

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. II.—NO. 30.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 26, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 77.

### QUANTRELL'S LAST FIGHT. The Story of the Officer who Captured him, Authentic Proof of Quantrell's Death in Louisville. [Correspondence Louisville Commercial.] TOMPKINSVILLE, Monroe Co., Ky., June 23, 1873.

As the fate of Quantrell, the Missouri and Kansas bandit and guerilla, yet remains a mystery to many people, especially to those of Lawrence, Kansas, who suffered most from his fiendish deeds, I propose to give the basis of his last days and deeds.

I was Major of the Thirty-seventh regiment of Kentucky mounted infantry volunteers. To company D, of that regiment belonged one Edward R. Terrill, who was by birth a Kentuckian. In the late war Terrill joined the Confederate army, but deserted it and attached himself to the regiment and company above mentioned, where he served until his time was out, and was mustered out of the United States service at Louisville, Ky., December 29, 1864. Terrill returned to his home, which, I think, was in Nelson or Marion county.

At the time of Terrill's discharge from the army, the country about Lebanon, Danville and Bardstown, Ky., was infested with the guerilla bands of Marion, Magruder, Colton, Sue Munday, Pratt, One-armed Berry, etc. Terrill being a young man fresh from the service, was restless, and naturally fond of an exciting and adventurous life, he went to Louisville, Ky., where Gen. Palmer was commanding, and applied to the General for arms and permission to organize a company of scouts to fight guerillas.

The following is a letter ("copied") to me by Terrill in the year 1876:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of October 9. I was glad to hear from you. I had wrote to you several times but never heard from you until I received your letter. I was a private in Capt. Middleton's company "D," thirty-seventh regiment, Kentucky volunteers. My name is Edwin R. Terrill. After I was mustered out of the thirty-seventh, I got permission from Gen. Palmer to raise a scouting party to drive the guerillas out of the State. I had several fights with Sue Munday's, Marion's, Colton's, Magruder's and Quantrell's men. Quantrell came into Kentucky about December, 1864, with 80 men from Missouri. He made his rendezvous in Nelson county, near Bloomfield.

In the month of April, 1865, I was on a scout in Nelson county. It was raining very hard. I was on the Bloomfield and Louisville pike, at Smileytown, six miles from Bloomfield, when I, at the head of ninety brave men, charged Quantrell. Quantrell and men were well armed with three and four revolvers and a Ballard carbine each.

I stopped at Smileytown, inquired of a negro, who told me that three of Quantrell's men had just passed through the gate. I immediately followed them until I came in sight of Robert Wakefield's barn, where I discovered some 15 or 16 of Quantrell's men, with him in the barn, sheltering from the rain.

We charged on them. They made a short stand in the barn. I ordered my men to dismount and follow me into the barn after them. As soon as we dismounted they broke out of the barn, and we after them. Quantrell and three of his men ran together in the same direction, and the rest in another. We all knew Quantrell by the description we had of him. It was a running fight. I shot Quantrell in the right shoulder, he was on foot, and the ball ran down the small of his back. One of my men shot Quantrell's fore finger off his right hand. We took him to the house of Robert H. Wakefield. We killed in this fight two men, named Hockensmith and Glasscock, and another man whose name I never learned. We wounded Quantrell and captured him. We carried him to Louisville, where he was beyond doubt recognized by many who knew him as the Quantrell of Lawrence, Kansas, notoriety. He died in Louisville of the wounds received in the fight described. I received several bad wounds in fighting those guerillas. If I ever get better I will give you the particulars of these fights.

Your most obedient servant,  
EDWIN R. TERRILL

In June, 1869, I was in Louisville as a petit juror in the United States Court, then in session there, and was associated on the same jury with John or Jonathan Davis, alias Judge Davis, of Spencer county, who told me that while Quantrell and his men were in that vicinity Quantrell often stopped at his house; that Quantrell's proper surname was Clark; that he said he had one sister, and that his mother was then alive and her address was Alexandria, Virginia. Judge Davis said Quantrell was a man of smooth address, about six feet high, weighed 180 pounds, hair and beard a little sandy, full face, blue eyes, fresh appearance; was not very talkative, and was about thirty years old. He was a sober and good looking man generally. Quantrell told him that he was in the Lawrence, Kansas, massacre, but the command was led by Bill Anderson.

I believe these statements are true, and that the fate of Quantrell need no longer be a mystery.

Terrill is now dead, having died of wounds, I think, in the year 1868 or '69. Quantrell's men reported, while with him in Kentucky, that Quantrell had some trouble with Gen. Price, of the Confederate army, in Missouri, in the year 1864, and that Gen. Price ordered Quantrell to be arrested, and to avoid this he went with eighty men to Kentucky, and made his appearance in Kentucky in a raid around Lebanon, in the direction of Bradfordville and Danville, in the winter of 1865. On this raid, near a school, not far from Bradfordville, some of the party stated that they were Quantrell's men from Missouri. I am, with much respect, &c.,

SAMUEL MARTIN.

### The Plain Truth About It.

[From the New York Tribune.]

In spite of the glitter of those wondrous diamonds, and the glories of that blazing surfeit, we suspect that the visit of the Shah to Europe has dispelled the last lingering belief in the fabulous magnificence of Eastern monarchies. The Shah of Persia was one of the most interesting of the two or three Oriental rulers of whom the rest of mankind knew little or nothing. The Mikado is no longer a mystery. The Sultan excites neither curiosity nor awe. The splendors of India are stories of the past. China is getting common, and the Son of Heaven is only a boy. But the Shah has been shrouded for ages in a golden veil of romance. Travelers have learned little about him; his subjects have rarely been seen in Europe; secluded from the outer world, he has reigned in unapproachable majesty over a country whose very name is eloquent to Western ears with tales of wonder and enchantment and the luxuriant fancies of the Eastern poets.

The glamour is all dispelled. Nasser-ed-Din has journeyed across the territory of the Persees with his enormous retinue, scattering largesses worthy of the Commander of the Faithful in the "Arabian Nights," and spending the revenues of an empire in the diversions of a pleasure trip; and what a tawdry sort of a Shah he turns out to be! Wherever he goes his hosts are glad to get rid of him. He is vulgar; he is coarse; he is dirty; he is rude. If he is lodged in a palace, one trembles for the pictures, and resigns the carpets forever. His high-born courtiers amuse themselves cutting the flowers out of the tapestry, and the heads out of the royal family portraits. If he proposes to prolong his visit, the honor is declined, and Czar and Kaiser and Queen show a like alacrity in passing him over the border. He is bitten to a banquet, and after he has once sent a refusal, he changes his royal mind, rises from his bed and presents himself at the door of the distracted host, when the meats are all broken and cold, and the guests have gone home. He keeps an emperor waiting for hours, and insults every lady of the court who is not handsome—for even court-ladies are sometimes ugly. He advises Kaiser Wilhelm to hang "that old woman Augusta." He bedaubed the gowns of the royal ladies who sit beside him at dinner. He throws his food on the floor if he does not like it, and he spits on the audience when he goes to the opera. Of some other incidents of his tour perhaps it is as well not to speak; maybe the stories are not true.

### IOWA KU KLUX.

The Chicago Evening Journal's special from Des Moines, gives the account of the attack and robbing of a train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad on the 21st, from Superintendent Royce, who was on the train. The train left Council Bluffs at 5 o'clock with four coaches and two sleepers, the rear sleeper being filled with a company of aristocratic Chinese, on their way to New England colleges. There were also two baggage express cars in which was through California.

MAIL AND EXPRESS MATTERS, consisting of nearly \$2,000 in the express safe, and three tons of bullion. When about fifty-five miles west of Des Moines, about 8:30 o'clock, at a sharp curve on the road, and at an isolated spot, with no houses within several miles in any direction, the train moving about twenty-five miles an hour, the engineer, John Rafferty, suddenly saw one rail move from its place, about sixty feet.

AHEAD OF THE ENGINE. He instantly reversed his engine and applied the air-brakes, and while in the act of doing it the bullets came pelting into the engine like hail. The engine ran into the bank and turned over, throwing out the engineer, John Rafferty, and the fireman, the former falling on the latter, dead. It is supposed that he was killed by the concussion, as

NO BULLET WOUNDS were found on his body. The fireman escaped unhurt. The engine ran up into the bank and turned over, and the two baggage cars tumbled up and were badly smashed. As soon men, masked in full Ku-Klux style, appeared at the express car in which were Conductor Wm. Smith, superintendent Royce, the express messenger, John Burgess, and three other persons, and commenced firing rapidly into the car, yelling, "Get out of there; damn ye, get out of there." Two bullets passed through the clothes of the conductor, and one

GRAZED THE SKULL of the baggage man, and one grazed the side of the head of an express messenger. The inmates jumped out, when they were ordered to the rear, under cover of half a dozen navy revolvers. Two of the robbers marched up and down the train, threatening to shoot any person who showed their head on the train, saying, "Get out of sight, d— you, or we will shoot you." The robbers then took about \$2,000 from the express safe, and cut

OPEN THE MAIL SACKS, but they took no letters. They then mounted each a horse and rode off across the prairie in a southern direction, the whole being done in less than ten minutes. They fortunately did not cut the telegraph wires, and Superintendent Royce at once hastened to the station and telegraphed in all directions for engines and a posse of men were sent out from Council Bluffs on the Burlington and other roads to intercept the robbers in a southerly direction.

THEIR DRESS AND VOICES indicate they were regular bushwhackers, and they evidently intended to get the usual valuable express matter sent by this route on Mondays, but which went through on an express train Sunday night. The robbers during the day stole a spike-bar and a hammer from a hand-car house at the nearest station. They drew spikes from one end of the rail, and secreted themselves several rods away, and

AS THE ENGINE APPROACHED, they pulled the rail out of place. The promptness of the engineer and the air-brakes saved the passengers from harm, as not one was injured. A track was at once laid around the wrecked cars, and the train at once resumed its trip, arriving here at 7:30 p. m., bringing the dead body of the engineer, who resided here. He leaves a wife and three children.

How to Make Tomato Figs.—Pour boiling water over the tomatoes in order to remove the skins, then weigh them and place them in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatoes, and let them stand two days, then pour off the syrup and boil it and skim it until no scum rises. Then pour it over the tomatoes and let them stand two days, as before, then boil and skim again. After a third time they are fit to dry, if the weather is good; if not, let them stand in the syrup until drying weather. Then place on large earthen plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine white sugar betwixt each layer. Tomatoes prepared in this way will keep for years.

### THE LABOR STRUGGLE.

It does seem wrong, when we come to reflect soberly on it, that the class who has created capital by its industry should have to become, in a sense, the slaves to its exactions. There is a manifest injustice about such a state of things, that has its root and origin deeper than the thriftlessness with which Labor is too often accused. How to engage Capital to look over the enclosure of its own selfishness, and admit the just claims of those who participated in its creation, is the present problem. It is not right to secure all the privileges to the mere habit of accumulation. Men might with perfect justice be protected against their own disregard of wealth and its power to provide for their wants.

It is perfectly plain, then, that as it is by favoring legislation that Capital has been able to heap up about itself so many advantages, so must an appeal for a proper remedy be made to legislation again. Labor does not ask to be dealt with as a standing charity; all it demands is fair play. Why should it not have it? At all events, what is there to hinder its being heard with respectfulness and consideration in the halls of legislation—not with a selfish view, just before a popular election, to secure its votes for one party or another—but strictly on the basis of its own broad and enduring merits? Until it does receive this merited legislative attention, it will continue to struggle in such a way as it can to make up legislatures that will serve its necessities and vindicate its rights.

Strikes are of the family of Communism. They are very near relations. And as they spread through the different departments of labor, like the incoming sea that finds its way into every arm, bay and inlet, so will the spirit of Communism spread with them until it envelops the government system of every nation. For it is not to be forgotten that this is distinctly an industrial age. Whatever steps organized Labor may choose to take, it will not do to disregard. They imply, at the least, that the great army of workers are in earnest on this grand forward march, not to do injustice to capital, but to insist that justice shall be done to themselves. And if they submit to be led by true intelligence, and guided by a wise and sagacious leadership, they cannot miss of the triumph which is surely in reserve for them.

Let not Labor, in struggling to secure its own broad rights, act the part of tyranny in its impatience to reach its end. No great and lasting result was ever achieved without patience and faith. If Labor demands of Capital that it show the largest tolerance, let it be wholly tolerant itself. Otherwise it puts weapons in the hands of its opponents, and throws away that public sympathy which is its unfailing treasury from which to draw its active aid. Every workingman should labor for the overthrow of political fraud and corruption. Nothing will accomplish this—which is the rallying point for Capital at present—so speedily or effectively as the closest cooperation in the ranks of Labor.—[Banner of Light.]

### The Texas Cattle Drive.

The present season's drive from Texas to Kansas is now nearly over, and figures are at hand to show what it has amounted to. The statistics compiled for Wichita and published in the Eagle place the number of cattle now at and adjacent to that city at 230,000 head, 60,000 of which are heaves in first-class condition. A reporter of the Commonwealth who visited Ellsworth the other day found there about 148,000, and those since arriving have swelled the number to 210,000. We have, therefore, at these two points alone, 440,000 head. And to this we may safely add, for other towns in the west and southwest, 60,000 head, making a grand total for the whole State of 500,000 head received this season. When we consider that these cattle are worth, upon their arrival in Kansas, an average of \$15 per head—making \$7,500,000 the extent and importance of the trade becomes strikingly apparent.—[Toupeka Commonwealth.]

The stories regarding the death of Captain Hall in the Arctic seas have given rise to considerable comment and speculation. Would it not be well for the Government, when sending out the next expedition in search of the Pole, to instruct the Commander to repair to the place where the remains of the gallant explorer are deposited, and bring them back to the United States? The autopsy could then be made, and a chemical analysis would at once set at rest the question as to the manner of Captain Hall's death.—N. Y. Herald.

### What shall we Plant for Shade?

Four years experience with the silver maple, each year to see its beauty divested by the innumerable worms that destroy its leaves, prove that it is unfit for shade or ornament, and as a timber tree it is of no value whatever.

We have found numerous white Elms with their leaves curled and shriveled, which upon close examination proves to contain millions of aphides or plant lice making the tree unfit for planting near the dwelling.

In some seasons the cottonwood is attacked by gall flies in vast numbers, while the black or yellow locust is entirely destroyed with the borers.

The question is really a serious one, what shall we plant.

For shade and ornament no tree exceeds the aloe or silver leaved poplar, yet its tendency to sucker makes it undesirable for the lawn or road-side, where that is not objectionable, as for instance where a thick-belt or screen is wanted, no better or prettier tree can be secured; its easy culture, growing from suckers, or by root cuttings or cuttings of the limbs, commend it to the farmer, and when the breeze moves the foliage no tree is more beautiful.

The white ash grows abundantly in the river and creek bottoms, and may be easily transplanted when small.

It is a neat, clean and very pretty tree. So far no insect attack has come under my observation. The borer may injure it slightly but the bark soon becomes rough and beyond their attack.

The seed is very abundant in the fall and may be planted either spring or fall, if kept damp over winter in sand.

The golden willow and white willow are both of value for shade and shelter, and are easily grown from cuttings.

The Lombardy poplar is an ornamental tree—its value for timber and fuel is nothing—it makes an excellent charcoal and is frequently used for making powder.

No tree has the same effect on the broad open prairie as the Lombardy poplar, reaching high up in the air, the long rows surrounding a good farm make the farm more valuable by its increased attraction.

For a windbreak a dozen rows of this tree thickly planted will answer exceedingly well.

It is readily grown from cuttings and bears transplanting at any age.

After all we must depend upon the walnut for our standard forest tree; this is handsome, grows rapidly, is free from insects and grows from seed which are easily obtained. Let me caution my readers from planting any kind of trees near an osage hedge.

Look ahead ten or twenty years and see what the size will be.

Nature abhors vacuum—no two plants can occupy the same ground at the same time.

Hence when a cottonwood or walnut tree occupies the ground in or near a hedge row, it takes the moisture and substance from the ground, which ought to go to support the hedge, and shades the hedge, which causes it to die out in spots near these trees.

Do not plant any tree nearer than ten feet to your hedge.

Allowing a plant to grow up and overtop the rest in the hedge row, acts in the same way, and should not be permitted, although for a few years it has a grand appearance.

In conclusion the osage orange planted in rows ten feet from the hedge and twenty feet apart, can not be surpassed for beauty, cleanliness and future value, while as a forest tree it is the most profitable for the planter, as its durability for posts and stakes and rapid growth bring a return during the life time of the planter.  
J. P. B.

Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JULY 26, 1878.

Patrons' Department.

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

Books 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 in the circulation of The Spirit of Kansas as generally as possible among the people, and especially among the farmers of the State.

THE WORK OF THE STATE GRANGE.

In addition to what is indicated as the work to come before the State Grange, in the letter of Bro. Spurgeon, published in this No. of the Spirit, we would respectfully call attention to some of the questions which have been brought out in our experience, and which we would like to see settled beyond dispute.

ELIGIBILITY OF APPLICANTS.

"Any person interested in agricultural pursuits" is in practice, too indefinite to be wholly satisfactory, and is capable of a variety of interpretations incompatible with uniformity, which should prevail. True, the general opinion is that it has reference to farmers and farmers only, but who are farmers, or rather, where shall the line be drawn between those who are farmers and those who are not?

CRIMINALS.

How much territory may a sub-grange properly claim? How near may they be established to each other? How many members ought they to have to be in a healthy working condition? are important questions to be considered, and we believe ought not to be left to the individual opinions of Deputies.

QUALIFICATIONS OF DEPUTIES

should pass in review. The work of organization in our order is too important to be left to careless or incompetent hands. Deputies should be thoroughly drilled in the details of their duties, should be subjected to occasional examinations, and should be men of large, intelligent views as to all the objects and intents of our order, and capable of communicating these ideas clearly to the people of the State.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION,

we believe, ought to be recognized and encouraged, as a connecting link between the Sub-grange and State Grange; these perfecting the chain of organization, and

SYSTEMATIZING THE WORK.

The secret of the wonderful success of the Order of Husbandry lies in the perfectly systematic plan of organization which they have chosen to adopt. We hope to see this plan carried out in all its fullness, and as an aid to this we would suggest the propriety of having a

CODE OF LAWS

prepared, touching all the important points that may possibly be raised in issue. We make the above suggestions not for the purpose of dictating or forestalling the action of the State Grange, but simply to call attention to them as matters which we deem of importance.

The splendid proportions attained by the Grange in Kansas was wholly unanticipated at the time of the temporary organization, and hence irregularities have now and then crept in, which will no doubt be corrected in the permanent organization.

A bright and prosperous future awaits us if our councils are attended with wisdom and prudence.

Cholera has broken out among the convicts in the State penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio.

JACKSONVILLE NEOSHO Co., Kas., July 16th.

Bro. Cramer:

The question is frequently asked what is to be done at the meeting of the State Grange, and if there is anything of such importance to be transacted, that a full attendance would be necessary, please say through the Spirit that the meeting which is to be held on the 30th of July, will perhaps be the most important and interesting of any that may transpire during the history of the Order in this State. At the organization of the State Grange, last December, a temporary organization, only, was made, preliminary to a permanent organization, which is to be effected on the 30th of July 1878.

I see in the "Spirit" you say that "where Masters are unable to attend they may be represented by proxy, to be selected by the Sub-Grange." The Constitution adopted for the State Grange in December last does not recognize any except Masters, Past Masters and Deputies and their wives who are Matrons, all of whom are members and eligible to office.

Yours Fraternally. G. W. SPURGEON. Sec. State Grange.

Remarks: Our suggestion that Sub-Granges might be represented by proxy was derived from the practice of the National Grange.

Keep the implements under cover, or if this can not be done, wash or paint them with petroleum. Saturate all the wood-work. The more you can get it to absorb the better.

The Grangers will run a straight farmers' ticket in Leavenworth county, this fall. It is pretty well settled that they will do this all over the State.—(Paola Spirit.)

We don't believe a word of it. We know of no movement of this kind coming from the Grangers. In one or two counties the farmers clubs may run a ticket, but Grangers are not biting at that hook, and will not as long as the petty local politicians hold the rod. There is not a legitimate farmers' movement of that kind anywhere. It is a trick of partizans.

READ.

Within the last month we have noticed 39, more or less, sketches of the Patrons of Husbandry, purporting to give the origin of the order and its chief ideas of work. Some of these lay the scene of its birth in the bosom of a good old Scotch farmer residing in North Carolina. Some attribute its origin to a nice young man resident of Philadelphia. Some have it that a Government clerk in one of the Departments at Washington, evolved the beautiful plan from the depths of his fertile brain. Others start it in Pittsburg, Fredonia, St. Louis, Chicago or any place but the right one. These "sketches" seem to be, just now, very popular literature for the country press; but we warn the farmers that all these sketches are pure humbug gotten up by paid Bohemians in the interest of partizans for a purpose, and are not worth the trouble of reading. The game being played by these fellows is however too thin to catch Patrons, and some day they will find it out.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

A Des Moines correspondent of the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, after stating that the Patrons of Husbandry have a membership of 77,000 in Iowa, gives the following synopsis of their doings and purposes: One half the elevators and grain warehouses in the State are now owned and controlled by the Granges, and no less than 5,000,000 bushels of grain were shipped to Chicago on Grange account, prior to December 1st. The number of cattle and hogs shipped in the same manner is enormous, and the reports received from their shipments show an increased profit to the farmers of from ten to forty per cent., as compared with the usage received at the hands of the middleman in times previous. In the matter of purchasing agricultural implements direct from the manufactories, the Grange purchases of the State have saved the farmers, by computation and comparison of the price at the implement store, \$365,000. For instance one class of reapers rating as No. 1, retailing at \$240, was sold to the Grange, in four or more at \$140—a clear "save" of \$100 on each machine. During the present year not less than \$100,000 will be invested by the Granges in the establishment of manufactories and elevators throughout the State, thus bringing skilled labor among them, creating home demand for the products of the farm.

Editors Spirit of Kansas:

We visited Chestnut Grove nursery which has become one of the permanent institutions of Franklin county. J. L. Smith has been at work nearly five years and has nearly forty acres of nursery, orchard, and vineyard. He has nearly 100,000 apple trees, and over 4000 beautiful pear trees. His grapes produce a very superior article of wine which is mostly sold for medicinal purposes. His evergreens are hardy, and forest trees a specialty, while he may well be proud of his gladiolus and other beautiful flowers. He followed Horace Greeley's advice and planted althaus which is very hardy, or rapid growth, and the wood is of enduring qualities. Trees, three years old, often grow three inches in diameter. Brother Smith's heart is in the work of the Grange and the West Valley Grange have a most efficient leader. At night we attended Chestnut Grove Grange; L. Wilkerson is Master. They have been organized only five weeks and we were surprised to find that this Grange worked better than some of the oldest Granges in the county.

We passed east eight miles on the divide between the Potawatomie and MariasdesCygnus to the historical city of Osawatomie, which contains nearly 400 inhabitants. We passed the grave of John Brown, jun., who was shot by Rev. Martin White. It is enclosed by a substantial picket fence, while no tomb stone is yet erected. The traveler who listens to the tales of horror connected with the struggle between freedom and slavery cannot help but shudder, and feel thankful that such scenes have passed away, and that the society of the present day is far preferable to that which existed in the early history of Kansas. Many of the old settlers do not speak very favorably of "old John Brown," and old grudges have not all died out yet.

In Osawatomie a certain shoemaker named D. K. Burt, concluded the people were paying the middlemen too great profits and being a Granger at heart, he formed a simple plan worth knowing: Winter wheat flour sold at \$11 per barrel, spring wheat at \$10. At one time he ordered \$85 worth of flour of Sherwood, Karnes & Co. No. 8, Commercial St., St. Louis. The freight on each barrel to Paola, being \$1, and if a whole car load had been ordered it would have cost only 50 cents a barrel. So they obtained their winter wheat flour at \$7.25 per barrel and spring wheat flour at \$5, delivered at Paola, the last being a clear saving of \$5 on a barrel. By buying groceries in broken packages they were enabled to save 25 per cent. The moral for other Grangers is "Go thou and do likewise," and oppression shall cease.

Stanton is the oldest place in Miami county, it having a couple of stores and less than a hundred inhabitants. The principal building contains a school room below and a Masonic hall above. Here we met a few farmers who listened to the explanation of the history, objects, and work of the Grange, after which enough were ready to form an organization of which Brother Hanser was chosen Overseer. He was the boon friend and companion of old John Brown and is full of historical reminiscences.

All along the valley of the Potawatomie, infidelity seems to be gaining ground. When one meets, even youth, who deny "there is any God,"—"that they have no use for the Bible whatever," he cannot help feeling shocked at that kind of teaching whose tendency is to sweep out of existence the very foundation of all law, good society, and moral instruction, and substitute in its place, "what I know through my five senses," and the Boston Investigator; when "religion is nothing but superstition" and the great mass of the people (including every savage nation ever discovered) are all wrong, which we, the scientific few, have of late just found out by reading such works as Tom Paine's and Voltaire's. Comment is unnecessary.

How beautiful Kansas is at this season, everywhere nature is clothed in God's most beautiful color, and the bright golden fields promise abundant harvests. The small fruits, such as gooseberries, raspberries, and cherries gladden the farmers table and the red checked apple begins to appear. Everywhere those emblems of charity, the beautiful flowers, appear. God has decorated his footstool with them and even they teach us his wisdom. The farmer remembers that although they toll not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. I shall visit Linn county next.

W. S. M. Cattle and hogs are plenty in Anderson county, and Garnett is becoming a considerable shipping point.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ELECTED AT SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa. Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, S. C. Lecturer—T. A. Thompson, Plainview, Minn. Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Miss. Secretary—W. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Treasurer—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C. Chaplain—F. M. McDowell, Corning, N. Y. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Georgetown, D. C. Librarian—D. Widdie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Indiana. Corresponding Secs.—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa. Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C. Flora—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarksville, Iowa. Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Georgetown, D. C.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

F. H. Dumbauld, Master, Jacksonville, Neosho county; Joshua Bell, Overseer, Robinson, Brown county; G. W. Spurgeon, Secretary, Jacksonville, Neosho county; H. H. Angell, Treasurer, Sherman City, Cherokee county; L. J. Price, Steward, Crawford county; J. A. Cramer, Lecturer, Lawrence, Douglas county.

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

Butler county—J. J. Sifton, Eldorado. Montgomery—T. W. Peacock, Independence. Labette county—John Nelson, Jacksonville. Six townships in Crawford co.—J. Kipp, Girard. Leavenworth co.—Andrew Byers, Jarbalo. Shawnee county—Alphus Palmer, Topeka. Franklin county—W. S. Hanna, Ottawa. Douglas county—T. E. Tabor, Lawrence. Wagoner county—T. Thirley, Buffalo. Jackson county—J. S. Stone, Columbus. Marion county—E. A. Hodge, Marion Center. Jay county—O. W. Millard, Sedgwick. Johnson county—L. Meredith, Dlathe. Cass and Benton county—W. Baker, Appleton. West and Bourbon county—R. A. Johnson, Hepler. Deputies may open granges in any county where there is no other Deputy.

State officers may open granges wherever called upon. Persons wishing membership should apply to their nearest grange. Deputies cannot open granges with names on the petition that have been rejected by other granges.

All officers should send lists of granges, as soon as organized, to the State Lecturer for publication.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

Hiawatha—Joseph Hettiger, sec. Hiawatha. Prairie Spring—A. A. Lemmons, sec. W. Robinson. Johnson & Rye, sec. South Robinson. Cedar Creek—T. J. Wilkinson, sec. Highland. Osage Grange, W. H. McArthur, sec. Jacksonville. Jackson Grange, J. W. Kirtland, sec. Girard. Union Grange, J. Dickinson, sec. West Robinson. Washington J. L. Barker, sec. Mt. Carmel. New York Grange, J. C. Vinson, sec. Bethany. Sheridan Valley Grange, A. Byers, sec. Jarbalo. Eagle Grange, E. H. Cox, sec. Tonganoxie. Liberty Grange, J. V. Pullinger, sec. Ottawa. Wheatland Grange, E. S. Clark, sec. Centropolis. Liberty Grange, J. V. Pullinger, sec. Ottawa. New York Grange, J. C. Vinson, sec. Bethany. Sheridan Valley Grange, A. Byers, sec. Jarbalo. Eagle Grange, E. H. Cox, sec. Tonganoxie. Liberty Grange, J. V. Pullinger, sec. Ottawa. Wheatland Grange, E. S. Clark, sec. Centropolis. Liberty Grange, J. V. Pullinger, sec. Ottawa. New York Grange, J. C. Vinson, sec. Bethany. Sheridan Valley Grange, A. Byers, sec. Jarbalo. 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 BY THIS ROUTE.  
**TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING EAST:**  
 Express ..... 8:25 A. M.  
 Accommodation ..... 11:45 A. M.  
 For Leavenworth ..... 7:25 P. M.  
**TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST:**  
 Express ..... 1:05 A. M.  
 Mail ..... 11:45 A. M.  
 Topeka Accommodation ..... 7:25 P. M.  
 For Leavenworth ..... 4:05 and 7:35 A. M., 2:40 P. M.  
 Express trains run daily. Pullman Palace cars are attached to all express trains and run through between Kansas City, Denver and Cheyenne without change.  
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**GREAT ARKANSAS VALLEY.**  
**3,000,000 ACRES**  
 Of fine Farming and Stock Lands for sale at low rates.  
**11 YEARS CREDIT** and 7 per cent. interest and 22 1-2 per cent. drawback to settlers.  
 The lands are located all along the line, in the finest portions of Kansas, and low rates are given to settlers on their people and plow.  
 Tickets for sale at Atchison and Topeka, to all points west and south, and at the General Ticket Office in Topeka, to and from all points in Europe, to and from all points in Kansas.  
**GEO. H. NETTLETON,** Superintendent.  
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**HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
**LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**  
**MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTICE.**  
**FRANK B. FESLER,**  
 Consulting and Operating Surgeon for all Diseases and Deformities of the  
**EYE, EYELIDS AND EAR.**  
 DEAFNESS EVEN CAUSED BY CATARRH, CURED!  
 Having been in a large and constant practice for twenty years, and fifteen years of that time in the cities of Philadelphia, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo., enables him with skill and success to treat disease of the head, such as  
**CATARRH, DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, LIVER AND STOMACH, AND Scrofula** in all its forms, Rheumatism and other Nervous and Chronic Diseases of the Human System.  
 DR. FESLER will visit any part of the country in consultation, or to perform Surgical Operations.  
**CANCERS,**  
**OLD SORES,**  
**TUMORS**  
 AND DEFORMITIES  
 Of Every nature, operated on when **MEDICAL TREATMENT IS OF NO AVAIL.**  
**INFIRMARY AND SURGICAL ROOMS** at No. 177, Massachusetts St. Lawrence, Kansas, where he is permanently located.  
 GO TO THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST!

**SPALDING'S**  
**COMMERCIAL COLLEGE**  
 THE MOST PRACTICAL AND BEST  
 ESTABLISHED BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE COUNTRY.  
 Located in the  
**DRY GOODS PALACE BUILDING.**  
 Nos. 712 & 714 Main St., between Seventh and Eighth  
**KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.**  
 ESTABLISHED 1865. INCORPORATED 1867.  
 The College Rooms are six in number—the largest, best ventilated and most elegantly furnished apartments of the kind in the country, and will accommodate FOUR HUNDRED STUDENTS. The Faculty numbers EIGHTEEN EXPERIENCED TEACHERS AND LECTURERS. Tuition is much less than at any other school or college. For full information in regard to terms, etc., call at the College Rooms, or address "Spalding's Commercial College, Kansas City, Missouri," for large Circular of 25 pages, and Specimens of Penmanship. Be sure to visit or address this College before going elsewhere.  
**J. F. SPALDING, A. M., President.**

**ANDREW TERRY, Pres.**  
**JNO. K. RANKIN, Cash.**  
**CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.**

**LAWRENCE**  
**SAVINGS BANK**  
 No. 52 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence.  
**General Banking and Savings Institution.**  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**  
**A. TERRY, President. CHAS. ROBINSON, V. Pres.**  
**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 personal liability, the safety of money deposited is amply assured.  
 Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 o'clock p. m., also, and will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the month of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal.  
 For further information call and get a copy of our by-laws relating to savings deposits. We also do a

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

**Stockholders:**  
**J. G. HASKELL. ALONZO FULLER. R. B. GEMMELL.**  
**J. H. HAIGHT. M. S. BEACH. CHAS. ROBINSON.**  
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**SAMUEL FRY. SUSAN H. TERRY. G. E. GRAY.**  
**W. E. BUTLER & CO. JOHN Q. A. NOBTON. JOEL GROVER.**  
**GEN. JOHN FRAZER. S. A. RIGGS. WARNER CRAIG.**  
**SCHMUCKER & MC CONNELL. MRS. EMILY P. D. WOODWARD.**  
**E. W. WOODWARD & CO.**

**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	14	0	13	11	0	11	10	0	10
2,000	28	0	26	22	0	22	20	0	20
4,000	42	1	39	33	0	33	30	0	30
8,000	56	1	52	44	0	44	40	0	40
16,000	70	1	65	55	0	55	50	0	50
32,000	84	1	78	66	0	66	60	0	60
64,000	98	1	91	77	0	77	70	0	70
128,000	112	1	104	88	0	88	80	0	80
256,000	126	1	117	99	0	99	90	0	90
512,000	140	1	130	110	0	110	100	0	100
1,024,000	154	1	143	121	0	121	110	0	110

**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. \$83,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 59 years, 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.

**1858** **1873**  
**LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.**

**KIMBALL BROS.,**  
 Corner Pluckney and Tennessee Streets, Lawrence, Kansas,  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Portable and Stationary Engines,**  
 Circular Saw Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Well-Drilling Machinery, Store Fronts, Iron Fences and Castings of all kinds.  
 We make a SPECIALTY of the manufacture of Steam Heating Works for Public Buildings, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks and Jail Work.  
**A. J. PERRY. W. TIMMONS**  
**PERRY & TIMMONS,**  
 Manufacturers of  
**-CIGARS-**  
 And wholesale dealers in Tobacco and Smokers' articles,  
 No. 113 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kansas.

**O. P. BARBER,**  
 DEALER IN  
**DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES**  
 PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC.,  
 No. 157 Massachusetts Street.  
 PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.  
**PLACE HOUSE,**  
 CORNER OF  
 New Hampshire and Warren Streets,  
**LAWRENCE, KANS.**  
 \$1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents; lodging with clean beds and good rooms, 25 cents; board per week \$5.00.  
 This hotel is situated in a pleasant, business part of the city. In order to make this house a pleasant home for ourselves as well as others, we earnestly request all disorderly, drunken and ill behaved persons to stay away; as we've provided the room all such to their custom.  
**JOHN T. PLACE,**  
 Proprietor.

**Prof. JAMES JOHNSON,**  
**BARBER SHOP**  
 OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.  
**J. D. PATTERSON,**  
**DENTIST,**  
 79 Massachusetts St.  
**LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

**GOOD FARM FOR SALE.**  
 The undersigned have in their hands for sale a good farm, consisting of 180 acres, 1 1/2 miles east of Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas.  
 About 80 acres of same are under fence and cultivation. There is also a good peach and apple orchard on the place, plenty of water, and twenty acres of timber; a dwelling house, and a few out-buildings.  
 It is a very desirable place, and will be sold cheap.  
 No better opportunity was ever offered to get a good farm on such terms.  
 Enquire of  
**SHANNON & SHANNON,**  
 Lawrence, Kansas.  
 60-47

**PAINTS, GLASS, & WALL PAPER.**  
**SMITH & WATKINS**  
 Have opened an entire stock of  
**WALL PAPER**  
 Of the Latest Styles and Patterns. Also  
 Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Brushes, and Window Shades,  
 At 112, Massachusetts Street,  
 (A few doors South of Ridenour & Baker's)  
 Where they would invite the attention of all wishing anything in their line. SIGN and HOUSE painting, and Paper hanging promptly executed at the lowest prices.  
 ESTABLISHED 1855. m182-1825

**JAS. G. SANDS,**  
**SADDLERY.**  
 FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.  
 LAWRENCE KANSAS 1871  
**H. KESTING & CO.,**  
 Dealers in  
**GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.**  
 No. 86 Massachusetts Street,  
 LAWRENCE, KANSAS. 33

**J. M. HUBBEL & CO.,**  
 Successors to Shimmans & Adams,  
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**STOVES, TINWARE**  
 Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.  
 Galvanized Cornices and Tin Roofing put on Buildings on Short Notice.  
 92 Massachusetts Street.  
 LAWRENCE, KANSAS. n121f

**J. IRA BROWN**  
**CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.**  
 Door and Window Frames made to Order.  
 JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
 Shop and Office at Kimball Bros., Pinkney St., Lawrence

**MILLINERY & NOTION STORE,**  
 153 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

**MRS. E. E. W. COULTER**  
 Respectfully invites the attention of Ladies and others to her large and elegant assortment of  
**MILLINERY GOODS.**  
 CORSETS, GLOVES, LACES, COLLARS, FEATHERS, ZEPHYRS AND YARNS.  
 Real Hair Switches and Curls, Knit Goods,  
**AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.**  
 The making of Caps for Old Ladies,  
 Head Dresses for Parties and Concerts,  
**AND BONNETS & HATS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.**  
 Parties from the Country Especially Invited to Call.  
 Mrs. Coultter bought her stock for CASH directly from the largest wholesale houses, and will prove to all who may favor her with their patronage that she will sell for cash as cheap as the cheapest.

**LAWRENCE**  
**BUSINESS COLLEGE,**  
 CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND WARREN STREETS.  
**Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics and General Commercial Branches.**  
**OPEN TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**  
 Students Can Enter at Any Time.  
 For particulars, call at the school or send for circular.  
**H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.**  
**JOHN F. WESTERFIELD, SAM'L WESTERFIELD.**  
**J. F. WESTERFIELD & BRO.,**  
 ATTORNEYS AND  
**COUNSELLORS AT LAW**  
**BURLINGAME, KANSAS.**  
**LAWRENCE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.**  
 A Rare Opportunity to Obtain a Thorough Musical Education.  
 The best instruction is now brought within the reach of all. Terms lower than the charges of the most inferior teachers. Pupils can enter at any time. Send for Circular to  
**J. E. BARTLETT, Professor of Music**  
 in the State University, LAWRENCE.

**LAWRENCE ELEVATOR,**  
**G. W. SMITH, Jr., Proprietor.**  
 Grain and its Products Bought and Sold by the Bushel or Car Load.  
 STORAGE AND COMMISSION.  
 Ground Feed in any Quantity.

**A WORD TO TRAVELLERS!**  
 We have a word to say in favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was the "pipper" 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.

**EMIGRATION TURNING!**  
**CHEAP FARMS IN SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI!**  
 The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$8 to \$12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

**"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. E., Burlington, Iowa. n11f

**SHORT, SAFE, SURE.**  
**TAKE THE**  
**Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad**  
 FOR  
**OLATHE, PAOLA, FT. SCOTT, BUTLER, OASGE MISSION, BAXTERS SPRINGS, CHETOPA, OSWEGO.**

**Fort Gibson, and all points in Southern Kansas, Southwestern Missouri, Indian Territory and Texas.**  
 LEAVE KANSAS CITY:  
 Mail, 9:30 a. m.  
 Les Gygnes Accommodation, 5:15 p. m.  
 Fort Scott Passenger, 11:45 p. m.  
 Mail, 1:05 p. m.  
 Les Gygnes 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 Gygnes with stages for Butler  
 At Pleasanton with stages for Monard City,  
 At Baxter Springs with stages for Garthage, Neosho and Seneca.  
 B. S. HENNING, Superintendent.  
 ALLAN BOURN, G. T. A.

**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 4:35 p. m., Chanute 4:35 p. m., Thayer 5:30 p. m., Cherryvale 5:47 p. m., arriving at Independence 6:30 p. m., Coffeyville 6:35 p. m., and Parker 6:30 p. m.  
**NIGHT EXPRESS.**—Leave Leavenworth 10:30 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 10:50 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 7:55 a. m., Independence 7:55 a. m., Cherryvale 8:11 a. m., Thayer 8:32 a. m., Chanute 9:34 a. m., Humboldt 9:55 a. m., Iola 10:15 a. m., Garnett 11:38 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 6:55 p. m., Thayer 9:03 p. m., Chanute 9:55 p. m., Humboldt 10:35 p. m., Iola 10:55 p. m., Garnett 12:35 a. m., Ottawa 2:25 a. m., arriving Kansas City 4:30 a. m., Lawrence 4:05 a. m., Leavenworth 5:50 a. m.,  
**ACCOMMODATION.**—Leave Ottawa 8:00 a. m., Baldwin 9:50 a. m., arriving Lawrence 9:50 a. m.  
 All trains carry passengers.  
 Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted.  
 All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.  
 At OTTAWA with stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and Osage City.  
 At HUMBOLDT with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta and Douglas.  
 At TOGA 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 Kansas.  
 At INDEPENDENCE with stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru, Elk Falls, Tisdale, Winfield and Arkansas City.  
 At PARKER with stages for Catoosa.

**HENRY LAHARDED,**  
**CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,**  
 156 Massachusetts Street.  
 Repairing, Trimming & Fine Painting a Specialty.  
 In style and quality of workmanship are all not to be called, and our prices are as satisfactory.  
**CALL AND SEE US.**  
**ELDRIDGE HOUSE,**  
**KALLOCH & HEAD,**  
 LAWRENCE, KANSAS.  
 The only First Class Rooms in the City.

# The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JULY 26, 1873.

### AN ILLUSTRATION.

The power of a great railway corporation over the communities through which its line passes, as also the necessity for the location or ascertainment of a power somewhere, competent to correct any oppressive use of that power, is pretty well illustrated in the case of the Central Pacific R. R. of California. Placer county, in that State, through which the Central Pacific railroad runs, assessed a tax on the property of that road in common with the property of other corporations and individuals. This tax the officers of the road refused to pay, on the double ground that the assessment was too high if it was liable to taxation, and that being owned in part by the United States, it was not liable to taxation by local authorities. Judgment was obtained against the company in the county court, and on taking the case before the supreme court of the State, the judgment was affirmed by the whole bench. The company then took the case before the supreme court of the United States on error, but before it reached a point where a decision could be obtained, the company instructed its counsel to withdraw the appeal, thus virtually acknowledging the right of taxation. The taxes were paid, but now comes the sequel. It singled out every station in Placer county as towns to be persecuted. It raised the rate of carrying passengers and freights at all these points to an extent that will enable the company to pay its taxes, pay its court, and attorney bills, and still have a considerable sum to its credit. This was done to deter other counties through which the road passes, from levying taxes on railroad property. The increase in freight from San Francisco to stations in Placer county, is about forty per cent.

### WHY IS IT?

According to the reports of the Treasury Department, the cost of collecting the internal revenue for the seven years ending June 30th, 1869, was 2 9-10 per cent. For the two years ending June 30th 1871 it was 4 per cent. For the year ending June 30th 1872 it was 5, 6-10 per cent. The number of officials employed in the collection has been greatly reduced, and we have had a good deal of glorification over the reduction of expenses, yet it costs more than twice as much to collect the internal revenue now as it did five years ago.

### A HERO.

The telegraph records the following instance of heroism on the part of an Indiana man, which is worthy of being embalmed in the annals of the heroic age. As Mr. Stephen Chase, constable of Washington township, was riding to his father's house lately, who lives about three miles from Ft Wayne, he had occasion to cross the track of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, and discovered that a large hickory tree had fallen directly across the track in the woods. It was about dark and the passenger train would be along in two hours. He rode to his father's, a quarter of a mile, procured the ax and had cut off the end of the tree when the ax slipped and went into his left foot, cutting it half off. He remounted the log, cut off the end and rolled it aside, leaving a clear passage for the train, then jumped on a horse and galloped home.

The movement looking to the formation of a new state out of north Mississippi, west Tennessee and western Kentucky, is being discussed with considerable animation by the newspapers in the section interested. A convention is to be held at Jackson on the 29th inst, when delegates are to be present from every town and civil district within the limits of the proposed new state. The general sentiment seems to be in favor of the movement.

Henry Ward Beecher says of croquet, that it is amusing to women, agreeable to men, and fascinating to ministers. For all persons who need gentle exercise, it is even better than billiards; indeed, it is a kind of billiards, of billiards gone to grass. Any body that is too pious to play croquet ought to be done up in starched linen, put in a bag, and hung up like a suit of Sunday clothes, and not let out till needed for the field.

Messrs Sharp and Jennings, of the Ottawa Republican, favored us with a call on Tuesday last. They print a good paper.

### GRASSHOPPER ITEMS.

Kansas of 1864-5-6, will never forget the depredations of this terrible pest during those years. For three years they regularly came like a blight upon every green thing that grew from the ground, and fears were becoming quite general that they had become an institution of the State—"one of our things," as Web. Wilder used to say.

Apparently well grounded apprehension was at one time felt during the last spring, that our old visitors were going to give us another call this summer, but the continuance of timely storms, and the lateness of the season, will probably secure us an exemption for this year.

Some of our neighbors, however, have not been so fortunate. A lady writes from Plymouth Co., Iowa, that on the 10th of May they came in clouds upon that locality.

For three days they remained inactive, but on the fourth we discovered they were mating; a couple of days later they commenced work along the edges of the wheat fields; on the same day our gardens disappeared. Lettuce, spinach, sweet corn and raspberries, all had gone, and not a leaf of our strawberry bed remained to tell of our hopes. At the close of the week they had almost ruined our orchard of a hundred and twenty-five trees. Some of the trees were completely girdled and the branches scraped as clean as if a sharp knife had been used. What thankful hearts the farmers had when on the eighth day they rose to leave. The air was full of them, it looked like a snow storm on a bright sunny day.

The Cherokee, Iowa, Times of June 7th, says: "As we go to press the air is filled with millions of grasshoppers. The cloud is so vast that the sun seems to shine through an Indian summer fog."

Myriads of grasshoppers begin to show themselves in Conway and Fryeburg, Me., to the disgust of farmers, who will suffer largely by their ravages.

In Texas the destruction of vegetation during the past several weeks, has been very serious, but a liverance has come to them at last, as per the announcement of an exchange, that

Small birds, which somewhat resemble sparrows, have appeared in great numbers in Texas, and are devouring the hitherto prosperous grasshoppers.

We in Kansas may well feel grateful that we have been saved this infliction, for this year, at least, for we know how terrible it is.

Another scheme for exempting the capital of non producers from taxation, and adding correspondingly to the taxes of the farmer and the workingman, is hatching in Washington. It is stated that a combination has been formed of whisky dealers and railroad men to operate on the next congress to repeal certain internal revenue laws deemed inimical to their interests. This simply means less taxes for whisky dealers and railroad men, and more for those whose capital is not invested in whisky and railroads.

Maj. Nat. Adams, of Manhattan, paid us a visit on Wednesday last. The Maj. is one of the new Board of Regents of the State Agricultural College, and is taking hold of the work of reorganizing that institution with the same indomitable, determined energy that characterizes all his undertakings. He is one of the growing men of Western Kansas.

A new trotter at Olathe is exciting horse men. In a recent trial on the course, he trotted in one heat, 2, 22, and another in 2.19 3/4. The Kansas City Journal says he is a large powerful animal, and his movements are such as to electrify horse-men, so graceful, steady and regular. He does not get excited on the track, but leads off with a steadiness that augurs well for his future career. He is seven years old, and has been in training about six months.

Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, fell at Dover, in that State, on Monday last, and broke his hip bone. His injury is so severe that his physicians deem it inadvisable to attempt to set the limb, and it is feared that the hurt will prove fatal.

Mr. Hale was for many years the leader of the old Liberty party, and was its candidate for the Presidency in 1852. He was in 1861 appointed by Lincoln minister to Spain.

The Tribune's Washington special says Senator Sumner leaves this week for Boston, thence he goes to Nahant, to remain there during the month of August. Several months of almost total abstinence from participation in public affairs, and freedom from excitement of any kind, has produced a marked improvement in the health of Mr Sumner. In case he does not experience a relapse, he expects to be able to take his seat in the Senate at the opening of Congress, to take part in the business and the discussions of that body with his former earnestness and vigor.

### CAN WE SAY ALL'S WELL.

The farmers' movement, is it making satisfactory progress? Are we yet agreed as to a policy—a line of action? Many buncombe speeches have been inflicted upon us. Long winded orators have had their say; but is there yet a well defined policy mapped out, that farmers generally receive as the panacea for their ills? If there is, we have failed to see it. There has been much talk about railroads, high taxes, dishonest politicians, middlemen, large profits, &c; but no feasible, well-defined plan to remedy any or all ills under which we are suffering, has yet been advanced.

We are like a hive of bees that have lost their queen; we are humming and buzzing about, but we are doing nothing. We are not making satisfactory progress; we seem to be no nearer a plan than we were six months ago, and yet our organizations are costing us hundreds of dollars in time and money; and we fear that we are encouraging hundreds of secretaries, agents, lecturers and others, that they can make a living off of the farmers without much work. We fear that we are fastening hundreds of leeches on the country in the shape of petty office seekers, who expect to make this movement a stepping-stone to political preferment. Let us have a plan; let us do something; let us make progress, or else stop.—[Kansas Farmer.

It is quite possible that the editor of the Farmer is describing his own condition in the above. The farmers themselves, however, do not feel that way. They feel that they have made and are making progress, and good progress too, considering the time their organization has been in existence. It happens, singularly enough, that the fellows who have most to say about a "plan" and are most blatantly in favor of "mapping out" a "well defined policy," are the very chaps who persist in mapping out such a policy for the farmers as will be best calculated to serve the purposes of those who are "seeking to make this movement a stepping stone to political preferment." But their advice is gratuitous, and their labor in vain. The farmers are running their own machine, and it suits them, thus far.

### THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

The last number of the Prairie Farmer publishes a very fine representation of the great Industrial Exposition Building now being erected in that city. The building is for general exhibition purposes. It is on Lake Park, between Monroe and Jackson streets, and is 800 feet long and 200 feet wide, not including three front and one rear projections. Its floor surface contains about 200,000 square feet and wall surface about 25,000 square feet. The central dome is 160 feet high, to base of flag-staff, and the comb of the roof is 97 feet from the floor. The whole is constructed under the supervision of the board of public works, and in strict accordance with the provisions of the fire ordinance of the city. The foundation is well sewered and the building fully supplied with water and gas from the city works.

R. S. Chew, Chief Clerk of the State Department, at Washington, was struck with paralysis about a week ago, and still lies in a very critical condition. Mr. Chew has been Chief Clerk of this department for many years—so long that he has come to be regarded as a necessary fixture of the Department.

### GRANGE ITEMS.

It is now settled that Dudley W. Adams, Master of the National Grange, will attend the meeting of the State Grange on the 30th.

A mass meeting of Grangers and other farmers is to be held at Chanute to-day.

Last Tuesday P. M. State Lecturer Cramer opened the 30th Grange in Douglas county, at Eudora. There is room enough for 12 or 15 more, several of them getting ready.

There are now 325 Granges in Kansas, and with proper work the number may easily be doubled by the first of January next.

Deputy W. S. Hanna has broken the Joe in Linn county, and farmers of that county who have called at the Spirit office, tell us that the Patrons will sweep the whole county.

Mr. Cramer has several calls for the organization of Granges in Marshall county to be filed as soon as time will permit.

Hurricane Grange, Osage Co., was organized in the midst of a fearful wind and rain storm, which demolished a house near by, and did much injury to the crop, hence the name.

The bosh being published about the Granges, in the party papers of the country, is perfectly fearful to contemplate. Well may we exclaim, "Save us from our friends!"

### INFAMOUS LAWS.

Editor Spirit: Some time ago attention was called to the law exempting notes, mortgages, &c., from taxation. On next page, (265) laws of last winter, is a law equally infamous. It provides "that where any tax due from Railroads, remain unpaid on the first of May, the County Treasurer shall proceed by civil action against the company or companies for the recovery of the amount due. And it further declares that this action shall be governed by the code of civil procedure in civil actions." Now what does this mean?

It means just this, to put it in the fewest words possible.

To give the Railroads about three years to pay their taxes, with seven per cent interest; while we poor farmers have got to walk up to time or have our land sold and pay fifty per cent interest. Why this necessity for a different way to assess and collect taxes on one class of property than another. Through the R. R. assessment act they escape from one-half to two-thirds of their taxes and through this act on collections they obtain another special favor. While the farmers have been contending for years to get that legal robbery clause (the 50 per cent interest) stricken from our tax laws it could not be done. But as soon as the Railroads step up it is granted in a moment to them as a special favor. Now let us explain briefly the workings of this law. A R. R. is taxed, say \$5000, 00. They do not pay it—the county sues them in "civil action"—it is put off from term to term of court, from one court to another and any one that is conversant with law knows that it would be an easy matter to stave off a judgment two or three years. Then the R. R. company could take a stay of execution for another four months, and all this time the county would not only be laying out of its just due but would be subject to the expense of a lawsuit, and when finally collected only seven per cent interest could be collected as in judgment in civil action. Now let us figure up the difference between this favor granted to Railroads and the farmers' five thousand. Three years at 7 per cent interest \$350, 00 making \$5350, 00 they would have to pay at the end of three years. Now \$5000, 00 tax on farmers' not paid, at the end of three years fifty per cent interest 7500, 00; total 12500, 00. Difference in favor of the monopoly \$6150, 00. But the fact is the farmer's land would entirely pass out of his hands before that time. The way things are going it will only be a few years more and Railroads will be exempt entirely of taxation. How long will it be before the people will get their eyes open to see that they are slaves to monopolies and subsidised politicians? N. C.

The Neodesha Free Press has the following interesting item in regard to the hen fruit resources in that locality.

Mr. G. W. Kent bought and shipped to New York City from this neighborhood this season six hundred barrels of eggs, or 48,000 dozen, or 576,000 eggs, for which he paid \$3,500 and about \$500 incidental expenses, barrels, packing, freight to Thayer, &c. Considering the hard times, the scarcity of money, of grain and other produce, who can deny that the hens saved the country from poverty. Now, if some one would buy up the butter and ship it east, the cows might be made as profitable as the hens, or even more so.

Also the following about wheat. W. H. Anderson shipped this week from Thayer two car loads of wheat to Kansas City, about seven hundred bushels. The farmers must have money, although before another harvest comes we will in all probability be bringing flour from Kansas City to supply home demands. We need capitalists who can buy and hold the wheat here for home use, and save freights and commissions.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, was at Leavenworth on Monday last, on his return from a trip to the mountains. Desperate efforts were made to induce him to make a political speech, but were unsuccessful. Mr. Morton is understood to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1876, and understands the value of silence.

The Philadelphia Star is responsible for the statement that there is a regular organized band of white Modocs in Virginia, who have ensconced themselves in their lava beds in the Blue Ridge mountains, within fifty miles of Philadelphia—that lay the surrounding country under contribution for supplies; and commit the most flagrant atrocities with impunity. There are eight of them.

Their retreat is some four or five miles from Culpepper, and from there they make forays into the valley below, and carry off whatever they need for their commissary department.

### WHEAT GROWER'S CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call the wheat growers of Douglas county assembled in convention in this city on Tuesday last, for the purpose of taking such action as the producing interest might be found to require.

D. H. Lewis was called to the chair, J. T. Stevens chosen secretary and J. C. Weybright ass't secretary.

On motion of Wm. Meairs, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

The chair appointed Messrs Charles, Cady and Meairs. During the absence of the committee, the convention was addressed by Judge Thatcher, Supt. Rote, Mr. Wade, Mr. Chartrand and others.

A good deal of gratuitous advice was given the farmers by professional gentlemen present, upon subjects of which they doubtless felt themselves fully competent to advise, but which was singularly out of place.

Mr. Chartrand, a farmer from Marion township, advised the farmers to keep their wheat rather than to sell it at a loss, and advocated thorough co-operation and understanding between those who had wheat crops, with the view of united action in the matter.

At this stage of the meeting, the committee on resolutions entered and presented the following.

WHEREAS, In consideration of the fact that millers and dealers have agreed on a price for our wheat far below the cost of production, and that it is impossible for us to produce and market wheat for less than \$1 25 per bushel to say nothing of profit, and that the price of flour does not in any measure conform with the price now offered for wheat, therefore be it.

Resolved, That we the producers will not sell our present crop of first class wheat for less than \$1 50 per bushel.

Resolved, That if we cannot secure a fair and remunerative price for our wheat in this market, we will seek a market abroad.

Resolved, That whatever miller and dealers will meet and assist in securing a fair and remunerative price for our wheat shall have our patronage to its fullest extent.

Mr. Weybright offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention invite the co-operations of farmers in other counties in this wheat growers movement.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on statistics; L. Chartrand, J. C. Burnett and T. C. Darling.

The following committee were appointed with instructions to see and confer with all the millers in the county with the view of ascertaining what arrangements can be made. G. W. Goss, J. H. Wilson and S. M. Reynolds.

The following resolutions were offered by Judge Burnett and each adopted in turn:

Resolved, That as means for securing a fair price for our wheat:

First, That the granges and farmers' Clubs in the county be requested to appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to ascertain the amount of wheat raised in each of their respective townships, and report the same to a county committee appointed by this Convention and who shall in turn ascertain the aggregate amount, and report the same back to the granges and clubs with such other statistical facts as may be important for them to know.

Resolved, That each grange and club are hereby earnestly recommended to take immediate measure to combine the wheat producers and holders together in such a way as to secure a price for our wheat not less than the St. Louis and Chicago prices, freight added, and to afford such relief and accommodation as may be necessary to those holding wheat.

Resolved, That all other things being equal, we recommend farmers to sell their wheat to parties who intend to manufacture the same into flour for home consumption, thus preventing as far as possible the payment of railroad freight to and from St. Louis by the consumer at home on wheat raised in his own county.

The discussions were characterized by earnestness, candor and determination to accomplish the purposes for which the convention was called.

Let the farmers adhere to their determination—secure the co-operation of those of neighboring counties, and there can be no reasonable doubt of success.

A private letter received by a government official in Washington from a prominent American in Mexico states that the Mexican government has no desire to assume an aggressive position toward the United States on account of the McKenzie raid over the Rio Grande, and it is not feared that any retaliation or diplomatic correspondence will be the result. The truth is the Mexicans are dealing with that question very tenderly, and the punishment McKenzie inflicted on the treacherous thieves engaged in the depredations on the Rio Grande is not regarded as so much of an offence against the international law as some would have it appear.

The Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JULY 26, 1873.

Down Talk.

CITY COUNCIL.—This body met in regular session Monday evening. No business of a startling character came before it. The question that excited the most debate and voting was the one of selecting a room for the city library. The contest was between the front of the new National Bank and the rear of Simpson's Bank. The front gained the first heat but the council reversed order before adjournment and the rear came in ahead. The council passed a resolution to take the room in the new National Bank building at \$600 per annum, but upon a reconsideration of the vote the room in the rear of Simpson's Bank was selected at \$400 per annum. The rent paid for the room at present occupied is \$120 a year. The second engineer of the fire department not being disposed to have his salary lopped off \$100, tendered his resignation. The council refused to accept it and hastily set his pegs forward again to the old figures—\$900 per annum. This was satisfactory. The first engineer, Mr. Kimball, sent in his resignation. One hundred dollars per year is no temptation to him. The order prohibiting the throwing of filth in the river was revoked. The filthy condition of the city depository for drunkards was discussed, but no definite action reached. Those who will drink are not restricted in their liberty to wallow in the mire of the calaboose. Nearly \$112,000 of the redeemed bonds and coupons of the city were officially burned. The new liquor ordinance was passed in due form and Mr. Chas. Bretherton was awarded the contract for compiling the city laws. Price paid, \$50.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Monday afternoon Mr. Alex. Shaw and his little son were thrown from a wagon near the L. L. & G. depot, and Mr. Shaw was seriously injured. He had taken a load of window frames to the Mo. Pacific depot in an express wagon for shipment to Olathe for the deaf and dumb asylum. He was hurrying to get a car loaded before train time. As they were starting back to his shop for another load the driver gave his horses a sudden cut with the whip when the animals suddenly plunged forward, striking one wheel against a stump that was hidden by some weeds, and throwing Mr. Shaw and his son from the wagon. Both were picked up insensible. The boy soon revived and proved to be slightly injured, but Mr. Shaw continued unconscious until just before reaching home, whither his friends conveyed him. One of his ribs was broken and it was at first feared that serious internal injuries had been received. He is now, however, doing very well.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—About noon Monday this community was startled by the announcement that Mr. Adam Rottman, a well known farmer, had been instantly killed by a reaper in the harvest field on his farm just south of this city. The facts near as they can be gathered, are about these: Mr. Rottman harnessed a pair of mules to his reaper and went into the field to cut oats. A colored man attended as binder. Mrs. Rottman came to the city to do some shopping. After cutting a swath or two around the field Mr. Rottman stopped the team, and as is supposed, got down to adjust some part of the machinery that did not work right. The colored man who was binding, followed the reaper at a distance of about sixty or seventy yards. The first intimation that the colored man had of danger, was Mr. Rottman giving a sudden call either for the mules to stop or for help, he could not tell which. Looking up he saw the horses had started and entangled Mr. Rottman in the machine. In less than a minute he was at the machine which had been stopped by Mr. Rottman's body, but the unfortunate man was dead, and presented a ghastly spectacle. His right hand had been cut off, and the blade of the reaper had cut and lacerated his head and body in a fearful manner. Death was almost instantaneous. The supposition is that while Mr. Rottman was fixing the reaper the mules gave a sudden start when he lost his balance and his life as above stated. Misfortune seems to have pursued him lately with a relentless hand. About two years ago his residence was destroyed by fire having caught from the burning prairie, and scarcely had he begun to recover from this loss before he met the tragic death spoken of. He was one of our most worthy and industrious citizens, respected by all who became acquainted with him. Mr. Rottman was 41 years of age, and leaves a wife but no children.

COURTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Some time since an ardent but bashful young man "met by chance" and loved at first sight a lady who lived in the western part of the city. Being too bashful to face the music boldly, he would go to the alley in the rear of the house and reconnoiter until the "folks" had retired, when he would steal a hasty interview with his heart's idol by moonlight or starlight alone. About that time a number of burglaries had been committed in the city, and every one was on the alert. One of the neighbors had noticed his actions, informed the police and put them on his track. One night just as he had taken his station where he could see and, as he thought, not be seen, the strong arm of the law drove away his bashfulness and his charmer coming to the rescue, explanations followed. He now goes there but avoids all dark alleys.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of Mr. Adam Rottman was largely attended Wednesday morning by friends and acquaintances from the city as well as from the country around.

ACCIDENT.—Saturday last after a sudden gale of wind the prostrate form of a woman was seen lying on the sidewalk in front of F. W. Read's store. Mr. Adwers, a gallant salesman in the store, rushed to the rescue and lifted up the form, which gave no signs of life. It was merely the "form" of a woman that is dressed in style and kept at the door for a sign.

NEW SIGNS.—The Central Drug Store has been touched up in the way of signs of late. The goddess, Minerva, smiles at customers on one side of the door, while old Esculapitus stands opposite ready to "mistake" to a mind diseased" or a body either. The proprietor of this drug store is never idle, but always studying up some plan to please the public or relieve suffering humanity.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—A certain young lady who let her mother work in the kitchen while she flirts in the parlor, and keeps her poodle dog, of course, has named that interesting animal "Dishes." The only work she does is to wash the brute. When the gentlemen call to see her she excuses her long delay in making her appearance by saying she has been helping mother wash dishes.

BEWARE.—A young lady got the other evening in passing along the streets got her hoop skirt caught in a nail in the sidewalk. A young gentleman who was passing got his foot caught in the hoop skirt. He was on his way to see "his girl," and studying some gallant expressions that he would make to her. In his sudden confusion he offered to see the young lady home. She accepted, and the trip involved a walk of two miles. When he got to the house of his adored he found his rival making love to her, while she "soured" on him. Ever since he has been studying the farewell address of the father of his country, which warns us to avoid all entangling alliances.

SETTLED.—It seems to be a settled fact that a new hotel and depot will be built on the north side. The buildings are to be first class in every particular.

LUMBER.—Our farmer friends will see by reading the Spirit that Henry Lewis is the man who tells them he has lumber, sash, doors, blinds, shingles and other such material for sale. Mr. Lewis will do the fair thing by all. His lumber yard is a few doors south of Union Block, east side of Massachusetts street.

A. SUMNER.—This name has become a household word with the ladies of the west. As a business man he has few equals. His enterprise and unflinching energy have brought to him a large and increasing business which he manages in a most successful manner. His keen foresight prompted him to establish a State agency in this city for the sale of the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, the reputation of which has become national. This machine has become very popular in Kansas since Mr. Sumner has brought its good qualities so prominently before the public. It performs the most satisfactory work upon the thickest material as well as the most delicate fabric, and the people of Lawrence appreciate Mr. S.'s efforts to establish a house here worthy of our city. Within the past few weeks Mrs. J. S. Vandenburg has taken charge of the agency in this city, and established her headquarters at 120 Massachusetts. In connection with sewing machines she has a music department and keeps pianos and the newly improved American organ—an excellent instrument, both as to tone and finish. Mrs. Vandenburg is a lady thoroughly acquainted with the business, and comes among us with the best recommendations as to business qualifications and integrity. She will direct her efforts specially toward building up a local trade for the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. She is well adapted to the work she has undertaken and is cordially recommended to the favorable consideration of our readers.

BE CAREFUL.—We trust our granger friends will not get names mixed in their denunciation of a toll bridge and those who favor it. Capt. J. W. Evans, who has a grocery store on the west side of Massachusetts between Warren and Berkeley streets is not now, nor do we believe ever was, a member of the City Council. He has too good a business to bother himself about offices. What is more, he is in favor of a free bridge, and in full sympathy with the farmers' movement. So "J. W." is not the particular Evans farmers are wont to shoot at when they denounce those who voted against a free ferry and in favor of compromise tolls on the bridge. What is more to the point and immediately concerns all who have to provide for families these hard times, is the fact that Mr. Evans has a large stock of family groceries of the best kind, and he will sell them to grangers or any one else as low as they can be purchased anywhere, and he will buy butter, eggs and country produce and pay cash for the same.

PUTTING ON AIRS.—A little three year old in this city has a playmate a few months older, and the two are always together, amusing themselves in childish sports. The father of one of these cherubs has an unfortunate habit of taking a drop too much occasionally. Recently he was gobbled by the police and put in the calaboose, but this did not interrupt the good relations existing between the little ones. At the request of his "baby," the father of No. 1 put up a swing in his garden for the children, and while doing so "baby" No. 1 exclaimed to her companion, "my papa is putting up a swing for me." "Baby" No. 2, to get even, looked up and exultantly, but innocently replied, "my papa is in the calaboose."

A TRADE.—Thursday a farmer, who no doubt believes that he will yet get back to the good old days of "coon skins," came to town and brought a young coon to trade, barter or sell. He first purchased two boxes of concentrated lye which he deposited in a sack with the coon. A little boy who became charmed with the animal, offered the farmer the sum of three cents, lawful money, for it. A trade was made and the sack emptied into one the boy had. When he had taken his pet home he discovered that he had a coon and two boxes of concentrated lye all for three cents. This is no lie.

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BLOODED STOCK.—Andrew Wilson the great stock man of Shawnee county, advertises a great sale of short horns on his farm at Kingsville Shawnee county, on the 20th of August. Mr. Wilson has taken a great many prizes on his short horns, and his prize cattle are included in the sale, together with a large number of Berkshire swine. There will be 41 head of blooded stock sold on that day without reserve, and on a credit of 6 months for approved paper. On the day following he will sell 150 head of high graded cows and heifers and 20 head of high graded bull calves. At this sale a credit of six months is given on all sums over \$25. Mr. Wilson is known as one of the best stock raisers in the State, and stock men will do well to bear this great sale in mind as it may be sometime before another such opportunity presents itself of getting blooded stock at public sale.

WHAT AILED HIM.—A man was seen on our streets a few days since trying to bend himself double and crying "kino." The police took him for a Bender. The officers thought from his strong expressions that he had fallen into the hands of gamblers. They started with him for the calaboose, but just as they got to the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets his countenance changed and he exclaimed "there it is," at the same time rushing into Woodward's drug store, he purchased some blackberry and kino, took some, was relieved and came out laughing at the police for their mistake.

The season is now fully upon us during which diseases of the stomach and bowels prevail, and this fear, in many localities assumes an epidemic, dangerous and too often fatal form.

The safest precaution is to keep something in the house—in your room—to meet the emergency, which may come like "a thief in the night." We advise you to get a remedy not depending alone upon extensive advertising for its popularity, but one fully warranted by its proprietor to accomplish whatever is claimed for it.

Such a medicine is Dr. Hime's Blackberry Cordial, and may be obtained at the Laboratory in this building.

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

The best and oldest Family Medicine in the State is Leis' Vegetable Cathartic Pills, adapted to this climate, for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick-headaches, bilious 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 signature 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.

CIGARS.—Yates & Abbott, not only have a first class drug store where the sick can get all the healing remedies, but they have likewise a large assortment of cigars for the sick man as well as he who is convalescent. All who have tried their cigars say they are good to "putt."

FIRE.—Thursday morning a chimney adjacent or belonging to the building occupied by Mr. Bergman, as a clothing store, was discovered to be burning out. No alarm was given and a little timely aid prevented any damage.

GONE.—N. L. Prentiss, of the Journal, has gone to south west Missouri. It is said that he intends to rusticate for the next two or three months and "write up" that portion of Missouri for Harper's Magazine.

BE CAREFUL.—We trust our granger friends will not get names mixed in their denunciation of a toll bridge and those who favor it. Capt. J. W. Evans, who has a grocery store on the west side of Massachusetts between Warren and Berkeley streets is not now, nor do we believe ever was, a member of the City Council. He has too good a business to bother himself about offices. What is more, he is in favor of a free bridge, and in full sympathy with the farmers' movement. So "J. W." is not the particular Evans farmers are wont to shoot at when they denounce those who voted against a free ferry and in favor of compromise tolls on the bridge. What is more to the point and immediately concerns all who have to provide for families these hard times, is the fact that Mr. Evans has a large stock of family groceries of the best kind, and he will sell them to grangers or any one else as low as they can be purchased anywhere, and he will buy butter, eggs and country produce and pay cash for the same.

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KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

This favorite line extends from Kansas City and Leavenworth, through the fertile State of Kansas to Denver, in Colorado, 630 miles. Rare opportunities are offered to the public for homes in a section of country unsurpassed for productiveness and healthfulness. The State Capitol, State University and State Agricultural College are located along its line, and the general educational facilities are unequalled. The reputation of Kansas is unsurpassed as an agricultural State. By referring to the United States agricultural reports, it will be seen that Kansas has a greater average yield to the acre of the cereals than any other State; and at the great fruit fairs held at Philadelphia, Richmond, Boston and Albany, Kansas took the first premiums for the finest display of fruits. For the pleasure traveler or invalid, a varied and charming landscape is presented; and the delightful air of Colorado, and the celebrated warm and hot soda springs near Denver, give renewed life to the weary and restore health to the sick. Don't fail to take a trip over the Kansas Pacific Railway, and if you want a good home settle along its line.

THE FIRST.—Mr. William Gibson who lives a few miles north west of the city, yesterday brought to market the first water melons of the season.

Palmyra Grange will give a picnic, Thursday, July 31st, 1873, at the old camp ground, one and one-half miles south of Baldwin City. Good music will be in attendance, also plenty of good speakers. There will be a large platform where those inclined may dance to their hearts' content. Mr. Weber's string band will furnish music for the dance. The public are cordially invited to attend, and take their baskets with them, and have a good time.

HOW IS THIS?—One hundred and three new subscribers have been added to our subscription since our last issue. How will this do? Business men and advertisers make a note of this.

NOT A GOOD COUNTRY.—A skiff called the Arkansas Traveller, was pulled up on the shore between the mouth of the Little River and the bridge on last Sunday morning by three men, respectively named: Wm. A. Milton, Daniel Grover, and David Cliffer. This party then and there and in that manner had but just arrived from Pueblo, Colorado, after a pleasant voyage of twenty-four days. They describe the country from Sargent down as good, but beyond that, even about Pueblo as barren, worthless and nonproductive. Mr. Milton by the way, a scarred veteran of the Mexican war and Niagara expedition, tells us that hundreds are leaving Pueblo and its vicinity, owing to the sterility of the country and the improbability of gaining a livelihood there. Nothing can be raised in the vicinity of Pueblo. Vegetables are brought a distance of forty miles away, at Booneville. No grass grows there, no gardens, no trees nothing but a Sahara. Mr. Milton calls it a waste, and says if emigrants only knew what a humbug and fraud was being perpetrated upon them by these Eldorado reports, they would not only be content to stay where they are, but thank God for the privilege of so doing. [Wichita Beacon.

C. A. PEASE, Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements, Tinner's stock, and TINWARE. 35y1114 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kan.

Chicago & St. Louis Live Stock Market

JULY 25th, 1873. The condition of the market for cattle has been about as at the close of last week, so far as prices were concerned. But the number going to market this week was very much larger than last week. Also, the grade was much better. At almost all the yards the degree of animation was marked throughout the entire week, and considering the season of dullness which generally exists at this time of year, the condition of affairs was quite satisfactory. We quote as follows:

CHOICE NATIVE BLOOD STOCK.—In this description we include smooth, well-fatted steers of 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. average. These were in light supply, and under a good shipping demand, prices were firm at \$3 50@3 75.

GOOD TO PRIME STEERS.—This description includes smooth, well-fatted and well-formed stock from three to six years old, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. average. These were in light supply, and a light business was transacted at \$3 10@3 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 lbs. average were firm at \$2 10@3.

MEDIUM TO FAIR BUTCHER'S 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.

STOCK STEERS.—This description includes thirty steers of two to four years old, of 900 to 1,000 lbs. average, and thirty steers of two to three years, of 900 to 1,000 lbs. average. These were steady but scarce at \$4 45 for the former and \$1 75@3 for the latter, the supply of light weights being good.

INFERIOR TO COMMON MIXED STOCK.—This class includes thin, scrubby steers, stags, bulls, heavy oxen, thin cows and heifers. There was a fair supply of this class and the demand was meagre at \$1 70@2 75.

Vintner Texans were in good request at \$3 00@4 for good to choice, while through droves were nominal at \$1 75@2 75 for common to light fleshy lots.

Tomato Preserves.—Take the round yellow variety as soon as ripe, scald and peel, then to seven pounds of tomatoes add seven pounds of white sugar, and let them stand over night. Take the tomatoes out of the sugar and boil the syrup, removing the scum. Put in the tomatoes and boil gently fifteen or twenty minutes, then remove the fruit again, and boil until the syrup thickens. On cooling put the fruit into jars and pour the syrup over it, adding a few slices of lemon to each jar, and you will have something to please the taste of the most fastidious.

TURKISH BATH.

We are now prepared to offer to the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity all the advantages of a well-appointed

TURKISH BATH

In Connection with the Application of ELECTRICITY.

No pains have been spared in fitting up the institution, and we feel confident of success in the treatment of diseases of the most obstinate and difficult nature. (See circular.) We intend to give it our personal and constant attention. Dr. Prentiss may be found at the office of the institution, 225 Massachusetts street, every day (Sunday excepted) from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Baths administered at all hours from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Hours of admission: Ladies morning until 12 m; gentlemen afternoon and evening.

PRENTISS & STILWELL.

J. P. TAYLOR & CO

WHOLESALE HEDGE PLANT GROWERS!

16,000,000

Osage Hedge Plants for the fall trade of 1873. We guarantee these plants to be the largest and best plants ever raised in the state offered very low by the million. J. P. TAYLOR & Co. Olathe Kansas 77-51

GREAT PUBLIC SALE

OF PRIZE SHORT HORN CATTLE.

I WILL SELL ON

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 20 1873,

At KINGSVILLE, Shawnee County, Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 15 miles west of Topeka,

41 HEAD OF SUPERIOR SHORT HORNS,

Being about three-fourths of the Kansas Valley herd, including all my prize animals, consisting of

14 HEAD OF BULLS, And Bull calves; among them the noted Bull MINISTEE, 6363, A. H. B., which I believe to be one of the best Show Bulls in America; and BELL DUKE, 7551

Also, 27 COWS AND HEIFERS, including GRACE YOUNG 4th and 5th, EMMA MAXWELL 2d, DAISY QUEEN, MELODY, and KATE LEE.

I will also sell a lot of

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

I want it distinctly understood that every animal offered will be sold to the highest bidder. These animals will be preserved or by order of the purchaser giving satisfactory notes with interest at ten (10) per cent from date until paid.

I will also sell to the highest bidder on Thursday the day following, August 21st, 150 Head of High Graded Cows and Heifers also 10 Head of High Graded Bull Calves.

On all sums of \$25 and under, cash in hand; over that amount a credit of six months on approved notes will be given, with interest at ten per cent from date. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m. unless catalogue furnished or application filed July 25th. Kingsville Shawnee county July 30 1873 77-4920

ANDREW WILSON

## The Story Teller.

[Written for the Spirit of Kansas.]  
A STORY OF THE WEST.

BY L. A. B. STEELE.

## UNCLE JERRY AND HIS FRIENDS.

## CHAPTER II.

While he stood meditating upon the matter, the minister rode up, and after exchanging a few pleasant words with him, proceeded into the house to talk with Uncle Jerry. Their conversation was long and earnest. They rejoiced together over the new movement, and the minister expressed his determination to preach plainly and faithfully upon the subject of carrying corn to the distilleries.

Said he, "It has been troubling my conscience for a long time, that I have been receiving my salary from such a source. Indeed, I have thought it might be wrong in me to take it at all, but I have since concluded that I may take the devil's money to fight the battles of the Lord with—if I can get it."

The next Sabbath the minister announced intemperance as the subject of his discourse. The comfortable well-to-do men, who were the prominent members of the church, as well as the church, who owned the largest farms and the most of the cornland, sent the most corn to the distilleries, and paid the greater portion of the minister's salary, elevated their eyebrows a little at first and then settled themselves quietly in their seats, prepared to take a nap if they felt like it. For were they not all members of the old temperance society? To be sure the pledge was not very stringent, but then it gave them a name to live by. Did they have any intemperance about them? Had they not voted to have no liquor saloons in their village? To be sure there was plenty sold at the tavern; but that was a matter of course. Did they have any drunkards about them, and did they not look with an awful frown upon any poor drunkard who staggered into their way, drunk with the produce of their fields, and in a worse condition than the hogs fed with the still slop, which was a portion of the same produce? Of course the minister wouldn't say anything against them, or in favor of the new movement. He might have to trim his sails pretty carefully to get along with all parties; but they were not scared. He proceeded to delineate, in a concise and rapid manner, some of the general evils of intemperance, and the comfortable men were not disturbed. But he laid down two or three propositions, something like the following:

1st. Science has proved, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that there is no benefit in the use of alcoholic drinks; but that it is decidedly injurious, as any other poison would be, and liquor mongers all know that their's is a work of ruin and death; an unmitigated curse. This truth hangs suspended over the whole business, like the sword of justice.

2nd. It is known that this business is condemned by the word of God, and is opposed to every moral principle of society.

3rd. So far as legislation encourages and protects the liquor traffic, that legislation is weak and defective, if not iniquitous.

He proceeded to speak of the difference between slavery and intemperance, in the following style.

1st. Intemperance is not like slavery, confined to fifteen States, but embraces the Union to its utmost limits.

2nd. It does not, like slavery, depend for its legality upon a temporary and indefinite clause of the federal constitution; but nestles itself down in a central position, among the provisions for the protection of commerce, and bids defiance to all opposition.

3rd. It does not, like slavery, maintain its power over its victims by forcible constraint of their physical powers, contrary to their will, and all power of resistance, by the fatal spell of its satanic flout.

4th. Slavery takes away the right of acquisition and personal possessions, and compels the victim to acquire possessions for others. The liquor dealer destroys the power of acquisition, strips one of present possessions, and turns the victim out, a helpless, infected mass of flesh and blood. The slave owner makes the labor of his victim productive somewhat to the general good, bears their expenses while they live, and restrains them from trespassing on the premises and rights of his neighbor, and buries them when they die. The liquor dealer takes away productiveness, and sends out his victim as a pauper, or to do the work of a maniac in society, and makes society repair the mischief he does, supporting him while he lives and paying the expenses of his burial. The slave dealer separates husband and wife, parents and children, but leaves the domestic affections stronger than life, and as enduring, but the liquor dealer kills out those affections, and makes the separated family a hell upon earth. Slavery affords opportunity for the indulgence of the worst passions of human nature. Alcoholic drink gives activity and force to these passions, and aggravates in a manifest degree all the evils of slavery. The degradation, misery and wrongs of the slave quarters and slave market are such as the sun should never shine upon. The indescribable wretchedness and horrid sins of drunkenness in their worst forms the sun never does shine upon. They are withdrawn from the light of day, to the lowest kennels to which man or beast could descend. The great body of the light of revelation is shut out from the minds of a majority of slaves, leaving them in ignorance. Intemperance takes hold upon those who have learned their duty, and assumed its responsibilities, and paralyzes their souls, so that they cannot obey. Of the former it is said, "He that knoweth not his master's will, and doeth it not, shall be beaten with few stripes. While he that knows and does not shall be beaten with many stripes." It is no where said that slaves, as such, shall not inherit the Kingdom of God; but it is said that drunkards shall not, 1st Cor. 6-16. So is the greater sin of the drunkard over the slave owner.

Slavery has the condemnation of the civilized nations abroad. Intemperance has their support. The slave can go to Canada, where can the drunkard go, but to hell? The comfortable men had begun to get their eyes open, and to look as if they thought the preacher was making rather a strong case of it; but he proceeded, in clear and forcible language, to renew the position in which they stood, in the light of the principles just laid down, and showed that while they were calling anti-slavery meetings, and making long speeches against the use of cotton, sugar and tobacco, the three great products of the slave labor, the distillery smoke was rising, a perpetual monument of their own work, a work better suited to demons than to christian men, that the blood of their brethren was crying to God from every furrow of their broad acres, that the curse pronounced upon him who putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips, was resting upon every dollar of gain from the sale of their corn, that the wretched families of thousands of drunkards, stood in all their squalid misery, to bear witness against them, for their part in the unholy traffic. The comfortable men began to look decidedly uncomfortable, and this feeling was not lessened by what followed. He told them that, while they were ready at any time, and at any cost, to give shelter to the fugitive from slavery, and assist him on his way, the drunkard could find among them no shelter from temptation, no safe guard from a dreadful doom. He told them it was according to all established precedent, that the curse dealt out so liberally to others would return upon their own heads. Even if they would go down to their graves sober men, could they say the same of their sons? Could they prophesy that their daughters would not join the long procession of wretched widowed wives, who will stand before the bar of God, and testify against the liquor maker and the liquor dealer? Could they justify themselves with the plea that they neither made nor sold liquor? Could the house be built without fuel? Could liquor be made without the material?

Uncle Jerry went home well pleased. In imagination he saw his neighbors refusing to supply the distilleries with corn, and feeding it out every year to immense droves of hogs, which were to be driven to market and turned into food for the million. He saw the sky free from that black disgrace, the distillery smoke, and felt his own soul free from the weight of the dreadful temptation. For although he was truly a reformed man, he frequently had occasion to cry with Paul, "who shall deliver me from the body of this death," when he felt the temptation to taste that which had so nearly proved fatal to his happiness, and which was so constantly presented to his sight and smell by those around him. He was in the midst of quite an animated temperance lecture to his daughter and niece, when John entered the room and seated himself sullenly at one side. The old man tried to draw out his views upon the question, but John had heard the opinions of the wise men of the place. Worldly wise, reader, and their arguments, specious though they were, backed by the influence money gives, had weight, and so he sat with his chair tipped back against the wall, his feet on the round, his hat drawn down a little, (there was a scowl under it) his hands in his pockets, and his face averted. The old man sat in his easy chair, leaning earnestly forward, his blue eyes lighted with enthusiasm as he talked, and every now and then he passed his hand caressingly over his daughter's head, as she sat on a low stool by his side. She had a Bible in her lap, but was far too much interested in the conversation to think much about it; Mary sat on the other side of the fireplace hushing her baby to sleep, and listening attentively. All the old man's arguments failed to draw forth from John any thing more than, "Twont do, can't make it work, people aint ready for it; if a few poor ones like us undertake to set up that way it will be the ruin of us; we can't work against the majority. Raising hogs is too risky." He did not dare be rude to the old man, but when Miriam put in a few words, and Mary added that she should be willing to make almost any sacrifice for the sake of principle, he angrily told them "that's all women know about such things, and you may as well be quiet." He got up and went to the barn, although it was not time to feed his cattle, and he usually spent Sabbath afternoon in reading to the family. Miriam shed a few tears, and her poor old father looked grieved and discontented, but said, "never mind, daughter, he will think differently when he comes to look it over." But John's thoughts seemed to be directed by a spirit styled, in certain old legends, "prince Mammon," and from that time he opposed all that was said to him upon the subject, giving that silent, surly, contemptuous opposition which is so impossible to combat. Months passed on, and Uncle Jerry worked bravely for a time with the sons of temperance, but poor old man, he was not prepared to meet with opposition from men who had wept and prayed with him when he was under conviction as a sinner, who had rejected and prayed with him when he united with the church, who had elected him deacon, and walked along with him in christian fellowship, and when they assailed him with all the arguments which the aforesaid prince could put in their mouths, and turned upon him the weapons of ridicule, he was sorely annoyed and confounded. He struggled on for a few months, and then in a fit of discouragement, withdrew his name from the society. He went home that afternoon sadly depressed in spirits, and sat silent in his arm chair for a long time. Finally he fancied he must be ill, and remembering that he was now free from temperance society restraint, he went to the cupboard and took a glass of bitters. It would be a painful task to

watch with Miriam, the weeks that followed. If the reader cannot imagine for himself what happened it will not be because there are not thousands of such examples all over our land, but no one perhaps, who has not realized it in his own experience, can tell how Miriam suffered, as she saw, day by day, her father indulging more freely in liquor, and men who are ever ready to do such fiendish work, were tempting him onward to his fall, while she felt the old horror of being a drunkard's daughter stealing over her again. Poor girl, one day not long after she followed her father into a bar room and laid her hand upon his arm, just as he was raising the glass to his lips, "dear father," she whispered "I was looking for you, it is dinner time." Her voice trembled, and her pleading blue eyes were full of tears, which said far more than was embodied in the simple sentence she had uttered. He sat the untasted glass upon the counter, and walked out, closely followed by his daughter. As they reached the door, a laugh followed them from the loungers in the bar room, and Miriam turned and faced them for an instant, with such a high indignant look flashing from her eyes, and quivering around her parted lips, that they were cowed into silence, and she passed on. "Tis a shame any way," growled one, as she disappeared. "They may thank their christian brethren for it," sneered another; but we will not inflict upon our readers the details of their conversation, enough that it ought to have been bitterly humbling to those same christian brethren, had they heard it. As they drew near home, they met a stalwart negro, who had been sent to that side of the river, on an errand for his master. He had brought a message from his young misses for Miriam, and stopped her to deliver it. Her father passed on, and when Caesar had delivered his message, she asked where he had been.

"Oh been up to massa Curtis'. He massa Curtis' queer's man ever I saw."

"Why?"

"Cause he made dis nigger set at table wid white folks, wid he self."

"Ah, did he well you liked that I suppose?"

"Dunno, miss, rather think I should have felt better in de kitchen; told massa Curtis so?"

"What did he say?"

"He said if I was too good to eat wid him, I shouldn't hab no dinner. He couldn't afford to get me a separate table, set me up too much; he, he, he, den he put his hand on my shoulder and pushed me toward de table, course I couldn't help myself, he, he, he."

"No, I suppose you couldn't," said Miriam, mentally contrasting the stout form of the negro with the slender figure of the worthy merchant, Caesar, however, had something else to talk about.

"How is your father, now Miss Miriam. Dey tell me dese old rum sellers got hold of him gin."

Miriam sighed and blushed deeply, while her eyes filled with tears, and the old man continued, "its a dreadful thing Miss, dat ar love for strong drink, a thing to be prayed against all day. Its dreadful bad for a man as knows and feels he is a man as much as his massa, to feel dat he is a slave for his whole life, but den you see its better a great deal to be a slave to a man than to the old evil one himself; and it is my pinion dat a man who is a slave to liquor is a slave to him."

Seeing Miriam's distress he continued "but den Miss I don't think but dat your father will get clear of it yet, only hab faith Miss, and I think it will all come out right yet."

"I hope so, I am sure," said Miriam, and she gave him a message for his young mistress, and went sadly home. The merchant, who had invited his colored brother to a seat at his table, was duly reproved by a self elected committee, from among his neighbors, and given to understand that such conduct would not be tolerated. Whereupon another committee, from those of opposite opinion, waited upon him and told him that it was advisable to be cautious, but they admired his independence.

Not many months passed away before the effects of the liquor he drank so recklessly, became apparent in the face and steps of the old man, and at last Uncle Jerry reached that Beulah of the drunkard's pilgrimage, the delirium tremens. It was sad to see his grey hairs tossed about over his brow and into his blood shot eyes—pitiful to hear his entreaties for shelter from some foe from that spirit land where the drunken imagination delights to dwell—terrible to hear oaths and profane and desperate excretions, from those lips which had for years been accustomed to words of peace, and truth, and soberness. But it was saddest and most pitiful of all to witness Miriam's grief, and hear the constant prayer that death might not come before his reason should be restored. "Oh! I cannot have him die so, I cannot see him die without one rational word. I cannot have my father go down to the grave of a drunkard."

His reason returned in time, but the shock was too much for his constitution, and he sank gradually to the grave.

There were those who recommended alcoholic stimulants to recruit his falling strength, but he refused to let a drop pass his lips.

"No," said he, "if I cannot resist this terrible appetite—if I must be tempted to my downfall by friends and neighbors, let me die."

And so he settled his worldly affairs, and died in peace.

Much of the bitterness of the bereavement was taken away from Miriam, by the happiness of seeing him maintain his christian character in the dying hour. The minister prayed by his death-bed, and officiated at his funeral, and then bade farewell to a people who would not co-operate in his efforts to remove the greatest evil there was among them, and who had grown cold, and disaffected toward him, on account of those efforts.

Thus perished Uncle Jerry. Thus his friends helped him on the drunkard's path of shame, from whence there is no retracing one's step.

## The Sun Cholera Mixture.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

More than forty years ago, when it was found that prevention for the Asiatic cholera was easier than cure, the learned doctors of both hemispheres drew up a prescription which was published (for working people) in the New York Sun, and took the name of "The Sun Cholera Mixture." Our contemporary never lent his name to a better article. We have seen it in constant use for nearly two score years, and found it to be the best remedy for looseness of the bowels ever yet devised. It is to be commended for several reasons. It is not to be used with liquor and therefore will not be used as an alcoholic beverage. Its ingredients are well known among all the common people, and it will have no prejudice to combat; each of the materials is in equal proportion, can be compounded without professional skill; and as the dose is so very small, it may be carried in a tiny phial in the waistcoat pocket, and be always at hand. It is:

Tinct. opii, Capsici, Rhei co., Menth pip., Camphir.

Mix the above in equal parts; dose, ten to thirty drops. In plain terms, take equal parts tincture of opium, red pepper, rhubarb, peppermint, and camphor, and mix them for use. In case of diarrhoea take a dose of ten or twenty drops in three or four teaspoonfuls of water. No one who has this by him and takes it in time will ever have the cholera. We commend the receipt will be widely published. Even when no cholera is anticipated it is an excellent remedy for ordinary summer complaint.

## Horticulture as an Ally of Agriculture.

One of our exchanges says: In the public mind there is some confusion in regard to the respective missions of horticulture and agriculture. A recent writer has put the case this way: Horticulture does not begin where agriculture ends; but one takes its start from our necessities. We are to get our bread by the sweat of our brow. The other starts from our mental life, and goes down to meet our physical wants as represented by farm culture. Be this as it may, horticulture, even in this transcendent sense, is a great aid to agriculture. The principles of plant-life; the sciences connected with culture; thousands of little experiments connected with great practical results, are much more likely to originate in the garden than on the farm, and for which the farm is largely the debtor. To a certain extent agriculture acknowledges its indebtedness to its intelligent sister, for while the horticultural exhibition rarely condescends to include objects of pure farm life, the agricultural fair takes in all fruits, flowers and ornamental garden work.

But these things are always better cared for when taken specially in charge by a distinct society; and we feel quite sure that such an institution in all our well settled places would be a great benefit to everybody in a thousand ways, and to none more than the genuine Simon Pure agriculturist.

In a late number of Land and Water, an account is given of the material from which that much prized article known as fig paste is made. It appears that when a vessel arrives in port having a half of a cargo of figs, if the market is glutted and the price low, the figs are stored in a bonded warehouse. Often they remain there from a year and a half to two years. During this time they become literally filled with maggots, which increase in such number as to cover the floors of the building and to crawl over the wharf. The figs, however, are never thrown away, but are bought up and manufactured into paste, jam or preserves. Attention is also called by this journal to the condition of some of the tea that is stored till there is an advance in price, or from other causes. A thousand chests were recently sold in London, under the attractive name of "Extra Fine New Season's Mogue Gunpowder Green Tea," which was stuck over with rice paste, coated with a green pigment and eaten through and through by maggots. Such an amount of iron filings had been incorporated with the tea leaves that they were attracted and could be lifted by a magnet. The tea contained, in addition, nineteen per cent. of fine sand.

Cholera has almost depopulated Mount Vernon, Indiana. All the people who could get away have left. The banks and business houses are all closed, and the town seems without population. Rosin, pine, tar and coal have been burned in the streets and in every house disinfectants have been placed to healthier parts of the city. Families are living in warehouses, stores, etc. Every person in the place has had cholera symptoms and in some large families, only two members are left. There seems to be no apparent cause for the ravages of the epidemic, as the city is a clean one, and one of the highest points between Evansville and Cairo.

Mitchell County to-day is in a prosperous condition. She has no outstanding debt, with the exceptions of a light school bond tax and in Beloit township a bridge tax. Her county orders are valued at more today than any other in the Northwest. Our farmers are in better shape to pay their taxes, and a general good feeling prevails throughout the county. [Beloit Gazette.]

The granges of Iowa have taken steps for the organization of a Farmers Insurance Company. It is to be on the mutual plan.

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