

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOLUME I.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17, 1872.

NUMBER 29.

The Housekeeper.

CONDUCTED BY CORA M. DOWNS.

A GREETING.

How do you do, dear Mesdames of the Household? I fancy I see you all in goodly array, with bib aprons and carefully "tucked up" sleeves, basting, sweeping, stirring, beating, dusting, folding, starching, preparing dessert, setting the table, "secing to" the silver and china, and doing the innumerable and manifold duties that pertain to households in general.

As for myself, I have been making what good old time folks would call "sage" for the tea-table. I also made a few cups of grape jelly for immediate use (it is a little early yet for the main supply of grape jelly). I helped get the meals to-day, and attended a political meeting, where I was doubtless out of my sphere, but I notice that when committees for devising ways and means to get up flags, &c., are desired in certain communities, the ladies are cajoled into a temporary political activity.

These campaigns are trying things. How many times I have reminded my liege that we are *out of something*, and am reminded in turn that there is to be an organization of a G. and W. club—as if such a circumstance would supply sugar for the coming necessities of the pickling and preserving campaign; or how is the torch-light procession of to-night to take the place of the coffee we shall want for breakfast?

How glad we shall be when the thing is settled and the country is safe! When the resolutions have been all "resolved," the powder all used up, and the orators have expended all their thunder in proving that the country is safe if thus and so will take place, or that it is going to final perdition if the contrary policy is pursued!

While I was tying a fresh bouquet of flowers for the dinner table, and selecting some creamy bunches of "Rogers' 26th" for dessert from the grape arbor, forth issued my Cinderella, who informed me that she was "out" of "bluein'." What a faculty these queens of the kitchen have for being "out." It seems as if we no sooner get them *in* with one thing than they are *out* with another. And as it was wash day with us (the clouds accommodatingly stopped dripping long enough to allow us the blessed respite of wash day), I was reminded (not of a little anecdote, but) of a bit of advice with regard to the washing of summer suits, which I clip from the New York "World," a paper of such bad political odor that I cannot recommend its rules and regulations, but happening to know, myself, that the hints in this advice are worth trying, especially the salt rinsing for chintz garments, I have ventured to append it herewith:

HOW TO WASH SUMMER SUITS.

Summer suits are nearly all made of white or buff linen, pique, cambrie or muslin, and the art of preserving the new appearance after washing is a matter of the greatest importance. Common washer-women spoil everything with soda, and nothing is more frequent than to see the delicate tints of lawns and percales turned into dark blotches and muddy streaks by the ignorance and vandalism of a laundress. It is worth while for ladies to pay attention to this, and insist upon having their summer dresses washed according to the directions which they should be prepared to give their laundresses themselves. In the first place, the water should be tepid; the soap should not be allowed to touch the fabric; it should be washed and rinsed quick, turned upon the wrong side, and hung in the shade to dry, and when starched (in thin boiled, but not boiling starch) should be folded in sheets or towels, and ironed upon the wrong side, as soon as possible. But linen should be washed in water in which hay has been boiled, or a quart bag of bran. This last will be found to answer for starch as well, and is excellent for print dresses of all kinds; but a handful of salt is very useful also to set the colors of light cambrics and dotted lawns; and a little beef's gall will not only set, but brighten, yellow and purple tints, and has a good effect upon green.

THE WEATHER TOPIC.

How amusing sometimes is the conversation we happen to hear of people who have nothing to say,

and keep saying it, and who belabor the weather when every other vestige of an idea fails to come to the surface, for purposes of small talk. I have heard within a few weeks this style of remark:

"Terribly dry weather!"

"Awful dry!"

Then the next comer varies the first observation with:

"This is about the driest time we've had this year!"

And his respondent says:

"Well, yes—it's *dreadful* dry!"

Another remarks that it's bad for crops, and still another ventures that rain is very much needed; all veritable Gradgrind facts, and so patent to everybody that one falls to wondering why it need be deemed proper to volunteer such palpable and prevalent information.

Quite recently the late rains have altered the prevailing tone of remark to a strain like to this:

"Quite a rain we've been having!"

"Yes; a rainy time!"

"Dreadfully rainy nowadays!"

"Yes; bad time for farmers!"

"Well, we needed rain pretty bad!"

"Yes; it was gettin' pretty dry!"

As a suggestion how we may change this style of weather criticism to something quite as practical and more forcible, the "Hearth and Home" of last week gives an amusing plan of a substitute, and here it is:

A substitute for the weather in conversation has been suggested, and had it been adopted in time we should not have found ourselves in our present lamentable situation. It was proposed that arithmetical observations be substituted for those of a meteorological nature, so as to render unnecessary such time-worn and utterly useless remarks as—

"It is very hot this evening, miss."

"Yes, sir. I think it's hotter than it was this morning."

"I really believe it is; but it is not as hot as it was last night."

"If it is as hot to-morrow I don't know what I shall do."

"But I don't think it is possible for it to be hotter than it was yesterday."

We have here something both novel and instructive to the mind. For instance, people of ordinary culture might thus converse:

"Good evening, miss. Nine and eight make seventeen."

"Yes, sir; they do; and three from seventeen leave fourteen."

"And one more will make fifteen."

"Yes, sir; but seven into fifty-three is very difficult."

Or, if the parties have attained a higher grade in mathematical knowledge, we might have something like this:

"How do you do, madam? Six and seven eighths added to four and a quarter make eleven and one eighth."

"Yes, indeed, Mr. Jones; and three and a ninth will not go evenly into fifteen."

"Certainly not; and eleven twelfths of six will come within two and a half of being eight."

Now, would not such conversations be improvements in every way upon the succession of weather platitudes which have been so long in vogue? And shall we not be grateful to the Weather Bureau if it brings about the change?

I visited lately a lovely home where a white haired old gentleman sat during the twilights in a spacious balcony, surrounded by his lovely daughters who gathered from their wedded bowers, and with their children made the old halls of home happy once more to this old school gentleman. How peaceful and placid he looked in his calm content, waiting quietly for the reaper. He had spent a life full of profit to others as well as to his family. He was known as the model gentleman to high and low, rich and poor; his name was honor itself.

"What is the secret of bringing up a happy and successful family?" I asked of this dear old time friend.

He smiled meditatively and replied, "Respect yourself, honor your children, and show your confidence in them by treating them as if they were equals with yourself, and by all means make home attractive; dally with them, surround them with books and games; open the house and make it cheery; entertain the best people as models of good manners, and show a personal interest in your children, in what they do, say and feel."

Good advice, no doubt, and admirably illustrated in the loving and lovely group that gathered about that snowy and beloved head, so honored and revered. As a fitting thought to his rule of action, I

quote from a well known authority on this point, the following thought on

HOME CULTURE.

When there is culture in the home it is responsible, but that the boy—and what is true of the boy is in this case doubly true of the girl—who lives there should be more or less touched by it. Books are read or talked about before him, political or social questions are discussed, the multitudinous interests that go to make up the intellectual life of the day surround him. Into many he enters but little, if he enters at all; it is well that it should be so; but at least he hears their names, he recognizes their existence, he gets, almost unconsciously, some impressions from them as they pass before him. It would be too much to say that this element of culture, of intellectual interest does not exist in the boarding school, but it is certainly very rare. A fitful talk may be kept up on those subjects by the influence of the master's presence; here and there a studious boy is found who loves them in his heart, and would talk of them were he so exceptionally fortunate as to find—as he can scarcely hope to find among a hundred companions—a like kindred friend to share his tastes.

WYANDOTTE, Aug. 13.

Contributed Articles.

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Mr. Beecher's farm consists of thirty-six acres, and is carried on on strict scientific principles. He never puts in any part of a crop without consulting his book. He plows, and reaps, and digs, and sows according to the best authorities, and the authorities cost more than the other farming implements do.

Down, bigot, down! thy heart is in the wrong! Thou art not pure; within this place should dwell Humility, and love ineffable, Self-abnegation and the tranquil mind; And heavenly charity, enduring, kind; Patience and hope, and words of gentleness; Down to thy closet—not to curse, but bless; And learn the law—the sum of all the ten— That love of God includes the love of men.

JOHNNIE'S WISH.

"O dear, I wish, and I wish, and I wish!" Said Johnnie one day, putting on a long face; "I wish I could be at the head of my class, And beat everybody in school at a race!"

Ah, Johnnie, you've hit it: we all wish just so, We grown-up children; and make a wry face If some one gets past us. But do n't you know Somebody must lose in the life-long race?

And Johnnie, what if poor Bennie should fall, Who is lame, you know, in both race and class, When he tried so hard: do n't you think it would grieve If he had to stand back and let you pass?

Ah! Johnnie, 'tis well to be eager and brave, But do n't be selfish my dear little man; You'll find many a Bennie along through life, And, my boy, you must help them all you can.

THE BABY.

What is a home without him? He is a "trouble" some comfort," to be sure. Nobody knows the better than those who think most of him. He is very apt to be awake just when you want to be asleep, and if so you are soon made aware that you have no rights which he is bound to respect. He pulls, and claws, and coaxes, and yells, until you are awake and up. What a delightful little pet he is at the table when he first gets exalted to "high chair" dignity! A bull in a china shop is only a lively figure on a little more extensive scale of his operations wherever he can reach.

"He laughs and cries, and eats and drinks, And chuckles and crows, and nods and winks, As if his head were as full of kinks And curious riddles as any sphinx."

PERSONAL POLITICS.

It is deeply to be regretted that the presidential campaign is inaugurated with such bitter personalities, and if, at this early stage of the contest, the vocabulary of invective is so freely used, what may we not expect and dread as election day draws near? The "You lie, you villain" style of writing and speaking is already in active use, and men's characters and motives are discussed in the most reprehensible manner. Neither party is guiltless in this matter; principles seem to be lost sight of and gross personal abuse is resorted to as if the great questions on which our country's welfare hangs could or should be settled in this way.

lap, and tack the blocks on to the line and the stud above. A little light snow will occasionally drive through these crevices, but will soon disappear without sensibly wetting the corn.

To prevent moulding in the bottom, make a floor of boards three inches wide, with spaces of an inch between. The flooring should be covered an inch thick. This kind of flooring, of course, is only for the bins. The joists or sleepers should be near together to support it. On such a floor you can make the bins as wide as you please.

GUERNSEY AND JERSEY CATTLE.

The Channel Islands Cattle classes made a great and interesting display at the Royal Agricultural Show, 1870, and are said to have much exceeded in importance any recent exhibition. Those beautiful and useful animals appear to be winning increased admiration every year, and they are highly prized in private dairies, yielding large supplies of milk, exceedingly rich in cream and butter.

SALT.

There is some truth with much error in the following article. Still we think there is salt enough in it to save it. Unquestionably we eat too much of it, but unquestionably on the other hand a reasonable amount of it is good for man and beast.

Salt is injurious in various ways. It blunts the sense of taste more or less, in proportion to the amount used, and the habitual salt-user can not and does not perceive and enjoy the finer flavors of food as one can who does not use it. Place a little salt upon a fresh wound and what is the result? A smarting is produced followed by inflammation. This shows that it is an irritant. When taken into the system it is there recognized as a foreign and the Nile, some boys were so exhausted that they fell asleep on the deck amid the deafening thud of that engagement. Nay, silence itself may come a stimulus, while silence ceases to be so. The miller being very ill, his mill was stopped that night not by its noise; but this far from inducing sleep, prevented it altogether and it did not take place until the mill was set going again.

GOLD DUST.

Count no one lost to thee who died loving thee. It is better to forget one's misfortunes than to talk them.

No man ever did a designed injury to another without a greater to himself.

True practical philosophy makes the most of little pain and the best of everything.

It is one thing to wish to have truth on our side and another to wish to be on the side of truth.

Half the vices in the world rise out of cowardice, and who is afraid of lying is usually afraid of nothing else.

To see God's hand in every trial is the way to bear when tried by the storms of life, may we think of the Heaven.

He that waits for an opportunity to do much may out his life in idle wishes, and regret in the last hour less intentions and barren zeal.

Who loses its respect with the good when seen in company with malice; and to smile at the jest which plants another's breast is to become a principal in the mischief.

The blossom cannot tell what becomes of its odor, man can tell what becomes of his influence and example roll away from him and go beyond his ken on that mission.

THE LIGHT RUNNING HOWEVER

EVERY LADY IS ESPECIALLY INVITED to call and examine the Howe

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The Line consists of the Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R., with two daily trains from Kansas City, through Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph to the Missouri State Line, there connecting with the Burlington Route, which leads direct to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Logansport, and Columbus—through cars are being run to all these points.

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

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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, Ottawa, Garnett, Iola, Humboldt, Tioga, Thayer, Cherryvale, Independence, Coffeyville, Parker.

Table with columns: Leave, Express, Accommodation, Night Exp. Rows include Parker, Independence, Coffeyville, Cherryvale, Thayer, Tioga, Humboldt, Iola, Garnett, Ottawa, Olathe, Kansas City, Ottawa, 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. At Humboldt with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta and Douglas. At Tioga with M. & T. R. R. for points North and South. At Thayer with stages for Neodesha, Fredonia and New Albany. At Cherryvale with stages for Parsons. At Independence with stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru, Elk Falls, Tiedale, Winfield and Arkansas City. At Parker with stages for Chetopa.

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Table with columns: Express, Accommodation, Mail. Rows include Lawrence, Topeka, Denver, Cheyenne, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, San Francisco, all points in California and the Pacific Coast.

Close connections are made at the Kansas City, State Line and Union Depots for all points North, East and South. For Leavenworth, 4:05 and 7:35 A. M., 2:40 P. M.

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

The Home.

HATE IN THE PULPIT.

A thunderer in the pulpit!—let us hear!
He cries with voice of Stentor, loud and clear,
That God desires no music in His praise
But human voices upon Sabbath days;
That art in churches is a thing abhorred,
And architecture odious to the Lord:
That none who prays with other forms than he,
Shall share the blessing of eternity.

Down, bigot, down! too proud and blind to know
That God, who fashioned all things down below,
Made music and the arts; that organ tones
Are his creation; that the starry zones
And pomp of the cathedral, both alike
Were formed by Him. Men's hands can delve and strike,
And build or overthrow; but all their power
Is God's alone. Poor creature of an hour,
Be humble and confess how small art thou!
Would'st carry all God's wisdom on thy brow?
And in the limits of thy sect confine
The infinite mercy of his love divine?

Hate in the pulpit!—down, intruder, down!
The place is holy, and thine angry frown
Sends visible darkness on the listening throng.
Down, bigot, down! thy heart is in the wrong!
Thou art not pure; within this place should dwell
Humility, and love ineffable,
Self-abnegation and the tranquil mind;
And heavenly charity, enduring, kind;
Patience and hope, and words of gentleness;
Down to thy closet—not to curse, but bless;
And learn the law—the sum of all the ten—
That love of God includes the love of men.

JOHNNIE'S WISH.

"O dear, I wish, and I wish, and I wish!"
Said Johnnie one day, putting on a long face;
"I wish I could be at the head of my class,
And beat everybody in school at a race!"
Ah, Johnnie, you've hit it: we all wish just so,
We grown-up children; and make a wry face
If some one gets past us. But do n't you know
Somebody must lose in the life-long race?

And Johnnie, what if poor Bennie should fall,
Who is lame, you know, in both race and class,
When he tried so hard: do n't you think it would grieve
If he had to stand back and let you pass?
Ah! Johnnie, 't is well to be eager and brave,
But do n't be selfish my dear little man;
You'll find many a Bennie along through life,
And, my boy, you must help them all you can.

THE BABY.

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"He laughs and cries, and eats and drinks,
And chuckles and crows, and nods and winks,
As if his head were as full of kinks
And curious riddles as any sphinx."

PERSONAL POLITICS.

It is deeply to be regretted that the presidential campaign is inaugurated with such bitter personalities, and if, at this early stage of the contest, the vocabulary of invective is so freely used, what may we not expect and dread as election day draws near? The "You lie, you villain" style of writing and speaking is already in active use, and men's characters and motives are discussed in the most reprehensible manner. Neither party is guiltless in this matter; principles seem to be lost sight of and gross personal abuse is resorted to as if the great questions on which our country's welfare hangs could or should be settled in this way. The course taken by many, if not the greater part, of the "organs" of both parties is simply disgraceful, and the public mind is thus demoralized, and diverted from the real and vital issues at stake. Does it necessarily follow that because a man differs from you in his political views he is a scoundrel, and unworthy of decent regard? And yet this is exactly the practical position taken by men who in other matters are considered sensible! The mysteries and miseries of politics are many and deep, and it only becomes the more important that good citizens should thoroughly acquaint themselves with the leading principles of both parties, and then vote as conscience, not their newspaper, dictates. This advice is equally applicable to both parties, and we hope it will be taken in liberal and effective doses!—"Watchman and Reflector."

A CHEERFUL HOME.

A single bitter 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 do 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 sweetened with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn longingly toward it from all 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 the daughters long after her head is pillowed in the dust of death; 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 railings 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.—"Friends' Intelligencer."

SLEEP AND HABIT.

Sleep is much modified by habit. Thus an old artilleryman often enjoys tranquil repose while the cannon are thundering around him; an engineer has been known to fall asleep within a boiler, while his fellows were beating it on the outside with their ponderous hammers; and the repose of a miller is nowise incommode by the noise of his mill. Sound ceases to be a stimulus to such men, and what would have proved an inexpressible annoyance to others is by them altogether unheeded. It is common for carriers to sleep on horseback, and coachmen on their coaches. During the battle of the Nile, some boys were so exhausted that they fell asleep on the deck amid the deafening thunder of that engagement. Nay, silence itself may become a stimulus, while silence ceases to be so. Thus, a miller being very ill, his mill was stopped that he might not be disturbed by its noise; but this, so far from inducing sleep, prevented it altogether; and it did not take place until the mill was set going again. For the same reason the manager of some vast iron works, who slept close to them, amid the incessant din of hammers, forges and furnaces, would awake if there was any cessation of the noise during the night. To carry the illustration still further, it has been noticed that a person who falls asleep near a church, the bell of which is ringing, may hear the sound during the whole of his slumber, and be nevertheless aroused by its cessation. Here the sleep must have been imperfect, otherwise he would have been insensible to the sound. The noise of the bell was no stimulus; it was its cessation which, by breaking the monotony, became so, and caused the sleeper to awake.—"Machinist."

GOLD DUST.

Count no one lost to thee who died loving thee.
It is better to forget one's misfortunes than to talk about them.

No man ever did a designed injury to another without doing a greater to himself.

True practical philosophy makes the most of little pleasures and the best of everything.

It is one thing to wish to have truth on our side and another to wish to be on the side of truth.

Half the vices in the world rise out of cowardice, and one who is afraid of lying is usually afraid of nothing else.

To see God's hand in every trial is the way to bear it; and when tried by the storms of life, may we think of the joys of Heaven.

He that waits for an opportunity to do much may breathe out his life in idle wishes, and regret in the last hour his useless intentions and barren zeal.

Wit loses its respect with the good when seen in company with malice; and to smile at the jest which plants a thorn in another's breast is to become a principal in the mischief.

The blossom cannot tell what becomes of its odor, and no man can tell what becomes of his influence and example that roll away from him and go beyond his ken on that perilous mission.

THE LIGHT RUNNING HOWE!

EVERY LADY IS ESPECIALLY INVITED
to call and examine the Howe

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

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

SAMUEL POOLE. EDWIN POOLE. J. VAN AMRINGE.

S. POOLE & CO.,

PORK PACKERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PROVISION DEALERS,

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

SMOKED SHOULDERS,

CLEAR SIDES,

PICKLED PORK,

KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD,

FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS,

SAUSAGE MEAT, AND

SUGAR CURED CORNED BEEF,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Corner Massachusetts and Winthrop Streets,

UNDER LIBERTY HALL,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

H. J. RUSHMER,

SIGN OF THE BIG SPECTACLES,

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE,

—Dealer in—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS,

SILVERWARE.

FINE JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

—ALSO—

MARBLE SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &c.

STEINWAY

—and other—

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE BEST STOCK,

THE BEST TERMS IN KANSAS.

NO. 57 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

YATES' COLUMN.

\$100.00 REWARD

Will be paid to any one finding a single grain of *Black Antimony*, *Arsenic*, or any other poisonous mineral in

YATES' IMPROVED CONDITION POWDER.

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.

—For making—
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 17, 1872.

OUT-DOOR TALKING.

We have a suggestion or two which we wish to make to the gentlemen in various parts of the State who make the arrangements for out-door meetings. There will be a great many of these in Kansas this fall. We have a great crop of speech makers and a great crop of speech hearers. In politics everything is getting "red hot." The people are far ahead of the politicians in their interest in the campaign. It is now apparent that the conventions should have been held a month earlier than they are called. But the astute gentlemen who get together in committee and arrange with so much confidence the details of a campaign often show that they know very little of the wants or purposes of the people for whom they are providing.

In addition to the political meetings which will be held everywhere and at all times, there will be the many agricultural exhibitions, each one of which will be considered a very imperfect "show" without the usual very imperfect address. Now in behalf of the long suffering, hard working, philanthropic gentlemen who will pay their own expenses for the privilege of "shooting off their mouths" at these public gatherings, we have a plea to make. And it is this. *Keep order for them.* Have gentlemen, if not policemen, on the outskirts of every crowd to prevent noise and disturbance. There will be the customary number of precocious Young Americans there; there will be all the lewd fellows of the baser sort there, who have come for sport and not for speeches; there will be all the bibulous fools there who have put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains.

Now it is nothing less than an outrage to turn a speaker over to the tender mercies of such a rabble as that and expect him to keep them still. It is your business to see to that. Having invited him to address you, it is for you to give him a decent and attentive audience. The degree of attention that he gets, the power he holds over the masses, will of course depend upon himself. Blood will tell. The thoroughbred will beat the scrub. But it is just as necessary to the one as to the other—now that we reflect upon it is a little more so—that the track be in good order and cleared of all obstructions. This is your business. For the rest, he must take care of himself.

We wish the fool-killer would get after that everlasting and most unmitigated nuisance with which a speaker or an audience was ever cursed, who feels called and commissioned from his place in the crowd to interject his questions, answers or senseless remarks all through a speaker's address. He is generally the light headed and limber tongued orator of the street corner; he prepares himself for the grand occasion by a few doses of exhilarating poison which makes him ten times more the child of folly than before; and then he squares himself away for the business of boring and disgusting the speaker for the sake of splitting the ears of a few groundlings as empty of wit and full of whiskey as he is himself. We see no earthly use for the fool-killer if he does not attend to this pest.

In arranging the speakers' stand and grounds, great care and consideration should be exercised. If the ground inclines gently towards the speaker it will be of great service to him, but that the wind should blow—however slight it is—from him towards the audience, is absolutely indispensable to his comfort and their edification. Give him room enough on the platform. Don't let the small boys fill up the front edge of it, and the county magnates the row of benches next to them, and confine the speaker to eighteen square inches of space. Give him room according to his strength. Supply him with ice water. It doesn't cost a great deal and is quite refreshing. As to the speaker's part of the programme, we will treat of that at another time. We wait a time with patience to see if the people carry out their part of the contract.

CHEAP LIVING.

Dio Lewis gives in his "Jolly Friend's Secret" the details of an experiment in cheap living. The total cost of a week's food was fifty-four and a quarter cents. And yet he claims to have lived in a luxurious way. So far as health and strength were concerned, he could have lived just as well on half the money. On three days of the week he feasted too heartily, producing dizziness and thirst. He gained a half pound during the week, though the weather was very hot and he had a great deal of hard work to do. He claims that he can feed ten persons on a diet that will produce the very highest health and strength at a total cost of not more than two dollars a week in Boston. If he should transfer his experiment out here where wheat, oats, corn and beef, are so cheap, they could probably be kept for nothing. It would be fortunate for the marketmen if they did not get in debt to them. Some of the days' bills of fare we think we could get along with, but the first one does not strike us very favorably. Here it is. "Sunday breakfast, hulled Southern corn, with a little milk. Cost, three cents. The same thing for dinner. Food for the day, six cents. I never take any supper." This is too much like the old bill of fare that we used to hear of: Dried apples for breakfast; cold water for dinner; let them swell for supper.

SISTERS OF BETHANY.

This is the new, homelike and attractive name of the Episcopal Ladies' College at Topeka. It was formerly known and has had a high reputation under the name of the Episcopal Female Seminary. The Institution has been placed upon a much broader basis, and as its name indicates, and prospectus declares, is to be suggestive of that "sweet home of Bethany" where the "blessed sisters" Martha and Mary dwelt. Our beloved Bishop Vail is President ex-officio, and Professor of Christian Doctrine. This school has been a pet of the good Bishop's for a long time, and the fact will go far to commend it with those who know and love him—as everybody ought to who knows and loves good men. Rev. J. N. Lee is still the practical managing head of the institution. He has already commended himself as a gentleman eminently adapted to the important mission he is called to fill. Other teachers of ability fill their appropriate positions in the school. The expense of attendance is exceedingly small—more so than at any other school we know of offering similar advantages.

We take great pleasure in cordially recommending this Institution. We have always been somewhat acquainted with its workings through the representations of friends having daughters there, and who have invariably spoken of it in the very highest terms. It is one of our own home institutions; it is under the charge of men having the fullest confidence of the Christian public; and we see no reason why so many young ladies should go from home to secure a finished education. There are some within our acquaintance who are now proposing a long journey to costly schools which we verily believe will be not one particle more to their advantage than the School of Bethany. Address Rev. J. N. Lee, Topeka, for full particulars.

ITEMS FROM LANE, FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Grapes are rotting very fast, caused no doubt by the heavy rains. During the last ten days at least one-half the crop has fallen off, and the prospect is, still more rain. All varieties are injured, the Concord as bad as the tender varieties.

Early peaches are somewhat injured by the curculio, but not as bad as last year. Have just commenced dry peaches, but the weather is a drawback. The peach crop is going to be splendid.

Kansas this year will produce the largest crop of corn ever raised in the State. The area is not only larger, but the yield per acre will be at least 20 per cent. above an average.

The hundred dollar State premium for the best display of fruit is regarded "with an eye to business" by at least two horticulturists in this neighborhood, and I should not wonder if Franklin county made an effort to obtain it. The persons referred to are both subscribers to THE SPIRIT.

The organization of Grant and Greeley clubs throughout the county has warmed up the political temperament, but the majority of the people are determined to keep cool. It is almost glory enough to witness two old anti-slavery men, Greeley and Wilson, in the position they occupy before the people, for one who has witnessed the agitation of the slavery question from its first political organization to its final triumph.

A committee, composed of the members of the Grant Clubs of the counties of Miami, Franklin, Linn and Anderson meet at Lane on next Saturday [to-day] to make arrangements to hold a Republican mass meeting in this vicinity, amidst the scenes of old John Brown's exploits.

JAMES HANWAY.

WHAT MAIT SHAW THINKS OF DENVER.

DEAR SPIRIT: This is a fast town of about 12,000 inhabitants. As this is their harvest season, all seem to be very busy. A great many visitors are here. Some come for the improvement of their health, some to see the grand sights which nature has to show here, some for the fun of camping out and roughing it. But from whatever motive they come, they will find people here ready to take them in, if they have a plenty of stamps. As for me, I have been variously entertaining myself in climbing the mountains, hunting for their curious specimens, picking up and turning over the stones, rolling them down the mountain sides, and getting away with so many of them that the narrow gauge railroad found it necessary to charge extra freight on my baggage. The narrow gauge, by the way, is a great convenience, though the freight cars are so small that one of Jim Anderson's teams could take all there is in one of them and haul it anywhere. I am not sure but he could take car and all.

The mountain scenery along the road is very grand. Snow is always in sight, though the valley is covered with flowers, reminding one of our party, a little inclined to poetry, of what the poet says of old Mont Blanc:

"Whose head in wintry grandeur towers,
While summer in a vale of flowers
Is smiling rosy at his feet."

The crops are good—were never known to be better. I never saw wheat and oats look better anywhere. The plentiful rains this season have caused this, and also produced plenty of grass for stock. The usual method of watering the land is by irrigation. This is done by companies organized for the purpose, the farmers paying \$1.25 per acre for the land watered.

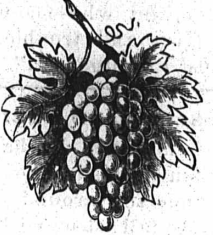
Colorado Springs is eighty miles south of Denver, and a beautiful place for retirement and rest. You can have your choice of drinking from the crystal

brook, or the soda and iron springs near by. Hotel accommodations are good. Two new ones are just being opened; but many tourists prefer camp life. Many invalids are here in tents seeking the restoration of lost health, and sometimes seeking it in vain. I met many Kansas friends there, among them Mr. McGee, who came in part for his wife's health. But she has died, and the poor man feels alone in a strange land.

The United States Mint at Denver is no small affair. It is good for sore eyes to see the gold brought in by the miners. It is bought from the miners by bankers, and by them is taken to the mint, much as a farmer takes his grain to mill. It goes through a smelting process by which all impurities are removed, and is then poured into moulds which leaves it in the form of bars. One bar, made in my presence, measured 1 inch thick, 1 1/4 inches wide, and 3 1/4 inches long, and was valued at \$600. When I got it in my hand I thought it would make a good paper weight. It takes very careful weighing and testing to ascertain the true value of each bar. It is done by shaving a small piece off each end and putting it through another melting process. It is then stamped with the United States stamp and paid out for its stamped value, and is used in the market the same as coin.

House building is going on rapidly, and some of them are very fine ones—much finer than any in Lawrence. Gambling houses are as prominent here as grocery stores in Lawrence. Several bands of music may be heard in the evening, calling those who desire to visit these dens of vice and infamy. And there are many who travel that way. DENVER, Aug. 6th.

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. 24tf

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. n28tf
GEORGE W. OGDEN.

F. DURRANT, PRACTICAL MATTRESS MAKER.

ALL KINDS OF MATTRESSES MADE.
Hair and moss mattresses renovated and made equal to new.
Warehouse, Dix's old stand, corner of Vermont and Winthrop streets, rear of Eldridge House. n28

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
SIMPSON'S BANK,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND HENRY STREETS.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits. 22mf

LAWRENCE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

A Rare Opportunity to Obtain a Thorough Musical Education.
The best instruction is now brought within the reach of all. Terms lower than the charges of the most inferior teachers. Fall term begins the first Wednesday in September. Send for Circular to J. B. BARKLEY, Professor of Music in the State University, LAWRENCE. 23mf

B. T. STEWART; J. B. McEWEN.
STEWART & McEWEN,

FURNITURE.

—AND—
UPHOLSTERY,
150 MASSACHUSETTS ST.,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS. 1891

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 one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said 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 and my office in the city of Lawrence this 17th day of July, 1872. S. H. CARMAN, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas. 25w5

PROF. JAMES JOHNSON,
BARBER SHOP,
OPPOSITE 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.
T. Lausheger'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. 71f

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.

OTTMAN & 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.
OTTMAN & POTWIN.

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 five hundred dollars (\$500); lot No. two hundred and sixteen (16) 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. 25w5

Telegraphic Summary.

Mrs. Mathews, the mother of Vice President Colfax, died at South Bend, Indiana, at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th. She was sixty-seven years of age.

Considerable excitement has been created at Staten Island, New York, by the arrival at quarantine of a Spanish war vessel with several cases of yellow fever on board.

Goldsmith Maid and Lucy are on their way to California in a car built expressly for their accommodation.

Right Rev. Wm. Henry Elder, Bishop of Natchez, has been appointed Archbishop of Baltimore, to succeed the late Archbishop Spaulding.

A severe storm passed over Southeastern Kansas on the night of the 12th. The new court house at Girard was blown down, and considerable damage was done to crops.

Ben. Butler declares that he will not be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts this fall, fearing it might be detrimental to the Republican cause.

The New York Democratic and Liberal Republican State Conventions are called to meet at Syracuse, September 4th.

Col. Whitby, chief of the secret service division, reports in favor of the pardon of Collins and seventeen others of the South Carolina Ku Klux, who are now imprisoned at Albany.

A North Carolina negro undertook to poison the students of Rev. Mr. Fountain's academy at Noblesville, on the occasion of the commencement at that institution on the 6th inst., to avenge himself for supposed grievances at the hands of Mr. Fountain.

He poisoned the ice cream he had been directed to freeze for them, and the entire party of twenty-six were taken sick with poisonous symptoms. Some of them will not recover.

A serious disturbance occurred at Leavenworth on Monday evening last, between the Greeley and the Grant men who were each holding meetings in the city. Bricks and stones were freely used, and the Greeley men were driven from their building. Only the prompt interference of the police prevented bloodshed.

A second vessel has arrived at New York with yellow fever on board.

The amount of the Third Auditor's award in the Price raid claims is \$338,000, for which amount Gov. Harvey received a warrant on the 14th inst.

James W. Ingersoll, the notorious chair maker of the Tammany ring, was discovered and arrested in New York on the 14th inst. He was bailed in \$5,000 on each of two criminal indictments, and \$500,000 on a civil suit.

The Ku Klux are said to be re-organizing throughout the South on a new and more flourishing basis.

Blanton Duncan of Kentucky has sued the Chicago "Tribune" for alleged libel, laying his damages at \$100,000.

Horace Greeley is travelling in Maine.

Nothing positive has transpired as to the progress in action of the Geneva Tribunal. It is believed that the question of English liability for direct losses by America has been decided in our favor, and the amount to be awarded is the matter now in controversy.

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Bent. Murdock is getting into the fast horse line. Hear him: "Eldorado is better to be quite a 'fast horse' town. J. C. Lambdin has a young horse that can pace a mile in less than three minutes. Roberts has a sorrel nag that can trot a mile—well we can't just say in how short a time. John W. Gilmore has a young colt that can trot so fast that Chip has to run like blazes to keep up. Jake Carey drives a pair of fast horses, and Rod Hallett is up to any of them in fast and fancy stock. It is getting dangerous for footmen to go on the streets after four o'clock these evenings. Doc. White, J. H. Ewing and the editor of the "Times" have to watch their chances to get across the street. All of which indicates that Eldorado horsemen are up to snuff. J. B. Wheeler keeps a running horse, Doc. Gordon keeps a pair of ponies not much larger than Willie White's stump-tailed fiste; Dunlevy sports a horse that legs down, while Sniffles owns a horse that balks going down hill. Anyone having any more horse items will please let us know."

The Independence "Tribune" gives a statement made by a reliable citizen in regard to cotton raising in Southern Kansas: "I am a native of Kentucky, and have been in Kansas several years. The first year I was here, I broke and planted in cotton one acre of raw prairie land. After planting my cotton seed, which I did, upon the edge of the furrows, I gave it no more attention until fall. The land being new, I did not cultivate or hoe it. In the fall I gathered three hundred pounds of cotton from this one acre, and think the cotton a superior quality."

"Hearth and Home" bids us go in and win: "It has been found that the wheat grown in Kansas produces a flour which can safely be exported across the tropics. At present, Virginia wheat has a monopoly of the intertropical and South American trade, but as the product yearly falls off and the demand yearly increases, new fields for its cultivation are needed, and Kansas is the quarter to which shippers are looking. Kansas can now go in and win."

Mr. S. P. Fruit of Coffey county writes a most lugubrious letter to the "Prairie Farmer," under the heading of "Kansas not a Paradise." He closes by saying, "there is a great field open for settlement here, which I would like to see filled up." If he wants it "filled up," he has a queer way of showing it.

A Butler county correspondent of the same paper says: "Settlers, however poor, feel that this is the place to make a home."

The St. Louis "Rural World," speaking of the Kansas City Industrial Exhibition to be held September 23rd to 28th, says: "We visited it last year and was struck with the magnitude and completeness of the exposition. With the experience of last year, and the same untiring energy and determined probity, there is no doubt about its material success or its being a grand illustration of productive and industrial energy."

The Troy "Chief" says: "This will be a splendid season for prairie hay. Some seasons, suitable grass for hay is hard to get; but this season, it can be found almost anywhere on the prairie, and it seems to be of an unusually good quality. There is no need for stock to suffer, next winter."

The Troy "Chief" has found a new kind of worm which is destroying grain in that section. It resembles the "army" worm, and works so faithfully that it will clean out a large field in a single day.

The Longton "Ledger" says that Mr. E. J. Sweet has from 1,500 to 2,000 head of stock, and the finest farm improvements in Southern Kansas. Sweet ought to have THE SPIRIT. Here it goes.

That intelligent and enterprising old stock raiser, S. S. Tipton, Esq., of Anderson county, is offering a \$100,000 premium to those of the Coffey County Agricultural Society.

The Seneca "Courier" says that Watermelons and muskmelons have come, and the melancholy days are upon us.

The Emporia "News" says the Americus Cheese Factory is now turning them out at the rate of twenty per day.

Five families in Linn county, living on adjoining farms, aggregate forty-three children.

Down Talk.

FOR CONGRESS.—Our man for Congress has at last turned up. We knew he would some time. As Dolph Thomas says: We have been "out of a feller;" now we have got one. It is not Sidney, the tall young oak of the raging Kaw. Nobody about here seems to want to fight him; not because they think he can't be whipped, but because there is no use in whipping him. He do'n't stay whipped worth a cent. He has been soundly thrashed several times and eternally killed twice. But here he is again, as lively a corpse as ever. Still Sidney is not our first choice. Neither is Strickler. Strickler is a good boy, well behaved and good looking. But he and Phillips belong to the buffalo district. It is not our purpose to get into any fuss there. They must fight it out on their own line. They must cook their own skunks. One of them—perhaps both—must die, but it won't be our funeral. We wouldn't even join the procession—unless we had a fast horse. And there is Cobb, and Anthony, and Lowe, and—and—well there's enough of them. But none of them exactly fill our bill. They will all do—we like them all—but we have a pet that we buck against the field. It is John C. Richmond. They told us down south the other day that he was the strongest man in that country for Congress. Since then we have seen John, and he corroborates the statement. It may then be considered a thing established. And on reflection we do not wonder at it. He is a Greeley man it is true, but all the Grant men say he is just the fellow. So what's the odds? He is a railroad man, and yet is immensely popular with all the settlers. He takes a right of way with such suavity as to leave a man feeling that he is under an everlasting debt of obligation to the railroad for deigning to come so near to him. He is a Baptist in religious profession, but very liberal on points of practice. In short, he is just the man, having more available qualifications than any other man we have heard of, and being as many sided in his attractions as old Greeley himself.

CONCERNING TREES.—Trees are an ornament as well as a necessity everywhere. Nothing else so beautiful and embellishes a home, whether in town or country. A clean, grassy lawn, judiciously supplied with shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery, with a well kept fruit orchard in the background, will make any home, even if it be the commonest log hut, attractive and beautiful, to say nothing of the health and enjoyment secured to the household by an abundance of good fruit for the table, or of the satisfactory pecuniary returns when it is taken to market. The importance of planting trees both for ornament and profit, is pretty generally understood and appreciated by the Kansas people, and in consequence the growing and selling of nursery stock has grown into a large and important branch of industry. The question where to buy good, reliable nursery stock is of interest to every Kansas farmer and householder. We believe it is a well established fact that Kansas grown nursery stock is in every respect best for Kansas planting. It is surer to live and earlier in fruiting than Eastern grown stock, and, other things being equal, it is best all around to patronize home productions. Lawrence nurseries and nurserymen have gained an enviable reputation throughout the State, and among these we believe none stand higher than Messrs. Johnson & Albertson and their Enterprise Nurseries, and C. H. Taylor and his Commercial Nursery. They advertise in THE SPIRIT, and that shows them to be wide-awake, enterprising men, and we know them to be honorable and reliable dealers. Their price-lists embrace everything desirable in the way of trees, shrubs or flowers, all Kansas grown, and their prices correspond with the times. Read their advertisements and write to them for price-lists.

HISTORICAL.—THE KANSAS SPIRIT, in its article headed "Historical," is in error in stating that what was formerly known as Breckenridge county, in this State, is now called Linn. Lyon county was first named Breckenridge, but was changed in 1862 to Lyon, in honor of Gen. Lyon, who fell at the battle of Wilson Creek, Missouri, August 10th, 1861.—Nedasha "Citizen."

That historical error was not the editor's, but the compositor's—or rather, perhaps the compositor would say it was in the editor's undecipherable manuscript. We knew Lyon county when it was Breckenridge, and we knew the gallant man whose name it took instead of that of the traitor Breckenridge. But perhaps we should not say this "across the bloody chasm."

THE REPUBLICAN.—The Fort Scott "Republican" is an excellent paper, and especially deserving attention and support from the fact that it is now the Republican organ of Fort Scott in place of the renegade "Monitor." The "Monitor," by the way, has lost just as much in interest and ability, as it has in consistency and character, since its change. It was a clever, cheerful and readable paper. It is now mean, cross and sour. A sorehead could hardly help it. But the good old Republican cause has lost nothing. The "Republican" fills the bill, as a smart, spicy, newsy and able paper, and we wish it, as we are confident it will receive, ample encouragement.

RE-UNION.—Arrangements are in progress for a grand reunion of the soldiers of Kansas to be held in this city some time in October. The matter, so far as the city is concerned, is in the hands of Capt. Geo. S. Hampton, Col. O. A. Bassett, Col. J. K. Rankin, Maj. Ransom, Capt. Stern, Sergeant Walker, Capt. F. L. Clark, Capt. M. S. Beach and Maj. Fred. H. Lawrence. They are assisted by one man from each township in the county. These names are sufficient guarantee of the success of the enterprise. Ten thousand Kansas veterans are expected to be in Lawrence on that occasion.

JUDGE SMITH.—Judge Smith, from Alabama, one of the Commissioners appointed to see about the Ottawa University matters, was in town last Sabbath and spent the day at the Eldridge. Those of our citizens who made his acquaintance were most agreeably impressed with him as a gentleman of character and culture. The Judge has some notion at some time of pitching his tent somewhere in this western world, and we earnestly hope it will not be far from us.

SHANNON.—The Leavenworth "Times" makes a note of one of the fair belles of our city: "Miss Sallie Shannon, of Lawrence, was among the guests registered at the Planters'. Miss Sallie is the Kansas young lady who captured the Grand Duke Alexis at the St. Louis reception, and held his Highness captive during the evening, much to the envy of the St. Louis belles."

PICNIC.—We learn that the picnic excursion to Highland Park on Wednesday was an eminently successful and enjoyable affair. The number of attendance was not large, but the fun and good fellowship were abundant. Brown & Co., of the Burr Oak saloon, furnished the delicacies, and nothing more need be said on that point.

ABSENTERS.—Rev. W. K. Marshall has gone to the State Camp Meeting at Topeka.

Gen. C. W. Babcock has gone to the mountains. L. Bullene, wife and daughter are on a trip to the East.

THACHER.—Judge S. O. Thacher, who has been spending the past few months among old friends and acquaintances in New York State, has returned.

TAX LEVY.—The City Council have fixed the city tax levy for the current year at 20 mills on the dollar.

Lawrence Wholesale Markets for Farmers' Produce.

Beef Cattle—native steers, 3@3 1/2, gross; native cows, 2 1/2@3. Veal Calves, \$5 @ \$7 each. Sheep, \$4 @ \$5 each. Hogs, 3 cts. per pound, gross. Cut Meats—bacon sides 9 1/2 cts.; shoulders, 7 cts.; hams, sugar cured, canned, 15 cts.; uncured, 11 cts. Lard in tierces, 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.

COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY, (Formerly the Episcopal Female Seminary.) TOPEKA, KANSAS. A Carefully Managed Protestant Institution for Young Ladies and Girls. RT. REV. THOS. H. VAIL, President Ex-Officio, REV. J. N. LEE, A. M., President Associate, WITH NINE ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS. The College offers a First Class School and a quiet and well ordered Christian Home. The new and capacious edifice, furnished with every appliance, will prove an attraction. Wide-awake and experienced instructors, excellent instruments of Music, with Library and Apparatus, almost uniform Health among pupils, and exceedingly Moderate Prices: these are among the attractions. Entire expense for a year, without Music or any extra, \$198 to \$225. Entire expense for a year, including Music, - - - 250 to 275. Expense for one Session, - - - 75 to 85. Next Session begins September 24th, 1872. Apply to REV. J. N. LEE, College of Sisters of Bethany, Topeka, Kas. 29w6

TAYLOR'S COMMERCIAL NURSERY, ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF THE CITY. Offers for the Fall of 1872 and Spring of 1873 AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK. Having now on my grounds the largest General Nursery Stock in this State, I will sell at wholesale on better terms than can be had in the Eastern markets. Special attention is called to my stock of

APPLES, PEARS AND CHERRIES, which are unusually fine. Unusual inducements are offered on young stock suitable for nursery planting. Catalogues and Price List furnished on application. Address C. H. TAYLOR, Lock Box 45, Lawrence, Kansas. 29y1

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. notf

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 inside a fire proof vault gives perfect security against loss either by fire or burglars.

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A SPECIALTY! DR. FILLER'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 curable), that Dr. Filler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup will not cure—warranted unobtainable, 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. Filler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup. \$2000 Reward offered to any Person proving Jos. F. Filler, 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. \$1000 Reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Filler's Rheumatic Syrup. \$250 Reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guarantees must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity to cure, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to Dr. Filler, No. 45 South Fourth Street. No other remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also blank application for guarantee, gratis of the special agents, 28y1 MORRIS & CRANDALL.

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.

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. no3-ly

HOPE Begs leave to state that he has commenced business IN LAWRENCE, as Tailor, on 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' sacques, 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. notf

CITY LIBRY, FRED & SALES STABLE, SAM WALKER, Proprietor, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The Story Teller.

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

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

[Continued.]

Many and many a time have I been entreated and scolded and bribed to bestow upon some aunt, or uncle, or older cousin, one hearty smack, and all in vain. I would wait on them; run my feet half off for them; do anything for them but that. Somehow I could not kiss when my heart was not in it. Aunt Hester said it was sheer obstinacy and contrariness, and once she whipped me to make me kiss her. This was not long after she had held me tight between her knees and cut all my pretty curls off, to take down my vanity, she said. I struggled and screamed with all my strength, and aunt Hester slapped my bare shoulders because I acted so.

Grandma came to my aid, but the mischief was done. All the kisses aunt Hester ever got out of me after that performance, never helped nor hurt her any. But grandma used always to say, by way of soothing her feelings, "Never mind, Hester, Deary is an odd child about this. She never will kiss anybody but me and her uncle Heber. Do n't worry her."

"Oh, no! do n't worry her. You never want her made to do as she ought. You will spoil her, I am sure of that."

Aunt Florida never would have observed whether I returned the kiss of her husband or not—she would have thought nothing about it, had not aunt Hester exclaimed:

"What a contrary child Deary is. I did think she would have manners enough to return the kiss of her uncle she never saw before. He cannot be expected to make the allowance for her that all her other relatives are obliged to make."

"Hush, Hester," said her husband, uncle Hudson. "Why will you pester the poor girl so? You know she never kisses anybody. She can't, I suppose. Those rosy lips do n't look as though made of sealing wax, to be sure; but then, perhaps they are. You know not even Charlie can coax a kiss from them; so how can you expect her old uncles to do so?"

I blushed burning hot with confusion and shame, for all this was said in presence of Col. Luther and Charlie—the Charlie who knew that I could kiss, though he had seldom been able to coax me to it.

Col. Luther looked towards me with a singular smile, and everything but his face seemed to swim before me. What was the potent charm of that quiet face? Col. Luther was not, as even I knew well, one half so handsome as were my own relatives. My grandmother's descendants were everywhere noted for remarkable beauty, and I have heard that she and her husband were distinguished for the same. And the brilliant complexions, the dark, sparkling eyes, the close curling locks of those about him, threw the gray eyes, pale colors and not very animated expression of Col. Luther's face quite into the shade—or would have done so to a stranger. But in my fancy there was no such glory round any other head, old or young, as brightened over that of my mild and pleasant, yet strong-souled Col. Luther. There was a union of sweetness and strength in the expression of his countenance, which enchanted me. I desired no other beauty than that which adorned him. How often had I contrasted the sweetness of his smile with the scornful mirth of Horace Davis, said to excel all the rest of us in personal attractions. I would not have given one dimple that played about the mouth of Col. Luther, for all the wild, dark magnificence of my Southern cousin.

And yet was poor Horace a splendidly made man as to his physique—yes, and his mind was good. If only his moral nature had been rightfully trained he would have been worthy of all admiration. Of immense proportions, perfect in form and feature, he instantly commanded the admiration of all, wherever he moved. His mother doted on him, and his fairer and smaller twin brother looked up to him as to a superior being. To do Horace justice, he dearly loved his parents and his brother.

Then there was cousin Constant, very, very handsome, but Col. Luther's looks pleased me more than his.

Everything was a mystery to me then, but now I understand. There is an influence, a power by which we look upon a friend and see, not the mere face of mortal clay, but the face that will be when this mortal shall have put on immortality. For every man and every woman such a face is possible. It rests with the will of each whether they shall grow to possess it—on waking from death. And when my young eyes were lifted to Ruthven Luther's face, to them was given the power to see that face as it is now.

And every time they swept the long hall they rested last and longest on him; and aunt Hester kept her eyes fixed on me.

When we had all dined we poured out to the lawn and enjoyed a general game of romps. Two of her wild grandsons wheeled grandma, in her great lolling chair, out onto the balcony that overlooked the play ground, and there the darling old lady sat and looked on that scene of "wild and careless play." Even uncle Harold joined in the fun.

Charlie desired us all, old and young—the babies had been packed off to bed—to kneel on one knee,

side by side on the soft grass, and to fold our hands and shut our eyes. I was wondering if he was going to play pray, and if that would not be wicked, when I suddenly found myself flat on the grass, in consequence of a knock against my shoulder. I opened my eyes, and there in ruins lay the long line of my kindred, rolling and screaming and laughing and scolding upon the grass. Poor old grandma was almost crying from extremity of mirth, and the rascal Charlie was leaning against a tree, holding on to his sides and fairly shrieking with delight at what he had done.

The sight that moment presented, if analyzed, was rather remarkable. An Indian nabob, nearly fifty years of age, two gray bearded judges, two tall, precise editors, several civil, and five or six army officers, a Bishop of the Episcopal Church, authors, artists, ladies, cadets, youths and children, all rolling and sprawling, almost helpless from laughter, upon the green.

Col. Luther was the first one on his feet, and I was the first person he picked up. Uncle James sprang from the grass, and rushing at Charlie, bent him double in a twinkling and tossed him into a thicket of low bushes close by, where he lay helpless, laughing himself nearly to death. Aunt Hester was angry as could be, but nobody cared a cent for that. Horace Davis and Georgie Lakewood, from Wisconsin, had been in the secret, and when Charlie gave the push which upset us, they added all they could to the force of the blow, so that not one escaped the overthrow.

Georgie Lakewood was the next in size among us to Horace Davis. He was one of our famous ones—not so much for looks (though very fine in appearance) as for voice. He was a tremendous singer. What a voice he had! It used to make cold chills go over me to hear him sing. His tones seemed more than mortal. He was a noble, generous souled fellow, and was always ready to add to the pleasure of the company by the exercise of his talent. Never, never shall I forget dear Georgie's voice. I hope that I shall hear it again, singing among the angels.

After the upset some of us girls sat down in the summer house to tell to each other our adventures since our last meeting. In that employment the remainder of the evening quickly passed. At ten o'clock the bell in the turret rang and we all assembled in the dining hall (all who had not gone earlier to rest) for prayers. These were conducted by uncle James, the Bishop. He did not pray from a book, but out of his own warm, faithful heart. Thanks, fervent and most sincere, were offered up to God for this new meeting, and for all the blessings of his bounty. Confession of sin was made, pardon implored, and God was besought to lead us not into any temptation, but to keep us from all evil. The times of old were remembered, and the names of those that were no longer of our circle nor of this world, were spoken. Emelian and the "sweet and gentle Bell, the flower, the treasure" of them all—here he paused a moment—then came the honored father's name, and the mother (and one other, I thought it was her eldest born) sobbed. Again the prayer faltered, and then went on steadily to its close. We each joined in the sincere Amen, and then separated to our various places of repose.

I was roused next morning by hearing loud screams in the garret. Scared, I started from my couch and looked out from my curtains, which were my walls, to see what was the matter.

A beautiful mulatto girl about sixteen years old, stood with bowed head and bound hands, before me, her back bare to the waist, and Serena, my Florida cousin, was furiously whipping her. Very serene looked Serena just then. Her pretty face was red and swollen with passion, and the veins in her neck looked like whip cords.

"Stop, stop, Serena! What is the matter? What has poor Alfa done?" I cried, rushing between the two.

Serena was astonished. She did not know that I slept there. She cooled down a very little and handed me a crumpled note, saying:

"See there, what one gets for teaching these creatures anything! I taught her to read and write, and this is the use she is making of her skill."

It was a love note from Horace Davis—evidently not the first one, nor one that was to have been unreciprocated by the beautiful slave.

"I think we may as well go and administer at least a part of the castigation to Horace," said I. "At least, Serena, do not punish Alfa any more. 'Tis too bad for her to take it all."

"The presumption of the creature!" The full lips of my fair cousin curled with bitter contempt as she looked on the young slave. "That is what enrages me. Out of my sight, you jade, or I shall get at you again. And see that in future you neither write to, speak to, nor look at Mr. Davis. If you do it will be the worse for you. Keep close in the children's room to-day."

The poor, trembling, weeping culprit gladly escaped from our presence.

[To be Continued.]

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

DISTRICT COURT, DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS.
GEORGE W. OGDEN, Plaintiff, vs. MARY E. OGDEN, Defendant.
I, 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. 1873, 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. 1873, or said petition will be taken as true and a decree of divorce granted the said plaintiff as prayed for therein.
GEO. W. OGDEN, Plaintiff.
SMITH & HAMPTON, Att'y for Plaintiff.

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MUSIC STORE

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FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS,
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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
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GUITAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS
Of the Best Quality.

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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,
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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, 1873.
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 exceeded my expectations. Its high motion and simple gearing, 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 it is recommended to be. I carefully examined several different Machines before purchasing, and am 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.

J. T. STEVENS & CO.,
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.

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Cash assets over \$1,000,000.

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

Charges as Low as any Good Company's. nol

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GROVENOR & REDINGTON,
Dealers in

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WINDOWS, SASH, BLINDS, GLASS, PUTTY,

Cement, Plastering Hair, Plaster Paris, &c.,
Corner Massachusetts and Berkley Streets,
LAWRENCE, KAN.

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 quality and value of land in this county, enable us to offer superior 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 108 ACRE FARM FOUR MILES FROM TOWN,
all fenced, very fine orchard in bearing, good improvements—a very desirable place, and cheap at \$8,000.

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.

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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,
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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.

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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.

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Acknowledgments Taken.

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Over one thousand actual fires put out with it.

MORE THAN
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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.

SEND FOR "THEIR RECORD."
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RILEY & GILLHAM,

HORSE SHOEING & BLACKSMITHING,
Also Carriages, Wagons, Buggies, and all Modern
Vehicles Built and Repaired.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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THE INQUIRY.

Tell me, ye winged winds, That round my pathway roar, Do ye not know some spot Where mortals weep no more? Some lone and pleasant dell, Some valley in the west, Where, free from toll and pain, The weary soul may rest? The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low, And sighed for pity as it answered, "No." Tell me, thou mighty deep, Whose billows round me play, Knowest thou some favored spot, Some island far away, Where weary man may find The bliss for which he sighs, Where sorrow never lives, And friendship never dies? The loud waves, rolling in perpetual flow, Stopped for a while, and sighed to answer, "No." And thou, serenest moon, That with such lovely face Dost look upon the earth, Asleep in night's embrace, Tell me, in all thy round Hast thou not seen some spot Where miserable man Might find a happier lot? Behind a cloud the moon withdrew in woe, And a voice, sweet, but sad, responded, "No." Tell me, my secret soul, O tell me, Hope and Faith, Is there no resting-place From sorrow, sin, and death? Is there no happy spot Where mortals may be blest, Where grief may find a balm And weariness a rest? Faith, Hope and Love, best boons to mortals given, Waved their bright wings and answered,—"Yes, in heaven."

THE DEMORALIZATION OF POVERTY.

It is a well-known axiom that there are two sides to every question, two views of every subject; and so, if poverty has its chastening and purifying effects on the one hand, there are those on the other that are both baleful and depressing. Nor does this state of things belong exclusively to the abjectly poor. Their miseries are so often exposed in print, and enlarged on by philanthropists on platforms, that even the most thoughtless and unobservant cannot fail to see palpable drawbacks to morality in the herding together of whole families of both sexes in confined and filthy dens called rooms, and many such horrors, which, were not the poor utterly demoralized by poverty—as far, at least, as concerns any sense of refinement—they could not endure and live. For the cardinal virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity, only those whose business or inclination takes them much among the very poor can tell how brightly they sometimes shine in the breasts of these forlorn ones. For patient trust and cheerful submission to the stern decrees of Fate we would match a certain ragged Irishwoman of whom we have heard against any saint or martyr in the Roman calendar.

"Ah!" she answered one day to an expression of sympathetic inquiry, "God is so good! Shure and I'd nothing to ate, and so He sent me an illness that quite tuk away me appetite, and then I didn't want to!"

Can all the philosophy of the Stoic school surpass this? And in truth the faith and patience of the respectable poor, those to whom it is winter in this world all the year round, who are doomed to see perpetually that all the bright things of life are for others, nothing for themselves, is one of the mysteries and miracles of modern time.

The demoralization of poverty acts in a different, but not less certain mode upon a class of people higher in the social scale than this one. The struggling clerk, the needy professional man, the poor governess, or careworn artist, endowed with susceptibilities for the intense enjoyment of the inappreciable luxury of grace and refinement, these can say whether the galling chain of the demon of poverty, with its constant, never-ending care and harass, its petty meannesses, its nightmare presence at bed and board, its perpetual restless search after ways and means, its oft-repeated but never-successful attempt at the Sisypus-like task of making "two ends meet," has not soured their temper, stopped up the avenues and passage of sweet charity, and while it dimmed the eye and planted furrows on the brow, has not deadened the heart, and cramped, if it has not crushed, the intellect? True, history points to some of the brightest geniuses of their age and country who have displayed the lustre of their talent beneath its chill and blighting influence. In her pages we can read of Mozart, the kind, the tender, and the charitable, rushing into a coffee-room to compose, on the spur of the moment, a minuet for the poor street suppliant whose need he was unable to relieve, but whom he had not the heart to refuse; of Goldsmith, anxious to sell that divine prose poem, *The Vicar of Wakefield*, for the smallest sum that would suffice to still the brawling of his irate land-lady, to whom he was in debt for the poor roof that sheltered him; and, sadder still, of the wretched, misguided boy-poet, Chatterton, dying of starvation on his miserable pallet, but whose brain teemed with brightest fancies; and of many others, the flame of whose genius, so far from being quenched, only blazed the more fiercely under the pressure of poverty, or, as flowers when crushed, exhale their choicest perfume; but these are rare exceptions, and to the man or woman of ordinary endowments, everyday feelings and susceptibilities, the effect of constant,

cracking poverty is adverse to much, if not all, of what is generous and noble in human nature.

The man who has to slink up a side street, or cross over the way, to avoid encountering the person, or passing the house, of his creditor, feels, in spite of himself, an inward consciousness of meanness and degradation, presuming, of course, that he is one of the sensitively unfortunate, by whom debt is felt as a galling yoke, incurred regretfully if of necessity, and not of the reckless, unprincipled tribe who live by preying on the industry of others, and feel no remorse in the act. Only to think of the numerous petty evasions and shifts to which the poor but honest debtor is obliged to have recourse, when pressed for money which he cannot pay, by a creditor perhaps nearly as poor and struggling as himself, makes one shudder. Watch the quivering lip, and anxious, shifty eye, as he frames the oft-repeated excuse, and utters the faltering promise, inly conscious how uncertain is the prospect of its being fulfilled, yet hoping, as Mr. Micawber hoped, that something may "turn up," and say if that man be not hopelessly lowered in his moral sentiment and feeling of self-respect, and whether such a condition of mind does not conduce infallibly to the growth of a pettiness and meanness of thought, feeling, and even action, in the nature subjected to its daily and hourly torture?

Envy, too, is an ill weed prone to thrive in such a soil, for it is hard for one who is obliged to ponder over every coin before he spends it, and be ever striving to make sixpence do the work of a shilling, to reflect on the cloudless, invigorating life of those favorites of Fortune who bask in her sunshine, to view the glittering treasures and gewgaws that meet his eye at every turn, and never have the grudging thought that a single one, say, of these bright jewels reposing in its bed of satin and velvet beside its costly fellows, would purchase a twelve-month's peace and plenty for his own pinched household.

Religion, it may be urged, should interpose her mild, beneficent influence, and point to higher and more enduring sources of happiness: and to many a wounded heart she does, doubtless, come with healing on her wings; but other natures there are, again, formed in a sterner and less yielding mould, to whom increase of suffering inevitably and surely brings decrease of faith; they cannot, strive as they will, by the feeble light of their limited human reason, reconcile the beneficence of an Omnipotent Providence with the sight and knowledge of suffering humanity that springs up and around them on every side, but principally in their own hearts and homes; faith languishes and dies, stricken with the blighting sickness of "hope deferred," and so they beat their wings wildly against the iron cage of sorrowful destiny, in which they are held captive, and sometimes even with desperate rashness let the imprisoned, harassed spirit forth, unsummoned, before its time, and with "no reckoning made," in the uncertain hope of finding in the silent grave that "peace that passeth understanding," but which has been to it a stranger and unknown amid the bitter Demoralization of Poverty.

FUN AND FROLIC.

When is butter like Irish children? When it is made into little pats.

How to make a rich jam—Crowd thirty fashionably dressed ladies into one street car.

Strange but true.—When a good shot fires at a lot of partridges he makes them all *quail*.

Impossible.—A young man now yachting around the Isle of Wight, says he gets his mutton from Coves.

A Cincinnati paper described a Dolly Varden as "red floss rhinoceroses rooting up a black satin moras."

Davenport has a girl who spells backwards. [We never thought backwards a hard word to spell before.]

The time to possess your soul in patience is when your hat blows off in the street and your eyes are too full of dirt to see which way it goes.

The advertisement of a Western stone-cutter reads: "Those who buy tombstones of us look with pride and satisfaction on the graves of their friends."

A German writer, complaining of the difficulty in the pronunciation of the English language, cites the word *Boz*, which he says is pronounced *Dickens*.

A Providence policeman asked a drunken negro, whom he could scarcely see in the dim light of a cell, "Are you colored?" "Colored! no;—dis yer chile was born so."

Gen. Hancock forbids mining expeditions into the region of the Black Hills, first, because the gold there belongs to the Indians, and secondly, because there is no gold there.

A citizen of Connecticut, recently introduced to a newly married man, congratulated him warmly and said: "Ah, these Litchfield county girls make clever wives: I've had three of 'em."

There is a man in Lock Haven whose name is Gaudam. His would be a nice name for a church deacon. For instance, the preacher would say, "Gaudam, you pass the plate." It sounds like "cussin," do n't it?

A music dealer on Broadway has in his window a sentimental song thus marked: "Thou hast loved me and left me for twenty-five cents." That is certainly the cheapest kind of a divorce, and leaves no necessity for going to Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN.

The undersigned are prepared to negotiate loans on long time, on unincumbered Real Estate.

G. W. E. GRIFFITH & CO., OFFICE, POEHLER'S BLOCK. 157f

WM. KIRBY,

TAILOR.

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

J. M. HUBBEL & CO., Successors to Shimmons & Adams, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in STOVES, TIN WARE, Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.

Galvanized Cornices and Tin Roofing put on Buildings on Short Notice.

92 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. n127f

BURR OAK DINING HALL AND ICE CREAM PARLORS.

H. BROWN & CO., DEALERS IN CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO. Families, Festivals and Picnics Furnished with Cream, Cakes, &c, at the Shortest Notice. 73 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. no207f

PLACE HOUSE, Corner of New Hampshire and Warren Streets, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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. 1871 JOHN T. PLACE, Proprietor.

LAWRENCE BUSINESS COLLEGE, CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND WARREN STREETS.

Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics and General Commercial Branches.

OPEN TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Students Can Enter at Any Time. For particulars, call at the school or send for circular.

no14y H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

OFFICERS: J. W. McMILLAN, President. C. T. HOLLY, V. Pres. G. A. McMILLAN, Cashier. no17f

M. SHAW, HOUSE BUILDER, NO. 9 MASSACHUSETTS ST., (NEAR THE BRIDGE.) Manufacturer of REFRIGERATORS, ICE CHESTS, BEE HIVES & LADDERS. ALSO DEALER IN STONEWARE, SEWER & DRAIN PIPES, Chimneys for Prairie Homes, FANCY CHIMNEY TOPS, FIRE BRICKS, TILES, &c. Large Stock on Hand. Send for Price List. 23

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY OF RIGGS & SINCLAIR, Proprietors of DOUGLAS COUNTY ABSTRACT BOOKS. Loans Negotiated on Real Estate Security. Abstracts of Title Furnished. Conveyancers and Notaries Public. No. 52 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. n177f

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ESTABLISHED IN 1855. JAS. G. SANDS, SADDLERY, FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. 1871.

WIND UTILIZED! 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-risers, 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, Gen'l Ag'ts for the State of Kansas. Local Agents: C. T. TOMPKINS, North Topeka. J. M. HODGE & CO., Abilene. nol1f

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.

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

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Kansas City Advertisements.

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ESTABLISHED 1865. INCORPORATED 1867.

The College Rooms are six in number—the largest, best ventilated and most elegantly furnished apartments of the kind in the country, and will accommodate FOUR HUNDRED STUDENTS. The Faculty numbers FIFTEEN EXPERIENCED TEACHERS AND LECTURERS. Tuition is much less than at any other school AND COLLEGE. For full information in regard to terms, etc., call at or college. For large Circular of 66 pages, and Specimens of Penmanship, Be sure to visit or address this College before going elsewhere. 871 J. F. SPALDING, A. M., President.

THE HAIR STORE. J. E. VINCENT Has the best and only regular Hair Store in Kansas City. Mr. Vincent is a PRACTICAL WIG MAKER, and manufacturer of all kinds of Hair Goods generally. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. All orders by mail promptly filled. Give him a call at No. 718 MAIN STREET, Kansas City, Missouri. 87f

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KANSAS CITY GRAIN ELEVATOR, LATSHAW & QUADE, Proprietors, DEALERS IN GRAIN. The highest market price paid for Wheat, Corn and Oats. 100,000 Bushels Wanted Immediately. 7m6

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. 7m6

CONFIDENTIAL LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN, On the Indiscretions of Youth and the Fraughts of Mature 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, Sixth Street, between Main and Delaware, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Fee can be consulted by both sexes at his office from 9 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M., daily. 7-7y

GOSSIP FROM THE FARM.
NUMBER TWENTY.

DEAR SPIRIT: This is circus day. It is the farmers' great holiday. It beats Agricultural Fairs, Fourth of July, and everything else in the line of recreation now-a-days. General musters used to be a big thing. But they played out long ago. Sham fighting gave way to fighting that was n't so much of a sham. The Generals who made such gallant splurges on their snorting chargers for the benefit of the country bumpkins on muster days gave way to the Generals who snatched our imperilled nationality from destruction in the very blaze of battle. But the circus is now the thing. It has swallowed up all other country attractions. From the window of the farm house I see the procession rolling in. Old folks, young folks and babies. White folks, black folks and gray. Rich folks, poor folks, and folks that are in that happy medium condition for which good old Agur prayed. They are all rushing to the circus. Some in rags, some in tags, and some in tattered gowns. Verily, great is Barnum, and great, no doubt, is his profit. Another thing impresses me as I write. Randolph has patronized a circus or two already this year. The consequence is that he has a rope performance in the woodshed that is the wonder of all the admiring household at Hillhome. He walks up the sides of doors like a fly, almost crawls on the ceiling like a bug, and just now—full and overflowing with anticipations of Barnum—he is cutting up numerous, divers, and indescribable feats of agility on the floor. The baby catches the circus infection, and he tries it on. Now Knapp is a tolerably heavy baby. He is almost as spry as a snail. His circus efforts are not a success. He appears to get ready to go up like a rocket, but there is no appearance in the solemn act of coming down like a stick. Poor Bill Heath—peace to his ashes! brilliant and gallant Bill, who laid down his life for his country—on a little excursion we had many years ago, got some kind of a fall in attempting some amateur acrobatic performance. The news came to the party in the house. Presently Bill made his appearance, with an unusually solemn cast of countenance and slow and measured tread. "Did you hurt your head?" asked his lady companion, in a tender, sympathetic tone. "No, madam," replied Bill, "I fell in a sitting posture." That is the way our baby generally falls. That is the way all boys generally fall. Perhaps it is lucky for them. But I do sometimes think that the experience of ours might indurate him for a bareback ride around the world. Well, it is not for this gossip to complain about circuses. He believes in them. He patronizes them. He goes, not only because the children like to go, but because he likes to go himself. There is little fun enough in this sober and overworked world, and what little comes in his way that has nothing pernicious in it, this gossip goes for. It does astonish me, however, to see how much money there is in the country on circus day. Before and after there is none. Everybody is "busted." There is my neighbor—just going by with a family load that it will cost him not less than three dollars to get into Barnum's with. And yet only last week he told me he was too poor to take THE SPIRIT. He said his wife wanted it—all the wives want it, in fact, whether their husbands will own it or not—but he had n't the money, and did n't see how he could find it. All right, neighbor—next time I see you, we will talk it over. The safest way for you to get out of this scrape, and avoid the exposure you deserve, is to have your \$2.00 ready for me. There is ample room for moralizing, as well as gossiping, about the circus business. Of the performances in the arena, the equestrian scenes are more popular than the acrobatic feats, which seem to be full of pain to the performer, and often frighten the spectators. A good many, if not most, of the clown's jokes are extemporized on the spot, the "cue" being given to the "ring-master" as he walks with him after the horse. In every equestrian act there are generally several pauses, each scene being divided into several parts, and it is during these intervals that the clown has an opportunity to exercise his wit, or, in professional language, to "crack his wheeze." Circus people, as a rule, have been familiar with the sawdust almost from their birth. Their fathers and mothers have been in the business before them, and their experiences often date back to when they were only about two years old. They must be regularly bred to the work, and have to serve a term of gratuitous labor varying in length from fourteen years to twenty-one. All who enter a circus are engaged for the "general utility," and, besides performing, have to hold garters, poles, &c., at the entrances. Now-a-days circuses are conducted on what is called the sensation plan—introduced by Van Amburgh—and there are many of them that can boast of their "lion tamer" or "queen of the lions." The agility of acrobats in turning somersaults is astonishing. A man in one troupe could throw seventy without once stopping to look over his shoulder. Another could turn upward of twenty, one after another, on a flying horse. The art is only to be learned by long practice, and it has led to many deaths. A year or two ago a poor fellow in Dublin was killed on his benefit night in attempting a "quadruple turn." But time is up—the buckboard is waiting—the children are yelling—and here goes for seeing the circus, which will be perhaps—and perhaps not—a pleasanter thing than writing about it. I. S. K.

GIRLS AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

I have been anxiously watching, in all this wordy war concerning the Agricultural College, for some one who should draw his pen in behalf of the girls in the institution. But as yet he has not appeared, and fearing he will not, I draw my own, and with profound respect for both faculty and regents, dip it into the ink with malice aforethought, and proceed to find fault. My reason for fault finding is this: At present, girls might quite as well attend the University, or any seminary or school where they would be fitted for teachers, as to attend our industrial school. But the ranks of teachers are already full to overflowing, and were they not, every girl, no matter how thorough her education may be, is not fitted by nature for a teacher. We profess to have an industrial school. Parents send their daughters—many, whose means are limited, with much privation to themselves—to our school, thinking they are giving them a practical education, and that there they will master some useful branch whereby, in after life, they may support themselves. Girls come with high hopes of learning that which will make them independent. Will you send them away disappointed? You give them some instruction in Horticulture. Very well, so far as it goes. And if, perchance, you find a girl who is really interested in these things, and will make horticulture a life study, let her have such full opportunity for study, practice and experiment that in time to come, "Miss —," the eminent horticulturist, may be an honor to the Kansas Agricultural College. That she can never be without her opportunities are ample for testing and proving true or false the theories which she has studied. Neither can she excel unless her taste, talent and inclination run in that channel. As well attempt to make a statue of Venus from a flat-iron, as to make a horticulturist from a housekeeper, musician or mechanic. Perhaps you say, "Girls don't incline that way." May be not so often as to some other pursuit, but still some minds do. I know a lady who never found her "forte" until years after being married, and then by reading a work on roses. She became interested, sent for some roses and experimented in propagating and perfecting them; bought every book she could find on the subject, and studied it thoroughly. Each year she increased her stock of flowers, until now her nursery is as successful in its small way as Vick's. What would not that woman give had she had the opportunity which should be at the disposal of every girl who attends the Agricultural College? Another lady, in an Eastern State, I call to mind, who, though raised in a city, with every advantage for culture, married a farmer and soon became interested in the mystery of the burial, resurrection, budding and fruit bearing of the tiny germs of grain. From this her attention was attracted to the proper methods of preparing, enriching, and the usage of ground. On still further, her interest in stock was aroused. She studied both subjects, and at her suggestion experiments were made by her husband, and soon his farm and stock were pronounced the best in the country, though the remark was common that his wife was the better farmer of the two. Some six years ago the husband of this lady died. Since that time she has had the entire control of a farm of three hundred acres, and of large herds of swine and cattle. She has not only "made it pay," but has made many improvements, and is looked upon as a model farmer. If you call on her you may find her in the field, in a pair of heavy shoes and a short, dark dress, directing the work of her men; but don't imagine you have not found a lady. She will take you to the house, seat you in her elegant and cheerful parlor, and excuse herself for a few moments, when she will return to you so dainty, and so ready for conversation on any point of literature, art, science, housekeeping,—yes, and even gossip and fashion, that you can hardly believe she is "Mrs. K—, the practical farmer," of whom you have heard so much. These women are not exceptions. There are plenty of girls who, if their attention was but called to these things, would be interested in them, and ready for something better in life than the idle frittering of time common among town girls, or the weary discontent with which farmers' daughters plod through their hard days' work. Others may make good apiarists. With the example of Mrs. Tupper and Mrs. Savery, the great bee women of Iowa, before us, we cannot doubt that this is a field in which women may excel. You give the boys instruction in mechanic arts; but at present there is no avenue in the college for the development of mechanical talent among the girls. That girls will not make as good mechanics as boys, has yet to be demonstrated. That there are hundreds of things which girls can do, Dio Lewis has shown clearly in "Our Girls," and some of them, the girls who go to the Agricultural College to obtain a practical, as well as a literary and theoretical education, surely are entitled to learn. Take printing, for instance. Many girls are now earning good wages—from fifteen to twenty dollars per week—at type setting. Why not give the pupils in the College this opportunity? A printing press could not but add much to the usefulness of the College. Any girl can learn type setting, and if she never uses it in after life, it is the best of exercise in orthography and punctuation, as well as a pleasant and profitable trade. In telegraphy, too, women have shown themselves

as ready as their brethren. In time why not add this to the College training? These are but hints. Wiser heads than mine may add many other useful things, and so help our Kansas girls to become the most self-reliant, and consequently the happiest girls in the Union. But meanwhile don't forget to teach them the proper manner in which to fulfill the duties of home. God probably has destined most of the girls in this school, as in all others, to have the charge and supervision of a home; but there are few natures which housekeeping can fill and bring up to the higher perfection and nobility of which they are capable. While we are drawing woman's attention away from the securing of an establishment as the chief aim of her life, by making her able to care for herself, which she will do rather than accept such an husband and home as is either indifferent or really distasteful to her, in preference to being a dead weight upon the care of her friends—while we are doing this, I say, we must still have her ready to take up home duties if they come to her, as they almost surely will sometime in life, if not in her own home, in that of father or friends. In order to do this, the girl needs to be taught in all the mystic lore of the kitchen, else she cannot keep house in such a way as to make either her friends or herself happy. The present system at the College forbids that a girl should learn any of these things there. But, in time, can there not be a system whereby she may be able, in the College kitchen, to learn all the baking, brewing, boiling and stewing consequent upon the life of a housekeeper? She should learn there to apply the theories she has learned in chemistry and philosophy. She should not only know the proper manner in which to compound a dish of hash or make a fruit cake, but she should understand the appointments necessary to a well furnished kitchen. Any housekeeper will admit that the little conveniences and contrivances which may be introduced into a kitchen, go further toward making her life easy and saving her temper from being ruffled, than her parlor furniture does. Not in the kitchen alone does a girl need instruction. The parlor should be a care and study for each girl in turn, and she should know how to sweep (for there is science in sweeping), dust, air, and "clear up" a room; to make a bed and keep all the furniture in perfect neatness and sweetness, just as much as though the aim of her life was to be a model housemaid. Did you say I wanted the girls to know everything? Well, I do. I want each one to be that "Perfect woman, nobly planned," of whom we have heard so much; and unless they can equally as well read and digest a book or make a digestible pudding, entertain company or make a bed, appreciate a literary treat or build a fire, and through all have one thing—be it trade, talent or profession—which they can at any moment turn into bread and butter, they are not "round women." Thorough development in one point, knowing all they can know, with their opportunities, and still searching for more knowledge, does not necessarily make one-sided women, any more than an occupation makes a one-sided man. What would you think of the ability of a lawyer or doctor who was not more interested in his profession than in any other? You would pause awhile before employing him, I fancy. The farmer whose farm is not his pet hobby, is not likely to raise good corn; and the horticulturist whose garden is not his darling will hardly take a premium at any fair. So with the girls. Whatever their chosen pursuit may be, let that be the thing in which they are most interested, and if they talk more upon that subject than you care to hear, why, remember that, unless you are a "poor excuse of a man," you, too, talk most of your work, because it is uppermost in your mind. You will soon behold in the useful and happy women—for there is no use disputing the fact that a well employed woman is far happier than an idle one or one in uncongenial employment—which you will send from your school under this system, living benedictions upon the Industrial School of Kansas. FANNIE.

LETTER FROM THE GOLD MINES.

FAIR PLAY, C. T., Aug. 6, 1872. DEAR SPIRIT: I left Lawrence forgetting to order my copy of THE SPIRIT sent after me, and I am lonely without it. I am stopping among the mountains of Colorado, where the snow peaks are plainly visible on every side, and in plain sight of Mt. Lincoln, Mt. Bross and many other newly discovered gold and silver mountains. They are almost literally mountains of gold and silver. There are many prospectors here, and new mines are discovered daily. The whole country seems to be underlaid with gold and silver. There is great interest here in the quartz and gulch mining. The Platte river is being turned from its main channel and its entire bed and banks are being shovelled and washed for the precious metals. Quartz mills and smelting works are being erected in the mountains about eight miles from here. Hundreds of excursionists are coming into these parts. This town is some 4,000 feet higher than Denver. We have frost and ice formed almost every night, and of course cold mornings, but clear and beautiful weather, and, after the sun is up, about as warm as in New York State the last of September. J. V. D.

The Beloit "Gazette" says that the Northwest will be at the Atchison Fair in force. The Workingman's "Journal" says everybody has got out.

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

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This corporation is organized under the laws of Kansas. The capital is one hundred thousand dollars, and its stockholders are liable by statute to its creditors for twice the amount of their shares, making two hundred thousand dollars personal liability. One-half of the savings deposits received will be loaned upon first mortgages on real estate of ample value in this State. The balance, except the amount necessary to be kept in the bank to meet ordinary calls of depositors, will be carefully invested in other first-class securities, such as can readily be realized upon, for the payment of deposits in case of special need. Similar investments constitute the usual and sole security of deposits in New England savings banks, and are fully and safely realized upon. When, therefore, deposited as above with so large a personal liability, the safety of money deposited is amply assured. Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and on Saturdays from 8 to 8 o'clock p. m. also, and will draw interest at 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the month of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal. For further information call and get a copy of our by-laws relating to savings deposits. We also do a

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EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

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

Amounts as they multiply.	Time at 5 per cent.		Time at 6 per cent.		Time at 7 per cent.	
	Years	Days	Years	Days	Years	Days
\$1,000	2	161	1	104	1	87
2,000	4	322	2	208	2	174
4,000	8	644	4	416	4	348
8,000	16	1288	8	832	8	696
16,000	32	2576	16	1664	16	1392
32,000	64	5152	32	3328	32	2784
64,000	128	10304	64	6656	64	5568
128,000	256	20608	128	13312	128	11136
256,000	512	41216	256	26624	256	22272
512,000	1024	82432	512	53248	512	44544
1,024,000	2048	164864	1024	106496	1024	89088

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; and at ten per cent. \$32,000 in 20 years, 6 months, 5 days; if 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the life-time of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 dollars would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

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