since, but that they are now in a central location, Thompson's old stand, and that they have a large stock of family groceries which they sell at reasonable prices.

Note, also that Dr. S. O. Himoe and Co., have one of the largest laboratories in the west, where they manufacture in large quantities condition powders, ague cure, peruvian tonic, (by the way a most excellent tonic) and other medicines and preparations especially adapted to the climate and the cure of disease that arise from the miasmatic impurities that impregnate the atmosphere of this latitude at certain seasons of the year. Himoe's preparations are already becoming more popular as they become better known.

While making these notes, don't forget to note that it is necessary to keep cool and enjoy yourself occasionally if business does press upon you and claim most of your attention. Then in order to enjoy a pleasant recreation and get a good meal, or ice cream and all kinds of fruit in the proper season, get a buggy and take your wife, sister, or sweatheart to Colman's Retreat, and you will be sure to be glad that you have made this note.

EXCURSION.—The Methodist Sunday school folks contemplate an excursion on the Carbondale road on Wednesday next. They go to Ridgeway, 25 miles southwest of Lawrence, where an elegant grove has been fitted up for them with seats, speaker's stand, &c., by the citizens of Ridgeway. There are also fine springs and an abundance of fresh water in the grove. A pleasant time is anticipated and no doubt will be had.

PLEASANT. The lawn festival and social given by the ladies of the Free Congregational church at the residence of R. W. Ludington, on Wednesday evening, was indeed a very pleasant affair. The grounds were lighted with magic lanterns; a floor for dancing was erected near the house, and covered with a large canvas; seats were arranged in different parts of the yard, and numerous tables for refreshments and euchre.

There seems to be a mania at the present time for calling establishments at all kinds "one price" establishments. In fact people now-a-days think that it means one price, and that, a different price for each customer, and they are about correct. However, there is one firm in this city, who mean what they say, and have *in fact* one and only one price for all, rich or poor, high or low, and those prices defy competition. Sherburne & Mason will sell boots and shoes at such prices as will make it no object to cut down. In fact they are not asked to do it, as parties who deal with them are glad to pay them the cash and "get" for fear they have made a mistake and sold them a more valuable article than they have paid for. Remember Shurburne & Mason have but *one price*. Mass. St.

THE VISIT OF THE EDITORS.

Lawrence was pleasantly surprised on saturday last, by the telegraphic announcement, received about noon, that a party of Illinois editors numbering some sixty persons, were enroute to the west, over the K. P. Road, and would make a brief halt at Lawrence. Arrangements were immediately made to give them an appropriate reception, and on the arrival of the train in the evening, a sufficient number of carriages were in attendance to give them all a ride around town.

The University, Mount Oread, and other places of interest were visited, and at the end of the hour allotted for their stay, our visitors were escorted back to the train, apparently well pleased with their visit and what they had seen.

WANTED—From 50 to 100 horses to pasture, the undersigned has about 100 acres of pasture range and will take the best of care of all horses consigned to him. For information call at this office or address B. M. Piatt,
Lock Box 234, Lawrence, Kansas.

Chicago and St. Louis Live Stock Market.

JUNE 21, 1873.

Taken altogether the week's business has been very satisfactory as compared with the last three or four weeks. The market for shipping cattle remains about as last week. There seems to be, however, a little more activity in the demand for wintered Texans. There was a steady demand for all kinds of stock, but the sales indicated a cautious feeling on the part of buyers and transactions could not be pressed at any price. Holders were not making any effort to force their stock upon the market, knowing very well it would not help matters. No heavy concessions could be obtained, as the present prices are as low as sellers can afford to take. The market closed strong at the following quotations:

CHOICE NATIVE BLOOD STOCK—In this description we include smooth, well formed steers of 1,200 to 1,400 lbs average. These were in light supply, and under a light shipping demand, prices were weak at $5.50.

GOOD TO PRIME STEERS—This description includes smooth well fatted and well formed stock, from three to six years old, of 1,200 to 1,350 lbs average. These were in light supply and a light business was transacted at $5 10@5 25.

COWS AND HEIFERS—Good to choice lots of 900 to 1,000 lbs average were in fair request at $3 50@4, while rough lean lots of 600 to 900 average were firm at $2 15@3.

MEDIUM TO FAIR BUTCHERS STOCK—This description includes rough, fleshy steers two to six years old; 900 to 1,000 lbs average. These were in good supply, and prices were firm at $3 70@4 75.

STOCK STEERS—This description includes thrifty steers of two and four years old, of 900 to 1,000 lbs average, and thrifty steers of two to three years, of 900 to 1,000 lbs average. These were steady but scarce at $4@475 for the former and $3@375 for the latter, the supply of light weights being good.

INFERIOR TO COMMON MIXED STOCK—This class includes thin, scrubby steers, stags, bulls, bony oxen, thin cows and heifers. There was a fair supply of this class and the demand was meagre at $2 25@2 75.

Wintered Texans were in good request at $4 25@4 75 for good choice, while through droves were nominal at $2 25@2-75 for common to light fleshy lots.

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.
For further information call on or address
MRS. H. E. STARRETT,
n17y1 Mass. St., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

GOULD & KELLOGG.

173 Massachusetts Street., Lawrence, Kans.

Dealers in

FISH BROS' 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.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTICE.

FRANK B. FESLER,

Consulting and Operating Surgeon for all Diseases and Deformities of the

EYE, EYELIDS AND EAR.

DEAFNESS EVEN CAUSED BY CATARRH, CURED!

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

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

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

—:o:—

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

CANCERS,
OLD SORES
TUMORS
AND DEFORMITIES

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

INFIRMARY AND SURGICAL ROOMS AT No. 177. massachusetts St. Lawrence, Kansas, where he is permanently located. n58

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 XXVI.

Joe had come in with the mail, and Blanche was crying over her letter.

"What now?" was the terrified question of Jessie, as she entered her sister's room.

"Read," cried the latter, pushing towards Jessie the letter, and proceeding to hide her face on her arms which she folded on the table.

It was a summons to depart. Eric had been able to send means sufficient for paying up the board bill of his family, and to pay their passage out to him. Whatever it was necessary for them to have he was sure Jessie would provide for them, and charge all to him.

"It don't seem to enter his head that I will not go," sobbed Blanche; "but I never will. No, never."

"Don't say such a thing!" Jessie's look grew pale and stern, "You will surely not disobey your husband thus, if you love him."

"I don't know whether I love him or not," said Blanche. "I don't think he deserves that I should, any way. There is one thing that I do know, and that is I will not stir one step to California."

Jessie knew not what to say.

"I think it awful of him to demand such a sacrifice of me!" continued the wife.

"Sacrifice! it *must* be a fearful 'sacrifice' to leave one room in a cooped up city where a woman has but one relative to bid farewell, and go to a fruitful and beautiful land, and a lovely home, (see all he writes about it,) to a kind husband, who cares for nothing so much as to make her happy. Blanche, I'm indignant and astonished. I cannot comprehend you."

"How would you like it yourself?" retorted Blanche. Would you drag over half the globe, with two restless young ones to chase after, and only a stranger to depend on, for the sake of any man? Suppose you go instead of me!"

How suddenly the pale face of Jessie had crimsoned!

What a look came to her large lustrous eyes!

Blanche was startled at the strangeness of her expression. She stared at her silently; but could make nothing by that. She could not see the fairy picture whose ravishing colors for a moment dazzled Jessie's mental sight. She could not divine how in a moment there seemed to be a vision of future years opened out before the eyes that were bent on her face, and that from that vision of those happy tranquil years she was absent though Eric was not.

Her thoughtless words had worked in a marvelous and bewildering manner on the mind of her companion.

In Blanche's astonishment, and in fact almost terror, at the strange appearance of Jessie, she had quite forgotten what it was that she had said. So when, mastering her emotions, Jessie replied, "I will go if I may take the children."

She asked, "Go where?"

"Out to your husband."

"Take my children away from me, would you? and carry them there to die!" exclaimed Blanche, passionately, "never! I will not go, nor shall they."

"I should fear to take such a postion as you will occupy if you maintain this determination. You will be out of the way of your duty and can look for only trouble."

"I'll risk it. There will not be likely to be trouble equal to losing my children by taking them to a strange, and probably sickly climate. I want to hear no more about it."

Jessie soon after left the room.

That evening Mr. Ferguson, the friend of Eric, came to make the acquaintance of the lady whose company he fully expected to have on his return to California.

He was struck dumb at the announcement of Blanche, in no very amiable tone, that she had not the most remote idea of going to her husband.

By the grave and constrained manner of the other members of the household the stranger saw that her resolve was not approved; and the distress of Jessie (whom he had exceedingly admired) was plainly pictured in her face.

"I—I really shall not know how to see again the face of my friend if I am not able to present to him his wife. Is this determination final, madam?"

"It is," was the cold reply.

"Perhaps," said the gentleman, after an oppressive silence, "perhaps you may have a wrong idea of the place to which your husband desires to introduce you. Allow me to assure you that he has a very neat and comfortable house, situated in a most healthful and lovely spot, commanding a wide prospect of sea and land. I hardly know a place so picturesque and romantic. There is a church, a school and a doctor in the neighborhood, and you could hardly wish to be more pleasantly situated than you would be there."

"My husband has written all this," replied Blanche.

Finding that he was not likely to gain much by remaining, the disconcerted stranger soon departed, not however, before he had promised to see Jessie at the studio before he sailed.

Mr. Carlyle was highly indignant at the conduct of Blanche, and it is hardly to be denied that between him and Jessie and Mr. Ferguson, the disloyal wife was rather severely discussed during the visit of the latter to the studio.

Jessie had ready a package of letters and the freshly painted portraits of the children to send to her dear brother by his friend. These would, she knew, at first seem hardly better than a mockery; but she felt sure that after a while they would cheer and comfort him.

"Eric has a recuperative mind," said she to Mr. Ferguson, and when he finds that a thing is inevitable he soon learns to bear it cheerfully."

"Outwardly so, perhaps; but I have seldom seen a man on whose mind trouble makes a more abiding impression," was the reply. I have frequently been surprised at the effect that even now the attempt to relate the sad experience of his boyhood produces upon him.

"I must confess to you that I dread to return to him alone. I fear the consequences to him of so great a disappointment. Why cannot you at least take one of these little ones and go out to your brother? Ferguson might have been putting in a few words for himself here, as well as for his friend. But we can only guess at this.

Jessie made no reply to what had been said; but presently remarked: "I thought you would like to see the children, that you might tell it to Eric, so I brought them to the studio with me."

What shall I say to papa for his little girls? are you not sorry that you cannot go to your dear papa?" Asked the gentleman.

The children of course declared that they were very sorry, and sent a bushel of kisses and sweet words by their dark but pleasant faced friend, to their lone papa.

"What a punishment to a man to keep away from him such lovely children as these! It really makes my blood boil with indignation. I know my friend will never be able to bear it. He has not the shadow of a doubt that they will all return with me."

"You tell my papa that I always remember him, and that I love him dearly. I go to see him as soon as I can, tell him not to cry."

These were the parting words of little Jessie, spoken earnestly to Mr. Ferguson, and then her soft lips kissed him over and over, for her dear papa," Blanche followed her sister's example, and the traveler went from them laden with love for the exile, and full of pleasing impressions of the group he had left in the studio.

Months went by and no tidings came from Mr. Ferguson or from Eric.

Every one thought it very strange. Even Blanche became uneasy.

"Do you suppose Eric will be angry and not write or send any more money?" she asked of Jessie.

"I do not know," was the reply.

"That is what you deserve," said Mrs. Creep, "you are not fit to have a husband any more than Rosa is, nor half as much."

"But he would write to Jessie; would he not?"

"Perhaps he's dead! I would not wonder if your behavior killed him," said Mrs. Creep, maliciously.

"Oh, dear! you don't think so!" cried Blanche, momentarily alarmed. "But there, I know you don't. You only say that to scare me. I think he is on his way home. That is what I wanted, to have him come back—I expect him any day."

"You will be disappointed, I think. I do not feel happy about Eric; perhaps I am superstitious, but I cannot shake off the influence of the dreams I have of him."

"What do you dream?" inquired Blanche, with marks of interest.

"Nothing very rational or very connected; but Eric is always in the dream, be it what it may, and always in some strange distress. I hear him calling on me, so loudly sometimes that it wakes me—just as it used to when he was a boy. Last night I saw him dead. He lay still and pale, with such a peaceful smile on his face. It was the most pleasant dream of him I have had."

"How can you!" said Blanche reproachfully, "one would think that you really wished him dead."

"I do not wish to dictate to our Maker as to the time for any of us to depart; but have certainly thought, more than once, that I could look upon my dear brother, laid at rest in his coffin, with far less of pain than I feel for him a lone wanderer about the world, unappreciated, where to be so is most fatal to his happiness."

"You are severe," said Blanche, drily; but she never laid any offence to heart.

Blanche might have been far better; but she might also, have been much worse than she was.

Her object in refusing to go to California had really been, as she declared, to bring Eric back. She had not considered the subject in all its bearings—perhaps, however, she had done as well as she was able in the line of reflection. Her chief fault was that where she was not competent to judge for herself, she had refused to allow others to judge for her.

As to the old fashioned notion that a woman ought to obey her husband, Blanche scoffed at it.

The weeks wore slowly and yet there was no news of Eric.

Jessie could hardly endure the suspense, but she strove by work and amusement to keep her mind occupied.

She went frequently into the country, sometimes taking the children, sometimes not. Sometimes when she went alone, she remained away two or three days wandering among wild, beautiful scenes, sketching.

There was, now-a-days, a fond, delightful welcome for her upon her return.

Even Madam Creep was always glad to see her. Blanche and Rosa—not to mention Bob and Joe—felt lost without her, and the dear children rushed, bubbling over with joy and love, to her arms.

Perhaps it ought to be mentioned here that Robert Creep, although he never expected to survive the admiration and almost adoration which he felt for Jessie, had managed to fall in love with a young lady who returned his flame, so that he was no longer made unhappy by the charms and attractions of the beautiful artist.

On her return from one of her solitary tours Jessie noticed, with instant alarm, that her darling namesake was wanting in her usual animation and activity. Little Blanche, for the first time in her memory, was foremost in springing to meet "Aunty." Jessie came indeed, with a joyful smile upon her lips; but her sweet eyes were heavy and her cheeks were very pale.

"What ails Jessie?" inquired the aunt, sitting down with hat and shawl still on, and taking her favorite in her lap.

"Nothing that I know of," replied the mother. "She has been well enough; haven't you, dear?"

"Yes, mamma; well—only very tired. I am so glad aunty has come to hold me," was the slow and rather weary answer.

"She would never act so if she felt right, you may depend," said Jessie, as the curly head drooped and the eyes of the little one closed."

"It is strange she should be sleepy again so soon," remarked her mother, rather uneasily; "she slept all the forenoon. I never knew her to do so."

"Jessie—Jessie— don't you want to hear aunty's adventures? Wake up dear—it is not time to go to sleep yet. Let me tell you about the pretty squirrel that I saw," said Jessie, in a bright, cheerful tone, and gently shaking her plump burden.

"Yes—do tell me," said the little girl, rousing herself to listen.

"You will not shut your eyes, then; will you?"

"No, aunty, I will not."

"Well, darling once upon a time there was a squirrel. He had a safe, warm hole under a beautiful, great walnut tree that stood on a hill so high that he could see all over the city and way out into the ocean. Great rocks were piled about, covered with soft, green moss, and a clear spring run out from between them and trickled away, a bright little brook, to the valley below. Never had little Bun a more lovely or secure home, and he had plenty of good company to visit him, and play and chatter with him in his tree. But Bunny was discontented, he grumbled and whined every day because he had no wings with which to fly, like the birds and see the world, 'tis too mean to stay shut up in one spot in this forest,' he said, 'I just wont stand it. I'll start on foot, as I can't fly, and I'll see the world."

So he started. But no sooner had he got out of the wood than a hawk saw and pounced upon him.

"Ah!" sqeaked the poor frightened Bunn, "now indeed I see the world; but not as I desired to, Oh! if I had never, never left my dear, dear nest!"

He fully expected the hawk to eat him; and so the hawk expected; but an eagle saw and chased the hawk who had to drop the squirrel to defend herself. Down, down fell poor Bunny, whirling over and over in the air till he became insensible. When he came to himself he was so bruised and torn and sore he could scarce crawl. He made out to squeeze himself under a stone that lay against a stump and there he fell into a deep sleep. He woke refreshed, and having eaten a nut and taken a drink from a stream near by he started in search of his home.

After many perils and much suffering he at last came in sight of his own home, and was soon after found fast asleep in his own nest, by his sorrowing friends, who gave the little wanderer a warm welcome; and Bunny told them all to take a warning by his sad experience never to be discontented, and wish to desert a comfortable home."

"I only want to go and find papa," said Jessie, looking with a smile into autie's eyes. Then smiling still, she seemed to doze.

"What does make you look so woe-be-gone, Jessie?" asked Blanche, entering the room, from which she had been absent a moment. "One would think the child had some dangerous desease."

"I fear she has," was the answer of Jessie. "I wish Joe would call the doctor. See here she is asleep again, and her flesh does not feel natural at all."

This sobered Blanche and she sent for Dr. Westmoreland.

Jessie now resigned her pet to the bed while she took off her traveling dress and put away her things. She was ready to meet the doctor when he came.

Eric's children were great favorites with Dr. Westmoreland.

He called them the Violet and the Rose. He had noticed Jessie's devotion to her namesake, and once had said to her, "have a care there, Jessie; hold that cherub closely. She is one of those that I call the Infantry of Heaven."

"Oh, doctor! do you not think she will live long?" cried Jessie, with quick pain.

"I think," said the doctor, meaningly, "that she will live forever."

He came now, and after examining the little patient, stood gravely regarding her.

"Is she much sick, doctor?" asked the mother, anxiously.

"No, not much," was the reply, "but she must be taken good care of. I will call again in the morning." He then left some medicine and his orders for the night and withdrew.

Jessie did not improve. Her mother's heart soon failed her and she said weeping, "I wish Eric was here. Oh! where is Eric?"

The elder Jessie sat day and night beside her darling; or held her in her arms. Blanche could hardly endure to see the suffering child.

At last there came a day when she was called to see her; but little Jessie was not suffering any more. The small waxen figure lay peacefully on white pillows, with mute Jessie, pale as marble, sitting near. The large, grave eyes were open, the sweet lips moved.

"Mamma, I love you dearly," said the dying child.

"I love you, too, dear little Blanche," said she, as they lifted the frightened baby to take a last look at her sister, aunt Jessie, and the doctor, and Rosa, and all the folks, and my dear papa." She waited a little while, and then clasping her tiny hands, prayed, of her own thought, "God bless mamma and papa, and Blanche and all the folks, and my dear aunt Jessie! now will he, aunty, because I asked him?" she asked, looking to Jessie.

"Yes, my treasure, he will, he surely will," answered Jessie with a sob. "Oh! doctor, you can surely save her now. See how strong she is, how much better she seems—and do not let my darling die."

Blanche wrung her hands in anguish, and would have fallen at the doctor's feet had he permitted it. "Madam," he whispered, taking her by the arm, "if you would not disturb the calm in which your child is resting you must control yourself. Any excitement will renew the convulsions from which she has already suffered so much. Sit down beside her, and pray. Thank your Maker that he has dealt no more hardly by you than he has. Remember you have another child."

Poor Blanche, choking down, as well as she could, her feelings, took the low seat to which the doctor pointed, and sat there her eyes fixed with a most despairing expression upon her little departing one.

Hard, bitter hard to give up to the hungry grave the treasures of our hearts!

The child, having rested with closed eyes for awhile, suddenly opened them wide, and there flashed from them a strange splendor. She smiled on all, and kissing a white rose-bud, for which she had asked shortly before, handed it, with an expressive look, to Jessie. Then again folding her hands, she began to repeat:

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
If I should die before I wake,
I pray—"

The sweet, faint voice died away and the silence of the chamber was broken only by low sobs, as the Messenger entered, who, taking Jessie to his quiet heart, bore her upward to those "fair, celestial gardens, where angels walk and seraphs are the wardens; Where every flower brought safe through deaths dark portal, becomes immortal."

The poor mother, seeing Dr. Westmoreland lay his hand gently on Jessie's eyes, and shut down the snowy lids, shrieked out in agony, springing from her seat, and catching the doctor's arm. "Not dead! not dead: oh! doctor, she is not dead!"

"You are right, my child; Jessie is not dead. She is alive forever!" responded the doctor, solemnly; and he added as he saw the look of suffering on the fair face of the young mother, "He doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men. The little lamb is taken to the safe fold that it's mother may follow."

Jessie sat, without word, or motion, at the bed's head, with her tearless eyes fixed on her darling's still form, holding the white rose-bud in her hand.

To be continued.

JANUARY, 1873.

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NO TEDIOUS OMNIBUS OR FERRY TRANSFERS BY THIS ROUTE.

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Express	3:25 A. M.
Accommodation	7:15 A. M.
Mail	1:55 P. M.

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Express	1:05 A. M.
Mail	11:45 A. M.
Topeka Accommodation	7:25 P. M.
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Express trains run daily. Pullman Palace cars are attached to all express trains and run through between Kansas city, Denver and Cheyenne without change.

Passengers going east by this route have the advantage of seven competing lines from Kansas city and Leavenworth.

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ROBT. MORROW. J. M. HENDRY. C. S. TREADWAY.
A. F. ABBOTT. J. K. RANKIN. J. H. HAIGHT.

This corporation is organized under the laws of Kansas. The capital is one hundred thousand dollars, and 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.

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

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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		
	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days
$1,000									
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.

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Correspondence solicited, and Telegrams promptly answered

Lyndon, Osage Co. Kansas, June 12, 1873.

DEAR SPIRIT:

I was agreeably surprised on my first visit to Osage county to find the eastern part of it so thickly settled by an industrious, intelligent class of farmers, nearly all of them pre-emptors, whose lands must be paid for this fall and winter. What a contrast between the settling up of this county and that of Franklin, where the greedy speculators "gobbled" all the land to sell it at ten dollars per acre. Here the poor man found a cheap home and a chance to pay for it. There, vast strips of unoccupied land held by some eastern capitalists, while what might have been a thickly settled county will soon be ten years behind some of her western neighbors. Verily our land speculators have been a curse to the country. It will be generally gratifying to the people if the assessor will make these land-lords pay their full share of the taxes. We first stopped at Michigan Valley school house and organized a fine Grange, of which John E. Ellis was elected Master, and Horace Barnett, Overseer, and Wm. Barnett, Secretary. Of course such men need the Spirit, and you may look for more subscribers from this fine farming community.

Near Lyndon I found finer farms, more improved, and was surprised to find that land has been rising rapidly in value during the last year. In Valley Brook township I turned a fine Farmer's Union into that more efficient organization, the Patrons of Husbandry. Here we enjoyed ourselves in the midst of as fine a community of intelligent farmers as I have met for a long time. In fact I felt so much at home amidst my newly found friends that I regretted to leave them. James Fanchier has presided before, and will make a most efficient Master, and the Secretary, Mrs. Margaret Moyer, is a lady of fine abilities. The ladies of Salt Creek demonstrated beyond a doubt their ability to perform all the necessary business, and it was done in first class style, too. Thirty one members joined here, one lady paying her two dollars initiation fee. I intend to follow the Constitution to the letter and not forfeit our rights to our Charters. Granges should not be organized within three miles of each other, and thus build up a strong and wealthy organization such as Salt Creek Grange is bound to be. I am glad to say that the Lyndon Sentinel is the farmer's strong friend, and fearless in exposing the tricks of monopolists. I prophesy that there will be twenty Granges in Osage county within two months. By invitation I stopped and lectured in the Morris district. Only fifteen farmers gathered, it being a very busy season, and money being very scarce; still all those present voted to organize a Grange, and after supper their number increased to twenty-three. It takes me about eight hours to lecture and organize, as a Grange should be organized, and seldom "go home till morning." J. N. Morris is a fine farmer and Master of Junction Grange. He is ably assisted by John E. Winder, who is full of "Spirit." Junction is so named on account of Dragoon Creek and One Hundred and Ten uniting in this township. I passed to Pleasant Ridge where I found a fine new school building amidst a settlement whose houses did not average over one-third of a mile apart, so thickly settled is this part. Here they had been anxiously awaiting the formation of a Grange for one month, and the house was full of anxious farmers. Brother Allen will make an efficient leader, and M. V. B. Soule will be an intelligent medium to communicate with the Granges of the surrounding country. Brother Randal raises some of the largest hogs in Osage county, and I notice that nearly every farm here has a fine patch of wheat, and there are very few farms offered for sale. These men have come here to live and build up pleasant homes. I would that Kansas had more of such farmers. The next day I organized Maple Grove Grange, which is to meet in a fine new stone school house, B. A. Gibson is Master, and B. A. Washburn, Secretary. The Doctor lives in the finest stone house I have seen in my travels.

Wheat looks as if it will yield 30 bushels per acre. I have organized 14 Granges in five days.

W. S. H.

Granges in Franklin County.

There are 28 Granges in the county now and nearly 1,000 members. Granges will be formed in Hayes and Potawatomie townships within a week; one near Mr. Wickard's, and the other near Judge Hanway's. Both these ought to have 30 members each. Persons wishing to join a Grange must not leave a Grange nearer to them in order to get in for $3, as the deputy will enforce the law. Last week, he dissolved two neighborhoods ready to organize, because they were within the jurisdiction of other Granges, that is within two and a half or three miles, kept out some atheists, merchants, and tattlers, but which proved rather unplesant but necessary duties. The Spirit of Kansas, published at Lawrence, is our organ.

The number of Plants, etc., Required to set an Acre

Distance,	Number.
1ft by 1 ft	43,570
1½ ft by 1½ ft	19,360
2 ft by 2 ft	10,890
2½ ft by 2½ ft	6,970
3 by 1 ft	14,520
3 ft by 2 ft	7,290
3 ft by 3 ft	4,840
4 ft by 4 ft	2,722
5 ft by 5 ft	1,742
6 ft by 6 ft	1,210
9 ft by 9 ft	637
12 ft by 12 ft	302
15 ft by 15 ft	194
18 ft by 18 ft	134
20 ft by 20 ft	108
25 ft by 25 ft	70
30 ft by 30 ft	40
40 ft by 40 ft	27

From the Turf, Field and Farm.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The farmers' co-operative movement is a good one, but the men who join in it should be careful and not let the demagogues lead them astray. They should see to it that their numbers are proportionately and properly represented in the law-making and the law enforcing powers of the goverment, but they should not jump to the rash conclusion that every interest in the country must in every case be made subordinate to theirs. They constitute the foundation of our social system, but there are other industries which are of great importance. Diversified production gives employment and brings happiness to the largest number. If all of us turned farmers, we would have no purchasers for our crops, and we would have to consume them ourselves. With the laws of trade fully recognized, the farmers of some of our Western States raise more grain than for which they can find a profitable market. They have been burning corn, because it paid better to convert it into fuel than to exchange it for coal or wood. Had production not been so much of the same order in these localities, the complaints would not have been so loud. If labor had been employed in different channels, the fruits would have been various, and as such would have satisfied a larger demand and given more general satisfaction. The railroads are grasping, but they are not responsible for all the evil. The speculators do much to unsettle values and to rob the farmer of the full reward of his labor, but they are not wholly the agents of mischief—they simply study the law of supply and demand and take advantage of it whenever they can to put a penny in their own pockets. When the grain-growing districts are so widely separated from the grain-consuming districts, middle men, or traders, become more and more of a necessity. They help the farmer to exchange his corn and wheat for the products of manufacture, and we can hardly expect them to look after this business of exchange for nothing. * *

If a man is compelled to sell as soon as his crops are harvested, he will have to take the best price offered, no matter whether his grain passes through a general warehouse or not. If the merchant cannot sell his calico for twenty cents a yard, then he must fix the price at a lower figure. If the competition is so great as to force him to sell at a loss he must stand the consequences as best he can. If every town resident should turn merchant and deal in nothing but calico, we should not marvel that the supply should far exceed the demand. And yet an entire community will devote their whole time and labor to the production of corn and wheat, and express surprise that the business does not pay. What everybody has nobody wants. Let agriculturists bear this simple maxim in mind, and fix upon some way to diversify production.

Strawberry Culture.

A strawberry-grower states to two barrels of rainwater he put one-quarter of a pound of ammonia and one quarter of a pound of common nitre, and with this solution he sprinkled his strawberry beds every night when blossoming. The result was double the amount of large strawberries to that just adjoining not so treated.

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This is purely vegetable and will be found a most effectual destroyer of the above mentioned insects. It is not poisonous and can be used with perfect safety.

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An elegant and efficient Hair Tonic and Dresser. It softens the hair when hard and dry, it cools and cleanses the head, eradicates dandruff, and improves the hair in strength and luxuriance. Price 50 cents per bottle. Every bottle warranted. For sale by all Druggists.

Has the largest sale of any horse and cattle medicene in this country. composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest horse and cattle medicine known. The superiority of this powder over any other preparation of the kind is known to all who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every farmer and stock raiser is convinced that an impure state of the 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, and promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effects of **Leis' Condition Powder,** by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholera among fowls.

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. ☞

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

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

$2000 Reward offered to any Person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D., to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of 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,

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

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IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

As Good as Any in the State.

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CATTLE CONDIMENT

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

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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.

News Summary.

Tnesday's Kansas City papers contain an account of a fatal accident by lightning. A young lady named Nora Ritesmore, while promenading last Sunday afternoon with some companions on the rotunda of the amphitheatre in the exposition grounds, fell dead upon the promenade by a stroke of lightning. The fluid entered near her chin and passed down one side of her body, tearing her limbs in a frightful manner.

The cholera in Nashville, Tenn., is driving a considerable number of people out of the city. On the 18th three draymen were attacked on the streets with the disease. Deaths from cholera that day were thirty, of which eight were whites and twenty-two colored. Business is almost totally suspended. Commercial interests are suffering badly.

Telegrams from London, on the 18th, at 6 P. M. state that the Shah of Persia landed in England that day, and arrived in London in the evening. He was then passing through the the city attended by his brilliant suite and escorted by a military procession of extraordinary splendor. Immense crowds were collected to witness the spectacle, and the enthusiasm was very great.

The case of the state against S. C. Pomeroy came up before Judge Morton's court last Monday. John Martin and Alfred Ennis appeared as council for the defendant, who, through them, asked for a continuance which was granted. Thus is this important matter put over until the next term. The witnesses who had been summoned by the prosecution, many of whom reached the city Monday evening, were all recognized to attend at next term. The costs in this case will amount to a small fortune. The county attorney expresses the opinion that impannelling a jury will be the largest item in the bill of costs.—[State Record]

The citizens of Dover, in this county, have successfully instituted semi-monthly stock sales. They have been better patronized, and give far better satisfaction than was anticipated. The little town of Dover, with two stores, one church, a school house and a blacksmith shop, and five dwelling houses, had a farmer's club organized several years ago, and is now leading Topeka even in the establishment of stock sales. This is an example worthy of emulation by older and larger towns.—[State Record.]

The cheese factory on Mission Creek is in full blast, the citizens having been convinced by experience of its practical value. Ii is expected that in the next two years the milk of 500 cows will be utilized in this factory alone.[State Record.

The Head Light says a boy named Miller, near Thayer, was killed a few days ago by drinking corrosive sublimate.

The Mercury stood at 95 in the shade, at Thayer, on Monday last.

Zenas King, President of the Topeka King Bridge Co., has purchased all the stock of the works, and intends to run them in connection with his Cleveland works.

Iron ore has been discovered near Emporia. Said to be of good quality, but no information as to extent.

Three hundred thousand dollars are to be paid out for mining Osage Co. coal, between now and June 1st, 1874.

Thirty two deaths from Cholera in Nashville, and nineteen in Memphis, on the 16th inst.

A Boston letter to the Springfield Republican, says: There has been much anxiety the past week among the friends who have known the facts concerning the alarming illness of Vice President Wilson. His attack was followed by a partial blindness and the general character of his symptoms are such as threaten a loss of his power and activity if not of his life. He is now improving but is by no means out of danger.

A Times special from Boston says General Butler has at last announced himself a candidate for governor of Massachusetts, and his second fight for that position may now be said to have fairly begun. At a recent dinner at the Revere House, given by one of his supporters, and at which also Dr. G. B. Loring, Collector Russell, and men from all sections of the state attended, he said he would be glad to receive all their votes, but should not feel unkindly to those friends who might oppose him, though his heart would be a little warmer for those who voted for him. He defended his course on the salary grab and denied being an advocate of the bill, and was always greatly opposed to it. However, he became convinced it was right, as he advocated and should defend it.

By a report from Capt. Moore, U. S. A., intelligence has been received of a terrible freshet in the Republican valley, Nebraska, which occurred May 31. Capt. Moore was in command of a detachment of fifty cavalrymen, and lost six men and twenty-six horses, and all his camp equipage and clothing. The loss to settlers especially in stock, has been severe. The singular feature of the freshet was that there had been no rain for five days, and it came on so suddenly that men had to take to trees to save their lives.

Edson's school house, three miles east of Wirtonia, Cherokee county, was struck by lightning recently, which nearly demolished the building.

Miss Laura Anthony, a young lady of Clay Center, recently fell down stairs by catching the heel of her shoe in the carpet on the top stair, and fractured her skull so that she died in an hour.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. is to be extended to Granada, in Colorado, fifteen miles beyond the present terminus.

We are indebted to Hon. S. A. Cobb for a compendium of the Ninth Census (1870) of the United States.

We had the pleasure of a visit from P. B. Plumb, Lieut. Col. of the 11th Kansas Cavalry, on Tuesday last. Col. Plumb is practising law in Emporia, and we are gratified to know is meeting with that success his industry and talents so well deserve.

The Salina Herald says that 150,000 head of Texas Cattle have arrived at Ellsworth so far this summer, and that 100,000 are now on the way there.

On Sunday afternoon, what is commonly termed a "windspout" passed about three miles east of this place. At the time, a Sunday School was in progress in the Jackson schoolhouse, which lay directly in the path of the storm. The wind struck the building without any warning to the inmates, and the building with its twenty-five or thirty occupants, was lifted up and carried full thirty feet, turned one-quarter way around, and carefully set down without the least damage to it, even the brick chimney remained as solid as ever. The children left the school house suddenly, very much frightened, but with no injury to any one.—[Chanute Times.

FIRES.

CHICAGO, June 14.—A fire broke out about one o'clock this morning in the furniture manufactory of C. Holton & Co., Nos. 61 and 63, North Wells street, and the entire building with its contents was destroyed. Loss on the building, which was a wooden structure, about $3,000; loss on stock, $18,000 to $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $15,000.

MAXWELL, ONT., June 14.—Two-thirds of this village was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss heavy.

CRESCO, IOWA, June 13.—The elevator burned at four o'clock this afternoon with 30,000 bushels of wheat.

MILWAUKEE, June 14.—A fire at Sauk Centre, Minn., on Thursday, burned Alexander Moor's flouring mill. Loss, $12,000.

GALVESTON, June 14.—A fire at Navasota this morning laid in ashes the larger part of the business portion of the town. The fire originated in the rear of Smith's saloon, and swept Washington avenue from Bossig's to the postoffice. The loss is estimated at $200,000. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Leavenworth Times says a cheese factory is to be established at High Prairie.

The La Cygne Journal says that during the past week the factory has been turning out 9 cheeses per day with an average weight of 70 lbs each; and have received, and are now putting in machinery to increase the capacity to 12 cheeses per day. When the new improvements are finished the daily income of the factory will be about $125 dollars per day.

Eight and one third lbs. of milk makes one lb. of cheese.

The owner of the Steamboat Gov. Allen, of New Orleans, has been adjudged to pay $1,000 damages for refusing to admit a colored woman to cabin passage on his boat.

The investigation of the Polaris matter by the Secretary of the Navy, has resulted in the acquittal of all parties of blame in the matter, and proves that the separation of the Tyson party from the steamer was purely accidental.

A new chapter in the history of Tammany frauds is about to be made public. T. W. Roe & Co. bring suit against the comptroller for more than $200,000 alleged to be due them for stationery, etc. H. I. Taintor, employed in the comptroller's office, has made affidavit charging that the greater part, if not the whole amount of this money, was paid by the city and divided among E. T. Woodward and the so called confederation.

Two hundred and fifty Mormon emigrants for Salt Lake city arrived at New York on the 17th and left for Utah on the 18th.

A county seat election was held in Mc Pherson county, on Tuesday, of last week, and McPherson Center was selected by over three hundred majority.

Two car loads of silver ore from the mines of Chihuahua, Mexico, passed over the M. K. & T. last week, for the government mint at Philadelphia. The weight of the ore was 322,000 pounds.

The Paola Spirit says the material upon which the Western Planter is printed has been removed from Paola to Kansas City.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the matter of the application of Richard Huson, administrator of the estate of Robert Pratt deceased, to sell real estate to pay debts.

Now comes Richard Huson, administrator of the estate of Robert Pratt, and presents to the court his petition, praying for an order for the sale of the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of said deceased. to-wit: The north west 1-4 of section 4, township 12, range 17, and the south 1-2 of the north-west 1-4 of section 8, township 12 of range 17, in Shawnee county Kansas, to pay and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate and unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets, accompanied by the accounts, lists and inventories required by law in such cases, and asks for an alias order of publication.

On examination whereof, it is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be notified by an alias order of publication that application as aforesaid, has been made, and that unless the contrary be shown on Monday the 28th day of July, A D 1873, at the regular July term of this court, an order will be made for the sale of the above described real estate of said deceased to pay the debts of said estate that are unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets. And it is further ordered, that notice be given by publishing this order for three consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in Douglas county kansas. The last publication to be at least one week before the said 28th day of July 1873.

State of Kansas, County of Douglas, ss.

I, John Q A Norton, Judge of the Probate court of Douglas county, state of kansas, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the proceedings had in the above matter on the 14th day of June A D 1873, as appears from the records of said court.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said court, this 15th day of June A D 1873.

72-75 JOHN Q. A. NORTON, Judge.

NOTICE.

Attachment.

Samuel Poole, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that Andrew Terry, of the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, did, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1872, file his petition in the District court within and for the said county, against the said Samuel Poole, defendant, setting forth that the said defendant, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1871, made and delivered his promissory note to D. and N. G. Miller for the payment of $1200, due twelve months thereafter, which note was then and there assigned to the said plaintiff, and that such note was duly presented for payment, and such payment being refused, was thereupon duly protested, and that there is due and owing to said plaintiff from said Poole, on said note, the sum of $1200, with interest thereon from October 22d, A. D. 1872, at twelve per cent. per year, and $72 damages of protest, and $1.28 for notarial fees; and that the said Andrew Terry did on the said 24th day of October A. D. 1872 procure an order of attachment in said action against the property of said defendant, Samuel Poole, and that the Sheriff of said county in pursuance of said order attached the following described real property of the said Samuel Poole, to-wit: Lots number ten (10), eleven (11) and twelve (12), in block five (5) in Lane's first addition to the city of Lawrence, being in the north-east quarter of section thirty-six (36) township twelve (12) range nineteen (19) Douglas county, State of Kansas, and now holds and retains the same under said order of attachment; and the said Samuel Poole is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 6th day of August A D 1873, or judgment will be rendered that the said plaintiff recover of the said Poole the sum of $1273.28, together with interest on $1200 from October 22d, A. D. 1872, at twelve per cent. per annum, and a judgment ordering the sale of the said attached property above described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment and costs.

72-75 RIGGS, NEVISON & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. ss.

Jonathan A. Lane, Plaintiff, vs. Wilder Knight, Jane Knight, Catherine Smith, Alex. Knight, James M. Hendry, J. N. Noyes, and S. O. Thacher, Defendants.

BY virtue of an order of sale, to me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas County, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Saturday, the 19th day of July, A. D. 1873,

at two (2) o'clock, P. M. of the said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right title and interest whatsoever of the said Wilder Knight, Jane Knight, Catherine Smith, Alex. Knight, James M. Hendry, J. N. Noyes, and S. O. Thacher, and each of them in and to the following described lands and tenements to-wit: The north west quarter of section No. ten (10) in township thirteen (13) of range nineteen (19) in Douglas County State of Kansas, appraised at seven thousand two hundred dollars, (7,200,00) taken as the property of Wilder Knight, and Jane Knight, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

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

71—75.

WILDER & PALM

Have the best

RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS IN THE MARKET.

RAILROAD SCRAPERS, CHAMPION SELF RAKER AND MOWER, also

THE MARSH HARVESTER;

Wagons, Home made and Warranted. Corn Planters, Churns, Pumps, &c.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

LEGAL NOTICE.

MORTON J. ENRIGHT will take notice, that on the 12th day of April, A. D., 1873, he was sued, and a petition filed against him by Wylie C. Ross, in the District Court of the State of Kansas, sitting in and for Douglas county, setting forth that the said Enright was and is indebted to the said Wylie C. Ross, in the sum of two hundred and fifty eight dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest on $188, from January 20, 1872, at ten per cent per year, on $25,80, from September 11, 1871, at seven per cent, and on $44,45 from August 31, 1872, at seven per cent, and praying judgment for the same. And the said Ross, plaintiff, has caused to be attached the north half of the north west quarter of Section No. nine, in township No. twelve, of range No. twenty, in said county, as the property of the said Enright.

And the said Addison J. Enright is notified to apppear and answer said petition on or before August 8th, A. D. 1873, or judgment will be taken against him as prayed for in said petition, and the said attached property sold according to law, and the proceeds applied in payment of said judgment and costs.

RIGGS NEVISON & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Ross.

72-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In partition. In the District court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county Kansas, Averella C. Hodge, Plaintiff vs. Adelia C. Lindsley, Eliza J. Lindsley, and Charles D. O. Lindsley, Defendants.

BY Virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued our of the Fourth Judicial District court in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Saturday the 19th day of July, A. D. 1873,

at one and a half o'clock, (1½) P. M., of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: The north east fractional quarter of section No. three, (3) in Township No. twelve, (12) of range No. nineteen, (19) in Douglas County, state of Kansas, appraised at twenty-five (25) dollars per acre, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 13th day of June, 1873.

S. H. Carmean, Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas.

69—75

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county. ss.

In the District court, fourth judicial district, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

David G. Watt, Plaintiff vs. Aaron Perry, Defendant.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas County, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Saturday the 19th day of July, A. D. 1873,

at one (1) o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Aaron Perry, in and to the following described lands and tenements to-wit: The undivided one half of Lot No. one hundred and twenty-one, (121) on New York Street, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas County, State of Kansas, appraised at five hundred dollars ($500,00) taken as the property of Aaron Perry, and to be sold to satisfy said execution. Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 13th day of June, 1873.

S. H. Carmean, Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas.

71—75.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

In the District court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas. A. F. Powell plaintiff, vs. Goolman Davidson, defendant.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District court in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

saturday, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1873,

at one o'clock P.M. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Goolman Davidson in and to the following described lands and tenements to wit: The east half of the south-west quarter, appraised at eight hundred dollars ($800.00) and the south half of the south-east quarter, all in section No. twenty-six (26) in township fourteen (14), of range No. twenty (20), all in Douglas county, state of Kansas. Appraised at two hundred and forty dollars, ($240.00). Taken as the property of Goolman Davidson, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this the 6th day of June, 1873.

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

70-75

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county: ss:

In the district court, fourth judicial district sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

The Topeka and Savings Institution, plaintiff, vs. L. D. Bailey and W. S. McCurdy, defendants.

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

Saturday, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1873,

at two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said L. D. Bailey in and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit: The west half of the south-east quarter of section nineteen (19), township thirteen (13), of range eighteen (18) in Douglas county, state of Kansas, appraised at eight hundred dollars. ($800) Also a part of the south-east quarter of section twenty (20), township thirteen, (13) of range eighteen, (18) comprising eleven (11) acres, more or less, being a part of the same land conveyed to Carson Wicke by Andrew E. Northrop and wife, by their deed dated January the 4th, 1859, registered in book "B," page 157, of records of office of register of deeds of Douglas county, Kansas, bounded south by land deeded to L. D. Bailey by J. Anderson, administrator of said Northrop, westerly by Wakarusa river, northerly by land conveyed to Henry Hine by said Northrop, and easterly by land conveyed by said Carson Wicke to Gobez Petefish, appraised at one hundred and thirty two dollars, ($132,00); one undivided fourth part of the south-east quarter of section seventeen, [17] township thirteen, [13] range eighteen, [18] all the above being in Douglas county, state of Kansas; appraised at seven hundred and twenty dollars, [$720,00]. Taken as the property of L. D. Bailey, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this the 6th day of June, 1873.

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

70-75

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

In the District court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

H. S. Tipton, A. J. Sargent, and Edward B. Waples, as Tipton Sargent & Co., vs Henry Sherron, Adaline Sherron, and Benj. F. Yeagley, Defendants.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Saturday the 5th day of July, A. D. 1873,

at one (1) o'cl'k P.M. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Henry Sherron, Adaline Sherron, and Benj F. Yeagley and each of them in and to the following described lands and tenements to-wit: all that part of lot No one (1) in section No. thirty-one (31) in township No. twelve (12) of range No. twenty (20) bounded as follows; commencing at a point one hundred and seventy-seven (177) feet east, and ten (10) feet north from the southwest corner of lot No. forty three (43) on Delaware street in the city of Lawrence in said county and state, running thence east one hundred and sevnteen (117) feet, thence north fifty (50) feet, thence west one hundred and seventeen (117) feet, thence south fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning. Appraised at five hundred and ninety-one dollars, ($591.00) taken as the property of Henry Sherron and Adaline Sherron, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this the 30th day of May 1873

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

69 5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

In the District court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

James T. Stevens, and Calvin A. Harmon, Plaintiffs, vs. Frank Chadwick, Defendant.

BY Virtue of an order of sale, to me directed, issued out of the Fourth Judicial District court in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Saturday the 5th day of July A. D. 1873,

at three (3) o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the court House, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Frank Chadwick, in and to the following described Lands and Tenements, to wit: Lot No. one hundred and fourteen (114) on Connecticut street in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, and state of Kansas, appraised at six hundred dollars (600,00.) Taken as the property of Frank Chadwich, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence this the 30th day of May, 1873.

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

69-5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

In the District court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

Sarah Yeagley, Plaintiff, vs. John W. Mumford, Defendant.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District court in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Saturday the 5th Day of July, A. D. 1873,

at two (2) o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest, whatsoever of the said John W. Mumford in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: Lot one hundred and fourteen (114), Tennessee Street. in the city of Lawrence, in Douglas county, and State of Kansas. Appraised at seven hundred dollars (700.00). Taken as the property of John W. Mumford, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this the 30th day of May, 1873.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county—ss:

In the district court, fourth judicial district, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

W. A. Simpson, Plaintiff, vs. L. D. Bailey and W. S. McCurdy, defendants:

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

Saturday, the 12th day of July, A. D. 1873,

At two and a half [2 1-2] o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said L. D. Bailey in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: The west one hundred [100] acres of the north-east quarter of section thirty-two, [32] township thirteen, [13] range eighteen, [18] less six [6] acres, being so much of said one hundred [100] acres as lies west of the state road laid out from Lawrence to Emporia—in Douglas county; state of Kansas, appraised at one thousand, four hundred and ten dollars. [$1,410,00] Taken as the property of L. D. Bailey, and to be sold to satisfy said execution. Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this the 6th day of June, 1873.

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

70-75

NOTICE.

Lewis Brown, and Addison Brown, and Henry Brown, as guardian of Lewis Brown and Addison Brown, in the State of _____, will take notice that they were sued and a petition filed in the District court of Douglas county Kansas, by Malon H. Newlin on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1873, setting forth that the said Malon H. Newlin is the owner in fee and in present possession of the south half of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section one (1), in township thirteen (13), range nineteen (19), Douglas county Kansas. That the defendants also claim an adverse right in said land, and praying that the defendants be required to set forth the nature of their claim to said land; that the claim of said defendants be declared to be void, and that they be forever debarred from asserting any claim to said land. And the said Lewis Brown, Addison Brown and Henry Brown as guardian of Lewis Brown and Addison Brown, are notified to appear and answer said petition on or before the 8th day of August A. D. 1873, or judgment will be taken against them as prayed for in said petition.

RIGGS, NEVISON & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

72-3