

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. II.—NO. 9.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 1, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 56.

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LAWRENCE, February 14, 1873.

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TAILOR.

Gentlemen's Clothing Cut and Made in the Latest Style. Clothing Scaled and Repaired on short notice at Low Rates. First Door North of Eldridge House, LAWRENCE.

RAMBLINGS.

BY MRS. CORA M. DOWNS.

We have all read "Middlemarch," I take it for granted, gentle reader, and have enjoyed the wedding of those royally true lovers, Will Ladislav and Doratheia. What a climax of passionate feeling is reached when Will mechanically says "Goodbye," and Doratheia exclaims, "O my heart will break! I hate my wealth!" thus making the way all clear for him who did not dare to ask the sacrifice for himself. Only in the hands of a true artist can such a story be wrought into a climax of interest, where two hearts divided by a dreary chain of circumstances, come together after years of separation, disaster and misunderstanding.

This loving once and forever is so mishandled and abused by novelists and story tellers. Half the time the passion they call love is no love at all. Charles Reade makes us to pity all his men for loving such pink and white paper dolls. His heroes always tell their wives whether they may wear powder on their faces or squeeze themselves in corsets. A large, majestic, all-loving womanhood he has never created. He irresistibly dwarfs his women, while George Elliott unconsciously dwarfs her heroes. Her "Tito," the lover of "Romola," seems such a selfish, narrow creature beside the

golden-haired Roman maiden. Even will Ladislav, charming as he is, seems yet so weak in moral heroism as compared with the large, loving soul of Doratheia.

The passionate devotion of a lifetime is often wasted on an object but little worthy of such intense feeling.

A man who will hesitate and vacillate about taking unto himself the love and life of one who has been taught to love him by every insidious art and wile, by every word and look and gesture, while he considers this, that and the other reason for delay—family considerations perhaps, bachelor pleasures he is loth to give up, &c.—deserves to gather only the weeds of a pathway that might have blossomed for him with the sweetest blossoms of tender and passionate truth.

Sometimes a selfish thought will step in between a lifelong happiness and the present passing gratification of living undisturbed relations. What matters it that in consequence a soul is tossed without anchor or harbor, or a heart aches till it turns cold and ceases to feel aught of joy or pain.

Such things be—and will be the natural results of a man's selfishness and a woman's intensity of feeling. For those who risk

"All for love,
And count the world well lost,"
is the foam on the goblet's brim, the perfume, and the song.

What was there in "Middlemarch" to call forth wonder?

This evening as I was coming home from calling on an invalid friend, I naturally "fell to thinking" of what a man will do "all for love," as I met the procession of "men from the shops" wending their way homeward. Trudging along under the keen northwester with his dinner pail in his hand, each sturdy son of toil was hastening to the supper spread, the fire lit on the hearth, and wife and child waiting at home.

Blessed homes everywhere, where love and unsullied toil sit down together!

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

(On the whole, Mr. SPIRIT, that last sentiment sounds a little *maudish*, doesn't it? I know my Ottawa critic will so decide, but maybe he never was in love! You made a typographical blunder last week in my article, which may be corrected right here. The quotation from the Ottawa letter was, "as *obscene* writings are." You made the word *obscene* to read *obscure*.)

LITTLE THINGS.

How much of the comforts of life depends upon little things! Little scraps of attention, little crumbs of comfort, the offer of the arm chair by one of your children, the choice bit of steak by one's husband, or the warm slippers prepared by one's wife; little painstaking not to utter complaints or unpleasant allusions to uncomfortable subjects; little caresses and pleasant little sayings for winter evenings; how they brighten the way and make it easier pulling up life's hill.

Sully says of English people: "The higher the rank, the more affable and kind I found them; it is only the *little people climbing up* who are disagreeable."

People who have always been accustomed to position and high place can afford to be affable. What else can they have known than that culture that comes of the highest civilization? The "little people climbing up!" It takes a generation or two to wash out the *parvenu*. The place where children learn culture is right at the fireside. Stately and courteous sons, graceful and intelligent daughters, are the very pillars and corner stones of American homes. How beautiful are they, growing up to take our places, and to help our feeble steps downward into the dark valley.

Let the mother serve the head of the family as royally as if she were ever saying "My King!" and he accord the allegiance of perfect courtesy to her who should ever be the reigning queen of the domain of Home; thus taught by this uniform grace of word and deed, the children will build up unto themselves other homes where love and gentleness preside, and the inherited politeness of kind spirits and loving hearts broods like a household deity.

WYANDOTTE, February 23th.

The Farm.

TRAINING PEACH TREES.

Peach trees should, in our opinion, be trained in the fan form, making the trunks not more than half boot-leg high. If trained in long trunks the fruit will, in a few years, be almost or quite out of reach for gathering. As the tree advances in age, it also advances in height, shedding the lower limbs and making its new bearing wood higher up from the ground. Thus the fruit, when the trees bear, becomes very difficult to gather in consequence of its extreme height; the weight of the fruit also being thrown so far from the body, endangers the destruction of the tree by the weight being so far from the trunk.

Hence, to have a successful peach orchard, where the soil, the climate and the latitude are favorable to the production of this fruit, trees should not only be trained low, at the start, but should be kept low by annually cutting back the young bearing wood. This will keep the fruit easy of access at gathering time, prolong the life of the tree, prevent the usual amount of shedding of the lower limbs, and increase the vigor of the fruit buds which lie between where the cutting back is done and the last year's growth. The fruit is thus kept in convenient distance of the ground for gathering, the fruit buds are better able to withstand late spring frosts, and the life of the trees is prolonged. Upon the subject of shortening in the annual growth of the bearing wood, there is some difference of opinion among pomologists as to the time, some preferring late fall, others late winter or early spring, and others early fall, or as soon as the fruit is matured and gathered. We indorse the latter opinion for the following reasons: First, it prevents, if not done too soon, the further extension and growth of young wood for the season, husbands all the sap which would have otherwise been expended for this purpose, and applies it to the increased vitality of the fruiting buds for the coming crop. If the above system is strictly carried out, together with the instructions heretofore given upon the culture of the peach, we have no hesitation in saying that this delicious fruit can be made quite a sure crop. For the destruction of the grub, which is sometimes destructive to peach trees, an annual application of hot water, or a mound of leached ashes kept around the trunk at the root, will in almost every instance be successful. Where either or both of these should fail, the use of the hand and knife would do the work effectually. [Horticulturist.]

DOGS IN THE FLOCK.

The greatest drawback to the business of wool growing, or sheep husbandry in any form, is the devastation of the sheep flocks by sneaking dogs, which come upon them when least expected and in a single night so destroy and demoralize a flock as often to take the entire profits of a year's growth out of it, if not more than this.

Sheep-killing dogs are generally great cowards until they become eager in the chase of a timid flock. The cunning of these curs, both in planning their thievish work and in concealing the evidence against themselves, is a thing quite remarkable, as they usually go a long way from home to find their prey, and after the mischief is done they return in season and put on such a look of innocence that a person would hardly suspect they had been engaged in the bloody work; and often their guilt can only be proved by finding shreds of wool between their teeth. Death, without benefit of clergy, is the only effective punishment of these convicted felons.

But the preservation of the sheep flocks from marauding dogs must lie mainly in prevention, before the act, rather than in vengeance after the mischief is done; and we know of no means so effective in the prevention of the mischief as the use of a good number of bells upon the sheep. The value of a single sheep would purchase quite a number of bells, so that this sort of protection is comparatively a cheap one, as the bells once purchased would last a lifetime. The bells should be of the noisy, rattle-te-bang kind, not little tinkling things, full of pastoral, poetic melodies. A mistake is often made by putting bells only on the largest, leading sheep of the flock; some bells should be on such sheep, of course, as they can lead off and make a prodigious noise in a stampede; but bells should also be put upon the weak and slow ones of the flock, whose legs cannot carry them so fast in a race for dear life, as the noise they make would be some protection against the enemy which came upon the rear to catch the belated fugitives. [Rural New Yorker.]

WOMAN'S FARM CLUB.

A correspondent of the "Woman's Journal" writes: It pleased me very much to see the notice of a Woman's Farmers' Club. It is one step in the right direction. Believing, as I do, that one great want of woman in our rural districts is interchange of views on all subjects, I should be glad to hear of more clubs for women, with or without men. A little more energy and perseverance, and we shall accomplish yet many things we once thought impossible. Belonging to a Farmers' Club myself, in Western New York, I will tell you how we manage. There are twelve men and their wives. We meet once a month at the house of some member to spend the day. In the first place the subjects of general interest are discussed after dinner. Each one con-

tributes to a basket something in writing, long or short, upon any subject, to be read by one of the members; quite a variety and sometimes very spicy. Then the one who was appointed at the previous meeting, reads an essay, usually on some branch of farming, but any other subject if he chooses; some discussion generally follows the same. The rest of the time is devoted to farm interests.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

Our increase in all the chief articles of agricultural produce, as shown by the census report, is something enormous.

Wine has increased fourteen-fold since 1850, and nearly doubled in the last decade, California being the chief producer.

Hops have increased seven fold in the same time, and more than doubled in the last ten years, New York growing two-thirds of the whole crop.

Barley has increased six-fold in the last decade.

Flax six-fold, and flax seed trebled.

Wheat trebled and oats doubled.

Irish potatoes have only increased one-third, and sweet decreased one-half.

Live stock has trebled in value, and now amounts to the handsome total of one thousand five hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, or an average of nearly two hundred dollars for every family in the nation.

Animals slaughtered have nearly quadrupled in value, now amounting to four hundred millions of dollars annually.

Wool has increased from sixty to one hundred millions of pounds.

Cotton is half a million of bales above what it was in 1850, and three-fifths of its amount in 1860.

In only one instance is there a decrease of an important product, and that is in Indian corn, which falls short of the amount reported in 1860 by seventy-eight millions of bushels, or ten per cent. of the whole.

In some of the lesser products, however, the downcome is considerable. Silk cocoons are only a third of their former amount, hemp a sixth, peas and beans and rice, about a third each. Buckwheat has decreased from seventeen millions of bushels to nine, and rye from twenty-one millions of bushels to sixteen.

HOW TO TREAT A NICE HORSE.

"Eli Perkins," writing from Saratoga last summer, said:

"Some English grooms here are teaching the 'Yankees' how to take care of a horse. To-day I saw a horse in the stables of royalty, what he had to say about our American way of taking care of a horse. 'Why, sir,' said he, 'you don't take good care of your horses; you think you do, but you don't.' 'Why?' I asked. 'Because when a horse comes in all wet with perspiration, you let him stand in the stable and dry with all the dirt on. In England we take a horse as he comes in from the drive and sprinkle blood-warm water all over him, from his head to his feet; then we scrape him down and blanket him, rubbing his legs and face dry. Thus, in an hour he is clean and dry and ready to take a good feed; while, with your way, he will stand and swelter for hours, and finally dry sticky and dirty. Our horses never founder and never take cold. We never use a curry-comb. You scratch your horses too hard. The only care necessary is to have the water not very cold, then bathe them quick and blanket them instantly, while you are rubbing their legs.' 'I think the groom is sound, and I've noticed the same practice myself in England.'"

SAVE THE BEST FOWLS FOR BREEDING.

It is the worst possible policy to kill all the best and handsomest fowls, and save only the mean and scraggy ones to breed from. This is precisely the way to run out your stock; for like tends to breed like, and the result is, that by continually taking away the best birds, and using the eggs of the poorest, your flock will grow poorer and poorer every succeeding year.

It would seem as though this was too plain to be insisted upon, but, in fact, "line upon line" is needed. It is the crying want of the poultry upon the farms the country through,—this careful and intelligent selection of the best for breeding.

Nothing is lost by a little self-denial to start with. The extra pound or two of poultry flesh that you leave on its legs, instead of sending it to the market, is as good seed, and will bring forth ten-fold and twenty-fold in your future broods. Save your best stock for breeding. [The Poultry World.]

HOW THE PYRAMIDS WERE BUILT.

The stones were brought from the opposite side of the valley of the Nile, twelve to fifteen miles distant. The first work was to build a great causeway or road over which to transport the stone. Herodotus says one hundred thousand men were employed ten years on this part of the work. After this preparatory work came the leveling of the rocky foundation, the cutting out of the subterranean chambers, and the elevation of the huge masses of stone. This work, the same writer says, occupied three hundred and sixty thousand men twenty years. These men were drafted by the authority of a tyrant sovereign, as men are drafted in time of war, each levy serving a number of months, then others take their places.

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MARBLE SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &c.

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THE BEST STOCK,

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The Home.

WHERE BABY JOY COMES FROM.

As I sat by my study table,
With my sermon strewing the floor,
My little sixteen-month darling
Came full-sall through the study door.
He first bore away to the window,
Then veered to the bright hearthstone;
But soon in the furthest corner
Cast anchor, all alone.

First he rattled the quills in my pen-box,
And then with the carpet he played;
Then he washed his hands in the sunshine,
And caught at the shadows they made.
One thing was as good as another,
For each gave a new surprise;
And the light of his childish gladness
Kept shining on out of his eyes.

As I wondered where all the joy came from,
This thought fell from Heaven on me:
That when God and a babe are together,
A little fountain of glee
Must needs bubble up in the child's heart,
Because those waters are given,
And ever renewed, by the joy-tides
Of the great cheerful Heart in Heaven.

I had quite forgotten my sermon,
And my baby upon the floor
Was tearing the paper to pieces,
That were strewed from window to door;
But I knew that the thought he gave me
Was more than his hands could destroy—
For the love of the Father in Heaven
Had come to me through my boy.

AMUSEMENTS FOR CHILDREN.

In old fashioned times, boys and girls were left to their own wits for amusements, nor do I think that this was a very bad thing to be left so. I never go into a toy shop, especially one of those magazines in New York, where ten thousand toys are heaped together, without pitying the modern family.

Once the dear old aunt promised the little girl that if she would be good she should have a doll made for her. Already she had had little, thin and crinkly paper dolls, and picture dolls on slates, and handkerchief dolls folded and pinned, which could be opened out again, on pressing need, to the use of a handkerchief.

But there shall be a new doll set apart and consecrated to the high ends of doll life, but it shall have eyes, and nose and mouth marked on it with ink, and set forth in the sight of all men and girls. The joys of anticipation almost equal the rapture of possession.

At length the creative work is done, and the little girl comes into possession of a cotton doll stuffed with bran, and the face brought out with ink in a manner that would make an old Egyptian hieroglyphic dance with envy. A bit of well worn calico, ten years ago flaming new, in a dress that excited envy, a shred of worn out lace, a scrap or two of ribbon—these are the whole stock in the child's hand.

But what joy do they produce? Ah, no poet has yet sung one of the gentlest, richest and most fruitful of earthly joys—the joy of a pet-loving little girl, with her first real doll. Sacred geographers have long searched for the position of Eden. We do not know about the old one, but the door of young paradise is placed not far from the corner where the little girl has laid her doll to rest. Her imagination supplies all that is lacking. This is not a corner of a garret, nor a nook in the closet. It is a splendid room. Those are not cobwebs, but tapestry hangings. Those bits of crockery—is there in Dresden or Sevres manufactures any wares so fine in their eyes as this delf in the little girl's?

But now-a-days children are buried down under the loads of toys which are upset upon them. Dolls! In one little girl's treasury house I can count twelve, small dolls, large dolls, china dolls, wax dolls, with eyes that move, and eyes that do not, and white and pink—with chairs, and doll sets of china, and beds, bureaus, stoves, houses, carriages, wagons, and wheel-barrows, until the very inventory becomes burdensome.

Do not children enjoy these? Certainly. But no more than aforetime children enjoyed the home-made and scanty provision for amusement. It is the creative faculty in children that furnishes them their child delight.

If the imagination is killed by a superabundant supply, it has no chance to create. All is done for it. This suppression of imagination by overloading is not confined to amusement. It is deadly sin in art, literature, teaching, oratory, and all other departments which have for their objects the moving of men's thoughts.

A chest of tools—not too many—is a far better present to a lad than a cart load of wagons, machines and finished things. No boy ever flew a kite that he had bought with half the pleasure that he experiences to see the work of his own hand rising heavenward.

Some of our happiest hours were spent in damming up a brook. We toiled at stone, we burdened ourselves with loads, we worked for days and days, at spare hours, in laying the ledge across the stream, in stuffing in clods, in adjusting boards, to carry a sheet out as a waterfall, and in a hundred wriggles of ingenuity that were an intense pleasure at the same time that they were stirring up ingenuity and serving as a real educator.

A good knife and a ball of twine is a good enough capital. Let the boy make his kite, make his base ball, his bat, his ladder. All true pleasure consists

in the creative activity of the human faculties. Stir up boys and girls to amuse themselves. Then amusement becomes a handmaid to education.—[Henry Ward Beecher.]

TALE-BEARING.

What counsel should be given to those who are so unfortunate as to have tale-bearers among their acquaintances?

Never listen to them if you can help it. "The receiver is as bad as the thief." If you are deaf they will soon be dumb. When they come to tell you something "you ought to know," tell them that very often the old line is true, that "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." You may indeed sometimes think that it is better the tale should be told to you than to any body else, and that when once you have heard it, it will not be told again; by listening you may, perhaps, prevent further mischief. But even this is a doubtful justification; and you ought not to be satisfied without attempting to make the tale-bearer sensible of his folly and sin.

Never give him the chance of reporting anything about yourself. Shroud yourself in impenetrable reserve. Make him feel that his habit excludes him from all the pleasures of confidence and intimacy with wise men. Talk to him about the weather and the crops, the news and the exhibitions. Never say anything that may not safely be twisted into any inconceivable shape, reported by a hundred foolish tongues, without doing any harm. Never tell him anything that you would not trust him to say over again in any words he might like to use, and with every possible misapprehension of your meaning, on a platform before three thousand people. Be especially afraid of him when he is obsequious, when he praises your business tact, and admires the taste with which you have laid out your garden. Under the warmth of his good opinion your reserve is likely to relax. Remember the words of Solomon: "He that goeth about as a tale-bearer revealeth secrets, therefore meddle not with him that flattereth with his lips." Of all the foolish pretences by which tale-bearers justify themselves for telling what should never be told, surely this is the most ridiculous, that they "spoke in confidence." If they find it is so hard to hold their tongue, what right have they to subject a friend to the inconvenience which they could not bear themselves? If they are guilty of betraying trust, what right have they to expect that their own trust will not be betrayed? They ask their friends "not to tell," but their example is likely to be more effective than their precept.

See that you create in your own house and among all your friends a spirit of intolerance for the offense, and a moral judgment that shall repel and condemn the offender. Let tale-bearing never be regarded as a weakness, but as a vice. Let no cleverness palliate it. Make it despised as a meanness, censured as a sin.

There are, indeed, "Tales" which ought to be told and listened to—"Tales" of cheerful patience in suffering, of energy and self denial in well doing, of open handed generosity, of incorruptible integrity. Such "Tales" have elevated the moral aims of many of us, inspired our sinking hearts with courage and constancy, given force and fire to our noblest passions. The gospel itself is a "Tale," and the apostles "turned the world upside down," not by a moral or religious theory, but by telling the story of how the Lord Jesus loved mankind. Yes, the story of his poverty and homelessness, temptation and agony, his miracles of mercy and his words of love, his shame and death, is the spell by which even the hardest and most profligate of men have been softened and recovered to a holy and blessed life. Tell that story, and children will feel its charm, and aged men and women, bowed down under the cares and sorrows of a lifetime, will confess its power. Would that every Christian tongue which is now too often used in reporting and discussing the failings of good men and the sins of the ungodly, could learn to tell the tale of Christ's infinite compassion! "Life and death are in the power of the tongue." "By thy words shalt thou be justified, and by thy words shalt thou be condemned."

THE BIBLE.

How comes it that this little volume, composed by humble men in a rude age, when art and science were but in their childhood, has exerted more influence on the human mind and on the social system than all other books put together? Whence comes it that this book has achieved such marvelous changes in the opinions of mankind—has banished idol worship—has abolished infanticide—has put down polygamy and divorce—exalted the condition of women—raised the standard of public morality—created for families that blessed thing, a Christian home—and caused its other triumph by causing benevolent institution (open and expansive), to spring up as with the wand of enchantment? What sort of a book is this, that even the wind and waves of human passion obey it? What other engine of social improvement has operated so long, and yet lost none of its virtue? Since it appeared many boasted plans of amelioration have been tried, and failed—many codes of jurisprudence have arisen and run their course and expired. Empire after empire has been launched on the tide of time, and gone down and expired. But this book is still going about doing good—leavening society with its holy principles—cheering the sorrowful with its consolation—strengthening the tempted—encouraging the patient—calming the troubled spirit—and smoothing the pillow of death. Can such a book be the offspring of human genius? Does not the vastness of its effects demonstrate the excellency of the power to be of God.—[Dr. McCullough.]

Lawrence Business Cards.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ESTABLISHED 1855
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SADDLERY.
FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.
LAWRENCE KANSAS 1851

C. A. PEASE,
Dealer in
Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements,
TINNERS' STOCK AND TINWARE,
35y1 114 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

H. KESTING & CO.,
Dealers in
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
No. 86 Massachusetts Street,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS. 35

H. E. TURNER,
HOUSE AND BRIDGE BUILDER.
WORK NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE.
Shop on Corner of Winthrop and Vermont Streets,
Rear of Eldridge House. nolff

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.

GEO. W. OSBORN,
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE,
IN REAR OF THE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.
Good Turnouts at Reasonable Rates.
Horses boarded by the day or week. Stock bought and sold on commission. n33

E. B. GOOD,
Dealer in
Staple & Fancy Groceries, Provisions, &c.
FLOUR A SPECIALTY.
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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
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J. IRA BROWN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
REEDY'S PATENT HOISTING MACHINES PUT UP.

Door and Window Frames made to Order.
JOBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Shop and Office at Kimball Bros., Pinkney St., Lawrence

LAWRENCE ELEVATOR,
G. W. SMITH, Jr., Proprietor.
Grain and its Products Bought and Sold by the
Bushel or Car Load.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.
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FORD & WHITMAN,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
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Full Stock of First Class Goods always on hand, and delivered in the City, free of charge n35

COLE BROS. & ASHERS,
DEALERS IN,
LIGHTNING RODS
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J. M. HUBBEL & CO.,
Successors to Shimmons & Adams,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES, TINWARE
Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.
Galvanized Cornices and Tin Roofing put on
buildings on Short Notice.

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Dealers in
FINE LUMBER, DOORS,
WINDOWS, SASH, BLINDS, GLASS, PUTTY,
Cement, Plastering Hair, Plaster Paris, &c.,
Corner Massachusetts and Berkley Streets,
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O. P. BARBER,
DEALER IN
DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES
PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC.,
No. 157 Massachusetts Street.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY
COMPOUNDED. n20y1
LEARNED & SON,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
186 Massachusetts Street.

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

LAWRENCE
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
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Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics and
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OPEN TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Students Can Enter at Any Time.
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Loans Negotiated on Real Estate Security.
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No. 52 Massachusetts Street,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE LIGHT RUNNING HOWE!
EVERY LADY IS ESPECIALLY INVITED
to call and examine the Howe

SEWING MACHINE,
AS NOW IMPROVED,
NO MATTER WHETHER SHE WISHES TO PURCHASE OR NOT.
Easy Monthly Payments Will Secure a Machine!

C. T. JENKINS,
SEWING MACHINE DEALER,
No. 125 Massachusetts Street, Between Henry and Warren,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS. n20y1

1858 1873
LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

KIMBALL BROS.,
Corner Pinkney 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. 48

WATCHES.
125 Massachusetts Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND CLOCKS,
The Largest Assortment in the State,
Wholesale & Retail.

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

N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired and
warranted, by
H. S. PARSONS.
125 Massachusetts Street, n20y1

F. DURRANT,
PRACTICAL MATTRESS MAKER.
ALL KINDS OF MATTRESSES MADE.

Hair and moss mattresses renovated and made equal to new.
Warehouse, Dixie's old stand, corner of Vermont and Winthrop streets, rear of Eldridge House. n20y1

SPECIE PAYMENT.

OUR NEW STORY.

PROFANITY.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

OUR NEW OFFICE.

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.

KANSAS AND AGRICULTURE

BAD ADVICE.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN

ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

All her efforts, towards the suppression and

We are certain the people will sustain the President in his policy, indorsing and supporting every measure calculated to eradicate this mighty evil, which is now flourishing in our midst in defiance of every principle of law and common decency.

THE COAL SUPPLY OF ENGLAND.

Legal Advertisements.

NOTICE

Publication Notice

Publication Notice.

ALEXANDER McDONALD, Frederick A. DeWolf, R. Allison, H. L. Johnson, C. H. Smith, G. H. Laflin, J. W. Butler, J. C. Cochran, W. C. Taylor, E. Hoole, Thomas Carney, places of residence and whereabouts are unknown. McLaughry, all of whose title Hazen S. Fillmore, of Lawrence, in the County of Douglas his petition in the District Court of Kansas, on the 5th day of January A. D. 1873, was returned, and who is now residing in Douglas, in said State of Kansas, against John Speer and Elizabeth D. Speer, and the said D. G. Swain, Alexander McDonald, George W. Swain, John H. Johnson, C. H. Smith, G. H. Laflin, J. W. Butler, Y. C. Cochran, W. C. Taylor, E. Hoole, C. F. Chamberlain, Thomas Carney, Otto Hilpert, Kansas Attorney General, of the County of Spekeha, George W. Seibert, Thomas McLaughry, John H. Shimmions, Samuel Walker as Administrator, Samuel Y. Lum, W. H. Sells, Samuel Walker as Administrator, D. M. Alexander and Washington Long, setting forth that the said John Speer and Elizabeth D. Speer, on the 5th day of January A. D. 1871 make, execute and deliver to one John H. Shimmions their certain promissory note in writing of that date for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, payable on the 5th day of July A. D. 1871, with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent. month from date, which note was duly assigned to said plaintiff; and that they, the said John Speer and Elizabeth D. Speer, to secure the payment of said promissory note, did make, execute and deliver to said John H. Shimmions their certain mortgage deed upon the following described premises, to-wit: Commencing at the corner of lands heretofore deeded to the city of Lawrence by John H. Shimmions, in the Township No. twelve (12) range twenty (20), thence easterly along the north line of said Lot 10, containing ten (10) acres of land, to the corner of said Lot 10 along the east line of said Lot 10 so far that a line due west from said corner of said Lot 10, containing ten (10) acres of land, east line of said lands deeded to the city of Lawrence and thence north to the corner of said Township shall contain ten (10) acres of land, thence due west to the place of beginning, containing ten (10) acres, the land intended to be embraced being otherwise described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner of Lot one (1) in section thirty-one (31) in township twelve (12) of range twenty (20) east of the sixth principal meridian, in the County of Douglas, State of Kansas, thence due south twenty-one chains and seventy-eight links, thence due east twenty-one chains and eighty-eight links, thence due north twenty-one chains and seventy-eight links, thence due east four chains and fifty-nine links to place of beginning, the land intended to be embraced being otherwise described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner of the said Shimmions assigned to this plaintiff on the 37th day of January A. D. 1871; and that since the giving of the said mortgage the said Plaintiff has been the owner of the interest in the said lands, but which is now claimed by the said John H. Shimmions, and who is now the Plaintiff in the above described judgment against said Speers for \$200 and damages, and that the said Plaintiff has been the owner of the said lands, with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent. per year from January 5, 1871; that said mortgaged lands be sold in accordance with the law and the proceeds of such sale be applied, first in discharge of the said mortgage, and then, in payment of Seven Hundred Dollars liquidated damages stipulated in said mortgage, to be paid to this plaintiff as damages for the loss of the said lands, and the balance of the above described judgment against said Speers for \$200 and damages thereon at 12 per cent. per year from January 5, 1871, and that all said defendants are notified to appear on or before the 7th day of April A. D. 1873, or judgment will be rendered according to the prayer of said petition, and that the said lands be foreclosed of all right or title in or to said lands.

LEGAL NOTICE

SAMUEL POOLE, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that D. and N. G. Miller, doing business under the name of Miller, D. and N. G., filed a petition on the 2nd day of November, 1872, in the District Court of the State of Kansas, against the said Samuel Poole, defendant, setting forth that the said Samuel Poole is indebted to the said D. and N. G. Miller for the sum of \$337.50, and interest thereon at 12 percent. per annum from October 23th, 1871, to date, and that the said D. and N. G. Miller did on the 23rd day of October, A. D. 1871; and that the said D. and N. G. Miller did on the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1872 procure an order of attachment in said action against the property of said defendants, and that the Sheriff of the County of Shawnee, Kansas, has returned the following described property of the said defendant, Samuel Poole, to-wit: Fifty-nine and two-twelfth dozen chairs, known as bent back dining chairs, and now holds and retains possession of the same in and to the said D. and N. G. Miller, and that the said Samuel Poole is notified to appear and answer said petition on or before the 29th day of March, A. D. 1873, or judgment will be rendered by said D. and N. G. Miller in favor of the said D. and N. G. Miller. The said Poole the said sum of \$337.50, with interest thereon recovered of the said Samuel Poole on October 23th, 1871, and that the said D. and N. G. Miller do hereby order the sale of the said fifty-nine and two-twelfth dozen chairs and the proceeds thereof may be necessary to satisfy said judgment and costs.

NOTICE

Samuel Poole, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that John A. Peck did, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1872, in the District Court of Douglas county, State of Kansas, file his petition against Samuel Poole, defendant, setting forth said Samuel Poole, defendant, was indebted to him, the said John A. Peck, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-two (132) dollars, with interest from November 1st, A. D. 1872, upon an account for work done and materials furnished in erecting and constructing lightning rods upon premises owned by the said Samuel Poole, and that he, the said John A. Peck, requested judgment for said amount against the said Samuel Poole, and that the said John A. Peck did on the said 7th day of November, A. D. 1872 procure an order of attachment in said action against the said Samuel Poole, defendant, and that the Sheriff of said county in pursuance of said order did on the 10th day of said month of November, A. D. 1872, attach and seize and take into custody the described property of the said Samuel Poole, to-wit: Fifty-nine and two-twelfth dozen chairs, known as bent back dining chairs, and the same were in possession of the same under said order of attachment; and that said Samuel Poole, defendant, did appear and answer said petition on or before the 29th day of March, A. D. 1873, or on failure thereof judgment will be taken against said Samuel Poole, defendant, for or of said John A. Peck for said sum, and also an order of sale of the said attached property.

JOHN A. PECK.

By his attorneys, Riggs, Nevison & Simpson.

5473

SHERIFF'S SALE

STATE OF KANSAS, } In the district court, Fourth Judicial
DOUGLAS COUNTY, SS. } District, sitting in and for Douglas
County, Kansas.

Edward Boardman, Plaintiff, vs. John Smith. Defendant.

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

On Saturday, the 22d day of March, A.D. 1873,

at one and a half o'clock, (1-1-3) p. m. of said day, at the Front Door of the Court House, in the City of Lawrence, and County of Douglas, Kansas, we, the undersigned, S. H. CARMAN, Sheriff of said County of Douglas, Kansas, did cause to be called for sale at public auction by J. W. Smith, Auctioneer, the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

Lot No. numbered one, (1) in the City of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas. Lot No. two (2) appraised at twenty-five dollars, (\$25.00) Lot No. three (3) appraised at twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). Lot No. four (4) appraised at fifty dollars (\$50.00). The above property of John Smith and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 15th day of February, 1873.

S. H. CARMAN, Sheriff of
Douglas County, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } In the District Court, Fourth Judicial
DOUGLAS COUNTY, SS. } District, sitting in and for Douglas
County, Kansas.
Grace C. Lawrence, Plaintiff, vs. William A. H. Harris and
Frederick Byrne, Defendants.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued out of
the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas coun-
ty, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on
Saturday, the 22d day of March A. D. 1873,

two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Lawrence and his wife, Frederick Byrne, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and premises, to-wit: The east half of lot No. seventeen (17) and the west half of lot No. eighteen (18) in addition No. five (5) of lot No. thirty-two (32) of the sixth subdivision of Ash street fronting on Ash street in Lawrence known as North Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, the above described half lots appraised at eight hundred dollars (\$800) and lots No. thirty-two (32) on the south side of Ash street appraised at \$1000.00, the said lands and premises being the property of said Lawrence and his wife, Frederick Byrne, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Witness my hand at the City of Lawrence this 15th day of February, 1878.

Sherrif of Douglas County, Kansas

Town Talk.

THE FISH WAGON.—Mr. H. B. Harford, formerly a prosperous business man of this city, and for the past year general traveling agent of the Studebaker wagon company of South Bend, Indiana, has been in our city the past week. Fish Brothers, of Racine, Wisconsin, have engaged the services of Mr. Harford, and he is now traveling for the celebrated Fish wagon. Mr. Harford has a thorough acquaintance with the business men of Kansas, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and other Western States and Territories, and being a man of good address never fails to make a favorable impression wherever known. The Fish brothers are live men, who never let an opportunity to secure the services of energetic agents fail them. They could not have made a better selection than they have in the choice of Mr. Harford, to represent their interests in the West. Thousands of their wagons are now in use in the western States, and from their general popularity among the farmers, we can safely say that thousands more will be called for the present season. That they are good and durable wagons, made of the best material, almost every farmer in Douglas county can testify. Wherever sold they give satisfaction. Messrs. Gould and Kellogg of this city, have the handling of these wagons, and will explain all about them to any one who will call for information.

THE TABLEAU.—The elements seem to conspire against the efforts of the ladies of the Episcopal church to give entertainments. But the ladies of Lawrence are not easily made to give up any laudable undertaking they may institute. The storm of Monday did not at all frighten them, if they were a little provoked. The storm came off, so did the tableaux and festival. The storm was a success, so was the entertainment. The ladies sustained fully the reputation heretofore enjoyed, of giving a first class entertainment, and of making every visitor enjoy himself or herself. It was a pecuniary success also.

SIGNS.—Herrington has covered the front of his building with specimens of sign and ornamental painting, such as is got up to order in his shop. What the Herringtons can't do in the line of painting it is unnecessary for any one else to undertake. Their shop is large, 25 by 90, and their facilities ample for doing all kinds of work. Besides painting, they keep a large stock of wall paper which they put up in good style and at moderate prices. To sum up, Herrington has the most complete painting establishment in the West, and will execute all orders promptly.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—The grocery firm of Ford and Whitman, which has been in existence in Lawrence a number of years, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Whitman retires. Uncle George Ford, who is one of the pioneers of Lawrence, will continue the business at the same place, corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets. He proposes to sell goods exclusively for cash, and at prices that will warrant his friends in patronizing him. Ye that have money to spend prepare to "shell out" now.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A number of animals that were bitten by the mad dog that created such consternation on and in the neighborhood of the "Reader float" some weeks since, have recently manifested such symptoms of hydrophobia that they have been killed. In another column we publish an extract from the "Country Gentleman," that is said upon good authority to be an effectual cure for this worst of all maladies. It is worth cutting out and preserving.

GONE EAST.—P. McCurdy has gone East. He does not go exactly as a missionary, but his visit has reference to the good of the souls of our people. This being his object he will return to Lawrence with a full stock of ladies', gentlemen's and children's shoes.

While Mr. McCurdy is caring for the pedal extremities, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have taken the precaution to go East also. They go for the purpose of bringing on the spring stock wherewith to adorn the capital extremities of the fair ladies of Lawrence, so look out ladies for fineries of all kinds without to adorn the head and make your next door neighbor east envious looks at you.

AWNINGS.—The wooden awnings that have for several years past been such an eye sore to every one who walks Massachusetts street will soon have to comply with the city ordinance and come down. If they do not come down voluntarily before the first of May they will be treated like the old man is said to have treated the rude boy who refused to come down from his apple tree. The Marshal will force them to come down.

THE MASQUERADE.—The third annual masquerade ball that came off at Liberty Hall Thursday, the 21st, was the occasion of the usual amount of preparation, speculation and fun. Many of the costumes were elegant, some plain and others comical. Everything passed off pleasantly, and all the participants went home satisfied. We had intended to give a complete list of the costumes, but other matter crowds too much upon our columns this week.

CELEBRATION.—The Good Templars celebrated the fourth anniversary of the organization of Lawrence Lodge No. 31 at their Hall in this city Friday evening, February 21st. D. C. Betch Esq. gave a brief but interesting history of the rise and fall and rise again of the order of Good Templars in Lawrence. Other speakers made addresses, and a social and feast closed the proceedings.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The friends of Mr. R. A. Hayes gave him a complimentary social hop at Liberty Hall Monday evening. Mr. Hayes has a railroad contract in Texas, and as he was about to go down to the field of operation, his friends concluded to give him a good send off. The attendance was large, and joy was unconfined.

DROWNED.—Little Willie Vanderpool, aged two and a half years, grandson of Mr. Jacob Stewart, of Sarcoxie township, Jefferson county, was drowned in a well one day this week. The little fellow had been missed from the house only a few minutes, and upon searching for him he was found in the well dead. All efforts at resuscitation proved vain.

HOMICIDE.—The Louisville "Reporter" has a rumor that Judge J. E. Clardy, of Wamego, had killed a man in self defense in the Indian country south of the Arkansas. The difficulty leading to such a fatal result grew out of a dispute about a claim. What the man's name was is not given.

FLOWERS.—We can hardly say flowers of spring, but flowers of winter. Cartwright, who has a green house in the western part of the city, has some very handsome ones, and as early as the present time can furnish comely bouquets, to say nothing of the potted plants that he has, of endless varieties.

MAIL AGENT.—The Post Master General's draft has lit in the post office in this city again, and one of the clerks Mr. Harris, has been called to go forth in the service of his country as mail agent, on the Lawrence and Southwestern railroad, upon which mail service commences to-day.

KILLED.—Wild Bill, who has always been regarded as a dead shot, was shot dead at Galveston Texas, recently, by a relative of a man whom he killed at Abilene, some time since.

TEMPERANCE.—J. J. Buck, a prominent member of the order of Good Templars, and temperance lecturer, delivered a lecture at the Baptist church in this city Wednesday evening.

PIONEER LIFE.—Rev. J. G. Reaser of Leavenworth lectured at the First Presbyterian church in this city Thursday evening on the subject of "Pioneer Life a generation ago." The lecturer spoke about three-quarters of an hour, and was listened to with marked attention. His description of the pioneers that first removed from Pennsylvania beyond the Alleghenies to Ohio, was decidedly humorous, and the hardships through which the pioneer of a generation ago had to pass, in order to hew down the forest and make himself a rude home, which was to ripen into a home of luxury and wealth for the generations that were to follow after him, were presented to his audience in a life like manner. The log rollings (not political log rollings), to which the neighbors would all repair, the nocturnal brush burnings, in which the pioneer boy took an especial delight, the building of log cabins, and the primitive preparations for housekeeping, and preparations to make the first crops were so accurately described that the audience followed the speaker as if gazing upon these scenes instead of hearing the facts narrated. The pioneer school teacher, whose rod was not only an emblem of authority, but also of qualification for the position, the singing master and his school, the country preacher and the "clerk" who raised the tunes, all received due notice. The bright as well as rough side of pioneer life was brought out, especially one good point, viz. those were not the days of high taxes to build school houses and railroads, nor anything else. Money was scarce, but those hardy pioneers did not need money. The tax gatherer did not oppress him, nor fashioning from him his scanty earnings. His happiness consisting in few wants, and the great principle that always brings happiness, contentment.

STARCH.—We have just had a talk with some gentlemen who propose to commence the manufacture of starch in this city, and we trust their enterprise may be crowned with success. That it will be a good investment there can be no doubt, especially when the average price of corn is only 20 cents. Were corn 50 cents a bushel, starch could be profitably manufactured. A starch factory would create a better demand for corn and as a consequence make the cultivation of that article at least more encouraging to the farmers. Should the starch factory enterprise go into operation, we propose to give some interesting facts connected with it, and how corn can be made more profitable.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Frame house on Ohio street, west side, between Hancock and Quincy, north house. Contains six rooms, good cellar, well, &c. Two lots with choice fruit; 30 peach trees, 14 apple trees, several pear and cherry trees, strawberries, grapevines, and fine shade trees in front. House in fair repair. These grounds overlook the entire city, and are as desirable as can be found in Lawrence. Terms moderate. Also, a new story-and-a-half frame house; two lots, on the northeast corner of Berkeley and Connecticut streets, containing six rooms, good cellar and well, fruit, etc. Inquire of D. S. Alford, at Riggs, Neivison & Simpson's law office, 52 Massachusetts street.

SOLD OUT.—Messrs. Tipton, Sargent & Co., lumber merchants, have sold out their lumber business to Grover and Redington. Mr. Grover is one of our oldest citizens and is well known throughout the State. Major Redington was formerly paymaster on the K. P. railroad, and is an active business man. They are a first class firm, and we have no doubt will meet with abundant success.

OUTSIDER.—A colored woman, whose last abiding place was Leavenworth, and whose name is given as Matilda Hawkins, has been ordered by the city Marshal, to shake the dust of Lawrence off her feet, and make tracks for some more congenial locality. She has been roving around this city for some time and appropriating things that did not belong to her.

CAPRICIOUS.—The weather has been decidedly so. Monday it snowed, Tuesday evening it was "sleet," so much so that pedestrians had to leave the sidewalks and take to the middle of the streets. Then about two o'clock Wednesday morning the rain poured down mixed with hail and lightning.

GRANGES.—J. A. Cramer, lecturer for the State Grange, an agricultural organization, has organized six granges, in this and Franklin county, during the past six working days. He lectures at Leocompton next Thursday where he proposes to also organize a grange.

RECEIPTS.—We understand that the net receipts of the entertainment given at Liberty Hall Monday evening by the ladies of the Episcopal church, were over one hundred dollars, notwithstanding the fact that the storm kept so many from attending.

HAIR DYE.—It is said that Goy, Geary died from the effects of hair dye, the sugar of lead of which it is made having poisoned the scalp and affected the brain. Let persons who are so fond of trying to conceal the honors of old age take warning.

BIBLE AGENT.—Mr. C. S. Webster has the agency for a new Polyglot Bible, which is a very fine edition. He will canvass the city and vicinity for subscribers and give every one an opportunity to get a work that should be in every family.

CERTAIN.—All the voters of Topeka and vicinity have put their names to a card asking Tom Anderson to become a candidate for mayor of Topeka. He will very likely be mayor unless he should be made the victim of a wicked "sell."

IMMIGRANTS.—Several immigrant wagons filled with women and children and driven by the heads of the families, passed through this city on Monday for Potawatomi county. These new settlers had large droves of cattle and hogs.

SNOW.—People in this vicinity had the pleasure of enjoying a very respectable snow fall on Monday afternoon. We mention this fact to let people know that it does snow in Kansas occasionally, especially this winter.

IN TOWN.—Mr. F. M. Ford of the St. Louis "Globe," is in our city and proposes to let the readers of the "Globe" learn what he knows about this live city of Kansas, through the columns of the paper he represents.

TEXAS GUIDE.—George Lels and Brother have a large number of Texas Guides for 1873 which they distribute gratis to their customers and friends. It contains much that is interesting.

FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Rebecca degree of the I. O. O. F. gave a social and oyster supper at the Odd Fellows Hall last evening.

DRAMATIC.—A dramatic entertainment comes off this evening at Liberty Hall, under the auspices of Oread Society.

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.

Market Reports.

STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO MARKET.
Since our last report, shipments of cattle have been large, and prices are from 25 to 50 cents per hundred lower than closing prices last Saturday. Receipts on Sunday last in Chicago were 3,400; but with a good demand prices were steady, some few of the best droves bringing from \$6.00 to \$6.50. On Tuesday the receipts were 3,500 head, a few choice droves included; but a large proportion of the receipts were of a medium class that shippers did not want, and the consequence was prices dropped off 25 cents per hundred from Monday's market. The receipts on Wednesday was 2,200, but with the large surplus left over from Tuesday, all classes of buyers demanded 25 cents more of a reduction, and the decline was partially submitted to. Thursday the receipts were not so large as on Wednesday, but with the supply left over of all grades—except butchers' and choice shipping—the demand was dull at the decline. We quote the market as follows: Extra choice shipping grades, nominal, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good, \$5.50 to \$6.00; medium, \$5.00 to \$5.25; fair, \$4.50 to \$4.75; oxen, rough and smooth, \$4.00 to \$5.00; stags, bulls, etc., \$2.50 to \$3.50; fat pony steers, light weights, \$4.00 to \$4.50; good smooth stockers of good weights, \$4.00 to \$4.25; good, heavy, smooth cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; medium grades, \$3.25 to \$3.75. Texas cattle have not been so plenty this week as usual, and there being a good butchering demand, all light grades have sold readily at \$3.25 to \$4.25, while the heavier grades have been sold to shippers at \$4.25 to \$4.50. No extra heavy, smooth, fat droves on the market. It will only be necessary for feeders of Texas cattle to have them *fat* before taking them to market to realize a fair price for them.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Hogs.—Receipts are a shade better, although they are not fully adequate to the demand. Prices have advanced 15 to 20 cents per hundred pounds, and the inquiry remains strong. City packers absorb all offerings. 100,000 have already been slaughtered during this season, being more than double the number killed the corresponding period last year. We quote extreme range of prices, \$4.40 to \$4.52.

We would say to all readers of THE SPIRIT, have your stock *fat* before taking to market, and you will always be sure to get fair prices, while poor or half fatted stock is invariably *hard* to sell at inadequate figures.

Freights per Atlantic & Pacific R. R.

FROM LAWRENCE TO ST. LOUIS.—N. Y.
Cattle cars.....\$40
Hog cars.....40
Grain cars, 21,000 pounds.....52
Flour cars, 21,000 pounds.....55
Hay cars, 7 tons.....30c
Grain, per 100 pounds.....30c

DENVER, VIA K. P. R. R.
Cattle cars.....\$150 00
Hog cars.....150 00
Hay cars, 7 tons.....85
Flour, grain and vegetables, per 100 pounds.....85

St. Louis Market.
Wheat, No. 1, prime.....\$2 00
Corn, No. 2, mixed.....33
" No. 2, white.....40
Oats, No. 2, mixed.....28
" No. 2, white.....35
Flax.....1 60
Cattle, choice native.....6 00
Casked Beans.....1 60
" fair native.....4 50
" common Texas.....3 00@4 00
Hogs firm at.....4 25@4 70
Hay, per ton.....\$18@20

Lawrence Produce Market.

HOGS AND CATTLE.
Live hogs.....31c
Dressed hogs 200 pounds and over.....4c
" light.....34c
Fat cows.....3c
Fair native steers.....32c
Prime native steers.....44c

GRAIN.
Corn.....18c
Oats.....18c
Buckwheat.....75c

PRODUCE.
Apples.....\$1 50@2 00
Potatoes.....40c
Onions.....50c
Beans.....25 50
Beets.....40c
Carrots.....40c
Turnips.....20c
Rutabaga turnips.....30c
Cabbage.....5@10c
Butter, 1st quality.....20c
" 2d.....15c
Eggs.....15c
Turkeys, dressed.....12c
" live.....7c
Chickens, dressed.....8c
" live, per doz.....\$2.50

HAY.
Prairie.....\$6.00
Timothy.....8.00

WOOD.
S. B. hickory.....\$8.00
Dry oak.....8.00
Green oak.....6.00
Soft wood.....5.00

PROVISIONS AT RETAIL.—FLOUR.
Strictly choice family, per sack.....\$5 75
Choice.....5 15
Second choice.....5 00
Third choice.....4 50
Nebraska spring wheat.....4 50
Corn meal per 100 pounds.....1 20
Buckwheat.....6 00

COFFEE.
Mocha, per pound.....50c
Java.....33c
Best Rio.....28c
Second.....25c
Laguayra.....27c

SUGAR.
A. C.....15c
Ex. C.....14c
XXX.....15c
Portorico.....12c

MOLASSES.
Sugar House molasses.....75c
Golden Syrup.....\$1.00
Sugarloaf syrup.....1 25
New Orleans.....1 00
Sorghum......60
Cotton oil......40

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Feb. 28, 1873.

E. B. GOOD,

Dealer in

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Provisions, &c.

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WAITERS,

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LAMP CHIMNIES,

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WALNUT BRACKETS,

BIRD CAGES, &c.

I make it a specialty to keep the

BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

in my line, to be

FOUND IN THE WEST.

I sell all articles at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE,

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KANSAS.

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MUSIC STORE

SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

Also a Full Stock of

GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES & FIFES,

Of the best quality and bought directly

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Mrs. Starrett is sole agent for the Pianos of

CHICKERING & SONS,

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

And other first class Manufacturers; also for the

GEORGE PRINCE ORGANS,

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS,

NEEDHAM SILVER TONGUE ORGANS.

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

FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS,

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

MRS. STARRETT CALLS ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO,

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

A Large and Complete Stock of

SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS,

Just Opened; also

GUITAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS

Of the Best Quality.

Mrs. Starrett also offers for sale a variety of

STANDARD

SEWING MACHINES.

THE MANHATTAN SILENT SEWING MACHINE,

Making the "Elastic Lock Stitch."

THE BLES NOISELESS LOCK STITCH MACHINE,

—and the—

AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE MACHINE.

—Also—

THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE

AND THE

FRANZ & POPE KNITTING MACHINE.

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

Mrs. H. E. STARRETT,

153 Mass. St., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The Story Teller.

TEMPEST TOST.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

"Thinkest thou this is not true to nature?
Be thankful."
"If the blessing tarry, wait for it."

Jessie sat in the great arm chair, lately deposed from chamber to kitchen, reading from a collection of ragged papers. The housework had kept her on her feet till late that night, and now she was rewarding herself with a half hour's comfort. The tea-kettle yet sang on the stove, and the large, convenient kitchen had a quiet and home-like aspect.

Tabby, the great grey cat, purred in her satisfaction at being allowed to lie upon the skirt of Jessie's linsey-woolsey frock. She was very fond of Jessie—so much so that out of regard to her feelings she never tried to get at the beautiful canary bird which always hung in its rather clumsy-looking but very roomy cage in the lightest and most agreeable corner of the kitchen. This bird was the pet and darling of Jessie's heart. It was wide-awake now, and watching, with its round black eyes, its little mother, as she read. Perhaps it thought Jessie was a pretty creature to look at, though so meanly clad. If so, it thought not wrong. The little maiden was exceeding fair, though only a pauper orphan—a little bound girl, without brother or sister, or kin (that she knew) in the world.

She was of slender, but not frail form; of delicate, but not weak, constitution. Her dark auburn hair, always kept cut close to her head, turned up with intense desire to curl, and with indignant remonstrance at the shearing which rendered doing so impossible; her skin, too purely fair for any exposure to darken or materially injure, shone white and polished through the rents of the old linsey-woolsey, originally intended to button at the wrist and at the throat; but whose sleeves were rent away, and whose waist was in an open and rather helpless condition; and her eyes large, dark, soft and very expressive, (able to flash, if fire was called for, were of rare and excellent beauty. Her mouth was full and rosy, sweet, firm, and not unmirrored in its expression. The pretty face was pale that night, as it generally was in repose; but the rich blood only waited occasion to make the white cheeks glow like bright carnations. Jessie sat with her feet on the stove hearth and her elbow on the pine table, scoured white by her own small hands, the candle by whose light she read showed that she was pleased and interested.

The clock struck nine. Jessie started. "I must not read much longer," said she. "Why don't Eric come, I wonder." Just then there was a sound of harsh words and scuffling over head. When a wild outcry and a heavy falling noise upon the stairs, and the next instant, just as the words—

"What are they doing now?" passed Jessie's lips, the door leading from the stairs to the kitchen was burst open, and a tad of about fourteen years came a tumbling, all in a heap into the room.

"Why, Eric, Eric, how did you come to fall?" cried Jessie in terror lest he might have broken his limbs. She caught hold and tried to lift the boy up.

"He flung me down, the hateful old wretch." The boy's voice was nearly choked by passion. He arose and dropped into the nearest chair.

Jessie regarded him with pallid face and flashing eyes. "Flung you down?" echoed she.

"Yes, he did; and she was the cause of it. I shall shoot that woman some day, I know I shall. Here I have been running all day in the cold and sleet, and not able to get home to my supper even, and that lazy Bob, with nothing to do but go to school, has left the wood for me to split. When she told me to come down and split it, I said I was half sick with headache. And asked Bob if he couldn't do it instead of me. He said 'yes' good natured enough. I've nothing against Bob—but his mother spoke up, in her mean, contemptible way; 'there! you see how it always is; he is never willing to do as he is told; and uncle, who is nothing but a torpedo, I do believe, began to below at me, sprang up, caught, cuffed and kicked me, and to end all flung me headlong down stairs. I wish to my soul, Jessie, that he had killed me; for I am sick of my life, and then, perhaps, he might have got hung.'"

The lad, quite exhausted, dropped his head upon the table, and groaned and sobbed as though his poor little slender frame would literally burst asunder. "Oh! my head! my head!" he gasped in agony, holding fast to it with both hands. "Jessie, feel how it beats—as if a heavy steam hammer were going inside of it."

And so it did, indeed—the poor, distracted head. Jessie's heart ached so, feeling the throbs of pain beneath her fingers, that it turned her sick, but she tried to overcome that, and gently stroking the boy's hair and cheek, she spoke to him in soothing tones, though there was not much of comfort that she could just then think to say.

"I will split the wood, dear. I can as well as not, for I am a great deal stronger than you. You shall sit here and warm your feet, and eat your supper. I've saved some good supper for you, dear, and plenty of it, and I will soak your feet for you, bye-and-bye, and comb your hair, and we will go to bed in peace in spite of them."

But Eric would not allow her to split the wood. With all his remaining strength he went through that task and returned to the kitchen.

He was shivering from head to foot, and his teeth chattered so he could hardly speak; but Jessie obliged him to swallow a cup of strong, hot tea which she had made and put his feet into some hot water. Then she stood beside him as he reclined in the great chair, with his swollen eyes closed and his face all livid from distress, and her gentle touches as she combed his hair and smoothed it back from his hot brow, seemed to charm away his pain.

Gradually the tears ceased to drop, and when the good little girl said, coaxingly, "now don't you think you can eat a little, dear?" Eric opened his eyes, turned slowly toward the table and began to eat. "It tastes real good," he said. "How did you manage to save this nice beef steak?"

"Oh, don't be asking questions, if you please. If you like it, eat it; it will do you good. Your head would not have ached so had you not been so hungry. See here—here is a nice slice of pudding, too." Jessie did not wish to tell that she had saved her portion for Eric.

"What a good girl you are, Jessie. I believe I should have died long ago had it not been for you. You seem so much like my brother Roland—only he was a good deal older than I and you are four years younger."

"Not quite, Eric. I shall be eleven years old next month and you are hardly fourteen. Do n't try to make more difference between us than there is." And the little girl shook her head and smiled.

"You are a little old woman, young as you are. It always seems to me that you are older than I am. Just see how I have to mind you. Roland was always taking care of me just

so, and I always loved to do just as he told me to. But I hate to mind a word those Creeps say to me."

The last words were spoken vehemently, the clouds returning to the boy's face, and his hand rising to his head.

"Come now," said Jessie, who was in truth, as misfortune and hardship often makes one, very mature for her age. Those feet have been in the water long enough—up with one of them into this towel, and let me give it a good rub." Jessie was kneeling with one knee on the floor, holding a towel across the other, her beautiful white face so strangely like a woman's and all covered with smiles, lifted toward the boy's.

Heavy-hearted and sick as he was, Eric felt the charm and witchery prevailing all which the fair little bond-maid, with the full, lustrous eyes of laughing light, either said or did; and her smiles were reflected, though rather faintly, on his lips as he said earnestly, "Jessie, what a beauty you are—I never saw any body, but Roland and my mother, one half so pretty."

"Up foot!" laughed Jessie, "and don't be talking nonsense."

The foot was placed in her hands. The next instant tears gathered in his eyes, and he said, with quivering lips. "Nobody has ever done this for me since my dear mother died—I was just your age when my mother died, Jessie."

"We are both orphans," was all that Jessie replied her little white breast heaving.

"That is why they dare to treat us as they do. There is nobody alive to take our part. We ought to love each other all the dearer, Jessie."

"Yes," said Jessie, "I know it—I do."

She had finished the pale, slim foot, hardly larger than her own, for Eric was a feeble, puny boy, whom no one would have taken to be more than eleven or twelve years old, and had placed them wrapped in a woolen cloth on the stove hearth to warm. She now made haste to remove the little tub, the soap, towel and all other traces of what had been going on, and then sitting down close to Eric, she began to read aloud a pleasant and droll story, which soon brought smiles to the pale lips of the boy.

By the time the story was finished it was ten o'clock and Eric was nodding.

"Come, dear, put on your stockings, and let us creep up stairs like mice—so that no one will hear us."

In a few minutes more there was a sound of careful steps, and low voices in the long dreary garret of the Creep mansion; then a match was drawn, and a lamp lighted which revealed the two children standing near two rough beds having not even a curtain between them.

"Oh! dear! if I did not forget all about these beds!" said Jessie. "Here, sit right down with this quilt over you till I smooth yours up. Mine will do as it is."

The task was accomplished in a few seconds and soon the tired boy was deposited in his nest.

"Don't forget 'Our Father' Eric," were the last words of Jessie as she laid her head upon the pillow.

The boy heard but made no reply.

"I don't believe he cares anything for me; why should I remember or pray to him," thought Eric dwelling as all human beings are apt to do, on his miseries and hardships; but not reflecting that the love and tender ministrations of the little one in the cot at his right, were tokens of God's care and love. That in fact, "Our Father," comforted and helped him through the instrumentality of Jessie.

Slumber overtook Eric in the state of mind indicated by his thoughts.

Jessie sank away into dreamland with the words of a loving, grateful prayer upon her lips.

The storm was now lashed without, and the pure moonlight, struggling through the clouds, streamed in at the window, and lighting up, to the dimmest corner, that old garret, crept softly up and lay like a blessing upon the fair young faces of the sleeping orphans.

This story will be continued in these columns, from week to week, until completed. "Grandma's Deary" will be concluded in two more numbers, after which "Tempest Tost" will be presented in generous installments each week.

GRANDMA'S DEARY:

OR,

RECORDS OF OAK HILL HOME.

[Continued.]

Poor William Scott! George had taken an extraordinary liking to him. They were not in the same regiment, yet he knew Georgia as a true friend, and had told him the whole story of his arrest and condemnation, together with his feelings then and at the time of receiving his pardon; also much of his former history.

"And when he fell dead at my very feet," said Georgia to me, "I really thought I should have fainted. My sight failed me, and I groaned aloud. I would have given worlds to have been safe out of the army and on my own snug place, or at dear old Oak Hill Home. But the relentless cannon roared around me, and the strife raged on; there was no escape; I was obliged to fight it out. I tell you what, my Deary, this Georgia was a thankful fellow when he sat down and wiped his hot and dirty face after the battle was won."

"Oh, poor old Georgia!" I said, with tears of sympathy; "how awful to think that the war must still go on. No doubt that thousands feel just as you do. I dare say Ruthven, here, does, only he is too proud to own it. Dear me! I wish we all lived peaceably in the Sandwich Islands. I'm afraid you'll all get killed, and that the country will not be made free, after all."

"We must not give way to our fears, my love, even if we feel them, but must always hope for the best," said Col. Luther.

"Well, I do hope for the best; but, for all that, I feel sure we can never overcome the rebels while their slaves are helping them. It will be an everlasting war if it continues to be managed as it has been; for God cannot possibly be with either side. I wish it had never begun. You said Edwin Smith, the son of uncle Harold's old friend and college mate, fell in the last battle, did you not? I saw him often, years ago. He was a pretty, merry, curly-headed boy. I cannot realize that he ever became a man—an officer."

"He was truly a man, and one of our most gallant officers. He belonged to General Berry's staff when he fell. The brave General took it deeply to heart. 'Better,' said he, 'that I had lost a hundred men than that one brave boy.' During the battle of Williamsburg he trusted Smith with the command of one wing of his Brigade. Young Edwin dashed forward with his Michigan regiment, in which many of our boys fought, and with the thirty-seventh New York, and leaping the enemy's rifle pits forced his way into their strong-holds in a manner which astonished all. Four bullets passed through his clothing, leaving him unharmed. He became so popular and beloved by these regiments that they needed but a sight of him to set them to cheering. Uncle Norman's boys cannot say enough in his praise. They hardly name him with steady voices or dry eyes. His heart, they say, though brave, was tender as a woman's. His hand was ever open to the needy, and to the sick he was the gentlest of all who

breathed around them. Frolicsome and active as a child, he was yet of a mature and thoughtful nature, having a real love of country and the highest reverence for truth and law. His body was frail, but he had an exalted spirit and a firm will. He was one of the idols of this army, and deservedly so. When his good horse was brought to the White House to be sent home with his contraband boy, who for Edwin's sake should find good friends in Edwin's home, a Michigan soldier said:

"There goes the noble horse that leaped the rifle pits at Williamsburg."

"Yes," said a comrade, with emotion, "and he had a noble rider—but he has gone."

"I saw the journal of this young Major, after his death. Writing of the memorable charge which recaptured all the lost artillery and the ground which Hooker's exhausted division had yielded, Smith says:

"That night we stood in arms amid the enemy's dead and dying, cold, wet, and weary enough. Our noble General was publicly thanked by Gen. Heintzelman, and eulogized by Gen. McClellan."

"But the modest journalist does not say, though it is a fact, that Major Edwin Smith was publicly spoken of by one of the most distinguished Generals as 'one of the bravest of the brave—one of the heroes of the day—giving great promise of future usefulness and honor.' Such are the men who are making rich with their hearts' blood the soil of our country, Deary. I cannot think that they die in vain. In spite of all the wrongs which are marked against this Government, I cannot but have faith that there is *SALT* amid the people which will save us from disunion and destruction. We must needs pass through the fire, and be washed in blood; but we shall be purified."

Georgia and I had listened with interest to all that Luther had been saying. I was about to assure him that I, too, meant to cherish hope and faith, when I saw a soldier coming up the hill, evidently in search of one of my companions.

It was "Col. Luther" who was wanted immediately at the hotel.

We at once turned our horses' heads in the direction of the town; but my eyes had been puzzled.

"Who is that man?" I asked with interest, for the face of the soldier who had summoned my husband looked strangely familiar to me.

"I do not know, my dear. I have noticed him several times. He has always struck me as being one whom I have often seen under other circumstances. Let us wait for him."

We accordingly reined up our horses, and looked back for the soldier; but he had passed from sight down the opposite slope of the hill.

Though Luther had been so unwilling to have me follow him, he was abundantly glad to have me near. So were all my cousins. I kept busy waiting on them, first the well ones and then the sick. They had no idea, they said, that Deary could be so useful. I took a furnished house as near to the army as I could get, and there uncle Harold and I employed ourselves in doing good. I was a thousand times happier than if I had staid at home. Ruthven was with me as often as he could be, and it did me good to see how my presence cheered him, and all of them. Poor, dear, devoted fellows! never can I be grateful enough that I went, just as I did, to look after my part of the army of the Potomac. I had my sick cousins all brought to me, and under my care several of them were speedily restored to health. I wish they had not been. I wish I had kept them sick until after—But no; God's will be done. All the comfort there is left now is, that God's will be done, at last.

As I was not subject to Gen. McClellan, I received as many "contrabands" as I needed, and set them all to work. My establishment was not a small one—my hands and heart were full. Thus I bore up and kept good courage, though I knew that a deadly day drew near. One afternoon my husband came to me with a careworn face and with his head aching violently. There was a broad veranda at the back of my house on the north-east side. I took him out there, and we sat down on a long old sofa and let the cool wind blow upon us. I bathed and bound up his head, and he stretched himself wearily out with the dear head in my lap.

"This is a pleasant situation, Deary," he said. "The house, I mean, love; but I fear it is not safe. I wish you would go back to Williamsburg."

"Well, don't wish it; for I shall not go. The house is not at all conspicuous, and there are numerous admirable hiding places in the vicinity of it, so, if need be, we can escape at five minutes notice. Don't you worry about me, Ruthven. All I ask is that you will try to take care of yourself. But what has taken place to particularly disturb you?"

"The motions of the enemy are such as cause us to believe they will soon attack in force. And I think Gen. McClellan feels that their numbers are almost too great for us. I suspect he wishes we were in a better position. I have all along feared that we were being lured too far."

This, from Ruthven, was a great deal. It struck me to the heart.

"Oh, my husband!" I said, clasping him convulsively, and feeling that cold, pricking sensation which precedes fainting.

"There! my love. I did not mean to distress you so; but you see now why I feel uneasy to have you here. We may retreat. If so, you could not remain. Have you good horses and stout conveyances ready?"

"Yes;—or I can have immediately. I will see to that, this very night. Do not give a thought to me, or to any of us here, in case of any trouble. We will take good care ourselves. Trust us. Horses shall stand ready harnessed, and beds shall be prepared ready in the teams for my invalids. You've learned what a notable manager I am, and what an incomparable aid I have in uncle Harold. Think only of yourself."

Ruthven looked fondly up into my face, and his arms wound closely about me.

"Yes," he said, "I've learned that you are as wise and competent a little woman as you are good and beautiful."

"Don't make fun," I said, laying my hand upon his beaming eyes. Their language thrilled me so that I feared to read it, lest my heart should fail, dreading what might be near.

"It is wicked to flatter."

He took away my hand and held it in his own while he talked. Ah! what strange sadness and what yearning tenderness were in his eyes and in his tones as he spoke; and how sacred to my soul is the memory of that precious hour.

[To be Continued.]

NOTICE.

MARY A. McLANE and Rachael McLane, non-residents of the State of Kansas, will take notice that Henry Spittler did on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1873, file his petition in the District Court, sitting in Douglas County, State of Kansas, against the said Mary A. McLane and Rachael McLane, setting forth that said Plaintiff, Henry Spittler, is the owner in fee simple, and that he is now in quiet and peaceable possession of the following described Real Estate, to wit: the south east quarter of section No. eleven, (11) in township No. fourteen, (14) of range No. nineteen, (19) in Douglas County, Kansas, praying a judgment against the said Defendants, declaring the title to said Real Estate to be in the said Plaintiff, and the title of the said Defendants to be null and void. The Defendants are required to answer said petition on or before the 6th day of April, A. D. 1873, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly.

JAMES M. HENDRY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Railroad Advertisements.

OPEN TO INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON RAILROAD LINE

Hope by furnishing first-class accommodation in every respect, by strict attention to the comfort and safety of 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.

On and after January 1st, 1872, trains will run from Lawrence and Kansas City as follows:

GOING SOUTH:

Leave.	Express.	Accommodation.	Night Exp.
Lawrence.....	11:30 A. M.	8:00 P. M.	.....
Baldwin.....	12:13 P. M.	8:58 "	.....
2 (Kansas City).....	10:00 A. M.	5:00 "	7:00 P. M.
3 (Olathe).....	11:05 "	6:45 "	8:25 "
2 (Arrive at Ottawa).....	12:55 P. M.	9:50 P. M.	10:45 "
Ottawa.....	1:10 "	.....	10:55 "
Garnett.....	2:22 "	.....	12:50 A. M.
3 (Arrive at Coffeyville).....	3:37 "	.....	2:42 "
Humboldt.....	4:00 "	.....	3:16 "
Tioga.....	4:23 "	.....	3:52 "
Thayer.....	5:00 "	.....	4:45 "
Cherryvale.....	6:50 "	.....	5:52 "
Arrive at Independence.....	6:49 "	.....	6:45 "
Coffeyville.....	6:45 "	.....	7:05 "
Parker.....	7:00 "	.....	7:35 "

GOING NORTH:

Leave.	Express.	Accommodation.	Night Exp.
Parker.....	7:00 A. M.	.....	6:25 P. M.
Independence.....	7:10 "	.....	7:00 "
Coffeyville.....	7:25 "	.....	6:45 "
Cherryvale.....	8:15 "	.....	7:52 "
Thayer.....	9:00 "	.....	8:00 "
Tioga.....	9:40 "	.....	9:55 "
Humboldt.....	10:05 "	.....	10:30 "
Olathe.....	10:27 "	.....	11:30 "
Garnett.....	11:40 "	.....	12:50 A. M.
2 (Arrive at Kansas City).....	1:30 P. M.	8:10 A. M.	2:40 "
3 (Olathe).....	3:15 "	11:00 "	4:45 "
2 (Arrive at Kas. City).....	4:20 "	12:35 P. M.	6:00 "
Ottawa.....	1:05 "	8:50 P. M.	.....
Baldwin.....	1:40 "	.....	8:50 "
Arrive at Lawrence.....	2:20 "	.....	9:50 "

ALL TRAINS CARRY PASSENGERS.

Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

CONNECTIONS:

At Kansas City with connecting roads for points East and North.
At Lawrence with Kansas Pacific trains East and West.
At Ottawa with stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and Osgood.
At Humboldt with stages for Enreka, Eldorado, Augusta and Douglas.
At Tioga with M., K. & T. R. for points North and South.
At Thayer with stages for Needles, Fredonia and New Albany.
At Cherryvale with stages for Parsons.
At Independence with stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru, Elk Falls, Tiedale, Winfield and Arkansas City.
At Parker with stages for Chepoka.

500,000 ACRES OF LAND

Are offered for sale by this Company in the valley of the Neosho and its tributaries.

For further information apply to
O. CHANUTE, Superintendent.
CHAS. B. PECK, Gen'l Freight and Ticket Agent,
Lawrence.

JANUARY, 1872.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The favorite short line and only direct all-rail route

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

NO TREDIOUS OMNIBUS OR FERRY TRANSFERS

BY THIS ROUTE.

NO LAY-OVER SATURDAY OR SUNDAY

Express trains run daily. All others daily except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING EAST:

Express.....	8:25 A. M.
Accommodation.....	7:15 P. M.
Mail.....	1:55 P. M.

Close connections are made at the Kansas City, State Line and Union Depots for all points North, East and South.

For Leavenworth.....4:05 and 7:35 A. M., 2:40 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST:

Express.....	1:05 A. M.
Mail.....	1:45 A. M.
Topeka Accommodation.....	7:25 P. M.

MAKING CLOSE CONNECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

At Topeka for Burlingame, Emporia, Cottonwood Falls, Florence, Newton, Wichita, &c.
At Junction City for Council Grove, &c.
At Carson with the Southern Overland Mail & Express Co.'s daily line of coaches for Pueblo, Trinidad, Las Vegas, Ft. Union, Santa Fe, Las Cruces, Silver City and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.
At Denver with passenger and express coaches for Georgetown, &c., and with Colorado Central Railway for Central City, Golden City, &c.
At Cheyenne for Ogden, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, San Francisco, and all points in California and the Pacific Coast.
Pullman Palace Cars are attached to all express trains and run through between Kansas City, Denver and Cheyenne without change.

Remember this is the great through line, and there is no other direct all-rail route to all points East and West.

Be sure to ask for tickets via Kansas Pacific Railway, and purchase them of W. D. WETZEL, Ticket Agent, at the Depot, or of J. C. HONOR, City Office, former room under Eldridge House.

S. S. BOWEN, Gen'l Sup't.

BEVERLY R. KEIM, General Ticket Agent,
Kansas City, Missouri.

A WORD TO TRAVELLERS!

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

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 \$3 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.

Miscellaneous.

WHAT THE CHOIR SANG ABOUT THE BONNET.

A foolish little maiden bought a foolish little bonnet,
With a ribbon and a feather and a bit of lace upon it;
And, that the other maidens of the little town might know it,
She thought she'd go to meeting the next Sunday, just to
show it.

But, though the little bonnet was scarce larger than a dime,
The getting of it settled proved to be a work of time;
So, when 't was fairly tied, and all the bells had stopped their
ringing,
And when she came to meeting, sure enough, the folks were
singing.

So this foolish little maiden stood and waited at the door,
And she shook her ruffles out behind and smoothed them
down before.

"Halleluia! halleluia!" sang the choir above her head.
"Hardly knew you! hardly knew you!" were the words she
thought they said.

This made the little maiden feel so very, very cross
That she gave her little mouth a twist, her little head a toss;
For she thought the very hymn they sang was all about her
bonnet.

With the ribbon and the feather and the bit of lace upon it.

And she would not wait to listen to the sermon or the prayer,
But pattered down the silent street and hurried up the stair,
Till she reached her little bureau, and in a handbox on it
Had hidden safe from critic's eye her foolish little bonnet.

Which proves, my little maidens, that each of you will find
In every Sabbath service but an echo of your mind;
And that little head, that's filled with silly little airs,
Will never get a blessing from sermon or from prayers.

MOODS.

The man of moods, who can, or at least will, do
nothing unless he "feels like it," may fancy that he is
a man of power because once in a while, when the
impulse takes him, he does a pretty good thing.
But he is, nevertheless, a weakling. He has not the
mastery of himself. He cannot work his faculties
at will. In feeling, he is like an opium eater; now
in the seventh heaven of delight, and then in the
depths of hell. His power of accomplishment is
like that opium eater's will, the mere plaything of
passing emotions. However superior his native
gifts, and however wide his range of intelligence,
he largely shares the incompetence of the uneducated;
for he lacks thorough mental discipline. His
thoughts are a mob, and not an army. He cannot
assign himself a needful task at any moment, and
do it promptly and well. There is no steady river
current to turn the busy wheel, but an ebb and flow
of tide only on which weeds and chips drift idly
backward and forward. Wind power, which now
blew a storm and then subsided into a perfect calm,
has been wisely surrendered in our day for steam-
power, which gives a nearly uniform result. Happy
is the man in whom mind is a fixed force always
available. One great benefit of learning a trade or
of acquiring a profession is, that thereby one is en-
abled to rise above moods. The boy who some
days "feels like" work and some days is utterly dis-
inclined thereto, when he has finished his appren-
ticeship, has acquired the invaluable habit of indus-
try, of laboring hour after hour, and day after day,
enjoying the exertion and accepting it as a matter
of course. He becomes a thrifty member of the com-
munity, to be relied upon in his work as surely as a
steam engine. And so the young man who pursues
the studies involved in securing a liberal education
gains, in addition to stores of knowledge, what is
far more valuable, the mental discipline which gives
him self mastery; which enables him to put his
whole mental force, at will, upon any study, and
for any reasonable length of time, till he has
wrought out the desired result. He can regularly
and easily bestow fixed attention and concentrated
energy. Patient thought, careful reasoning, con-
tinuous writing cease to be the drudgery which at
first they were, and come even to possess a quiet
charm. In other words, he has risen above the
weakness of moods. He has his powers of mind at
command, to say to this one, "go, and he goeth, and
to that, come, and he cometh." The merchant is in
a bad place whose means are in goods trusted out
all over the country in long credits, and who in an
emergency, has little or nothing in bank upon
which to draw. A heavy deposit subject, to a sight-
draft, is a great convenience, and affords the only
position of strength. And he only is intellectu-
ally strong who is disciplined to uniform work, and
can draw upon his faculties at any time according
to the necessity of the case.—Advance.

HEMLOCK.

No poison claims a higher antiquity or a greater
historical interest than hemlock. To the physician,
there is none that surpasses it in physiological in-
terest. The bare mention of the plant carries one
back to the days of the Grecian Republic, and re-
calls the undying names of Socrates, Theramenes,
and Phocion—men who submitted to the baleful in-
fluence of hemlock rather than betray the liberty
of their country. If we would learn the effects of
the Athenian State poison, we may have Plato for
our teacher, and for a subject, him of whom Cicero
justly said "that he was the first who called down
philosophy from heaven to earth, and introduced
her into the public walks and domestic retirements
of men, that she might instruct them concerning
life and manners." Socrates, says Plato, received
the fatal cup without change of countenance or the
least perturbation, and then, offering up a prayer to
the gods that they would grant him a prosperous
journey into the invisible world, drained it with
perfect composure. His friends around him burst
into tears. Socrates alone remained unmoved. He

upbraided their pusillanimity, and entreated them
to exercise a manly consistency worthy of the friends
of virtue. His executioner directed him to walk
about until he should feel his legs becoming heavy.
He did so until the chilling operation of the hem-
lock compelled him to lie down; then it seized upon
the more vital parts. The executioner approach-
ing him, said to his friends, that when the effects
of the poison should reach the heart, Socrates would
depart. Then, uncovering him, he found that the
lower part of the body was cold. At this time So-
crates spoke these his last words to his friend Crito:
'Crito, we owe Esculapius a cock; pay the debt, and
do not forget it.' 'It shall be done,' replied Crito;
'but consider whether you have any thing else to
say.' Socrates answered not, but in a short time
was convulsed. The man then uncovered him; his
eyes were fixed; and when Crito observed this, he
closed his eyelids and his mouth." In this account,
we have ample proof of the action of hemlock. The
legs grow heavy, and the chilling effects creep on.
The victim no longer able to stand, lies down; at
last the respiration ceases, accompanied, as is usual
in such cases, by a slight convulsive tremor. The
mind remaining clear and tranquil to the last.—[Sci-
entific Paper.

"I'M TOO BUSY."

A merchant sat at his office desk. Various letters
were spread before him. His whole being was ab-
sorbed in the intricacies of his business.

A zealous friend of religion entered the office.

"I want to interest you a little in a new effort in
the cause of Christ," said the good man.

"Sir you must excuse me," replied the merchant.

"I'm too busy to attend to that subject now."

"But sir, iniquity is on the increase among us,"
said his friend.

"Is it? I'm sorry; but I'm too busy at present to
do anything."

"When shall I call again?"

"I cannot tell. I'm very busy. I'm busy every
day. Excuse me, sir; I wish you a good morning."

Then, bowing the intruder out of the office, he re-
sumed the study of his papers.

The merchant had frequently repulsed the friends
of humanity in this manner. No matter what the
object, he was always too busy to listen to their
claims. He had even told his minister that he was
too busy for anything but to make money.

But one morning, a disagreeable stranger stepped
softly to his side, laying a cold moist hand upon his
brow, and saying: "go with me."

The merchant laid down his pen; his head grew
dizzy; his stomach felt sick; he left the counting
room went home, and retired to his bed-chamber.

His unwelcome visitor had followed him, and
now took his place by the bedside, whispering,
ever and anon, "you must go with me."

A cold chill settled upon the merchant's heart;
spectres of ships, notes, houses and lands flitted
before his excited mind. Still his pulse beat slower,
his heart heaved heavily, thick films gathered over
his eyes, his tongue refused to speak. Then the
merchant knew that the name of his visitor was
Death!

Humanity, mercy and religion had alike begged
his influence, means and attention in vain; but
when death came the excuse was powerless; he was
compelled to have leisure to die.

Let us beware how we make ourselves too busy
to secure life's greatest end. When the excuse rises
to our lips, and we are about to say we are too busy
to do, good let us remember we cannot be too busy
to die.

WOMAN.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has recorded the follow-
ing as his opinion of women:

"A woman, notwithstanding she is the best of lis-
teners, knows her business; and it is a woman's
business to please. I don't say that it is not her
place to vote; but I do say that a woman who does
not please is a false note in the harmonies of Nature.
She may not have youth or beauty, of even manner;
but she must have something in voice or expression,
or both, which it makes you feel better disposed to-
ward your race to look at or listen to. She knows
that as well as we do; and her first question, after
you have been talking your soul into her consciousness,
is 'did I please?'"

"A woman never forgets her sex. She would
rather talk with a man than an angel any day. Wo-
manly women are very kind critics; except to them-
selves, and now and then to their own sex. The
less there is of sex about a woman the more she is
to be dreaded. But take a real woman at her best
moment—well dressed enough to be pleased with
herself, not so resplendent as to be a show and a
sensation, with the varied outside influences that
set vibrating the harmonic notes of her nature stir-
ring in the air about her—and what has social life
to compare with one of those vital interchanges of
thought and feeling with her that make an hour
memorable?"

"What can equal her tact, her delicacy, her sub-
tlety of apprehension, her quickness to feel the
changes of temperature as the warm and cool cur-
rents of thought blow by turns? at one moment she
is microscopically intellectual, critical, scrupulous
in judgement as an analyst's balance; and the next
as sympathetic as the open rose, that sweetens the
wind from whatever quarter it finds its way to her
bosom. It is in the hospitable soul of a woman
that a man forgets he is a stranger, and so becomes
natural and truthful, at the same time that he is
mesmerized by all those divine differences which
make her a mystery and a bewilderment."

Lawrence Banks.

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 ordi-
nary calls of depositors, will be carefully invested in other first-
class securities, such as can readily be realized upon, for the pay-
ment of deposits in case of special need. Similar investments con-
fide, 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 Satur-
days 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 relat-
ing to savings deposits. We also do a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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

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J. G. HASKELL. ALONZO FULLER. R. B. GEMMELL.
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ANDREW TERRY. C. S. TREADWAY. PAUL R. BROOKS.
JOHN N. NOYSE. JOHN K. RANKIN. O. A. HANSON.
ROBERT MORROW. L. HULKE. J. S. CREW.
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SCHIMMCKER & MC CONNEL. MISS EMILY F. D. WOODWARD.
B. W. WOODWARD & CO.

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

\$1,000 at interest, compounded semi-annually, will progress-
ively double in amount, until it exceeds \$1,000,000, as follows:—
the upper line of figures, 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	Years	Months	Years	Months
\$1,000						
2,000	14	0	11	8	10	0
4,000	28	0	23	14	20	0
8,000	56	0	46	28	40	0
16,000	112	0	92	56	80	0
32,000	224	0	184	112	160	0
64,000	448	0	368	224	320	0
128,000	896	0	736	448	640	0
256,000	1,792	0	1,472	896	1,280	0
512,000	3,584	0	2,944	1,792	2,560	0
1,024,000	7,168	0	5,888	3,584	5,120	0

EXAMPLES.—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years,
2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000
in 35 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at ten per cent. \$32,000 in 35 years,
months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000
in 39 years and 7 months, or during the life-time of many a young
man now 21 years of age. \$100 dollars would of course increase to
\$100,000 in the same time.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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G. A. McMILLAN, Cashier.

Foreign Advertisements.

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RHEUMATIC SYRUP.
A STATED QUANTITY GUARANTEED TO CURE,
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

\$100 Reward for any Case of Neuralgia or Rheuma-
tism of any form whatever, (considered curable), that Dr. Fitler's
Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup will not cure—warranted unobjection-
able, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.
\$250 Reward offered to the Proprietors of any
Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth
as many genuine living cures made within the same period of time
as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.
\$2500 Reward offered to any Person proving Jos. P.
Fitler, M. D., to be other than a graduate of the celebrated Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Professor of Chemistry—treat-
ing Rheumatism specially for 39 years.

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

ANDREW WILSON,

KINGSVILLE, KANSAS,

(On the Kansas Pacific Railroad),

BREEDER OF

PURE SHORTHORN CATTLE

—and—

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

As Good as Any in the State.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

HALL & THORNDIKE,

OTTAWA, KANSAS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

READY MADE, OR MADE TO ORDER.

First Class Work Done, and Warranted.

Having moved into our New Building,

OPPOSITE THE "JOURNAL" OFFICE,

And Greatly Enlarged Our Business.

We are prepared to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACT.

in all respects.

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IMPROVED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

J. K. HUDSON,

HILLSIDE FARM, WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS.

Postoffice Address, Kansas City, Mo.

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

NOT EXCELLED IN THE COUNTRY.

Descriptive Catalogue sent free to all applicants.

40

"Absolutely the Best Protection Against Fire."

Over one thousand actual fires put out with it.

MORE THAN

\$8,000,000.00

worth of property saved from the flames!

THE BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Fire Departments in the principal cities of the Union use
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They are safe and simple, and a powerful protection.

The Government has adopted it.

Forty-six railroads use it.

Insurance Companies reduce rates where it is introduced.

—Also the—

BABCOCK SELF-ACTING FIRE ENGINE.

FOR CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE USE.

It is more effective than the steam fire engine, because it is
instantaneously ready and throws a powerful stream of car-
bonic acid gas and water for any length of time.

It is the best and cheapest fire engine in the world, and
comes within the financial abilities of every place.

It does not require an expensive system of water works,
and is never out of repair.

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No. 24 S. Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GO TO THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST!

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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THE MOST PRACTICAL AND BEST

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE COUNTRY.

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INCORPORATED 1867.

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ilated 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 56 pages, and Spec-
imens of Penmanship. Be sure to visit or address this Col-
lege before going elsewhere.

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

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Has the best and only regular Hair Store in Kansas City.

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Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

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CONFIDENTIAL LECTURES

TO YOUNG MEN,

On the Indiscretions of Youth and the Frailties of

Mature Years.

The most plain, frank and reliable pamphlet ever written on this
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in a sealed envelope for 25 cents.

Address DR. JOHN FEE,
Sixth Street, between Main and Delaware,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Fee can be consulted by both sexes at his office from 9
o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M. daily.

7-17

News Summary.

LEGISLATIVE.

February 25th, there is very little being done by the Legislature. So many members are on duty in Washington, that it is almost impossible to pass any bill that has opposition.

The Ways and Means Committee has voted to reduce the salaries of officers of public institutions. Also to keep appropriations within bounds that will not require a tax levy of over four mills.

The Pomeroy investigation is substantially closed, but no report will be made until the return of those members of the committee who are now in Washington.

February 26th, in the Senate, Senator Edwards offered the following:

Resolved, That the Senate have full faith and confidence in the statement made by Senator A. M. York, in exposing the efforts to bribe him by the payment of \$7,000 to vote for S. C. Pomeroy, and, in behalf of the people of the State of Kansas, thank him for the exposure which removed from the State an incubus which for twelve long years has blasted the energies and prospects of the people, which provoked an animated and rather sharp discussion on the part of Senators Price, St. John, Topping, Wilson and others, but was finally rejected by a vote of 13 to 12.

In the House Mr. Reasoner offered the following resolution. Whereas, Senator A. M. York in the recent joint convention assembled for the purpose of electing a United States Senator, did make certain grave charges against members of said convention by saying that such members had Pomeroy's money, burning in their pockets, and stating that he knew their names and would disclose the same at the proper time, and stated further that young members were particularly implicated; and

WHEREAS, such charges were telegraphed over the country and published in newspapers, making a profound impression to the discredit of the Kansas legislature.

WHEREAS, said A. M. York in his testimony before the investigating committee appointed by the Kansas legislature utterly failed to sustain these charges in any respect. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By this House that the language used by said A. M. York in making these charges in joint convention, and his entire instrumentality on that occasion in reference to such insinuations is highly censurable; and be it further

Resolved, That said A. M. York hereby receive the censure of this House, the sergeant at arms of this House being hereby instructed to refuse him admission to the same.

After considerable discussion, during which several amendments were offered and rejected, the resolution was adopted.

GENERAL NEWS.

Tweed has given bail in the amount of \$18,000, on four of the late indictments against him. It is understood he will be requested to give bail on twelve more indictments.

Alexander H. Stephens has been elected to Congress from the eighth (Georgia) district.

The Marshall House, in Alexandria, where Col. Ellsworth was killed in the beginning of the war, was burned on the night of the 24th.

A New York dispatch says at a meeting of a large number of Cuban refugees yesterday, resolutions were passed and a lengthy manifesto adopted, protesting against allegiance to Spain and favoring a separate Republican government for the island of Cuba.

The friends of Senator Caldwell in Leavenworth are very confident that he will retain his seat in the Senate and are offering to bet large sums on the result.

An extra session of the Senate to commence on the 4th of March, has been called by the President.

The consideration of the report of the Senate committee in the Caldwell case is postponed until after the 4th of March, which doubtless ends the matter so far as the Senate is concerned.

John D. Page, of Independence, has commenced suit against Senator A. M. York for the recovery of the \$7,000 which was produced by York in the joint convention at Topeka. A writ of replevin was issued by the court against York, Senator Guerin, chairman of the Kansas investigating committee, and John B. French, Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate.

The fishery bill has passed both houses of Congress.

The Utah bill has passed the House and will probably pass the Senate before the adjournment.

The Louisiana matter will probably go over to the next Congress.

A Dubuque dispatch of the 27th inst. says: The storm of yesterday has seriously interfered with railroad travel on two or three roads. Nothing but the passenger trains run, and they are badly delayed by the heavy drifts, while other roads have suspended travel altogether. The storm and wind continue. In Minnesota and Northern Iowa the snow is drifting fearfully, which cannot be cleared until the wind has subsided.

London dispatches of the 14th instant say that a lamentable loss of life occurred in Liverpool yesterday. A fire broke out in the packing room of a seed and rye merchant. In the room adjoining, seven women were employed, two of whom escaped by the staircase; the other five, in consequence of their terror, rushed toward the packing room and were suffocated and burnt to death.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

A correspondent of the "Country Gentleman" says: The time between the biting of an animal by a mad dog and showing signs of hydrophobia, is not less than nine days, but may be nine months. After the animal has become rabid, a bite or scratch with his teeth upon a person, or slobber coming in contact with a sore or a raw place, would produce hydrophobia just as soon as though he had been bitten by a mad dog. Hydrophobia can be prevented, and I will give what is well known to be an infallible remedy, if properly administered, for man or beast. A dose for a horse or cow should be about four times as great as for a person. It is not too late to give medicine any time before the spasms come on.

The first dose for a person is one and a half ounces elecampane root, bruised, put in a pint of new milk, reduced to one-half by boiling, then taken all at one dose in the morning, fasting until afternoon, or at least a very light diet after several hours have elapsed. The second dose the same as first, except take two ounces of the root; third dose the same as last, to be taken every other day. Three doses are all that is needed, and there need be no fear. This I know from my own experience, and know of a number of other cases where it has been entirely successful. This is no guess work. Those persons I allude to were bitten by their own dogs, that had

been bitten by rabid dogs, and were penned up to see whether they would go mad; and did go mad, and did bite the persons. This remedy has been used in and about Philadelphia forty years and with great success, and is known as the Goodman remedy. I am acquainted with a physician who told me he knew of its use more than thirty years, but never knew a case that failed where it was properly administered. Among other cases he mentioned, was one where a number of cows had been bitten by a mad dog. To half of the number they administered this remedy, to the other half not. The latter all died with hydrophobia, while those who took the elecampane and milk showed no signs of that disease.

UNITY AMONG FARMERS.

Farmers must act as a unit. Their interests are identical. They can only maintain them by working as one man. Division robs them of their power and makes them the prey of those who handle their productions. Other classes unite. Manufacturers work as one man, and have got Congress to impose heavy tariffs on such commodities as they manufacture, so as to prevent them from coming into competition with their own goods. This enables them to raise the prices of their own goods, which they do with perfect safety, as foreign competition is shut out. Take the article of salt, that every one has to use, the price is double what it ought to be, and salt manufacturers have become millionaires. If a ship load of salt is brought here, another ship load and a half has to be brought along to pay the tariff for it to enter. Our home manufactures do not want salt to be cheap. They want to make every one using it pay double what they otherwise would, and they do it.

This is but one illustration. But the same is the case with every article manufactured in this country, and manufacturers have made fortunes. They get the revenue. Government gets not a cent, for they are not satisfied unless the tariff is so high as to exclude the same article they make. They want the whole market. Simple-minded people are made to believe that all this is for the support of the government. It is no such thing. It is a tax imposed upon the consumer most unrighteously, and is creating these hard times. The average tax upon everything the farmer consumes is over 47 per cent., and is just so much out of his earnings without any justification. It is legalized robbery. It is class legislation. It is making the manufacturer better than the farmer or the mechanic or the laborer.

There is unity also among our railroad men. They are too sharp to fight one another. They do not want to compete against one another and bring down the price of freight. They want to keep up freight. They form rings and agree to charge a certain price, all they dare charge, and thus they make the farmers pay ruinous prices on all their productions, when they go or come from market.

And so it is with all professions. They combine together. Any other class has more influence than the farming class—because they are divided, disintegrated and have no oneness of purpose. They have a majority of all the votes in the nation. They can do anything they choose. They can elect honest men in place of corrupt men. They can pass good laws instead of bad laws. They can prevent one class from imposing a heavy tax upon another class. They can drive leeches and corruptionists from the halls of our capital. They can restore equilibrium in our laws and make everything work harmoniously. But we must be united and resolute, and use our power with prudence.

The organizations now going on throughout the country of farmers' clubs, granges, agricultural conventions, &c., means something. There is a ground swell among the people. There is a pent up feeling which is slowly beginning to give expression. It means tyranny from unjust laws and unjust charges and corrupt influences. Bad men must stand from under. Good men must come to the front. This is a land of equality. One class is no better than the other class. Wealth shall not control labor and industry. The majority must rule. The farmers form that majority. Every precinct must have its farmers' club. These clubs must have their county clubs in every county. And these county clubs must be represented in a State Farmers' Convention, and these State Farmers' Conventions must hold a National Agricultural Convention, which was already organized in St. Louis a year ago. There must be no hesitation or doubting. We cannot get along otherwise. We will not fight any other class. We will simply protect ourselves from the devouring propensities of other classes. We will make them release their fangs from our flesh. But enough for one time.—[A Farmer in Colman's Rural World.]

"HOW TO GO EAST."

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LEGAL NOTICE.

RICHARD THORNTON, Nathaniel H. Dubois, Henry Stephens and Susan Stephens, whose places of residence are unknown, will take notice that William A. Simpson, of the County of Douglas, in the State of Kansas, did on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1873, file his petition in the District Court within and for the County of Douglas, in said state of Kansas, against Thomas M. White, Mary White, Catherine H. Smith, Richard Thornton, Nathaniel H. Dubois, William E. Sutcliffe, Henry Stephens and Susan Stephens, defendants, setting forth that said Thomas M. White made and delivered to said Catherine H. Smith, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1859, his three several promissory notes of that date, and thereby promised to pay to her order, the sum of \$1,400, in three equal annual installments, with interest at ten per cent. per annum from date, for value received, and that to secure the payment of the said notes with interest, the said Thomas M. White and Mary White gave a mortgage to said Catherine H. Smith, on the south west quarter of section thirty-six, (36) in township thirteen, (13) and range nineteen, (19) containing one hundred and sixty acres, in the county of Douglas, state of Kansas; and that since the giving of the said mortgage, the other defendants claim some interest in said lands, under the said Thomas M. White and Mary White, and praying that said Thomas M. White may pay said sum of \$1,400, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 18th day of June, A. D. 1859, and ten per cent. thereon as attorney's fees for foreclosure of said mortgage; that the said premises be ordered to be sold and the proceeds applied in satisfaction of said demand, and that all the defendants be barred and forever foreclosed of all right and claim to said premises, and the said Richard Thornton, Nathaniel H. Dubois, Henry Stephens and Susan Stephens, are hereby notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition, on or before Monday, the 31st day of March, 1873, or judgment will be taken as above set forth.

RIGGS, NEVISON & SIMPSON,
Attorneys for W. A. Simpson. 55w5

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas.

GEORGE W. DEITZLER, Plaintiff, vs. Caroline P. Kallack, Isaac S. Kallack, Elijah Sells, William H. Sells, and Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, defendants. By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court in and for Douglas County, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Saturday, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1873,

At two (2) o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever, of the said Caroline P. Kallack, Isaac S. Kallack, Elijah Sells, William H. Sells, and Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit:—the north west quarter of section twenty-six, (26) in township twelve (12) south, of range nineteen, (19) east of the sixth (6) principal meridian, in Kansas, excepting so much thereof as was deeded to Guerdon Grover and Mary Lewis, by said Kallack or either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, the said mortgaged land containing one hundred and nine and a half acres, appraised at fourteen thousand dollars; (\$14,000) also the following bounded and described premises, to wit:—Beginning at the quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in said township and range, thence south on the quarter section line fifteen (15) chains and sixty-eight (68) links, thence east two (2) chains and fifty (50) links, thence north fifteen (15) chains and sixty-eight (68) links, thence west two (2) chains and fifty (50) links to the place of beginning, containing four (4) acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, in Douglas County, State of Kansas, appraised at one thousand dollars, (\$1,000) taken as the property of Elijah Sells and William H. Sells, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand at my office in the City of Lawrence, this 22d day of February, 1873.

S. H. CARMAN,
Sheriff of Douglas Co., Kansas.