

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOLUME I.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10, 1872.

NUMBER 28.

LAWRENCE

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Contributed Articles.

THE WEST.
BY CORA M. DOWNS.

I suppose it is with different feelings that travelers and voyagers approach that particular locality designated as Home. And whether it be a nest or a palace awaiting one, it is some household affection and attachment drawing one by a strong magnetism from all the attractions of sight and sound that the gay world offers, and compels one to feel that here is rest, comfort, and seclusion, and that perfect freedom of action and inclination which is so grateful to our humanity.

How pleasant it is to feel that one need not dress three times a day! One can answer the rising bell or not, as one chooses. One can lay aside that company feeling which has been worn like a fashionable garment away from home.

So, flying along over the rails, and seeking out my particular niche in the great West, I once more become a "rural locust," and whirl and hum about my especial province with renewed energies.

I suppose I am again to take up the "Housekeeper," and to sink the traveller. I am to attack the cobwebs and the dust and exhort all my fellow sinners to do the same, all the while believing and knowing that the most of them are far more efficient workers in the hive than myself, and that while I take to myself the duty of preaching, they take on the virtue of practice.

I have been asked so many times during my journey, whether I should like to return to the East and live out the remainder of my days; and I have fallen to wondering what the charm is (if there is any) that takes the enterprising, mountain-born brain and nerve of the East and enchains it to the West, "for better, for worse; for richer, for poorer." We leave our comrades whom we loved behind us, and buoyant with hope and endeavor we turn our steps into the Sunset Land. We begin to live where they leave off. Their fields have been tilled for generations, their school houses and their churches are the growth of the centuries. They are born in respectable old towns, and they die with the same circle of green hills about them that shut them in from the world beyond at their birth. We begin in a clearing, or an open prairie. The cabin, the school house, the place of worship, are all primitive in construction and design. We are the beginning, and alack! oftentimes the ending of a city. Sometimes we grow sensitive, when people who boast of ancestral belongings say we have no romance in this great, new, barren West! We have no associations, nothing that history reverences, and so on. Well, suppose we have not? We cannot feed "the world and the rest of mankind" on romance or associations. The granaries of the West generously fill the hungry mouths of people who talk very prettily about romance upon a full stomach. And as for history, the adventurous spirits who go into new and untried countries and begin a civilization are those who make history. We take the lessons of failure and profitable experience that the East has taught us, and out of these evolve the principles of a new foundation whereon we build a system to suit the needs of the hour. It is not so much an experiment with us what we do, as it is the application of a practical principle to bring about certain results. We know the solution beforehand—the problem has been worked out for us by others.

People at the East do not appreciate our feeling for the West. We have that interest in our young cities and in the State we help to inaugurate, that parents have in their children. Have we not seen them grow from their infancy? Does not every improvement in the way of public buildings, thoroughfares, every landmark of science and commerce stamp itself upon our individuality as if we had a personal interest therein?

The experiment of educating the sexes separately, which the East is still blundering over, is an effete philosophy with us. "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder," is a lesson that the old schools have not yet learned; and it has a wider application than simply the mating and pairing of the sexes in marriage. The principle of this perfect union must be eventually applied in civil government. (The latter sentence is an unguarded remark.) So we have come back no longer doubting whether

we should choose to go back and enjoy the older civilization that with a sigh we recognize is not for us in our day and generation. We, at least, shall not have the art galleries, the immense libraries, the parks and gardens that even the East has been a few centuries in accumulating. There may be no romance of scenery in our barren West, but there is creative power and genius, which is better.

What is heterodox at home, becomes liberal orthodox out West. "He will never do for the West!" we say of one fresh from eastern pastures, yet we take him, and shake him, and pepper and pickle him, till he begins to see that a different element is around him from that of old New England, and he shapes himself to the exigencies of the case, and in due time he is the man for the times. It is a new order of things that the broad prairies have invoked; a wider charity, a broader brotherhood, a necessity that carried soap and shovels first, and bibles and spelling books afterwards.

The "Scarlet Letter" of Hawthorne's romance need not be the badge worn by any suffering human heart in this higher plane of common brotherhood. Wherein a man or woman in past time has fainted or failed, he or she can live that newer and higher life in this land of sunshine, uplifted by the help of men and women who, believing in the natural frailty of humanity, have yet strength and sympathy enough to practice the teachings of Christ, to let no man esteem himself better than his neighbor.

To crush a man's moral life, to take life for life, to choke to brand, to strangle to destroy—these are the relics of an old civilization fast passing away. I would that the stern Puritan should sleep forever peacefully in the hope of a blessed resurrection; but we, his children's children, studying out the problem of humanity, will do well to learn that here in the broad and blossoming West must be established a brotherhood that will help us in all our sorrowing needs, in our sins and sufferings as well as in our prosperity.

I am not afraid that the material greed of the West will swallow up its moral life. Great charities follow in the wake of all liberal enterprises. Hardly nowadays does the camel go through the eye of a needle. The undying influence of the work projected by A. T. Stewart, the building of that magnificent home for working women, is as seed sown for future harvesting in the souls of many others. In our State, not a score of years old, are hospitals and asylums and "homes." I would that everywhere they should take the place of drinking saloons, jails and penitentiaries. When each man's good is each man's law, this will be so.

I would that our public teachers from the pulpit and the rostrum should teach us to lift up our brother from the gutter, not to cast him down; to take our sister's hand, not to turn our faces from her. This spirit of universal brotherhood broadens and deepens into the final condition when, clothed in humility, each of us shall esteem himself least among men.

In the West we are democratic, and we grow out towards each other socially and religiously. Let us implant in our children a love for their motherland—this great section with the interests and institutions of which they will so soon be identified.

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Kansas Spirit.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, AUGUST 10, 1873.

HURRY AND WORRY.

We are all in a hurry. The age is a fast one—everything goes by steam, even the ploughs for breaking prairie—and men must go by steam, or be left behind. And to be left behind is the one thing which of all others we most dread. We must keep up with the multitude—we must live as fast as our neighbors—we must make as good a show as other people—whatever it costs or comes to. This spirit affects churches in their worship as well as men in their business and women in their fashions. To have a better house, a louder bell, and a smarter minister than others, appears to be the towering ambition of rival sects.

And so we are all in a hurry. It is a grand rush with us from day to day, from week to week, and from year to year. We rush to business, we rush to church, we rush even to recreation, and when the little scene is over, and we close our eyes upon the tragedy in which we have played our petty part, we rush to our graves, and impatient mourners inquire for horses that will keep up with the procession in following us to our last resting place.

And with all this hurry there is necessarily a world of worry. It is astonishing how many things conspire to fret and annoy. Nothing goes well with the ill spirit. Nothing is fast enough for fast desire. We fret about our work and our worship, our loves and our losses, our cares and our crosses, our meals and our morals, our feasts and our fasts, our climate and our clothes, our times, our tempers, and our temptations. There is no end to subjects and objects of worry. It will never cease if we wait for things to cease which feed it.

Thus of course there is a vast deal of unhappiness among men. And a vast deal more, in our opinion, than there is any necessity for. The most of our evils are in anticipation. The most of our bridges are crossed before we get to them. We appeal to the every day experience of every man if the large proportion of his disquietude is not needless? If he does not dread a thousand accidents which never happen, and tremble at a thousand lions which exist only in his imagination? There is a way out of almost every strait, there is a silver lining to almost every cloud, there are few afflictions which might not be worse and would not be worse, if we had our deserts. How many a man has passed a restless and sleepless night in anticipation of the troubles of the morrow, when he has grappled with them, have turned out to be trifles light as air! How much better and more sensible it would have been to go quietly to sleep and throw anxieties and alarms in night's oblivion!

And then it is to be considered that worrying over our troubles, even if they are real, does not help them any. If it did, there would be some sense in it. But as it does not, it is the most stupid, and nonsensical use to which a man can put his faculties.

"Sour discontent, that quarrels with our fate,
May add new pangs, but not the old abate."

The harder the position, the more need of patience and good temper. The victory is half won in the very hardest battle when a man keeps the control of himself. There is no human thing so strong as the strong right arm and the resolute will. The march of the man through the world who controls himself, who keeps his temper, who lives above the power of worry, who maintains his composure in the storm, and who, which we take to be necessary to all this, is guided in his course by the immutable principles of right—the march of a man through the world in this spirit is the march of a conqueror. No position can exalt him, no honors can ennoble him. He has attained that within himself, in comparison with which crowns are empty toys and gold is sordid dust. It is not in the power of evil to hurt him. "For what shall harm ye, if ye be followers of that which is good?" The worst that could be done to him would be to persecute him; and the worst that persecution could do would be to kill him; and the worst that death could do would be to glorify him.

"Then take this faith, nor ever fear
Ye er by such assumption,
No matter how the taunt and jeer
May name the nymph presumption;
And clasp it close when evils lower,
The closer clasped the warmer,
For faith in your right arm is more
Than countless shields of armor."

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.

One of the most perfect definitions of the word gentleman is, that it indicates a man who, at all times, and in all places, and under all possible provocations, conceivable temptations, and unlooked-for emergencies, has capacity for, and knows how to do, or say, or prescribe the most desirable thing in the best possible manner. Such an one is a lover of, and promoter of peace and good will among men—his own personal happiness being increased as he sees them multiplied in the hearts and households of all about him. He studiously avoids thinking evil of his social companions journeying with him towards the "better land," much more the speaking of slanderous words of them, because they may chance with all honesty and sincerity to hold different opinions or views concerning certain abstract questions or doctrine, about which lovers of truth, right and duty may differ.

W. W. NEVISON, ESQ.

It will be seen by the following article from the Garnett "Plaindealer" that our fellow-citizen, Mr. Nevison, is favorably mentioned in connection with the Chief Justiceship. It affords us pleasure to call attention to it and also to endorse it in the heartiest possible manner. Mr. Nevison is not a politician, in the narrow sense of the term, but he is a lawyer of unquestioned acquirements and attainments, of a naturally fine legal mind, strengthened by extensive and successful practice. He is a gentleman in every sense of the term, and would reflect great credit upon the distinguished position to which he aspires. THE SPIRIT takes no part in purely political questions, but we consider this a position a little outside of, and a good deal above, the ordinary line of party offices and spoils. Hence we can appropriately, as well as cheerfully, urge Mr. Nevison's claims.

"When the Republican State Convention convenes, among other duties to be performed, will be that of selecting a candidate to fill the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Kingman has filled this position for many years, and for the greater portion of the time, he has manifested ability, perhaps equal to the emergencies of this lofty position. There seems to be a desire manifested among the members of the Bar, however, to have a change. Kansas has rapidly grown out of its chrysalis formation, and has assumed the form and attitude of a young and prosperous commonwealth, and great commercial questions of vast importance are frequently raising which should be speedily and correctly decided by the demerit tribunal in the State. More vigorous and younger intellects, which have been trained in the best schools of the land, and whose ripe judgment and experience can prove equal to the important task should be selected to fill this exalted place in our Judiciary. We have some hesitation in mentioning the name of W. W. Nevison, Esq., of Douglas county, because it will be unexpected, and unwarranted by him. But we have in him all the elements which combine to make the successful jurist. He possesses a keen analytical intellect, stored with a vast fund of legal lore. His studious and correct habits, combined with great suavity of manner, would greatly add to his success and usefulness as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas."

PARSONS.

Parsons is a young city. We call them all so, it is true. But it is easy to tell the difference between a sluggish village and a city. There is a tone, and style, and air that impresses one at once when he gets into a city, however little it is. Philadelphia is a big city, but it is only an overgrown village after all. Denver is not larger than Lawrence, but it is the biggest city outside of New York. We have but few cities in Kansas. Atchison is one. Fort Scott is another. Parsons is another. Most of the rest are quite villages. Boot blacks with regulation boxes want to give you a shine as quick as you get there. The "Sun" has a metropolitan job department and bindery, and is doing city work at city prices. West is a civilized looking fellow to run it. The town is too-citified for Milt. Reynolds, and he has retired to the country. George Reynolds lives in as fine a city residence as you need find anywhere. Judge Sears is a city attorney of the first water. The stores are got up in a city style, and the merchants talk like city traders. Of course Parsons is vastly indebted to the Railroad, which has the finest depot, and is erecting the largest shops in the State. But, aside from this, it is finely located, in a beautiful country, has a most enterprising class of citizens, is rapidly growing with substantial improvements, and seems certain to become one of the most important cities of the State.

NOTES FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

The pleasantest event of the past week has been a Sunday School picnic in Disney's Grove, on Saturday, the 27th. The day was all that could be wished. The storm of the previous evening had effectually laid the dust, and rendered the atmosphere delightfully cool and refreshing. The attendance was not large, many from a distance, including the principal speakers, failing to reach the grounds, on account of the high water. Several hundred persons met, however, and passed the day very pleasantly, if one may judge from the interest taken in the various games, swings, ice cream stands, &c. Some half dozen schools were present, the one from Tecumseh making the finest appearance and furnishing the best music. The success of the day's entertainment was largely owing to the skill and energy of Mr. Welchans, of Monmouth, General Manager of the picnic. I understand he will be presented as a candidate this fall for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction for Shawnee county. His ability and integrity, together with an experience of twenty years as an educator, fully qualify him for the position.

As leader of the music, Mr. Waters, of Williamsport, contributed largely to the interest of the occasion. His selections were appropriate and their execution perfect. Rev. Mr. Lidzey, of the M. E. church, entertained the audience at some length with a retrospective view of the Sunday School enterprise during the past forty years. Some of his hits upon the old English method of conducting the schools were capital. Mr. Lyons, of Maple Grove, followed with an address to the children. Mr. A. Green, of Monmouth, treated the audience to a dish of hash composed of bits of experience in Sunday Schools past and present, how they do it in Arkansas, &c. An old gentleman by the name of Rook made a touching appeal to the children to give diligent heed to their teachers here, and hold themselves in readiness to answer the summons of the "Great Superintendent" above. After some more music and the doxology, in which the whole audience joined, the crowd dispersed, every one being well pleased with the day's enjoyment.

WILLIAMSPORT, July 29, 1873.

Sod corn is pronounced remarkably vigorous and thrifty in the Arkansas valley.

THE MIDDLING INTEREST.

At this time, when those who conduct large business operations, and whose talent and energy make them prominent actors in the great industrial and financial interests of society, are exposed to embarrassment, and pay dearly for their high position, persons of humbler stations may congratulate themselves that they belong to the "undisturbed thousands." And those who put a false estimate upon the artificial arrangements of the business world, may learn a lesson in these hard times that will be of service to them. Many an intelligent salesman, confidential clerk, and book-keeper may be envied by the man in business in such times of commercial distress as the present, and many a superficial woman—mother as well as daughter—may learn that if a young man is "only a clerk," he may yet be much better off than many of those in business, whose risks vastly exceed their real capital, and who are liable at any time to be bankrupt. It has been remarked that we cannot well attach too much value to a competency, or too little to a superfluity. The absence of wealth is not wholly evil, for if necessity be the mother of invention, poverty is the father of industry; and the child of such parents has a much better prospect of achieving honor and distinction than the rich man's son. Chief Justice Kenyon once said to a wealthy friend who asked his opinion as to the probable success of his son at the Bar: "Let him spend his own fortune forthwith; marry and spend his wife's, and then he may be expected to apply with energy to his profession."

While the merchant whose business has been extended, and who relies upon credit to pay his obligations, is distressed for money, and sees his paper fortune vanish into thin air, the more careful and perhaps less esteemed man of the middling interest is able to pay every cent of his indebtedness and have money left for his future wants. The calmness and peace of the one are in marked contrast with the feverish excitement and almost delirium of the other. Persons at all acquainted with life can look over the circle of their acquaintances and see that there is vastly more real comfort and happiness among the middling interest class than among those more ambitious who pretend riches and prosperity in their style of address and expenditure. Those who have lived within their actual means, may not have all the luxuries of the other class—but they have one luxury that the others do not possess, viz., the luxury of being out of debt, and the added pleasure of knowing that what they have is honestly theirs by every standard of right.

GROWTH OF TREES.

As the results of observations and from the testimony of reliable men, the following is about the average growth in twelve years, of the leading desirable varieties, when planted in belts or groves and cultivated: White Maple, one foot in diameter and thirty feet high; Ash-leaf Maple, one foot in diameter and twenty feet high; White Willow, one and a half feet in diameter and forty feet high; Yellow Willow, one and a half feet in diameter and thirty-five feet high; Lombardy Poplar, ten inches in diameter and forty feet high; Blue and White Ash, ten inches in diameter and twenty feet high; Chestnut, ten inches in diameter and twenty feet high; Black Walnut and Butternut, ten inches in diameter and twenty feet high; Elm, ten inches in diameter and twenty feet high; White Walnut or Hickory, eight inches in diameter and twenty-five feet high. The different varieties of Evergreens will make an average growth of eighteen to twenty inches in height annually.

HORACE GREELEY'S AMBITION.

Mr. Greeley, in his "Recollections of a busy life," gives utterance to the following sentiments, which in our judgment are worthy of him, and of the attention of the young:

Fame is a vapor; popularity an accident; riches fake wings; the only earthly certainty is oblivion—no man can foresee what a day may bring forth; and those who cheer to-day will often curse to-morrow; and yet I cherish the hope that the journal I projected and established will live and flourish long after I shall have moldered into forgotten dust, being guided by a larger wisdom, a more unerring sagacity to discern the right, though not by a more unflinching readiness to embrace and defend it at whatever personal cost; and that the stone which covers my ashes may bear to future eyes the still intelligible inscription, "Founder of 'The New York Tribune.'"

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

DISTRICT COURT, DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS.
GEORGE W. OGDEN, Plaintiff, vs. MARY E. OGDEN, Defendant.
TO MARY E. OGDEN, Madam: You are hereby notified that George W. Ogden, the plaintiff above named, did on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1872, file his petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Kansas, against you, praying said Court for a decree of divorce from you, on the ground of abandonment. And that you must answer said petition on or before the 21st day of September, A. D. 1872, or said petition will be taken as true and a decree of divorce granted the said plaintiff as prayed for therein.
GEORGE W. OGDEN, Plaintiff.
SMITH & HAMPTON, Att'y for Plaintiff. 2873

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As I do not wish to go to farming, I will sell or trade, FOR LAND OR CITY PROPERTY, All of my Trotting Horses. Among them will be found some of the choicest trotting blood to be found in the State of Kentucky.
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Office Rear Room Over Simpson's Bank.

Special Agents for the Lands of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railway Companies. o11f

Contributed Articles.

THE WEST.
BY CORA M. DOWNS.

I suppose it is with different feelings that travelers and voyagers approach that particular locality designated as Home. And whether it be a nest or a palace awaiting one, it is some household affection and attachment drawing one by a strong magnetism from all the attractions of sight and sound that the gay world offers, and compels one to feel that here is rest, comfort, and seclusion, and that perfect freedom of action and inclination which is so grateful to our humanity.

How pleasant it is to feel that one need not dress three times a day! One can answer the rising bell or not, as one chooses. One can lay aside that company feeling which has been worn like a fashionable garment away from home.

So, flying along over the rails, and seeking out my particular niche in the great West, I once more become a "rural locust," and whirl and hum about my especial province with renewed energies.

I suppose I am again to take up the "Housekeeper," and to sink the traveller. I am to attack the cobwebs and the dust and exhort all my fellow sinners to do the same, all the while believing and knowing that the most of them are far more efficient workers in the hive than myself, and that while I take to myself the duty of preaching, they take on the virtue of practice.

I have been asked so many times during my journey, whether I should like to return to the East and live out the remainder of my days; and I have fallen to wondering what the charm is (if there is any) that takes the enterprising, mountain-born brain and nerve of the East and enchains it to the West, "for better, for worse; for richer, for poorer." We leave our comrades whom we loved behind us, and buoyant with hope and endeavor we turn our steps into the Sunset Land. We begin to live where they leave off. Their fields have been tilled for generations, their school houses and their churches are the growth of the centuries: They are born in respectable old towns, and they die with the same circle of green hills about them that shut them in from the world beyond at their birth. We begin in a clearing, or an open prairie. The cabin, the school house, the place of worship, are all primitive in construction and design. We are the beginning, and alack! oftentimes the ending of a city. Sometimes we grow sensitive, when people who boast of ancestral belongings say we have no romance in this great, new, barren West! We have no associations, nothing that history reverences, and so on. Well, suppose we have not? We cannot feed "the world and the rest of mankind" on romance or associations. The granaries of the West generously fill the hungry mouths of people who talk very prettily about romance upon a full stomach. And as for history, the adventurous spirits who go into new and untried countries and begin a civilization are those who make history. We take the lessons of failure and profitable experience that the East has taught us, and out of these evolve the principles of a new foundation whereon we build a system to suit the needs of the hour. It is not so much an experiment with us what we do, as it is the application of a practical principle to bring about certain results. We know the solution beforehand—the problem has been worked out for us by others.

People at the East do not appreciate our feeling for the West. We have that interest in our young cities and in the State we help to inaugurate, that parents have in their children. Have we not seen them grow from their infancy? Does not every improvement in the way of public buildings, thoroughfares, every landmark of science and commerce stamp itself upon our individuality as if we had a personal interest therein?

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er we should choose to go back and enjoy the older civilization that with a sigh we recognize is not for us in our day and generation. We, at least, shall not have the art galleries, the immense libraries, the parks and gardens that even the East has been a few centuries in accumulating. There may be no romance of scenery in our barren West, but there is creative power and genius, which is better.

What is heterodox at home, becomes liberal orthodox out West. "He will never do for the West!" we say of one fresh from eastern pastures, yet we take him, and shake him, and pepper and pickle him, till he begins to see that a different element is around him from that of old New England, and he shapes himself to the exigencies of the case, and in due time he is the man for the times. It is a new order of things that the broad prairies have invoked; a wider charity, a broader brotherhood, a necessity that carried soap and shovels first, and bibles and spelling books afterwards.

The "Scarlet Letter" of Hawthorne's romance need not be the badge worn by any suffering human heart in this higher plane of common brotherhood. Wherein a man or woman in past time has fainted or failed, he or she can live that newer and higher life in this land of sunshine, uplifted by the help of men and women who, believing in the natural frailty of humanity, have yet strength and sympathy enough to practice the teachings of Christ, to let no man esteem himself better than his neighbor.

To crush a man's moral life, to take life for life, to choke to brand, to strangle, to destroy—these are the relics of an old civilization fast passing away. I would that the stern Puritan should sleep forever peacefully in the hope of a blessed resurrection; but we, his children's children, studying out the problem of humanity, will do well to learn that here in the broad and blossoming West must be established a brotherhood that will help us in all our sorrowing needs, in our sins and sufferings as well as in our prosperity.

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I would that our public teachers from the pulpit and the rostrum should teach us to lift up our brother from the gutter, not to cast him down; to take our sister's hand, not to turn our faces from her. This spirit of universal brotherhood broadens and deepens into the final condition when, clothed in humility, each of us shall esteem himself least among men.

In the West we are democratic, and we grow out towards each other socially and religiously. Let us implant in our children a love for their motherland—this great section with the interests and institutions of which they will so soon be identified.

STEINWAY

— and other —

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

—

THE BEST STOCK,

— and —

THE BEST TERMS IN KANSAS.

No. 57 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

also Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry Diseases Cured by It.
Price, 25 Cents Per Package.

YATES' IMPROVED
VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS,

The Surest Cure for
Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Fevers,
and all other diseases peculiar to a malarious climate.

THEY ARE THE BEST AGUE PREVENTIVE.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

YATES' COMPOUND
Syrup Tolu, Squills & Honey

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, First Stages of Consumption, &c., is positively unequalled in the known world.

Price, 50 Cents and \$1.00 per Bottle.

YATES' FRENCH COUGH CANDY.

YATES' GLYCERINE AND CAMPHOR ICE,

For Chapped Lips and Hands and Irritated Surfaces.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

YATES' IMPROVED
TENT FLY AND MOUSE TRAP.

The greatest novelty of the age, and the most
effective cure for the pests. Put up in Bottles and in Sheets.

Price, 25c per Bottle, 10c per Sheet.

THE EMPIRE BAKING POWDER,

— For making —
Cakes, Rolls, Muffins, Pastry, and all kinds cooking.

Hotels and families will find it to their interest to
use the Empire Baking Powder.

Samples Free.

Liberal Discounts will be Given to Dealers on all
the Above Articles.

G. W. W. YATES,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST,

Sole proprietor and manufacturer of the above articles,
No. 100 Massachusetts Street,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Kansas Spirit.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, AUGUST 10, 1872.

HURRY AND WORRY.

We are all in a hurry. The age is a fast one—everything goes by steam, even the ploughs for breaking prairie—and men must go by steam, or be left behind.

And so we are all in a hurry. It is a grand rush with us from day to day, from week to week, and from year to year.

And with all this hurry there is necessarily a world of worry. It is astonishing how many things conspire to fret and annoy.

Thus of course there is a vast deal of unhappiness among men. And a vast deal more, in our opinion, than there is any necessity for.

And then it is to be considered that worrying over our troubles, even if they are real, does not help them any.

"Sour discontent, that quarrels with our fate, May add new pangs, but not the old abate."

The harder the position, the more need of patience and good temper. The victory is half won in the very hardest battle when a man keeps the control of himself.

"Then take this faith, nor ever fear Ye err by such assumption, No matter how the taunt and jeer May name the nymph presumption; And clasp it close when evils lower, The closer clasped the warmer, For faith in your right arm is more Than countless shields of armor."

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.

One of the most perfect definitions of the word gentleman is, that it indicates a man who, at all times, and in all places, and under all possible provocations, conceivable temptations, and unlooked-for emergencies, has capacity for, and knows how to do, or say, or prescribe the most desirable thing in the best possible manner.

W. W. NEVISON, ESQ.

It will be seen by the following article from the Garnett "Plaindealer" that our fellow-citizen, Mr. Nevison, is favorably mentioned in connection with the Chief Justiceship.

"When the Republican State Convention convenes, among other duties to be performed, will be that of selecting a candidate to fill the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court."

PARSONS.

Parsons is a young city. We call them all so, it is true. But it is easy to tell the difference between a sluggish village and a city.

NOTES FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

The pleasantest event of the past week has been a Sunday School picnic in Disney's Grove, on Saturday, the 27th.

As leader of the music, Mr. Waters, of Williamsport, contributed largely to the interest of the occasion. His selections were appropriate and their execution perfect.

WILLIAMSPORT, July 20, 1872.

Sod corn is pronounced remarkably vigorous and thrifty in the Arkansas valley.

THE MIDDLING INTEREST.

At this time, when those who conduct large business operations, and whose talent and energy make them prominent actors in the great industrial and financial interests of society, are exposed to embarrassment, and pay dearly for their high position,

While the merchant whose business has been extended, and who relies upon credit to pay his obligations, is distressed for money, and sees his paper fortune vanish into thin air, the more careful and perhaps less esteemed man of the middling interest is able to pay every cent of his indebtedness and have money left for his future wants.

GROWTH OF TREES.

As the results of observations and from the testimony of reliable men, the following is about the average growth in twelve years, of the leading desirable varieties, when planted in belts or groves and cultivated:

HORACE GREELEY'S AMBITION.

Mr. Greeley, in his "Recollections of a busy life," gives utterance to the following sentiments, which in our judgment are worthy of him, and of the attention of the young:

Fame is a vapor; popularity an accident; riches take wings; the only earthly certainty is oblivion—no man can foresee what a day may bring forth; and those who cheer to-day will often curse to-morrow; and yet I cherish the hope that the journal I projected and established will live and flourish long after I shall have moldered into forgotten dust, being guided by a larger wisdom, a more unerring sagacity to discern the right, though not by a more unflinching readiness to embrace and defend it at whatever personal cost; and that the stone which covers my ashes may bear to future eyes the still intelligible inscription, "Founder of 'The New York Tribune.'"

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

DISTRICT COURT, DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS. GEORGE W. OGDEN, Plaintiff, vs. MARY E. OGDEN, Defendant.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE OR TRADE.

As I do not wish to go to farming, I will sell or trade, FOR LAND OR CITY PROPERTY, All of my Trotting Horses. Among them will be found some of the choicest trotting blood to be found in the State of Kentucky.

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.

HOWARD & SPENCER

Dealers in Choice STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES.

Our Stock is Full and Well Assorted. ALL THE SEASONABLE GOODS.

Cross & Blackwell's Pickles in Quarts and Pints. SAUCES AND RELISHES OF ALL KINDS.

Salmon and Oysters—Spiced and Fresh. MACKERELL, LOBSTERS AND SARDINES.

Choice Table Butter, Always Hard and Sweet, A SPECIALTY.

CALIFORNIA WINES, IN GREAT VARIETY.

I. Lauscheger's Muscatelle and Private Cuvet, CHAMPAGNE, CATAWBA,

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, MUSCATEL, ANGELICA,

Sacramento White Wine, SONOMA WHITE WINE,

Dreset & Co. Sonoma Wine, San Joaquin Wine Bitters,

ROSEBROOK WINE BITTERS, Choice California Brandy, Choice Bourbon Whisky,

SCOTCH AND DOMESTIC ALE. We Aim to Please, and Guarantee our Goods to Give Satisfaction.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!!!

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

MOWERS, REAPERS, CARRIAGES, &c., &c., WHICH IS UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY.

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

A CHEAP CASTOR OIL, FOR THE SAME PURPOSE. A Large Number of Empty Alcohol Barrels,

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

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

MORRIS & CRANDALL.

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE, ON MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

CLOTHING.

OTTOMAN & POTWIN, LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS.

—AT THE— ONE PRICE STORE,

87 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Our Chicago manufactory now being in full operation, having recovered from the recent great fire, we are receiving fresh new goods every week, and shall offer them at ten per cent. less than our former low prices for the balance of the season.

HATS AND CAPS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED. OTTMAN & POTWIN.

COLE BROS. & ASHERS,

DEALERS IN LIGHTNING RODS,

AND WOOD PUMPS,

Lawrence, Kansas.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOLUME I.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10, 1872.

NUMBER 28.

LAWRENCE

ENTERPRISE NURSERIES,



3 1/2 MILES SOUTH-EAST OF THE CITY.
A General Nursery Stock—Home Grown.
Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs a Specialty.
Address, for Price List,
JOHNSON & ALBERTSON,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE STATE BANK,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,
CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS AND WARREN STREETS,
Is Now Prepared to Transact a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Collections Made on all Points, and all Business
Promptly Attended to.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT BOXES,

In a splendid burglar proof safe, for the safe keeping of
Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, and other valuables,
all of which being insured, give perfect security
against loss either by fire or burglars.

Directors:

J. W. JOHNSTON. GEO. SHEARER. E. M. BARTHOLOW.
G. W. E. GRIFFITH. F. BRINKMAN. N. T. STEVENS.
R. G. JAMISON.
J. W. JOHNSTON, Pres. R. G. JAMISON, Cash'r.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

H. H. CARPENTER,

(NEXT DOOR NORTH OF POSTOFFICE.)

SIGN OF PRISMATIC HAT.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

HEADS MEASURED AND HATS MADE TO ORDER.

SILK HATS IRONED.

Davies Diamond D. Shirts—The Best in the Market.

CUFFS, COLLARS AND CANES.

The Finest Establishment of the Kind in the State.

LAWRENCE HAY
BALING COMPANY,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

GEO. ATCHESON & CO., Proprietors.
Buy, Bale, Ship and Sell Hay, Hemp, Flax, Broom-
Corn, Etc., in any Quantity.

Apply at the Office of G. W. Smith's Elevator, near the Kansas
Pacific Railway Depot, North Lawrence, or address
Post Office Box 373, Lawrence, Kansas.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The Farm.

"ONE HUNDRED IN THE SHADE."

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. At least two Fahrenheit blew up, And killed two children small, And one barometer shot dead A tutor with his ball.

Now all day long the locust sang Among the leafless trees; Three new hotels warped inside out, The pumps could only wheeze; And ripe old wine, that twenty years Had cobwebbed o'er in vain, Came spouting through the rotten corks Like July's best champagne!

The Worcester locomotives did Their trip in half an hour; The Lowell cars ran forty miles Before they checked the power; And brimstone soon became a drug And locofocos fell; All asked for ice, but everywhere Saltpetre was to sell.

Pump men of mornings ordered tights, But, ere the scorching noons, Their candle moulds had grown as loose. White Rose of all the world.

But evermore the halo Of angel light increased; Like the mystery of moonlight That holds some fairy feast. Snow-white, snow-soft, snow-silently, Our darling bud up-curl'd, And dropped in the grave—God's lap— White Rose of all the world.

Our Rose was but in blossom, Our life was but in spring, When down the solemn midnight We heard the spirits sing: "Another bud of infancy, With holy dews impared;" And in their hands they bore our wee White Rose of all the world.

You scarce could think so small a thing, Could leave a loss so large; Her little light such shadow fling From dawn to sunset's marge. In other springs our life may be In bannered bloom unfurled, But never, never match our wee White Rose of all the world.

KEEP UP THE FAMILY ATTACHMENTS.

One of the saddest things about a large family which has lived happily together for years is the scattering to distant parts which takes place as they grow up, one by one, until the family is broken up.

A loving family circle thus widely severed is a curious but beautiful plan for keeping up the ties of affection between the members of each other's welfare.

A German professor found by experiment that "of all possible occasional additions to the ordinary food of cows, none was so marked an affect in increasing the yield of milk as common molasses."

The good farmer is proved by the steady appreciation of his crops. Any one may reap an ample harvest from a fertile soil—the good farmer alone grows good crops at first and better and better ever afterward.

An agricultural writer says: Ammonia once absorbed by soil or earth, will never escape the stable, unless fermentation takes place. The smoke of the horse stable is the smoke of your burning fortune, though you whistle over it.

"I wish you wouldn't give me such short weight for my money," said a customer to a grocer who had an account against him of long standing. "And I wish you would not give me such long wait for mine," replied the grocer.

In Switzerland, a milkmaid who is a good singer, gets more money than others, because under the influence of music cows give down better and give more milk. An eastern farmer trying to hire Parepa Rosa and Kellogg to sing round his camp.

A correspondent of the "Country Gentleman" tells how to destroy ticks on calves and sheep. He says that if a sheep or calf is covered with a rubber or a leather spread, or a thick blanket, and a tobacco smoke made under this cover, tick and

A single word may disquiet an entire household. One surly glance casts a gloom over the household; while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest of faces.

that stand in slaty and thirsty soils should be kept mulched three or four inches deep with well-rotted spent manure or litter, which should be applied around and as far as the roots extend. About the first of June is the proper time.

In his frequent walks among the fruit trees, the farmer becomes acquainted with their various growths and peculiarities, and the adaptation of different varieties to his soil. Their wants are noted and attended to, and the vigilance and care bestowed will be amply repaid in the luxuriant growth of his young trees, and the health and vigor and abundant fruiting of the larger ones promoted.—"The Country Gentleman."

BLUE GRASS.

Here is what Judge Hanway knows about blue grass, as communicated to our old Ottawa "Journal":

Blue grass, and the proper time and mode of cultivation is a subject on which there is a vast variety of opinion. While a few have been successful in obtaining a good stand the first time of sowing, others have failed. Blue grass needs shade; it will not flourish exposed to a hot sun. This is demonstrated in sowing it in orchards (a practice of doubtful utility); on the north side of the tree it flourishes finely, while frequently not a blade is discernible on the south side, which is exposed to the sun.

I have seen several cases succeed by sowing own your field to timothy in the spring, and after the blue grass seed gets ripe, sow it on the timothy, at the summer or fall. A field, last year, was sowed with blue grass among the corn; it has, I am informed, obtained a good stand. It will take three years or blue grass to come to perfection, therefore we must manifest a good deal of patience, and if we will once or twice, try again. I have sowed a field of twelve acres three times with timothy and blue grass; in spots it has taken well. This summer I have turned it out to the commons for the stock to graze over it. I think by this means they will keep down the weeds in some degree, and by tramping over the ground they will bury the newly-sowed blue grass seed, and the ground will become less porous and mellow.

BUCOLIC BREVITIES.

Oats originated in North Africa. Celery originated in Germany. The radish originated in China and Japan.

If fertile lands are not cultivated, their fertility won't crop it. The wheat raising belt is said to be shifting to the southward. Texas, it is predicted, will become the empire wheat land.

Don't waste the soap suds, but apply it to garden, vines, bushes, evergreens or lawn. It is far too valuable to be turned out at the back door.

A German professor found by experiment that "of all possible occasional additions to the ordinary food of cows, none was so marked an affect in increasing the yield of milk as common molasses."

Six yearling sheep from a flock in Ohio produced this season on an aggregate of seventy-seven and one-fourth pounds of wool (unwashed, but not dirty), an average of twelve pounds fourteen ounces per fleece.

The good farmer is proved by the steady appreciation of his crops. Any one may reap an ample harvest from a fertile soil—the good farmer alone grows good crops at first and better and better ever afterward.

An agricultural writer says: Ammonia once absorbed by soil or earth, will never escape the stable, unless fermentation takes place. The smoke of the horse stable is the smoke of your burning fortune, though you whistle over it.

"I wish you wouldn't give me such short weight for my money," said a customer to a grocer who had an account against him of long standing. "And I wish you would not give me such long wait for mine," replied the grocer.

In Switzerland, a milkmaid who is a good singer, gets more money than others, because under the influence of music cows give down better and give more milk. An eastern farmer trying to hire Parepa Rosa and Kellogg to sing round his camp.

A correspondent of the "Country Gentleman" tells how to destroy ticks on calves and sheep. He says that if a sheep or calf is covered with a rubber or a leather spread, or a thick blanket, and a tobacco smoke made under this cover, tick and

GOLD DUST.

Civility costs nothing, and buys everything. Sabbath days are quiet islands on the tossing sea. None preaches better than the ant, and she says: If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him. We can do more good by being good than in any other way.

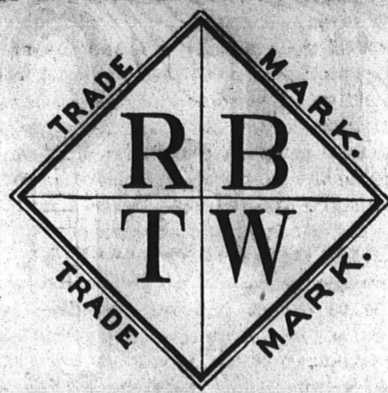
Charity gives itself rich, but covetousness makes poor. The coldest bodies warm with opposition, the heart is in collision.

He that thinks himself the happiest man, really he that thinks himself the wisest, is generally the fool. There is no mean work save that which is sordid while in every sphere of life the post of honor is duty.

It is much better to decide a difference between two friends; for one of our friends will certainly be an enemy, and one of our enemies a friend.

Quietness under one's own roof, and quietness of conscience, are two substantial blessings, which barbers for pomp and show will find himself the exchange.

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AN ANTIDOTE FOR ALL BILLIOUS DISORDERS.

Our "Wine Bitters" are Made of Pure Wine from Grapes Grown at Rosebrook Vineyard, near Lawrence, Kansas.

DEALERS AND OTHERS ARE FURNISHED WITH CERTIFICATES OF THE PURITY OF THESE BITTERS UPON APPLICATION.

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D. M. SELLS, Manager.

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THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY Connects at Kansas City Union Depot with THE GREAT THROUGH PASSENGER ROUTE, The Old Reliable HANNIBAL, ST. JOSEPH, KANSAS CITY & QUINCY SHORT LINE EAST!

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING 6 FAST EXPRESS TRAINS Between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, over Iron Bridges, with Pullman Sleeping Palaces and Palace Day Coaches from Kansas City to Quincy, Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Connecting at Quincy Union Depot with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads to all points East, North and South.

This short route, and connecting great through passenger lines, by way of Quincy, afford passengers unequalled advantages:

SEE WHAT THEY ARE! The most elegant and sumptuous Through Drawing Room Sleeping Palaces and Day Coaches run in the World. Trains supplied with all modern improvements to contribute to Comfort, Speed and Safety.

The Largest and most convenient Depots and Through Baggage Arrangements in the United States.

The great rivers all bridged, avoiding all transfers and ferrage; securing to Passengers East the utmost economy.

The Shortest and Quickest, consequently Cheapest route; therefore, when going East, all who are posted buy tickets at Kansas Pacific Ticket Offices, or at Kansas City Union Depot, via Quincy, over Hannibal & St. Joseph Short Line, as all our connections are direct and perfect, with

THE BEST ROADS IN AMERICA.

AGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS. Ask for Tickets via Quincy and Hannibal & St. Joseph Short Line, THE BEST ROUTE.

B. GROAT, Gen'l Ticket Agent. GEO. H. NETTLETON, Gen'l Supt.

"HOW TO GO EAST." The Kansas City, St. Joseph and Burlington Route.

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

The Line consists of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R., with two daily trains from Kansas City, through Harrison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph to the Missouri State Line, connecting with the Burlington Route, which leads direct to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Logansport, and Columbus.

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

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

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:

Table with columns: Leave, Express, Accommodation, Night Exp. Rows include Lawrence, Baldwin, Kansas City, Olathe, Garnett, Iola, Humboldt, Topeka, Thayer, Cherryvale, Independence, Coffeyville, Parker.

Table with columns: Leave, Express, Accommodation, Night Exp. Rows include Parker, Independence, Coffeyville, Cherryvale, Thayer, Topeka, Humboldt, Iola, Garnett, Kansas City, Olathe, Baldwin, Lawrence.

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 Osage City.

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 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 TEDIIOUS OMBUS 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 3:55 A. M. Accommodation 7:30 A. M. Mail 2:35 P. M.

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

For Leavenworth 4:35 and 7:35 A. M., 2:40 P. M. TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST:

Express 1:00 A. M. Mail 11:35 A. M. Topeka Accommodation 7:30 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 Railroad 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. WETHERELL, Ticket Agent, at the Depot, or of J. C. HORTON, City Office, corner room under Eldridge House.

S. S. HOWEN, Gen'l Supt. BEVERLEY R. KEIM, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Kansas City, Missouri.

ON TIME! MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD!!

The Old Reliable & Popular Through Express Route TO SAINT LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS EAST!

HAST! NORTH! SOUTH! NO CHANGE OF CARS FROM SAINT LOUIS TO NEW YORK AND OTHER PRINCIPAL EASTERN CITIES.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD IS EQUIPPED WITH ELEGANT DAY COACHES! PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPERS! MILLER'S SAFETY PLATFORM! THE PATENT STEAM BRAKE!

An equipment unequalled by any other line in the West. TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

A. A. TALMAGE, Gen'l Supt. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Missouri.

SMITH & HAMPTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The Home.

OUR WEE WHITE ROSE.

BY GERALD MASSEY.
All in our marriage garden
Grew, smiling up to God,
A bonnier flower than ever
Sucked the green warmth of the sod.
Oh, beautifully, unfathomably,
Its little life unfurled;
Life's crown of sweetness was our wee
White Rose of all the world.

From out a gracious bosom
Our bud of beauty grew;
It fed on smiles for sunshine,
And tears for daintier dew.
Aye nestling warm and tenderly,
Our leaves of love were curled
So close, and close, about our wee
White Rose of all the world.

With mystical, faint fragrance,
Our house of life she filled—
Revealed each hour some fairy tower,
Where winged Hopes might build.
We saw—though none like us might see—
Such precious promise pearled
Upon the petals of our wee
White Rose of all the world.

But evermore the halo
Of angel light increased;
Like the mystery of moonlight
That holds some fairy feast.
Snow-white, snow-soft, snow-silently,
Our darling bud up-curled,
And dropped in the grave—God's lap—our wee
White Rose of all the world.

Our Rose was but in blossom,
Our life was but in spring,
When down the solemn midnight
We heard the spirits sing:
"Another bud of infancy,
With holy dew impregnated,"
And in their hands they bore our wee
White Rose of all the world.

You scarce could think so small a thing
Could leave a loss so large;
Her little light such shadow fling
From dawn to sunset's marge.
In other springs our life may be
In bannered bloom unfurled,
But never, never match our wee
White Rose of all the world.

KEEP UP THE FAMILY ATTACHMENT.

One of the saddest things about a large family who have lived happily together for years under the old roof-tree, is the scattering to distant homes, which takes place as they grow up, one by one, to years of maturity. It is often the case that in the cares and bustle of business, letters grow more and more infrequent, and finally brothers and sisters will sometimes entirely lose sight of each other. These kindred ties are much too sacred to be thus lightly severed. It takes such a little while to write a letter, and the expense is so trifling, there can hardly be any excuse for the neglect.

A loving family circle thus widely severed adopted a curious but beautiful plan for keeping informed of each other's welfare. The two most remote on the first of each month write a part of a page on a large sheet containing the principal news of the month, and this is sealed and forwarded to the family next in order. Some member of the household adds a like contribution and sends it on to the next, and so on till the whole circle is complete. Thus the family circular goes its rounds twelve times a year, and each one is kept well informed of the joys, sorrows, plans and pursuits of the others. Family gatherings are frequent in such households, and the old home attachments never grow cold.

Sons in particular, away from home, are apt to grow very neglectful of letter-writing. Oh, if they knew how many heartaches such neglect often causes to the loving breast that pillowed their tired heads in childhood, they would not be so thoughtless. If they knew the joy that a letter brought, and could see how its lightest words were dwelt over and talked over by the fireside, they would not be so sparing of the messages. Are not some of us sadly in arrears in this particular?

A CHEERFUL HOME.

A single word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts a gloom over the household; while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest hours. Like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, so the kind words, and gentle acts, and sweet dispositions, make glad the home where peace and blessing dwell. No matter how humble the abode, if it be thus garnished with grace and sweetness, with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn longingly toward it from all the tumults of the world, and home, if it be ever so homely, will be the dearest spot beneath the circuit of the sun.

And the influences of home perpetuate themselves. The gentle grace of the mother lives in her daughters long after her head is pillowed in the dust of earth; and fatherly kindness finds its echo in the nobility and courtesy of sons who come to wear his mantle, and to fill his place; while on the other hand, from an unhappy, misgoverned and disordered home go forth persons who shall make other homes miserable, and perpetuate the sourness and sadness, the contentions, and strifes, and railing which have made their own early lives so wretched and distorted.

Toward the cheerful home the children gather "as clouds and as doves to their windows;" while

from the home which is the abode of discontent, and strife, and trouble, they fly forth as vultures to rend their prey.

The class of men that disturb, and disorder, and distress the world are not those born and nurtured amid the hallowed influences of Christian homes; but rather those whose early life has been a scene of trouble and vexation, who have started wrong in the pilgrimage, and whose course is one of disaster to themselves and trouble to those around them.

INHUMANITIES OF PARENTS.

I had intended to put third on the list of inhumanities of parents to children, "needless requisitions;" but my last summer's experiences and observations changed my estimate, and convinced me that children suffer more pain from the rudeness with which they are treated than from being forced to do needless things which they dislike. Indeed, a positively and graciously courteous manner toward children is a thing so rarely seen, in average daily life, the rudenesses which they receive are so innumerable, that it is hard to tell where to begin in setting forth the evil. Children often themselves bring their sharp and unexpected logic to bear upon some incident illustrating the difference in this matter of behavior between what is required from them and shown to them. As did a little boy I knew, whose father said crossly to him one morning as he came into the breakfast room, "Will you ever learn to shut that door after you?" And a few seconds later, as the child was rather sulkily sitting down in his chair, "And do you mean to bid anybody 'good-morning' or not?" "I do n't think you gave me a very nice 'good-morning,' any how," replied satirical justice, aged seven. Then, of course, he was reproved for speaking disrespectfully; and so in the space of three minutes the beautiful opening of the new day, for both parents and children, was jarred and robbed of its fresh harmony by the father's thoughtless rudeness.

And was the breakfast-room door much more likely to be shut the next morning? No. The lesson was pushed aside by the pain, the motive to remember was dulled by the antagonisms. If that father had called his son, and putting his arm around him (oh! the blessed and magic virtue of putting your arm around a child's neck!) and said, "Good-morning, my little man;" and then, in a confidential whisper in his ear, "What shall we do to make this forgetful little boy remember not to leave that door open through which the cold wind blows in on all of us?"—can any words measure the difference between the success of the one and the failure of the other?

Scores of times a day a child is told, in a short, authoritative way, to do or not to do little things, which, when we ask at the hands of older people, we ask as favors, graciously, and with deference to their choice. "Would you be so very kind as to close that window?" "May I trouble you for that cricket?" "If you would be as comfortable in this chair as in that, I would like to change places with you." "Oh, excuse me, but your head is between me and the light; could you see as well if you moved a little?" "Would it hinder you too long to stop at the store for me? I would be much obliged to you if you would." "Pray, do not let me crowd you," etc., etc. In most people's speech to children we find as synonyms for the polite phrases: "Shut that window down, this minute." "Bring me that cricket." "I want that chair; get up! You can sit in this." "Don't you see you are right in my light? Move along." "I want you to leave off playing, and go right down to the store for me." "Don't crowd so. Can't you see there is not room enough for two people here?" and so on. As I write, I feel an instinctive consciousness that these sentences will come like home-thrusts to some surprised people. I hope so. That is what I want. I am sure that in more than half the cases where family life is marred in peace, and almost stripped of beauty, by these little rudenesses, the parents are utterly unconscious of them. The truth is, it has become like an established custom, this different and less courteous way of speaking to children on small occasions and minor matters. People who are generally civil and of fair kindliness do it habitually, not only to their own children, but to all children. We see it in the cars, in the stages, in stores, in Sunday schools, everywhere.—"Independent."

GOLD DUST.

Civility costs nothing, and buys everything.
Sabbath days are quiet islands on the tossing sea of life.
None preaches better than the ant, and she says nothing.
If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent one.
We can do more good by being good than in any other way.
Charity gives itself rich, but covetousness hoards itself poor.

The coldest bodies warm with opposition, the hardest sparkle in collision.

He that thinks himself the happiest man, really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest, is generally the greatest fool.

There is no mean work save that which is sordidly selfish; while in every sphere of life the post of honor is the post of duty.

It is much better to decide a difference between enemies than friends; for one of our friends will certainly become an enemy, and one of our enemies a friend.

Quietness under one's own roof, and quietness in our own conscience, are two substantial blessings, which, whoever barbers for pomp and show will find himself the loser by the exchange.

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SUGAR CURED CORNED BEEF,

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\$100.00 REWARD

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This is the only powder in the market which does not contain some of the above named poisons. It is strictly a vegetable compound, and especially adapted to the various diseases to which horses are subject, viz: *Hide Bound, Distemper, Poll Evil, Scratches, Fistula, Mange, Rheumatism, Yellow Water, Stiff Complaint, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inward Strains, Fatigue from Labor, Bots, Worms, Coughs, Colds, &c.*

Also Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry Diseases Cured by It.
Price, 25 Cents Per Package.

YATES' IMPROVED VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

The Surest Cure for *Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Fevers,* and all other diseases peculiar to a malarious climate.

THEY ARE THE BEST AGUE PREVENTIVE.
Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

YATES' COMPOUND SYRUP TOLU, SQUILLS & HONEY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, First Stages of Consumption, &c., is positively unequalled in the known world.
Price, 50 Cents and \$1.00 per Bottle.

YATES' FRENCH COUGH CANDY.

YATES' GLYCERINE AND CAMPHOR ICE,
For Chapped Lips and Hands and irritated surfaces.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

YATES' IMPROVED PATENT FLY AND MOUSE TRAP.

The greatest novelty of the age, and the most effectual cure for the pests. Put up in Bottles and in Sheets.
Price, 25c per Bottle, 10c per Sheet.

THE EMPIRE BAKING POWDER.

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Biscuits, Cakes, Rolls, Muffins, Pastry, and all kinds cooking. Hotels and families will find it to their interest to use the Empire Baking Powder.
Samples Free.

Liberal Discounts will be Given to Dealers on all the Above Articles.

G. W. W. YATES,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST,

Sole proprietor and manufacturer of the above articles,
No. 100 Massachusetts Street,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Kansas Spirit.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, AUGUST 10, 1872.

HURRY AND WORRY.

We are all in a hurry. The age is a fast one—everything goes by steam, even the ploughs for breaking prairie—and men must go by steam, or be left behind. And to be left behind is the one thing which of all others we most dread. We must keep up with the multitude—we must live as fast as our neighbors—we must make as good a show as other people—whatever it costs or comes to. This spirit affects churches in their worship as well as men in their business and women in their fashions. To have a better house, a louder bell, and a smarter minister than others, appears to be the towering ambition of rival sects.

And so we are all in a hurry. It is a grand rush with us from day to day, from week to week, and from year to year. We rush to business, we rush to church, we rush even to recreation, and when the little scene is over, and we close our eyes upon the tragedy in which we have played our petty part, we rush to our graves, and impatient mourners inquire for horses that will keep up with the procession in following us to our last resting place.

And with all this hurry there is necessarily a world of worry. It is astonishing how many things conspire to fret and annoy. Nothing goes well with the ill spirit. Nothing is fast enough for fast desire. We fret about our work and our worship, our loves and our losses, our cares and our crosses, our meals and our morals, our feasts and our fasts, our climate and our clothes, our times, our tempers, and our temptations. There is no end to subjects and objects of worry. It will never cease if we wait for things to cease which feed it.

Thus of course there is a vast deal of unhappiness among men. And a vast deal more, in our opinion, than there is any necessity for. The most of our evils are in anticipation. The most of our bridges are crossed before we get to them. We appeal to the every day experience of every man if the large proportion of his disquietude is not needless? If he does not dread a thousand accidents which never happen, and tremble at a thousand lions which exist only in his imagination? There is a way out of almost every strait, there is a silver lining to almost every cloud, there are few afflictions which might not be worse and would not be worse, if we had our deserts. How many a man has passed a restless and sleepless night in anticipation of the troubles of the morrow, which, when he has grappled with them, have turned out to be trifles light as air! How much better and more sensible it would have been to go quietly to sleep and throw anxieties and alarms in night's oblivion!

And then it is to be considered that worrying over our troubles, even if they are real, does not help them any. If it did, there would be some sense in it. But as it does not, it is the most stupid and nonsensical use to which a man can put his faculties.

"Sour discontent, that quarrels with our fate,
May add new pangs, but not the old abate."

The harder the position, the more need of patience and good temper. The victory is half won in the very hardest battle when a man keeps the control of himself. There is no human thing so strong as the strong right arm and the resolute will. The march of the man through the world who controls himself, who keeps his temper, who lives above the power of worry, who maintains his composure in the storm, and who, which we take to be necessary to all this, is guided in his course by the immutable principles of right—the march of a conqueror. No position can exalt him, no honors can ennoble him. He has attained that within himself, in comparison with which crowns are empty toys and gold is sordid dust. It is not in the power of evil to hurt him. "For what shall harm ye, if ye be followers of that which is good?" The worst that could be done to him would be to persecute him; and the worst that persecution could do would be to kill him; and the worst that death could do would be to glorify him.

"Then take this faith, nor ever fear
Ye err by such assumption,
No matter how the taunt and jeer
May name the nymph presumption;
And clasp it close when evils lower,
The closer clasped the warmer,
For faith in your right arm is more
Than countless shields of armor."

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.

One of the most perfect definitions of the word gentleman is, that it indicates a man who, at all times, and in all places, and under all possible provocations, conceivable temptations, and unlooked-for emergencies, has capacity for, and knows how to do, or say, or prescribe the most desirable thing in the best possible manner. Such an one is a lover of, and promoter of peace and good will among men—his own personal happiness being increased as he sees them multiplied in the hearts and households of all about him. He studiously avoids thinking evil of his social companions journeying with him towards the "better land," much more the speaking of slanderous words of them, because they may chance with all honesty and sincerity to hold different opinions or views concerning certain abstract questions or doctrine, about which lovers of truth, right and duty may differ.

W. W. NEVISON, ESQ.

It will be seen by the following article from the Garnett "Plaindealer" that our fellow-citizen, Mr. Nevison, is favorably mentioned in connection with the Chief Justiceship. It affords us pleasure to call attention to it and also to endorse it in the heartiest possible manner. Mr. Nevison is not a politician, in the narrow sense of the term, but he is a lawyer of unquestioned acquirements and attainments, of a naturally fine legal mind, strengthened by extensive and successful practice. He is a gentleman in every sense of the term, and would reflect great credit upon the distinguished position to which he aspires. THE SPIRIT takes no part in purely political questions, but we consider this a position a little outside of, and a good deal above, the ordinary line of party offices and spoils. Hence we can appropriately, as well as cheerfully, urge Mr. Nevison's claims.

"When the Republican State Convention convenes, among other duties to be performed, will be that of selecting a candidate to fill the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Kingman has filled this position for many years, and for the greater portion of the time, he has manifested ability, perhaps equal to the emergencies of this lofty position. There seems to be a desire manifested among the members of the Bar, however, to have a change. Kansas has rapidly grown out of its chrysalis formation, and has assumed the form and attitude of a young and prosperous commonwealth, and great commercial questions of vast importance are frequently raising which should be speedily and correctly decided by the demerit tribunal in the State. More vigorous and younger intellects, which have been trained in the best schools of the land, and whose ripe judgment and experience can prove equal to the important task should be selected to fill this exalted place in our Judiciary. We have some hesitation in mentioning the name of W. W. Nevison, Esq., of Douglas county, because it will be unexpected, and unwarranted by him. But we have in him all the elements which combine to make the successful jurist. He possesses a keen analytical intellect, stored with a vast fund of legal lore. His studious and correct habits, combined with great suavity of manner, would greatly add to his success and usefulness as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas."

PARSONS.

Parsons is a young city. We call them all so, it is true. But it is easy to tell the difference between a sluggish village and a city. There is a tone, and style, and air that impresses one at once when he gets into a city, however little it is. Philadelphia is a big city, but it is only an overgrown village after all. Denver is not larger than Lawrence, but it is the biggest city outside of New York. We have but few cities in Kansas. Atchison is one. Fort Scott is another. Parsons is another. Most of the rest are quite villages. Boot blacks with regulation boxes want to give you a shine as quick as you get there. The "Sun" has a metropolitan job department and bindery, and is doing city work at city prices. West is a civilized looking fellow to run it. The town is too civilized for Milt. Reynolds, and he has retired to the country. George Reynolds lives in as fine a city residence as you need find anywhere. Judge Sears is a city attorney of the first water. The stores are got up in a city style, and the merchants talk like city traders. Of course Parsons is vastly indebted to the Railroad, which has the finest depot, and is erecting the largest shops in the State. But, aside from this, it is finely located, in a beautiful country, has a most enterprising class of citizens, is rapidly growing with substantial improvements, and seems certain to become one of the most important cities of the State.

NOTES FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

The pleasantest event of the past week has been a Sunday School picnic in Disney's Grove, on Saturday, the 27th. The day was all that could be wished. The storm of the previous evening had effectively laid the dust, and rendered the atmosphere delightfully cool and refreshing. The attendance was not large, many from a distance, including the principal speakers, failing to reach the grounds, on account of the high water. Several hundred persons met, however, and passed the day very pleasantly, if one may judge from the interest taken in the various games, swings, ice cream stands, &c. Some half dozen schools were present, the one from Tecumseh making the finest appearance and furnishing the best music. The success of the day's entertainment was largely owing to the skill and energy of Mr. Welchman, of Monmouth, General Manager of the picnic. I understand he will be presented as a candidate this fall for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction for Shawnee county. His ability and integrity, together with an experience of twenty years as an educator, fully qualify him for the position.

As leader of the music, Mr. Waters, of Williamsport, contributed largely to the interest of the occasion. His selections were appropriate and their execution perfect. Rev. Mr. Lidzey, of the M. E. church, entertained the audience at some length with a retrospective view of the Sunday School enterprise during the past forty years. Some of his hits upon the old English method of conducting the schools were capital. Mr. Lyons, of Maple Grove, followed with an address to the children. Mr. A. Green, of Monmouth, treated the audience to a dish of hash composed of bits of experience in Sunday Schools past and present, how they do it in Arkansas, &c. An old gentleman by the name of Rook made a touching appeal to the children to give diligent heed to their teachers here, and hold themselves in readiness to answer the summons of the "Great Superintendent" above. After some more music and the doxology, in which the whole audience joined, the crowd dispersed, every one being well pleased with the day's enjoyment.

WILLIAMSPORT, July 29, 1872.

Sod corn is pronounced remarkably vigorous and thrifty in the Arkansas valley.

THE MIDDLING INTEREST.

At this time, when those who conduct large business operations, and whose talent and energy make them prominent actors in the great industrial and financial interests of society, are exposed to embarrassment, and pay dearly for their high position, persons of humbler stations may congratulate themselves that they belong to the "undisturbed thousands." And those who put a false estimate upon the artificial arrangements of the business world, may learn a lesson in these hard times that will be of service to them. Many an intelligent salesman, confidential clerk, and book-keeper may be envied by the man in business in such times of commercial distress as the present, and many a superficial woman—mother as well as daughter—may learn that if a young man is "only a clerk," he may yet be much better off than many of those in business, whose risks vastly exceed their real capital, and who are liable at any time to be bankrupt. It has been remarked that we cannot well attach too much value to a competency, or too little to a superfluity. The absence of wealth is not wholly evil, for if necessity be the mother of invention, poverty is the father of industry; and the child of such parents has a much better prospect of achieving honor and distinction than the rich man's son. Chief Justice Kenyon once said to a wealthy friend who asked his opinion as to the probable success of his son at the Bar: "Let him spend his own fortune forthwith; marry and spend his wife's, and then he may be expected to apply with energy to his profession."

While the merchant whose business has been extended, and who relies upon credit to pay his obligations, is distressed for money, and sees his paper fortune vanish into thin air, the more careful and perhaps less esteemed man of the middling interest is able to pay every cent of his indebtedness and have money left for his future wants. The calmness and peace of the one are in marked contrast with the feverish excitement and almost delirium of the other. Persons at all acquainted with life can look over the circle of their acquaintances and see that there is vastly more real comfort and happiness among the middling interest class than among those more ambitious who pretend riches and prosperity in their style of address and expenditure. Those who have lived within their actual means, may not have all the luxuries of the other class—but they have one luxury that the others do not possess, viz., the luxury of being out of debt, and the added pleasure of knowing that what they have is honestly theirs by every standard of right.

GROWTH OF TREES.

As the results of observations and from the testimony of reliable men, the following is about the average growth in twelve years, of the leading desirable varieties, when planted in belts or groves and cultivated: White Maple, one foot in diameter and thirty feet high; Ash-leaf Maple, one foot in diameter and twenty feet high; White Willow, one and a half feet in diameter and forty feet high; Yellow Willow, one and a half feet in diameter and thirty-five feet high; Lombardy Poplar, ten inches in diameter and forty feet high; Blue and White Ash, ten inches in diameter and twenty feet high; Chestnut, ten inches in diameter and twenty feet high; Black Walnut and Butternut, ten inches in diameter and twenty feet high; Elm, ten inches in diameter and twenty feet high; White Walnut or Hickory, eight inches in diameter and twenty-five feet high. The different varieties of Evergreens will make an average growth of eighteen to twenty inches in height annually.

HORACE GREELY'S AMBITION.

Mr. Greeley, in his "Recollections of a busy life," gives utterance to the following sentiments, which in our judgment are worthy of him, and of the attention of the young:

Fame is a vapor; popularity an accident; riches take wings; the only earthly certainty is oblivion—no man can foresee what a day may bring forth; and those who cheer to-day will often curse to-morrow; and yet I cherish the hope that the journal I projected and established will live and flourish long after I shall have moldered into forgotten dust, being guided by a larger wisdom, a more unerring sagacity to discern the right, though not by a more unflinching readiness to embrace and defend it at whatever personal cost; and that the stone which covers my ashes may bear to future eyes the still intelligible inscription, "Founder of 'The New York Tribune.'"

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

DISTRICT COURT, DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS.
GEORGE W. OGDEN, Plaintiff, vs. MARY E. OGDEN, Defendant.
TO MARY E. OGDEN, Madam: You are hereby notified that George W. Ogden, the plaintiff above named, did on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1872, file his petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Kansas, against you, praying said Court for a decree of divorce from you, on the ground of abandonment. And that you must answer said petition on or before the 21st day of September, A. D. 1872, or said petition will be taken as true and a decree of divorce granted the said plaintiff as prayed for therein.
GEORGE W. OGDEN, Plaintiff.
SMITH & HAMPTON, Att'y for Plaintiff.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE OR TRADE.

As I do not wish to go to farming, I will sell or trade, FOR LAND OR CITY PROPERTY, All of my Trotting Horses. Among them will be found some of the choicest trotting blood to be found in the State of Kentucky.
GEORGE W. OGDEN.

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.

HOWARD & SPENCER

Dealers in Choice

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES,

Our Stock is Full and Well Assorted.

ALL THE SEASONABLE GOODS.

Cross & Blackwell's Pickles in Quarts and Pints.

SAUCES AND RELISHES OF ALL KINDS.

Salmon and Oysters—Spiced and Fresh.

MACKERELL, LOBSTERS AND SARDINES.

Choice Table Butter, Always Hard and Sweet,
A SPECIALTY.

CALIFORNIA WINES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

I. Lausheger's Muscatelle and Private Cuvet,

CHAMPAGNE, CATAWA,

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET,

MUSCATEL, ANGELICA,

Sacramento White Wine,

SONOMA WHITE WINE,

Dreset & Co. Sonoma Wine,

San Joaquin Wine Bitters,

ROSEBROOK WINE BITTERS,

Choice California Brandy, Choice Bourbon Whisky,

SCOTCH AND DOMESTIC ALE.

We Aim to Please, and Guarantee our Goods
to Give Satisfaction. 714

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!!!

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

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

WHICH IS UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY.

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

A CHEAP CASTOR OIL, FOR THE SAME PURPOSE.

A Large Number of Empty Alcohol Barrels,

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

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

MORRIS & CRANDALL.

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE,

ON MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

CLOTHING.

OTTOMAN & POTWIN,

LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS.

— AT THE —

ONE PRICE STORE,

67 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Our Chicago manufactory now being in full operation, having recovered from the recent great fire, we are receiving fresh, new goods every week, and shall offer them at ten per cent. less than our former low prices for the balance of the season. We are preparing for a large jobbing business, and shall be able to sell goods to the trade at Chicago and St. Louis prices.

HATS AND CAPS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

OTTOMAN & POTWIN.

COLE BROS. & ASHERS,

DEALERS IN

LIGHTNING RODS,

AND WOOD PUMPS,

Lawrence, Kansas.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 14

Telegraphic Summary.

Gov. Harvey is in Washington. The Third Auditor of the Treasury has commenced the settlement of the Kansas war claims. The Geneva Board of Arbitration have held daily sessions during the past week, and are believed to be making good progress with the business before them.

Down Talk.

PROPOSED WATER WORKS.—Judge Lewis appeared before the City Council last Monday evening in behalf of the Lawrence Water Works Company and read a communication on the subject of water works. It set forth in a concise and comprehensive manner the benefits of an ample supply of good, wholesome water, as to health, comfort and pecuniary saving to the people.

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The Ottawa "Leader" tells about a piece of land near that city that has grown corn for seventeen successive years without manuring. The stalks average 15 feet this year. The "Leader" also says that "Franklin county is prolific in its fruits. A man's wealth here is estimated, not from the vastness of his herds of cattle or the magnitude of his iron bound chests of gold; but from the number of baskets of peaches he raises; where peach butter is the food, and peaches and cream the dessert; where the bloom of the peach glows on the downy cheek of the young, and where the graves of the old are reverently marked by peach stones planted at their feet."

RETURNED.—Mrs. C. M. Downs returned from an extended visit east last Wednesday night. Next thing to having gone ourselves, it has been a great pleasure to read in THE KANSAS SPIRIT how the Boston Jubilee, New York, the sea-side, the mountains, the galleries of literature and art treasures, etc., seemed through her eyes. We have to protest against her style of writing: it makes one "longen to gon on pilgrimages himself!" when instead he ought to be hard at work. Well, well—sometime, sometime.—Wyandotte "Gazette."

REV. A. B. EARLE.—Rev. Mr. Green, of Atchison, in a letter to the Chicago "Standard," says: "An effort will be made in Kansas, and it is hoped in several other Western States, to induce Bro. Earle to hold at some central point a convention of ministers and deacons, the object being to spend perhaps a week together, as the disciples spent the ten days preceding Pentecost, praying for the anointing of the Spirit, and receiving Bro. Earle's precious instructions in regard to this glorious rest of faith which he enjoys."

THE SHOW.—Maj. Peck advertises to sell excursion tickets from all stations on the L. L. & G. R. R. at greatly reduced rates, in order to give the people along the line of the road an opportunity to visit the "Head Centre" and see the big show. The tickets will be good to come North on all trains on the 16th and to return on the evening train of the 16th and the morning train of the 17th. The Major always likes to do the people good, and we have no doubt hundreds of them will embrace this opportunity to see the best town in Kansas and the best show in the world.

CHALLISS.—Among the distinguished delegates lately in attendance upon the Baptist Convention in this city was Dr. W. L. Challiss, of Atchison, accompanied by his accomplished wife. We speak of the Dr. as distinguished, not because he either seeks or holds office, but because he is a gentleman of culture and refinement, and because he pays attention to blooded stock, being, among other things, the owner of the celebrated thoroughbred stallion "Newry."

THE NIMRODS RETURNED.—Dr. Wheeler, Mr. Thompson, and the other Nimrods who have been hunting chickens down south, returned yesterday. They slaughtered some 800 birds, but Ed. do n't consider it much of a day for them, after all. They all report having had a splendid time and enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. They could hardly help it with such facilities as were afforded by the gentleman having the affair in charge.

MUST PAY.—Marshal Beezley gives emphatic notice to all dog owners that they must pay the tax or lose their dogs. He also signifies to the owners of fast horses that pedestrians and others have some rights which they are bound to respect, and that Massachusetts street is not precisely the proper place to exhibit the speed of their nags; all of which is very proper and timely.

NARY NAIL.—"C. C. H." is respectfully informed that there was no nail in the transom over his door. As he lives in a temperance town of course that could not be the matter. He had to be prowling around about something when he ought to have been asleep, but he might tell the truth about his friends.

THE "BUS".—We fully agree with the Leavenworth "Times." We have got the best "Bus outfit in Kansas that we ever saw anywhere: "Col. Terry's omnibuses are daily crowded with passengers. Travellers can depend upon Terry's vehicles. They call at the appointed time, and are a great public convenience."

ACCIDENT.—Young Frank Earle fell from the cars through a bridge a few miles south of the city yesterday. It was a fearful fall, and it is a wonder it did not kill him instantly. It was hoped however—a hope in which we most devoutly join—that he was not seriously injured.

MASON.—Col. C. B. Mason, of Ottawa, was in town on Thursday and made the principal speech at the Greeley meeting on that evening. The Colonel announces himself as an independent candidate for the office of District Court Judge. He will make a strong fight.

HOME AGAIN.—Few men have more friends in Lawrence than R. W. Ludington. They are all glad to see him home again. He reports having had a splendid time down East, and left H. H. in clover.

THE FAT BOY.—We saw the immense corpulence of Geo. J. Barker, Esq., of Lawrence, on the streets Tuesday. The small boys thought he was the "fat boy" of Barnum's show, travelling in advance. We are always glad to meet Barker.—Burlington "Patriot."

COOL.—Under the heading of "Gossip from the country press," the Leavenworth "Times" notes what is being said in the Kansas City papers, and also in the "Journal" and "Tribune" of this city. Verily, the "Times" is the "leading paper."

A CANDIDATE.—We learn that W. C. Rote, Superintendent of Schools in this city, will be a candidate before the Liberal Convention for the office of State Superintendent of Schools.

ROSS.—Ex-Senator Ross was in town on Wednesday. His friends—and that means everybody—in Lawrence, are always glad to see him.

ELECTED.—Maj. E. D. Redington was elected Vice President of the School Board at the meeting last Wednesday evening.

SUCCESS.—George Farwell's artesian well at the gas works is a success. He found an abundance of water at a depth of 43 feet.

CALLED.—Prof. S. T. Kelsey, of Pomona, made THE SPIRIT office a brief call on Thursday.

Lawrence Wholesale Markets for Farmers' Produce.

- Beef Cattle—native steers, 3 @ 34; gross; native cows, 2 @ 33. Veal Calves, \$5 @ \$7 each. Sheep, \$4 @ \$5 each. Hogs, 3 cts. per pound, gross. Cut Meats—Bacon sides 94 cts.; shoulders, 7 cts; hams, sugar cured, canvased, 15 cts.; uncanvased, 11 cts. Lard in tins, 9 cts. Tallow, 7 1/2 cts. Hay—best upland, new, \$5.00; second bottom, \$4.00 @ \$4.50. Hemp and Broom Corn—none offering. Wheat, \$1.30 @ \$1.50. Corn—white, 28 cts.; yellow, 28 cts. Oats, 20 cts. Corn Meal, \$1.15 per 100 lbs. Ground Feed, \$1.15 per 100 lbs. Barley—none offering. Potatoes—new 30 cts. per bushel. Butter, 15 @ 20 cts. per pound. Eggs, 12 1/2 cts. @ 15 cts. per dozen. Beets, 50 cts. per bushel. Onions, 50 cts. per bushel. Apples—green, \$1.00 @ \$2.00 per bushel. Blackberries, 25 cts. per quart. Green Corn, 5 cts. per dozen. Spring Chickens, \$1.75 @ \$2.25 per dozen. Tomatoes, \$1.00 per bushel. Peaches, \$1.50 @ \$3.00.

A SPECIALTY! DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP. A STATED QUANTITY GUARANTEED TO CURE, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

\$100 Reward for any Case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered cured), that Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup will not cure—warranted unimpaired, and a physician's prescription used inwardly. \$5000 Reward offered to the Proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same period of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. \$2000 Reward offered to any Person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D., to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Professor of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 30 years.

L. BULLENE & CO.

Have on hand a large stock of WOOLEN GOODS, Consisting of FLANNELS OF ALL KINDS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, JEANS AND BLANKETS.

These goods were bought when the Market was MUCH LOWER than at present, and they will, for a FEW DAYS LONGER, Offer them to their customers at prices considerably under their present value.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF WOOLEN GOODS Of any kind will certainly find it to their interest to examine their stock, as A LARGE ADVANCE HAS ALREADY TAKEN PLACE In the Eastern Markets, and still higher prices are looked for.

ATTENTION, FARMERS! 5,000 HEAD OF CATTLE To be put out to winter on shares among the Farmers of Douglas County. FAVORABLE CONTRACTS CAN BE MADE NOW! Also Cattle for Full Feed Will be supplied on very easy terms to responsible men. This is a fine opportunity for farmers to use up their coarse food and also to put their corn into beef. Apply to J. T. STEVENS, Over Simpson's Bank, LAWRENCE.

HOPE Begs leave to state that he has commenced business IN LAWRENCE, as Tailor, of Warren street, two doors East of State Bank, sign of the Anchor, and having brought with him some of the best recipes FROM ENGLAND, is prepared to do cleaning in a superior manner. N. B.—Gentlemen's clothes, ladies' suzans, cloaks, &c., made to look equal to new. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the present styles of fashion, at prices to suit the times. Please note well the address. 23m3

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 first-class teachers. Fall term begins the first Wednesday in September. Send for Circular to J. E. BARTLETT, Professor of Music in the State University, LAWRENCE.

The Story Teller.

GRANDMA'S DEARY;
OR,
RECORDS OF OAK HILL HOME.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

[Continued.]

A few days before the present year's tide of company sat in for Oak Hill Home, a letter had come from Charlie, who was all life and energy, and who was always one of the leaders in all the enjoyments of the summer, saying that Col. Luther and he had arranged to meet all the aunts, uncles and cousins who had arrived there, in Boston, and to come down with them:

"And we shall bring carriages and horses, grandma, and keep them all the season, so that we shall not be so plagued for these articles as we were last year. Let Freeman make arrangements for the accommodation of at least one dozen horses. Look out for Luther and me by three o'clock on Thursday p. m. We shall be outriders for the regiment."

A part of our friends not having heard of this arrangement reached us on Tuesday. At the appointed time on Thursday we were all on the watch for the "outriders."

An hour passed and no signs of them. By and by carriages began to roll up the avenue, and Charlie trotted calmly beside one of them.

"Where is Col. Luther?" cried several voices from the balconies and from the grass plots.

My heart had already begun to sink rapidly.

"He has not come. He had to change his arrangements," replied Charlie.

I stopped to hear no more. Already I had seen the heads of two new babies. I whirled suddenly about, rushed through the long, broad hall, used (ungentlely I dare say) for a summer dining room, out through the kitchen not replying to the surprised question of Mrs. Freeman, mistress of the kitchen department, jerking away from Freeman himself who waggishly caught hold of me as I ran, and, having managed to seize in my flight on my sunbonnet and the wooden bowl, away I bounded down the hill to the cover of the currant bushes.

Seated there I burst into tears and sobbed woe-fully. I wished all the company up at the house were in Jericho, or Jerusalem, or anywhere but where they were. "How shall I ever bear to talk with my cousins, feeling as I do?" thought I. "They'll guess what the matter is and make fun of me for being such a baby as to cry for Col. Luther. Charlie will know what ails me the first thing. I wish I could run away and live all summer in the woods. I'm sure I feel more like that than like going into yon Babel in the house. Was there ever such a horrid noise. I wonder how many have come. I saw six carriages. But what do I care who has come, or who has not come? Babies are plenty enough. How they do squall. I can't bear them. They make me sick. I had made up my mind to be ever so good to them, and obliging to my aunts that have them—but now I can't and I won't! Oh dear! my summer is ruined."

"Deary! Deary!" sounded from the house.

"Deary, Deary," echoed I, crossly. "My name is Delphine—Delphine Argyle. I do wish I could ever be called by it. I like for grandma to call me 'Deary,' because she means it—for ma's sake; but why need the whole tribe call me so? I guess I've as good a right to my own name as the rest of them, and it makes me mad to have aunt Hester—who hates me, I do believe—calling me 'Deary.' There it is again! Well, call—I don't mean to answer any of you. I cannot go in there now. I mean to stay down here till dark. Oh, dear! how I wish it was dark now!"

"What for, my child? Why should you long for darkness?" said a voice, and my bonnet was pulled off my head, and my head tipped back to meet the greeting kiss of Col. Luther.

"I told them I'd find you," he said. "Why did n't you answer when you was called? What were you crying for?"

I was too accustomed to intimate companionship with men—uncles, cousins, and their intimates—to be shy with them. Then I was of a very straightforward and honest disposition and style of speech, even aunt Hester admitted this—so out came the simple truth.

"I thought you was not coming. I was afraid I should never see you again."

"And did that trouble you so much?" he asked, surprised. "Were all those tears for me? I did not know whether you would even remember me."

"I have thought of you every day since you went away," I said, earnestly and truly.

He looked at me: a shadow crossed his fine face. Then he smiled and stroked my cheek.

"You are a dear little girl," he said, "and very honest; but come, let us go in. They are all looking for you. Let me carry the bowl."

"Charlie said you had changed your arrangements. How came you to be here, after all?"

"All the change I made was to come another way. I had business which prevented me from joining the others. I was not ten minutes behind them."

His horse's hoofs must have clattered loudly over the paved avenue. Why did not I hear them? I was too busy with my trouble to hear anything but my own thoughts.

But now joy bubbled up suddenly; and having never learned that it is not well to reveal to friends all that we feel, I expressed unrestrainedly my pleasure in his arrival.

"There would not have been one bit of a good time for me all summer had you not come," I said, skipping along beside him, swinging my stained bonnet by the strings.

"Well, I am sure!" was the first greeting that met my approach to the house. It was from my ever dreaded aunt Hester. Her sharp, quick gaze was taking me all in. No doubt she understood, far better than I did, the flush upon my cheeks and the glad look in my eyes as they turned on my companion.

"You see, I'm up to my word," said Col. Luther. "Here is your niece."

"Why, Deary, we've been hunting for you every where," cried my cousins; and I was instantly surrounded and pulled about and embraced and kissed and pinched and all my abundant yellow hair pulled down and reduced to a woeful plight. You observe that my cousins were glad to see me.

"There! there! that will do," said aunt Hester, with authority. "I want Deary to come with me. I need her help in my room."

"Oh, no, aunt! Let some of the servants go and help you. Deary must stay with us—must she not, Col. Luther?" cried a chorus of cousins.

"I want Deary," persisted my remorseless aunt; and she dragged me off.

"What have you been crying about, child?" she asked as soon as she had shut her room door.

No reply.

"Deary, why don't you answer? What a sulky, bad dispositioned creature you are! I declare your grandmother has about ruined you; and Lalwais thought she would. Tell me, this instant, what you were crying about."

"Because I felt sorry," muttered poor I, knowing that I must say something if I did not wish my ears boxed.

"What about?"

That I was determined I would not tell. I could not have told why, but I would rather my ears were boxed all the rest of the day than that aunt Hester should discover the cause of my sorrow. In the midst of her talking and scolding at me the bell rang for supper.

I knew that there would be no room for me at the first table; but I wanted to see all who would gather there, so went down with my aunt.

Oak Hill Home was built by one of our English forefathers out of materials many of which were prepared in the mother country. Its foundations and the floor of its great centre hall were of solid stone, and everything about it was on a scale just suited to the prolific nature of our race. The wide doors at each end of the hall were open, and the sweet breezes came freely in to play amid the curls and drapery of the company. The taste of good Mrs. Freeman and her spouse had decorated with oak trimming and with flowers the festive hall, and also the table; and a more inviting and agreeable scene is hardly to be conceived of than the one that presented itself to my eyes as I descended the stairs at the upper end of the hall. A company of more nobly handsome men or more brightly beautiful women never did I behold. My cousins resembled their elders in beauty and grace; and then the good spirits of all added to the attractions of the scene.

Uncle Harold saw me as I came down.

"Is that Delphine?" I heard him say to grandma.

"Yes, Harold," grandma replied, and holding out her hand to me she added:

"This is our Blue Bell's child."

Uncle Harold folded me to his arms and kissed me tenderly, as I instantly remembered his having done to my mother when she was scarcely older than I was now. I heard him say in a tone low, but fervent:

"God bless thee, fair child!"

And I loved my uncle Harold well from that hour.

"Here, Miss Deary, have you forgotten your Southern relatives?" spoke up aunt Florida, from New Orleans. "Come around here and let me introduce you to your uncle Davis."

Aunt Florida's husband was with us now for the first time. Uncle Oscar having on first leaving home gone to New Orleans and married, sent for Florida to spend a winter with him. She went, and there obtained the husband whom now she sought to introduce me to. She had been married twenty-three years, and had twin boys twenty-two years old; but one would not have thought her over thirty. Her fair, fat, dimpled, laughing face, shaded by auburn curls where not one thread of silver yet could be seen, was very charming. One of her sons was like her; but the other was, as I now saw, his father's express image.

That father was in the prime of life. An evil face he had, if ever any face was evil. But aunt Florida idolized him, and always had maintained that he was the handsomest as well as best of all the sons-in-law. He was, I believe, always kind to her, and to his children—such of them as he owned. But he was master of a hundred slaves, some of whom had a right to call him father.

As aunt Florida put my hand in his he smiled upon me and I shivered. I could not help it. He kissed me, but I did not return the grace. That was not strange for me. I was queer about kissing. I let everybody kiss me all that was desired; but I reserved to myself to exercise only when I pleased my right of kissing others.

[To be Continued.]

MRS. STARRETT'S
MUSIC STORE
—and—
SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,
No. 153 Massachusetts Street,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
A Full and Splendid Stock of Pianos and
Organs Constantly on Hand.
Mrs. Starrett is sole agent for the Pianos of
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DECKER & BRO.,
F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
And other first class Manufacturers; also for the
GEORGE PRINCE ORGANS,
WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS,
NEEDHAM SILVER TONGUE ORGANS.

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

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

MRS. STARRETT CALLS ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE
CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO,

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

A Large and Complete Stock of
SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS,
Just Opened; also
GUITAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS
Of the Best Quality.

Mrs. Starrett also offers for sale a variety of
STANDARD
SEWING MACHINES.

THE MANHATTAN SILENT SEWING MACHINE,
Making the "Elastic Lock Stitch."
THE BLEES NOISELESS LOCK STITCH MACHINE,
—and the—
AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE MACHINE.

—Also—
THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE
AND THE
FRANZ & POPE KNITTING MACHINE.

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

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

E. G. MARSHALL,
AGENT FOR THE
IMPROVED QUAKER MOWER AND REAPER.

KANWAKA, July 5th, 1872.
E. G. MARSHALL, Agent for the Improved Quaker Mower and Reaper—Sir: I have used the Quaker Mower for the last ten years, and the Improved Quaker Mower I purchased of you last season gives me entire satisfaction. I have not been to any expense in repairs whatever, on either of the Machines. Would recommend it to the public as a No. 1, first class Machine.

DEER CREEK, Douglas Co., Kansas, July 1, 1872.
E. G. MARSHALL, Agent—Sir: I take pleasure in acknowledging my satisfaction with the Improved Quaker Mower I purchased of you last season. The Mower had a severe test, and I must confess, together with the lightness of draft and durability, makes the Quaker superior to any Machine I know of. I mowed 125 acres of grass, some of it very rough, and did not have to expend one cent for repairs during the season.

LECOMPTON TOWNSHIP, Douglas Co., Kan., July 1, 1872.
E. G. MARSHALL, Agent for the Improved Quaker Mower and Reaper—Dear Sir: This is to certify that the Mower I bought of you last season is just what I recommended to be. I carefully examined several different Machines before purchasing, and am satisfied I made a good choice, as it surpasses any Machine I have ever used, East or West. Would recommend it to the farmers of Lecompton Township as a reliable first class Machine. Was not to any expense for repairs whatever, during the season.

KANWAKA, Douglas Co., Kansas, July 1st, 1872.
E. G. MARSHALL, Agent for the Improved Quaker Mower and Reaper—Sir: I take pleasure in stating that the Mower I bought of you last season gave me perfect satisfaction. The high motion and simple gearing, together with the lightness of draft, make it one of the best and most durable Machines in use. I was not to any expense for repairs whatever, during the season. I take pleasure in recommending it to the public.

Mr. Marshall keeps duplicates on hand of all parts of this Machine liable to be broken, and in case of breakage the injured part may be replaced, new, at once.
Apply at Mr. Marshall's Residence, five miles west of Lawrence on the old California road, or to JAS. T. STEVENS, Lawrence.

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INSURANCE AGENTS,
Office Rear Room Over Simpson's Bank.

We represent some of the best insurance companies in the country.

THE CONTINENTAL, OF NEW YORK,
Cash assets over \$2,500,000.

TRIUMPH, OF CINCINNATI,
Cash assets over \$1,000,000.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN, OF NEW YORK,
Capital, \$1,000,000.

Charges as Low as any Good Company's. no1

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GROVENOR & REDINGTON,
Dealers in
FINE LUMBER, DOORS,
WINDOWS, SASH, BLINDS, GLASS, PUTTY,
Cement, Plastering Hair, Plaster Paris, &c.,
Corner Massachusetts and Berkeley Streets,
LAWRENCE, KAN.

no2f

J. T. STEVENS & CO.,
GENERAL REAL
ESTATE AGENTS,
HAVE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE
A Large and Well Selected List of
IMPROVED FARMS AND TOWN PROPERTY.

We are the oldest REAL ESTATE AGENTS in Lawrence, and have sold more land in Douglas county than any other firm doing business here. Our large experience and familiarity with the Flor advantages to parties seeking profitable investments or desirable houses. Parties, whether citizens or strangers, wishing to buy, sell or trade, will find it to their advantage to call on us.

Among many other choice bargains, we have
A FINE FARM OF ONE HUNDRED ACRES,
Five miles from town, all fenced, plenty of good fruit, good house and barn, land of the best quality, and very cheap.

AN 80 ACRE FARM THREE MILES FROM TOWN,
well improved, good house, fine young pear trees and other fruit, good hedge around 40 acres, water and timber—to trade for good wild land and some cash.

A 168 ACRE FARM FOUR MILES FROM TOWN,
all fenced, very fine orchard in bearing, good improvements—a very desirable place, and cheap at \$6,000.

A FINE DWELLING HOUSE PROPERTY
on Massachusetts Street, very cheap and on easy terms.

FIFTY RESIDENCE LOTS, WELL LOCATED AND
CHEAP—TERMS EASY.

A FINELY IMPROVED FARM OF 233 ACRES, SEVEN MILES
from Lawrence; good house, barn, crib, cattle sheds, &c.; a fine orchard and plenty of all kinds of fruit. One of the very best farms in Douglas County. Small amount of cash required. Balance on very long time.

A SMALL PLACE OF 20 ACRES THREE MILES FROM TOWN,
all fenced and cultivated, small house, good spring and plenty of fruit trees. Very cheap at \$1500.

TO TRADE.—Forty acres of land and good frame house, located within two miles of Lawrence. Will be exchanged for a house and lot in the city. Apply to J. T. Stevens & Co.

CITY PROPERTY TO TRADE FOR FARMS OR RAW LAND,
and farms to trade for city property.

We cannot specify one in a hundred of the properties we have to sell. Come in and see our list, and we can certainly suit you.

We are also agents for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad lands, and can furnish them in any desired quantity to actual settlers. We have UNSURPASSED FACILITIES FOR LOCATING COLONIES, and we invite correspondence from all who contemplate forming colonies to locate in Kansas.

We Examine Titles, Pay Taxes & Loan Money
for non-residents. Parties having money to loan, who will be satisfied with 12 per cent. interest, paid semi-annually, and unexceptionable real estate security, will please correspond with us. We will guarantee satisfaction in every instance.

WE DO A GENERAL
INSURANCE BUSINESS,
BOTH LIFE AND FIRE,

and represent some of the soundest companies in the country, in both these branches of insurance.

THE CONTINENTAL FIRE, OF NEW YORK,
stands in the very front rank of fire insurance companies, having paid \$1,400,000 in cash for Chicago losses, and having remaining cash assets of over \$2,500,000. Persons seeking sure indemnity on their property will call on us, and we will do them good.

Also the GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York—cash capital \$1,000,000,—and the TRIUMPH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Cincinnati—capital \$500,000.

WE MEAN BUSINESS, AND DO BUSINESS,
and all having business to do in our line will be welcome in our office.

Deeds and Mortgages Carefully Drawn, and Acknowledgments Taken.
J. T. STEVENS & CO.,
Office rear room over Simpson's Bank.

"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 them daily.

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.

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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 carbonic 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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Also Carriages, Wagons, Buggies, and all Modern Vehicles Built and Repaired.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
22 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

no1

THE UNKNOWN LAND.

O land unknown! Beyond our mortal sight,
Wrapt round with gloomy shadows of the night,
Our spirits dread, yet long to wing their flight
To thy mysterious shores.

O land unknown! We strain our eager eye,
Into the dark we send our pleading cry;
We call in vain; no voices make reply
From thy mysterious shores.

O land unknown! A never ending train,
In stern procession from these realms of pain,
Moves slowly on, but comes not back again
From thy mysterious shores.

O land unknown! Art thou far off, or near!
We only know our loved ones disappear,
And the old voices we no more can hear
From thy mysterious shores.

O land unknown! By the dividing stream
We stand and gaze, and sometimes fondly dream
The clouds will part and yield one transient gleam
Of thy mysterious shores.

O land unknown! That day of days draws nigh,
Which shall unlock this hidden mystery,
And bid our dreading, longing spirits fly
To thy mysterious shores.

HINTS TO CARPENTERS.

The American Builder believes that there is much labor in vain in the ornamentation of houses, especially wooden houses. It tells carpenters before making and fixing a quantity of ornament to be sure that it is good, and goes on to say: There are many things that you do and many others that an architect—if there be one in the case—will often instruct you to do, which are neither tasteful nor in good construction. Of course there are exceptions. You may be sure of this, however, that the more elaborate and covered with ornament and carving the building is, the more you are going on the wrong track. Real beauty consists not in added features but in the body of the work itself, and this fact should always be borne in mind. The principle of carving wood for outside ornament is wrong. We would not say it is to be discarded altogether, but still we have that leaning. Cut work, and that of the simplest kind, is the best. Complexity in forms and ornament is mostly bad. It not only requires unnecessary labor to produce, but there is actually vexation in the mind of the spectator. When people see a thing that is so crowded with intricate work that it takes them trouble to make it out, it is tolerably good evidence that such work is not exactly what is wanted.

Give great attention to the sizes and proportions of doors and windows, and pay especial attention to the sizes and construction; and never if possible conceal its principles, but let them form the basis of ornament. Mouldings, cornices and miters are not to be put in exposed positions. It is surprising what an excellent effect can be produced by cutting, even with little or no molding or carving.

CULTIVATE FLOWERS.

Flowers exert a wonderfully softening, refining, and elevating influence upon the character. There are few who are not susceptible to it, in favorable circumstances. The model farmer of olden times, who begrudged his wife or daughter a bit of land to beautify, who denounced all blossoms which resulted in no marketable fruit as useless, and plowed up the bright pinks and marigolds with ruthless hand, has passed away, we trust, or at most but a few of the species remain. It is becoming more and more the pleasant fashion, not only in towns and villages, but in secluded rural homes where the plain farmer's family toil hard, for the children to have little plots of ground where they may raise flowers to charm the eye. If parents only realized the educating power of plants, and how keenly most children enjoy watching the growth and development of vegetable life, they would foster the desire they so often express "to have a garden of their own." In the early spring-time, let at least a few seeds and roots be obtained; let a bit of the yard, or, if this is not possible, some flower-pots, be devoted to the amusement and instruction of the little folks. It will not merely keep them out of mischief to have some pleasant occupation in the open air, it will be health-giving and mind and heart improving. Don't forget the flower seeds!

AGRICULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

In California the rains begin late in October. The grass is green all winter; wheat, barley, oats and other crops are sowed as soon as the land can be made fit; and sowing and planting are continued as late as March. Thus the husbandman has three or four months to put in his crops. Trees are also transplanted in this season. South of San Francisco, and in the San Joaquin Valley, frost is rarely known, roses bloom all the winter through, the flower garden is constantly full of flowers, and many shade trees, like the acacias, the pepper trees and the live oaks keep their foliage green the year round. Corn is planted from March to May, and harvested as late as December. In the southern counties, and in San Joaquin Valley especially, many farmers take two crops from the same field—wheat or barley for the first, and corn for the second; and some fields yield, in a good season, ninety bushels of corn for the second crop. Wheat and barley are commonly sown for hay, and cut before the heads fill, in April or May. Where this is done it is usual to plant corn on the same ground when the hay crop is cut. Thus the farmer gets two valuable crops from the same field. The harvest season for wheat, barley and oats is in the latter part of May and in June.

After the middle of April the rains cease, and the

whole harvest season is absolutely without rain. Thus the farmer is not hurried, and the harvest proceeds with none of that haste and anxiety about the weather that troubles the Eastern farmers. The small grains are usually gathered by a machine called a "header," which clips off only the heads of the grain stalk. Wheat, oats and barley are threshed on the field, put into bags, and left either in the field or along the railroad, for weeks often, in the open air, and until the crop is sold and shipped. The grain does not sweat, nor is it liable to injury from this exposure. Hay, too, is baled or stacked on the field and left there until it is wanted. Potatoes are often left in the ground long after they are fit for digging. Thus it is evident the farmer has, in the long, dry California summer, an immense advantage over his Eastern competitor. He needs fewer hands, he is not hurried and he requires no costly granaries or barns to contain the products of his fields.

FUN AND FROLIC.

The present size of gentlemen's stone sleeve-buttons leads us to believe that some one has been unable to legitimately dispose of an enormous importation of marble table-tops.

"Mrs. Miffin," said a visitor, "Emma has your features, but I think she has got her father's hair." "Oh, now I see," said the dear little Emma; "it's because I have papa's hair that he has to wear a wig."

A noted wag in a western college one morning read a theme of unusual merit. The President being suspicious, asked pointedly if it was original. "Why, yes, sir," was the reply, "it had original over it in the paper I took it from."

"My dear Polly, I am surprised at your taste in wearing another woman's hair on your head," said Mr. Smith to his wife. "My dearest Joe, I am equally astonished that you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back."

An old Scotch beggar, removing his bonnet, advanced to a clergyman for a bit of charity. After receiving a piece of silver, he said to the clergyman, "Thank ye, sir, O thank ye! I'll gie ye an afternoon's hearing for this, ane of these days."

A clergyman having made several attempts to reform a profligate, was at length repulsed with: "It is all in vain, doctor; you cannot get me to change my religion." "I do not want that," replied the good man, "I wish religion to change you."

"If I were in California," said a young fop, in company, the other evening, "instead of working in the mines, I would waylay some miner with a bag of gold, knock out his brains, gather up the gold and run." "I think you would do better to gather up the brains," quietly responded a young lady. "A man should always secure what he is most deficient in."

A good story was told by Mr. Lincoln while receiving the sympathies of his friends in the evening after his defeat for the United States Senate by Judge Douglas. "When I was a boy at school we had among us a big clumsy Hooster lad, who one day fell and received some severe bruises. As he did not seem inclined to continue the play we asked him,

"What are you going to do about it?" "Well, boys," he replied, "I suppose I'm too big to cry about it, but it hurts so goll-darned bad that I can't laugh at it."

It is related that when Miss Anna Dickinson was about to deliver her lecture on Joan D'Arc, in a small western town, it was considered necessary that she should be introduced to the audience. The task fell on the Chairman of the Lecture Committee, a worthy individual, but not very well versed in the history of the language of the lamented *La Pucelle*. "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, advancing to the front of the platform, "Miss Dickinson will address you to-night on the life and adventures of John Dark, one of the greatest heroes of antiquity. We are not as familiar with the heroes of antiquity as we ought to be, owing to the long time since antiquity; but one thing is certain, and that is, that Miss Dickinson can tell us all about that most remarkable man of them all, John Dark."

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SEWING MACHINE, AS NOW IMPROVED,

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Successors to Shimmons & Adams,

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Families, Festivals and Picnics Furnished with Cream,
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This house is situated in a pleasant and business part of the city, and sojourners find it a pleasant and convenient place to stay while remaining in the city. We spare no pains to make every one feel at home while stopping with us, and in order to prevent any grumbling we have put down first class meals to twenty-five cents, pleasant, airy rooms to twenty-five cents each night.

BOARD \$5 PER WEEK.

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CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND WARREN STREETS,

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OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

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Chimneys for Prairie Homes,

FANCY CHIMNEY TOPS, FIRE BRICKS, TILES, &c.

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SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.

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THE NICHOLS WIND MILL!!!

A PERFECT SELF GOVERNOR!!!

Runs no Faster in a Gale than in an Ordinary Wind.

IT IS THE BEST WIND MILL MADE.

IN DEMONSTRATION OF THIS WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.

Farmers and Stock-raisers, this is just what is needed, and is destined to come into general use in this State. It has been thoroughly proven in the Eastern States. We will erect one of these Mills side by side with any other made, giving them the choice of position, and thus perfectly test its merits.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

power for grinding, shelling corn, &c. We guarantee the Mills to give entire satisfaction. We are also agents for the celebrated Challenge Mill for grinding feed.

For information, call on or write to J. T. LARKIN & CO., Lawrence, Genl Agents for the State of Kansas.

Local Agents: C. T. TOMPKINS, North Topeka, n01f J. M. HODGE & CO., Abilene.

LEARNED & SON,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

186 Massachusetts Street.

Repairing, Trimming & Fine Painting
a Speciality.

In style and quality of workmanship we will not be excelled, and our prices shall be entirely satisfactory.

CALL AND SEE US.

LAWRENCE ELEVATOR,

G. W. SMITH, Jr., Proprietor.

Grain and its Products Bought and Sold by the
Bushel or Car Load.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

n02-ly Ground Feed in any Quantity.

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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

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

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J. E. VINCENT

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

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PRACTICAL WIG MAKER,

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Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

All orders by mail promptly filled. Give him a call at

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PURE BERKSHIRE PIGS,

From the largest and best herd in the West. Prices reduced.

FIFTY PREMIUMS IN 1871.

Only one breed kept. Address,

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DEALERS IN GRAIN.

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100,000 Bushels Wanted Immediately. 7m8

The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Nineteenth Century!

DR. C. G. GARRISON'S

MAGIC HAIR CURLING FLUID.

It will curl the most stubborn and straight hair that ever grew on human head, to equal natural curls. No one can tell the difference, and it is almost impossible to get the curl out of the hair.

For sale by Druggists and Notion and Fancy dealers.

Price \$1.00 Per Bottle.

Sent to any address on receipt of price.

C. G. GARRISON, M. D.,
1217 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. 7m8

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TO YOUNG MEN,

On the Indiscretions of Youth and the Follies of
Maturer Years.

The most plain, frank and reliable pamphlet ever written on this subject. No man can afford to be without it. Sent to any address in a sealed envelope for 25 cents.

Address DR. JOHN FEE,
812th 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 9 P. M., daily. 7-ly

GOSSIP FROM THE FARM. NUMBER NINETEEN.

DEAR SPIRIT: The most annoying thing about my farm life to me is the character of the roads I have to ride over in getting back and forth between the farm and the town. You have already surmised, perhaps, that I have a good deal of this to do. My first trip is in the morning, at the witching hour of 6.30. I have to start as promptly as a railroad train, because the Eldridge House family must have their Jersey milk for breakfast at seven, and it is a not unimportant part of what I know about farming to see that they get it. In order to do this it becomes necessary to roll out at five, and if George happens to be ahead of me, it is all right and I can take my time to get my eyes open and clothes on. If George is still in the arms of Morpheus, it becomes my duty to take him out of them—not so difficult a job, by the way, as it was in the case of that incorrigible boy of whom I once gossiped in friend Thacher's excellent "Home Journal," who required a cold water bath to bring him to the possession of his exceedingly limited senses.

I recollect of some cute chap saying that the best thing about a certain Kansas town—and I always admire the appropriateness of the remark when I visit it—is the road that takes one out of it. But this is not the case with our roads. They are the worst things we have, especially when we consider how easy it would be to have better ones. No country in the world is blessed with better natural roads than ours. It is for this very reason, perhaps, that it is so difficult to get them artificially assisted. Nine tenths of the distance from my farm to the town roads are as good as expensive and continuous labor could make them in many portions of the country. But the other tenth is execrable. Every few rods there is a slough, or a chuck-hole, or a bridge full of holes, or elevated half a foot above the level of the road, and by the time one has got cleverly underway he must haul up suddenly or be shaken up most unmercifully. No road overseer ever does any more than "oversee" these obstructions. He rides over them nearly every day. Multitudes of people ride over them every day. Wagons are worn out, springs broken, tempers ditto, and yet one day's work with two men and a team would make a good road all the way. It is a shame and disgrace, an indication, also, of a lazy and shiftless community, that it is not done.

Another ride is necessary to furnish milk for the supper. It takes an average of just about fifteen gallons a day for the Eldridge House. It has varied but very little from this for several weeks. The steward wants part of this in the morning and part at night, divided somewhat according to the demand. If it is necessary for the team to come in for anything, it can bring in the milk. Perhaps Annie will take a notion to drive Kate in about that time, and if so she cheerfully becomes milkmaid for us. Sometimes George hitches up his old Bucephalus, or his pony "Pet"—with which he cleaned out Ogden's pony last Saturday—to his old buckboard and drives in with it. If everything else fails, I go for it myself. But the point is, that whoever goes encounters the same sloughs, chuck-holes and broken bridges, so that his frame of mind when he gets there is a good deal like his can of milk, uncertain whether to remain fresh and sweet or turn into buttermilk.

Speaking of milk, you will scarcely suppose that we are doing much at Jersey butter at Hillhome if we are sending this amount of milk daily to the hotel. Well, we are not. I know that Geo. E. Waring would consider it a little sacrilegious to be selling the milk of thoroughbred Jerseys at 3-1-2 cents a quart. But that is just what we are doing, only reserving enough at home for the children, calves, pups, kittens, and family butter. Of course we have some common stock to mix in with the Jerseys. Beach is boarding one there whose horns are big enough to pack her carcass in and that is as big as an ox. But there is enough Jersey in the milk to give it uncommon richness. I do not recommend buying Jerseys and Ayrshires for the sole purpose of selling their milk. It is only a temporary use I am putting it to this summer.

But the little figuring I have given the matter goes to convince me—a fact of which I need not be little convinced—that this is an easy country for farmers to live in. There is as little occasion for grumbling here as in any part of God's creation. An average cow should certainly give two gallons of milk a day, four quarts at a milking. She should average this for nine months in the year. I make the amount small, so as to be on the safe side. At the very low rate at which I am supplying the Eldridge House—3-1-2 cents per quart—the cow earns \$75.00 cash in the nine months. Besides, she has had a calf from a thoroughbred bull that is worth more than she is. Cows that will do that are as plenty as blackberries, at \$30 apiece. I need not enter into details of cost of labor and transportation. Anybody can see that, with the facilities most of the farmers in this vicinity have for keeping and milking their cows, as well as getting the milk to market, there is money in it.

There is also money in butter—especially if it is good butter. There is money in chickens. There is money in pigs. There is money in corn. If it is too cheap to sell, store it in the belly of a good colt and sell him. When it is dull times on the farm, be assured that it is dull times everywhere. When we are fretting over low prices for produce, merchants and mechanics have equal reason to fret in their departments. There is only one class that prosper on account of bad times, and that is the

lawyers. A general derangement and embarrassment is as good a thing for them as a big battle for turkey buzzards. But all honest occupations suffer together when business is dull and money scarce and taxes high. And yet, if worst comes to worst, it always seemed to me that the farmer ought to be the most independent of men. Gaunt famine is at least one of the unwelcome human cormorants that he has little reason to fear. However cheap corn may be, it will keep starvation off a good while. And in this uncertain world the man that is in no danger of being hungry has some reason at least to felicitate himself upon his good fortune. The owner in fee simple of a small farm, with a shelter however rude on it for his little ones, is free from the shadow of many calamities which fling themselves across the paths of men who appear to be much more fortunate in their affairs.

L'et grandeur blush and think how few Of all the many colored crew, The motley group of fools and knaves Who hourly prove themselves his slaves, However fashion glids the dress, Attain the expected happiness! Let grandeur blush, and blushing own How seldom is to greatness known That pure and unblemished lot Which often cheers the peasant's cot; The hallowed bliss, the nameless charm, That decorates the fertile farm.

I. S. K.

BLINKS REDIVIVUS.

EDITOR SPIRIT: You ask me if I am dead. Well, not exactly. Dead men tell no tales. And I expect to live to tell many more. But I have been the next thing to dead. The heat of the weather and politics together have nearly killed me. I have tried several times to get up steam enough to write to you. But it has been no go. My dilapidated intellectual engine wouldn't steam up worth a cent. But there are so many things going on down here that you ought to know about that I must make one more desperate effort to tell you what I know about them.

Everybody is astonished and delighted, Mr. Editor, that you keep politics out of THE SPIRIT. We have politics in all our other papers—nothing but politics. We have politics in the pulpit—politics on the platform—politics on the street—politics in the stores—politics in our homes—politics for breakfast, dinner, supper and lunches—and it is really refreshing to have one paper without politics. To be frank with you, Mr. Editor, we didn't believe you could make a paper without politics. But you are doing it. Hence our astonishment. But if you can keep it out, I can't. If you must hear from "Blinks," you must hear something about politics. I have had a pretty warm side for Greeley. An old abolitionist could hardly help it. And yet I think a good deal of Grant, and especially of the Republican party. This mixed condition of my internal political system has kept me in a most uncomfortable state of mind for hot weather. I have attended the meetings on both sides, but this has only made my confusion worse confounded. I came pretty near getting completely demoralized at a late meeting in Centropolis. Spirits—not from the vasty deep—were so potent—that I have hardly got a head on me since, though I thought there was a right smart chance of getting one put on at the time. Pennock and Pierce were in their glory. They shone like bright particular stars in the Greeley galaxy. They proved most conclusively that the corruptions of the Grant party must give place to a purification. Happy day! thought I, when this terrible reign of corruption and imbecility is over, and men like these have things their own way. One speaker, however, had a clear head on him. That was Col. Mason. Mason is a candidate for Judge. He ought to be elected. I was never quite clear about it till that night. But now I know it. He is an able lawyer and a good fellow. This settles the whole thing. I have got my head level about him, if not about Grant or Greeley. I am going to work for him, and of course he will be elected.

R. W. Crossett, the faithful old wheel horse who built our college, our suspension bridge, our railroad bridge, who, in short, has done more solid and substantial work for us than any other man, has got the contract for the stone work on our machine shops. Here is another thing I have got converted on. I always thought the Railroad Company were going to fool us about that matter. I might have thought differently if they had ever given me a pass. I notice that these little courtesies have a remarkably modifying and mollifying effect upon my friends who get them. Why should n't they on me? I have often thought I would like to try a dose, just to see how it would work. But Mr. Chanute do n't see it. My modesty has prevented me from telling him—or anybody else, for that matter—that I am Blinks—the veritable Blinks. My venerable mother often asks: Are you Blinks? But she gets no reply. If I had a wife, I suppose she would get it out of me. But I am fortunate in this respect. I am a man of many misfortunes, Mr. Editor, but kind fate has spared me this. But as I was saying, the shops are to be built. The round house will have accommodations for twenty engines. The Machine shop will be 60 by 120 feet. The Paint shop 60 by 110. The Carpenter shop the same size. The cash cost of the buildings will be over \$50,000. They will employ a large force of men. This is the best bond investment Ottawa ever made.

Having the honor to be numbered among the

brethren of the mystic tie, I should have been present at John Walruff's Thursday night to witness the "caning" of Judge Bassett. It was an elegant gold headed cane, appropriately inscribed. Your citizens will undoubtedly see the portly judge supporting it, or being supported by it, with his accustomed dignity and grace. Dr. Paramore made the presentation speech, and a very neat and apposite speech it is said to have been, to which the Judge felicitously responded. A splendid cake was sent to Mrs. Bassett, as a token that she was not forgotten in the honors done her husband. The whole affair was a complete surprise to the Judge, and is a pleasing evidence of the high regard in which he is held by his Masonic brethren.

The Committees appointed to investigate the affairs of Ottawa University are here. They are Mr. Irwin of the Interior Department, with Judges Smith and Williams. They appear to be fair and honorable gentlemen, disposed to do what is right. But alas! Mr. Editor, this University matter is another one of the things which "no fellow can find out." It is a regular Dundreary conundrum. Do you wonder that I am demoralized, with so many exciting general and local questions on my hands, about which I am in a state of such bewilderment? Still, to a man up a tree it looks as if the Ottawas should be paid back whatever they have given to the College, the Baptists have the balance, and the present dead Board be kicked out for a live one. The people here want a school. And if they can't have that they want the lands. But, as I have said, I know nothing about it.

BLINKS.

P. S. Send your next paper to me at Colorado Springs. I must have some fresh air and salt water. There is too much excitement here for a man of my delicate nerves. They carry everything on with a Hi Hand. I am off for the mountains, whence in due time you shall hear from

BLINKS.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Hiram J. Dingus, Plaintiff, Geo. E. Dennison and Hezekiah Usher, 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 24th day of August, A. D. 1872, at two 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 George E. Dennison and Hezekiah Usher, and each of them, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The east half of the south-east quarter of section seven (7), in township fifteen (15), of range eighteen (18), in Douglas county, Kansas, appraised at two hundred dollars (\$200); taken as the property of George E. Dennison and Hezekiah Usher, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence this 17th day of July, 1872. S. H. CARMAN, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Henry Lewis and Albert Allen, Plaintiff's: Richard Malloy, 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 24th day of August, A. D. 1872, at two 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 Richard Malloy in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: Lots No. two hundred and fourteen (14) and two hundred and sixteen (16) Tennessee street in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, State of Kansas. Lot No. two hundred and fourteen (14) appraised at two thousand dollars (\$2,000). Taken as the property of Richard Malloy and to be sold to satisfy said Order of Sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence this 17th day of July 1872. S. H. CARMAN, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

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EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

\$1,000 at interest, compounded semi-annually, will progressively double in amount, until it exceeds \$1,000,000, as follows:—the upper line of figures for years, months and days is the time required for any sum to double at given rates of interest—

Table with columns: Amounts as they multiply, Time at 5 per cent, Time at 6 per cent, Time at 7 per cent. Rows show doubling times for \$1,000, \$2,000, \$4,000, \$8,000, \$16,000, \$32,000, \$64,000, \$128,000, \$256,000, \$512,000, \$1,024,000.

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 25 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at ten per cent. \$32,000 in 20 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 50 years and 7 months, or during the life-time of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 dollars would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

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