The Emporia News.

VOLUME 13. EMPORIA, KANSAS, APRIL 8, 1870. NUMBER 14.

EMPORIA NEWS

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Locals ten cents a line for each insertion. By the year, $2 a line will be charged in this department for cards of ten lines or less; and $1.50 a line for one-eighth or one-fourth of a column.

Cards of five lines, or less, without display, $5 a year. A dollar a year for each additional line.

One-eighth of a column, three months, $8; six months, $12; one year, $20.

One-fourth of a column, three months, $12; six months, $20; one year, $35.

Half a column, three months, $20; six months, $35; one year, $60.

One column, three months, $40; six months, $60; one year, $100.

Twenty-five per cent. will be added to the above prices where advertisements are kept standing on the inside of the paper, and also for those set in double column.

All advertising bills are due at the end of each quarter, which occurs the last of March, June, September and December.

Transient advertisements of a less amount than $5 must be paid for at the time of the first insertion, unless a contract is made to the contrary.

Legal advertisements must be paid for at the time they are first inserted, or attorneys must become personally responsible for them. The rates for them, as fixed by law, are ten cents a line for the first insertion, and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Advertisements must be handed in by Wednesday of each week.

Job Work.

We have the best fitted up job office in Southern Kansas, and can and will do plain Job Printing such as Blanks, of all kinds, Posters, Cards, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, etc., as cheaply and as well as any office in the State.

Address all communications to

STOTLER & WILLIAMS,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

EMPORIA BUSINESS CARDS.

HOTELS.

ROBINSON HOUSE,
L. N. ROBINSON, Proprietor. Corner of Merchants street and Fifth Avenue. This house has been refitted and furnished throughout, and is now open to the public. Stages leave daily and connect with all Eastern lines.

BUCKEYE HOUSE,
U. R. SHOOP, Proprietor, Fifth Avenue. [Late of Buckeye House, Columbus, Ohio.]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

PHILIP M. FOOTE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.—Office in the Court House.
N. B. PEYTON. J. V. SANDERS.
PEYTON & SANDERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in Lyon and adjoining counties. Business respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to. Office, Commercial Street.

SAMUEL AMERIN GILLETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. United States Circuit Court Commissioner.—Pract. in the Fifth and Ninth Districts, makes collections, buys and sells land, attends to conveyancing, and furnishes abstracts to titles of real estate in Lyon county. Office in Court House.

E. W. CUNNINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in the Courts of Lyon and adjoining counties, make collections, pay taxes, &c.
S. M. BUGGLES. P. B. PLUMB.
BUGGLES & PLUMB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Practice in all the Courts of the Fifth Seventh and Ninth Judicial Districts. Office at No. 142 Commercial Street.
H. C. CROSS. W. T. MCCARTY
CROSS & McCARTY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to us in Lyon and adjoining counties. Collections made, Conveyancing attended to, and Acknowledgment of Deeds and other instruments of writing taken.

NOTARIES AND LAND AGENTS.

C. V. ESKRIDGE,
NOTARY PUBLIC. Office opposite THE NEWS Office.

E. BORTON,
LAND AGENT, Notary Public and Licensed Conveyancer. Collections promptly made on reasonable terms. Acknowledgments taken. Deeds and Mortgages drawn. Taxes paid for non-residents. Business intrusted to me will be promptly attended to. Office 177 Commercial street.

PHYSICIANS.

L. D. JACOBS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office at his Drug Store, No. 181 Commercial street. Professional calls promptly attended to.

E. B. DE LA MATYR, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIST. Office No. 148 Commercial St., over T. G. Wilsey's Dry Goods Store. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Residence, corner Mechanic St. and 8th Avenue.

DOCTOR MANSFIELD,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

J. A. MOORE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at the Drug Store of Moore & Weaver.

N. D. JONES, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention given to diseases of the eye.

J. W. TRUEWORTHY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, at Drug Store of Tandy & Trueworthy. Will attend to all calls in his line of business.

DR. F. C. STEIMEL,
GERMAN PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office on Commercial street, one block south of Congress house, where he can be found at all hours unless professionally absent. Particular attention given to chronic diseases. Consultation free.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. SMITH,
SURGEON DENTIST. Patronage solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office on Commercial street, over T. G. Wilsey's Store.

DRESS MAKERS.

MRS. A. STILLMAN,
DRESS MAKER. At Mrs. Fairchild's Millinery Store.

MRS. MANSFIELD,
FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER. Children's clothes cut and made to order, and patterns for sale. Stamping and braiding neatly executed.—Residence on Market street, in rear of Congregational Church.

PAINTERS.

FRANCIS A. COOKE,
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER, Fifth Avenue 8th Avenue and Exchange street, east of Commercial.

GEORGE B. COOPER,
HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER, Glazier and Paper Hanger.

S. A. MOON,
HOUSE, WAGON AND CARRIAGE PAINTER, Sign and Ornamental Painting and Paper Hanging.

BLACKSMITHS.

R. MADDOCK. THOS. R. THOMAS
MADDOCK & THOMAS,
BLACKSMITHS. Very cheap and insure to the people of Lyon and adjoining counties that they still carry on the above business at their old stand, and will be ready at all times to do wagons and buggies, shoe horses and do all kinds of repairing.

CONNER & RYAN,
BLACKSMITHS, Commercial Street, North of 5th Avenue. Will pay especial attention to ironing wagons, carriages and buggies. Will at all times be prepared to accommodate the public with any kind of work in their line of business. Give us a call and we will endeavor to render satisfaction.

CRANDALL & KIFF
HAVE just opened a New Blacksmith Shop on the corner of Mechanics street and Fifth Avenue, where they will do all kinds of work on short notice. Particular attention will be paid to horse shoeing and carriage and wagon ironing.

LIVERY STABLES.

J. H. & W. DAVIS'
NEW LIVERY, SALE AND FEED STABLE. You can get your horses fed with good feed, at low prices; also horses and buggies to let, and teams for heavy hauling.

J. S. CLEVELAND'S
CENTRAL LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE, on 5th Avenue, between Commercial and Mechanics Street, is now open and ready for business, and will furnish teams at any time during the day or night. Passengers conveyed to any part of the country on liberal terms. Particular attention paid to boarding and transient stock.

JOHN BAY'S
LIVERY AND FEED STABLE, 7th Avenue.—Teams and saddle horses to hire. Horses fed at all times and on reasonable terms.

LAUNDRY.

CITY LAUNDRY,
T. J. ROLF, Proprietor. Corner of 8th Avenue and Commercial Street. Washing done on reasonable terms.

MEAT MARKETS.

SAMUEL L. BRYANT
HAS opened a Meat Market, on Commercial St. Opposite the Express Office, and will keep all kinds of Fresh Meat on hand at all times. Will do a strictly cash business.

KRAFT & DIETRICH,
CITY MEAT MARKET. The people of Emporia and vicinity will find this shop a good place to get of Fresh Meats and Vegetables, one door south of Hallberg's store. Cash paid for hides.

Engineers–Builders–Architect.

F. J. WORDICK,
ARCHITECT, is prepared to furnish plans, specifications, &c. May be found at corner of Fifth Avenue and Neosho Street. Orders promptly attended to.

MILES & GRAY,
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS, are prepared to furnish plans for, and to erect, all kinds of mechanical structures. Will guarantee satisfaction.

WHEELOCK & WILSON,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, are prepared to furnish elegant and working plans for all kinds of mechanical structures, houses, public buildings and bridges. Especial attention given to land surveying. Are prepared to do carpenter and joiner work, either by the day or contract.

E. F. SPRAGUE,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER. Shop on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Mechanics Street. All calls promptly attended to.

Miscellaneous Business Cards.

HAYS HOUSE,
COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS. F. P. Nichols, Proprietor.

I. R. PHENIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public, Real Estate and Collecting Agent, Eureka, Greenwood County, Kansas.

D. M. BRONSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND COLLECTING AGENT, Eldorado, Butler County, Kansas.—Taxes paid for non-residents. All business entrusted to me will be promptly attended to.

HENRY MARTIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Real Estate Agent and Licensed Conveyancer, Eldorado, Butler County, Kansas. Acknowledgments taken, Deeds and Mortgages drawn, Taxes paid for non-residents.—All business entrusted to me will be promptly attended to.

EMPORIA NEWS.

Friday, : : April 8, 1870.

ACCIDENTS AND EMERGENCIES IN FAMILIES, AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM.

I told you in my last how an ordinary cut should be treated. And it matters not whether it is a clean cut, made with a sharp instrument, or a lacerated one made with a saw, splinter of wood, or the part torn rudely or forcibly asunder by machinery, the treatment is to be conducted upon the same general principles, after the following manner: 1st. Stop the bleeding. 2d. Cleanse the wound of all extraneous matter, should there be any. A single hair left in the wound will act as an irritant and impede the cure. 3d. Bring the edges together, as before stated. 4th. Attend to rest and position of the parts. If the cut is below the knee, the patient should lie down for a few hours, or a few days, according to circumstances. If below the elbow, the arm should be placed in a sling, made by tying a handkerchief around the neck. In cases where the wound has been made several hours, and the blood has dried in or about its edges, it should be carefully washed off with tepid or cold water before the dressings are put on. Sometimes there will be considerable oozing of blood after the wound is bound up, but if you have satisfied yourself there is no arterial spirting, you need not be uneasy. When a wound has been done up and appears to be doing well, it should not be disturbed for a day or two. So much can be done by simple water in the management and cure of wounds of every kind, that too much can hardly be said in its favor, and confident I am that if its great value was only known in this connection by the masses of the people, many of the irritating, deleterious and expensive liniments and ointments now in the market would have to remain there. Hot water, warm water, tepid water, cool water, cold water, and ice water, one or the other, often succeeds in accidents and diseases when device and drugs fail. Locally applied, it will allay pain, arrest bleeding, soothe irritation, prevent and control inflammation, impart tone and promote healthy action in feeble and unhealthy tissues, and do good in many ways too numerous to mention. I shall indicate its uses more fully as I proceed.

Many of my readers have doubtless noticed that while on some persons cuts or other wounds heal very readily, on others the mere scratch of a pin causes much trouble. When this is the case there is some constitutional difficulty, and the diet should be improved or modified, and the following articles, if taken, should be entirely omitted, viz: Fat pork, tobacco, spiritous liquors, vinegar, and breads made with soda and cream of tartar. The following medicines also will frequently do good by correcting the ichorous condition of the system and creating a disposition of the parts to heal:

Homeopathic—calcaren carbonica, 3d trit., phosphorus, 3d trit., silicea, 3d trit. A dose of either of the above medicines should be taken every night and morning.

Allopathic—extract of nux vomica prepared with alcohol, ten grains, dried sulphate of iron powdered, ten grains, sulphate of quinine, ten grains, extract of gentium, one dram, made into forty pills, one of which should be taken three times a day. I may here state that either of the above medicines may be found highly suitable and beneficial to many persons of feeble health who are not suffering from wounds or other injuries.

The readers of THE NEWS who desire to keep these instructions for future reference would do well to paste them in a book, so that they could be made useful. They may save money, health and time. M.

Written for THE NEWS.

FROM CRESWELL.

This town is situated on the Arkansas river, twelve miles above its intersection by the State line; said intersection being two and three-fourths miles below the mouth of the Grouse. The Walnut enters the Arkansas at Creswell, and the valleys of other streams on the south side of the Arkansas converge at this point, making it the natural centre of business and population for Cowley county.

Creswell is named as a point upon four chartered lines of railroad, viz: The Walnut Valley Branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road; the Preston, Salina & Denver road; the Emporia & Holden road; and the Arkansas Valley, or Fort Smith & Hays City road. It is also confidently expected that this will be the point of crossing for the Fort Scott & Santa Fe road. The Legislature, at its recent session, ordered the immediate survey of a State road, by the most direct route, from Emporia to Creswell.

The company have determined to spare no expense or effort to make Creswell the metropolis of the Arkansas Valley. The following are among the enterprises already inaugurated:

Sleath & Co., of Eldorado, have contracted to put their steam saw-mill and a shingle-machine in operation at Creswell by the 15th of May.

Daniel Beedy, now resident at Emporia, has contracted to build a grist-mill, saw-mill and planing-mill upon the Creswell water-power; work to commence by July 1st, 1870.

G. H. Norton & Co. have opened a general stock of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, which they pledge themselves to sell at Eldorado prices.

Betts & Fraser, of Eldorado, will at once open a stock of groceries, provisions, and campers' supplies.

C. R. Sipes, of Emporia, has purchased an interest in the town, and is preparing to open at Creswell the largest stock of hardware, tinware and agricultural implements ever offered south or west of Emporia.

A stock of drugs and medicines has been ordered by responsible parties, and a well-provided drug-store will speedily be established.

We are also happy to announce that the best job and newspaper office south of the Neosho will commence the publication of a newspaper at Creswell within the next ninety days.

Max Fawcett, recently of the Neosho Valley (Emporia) Nursery, has transferred his entire interest to Creswell, and is arranging to establish there the largest fruit and nursery concern in Kansas.

L. F. Goodrich, of Emporia, is now at work erecting a feed and livery stable.

A ferry has been chartered, and will be running upon the Arkansas by July 1st.

The above may all be regarded as certain and reliable.

CELEBRATED FARMERS.

BY E. W. STEWART.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Men who have played a great part in human affairs—spoken a great word at a critical moment—extricated a people from political thraldom—forgotten self in the general good—are seldom isolated in the minds of the people with their common business of life. How few, even of that special calling, have ever thought of Jefferson as a farmer? When his name is mentioned, the image of a great political leader—the author of our immortal Declaration of Freedom—looms up before their imagination, but no trace of the farmer is seen about his garments. Yet, when we come to view him in his plain undress, at home, pursuing the simple pleasures that attracted him to the country, we shall find him, not only a good farmer, but bringing his philosophic mind to bear upon the primary principles of agriculture, and solving most important problems that four thousand years before him had failed to solve.

Agriculture to his mind was the grand pursuit of man, and required a knowledge of all the natural sciences to develop and illustrate.

Thus, when the cares of State were thrown off, he studied nature on his own domain, and strove to turn everything to the account of his fellow men.

Thomas Jefferson was born April 2, 1743, at Shadwell, in the now county of Albermarle, Va. His family is supposed to be of Welsh origin, but has been traced back no further than his great grandfather; so the great apostle of Democracy in the New World sprang directly from the people, whom he spent his life to elevate.

He was put at private school at the age of five, and sent to William & Mary College at the age of seventeen. Dr. William Small, Professor of Mathematics at this College, forming a strong attachment to young Jefferson, took much pains in assisting him, as well in general literature as in mathematics. His friendship had a strong influence on his after life, and is supposed to have assisted him in the perfection of that style which culminated in the production of that world-renowned paper, the Declaration of Independence.

Like many other young collegians, he was captivated by a beautiful and accomplished young lady at Williamsburgh; but though his correspondence informs us of the beginning of this affair of his life, it does not finish it, which leaves us to infer that it ended in disappointment.

He was by no means regarded handsome when young; tall, thin and raw-bones, with a freckled face, pointed features, and red hair. Still, his social of manner and chivalrous bearing made him a favorite with the ladies, and he improved so much in appearance toward middle age that he was esteemed a very good-looking man. His early

AMUSEMENTS

were horse-back riding, in which he was very accomplished, and playing the violin, for which he had a passionate fondness and much skill. An anecdote illustrative of this is related, applied with the burning of his house in Shadwell. It occurred while he and his mother were visiting a neighbor, and through the confusion of the slaves nearly everything was destroyed. While one of the slaves, breathless with excitement, was relating to him the loss he suddenly exclaimed: "But, massa, we save de fiddle!"

He afterward built a house on the summit of Monticello, which continued his residence through life. He read law with the celebrated Chancellor Wythe, and commenced a successful practice of his profession, but soon abandoned it for the more congenial field of politics.

On the 1st of January, 1772, he married Mrs. Martha Shelton, an amiable and accomplished young widow of 23. This union proved to be a very harmonious and happy one. She lived but ten years to bless his active and exciting life, and left him inconsolable. It is a little remarkable that Washington, Jefferson and Madison each suffered disappointment in youth—each married a widow, found congeniality and a happy domestic life.

HE IMPROVES THE PLOW.

Perhaps Mr. Jefferson's invention applied to the construction of the plow shows as much the great scope of his mind as any State paper he ever drew.

The world, ever since the days of the Patriarch Job, had been forming its plows on the practical, or cut-and-try system, but had never used mathematical or geometrical principles in its construction.

From the crooked stick of the ancients to the famous Rutherham plow of the Eighteenth Century, all had been constructed according to the fancy of each maker, and he knew not how to describe his process so that another mechanic could copy it; even he, himself, could not make two just alike.

This difficulty became apparent to the practical mind of Jefferson, who, while American Minister to France, made a tour through parts of France and Germany in 1788, and examined the plows at work in the fields by the wayside, and according to his ablest biographer, the Hon. H. S. Randall, made the following memo. in his journal: "Oxen plow here with collar and hames. Use awkward figure of their mold-boards leads one to consider what should be its form. The offices of the mold-board are to receive the sod after the share has cut under it, to raise it gradually and to reverse it. The fore-end of it, therefore, should be horizontal to enter under the sod, and the hind end perpendicular, to throw it over, the intermediate surface changing gradually from the horizontal to the perpendicular. It should be as wide as the furrow, and of a length suited to the construction of the plow." His journal also contains diagrams with a full mathematical explanation, showing how any good mechanic may construct a mold-board on his principles. He communicated his discovery to the French Academy of Sciences, who passed a resolution eulogistic of his invention. In 1803 he received a gold medal from the Agricultural Society of Paris for his "mold-board of least resistance." This plow was in possession of this society in 1853.

Mr. Randall says he had plows constructed after his plow in 1793, and put at work on his estate. It appears that M. Strickland of the British Board of Agriculture, saw these plows at work on Mr. Jefferson's plantations—took drawings of them with him to England, they exhibited them to the Board; and the invention was regarded as so important that the President of the Board requested Mr. Jefferson to forward a model with an accurate description of his invention. This is complied with, and his letter is published in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

He stated also that he proposes thereafter, to have his mold-boards made of cast-iron, which is thought to be the first mention, by any American, of the use of cast-iron for the plow.

Mr. J. S. Gould, in his learned and exhaustive history of the plow, after summing up all evidence, justly says:

"There can be no doubt whatever that Mr. Jefferson is solely entitled to the honor of inventing the first mold-board made upon mathematical principles."

This invention of Mr. Jefferson's cannot be over-estimated in its effects upon agriculture, as it took this, the most important farm implement, out of the empirical and uncertain, and placed it upon the unchanging principles of science and mathematical precision. With this key more progress has been made in the last eighty years than in the previous three thousand.

SENDS HOME SEEDS FROM EUROPE.

He was a great lover of nature and a close observer of all of all her productions. While abroad in Europe he was in the habit of studying its agriculture and horticulture, and when he found a useful plant sent home seeds to try its utility in the United States. He sent home seeds of the lou-fois and many other plants to the Agricultural Society of South Carolina. His efforts to acclimate new and useful plants extended to various parts of the country. He examined all new implements, and those he thought useful he made known to his countrymen. He availed himself eagerly of all labor-saving machinery, and imported a Scotch threshing machine by which he could thresh 150 bushels of wheat per day. He found this machine very beneficial in destroying the white weevil by early threshing. The crop was sometimes destroyed after it was harvested. He used GRAIN COURTL invented in his neighborhood, which was said to work excellently and to be superior to anything in England or Scotland at that time. (De Leacourt's Journal.)

HIS FARMS.

Mr. Jefferson was a princely farmer. His estate in Albermarle county, around Monticello, consisted of 5,591 acres; and Poplar Forest estate, in Bedford and Campbell counties, had 5,036 acres—10,647 acres in all. He had about 2,000 acres under cultivation, and divided these into four farms, and each farm into seven fields of forty acres. He built this separation into fields by rows of peach trees. He set 1,151 peach trees in December, 1794.

He appears to have used a herdsman for his animals in the day, and folded them in enclosures at night. His stock was like Abraham's, "upon a thousand hills." This using a herdsman to look after cattle, instead of fencing, showed great practical sagacity. It is much the more economical where large numbers of animals are kept. In 1795 he had 34 horses (8 for the saddle,) 7 mules, 249 cattle, 330 hogs and a few sheep. His fields were many of them so steep as to render in difficult to carry the produce to a central barn, and therefore he built a barn in each field to house his crops. His

ROTATION

was seven years, and this was his reason for seven fields; one wheat, two corn, three peas or potatoes, four vetches, five wheat, six and seven clover.

It would appear by this rotation that he was successful with vetches; but, if so, his experience was more favorable than that of Washington, who wrote Jefferson that he had often tried it without success. We are now aware that it has been raised as a successful crop for a series of years in any part of this country. Mr. Jefferson practiced raising buckwheat as a green crop to plow under, and thought well of it. He was opposed to the *bare fallow* entertaining the idea that exposing the soil to the exhaled its fertility into the air, and therefore did not practice this method of tillage, but always kept his soil shaded with a green crop. He cut his clover but twice, so that there might be plenty left to shade and mulch the soil.

But the defective tillage over most of his farms, in consequence of devolving the management upon careless or indifferent overseers, resulted in a low average production. His average of wheat was only eight bushels per acre; corn, 18 bushels; clover, one tun; but after manuring particular fields, the yield was three times this.

MONTICELLO.

The favorite residence of Jefferson had a grand situation, quite suited to his taste. It was placed on the summit of a little mountain, one of the southwest range of the Blue Ridge. It commanded a great prospect of the surrounding country, overlooked all the neighboring hights to the Chesapeake, and even the Atlantic might be seen, if within eye range. On both sides of the Hivanna and on the mountains, he had 5,000 acres of land, which could all be seen at a single view. (De Leacourt's Journal.) "On the east the eye sweeps to the limits of its vision over that great plain which constitutes the sea-margin of the United States from New England to Mexico. From this lofty place no sea of verdure there rises but one eminence high enough to break the level of half the entire horizon seen from Monticello, and that is Willis's Mountain, 40 miles distant, although no larger than the greater Egyptian pyramid, yet it sometimes presents the curious appearance of looming in an immense column to the clouds. The house is a long, brick structure of a lofty balustraded single story, the central portion surmounted by a fine dome. There are spacious porticoes in front and rear." (Randall.)

VIRGINIA HOSPITALITY.

We have often heard of the generous hospitality of the Virginia planter or gentleman. This seems to have found its most extravagant and ideal representation at the home of Jefferson. After his retirement from the Presidential office, Monticello seemed to attract pilgrims from all parts of America and Europe. Here, as the American is wont to say, the "latch string always hung out." The great part Mr. Jefferson had taken in initiating and carrying out our experiment of self-government had rendered him a personage of great interest to the foreign world, and he deemed his visit to the New World incomplete without an interview with the great apostle of Democracy. It was not then uncommon for visitors to make a stay of three months. His aged servant, Wormley, told Mr. Randall that the three carriage houses were filled every night in summer with horses and carriages of guests, and sometimes two or three extra carriages were placed under a large tree. It consumed the whole extra produce of the Monticello estate of 1,000 acres to feed his guests. His daughter, Mrs. Randolph, said she had provided beds for 50 guests. This was hospitality run mad. There is, probably, no other instance of such oppressive attention on the part of the people to any retired gentlemen. This great curiosity of the people to see him sometimes caused much annoyance. Strange visitors would sometimes remain in the hall for hours, in hope of seeing him as he chanced to pass from one room to another. Thus did his great celebrity bring upon him most impertinent curiosity, and his hospitality was so expensive that it greatly assisted in those pecuniary embarrassments that embittered his latter days.

HIS INVENTIONS.

Jefferson possessed rare originality, constructive and inventive ability. He had a passion for mechanics, and to gratify his taste in this line had a workshop with all necessary tools adjoining his library. He was wont to spend a short time daily, working out some mechanical idea. Beside his invention of the true mathematical principles for the construction of the mold-board to the plow, he invented a leather top to a carriage, which could be easily extended over or folded away. It was very similar to that now in use. He invented a machine for breaking hemp, which could be run by a horse on the gate of a saw mill. This was a complete success, and performed the work of twenty men. He also invented numerous small articles of convenience for use on his farm. He manufactured nails and woolen cloths for his servants. His slaves were, many of them, educated mechanically, and numbered, many respectable workmen among them. The carriage in which he rode, his garden seats, much of his household furniture, and the implements used on his farm, were the joint work of himself and his slaves.

HIS LOVE OF DETAILS.

He was the most precise of men in details. His pocket account books show that he noted the smallest expenditure. He recorded the time of planting, production and ripening of all vegetables in his garden. He made a table showing the earliest and latest appearance of every vegetable in the Washington market during the eight years he was President. In natural history he was a most minute observer. Nothing escaped his notice. But his Notes on Virginia prove the wide range of his mind, and that he could generalize as well as note small things. It was an observation of Dr. Johnson, that "The truly strong and sound mind is one that can embrace equally great things and small." Jefferson seems to have practiced upon Franklin's maxim, "Learn something from every man you meet." Col. Randolph says when he met a man intelligent in any department of knowledge, he "entered what he gave in his memorandum book, under appropriate heads of reference." He never let an opportunity to learn a fact escape him. He thus accumulated a vast mass of facts upon all subjects. The young men of America can find no better example than this to follow.

He gives in a letter to Kosciusko his daily habits after his retirement from the excitement of public life. He says: "My mornings are devoted to correspondence. From breakfast to dinner I am in my shops, my garden, or on horseback among my farms. From dinner to dark I give to society and recreation with my neighbors and friends, and from candlelight to early bedtime I read. My health is perfect, and my strength considerably re-enforced. I talk of plows and harrows, seeding and harvesting, with my neighbors, and politics too, if they choose, and feel, at length, the blessing of being free to say and do what I please, without being responsible to any mortal." He directed the studies of many young men who wished to avail themselves of his ripe wisdom.

ANECDOTES.

When Mr. Jefferson and his grandson were riding out together, passing a strange slave who bowed to them, Mr. J. raised his hat and bowed; his grandson not returning the salutation, he said, "Thomas, do you permit a slave to be more of a gentleman than yourself?"

Mr. Jefferson's face wore an open, frank, benevolent expression, which led a stranger at once to confide in him. While riding on horseback with two of his nephews and another young gentleman, they came to a creek swollen with recent rains, beside which sat a rough, appearing man holding a saddle. He suffered the young men all to pass into the stream, but as Mr. J. approached, he asked him to carry him across, which he did willingly. When some of those in the rear came up and asked him why he did not request some of the young men to carry him over, he answered: "Wall, I reckon a man carries yes or no in his face—the young chaps faces said no—the old 'un's said yes." When told it was the President of the United States, he said: "When I get home to Kentucky and tell Polly I rid behind Jefferson, she'll say I voted for the right man."

He was a very merciful and kind master, and gave express instructions to his overseer that his servants should not be "overtasked," and the consequence was that a very small average of work was performed on his estate, and the plans he laid out were far from being realized.

He had the most profound confidence in the capacity of the masses for self-government, but he did not undervalue education as means of qualifying them for an intelligent exercise of self-government.

He was taken ill during the last days of June, and lingered till mid-day of the 4th of July, 1826, and passed away on the nation's glorious birthday.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FREE RELIGION.

The Boston Traveler prints the following as an extract from one of H. W. Beecher's sermons. We suspect that he wrote it for the *Christian Union.*

"The term Free Religion has been adopted by certain persons to express religion without doctrines, without standards of authority, without supernatural origin or development. The word 'free' refers to the absence of everything local, formal, temporal, and implies an opinion that all 'religions' are yokes unsuited to the healthy growth of the spiritual nature. Free religionists profess an adherence to the plainest truths of natural religion, such as are common to the Jew and Pagan, Mohammedan and Christian. Universal brotherhood, overshadowed only by the Divine Fatherhood, is the sum of their theology. Love, which is the end of the law, the fulfillment of the Gospel, and the substructure of whatever wisdom there is in any system of religion, is held by them, they say, in unadulterated essence, under which form it can undergo no change either from lapse of time or exposure to new climates.

"It is extremely dificult to define the position of those who deal mostly in negatives. They have so much freedom that they cannot be bound to any definite statement. Indeed, so jealous of liberty are they that they refuse to be endorsed by one another, each man preferring to stand on a platform of his own making. But it would not be just to dismiss so impalpable a thing as Free Religion with the remark that there is nothing in it. The rarest gases may furnish food or poison; a big toad-stool may serve for a while to shelter a real prophet What, then, *is* religion freed from local, temporal, and conventional associations? Let us talk plain English. It excludes so much of the Bible as has been made into a temporary needs—that is, all the Old Testament except those passages which inculcate love to God and man without admixture of Jewish tradition and theology; all the New, except the general statements of the truths already known to men; leaving us many of the Psalms wherewith to chant God's praises, and the Sermon on the Mount wherewith to govern our action toward men. Adopting 'free religion,' we shall no longer be perplexed by miracles, by Christ's special devotion to the lost sheep of Israel, or by his reputed resurrection and ascension. The sacraments will become interesting relics of superstition; prayer will be shorn of the incentives of special promise; Christ will no longer be an interpreter of God to man, but rather a great sphynx sculptured by superstitious Hebrews. The prime failing of free religion is that it requires men to live in a vacuum. No man can be religious apart from conditions of time and place and circumstance. Love to God is founded on our conception of him; and yet our noblest conceptions are imperfect and incorrect, being largely the result of such education as the times give us. If a man lives in a philosophic age he will have—whatever his position in regard to prevailing schools—a conception of God tempered by philosophy; if in a superstitious era, a disposition to multiply supernatural evidences of God's power; if he is a sensualist or a savage, he will give to his divinity something of his own attributes; if he is a highly educated, independent thinker, living in the Nineteenth Age and in the freest country in the world, he will be unable to see God as he is, but must be content with dull reflections from earthly mirrors.

"How, then, if we cannot so much as think of God apart from prejudice resulting from time and place, are we to serve him in absolute freedom? Not, as it seems to us, rejecting all external religion, all local and transitory forms, usages, and partial truths; but by using these as the stepping-stones of spiritual attainment.

"Recognizing the need of partial truths upon which to climb toward the complete truth, we shall immediately inquire if God has not foreseen this need and provided for it. Is it not supposable that he, knowing us to be so much the creatures and dependents of time and circumstance, and foreseeing what would be the needs of each age of the world, would impart just that corrective and guiding knowledge which would help us to mount? Would he not from time to time inaugurate dispensations of truth suited to the advancing growth of those who received his aid? We may admit that the patriarchal, the Mosaic, and the prophetic systems of religion were local, temporary expedients, but none the less the true means of holiness for the race *during the period of their use.* The same is true of Christianity; it is less encumbered with externals than were the former dispensations, yet it is a practical adaptation of religion to the spirit and the events of this latter day. But Christ has set the highest possible standard. The lives of the most godlike will never rise higher than that.

"There are some who think that men have in themselves that wisdom which will lead them into all truth—who feel no need of a revelation, or of a rescuing Friend, or of counsel given in answer to prayer; but their freedom seems to us no broader than the liberty with which Christ makes free—a liberty which accepts the 'local, formal, temporal' help of a condescending Father. 'Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.'"

The Pennsylvania House has passed a bill exempting sewing machines in families from levy and sale, on execution or distress for rent.

Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, has only twice-a-week horseback mail to and from civilization.

MY VISIT TO KANSAS.

Under the above head Rev. R. Gwesyn Jones, of Utica, New York, who lately visited this State to look for lands for a large Welsh colony, writes as follows to the Utica *Herald:*

Off to Kansas is the cry these days in almost every part of the world. Thither they go from Canada, New England, the Empire State, Ohio, Wisconsin, the Southern States, Great Britain, Germany and Southern Europe. Individuals and colonies settle down there daily. The Welsh likewise are on the move there, both from the States and Wales.

By the request of several friends in Utica, I started in company with Rev. James Griffiths and three others to visit Kansas, to seek a locality where a few hundred Welsh families might make a comfortable home. We commenced our journey on the first of March, when the State of New York was shrouded in deep snow. Traveling on day and night, we passed the snow regions near Colombus, Indiana, Illinois. Arriving at St. Louis, a snow storm had just visited them, but had gone, and all traces of it had vanished. Another night of rolling on brought us to Kansas City, where they had heard nothing of snow or rain for several months. From there on we enjoyed the most beautiful spring weather, slightly cold and freezing at nights. It was very pleasant; the birds, flocks of wild ducks and prairie hens, flying about in every direction. Our first halt was Emporia, a very thriving town lying in the midst of a vast plain; my only objection to it was that the country all around was rather flat. But it was no use making any suggestions as it was too late to mend, and the inhabitants were all thoroughly convinced that the scenery was the most beautiful under the sun, everything as it should be, and that town destined to be the greatest in the land. It has plenty of room all around, and is certainly growing very fast. Stores of all kinds were being built when we were there. The Welsh are numerous, and an important element in that community. The coroner is a Welshman, Dr. Morris, from Remsen, and the Register of Deeds is a Welshman. Emporia has first-class hotels, kept by very attentive and accommodating proprietors; but no saloon can be found in the place. I may as well say here, lest I forget, that I did not hear any one cursing or swearing anywhere in Kansas, a hint to many I have met in older States that they will find but little welcome there.

Emporia is surrounded by plenty of timber. We could see large forests in the distance, and there is a pretty large river about one mile from the city; but the inhabitants depend now for water on cisterns to hold rain water. They were telling us that cistern water is much healthier than any other, which was a great comfort, especially when we thought we tasted soot in it. We found afterward that water is easily found almost everywhere in Kansas by digging from 18 to 50 feet, and somehow the great admirers of cistern water forget to drink it when their well is ready. Everybody in Kansas seems very anxious to have more come there, and my impression is that they tell them told a few white lies in order to produce an impression favorable to their adopted land. Everything is good there, and they allowed no drawbacks. We saw ourselves that the land was good, but the great difficulty was to get over the ground. We drove on day to go sixty miles to the south, for there we should find land flowing with milk and honey. But another would come on and say, that the land still further south was far better; in the southern border of the State, or in Arkansas there was land such as could not be equaled in the world. It is true there were a few Indians, several mosquitoes, and fever and ague now and then, but nothing worth mention. However, we made up our minds to turn northward and see what we could find. Our friends of Fort Riley would be handy in case an Indian should show fight. The greatest part of the land has already been taken up by speculators, but actual settlers may buy it still at very low prices. We found a piece which we thought very suitable for a settlement, a fine elevated prairie. The few pieces that are are already cultivated were very attractive and paid exceedingly well for the laborer's toil. It is our hope that in a few years we shall see the likes of our Welsh colony of Old Country people, many of them such as have of late in our fatherland gained the eminent distinction of "political martyrs." Because they voted in accordance with the dictates of their consciences for liberal members to the English Parliament, they have landlords have ejected them by hundreds. They turn their faces toward the Western world, and the great object of our association (The Welsh Land and Emigration Association of America) is to provide for locating them in a country of principle, where they will probably compare with the first settlers of New England. Taking all things together, we are of opinion that Kansas will be a splendid home for them, and that these sons of liberty will prove a blessing to Kansas.

We were highly pleased with the land, its climate, and its inhabitants. It is now so well known that it is useless to descend to particulars. I must not omit to mention the kindness of Mr. Elliott, land agent, and editor of the Manhattan *Standard.* He is a man from Cheunango county, and has spent some time at Utica. He took our whole party through a great part of the country, showed us everywhere, and everything, to our hearts' content. He is one of the most pleasant companions that could be desired, and well suited to welcome strangers and make them feel at home in Kansas. The firm of Adams & Elliott is located at Manhattan, one of the most pleasantly located cities I have ever seen. It seems to be gaining very fast, as we saw masons and carpenters at work everywhere. One of the best looking places that we saw in Kansas or any where else, was Union City. How large it was on paper we did not learn, but to our organs of sight there was visible only a one story building, consisting of two rooms, each 16x18 feet. It is designated as "Union Hotel," the first-class hotel in Union City. One room is kitchen and bed room, and the other is sitting-room and bedroom. The first night we were there, we were only sixteen, ten strangers and the family. We all had supper and breakfast, which we greatly enjoyed; ten slept in the sitting-room and six in the kitchen. The next night we were fourteen strangers to supper, and they felt confident we could all find sleeping room, for they had sometime previously entertained twenty-two for the night. I think the little inn could contain any number equal to Bagg's Hotel and Butterfield House had it been a little nearer summer, so that those who wished might go and sleep out of doors. It was too cold for that the night we were there. The landlord and landlady were highly intelligent and respectable, such as would have made a very creditable show in the most polished company. We enjoyed our trip to Kansas, turned back and found New York in the midst of a terrible snow storm. Some of the party talked of returning by next train to Kansas.

"That's a good gun of yours, stranger; but Uncle Dave here has one that beats it." "Ah! how far will it kill a hawk with No. 6 shot?" "I