VOLUME I.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 16, 1872.

NUMBER 41.

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SCHOOL GIRL REMINISCENSES.

BY MRS. DOWNS.

I think there were never two such wicked bipeds as Fan. Bell and Ag. Adell. Ag. was my roommate. I don't know why the teachers decided to torment me in such a way, but I suppose they thought I might have some restraining influence over her. By this you will perceive that I was the more sedate of the two. To see her take herself apart was a curious spectacle. When she had beheaded herself of her switches and frizzles, she had a meagre little wisp of light, dead looking hair, that looked as much like a kitten's tail as anything. Then when her ruffles and ribbons were peeled off, she was a feeble anatomy, a mere pound of flesh spread over bony protuberances. She had a very red face, with white eyebrows, and a singed look about her eyelashes, and the snappingest black eyes you ever saw. Insignificant in figure, with a wasp like waist and neck, and a little red impertinent nose, she was not a beauty, to say the least. She was always either laughing or crying. She used to go off into spasms of giggling, and sometimes even in the church, during service, the least circumstance bordering on the ludicrous would send her into convulsions of laughter. One Sabbath she began to shake and hold her handkerchief to her mouth, and by and by her convulsive efforts to stop laughing set all the rest of us laughing. In vain I pinched her, and grew indignant with her and myself. When we reached the seminary and had shut ourselves in our dormitory, I began severely: admir.

what you were laughing at?" "Oh dear me!" said she, choking and gurgling

ender pants!" "Well, what of him?"

"Oh, didn't you see him when he sat down? His pants were so—" (another shrick of laughter.) "So what?"

"So tight!" (What total depravity!) Whether she gave the same reason for her misconduct to the teachers who sat in solemn conclave for

an hour that evening on her case, I do not know. On Saturday morning we were allowed to go out shopping and calling. A few of us who had proved trustworthy were allowed to go alone. Not so with Miss Bell and Miss Adell. They never stirred beyond the grounds without an Argus-eyed teacher

in their wake. It so happened one Saturday that they had disstairway winding down from the observatory, and they thought when the seminary was clear they would forage a little; so in they crept, on hands and knees, rummaging among band-boxes and bundles till they came to a place where the floor did net extend farther, and there was only the lath and plaster of the ceiling between the beams. Never thinking, and reckless of consequences, they planted themselves on the plaster, and down they came, as Fanny said, "kerbump," and as Ag. expressed it, "kerslam," on the floor of one of the third story lis. Their landing was so precipitate and sudthat at first they only stared at each other, but when Fan. exclaimled solemnly, looking upwards.

"What a hole!" Ag. went off into a convulsive fit of laughter, saying as well as she could: "Oh goodness and gracious! what will become of

"'Aye, there's the rub," said Fan, manipulating her limbs, for they were both a little bruised. "I say, Ag.—how are we to account for every opening on the surface of things? Mammoth Cave, and all that? Let's get up and out of this, and we'll wonder as hard as any of them how this happened. I've

got a stock of ohs and ahs that are always available at such times!" Just as they were scrambling away from the disaster, the Principal opened a door near at hand and discovered the guilty things amid the wreck of

plaster. Fan. of course had to explain the matter. She did it with such indescribable naivete, with so many droops of the eye-lids, and such stray glances through her long lashes, with so many little pouts and blushes, that they were both dismissed with a not very severe reprimand: in other words they were found not guilty provided they did not do so again.

I had forgotten to say that Fanny Bell was a charming little fairy in person and face, just the extremely opposite of Miss Adell. No matter how audacious were the episodes, Fan. could somehow ward off the threatened penalty.

"Just let 'Old Thunderbolt' frown at me once,

if he dares !" said Fan., shaking her curls, speaking of the Principal.

"What do you do to him?" said one of us. "I just come that at him!" she replied, stealing a lingering side-glance through her long lashes, half audacious, half penitent and pleading, and biting the tip of her forefinger so that her little dimpled, jewelled hand came in for a share of observation. "My goodness!" we thought; "what a wicked

(I wouldn't have you think that "Old Thunderbolt" was n't a good man; but then he was only a man!)

One evening Mary Pray, a New York girl, received a box from the city. You know what a "box" is, don't you? Indeed you do, if you've been to boarding school.

Half a dozen gay girls, of whom Fan. and Agnes were two, were invited in to open the box and discuss its contents.

It was a stringent rule in our seminary that we should not sleep out of our own rooms. For those was the matter, and Madame's sweet, clear voice of us who had uncongenial mates,-and we generally had—this was not so pleasant. The consequence was that this rule was often broken. I had engaged to sleep with Miss D. who roomed on the ble on the bed-post the next morning, the veracious. third floor, and her mate, Miss Potter, who was a chronicler of these items will not set down. "Now Miss Adell, I should just like to know niebe of the Principal, was to sleep with Miss Adell. WYANDOTTE, Nev. 12th.

Dear Miss D.! She was one of the teachers, and was inclined to wink at our discrepancies, and hysterically; "that College Hill student in the lay- sometimes broke the laws herself when she wanted to be very sweet with us. A lady friend of mine in Lawrence will know whom I mean by Miss D. I was a particular favorite with her, and we had many tastes in common. Therefore sometimes Louise Potter used to change places for the night, quite sub rosa, with myself. I was speeding along the upper hall with electric swiftness between the retiring bells, when I was suddenly confronted by the Lady Principal.

"How is this, Miss M.! Why are you out of your

There was no help for it. I had to tell the truth. She sailed along the halls and down the stairs with me to my room, when she discovered that Misses Potter and Adell were not there. Then the smothered giggles and exclamations and clatter of dishes covered a half door opening into an attic on the from Mary Pray's room revealed a hidden something, and thither Madame proceeded.

"Young Ladies, open the door immediately!" she demanded.

Such a hurry and skurry! There was a crash of glass, a stumbling and whispering, and then the door opened. The gas was turned off and the girls stood in a row concealing the table. Madam circumnavigated the apartment, and discovered the fruit cake and baked chicken, the nuts and candies, etc., etc. The scent of wine was very strong, though none was to be seen. Madame turned on a brilliant blaze of gas, and discovered two champagne bottles on the carpet under the bed, with two broken glasses. The bottles were apset, and what had not been drank was soaking in the carpet.

Madame was righteous in her wrath, and said some uncomplimentary and terrible things. But the sad phase of this ludicrous scene was that the girls had become maudlin under the effects of the champagne. They were hysterical and silly to an unpardonable degree. It was a sight for an artist, to see those girls scattering each to her domicile. Fan. Bell leered at me as she passed my door and muttered:

"You told, did you? Mean thing!"

"I did not!" said I, indignantly.

I went to bed, but not to sleep. I regret to say that my room-mate was slightly "half seas over," and in her idiotic attempts to tell me about the box, and the wine-supper, and Madame's discovery, &c., she shook the bed with convulsive giggles, so that sleep was banished. By and by I was seized with an uncontrollable desire to see Miss D., and find out how Miss Potter was feeling; so I stole out in the silence and darkness of the halls, feeling my way along up the stairs, and found Miss D. as neryous and miserably mortified as myself.

"I declare I'm afraid to sleep with Miss Potter," said she; "just hear her go on."

Louise was muttering, "I want my stockin' I tell you! How can I dress 'thout my stockin'? I think it's dreadful mean to make me go 'thout my stockin'," from all of which we inferred that the article in question had been left in Mary Pray's room. After a little quiet chat, I bade Miss D. good-night and stole off quietly again down stairs. When half way down, I came suddenly into contact with somebody sitting on the stairs. In a perfect paroxysm of fright I gave the most terrific scream on record. I think nobody ever did give such an unearthly yell. In a calm, low voice, if anything a little uneven with an effort to control laughter, Madame

"Are you walking in your sleep, Miss M.?"

(for it was she) said:

Oh, was n't I indignant! I wanted to call her a Jesuit, and all sorts of things—and to think of her laughing at me there in the darkness. I had rather be punished or reprimanded or anything than laughed at. Presently she said,

"Go to your room now, Miss M., and please remain quiet for the night! You have such powerful lungs that you have disturbed everybody in the seminary!" and sure enough a dozen doors were opened, and there were eager inquiries as to what responded, "Nothing at all, young ladies, except a benighted traveller who met with an obstacle!"

Whether the marks of my teeth were plainly visi-

The Farm.

RURAL LIFE, AND LOVE OF NATURE.

Oh, knew he but his happiness, of men The happiest he! who far from public rage, Deep in the vale, with a choice few retir'd, Drinks the pure pleasures of the Rural Life. What though the dome be wanting, whose proud gate Each morning vomits out the sneaking crowd Of flatterers false, and in their turn abus'd? Vile intercourse! what though the glittering robe, Of every hue reflected light can give, Or floating loose, or stiff with mazy gold, The pride and gaze of fools! oppress him not? What though from utmost land and sea purvey'd, For him each rarer tributary life Bleeds not, and his insatiate table heaps With luxury and death? What though his bowl Flames not with costly juice; nor sunk in beds, Oft of gay care, he tosses out the night, Or melts the thoughtless hours in idle state? What though he knows not those fantastic joys, That still amuse the wanton, still deceive; A face of pleasure, but a heart of pain; Their hollow moments undelighted all? Sure peace is his; a solid life estrang'd To disappointment, and fallacious hope: Rich in content, in Nature's bounty rich In herbs and fruits; whatever greens the Spring, When heav'n descends in show'rs; or bends the bough When Summer reddens, and when Autumn beams; Or in the wintry glebe whatever lies Conceal'd, and fattens with the richest sap: These are not wanting; nor the milky drove, Luxuriant, spread o'er all the lowing vale; Nor bleating mountains; nor the chide of streams, And hum of bees, inviting sleep sincere Into the guiltless breast, beneath the shade, Or thrown at large amid the fragrant hay; Nor ought besides of prospect, grove, or song, Dim grottos, gleaming lakes, and fountains clear. Here too dwells simple Truth; plain Innocence; Unsullied Beauty; sound unbroken Youth, Patient of labor, with a little pleas'd; Health ever blooming; unambitious toil; Calm Contemplation, and poetic Ease.

Oh Nature! all sufficient! over all! Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works! Snatch me to heaven; thy rolling wonders there, World beyond world, in infinite extent, Profusely scatter'd o'er the blue immense. Show me; their motions, periods and their laws. Give me to scan; through the disclosing deep Light my blind way; the mineral strata there; Thrust, blooming, thence the vegetable world; O'er that the rising system, more complex, Of animals; and higher still, the mind, The varied scene of quick-compounded thought. And where the mixing passions endless shift; These ever open to my ravish'd eye; A search, the flight of time can ne'er exhaust.

But if to that unequal; if the blood, In sluggish streams about my heart, forbid That best ambition; under closing shades, Inglorious, lay me by the lowly brook, And whisper to my dreams. From Thee begin, Dwell all on Thee, with Thee conclude my song; And let me never, never stray from Thee!

-[Thompson

POOR FARMER JOHN.

MRS. H. M. B. GOODWIN Old farmer John is sore perplexed-Nay, farmer John is really vexed: He labors early, labors late, Yet ever talks of adverse fate: For all his toilings scarce suffice, Of longed-for lands to pay the price.

The summers come, the summers go, The spring showers waste the winter's snow The while, from dawn till close of day, Receiving naught but frowns for pay; His good wife toils; and anxious care Has faded lip and cheek and hair.

Acres on acres stretch away Of woodland, corn, of wheat and hay: His cattle roam o'er many a hill, His brooklet turns the groaning mill; Yet still he sighs, and longs for more, And grumbles e'er that he is poor.

Four sturdy sons, four daughters fair Claimed at his hands a father's care. He gave them labor without end. And strove their souls, like his, to bend Into the narrowing groove of thought: Gold to be earned, land to be bought.

Yes, farmer John is growing poor! You feel it as you pass his door. His old brown house is small and mean, The roof is warped by crack and seam; The leaning bars, the half-hinged door, Proclaim old John is very poor.

No books; no pictures on the wall; Carpetless rooms and dreary hall. Why think it strange such farmers' boys Should seek the city's pomp noise? Should learn to loathe the sight of home, Where naught of joy or grace may come

Why think it strange his poor, old wife, Who coined for him her very life, Should pause, at last, despite his frown, And lay her weary burden down In joy, to walk the streets of Heaven Where naught is sold, but all is given?

Go where you will, search earth around, The poorest man that can be found, Is he who toils, through life, to gain Widest extent of hill and plain; Forgetting all his soul's best needs, In counting o'er his title-deeds.

-[Christian Union.

In no one respect deed 2 smile as they look at the quaint implements used by should be room enough for all the cattle to feed at our venerated ancestors, and now carefully stored once. The land of the Missouri Kapsas and Texas in museums and curiosity shops. Wooden plows In every barnyard and in every trough, accessing

with iron points look like clumsy instruments when ble at all times to sheep, horses and cattle of all

benefit of farmers.

in the field, or are at the best in farm yards expos- at eleven, at one and at evening. Whatever times be spent next spring in vain endeavors to make the cows good feed and treatment the milk and butfarm tools fifty years ago.

ant picture. It is not drawn in derision, for the from their winter quarters to the pasture, not writer well knows the difficulty of properly caring much else but skin and bone. Often they do not for agricultural machinery. It is bulky and re- recover from this till summer is half over, and are quires much room. Some of it is heavy and cannot sometimes then sold for poor milkers, when the well be slung up in sheds. But by a little tact fault is their previous winter treatment. See that much can be done. The iron work can all be paint- sheep have good care and a great variety of the ed with a cheap paint and saved from rust. Loose best food. They will grow restive and uneasy if boards, or rails and straw, or refuse hay can be confined, even in the finest feed, if of one kind, and thrown over the mowers; and small tools can be break out, if possible, and roam over the dry pasput out of harm's way.

readiness to set the plows running as soon as the treatment should be uniform and judicious. They frost is out of the ground. A few simple tools, should always be treated kindly, so as to create a such as bits, chisels, a draw-knife, &c., will be of sympathy and confidence between the flock and great service, and many times repay their cost. | flock master.-[American Stock Journal. Boys should be taught how to handle these tools, and thereby benefit all concerned. While going to the timber for fuel you can select good timber for hay racks and such purposes, and, have them made and seasoning. A farmer need never be idle. He is like a good house-wife in that his work is never done. He can always find useful employment, and never to any greater profit than in some of the ways indicated in this article.

WINTER CARE OF STOCK.

It was supposed that sheep could winter comfortably on the north-west side of a barn or hay stack. This favorite method of the careless farmer is to feed them at the stack with his young cattle and colts, or let them take their chance in the open yard with the cows and oxen. Here they are hooked about, scared from their food and often killed. It is thought that sheep can live on the refuse of Kansas City to Quincy, Chicago, Indianapolis and Cinoinnati, the yard. It was also thought that for water they could eat snow when there was any, and when there wasn't they could go without an indefinite length of time. But those days and notions have passed away, and we have since learned to consult, not only the actual wants but the comfort of our ho means to make al able must have a place for them and attend to their feeding. The winter is the most critical time with them, and many a flock is more than decimated by neglect. The crows have rich pickings of mutton, and the boys hard pickings of pulled wool, along in the long days of opening spring.

With regard to the size of sheep houses, I believe that it is a general rule that the sheep require from eight to ten feet of space per head, depending upon the size of the sheep. This will allow sufficient space for the racks. The selection of a location for the sheep yards and sheds is a matter of very great importance. Whether you feed them for stock or for the butcher, you must have a dry location-if not naturally so, made so by drainage. If the ground is wet, your flock will soon be in trouble. Much of the prejudice against confining sheep to narrow quarters arises from a neglect of this precaution. The sheep have the foot all, and contract disease in wet yards and sheds, and the evil is charged to close confinement. The fact is, sheep are naturally gregarious, and if favored with a dry bed and plenty of fresh air, will thrive in small enclosures as well as other domestic animals. The sheds, in all cases where it is practicable, should open toward the south.

It is absurd to expect pure air where fermentation and putrefaction are going forward. All manure and wet litter should be swept out twice a day, and means should be provided for the passing away of urine. Every cow and steer, besides being kept well littered, should be daily curried with the cattle card. We have never been able to see why this should be attended to with the horse more than the cow, and the reason assigned, that there is no time for it, applies equally in both cases, and the results will be found equally to pay for the labor. spect does the farming of to-day dif- The sheds and stables must be farnished with racks fer so much from the farming of last century, as in and troughs, so that the stock can be fed with hay, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

placed by the side of the "clippers" of to-day, but kinds, there should be a lump of rock salt for the in truth they were a great advance on a forked stick, animals to lick at pleasure. All stock should have which is still used by one half the farmers in the a variety of nutritious food, be fed sparingly, not wastefully, and what they do not eat, regularly But we doubt not that as great advance will be taken away. Most persons have corn stalks, and made in the future as in the past. It is only within hay, and straw a little damaged, which, if fed una quarter of a century that inventive genius has prepared, would be much wasted. Now let this be really been directed towards the improvement of run through a straw cutter, then mixed with a litfarm machinery. Destroy the work of that period the meal and moistened, and it will be a vastly and little remains to show progress since the days more palatable dish, little or none will be wasted, when Virgil sung of pastoral pleasures, and Cincin- and what is eaten will be well digested. We have natus raised cabbages in the shadow of Roman no doubt that it pays quite as well to pass hay walls. There is no limit but time, to the improve- through the machine, as the coarsest fodder. A ments and inventions which will be made for the root-cutter is also an indispensable adjunct to the barn, and the more perfectly it comminutes the But we commenced this article to say a practical roots the better. The practice of skillful farmers word in regard to saving the machines now on differs considerably here, both as to the time and hand. Probably one half the reapers and mowers the articles of food consumed. Some feed thrice in this State now stand where they were last used daily, others four times; viz., early in the morning, ed to the weather. Harrows have their teeth bu- are selected, the feeder should be on the spot at the ried in the ground accumulating a coat of rust appointed hour. Regularity in feeding is a prime which will not wear off next season; or what is element of success in the fattening of all domestic worse, they are hauled near fences and left with animals. Milch cows should now receive extra the teeth in the air to injure young stock. Plows care. In the winter season milk and butter are of are getting on so much rust that a week's time will more value than in summer, and as without giving them "scour." The hoes are in ditches, rakes are ter will not be forthcoming, cows in milk have broken, and as much is being destroyed on half the | their remedy for bad treatment by stopping off supfarms in the country as would purchase a set of plies. This is not the case with dry cows. They are fed on the roughest fodder, doled out to them Now don't be vexed at this familiar but unpleas- in the scantiest manner, and we have seen them go tures, perfectly contented if they can get sufficient This is also the season for repairing all imple- variety to supply the demands of their nature. Afments to be used in spring. Have everything in ter sheep are brought to their winter quarters the

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

Connects at Kansas City Union Depot with

THE GREAT THROUGH PASSENGER ROUTE,

The Old Reliable

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THE ONLY LINE RUNNING 6 FAST EXPRESS TRAINS Between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, over Iron Bridges with Pullman Sleeping Palaces and Palace Day Coaches from

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THE BEST ROADS IN AMERICA.

BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS. Ask for Tickets via Quincy and Hannibal & St. Joseph Short Line, THE BEST HOUTE. P. B. GROAT, anim artage since

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Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph to the Missouri State Line, there connecting with the Burlington Ronte, which leads direct to Chicago, Gincinnati, 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, care and comfortable Journey. The Burlington Route has admirably answered the query, "How to go East," by the publication of an interesting and truthful document, containing a valuable and correct Map, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. B. Bo R., Burlington, Towa, D. 1988 and 1988

all the restor's samplars. Tlanks pinch-

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GOING SOUTH:

Express. Accommodation. Night Exp

8:58 '' 5:00 '' 6:45 ''

Arrive at Ottawa. 12:55 P. M.	9:50 Р. м.	10:45 "
Ottawa		10:55
Garnett 2:22 "		12:50 A. M.
Iola 3:37 ''		2:42 "
Humboldt 4:00 ''		3:15 ''
Tioms 4.09 ((
Tioga 4:23 "	•••••	0:04
I Hayer 5.00	*********	4.40
Onerry vale 0.00		5:52
Arrive at		
Independence 6:49 "		6:45 "
Coffeyville 6:45 "		7:05
Parker 7:00 "		7:35 "
		1.00
GOING NO	DTH.	
Leave.	MIH;	VOLUMB
Parker 7:00 A. M.		6:25 P: M
Independence 7:10	with a control of the second	
Cofferville 7.05 (7:00
Concy vine		6:45 ''
Cherryvale 8:15 '	port with the	7:52
Thayer 9:00		9:00 "
Tioga 9:40 "		9:55
Humboldt10:05 ''		10:30 "
Iola		11:00 '
Garnett		
	0.10	
Oltawa 1:30 P. M.	8:10 A. M.	2:40 "
Olathe	11:00 ''	4.40

ALL TRAINS CARRY PASSENGERS.

9:50 "

Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

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Arrive at Lawrence 2:20 ''

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 At Humboldt with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta and

Douglas.
At Tioga with M., K. & T. R. R. for points North and South.
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JANUARY, 1872.

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 Express
 3:55 A. M

 Accommodation
 7:30 A. M

 Mail
 2:35 P. M

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

For Leavenworth.......4:05 and 7:35 A. M., 2:40 P. M. TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST: Express 1:00 A. M.
Mail 11:15 A. M.
Popeka Accommodation 7:30 PUM

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At Topeka for Burlingame, Emporia, Cottonwood Falls, Florence, Newton, Wichita, &c.

At Junction City for Council Grove, &c.

At Junction City for Council Grove, &c.

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Shop on Corner of Winthrep and Vermont Street Boar of Eldridge House. noit

The Home.

THE WEB OF LIFE.

Every soul a web is weaving MRS. J. SAVAGE. Day by day and year by year Checkered much by light and shadow, Sprinkled oft by falling tear.

Oh, how bright the glowing colors In life's rosy morn we wove! Beauteous with its green and golden, Radiant with the light of love.

But as time with tireless pinion In its flight our life did bear To maturer years, the brightness Mingled with the threads of care;

And the rose was changed to crimson, And the green to darker shade, While the lustre of the golden Just a little seemed to fade

Though of deeper shade the colors, Still more gorgeous did they seem; For the joys were far more real Than our childhood's glowing dream.

Smooth and even ran the shuttle, While the thread seemed long and strong, For no break yet marred the fabric Which we wove with happy song.

But when least we looked for trouble, And where least we thought 't would rise, Came its shadow darkly hiding All our radiant summer skies.

And the threads of life were broken, Riven, and sundered far apart, Leaving but the ragged edges Of a torn and bleeding heart.

Then it seemed as though the sunshine Nevermore would pierce the gloom, That the web could never be mended In the shattered, broken loom.

Faded now the glowing colors, Hushed and still the happy song, And the threads were frail and brittle Which before had seemed so strong.

When the mists of tears were lifted From the drooping, heavy eyes, Faintly came the dawn of morning Glimmering in the eastern skies. Then I saw the hand that sever'd

From my life the threads of gold; Though a little higher lifted, Still those threads did firmly hold.

And methought I saw a radiance Streaming down each golden strand, Till it glorified the fabric That was left within my hand. Now with figers weak and trembling,

And with beart still wrung with pain, Gathering up the strands still left me I began my work again.

And though slower ran the shuttle, Though the colors were less bright,

There was yet a softer blending In the purer heavenly light. While I still my web am weaving,

Day by day and year by year, Stronger grow my threads of golden, And more radiant they appear. Like a cord they seem to bind me

To the Father's hand above, While their shining shows the pathway To the land of light and love. And I hope that when the summons

Bids me leave my labor here, That this gracious hand will bring me To a higher, nobler sphere. Though my web is soiled and spotted.

Though my work is poorly done, till I think the lovir Will receive his little one; That perhaps his hand will cover All the stains I've made by sin,

That the wanderer may come in. Where the voice of joy and singing Evermore shall roll along, Till the arch of the eternal Echoes back the gladsome song. DOUGLAS COUNTY, Kansas.

And will ope the golden portal

A SWEDISH DINNER PARTY.

A servant announced dinner as we were sitting in the drawing-room, and another opened the doors from the great hall into the dining-saloon. All stand a moment by the table, with hands folded, then, with the usual obeisance, we take our seats. Two or three servants are in waiting. There is very little formality and no display-a pleasant family table—the ladies not in full dress. A prepa- be nothing else. But even this view, favorable as ration of sour milk and a soup is handed first to it is, is yet not favorable enough to be just. The each to choose from, then fish, a kind of sturgeon, then quails and pancakes, and another dish of meat more than tyranny is to kingship; on the contrary, already carved. Only one kind of wine is passed. it is the grandest energy that does the most work. The children sit at the table with their governess. Our hostess the Countess, is a most affectionate, careful mother. The conversation at table is almost entirely in French or German, the company, as usual, using the language of the guest, even for their own intercourse.

The German lady, who has so kindly been my the society of Sweden. "The ladies are shut within their eliques too much," she says; "they do not see enough of the world, and one does not see the from the subject of surer or more essential truth. spirit of humanity enough among them. To me the air is close among them. They speak languages, and they read, but they have not many thoughts, and it is hard to interest them in anything—still they are sufficiently amiable." We spoke of the morality of the higher classes. She thought there

had been a great improvement since the accession of Carl John (Bernadotte). The old French indifference and sensuality had much passed away, under the citizen-king and his family. "Yet there is a great deal of Leichtsian (laxity) among the young men. I have seen such fortunes wasted among them!" At the close, according to the usual custom, we stand a moment for silent thanks, and then go carelessly to the drawing-room, where each shakes hands with the hostess, and thanks her. Coffee is served up, and we chat and listen to music, until a walk is proposed. The grounds are singularly poor and formal for such property, the main attention evidently being given to the crops. As is universal with the gentry, there are outhouses and orangeries, and wall-fruits. The peach and apricot will sometimes ripen here against a wall, but more generally they are kept under glass.

The principal superintendent met us-called "Inspector"-who has the charge of the place, apparently a very sensible, well-informed man, and treated very politely by the ladies. The tenantry on the estates of Count X. number about ten thousand. On returning to the drawing-room at six o'clock, fruit is served-grapes, peaches and melons. We are called to supper at 'eight o'clock. The Countess makes tea, and we each eat a little bread and butter and cheese, standing; and then sit down, and one or two light dishes are handed by a servantpancakes and a dish of milk. No one takes more than one cup of tea. It should be noted, now that I am cataloguing small customs, that this is almost the only table in Sweden where I have seen saltspoons, or, at dinner, finger-glasses. While we are eating, the children come around, bid us each good night, and are taken off by a servant-their little rosy faces quite melancholy at the cruel word "bedtime."-[The "Norse Folk," by C. L. Brace.

TROUBLE FROM WITHIN.

The passionate, ill-natured man lives always in stormy weather, even though it be the quiet of dewfall around him; always wronged, always hurt, always complaining of some enemy, he has no conception that that enemy is in his own bosom; in the sourness, the ungoverned irritability, the habitual ill-nature of his own bad spirit and character. I speak not here of some single burst of passion into which a man of amiable temper may, for once, be betrayed; but I speak more especially of the angry characters, always brewing in some tempest of violated feelings. They have a great many enemies, are unaccountably ill-treated, and cannot understand why it is. They have no suspicion that they see and suffer bad things because they are bad; that being ill-natured is about the same thing as receiving ill-treatment, and that all the enemies they suffer from are snugly closeted in their own evil temper.

The same is true of fretful persons-men and women that wear away fast anddie, because they have worried life completely out. Nothing goes right: husband, or wife, or child, or customer, or sermon. They are pricked and stung at every motion they make, and wonder why it is that others are permitted to float along so peacefully, and they never suffered to have a moment of peace in their lives. And the very simple reason is, that life is a field of nettles to them, because their fretful, worrying tempers are always pricking through the tender skin of their uneasiness. Why, if they were to sit down in Paradise, carrying their bad mind with them, they would fret at the good angels, and the climate, and the colors even of the roses .- [Dr. Bushnell.

It is the energy of will that is the soul of intellect; wherever it is, there is life, where it is not, all is dullness, despondency and desolation. People who have had no experience of it imagine that it is destructive to the nerves, exhaustive to the animal spirits; and that it aggravates the wear and tear of life. But this is an idle notion, as idle as the habits and humors of those who entertain it. We leave it to any man who knows its real effect, to strike the balance—to compare an exhaustion of an indolent day with that of an active one; to say in which of the two cases the subject is in better heart for work and fitter to undergo it.

Whatever we may be about, one thing is certain, that if the spirits are spent by energy, they are utterly wasted by idleness; at worst energy can end only in relaxation-it is superior to it for a while, and possibly at last may fall into it; whereas idleness is actual relaxation from first to last, and can fact is that violence is not necessary to energy any

Energy, literally from the Greek, means inwardworkingness; the blooming of the flower is energy, the increase of fruit is energy, the growth of the body is energy; yet, in all these there is no violence; the efficacy is not destructive but vital; without it the whole frame must fall at once into corruption, with it, instead of corruption, we have chaperon thus far, talks to me in an under tone, of life, to But this, it may be said, is a refinement. It may be so, but it is true in fact, nevertheless. The gainsayer will find it difficult to produce anything

SMITH & HAMPTON.

M. J. COLMAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

meeting, and will be, Wille and health are THO TO YER LAWRENCE, HANSAS. The health have

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lid not expect to vote for Kallech nor nay No. 71 Massachusetts Street.

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CASH PAID FOR GAME AND PRODUCE. so to stay at home to water the calves and feed

igs end cool dinner, was-well, we just didn't All Kinds of Vegetables in Season.

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LAWRENCE

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 52 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence. General Banking and Savings Institution.

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This corporation is organized under the laws of Kausas. The capital is one hundred thousand dollars, and its stockholders are liable by statute to its creditors for twice the amount of their shares, making two hundred thousand dollars personal liability. One-half of the savings deposits received will be loaned upon first mortgages on real estate of ample value in this State. The balance, except the amount necessary to be kept in the bank to meet ordinary calls of depositors, will be carefully invested in other first-class securities, such as can readily be realized upon, for the payment of deposits in case of special need. Similar investments constitute the usual and sole security of deposits in New England savings banks, and are fully and safely relied upon. When, therefore, coupled as above with so large personable liability, the safety of money deposited is amply assured.

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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		6 per cent			7 per cent				
\$1,009	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days
2,000. 4,000.	14	0	13 26	11 23	8	22 14	10 20	0	27 24
8,000. 16,000.	42 56	1	9 22	35 46	10	6 28	30 40	2	21
82,000 64,000	70 84	2	5	58 70	7	20 12	50 60	4	15
256,000	98 112	3	14	82 93	1 9	26	70 80	6	9
512,000	126 140	3	27	105 117	6	18	90	8 9	3

Examples.—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$6,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent, the result would be \$16,000 in 35 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at ten per cent. \$22,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 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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Have now in Stock a Full Line of

GENERAL HARDWARE

of all kinds of the best quality, including

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS, CARVING KNIVES AND FORKS. HAND AND DOOR BELLS.

SHEARS AND SCISSORS, COAT AND HAT HOOKS, POCKET KNIVES, LOCKS AND LATCHES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF RAZORS.

Silver Plated Door and Window Trimmings, Brass & Bronze Door & Window Trimmings,

NAILS, DUNDEE THIMBLE SKEINS, AXES. CARRIAGE BOLTS.

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COUNTER SCALES, HALTER CHAINS, PLATFORM SCALES, OX CHAINS, BORING MACHINES, IRON WEDGES, CORDAGE AND TWINE, CROW BARS,

TACKLE BLOCKS . D PULLEYS, MECHANICS' TOOLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

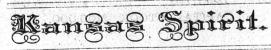
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land out to the Manuface THE CELEBRATED UNION CHURN, WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION, OR THE tout evode MONEY REFUNDED.

bloco odw neoler We make a specialty of Carpenters' Tools, and keep the best asent of goods in that line to be found in the Western Country. We sell all articles at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, and respectfully ask the public, before purchasing, to look through our stock, which is one of the most complete in the West.

77 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

notify ob her beating of the LAWBENCE, HANSAS.



LAWRENCE, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 16, 1872

WORDS FROM HOME.

Maine is not so far from Kansas that friends need forget each other. It is pleasant to us to know that we are not forgotten by many friends in that noble State. And they may be certain that we have not forgotten them. Although we love this goodly State of our adoption, and cannot but have regard for its pleasanter sky and richer soil, yet there is a sense down deep in the heart in which we can say of the noble old Pine Tree State:

'Where'er I go, whatever realm I see, My heart, untravelled, fondly turns to thee."

We have been started on this little line of sentiment by seeing two little notices, the first in the Rock- degraded and unmanly. But he who exchanges land "Gazette" and the other in the Waterville "Mail," two of the most sterling papers of that

sterling State: How Mr. Kalloch Does IT. Our former townsman Hon. I. S. Kalloch, who is now engaged in demonstrating, in Lawrence, Kansas, that he can make a first-rate newspaper and "knows how to keep a hotel," also comes before the people as a candidate for the State Legislature and afterwards for a place in the United States Senate. Neither the friends nor the opponents of Mr. Kalloch can complain that he keeps them in the dark as to his intentions, for in the last number of his paper he makes the following "square talk," &c.

I. S. KALLOCH-once Rev. but now Esq.-has many irons in the fire. He owns a large farm, with a big blood stock in terest; runs a first class hotel; edits and publishes a live paper, THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS; and now he proposes to run for the Legislature, in opposition to the regular republican nominee, though a republican himself. He says he expecte to be elebted, "first to the Legislature and then to the U. S. Senate," and as he generally succeeds in whatever he under takes, it is quite likely he will prove a true prophet.

STOP MY PAPER.

So at last writes one subscriber. He does no like something we have said. Of course we have no idea that everybody will like everything we say. We should be sorry fools to indulge in that hallucination concerning a public with which we have been somewhat acquainted for twenty years. It has been a matter of profound surprise to us that somebody has not yet written that stereotyped form of letter so familiar in printing offices: - "STOP MY PAPER!". We have no idea but that some one else of our thousand subscribers will soon read something which will bring from him that disagreeable kind of an epistle. But he will have the worst of it. He will be sorrier than we. We shall miss him, but he will miss us more. And very likely the identicle thing which offends him and causes him to stop his paper, will please ten others and cause them to take it. And so the world will jog on and we will jog on with it, for we are all only jogging our way through life. It is our ambition-even more than when we commenced-to make in all respects a first-class family newspaper We desire to have its moral tone and utterance all that can be desired by the purest heart. We desire to have its religious character such as to commend it to all who sincerely desire the spread of truth and righteousness throughout the world. We desire to have its political standing above all mere personal disputes and local quarrels, but unquestioned and immovable upon the great principles which have made our nation what it is, and adherence to which, and to the men which represent them, can alone make it what it ought to be. We desire to have no malevolent word or sentiment disgrace its columns, but with unwavering hand to nal" says "'Is the war ended?' is the title of Anna write its honest opinions of men and measures when they bear upon the public weal.

REMARKABLE MEMORIES.

The numerous instances of remarkable memory familiar to the student of mental science, indicate the vast resources of this faculty. The man, for example, who, being blindfolded, can play several games of chess with as many different antagonists -keeping in his mind's eye the exact position of all the pieces in each of these games-achieves what would be regarded as an impossibility if it had not been frequently done. Themistocles, an ancient Grecian, could call by their names the twenty thousand citizens of Athens. Cyrus could repeat the name of every soldier in his army. Hortensius, one of the orators of Rome, after sitting a whole day at a public sale, could enumerate from memory all the things sold, their prices, and the names of all the purchasers. Ben. Johnson could repeat, word for word, all that he had ever written; and indeed, whole books that he had simply read. Seneca, the rhetorician, was able to repeat two thousand names in the exact order in which they had been spoken to him; and, on one occasion, two hundred unconnected verses having been pronounced in his hearing, he at once repeated the whole of them in a reversed order, beginning with the last verse and proceeding backward to the first. It is said of Pascal that he "forgot nothing of what he had read, heard, or seen." Sir William Hamilton, on whose authority we give the above facts, mentions the case of a young Corsican who could, without a moment's hesitation, repeat "thirty-six thousand names in the order in which he had heard them, and then reverse the order and proceed backward to the first"-being able to do this after the lapse of a whole year between the time of hearing the names and that of repeating them.

TR. S. Elliott recommends the Austrian pine, the Scotch pine and red cedar as evergreens most likely to succeed and do well in Kansas.

TRUE POWER.

Man's great trouble arises, not from the want of more knowledge, but more self-control. It is just what all philosophy and all teachers of practical religion, like St. Paul, have groaned under the complaint of. "The good that I would, I do not, but the evil that I would not, that I do." The closer study of physiology within the last few years has been thought to establish the similar effects of physical and mental exertion in producing exhaustion of power. Every action of the body, every emotion of the mind, every passion indulged, produce a similar effect in the washing away of so much of the tissues of the body. But it is the soulpower in man that binds all together in one har monious whole, and constitutes the true supremacy of his nature. He who is supremely governed by his bodily appetites and passions, becomes at once this for a mere supremacy of the mind, soon finds himself not less clogged and hampered, a slave to present enjoyment and fascination. More abundant soul-power is that which confers true success. Through it the Spirit of God works with our spirit, so that the man can do all things through being thus strengthened; he is never less alone than when alone, and this strength is even made perfect in felt weakness. The mother, bending over her child sick with scarlet fever, may find none outwardly to help her, and have to watch on, as she has watched before; but as she bends in prayer, finds, though no outward circumstance be changed around her, more abundance of life and soul-strength to do and to endure. The man who has thrown away opand overcome the difficulties of life and of evil of soul will cause him to rise above every trial and every difficulty successfully, or to descend a thousand trying and humiliating paths without danger.

CREEDS NOT ENOUGH.

The intelligence of the people is not alone satis fied with the truth which builds up enlarged creeds, as the centuries pass on, but demands that error shall be assailed and removed. This exaction of the masses is not to be satisfied with anything short of a living faith. It is the product and proof of the natural religious side of humanity; long stifled have become weary with the hollowness and in the worldly routine of selfish life, but which in its strivings is constantly working itself outward under its heavy burdens, and our souls pierced and upward to its own kindred and heaven descended light. It is no disparagement to the elergy or detriment to the church that the world should criticise its doctrines and teachings. It is rather an evidence of awakened interest; of a revival of the first intuition of the heart; of that religious element which smiles upon the cheek of the young child, as with its first glance of intelligence it discerns Heaven in a mother's blessed face; and it shows that there is at least a reflecting twilight beaming along the mountains and abysses of future worldliness and sin.

AFTER ELECTION.

DEAR SPIRIT: We'would like to offer congratulation on the success of the late election, although we were not allowed to vote.

The result of the last campaign is satisfactoryonly we should have voted for Horace Greely-we all that. were on the side with Anna Dickinson. The "Jour-Dickinson's political address in favor of Horace Greeley. Anna has been on the off side for some time," &c. &c.

As the "off side" is the right side, why question or comment on the position. Sentiment says:

"'Tis better to have loved and lost, Than never to have loved at all." So with the Liberals,

"Tis better to vote if you get beat, Than never to vote at all."

Would you like to hear why we did not vote for the editor of THE SPIRIT? Well, we just mentioned the idea of going to the city that day-the memorable fifth; and He, the man that lives here, the acknowledged lord and master of this domain, he said: "What do you want to go to-day for? It will be of no use, you can't vote-I can get the thread and saleratus-another day will do just as well for you. Jake and Joe and Bob must go down er. It is a great luxury. But it is such a deucid exand vote for Kalloch, besides there will be no one at home to do the noon chores and see to things," which latter clause means to have dinner ready when we get home.

We did not expect to vote for Kalloch nor anybody. Thread and saleratus indeed! To be sure, 'some notion of trade was our intention, and we wanted to look at the great convention." We wanted to see the lords of creation going to and from the polls. In fact, we wanted to go, and then to have to stay at home to water the calves and feed the pigs and cook dinner, was-well, we just didn't do it and we didn't go to Lawrence either. It is time that Lucy or Elizabeth or Antoinette took these matters in hand.

But what we are most anxious to know now, is what will become of THE SPIRIT? Where will be the "Gossip from the farm?" We much rather receive the latter than gossip from Topeka.

Hoping to hear that you bear your honors with reader of THE SPIRIT

GOSSIP FROM THE FARM.

The love of the farm is one of the most universal and deep-seated instincts of human nature. There is a little while-just at that interesting and idiotic period when a young man knows more than his father, or anybody else's father-that the farm loses its charm. But for boys and men it is the place of the heart. Our life has been more wisely divided than Shakspeare does it, into three periods, nonage, dotage and hogage. The hogage period does not take kindly to the farm, nor to anything else that is lovely or of good report. It is the period of immense and insufferable egotism. It is the time of life when the young man fancies himself a Daniel Webster, a Henry Clay, or some other distinguished character, and when, of course, the farm is too limited a theatre for the play of his transcendent genius. No such pent up Utica can confine his

But the children naturally love the farm. That is, if it is what a farm should be, and what, alas! too many farms are not, a place where there is time and chance for sport and fun as well as for work and drudgery.

"All work and no play Makes Jack a dull boy."

No doubt about that. Many a boy has been ruined that way. But that was not what was the matter with me. That is not what's the matter with my boys. That is not what's the matter with a great many other boys I might mention, but shall not, for fear of being personal. I hate personalities. That is why I hate politics. As I was saying-not to digress any further-if the farm and home are what portunities, and fallen into irregularities that he they should be, the children will be fond of them. knows not how to overcome or to face, may find in | Children love freedom and chickens and dogs and spiritual communion a new life and power of soul horses. And all these they get on the farm. What that shall strengthen him, and enable him to face a blessed world of sunshine it pours into the life of a city-bred child to be turued out for a day into the habits, as nothing else will. A superior strength green fields and pure air of the country! Who was not affected at reading the account of the exuberant enjoyment of the children of the poor in New York last summer who were taken into the country for a than ameliorated the condition of the horses. The holiday by some benevolent persons? There were those among them-poor, pinched children of penury and want and many sorrows-who had never seen a green field before. Their delight knew no bounds. They ran and jumped and shouted like mad-and no wonder.

And then, when we have grown older, when we have passed the hogage season, when we heartlessness of life, when our backs are bent by its nameless sorrows, despondencies, faliures, losses and disappointments, how naturally the old love revives, and nothing on earth looks so pleasant, attractive and charming as the quiet seclusion and freedom of the farm. There is hardly a professional man at his desk, or a mechanic at his bench, or a sailor ploughing the trackless billows, who does not look fondly forward to the day when with a little wife well willed he can own his little farm well tilled. This is the universal tribute of a weary and wasted world to the farmer's occupation. Of course we know that much of this is mere sentiment. Of course we know that many of these would make very indifferent farmers. Of course we know that it is distance lends enchantment to the view, and all that sort of thing. But the feeling is no less deep, the compliment no less genuine, for

I remember—and I write to others who have similar remembrances-how my young heart used to leap at hearing the song which had something to say about

"To plough and to sow, to reap and to mow, And to be a farmer's boy."

And I remember also-as perhaps you de-how the balloon collapsed, and the romance faded, and the poetry played out, when I had a chance to try it on. But still the romance came back when the hogage had passed away. I now conscientiously consider the farmers' occupation the noblest and the happiest occupation of man. I regard that boy fortunate who shuns the blandishments of the town and sticks to the farm. He will never be sorry for his choice. As the years advance, and the glare of life wears off, he will never cease to be thankful that he became a farmer.

The only drawback in the case of such unfortunates as I am, is, that it costs so much to be a farmpensive luxury that very few gentlemen can afford it. It needs a larger income than many of us have to indulge in it. But as this branch of my gossip is rather too serious for fun I will draw it to a close. I. S. K.

COL. COLMAN COMING.

At the meeting of the State Horticultural Society, held at Lawrence, the Secretary was requested to extend a pressing invitation to you to address the Society at its 6th annual meeting, December 10th, at Torokka on any subject, you may solved, relating at Topeka, on any subject you may select relating to horticulture.

to horticulture.

It has been years since we have had the pleasure of meeting you, and I can assure you that no one will be more heartly welcomed at our meeting, or more earnestly listened to, than yourself. Then let me urge you to come, and our hospitality shall be free and abounding, and all necessary expenses defrayed. We cannot accept a refusal.

Lawrence, Kansas, Nov. 6.

REPLY.—At this early day it is impossible to say

REPLY.—At this early day it is impossible to say that it will be within our power to accept this kind humility not exactly like Urish Heap—and that you and pressing invitation. We shall try to be present have read and will bear in mind the story, "Before at your meeting, and will be, if life and health are and after election," we remain a warm friend and spared and the time does not conflict with any of our N. J. COLMAN. Annie. present engagements.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

The epidemic disease, which may be likened to the influenza which sometimes attacks human subjects, has spread throughout the Eastern States during the past week. The daily papers have been filled with accounts of it, some of which have been highly sensational, and it has occupied more space than that other disagreeable disease known as politics.

The horse disease first broke out at or near Toonto, Canada, on the 9th of October, and from this point it has spread in all directions, although as yet there is but little of it in the Western States, and none in the Southern. From Canada it came to Detroit, Rochester, Buffalo and Albany, and intermediate country, and then in New York City and all of the New England States. It seems to have been worse in Boston than elsewhere east of the Hudson river. For several days the use of horses was almost suspended in Boston; no horse cars were run, and the transportation of merchandise and freight was nearly suspended. Some novel scenes ensued. Wheelbarrows, handcarts and small trucks came into use, while many wagons were drawn about the city by men. The latter was probably prompted as an "advertising dodge" as much as by necessity. Similar scenes have been witnessed in Providence, New York and other cities. For days very few horses were seen in the streets, presenting a novel and very quiet appearance. The interruption to business has been very great and of a serious character. The deaths in New York this week have ranged from thirty to fifty per day, and the number reached eighty-seven on Wednesday.

As the disease runs but about ten days, it is presumed to have passed its hight in Boston, New York and other places where it made an early appearance. The death rate among animals has not been large, even in the cities, which is a matter of real congratulation. Numberless remedies for the disease have been prescribed and published; but experience has shown that none of them are specifics, and that much dosing has aggravated rather best remedies are exemption from work, warmth, laxative food, and disinfecting the stables by the use of chloride of lime and similar agents.

This distemper has taught man his great dependence upon the faithful horse, and we trust it will secure for him a kinder and more generous treatment than he often receives .- [Woonsocket (R. I) Patriot.

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THE SPIRIT OR EARSAS

The Boston fire, second in magnitude only to the great Chicago conflagration of Oct. 1871, broke out at 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening, the 9th inst., and was not got under control until about 4 o'clock, p. m., on Sunday. In the mean-time it had burned over about one hundred acres in the most compact and wealthiest portion of the city. The post office in the Merchant's Exchange, five banks, together with every wholesale wool, shoe, leather, hide, hardware and paper establishment in the city were destroyed. Every type foundry was burned and only one wholesale crockery warehouse and only one or two wholesale dry goods houses were left. The loss is estimated at \$100,000,000. About thirty million pounds of wool and woolen goods were destroyed. The consequence of this wholesale destruction of wool and woolen goods, hides and leather, has been a very large increase in the price of these articles. The advance in the price of wool is already about 90 per cent. The Insurance companies are of course very heavy losers, but most of them outside of Boston declare their ability to pay their losses and continue business.

Senator Brownlow claims the election of eight Republican Congressmen out of ten in Tennessee. The horse disease has made its appearance in Salt Lake

President Lerdo of Mexico, congratulates the country in the complete restoration of peace. There is great rejoicing

at the capital. Boston was in darkness for two nights after the fire on ac-

count of the severing of the gas mains. The investigating committee in the matter of impeachment of Judge Delahay are in Leavenworth pursuing their investigation.

In the great fire in Boston, one daily, fifteen weekly and eleven monthly papers were burned out, and nearly every publishing house in the city suffered more or less.

A Washington dispatch of the 14th says the mixed com mission of American and British claims, to-day awarded a claim amounting to \$39,000 in gold, to be paid by the United States to Great Britain, principally for property of British subjects destroyed or seized by the Union forces during the

Wm. M. Evarts is now mentioned as the successor of Secretary Fish: Gen. Feigly as the successor of the late Gen. Meade; and Judge Sittle of North Carolina, as the successor of Justice Nelson of the Supreme Court, the latter retiring on account of old age.

The La Cygne "Journal" utters a note of timely warning, accompanied by a frightful illustration: The season of the year is approaching for prairie fires to run riot, and already, for several evenings, we have noticed them looming up against the horizon. People will have to exersise great caution that they do not get the upper hand, for with but little headway, they often prove destructive. Farmers in the southern coun ties of the State are suffering greatly from their effects. In a recent fire in Greenwood county, four children were burned to death, also eighty-two head of cattle at the same time.

The cheese factory at Hartford, Lyon county, made 20,000 pounds of cheese of a first rate quality during the past season The Lawrence "Journal" wants an arbor day for Kansas.

Winter wheat is in splendid condition all over Kansas. Wichita has handled 350,000 head of cattle this season.

From the Ottawa "Journal": The abundant corn crop will insure the fattening of a large number of hogs this year. The weather has been fine for fattening so far, and hogs are in good condition. Prices are not very encouraging just now, when compared with the big prices of past years, but if they do not get below \$4, the price at which some have already been engaged, there will be money to the farmer in his hog crop. Many good farmers claim that \$4 a hundred for hogs is better than 50 cents a bushel for corn.

The Olathe "News Letter" makes mention of a diseas similar in character to that raging in the East as having made its appearance among the horses of that vicinity, and adds: Our citizens who own stock should take every precaution to prevent the spreading of the disease. The stalls should be thoroughly cleansed and ventilated, and all surplus litter removed from about the stables. Over-driving the increase the malady, and should be avoided.

Two items from the Burlington "Patriot":

Winter wheat throughout the country looks excellent. Cotton and tobacco are both profitable crops in our county and both ought to be cultivated.

- The report of the department of agriculture from thirty-two counties in Kansas, shows that eight counties are up to their average production, twenty-three counties above an average, and one county below an average. The State rates twelve per cent. above an average.

The Emporia "News" says that a disease similar in its manifestations and results to that of Spanish fever among cattle, has prevailed for some time in the south-east part of Lyon county, and is informed that farmers and others in that local ity have lost nearly one hunred horses by this disease.

The Olathe "News Letter," speaking of the large numbe of cattle being fed in that neighborhood, says: The immense corn crops and abundance of forage, together with plenty of stock water and natural shelter from winds and storms, as also three competing lines of railroad for shipping to eastern markets, render this one of the best points in the west for the successful and profitable handling of stock. This influx of cattle will also have a tendency to enhance the value of the corn crop, as well as give a home market for much of the surplus corn our farmers may have to spare: and if we mistake not corn will bring remunerative prices ere the coming spring, as throughout portions of Illinois and other States the crop is reported a failure.

The "Workingman's Journal" says: We are glad to note the fact that the subject of organizing an Agricultural Society in this county, is not only being discussed, but arrangements are being made to effect an organization at once. This matter has been neglected long enough, and we hope those who are moving in the matter will continue to work until a thorough organization is perfected.

The Wichita "Eagle" speaks of "one rick of hay, on the high prairie six or eight miles east of town, over a quarter of a mile in length. We do not know the owner's name, but we noticed that he had several hundred head of cattle and that he was putting up sheds sufficient to protect them 'all."

SENATORIAL CONTEST .- Hon. I. S. Kalloch was in the city yesterday, looking after his interests in the United States Senatorial contest. If Mr. Kalloch conducts the canvass for United States Senator with the same vigor and ability that characterized his late contest in the Fifty-third Representative District, opposing candidates must look sharp or the editor of THE KANSAS SPIRIT will win in the race. -[Leavenworth Times.

Town Talk.

More Brains Demanded.-Most every citizen has an innate pride in his State, in its resources, its enterprise and its men. If he has not, he should have. The Kansan goes to the East and boasts to wondering crowds of the remarkable fertility of Kansas soil, climate and natural wealth, but there is a quietus put upon his enthusiasm when his audience interrogate him concerning his Mortons, his Carpenters and his. Logans in public life. It would seem that Kausas, so brilliant in her early history, when she was distinguished for her Spartan courage and mighty deeds, had been inhabited of later years by a race of pigmies, rather than by the intellectual giants who fought for freedom so gloriously on her soil. She boasts of public men of the "commercial" order, of the Morrissey class, and of the highest standard of demagogism; but she reckons without her host when she seeks for her Representative of the "brainy" order. Kansas people are known throughout the land for their high order of intelligence, yet there is scarcely a State in the Union that is as "feebly" represented in Congress as she. However, a disposition to have more brains and less of the ordinary is rapidly gaining favor with the masses, and public sentiment demands the election of an United States Senator who boasts of a larger proportion of the cerebral and not so much of the abdominal.

Some of the "brainy" men of Kansas may not be entirely "above suspicion," still, they are much more preferred than those who are not only suspected but guilty, and who have no intellectuality. Kalloch, with his brilliant attainments, would soon rank among the foremost men of the Senate, and possibly he might soon be hugging in debate such a man as Charles Sumner, on another San Domingo or French arms question. If we visited our old homes in the East, with some considerable pride we would mention that the eloquent Kalloch is a Kansan; so are we. We hope the time has arrived when mediocrity is to be supplanted by intellectuality. -[Salina Journal.

A CROWD, AND THE REASON FOR IT .- Yesterday afternoon our reporter was passing pensively down Massachusetts street, musing upon various subjects—the burning of Smith, Bailey & Co.'s furniture store and how our plucky firemen saved the balance of the block, the recent elections and how Sells and Greeley and other defeated aspirants "sold out," the cold weather and the high price of coal, the Carbondale road and the "better times coming," etc., etc., when suddenly his attention was attracted by a large crowd in front of the great fancy grocery and tea store of Hanford & Cosgrove. Now, as everybody knows, the first instinct of a local reporter when he sees a large crowd on the streets is to immediately make himself a part and parcel of said crowd; for crowds are gathered by fights, runaway teams, suicides, fires, and other such delightful occurrences (for local editors) which go to make up the weekly record of a city's life, and which it is alike the duty and the pride of a "local" to make as full, entertaining and complete as possible. Hence, our reporter, acting from the instinct above described, proceeded with the celerity which only a newsmonger after an item ever exhibits to the sidewalk in front of the above named popular "provender" store. It was with some little difficulty that he elbowed his way through the eager crowd, but reporters are not noted for undue modesty or diffidence, and these qualiities were not brought into requisition on this occasion. But, having succeeded in getting into the centre of the group, the question arose, "What is the cause of this demonstration?" There were no men or dogs to be seen engaged in combat fierce; there was no smashed vehicle nor crippled horse; no 'marred and lifeless form of reckless suicide"; in fact nothing which promised an item, and the reporter's heart grew sad. At length the thought occurred to enquire the cause of the unusual gathering. The query was put to an aged colored lady, who replied: "Lor', honey, doesn't yer know? W'y, dese folks (referring to Messrs. Hanford & Cosgrove) done got piles an' piles of good t'ings to eat and dey's sellin' 'em for 'mos' nuthin' an' dey 's got summo'e of dem nice oysters an' cheeses an' fresh fish an' such lieaps of tea an' everyt'ing an' all dirt cheap it's 'nuff to draw a crowd an' I reckon you don't live near here do yer or you would n't ask such ques tions an' the nice coffee Mister Cosgrove sells so cheap is 'nuff to drive 'way all a poor lone 'oman's troubles an' tribilashuns an' he sells everyt'ng at about half other people's prices an'_____ Here the old lady, who in her enthusiasm had run all her words together without making even a stop for breath, sank o the gr und exhausted, but w is speedily revived by a cur of her favorite beverage. Reporter then took a look through the immense establishment, and discovered that there was more than enough to justify the ancient colored dame's commendations, and that the prices were really remarkable for cheapness. He also learned from people doing business in the neighborhood that these crowds are an everyday occurrence, and that low prices, fair dealing and generous advertising were causing the trade of this far-famed grocery house to assume mammoth proportions.

KALLOCH.-I. S. Kalloch has been elected by a large maority to represent the 53d district in the next Legislature. Mr. K. ran as an independent candidate, announcing himself as in the interest of I. S. Kalloch for the United States Senate. He has been successful in his endeavor to be elected to the Legislature, and we hope he may be equally successful in his higher ambition. We know of no man whom we should rather see elected to that office than Mr. Kalloch. He seems to be one of us. He, for a long timee, lived in our town, being the original founder of the "Journal," and his interests are identified with our interests. He is a man of brains and a man of tongue. He knows what's what, and can tell what he knows. We like Kalloch, and toss up our hat for him for next United States Senator.—[Ottawa Journal.

How are You HANDSOME?-The people of Lawrence have shown their good judgment in selecting as their Representative I. S. Kalloch, who will make one of the ablest and handsomest members of the Kansas Legislature next winter.—[Iola Register.

THACHER.-At the annual meeting of the Kansas and forthwestern Associated Press, held at Leavenworth on the 14th, T. D. Thacher of the "Journal" was elected president for the ensuing year.

SENATORIAL.—Old Zack Chandler, Senator from Michigan, is not generally known as a pious man; in fact, he is considered "tough," and at times rough in his speech. Some years ago he said to a Kansas friend: I meet often gentlemen from your State, and men of ability, and why is it that you send to Congress such a set of d-n nincompoops?" It is not our purpose to refer to the past-"let by-gones be by-gones." Hon. I. S. Kalloch, of Lawrence, has many friends who will press his name upon the Legislature—with excellent chances of success, some think. Mr. K. is one of the ablest men in the State, and would bring talent and dignity to the position. He is the ablest man yet spoken of for the position. We believe he would be above low trickery, and bring a sredit rather than a reproach upon our State.-[Concordia

LOWE.—Hon. D. P. Lowe, Congressman elect, paid Lawence a brief visit on Wednesday.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.-A shooting affray occurred on Wednesday last between some colored gentlemen residing in North Lawrence, in which tragedy and comedy, funerals and pistols, weddings and the calaboose were rather promiscuous y mixed. The facts in the matter are briefly these: A young mulatto named William Drake desired to marry young colored lady, daughter of Mr. Jordan Crouch. The young lady was willing, but the match was opposed by the father and an aunt, named Ann Ransom; the father declared that he would prevent the match at all hazards. Under hese circumstances the young people-

"Whose hearts, it appears, were uncommonly bold ones, Resolved to get married, in spite of the old ones."

Young Drake set his wits to work to discover a suitable vay to get the young lady into his possession, and finally oncluded that the funeral of Mrs. Betsy Crouch, which was o be attended on Wednesday, and at which Mr. Crouch and daughter were sure to be present, was the opportunity he ought. Accordingly he procured the assistance of his three brothers, and together they attended the funeral on Wednesday morning. Everything proceeded quietly, until Walnut Grove cemetery was reached, the funeral ceremonies completed, and the procession had left the cemetery on its return, when young Drake rode up in front of the team behind which Mr. Crouch and daughter and Mrs. Ransom were riding and stopped them, saying he wanted that girl. Mr. Crouch drew a pistol and fired at Drake, but missed him; after which several shots were fired, when Crouch exclaimed "I am shot." The girl was then lifted from the carriage and placed in a buggy, which drove rapidly to the city and stopped in front of Mr. D. G. Lett's barber shop. Drake jumped out, went to the door, and told Mr. Lett that he wanted his services immediately. In the meantime the news of the shooting had reached the city, and Drake was arrested by Constable Phillips, while talking to Mr. Lett. The constable kindly consented to wait a few minutes while the ceremony was being performed, and Mr. Lett proceeded to marry the young couple then and there-Drake standing on the sidewalk, while the bride remained scated in the carriage. After the ceremony, Drake was taken to the lock-up and the bride went to the home of a friend.

At this writing Mr. Crouch is still alive, but in a very critical condition, and is not expected to recover. Some of the parties who accompanied young Drake have been arrested, and an examination will be held before Judge Christian probably to-day.

FIRES.—Thursday last was a remarkably good day for fires in Lawrence, no less than four having occurred in the course of the day. Three of them, one in the Methodist church, one in Bailey, Smith & Co.'s furniture manufactory, and one a dwelling house in the southeast part of the city, were extinguished without serious damage to the buildings. Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening the fourth fire broke out in the warehouse of Bailey, Smith & Co.'s, on Massachusetts street. The cellar and both stories of the building were filled with furniture, which was like tinder to the flames. The firemen were promptly on hand with the steamer, and citizens did good service with buckets. It was evident from the start that there was no possibility of saving the building, nor any considerable portion of its contents, and the efforts were di rected mainly to saving the adjoining buildings and prevent ing the further spread of the fire. A strong wind was blow ng from the northwest, and it seemed almost certain that the whole block from Henry to Warren streets must go, and most or the occupants south of the burning building removed their goods, but the well directed efforts of the firemen, aided by the citizens, succeeded in confining the fire to the building in which it originated. The steamer did noble service, and too much credit cannot be given to our firemen for their faithful, untiring, and fortunately successful efforts to control the fire and confine it to its original limits. Their faithful service on Thursday night saved the city from a very serious conflagra tion and individuals from the loss of very many thousand dollars. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary. Bailey, Smith & Co.'s loss will probably reach \$20,000 or more; insured for \$15,000.

FRIENDLY WORDS FROM A LIBERAL SOURCE-DULY APPRECIATED .- Hon. I, S. Kalloch, of THE KANSAS SPIRrr, was elected as an independent Republican to represent the Fifty-third District (Lawrence) in the next Legislature, over the regular nominees of the two parties. Mr. K. will be a candidate for United States Senator against Pomeroy next and it is quite probable that the Liberal minority in the next Legislature will be compelled to choose between the two, or throw away their votes.—[Olathe Mirror.

Dr. Pugh.—The following paragraph from the local colmms of one of the city dailies we commend to the attention of our readers:

"Dr. Pugh is a physician of advanced age and experience "Dr. Pugh is a physician of advanced age and experience, who has been quietly an unostentatiously practicing his profession in this city for the last six months. We are informed that, since his advent amongst us, he has been called to treat almost every form of disease incident to this section of the countrys and that, in no instance, has he failed to effect a prompt cure. When we remember the very fatal form of disease which prevailed amongst children during the summer months, and take into consideration the fact that a large proportion of those treated by him are of the most destitute classes in the city, the result appears the more remarkable, but this uniform success has not been confined to his treatment of diseases pertaining to infancy and childhood, but, as before stated, has extended to that of almost every form of disease which prevails in this vicinity."

CHOICE PAPER.—The Holton "Express" heads an able and appreciative column of literary notices with the follow-"THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, edited and published by I. S. Kalloch, is a choice weekly family paper of eight large pages, and published at the low price of two dollars a year, at Lawrence, Kansas."

INSURANCE.-Mr. James T. Stevens, agent of the Continental and German American insurance companies of New York, has received dispatches from the home offices of both companies declaring that their Boston losses will in no wise effect their solvency, and that their losses will be promptly paid out of their surplus funds. Insurers will consult their own interests by placing their risks in those conservative and reliable companies.

REMOVING.—The work of removing into the University ouilding commenced on Wednesday last. The warming capacity of the steam heating apparatus was fully tested on that day and was found to be amply sufficient and to work dmirably. The transfer to the new building will be comleted in the course of next week.

BONDS VOTED.—Kansas City voted on the 12th inst., by unanamous vote to subscribe \$100,000 to the stock of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Topeka railroad. This road is to be built from West Kansas City to De Soto on the south side of the river. At De Soto it connects with the Pleasant Hill road, thus giving Kansas City a direct connection with Law rence, Topeka and Carbondale on the south side of the river.

IN ECSTACIES .- J. D. Herrington, Esq., of Lawrence route agent on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, gave us an inter esting call last week. He went into ecstacies over the loca tion of Neodesha, and the beauty of the surrounding country Mr. H. is the father of Mrs. John Henry, of this place.-[Neodesha Citizen.

A RUMOR.—Our exchanges notice a rumor to the effect hat we have sold THE SPIRIT. Of course it is only a rumor. So long as we try to tell all about our private affairs in THE SPIRIT, we wish they would wait for information from us before giving currency to any such "rumor." THE SPIRIT is not for sale just yet, and we have no idea of turning our attention to "legislating exclusively for Kansas" until we are called to the business.

THE "STANDARD."-Col. G. P. Smith, of the Humboldt Southwest," has purchased an interest in the "Democratic Standard," of this city, and will act, for the present, as business agent and traveling correspondent. Mr. Smith is a newspaper editor and publisher of large experience, and will prove a valuable addition to the "Standard" outfit.

ARRESTED .- During the progress of the fire on Thursday, Mr. Johnson, of Johnson-Medlicott notoriety, was discovered under suspicious circumstances in the alley in the rear of Moore & Bennett's stores near the burning building. He was promptly arrested and taken to the calaboose.

COAL.—Mr. Gray of the gas works has made arrangements for an abundant supply of Thayer coal, and the threatened scarcity of this prime necessity is averted. A coal famine is not a pleasant thing to contemplate in such weather as this, INCREASING.—The business of the K. P. Railway is rapid-

ly increasing, October showing the largest month's business ever done by the road. Its earnings for that month reached nearly half a million dollars.

REYNOLDS .- Geo. A. Beynolds, recently of this city, but now of Parsons, is in town and stopping at the Eldridge. Mr. Reynolds is Representative elect from the Forty-third

THE DAM.—Work on the dam has been suspended, probably for the winter.

HOTELS.

LUDINGTON HOUSE,

W. E. SMITH,

OTTAWA, - - KANSAS. All Trains stop for Dinner.

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This House is situated near the business part of the city. We have reduced the fare to 25 cents for single meals, and night's lodging, with pleasant rooms and good beds, 25 cents.

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We claim that this is the best One Dollar per day House west of the Mississippi River. Persons in the habit of stopping at houses where two and three dollars per day are charged, are especially invited to give us a call. JOHN T. PLACE, Proprietor.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND CLOCKS,

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LEGAL NOTICE Attachment.

Attachment.

SAMUEL POOLE, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that D. and N. G. Miller, doing business under the name and style of "D. & N. G. Miller," did, on the 2nd day of November, 1872, file his petition in the District Court of Donglas county, State of Kansas, against the said Samuel Poole, defendent, setting forth that the said Samuel Poole is indebted to the said D. & N. G. Miller in the sum of \$337.50, and interest thereon at 12 per cent. per annum from October 25th, 1872, in accordance with an agreement entered into between the said Poole and the said firm of D. & N. G. Miller on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1871, and the said Samuel Poole is hereby notified to appear and amswer said petition on or before the 4th day of January, A. D. 1873, or Judgment will be rendered by said court that the said D. & N. G. Miller recover of the said Samuel Poole the said sum of \$337.50, with interest thereon at 12 per cent. per annum from October 25th, A. D. 1872, and an order for sale of attached property.

RIGGS, NEVISON & SIMPSON, Altorneys for Plaintiffs.

R. S. JOHNSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, AC.,

No. 111 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

Cash Paid for Country Produce.

The Story Teller.

GRANDMA'S DEARY;

RECORDS OF OAK HILL HOME.

HY AUGUSTA MOORE

[Continued.]

ed an animated scene. This year it was more sad of energy and spirit, always ready for work or for than common. All remembered the deaths that the play. Everybody was attracted by Mrs. Bert. I past winter and spring had seen, and some had should have enjoyed being in her warm, bright A Large Number of Empty Alcohol Barrels, vague forebodings in their breasts of more general troubles to come. Who would be missing next busy crowd and meditated upon my grandmother's girlhood:

"How great are the results of single actions!" I thought. "See all these men and women—all these tractive company as his pretty wife. He could tell great, driving, powerful youths—all these active a story in a manner that was exceedingly funny. maidens and this swarm of children! Had Grandma contented herself at home with her mother, where feeling, sense and sentiment, and was as touchey had they been? How much confusion and expense, how much joy and how much sorrow, she had saved by remaining a perpetual maiden. But she needs must love a man; she uttered a short and simple vow; and lo! all this multitude! 'Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

"Deary! get down off that case of drawers. Haven't you got over your rude, unlady-like manners yet-and you engaged to be married? and take this baby for Maria, while she helps your aunt Florinda pack."

This was what scattered my thoughts. "Oh, dear!-babies!" sighed I, inly, as I slowly

dismounted and obeyed.

But babies and all others, were soon gone, and when we were once more put to rights for the winter, I began preparing for my visit. Angela and Theodosia sent me patterns of everything from New York, and my simple wardrobe was increased to one which I considered astonishingly elegant. Grandma was lavish of her money. She told me to have everything that I wanted; and in a handsome new purse, which she knit for me with her own dear old hands, she placed fifty dollars in gold and fifty in new bank bills for pocket money, "to last me-till it was gone," she said. I never before had been mistress of ten dollars, and my sudden wealth nearly overcame me.

Money is something which at Oak Hill Home stands by one quite faithfully. In cities it melts rapidly away, one scarce knows how. I found this houses have failed, and more than half that remain out before I had been long in New York. To my astonishment the very first time I counted over my hundred dollars there was but fifty of it left, and in less time than I could have believed possible, Angela found me crying over my empty purse.

"Things spoil so here in this dusty city, and I do so hate to wear dirty ribbons, and hats that havebeen rained on and then had the dust rubbed in. It chief." costs all out doors to keep clean and decent here, Angela. I do n't see how people can afford to live in such places. And then there are so many things that one wants and cau't seem to do without, and duced their action it was causeless. They are althere are so many good things to eat, and shoes and boots and gloves wear out so, and oh, deardear! what will Grandma say to me? Every cent of my money is gone."

"I suppose she will tell you that you must have some more. You need not cry, I am sure. It is not so bad-not half so bad as I did. The first month I was here I spent one hundred and had my pocket picked of two hundred dollars. Father was awful angry, and I cried myself half to death; but we both lived through it, as you see. Cheer up. There goes the dinner bell, and you are not dressed, and

how your face looks!"

"I do not want any dinner," said I disconsolately. "Oh, but you do! March told mother when she was at the bank this morning that he saw Col. Luther in town who said he intended to dine with us. I reckon you better wash your face and fix up, my lady"-for I had instantly sprang to the wash-bowl on hearing Col. Luther's name, setting the water running in full force (what a wonderful convenience seemed these chamber fountains to the simple country girl. I was always at them,) over my head and face. There was time enough before me. The boarders in that house were not like boarders, in many of their ways. They were very informal and home-like in their habits-sat long at their meals, were late or early at table just as suited them, and met no scowling face of angry landlady there. Mr. Brower, our host, was a fat, good-natured man, and article, and just and true. Did you write that, Mr. his wife was of the same disposition. They had their own price of boarders, their own choice in them, and they allowed them all their liberty-a thing which boarders will take, whether it be allowed to them or not. Thus the house was found to be a pleasant and cheerful home. The Browers had two amiable and agreeable daughters, girls of from eighteen to twenty-one years of age. They were very good looking girls and were much liked ing. by the boarders. They were not ashamed nor afraid to attend closely to the ways of the house, and more than once they had supplied the place of somewhere" that evening. It was settled that we discharged servants very much to their own credit. should do so, and a concert at the Cooper Institute No one respected them the less for this. The board- was decided on. ers were, almost without exception, agreeable peo-Me. 111 Masachtentia Mirret, Law Rusein Manade.

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ple. To several of them I at once took a warm fancy. The habits of all were free and jovial. Games were often played in the parlors. There were two pianos and several skillful musicians, also fine singers, in the house. The people were intelligentsome of them unusually so. We had several editors and orators among us. Indeed there seemed to be contained in that family, if so I may call it, all the elements for making life happy. Among my particular favorites stood highest a gentleman and his wife by the name of Bert. They were what I shall style New England Western New Yorkers. They were born in New England, raised in Michigan and The few days, particularly the last day, before had settled in New York city. Mrs. Bert was a the breaking up at Oak Hill Home, always present- lively, intelligent and interesting little woman, full A CHEAP CASTOR OIL, FOR THE SAME PURPOSE room half my time, but I had wisdom enough to try not to weary the cordial lady by too frequent year from our ranks? Should we ever meet again or too long visits. At least I hope I did not weary at the dear, ancestral home? I looked upon the her. But I used to wonder that her good nature was not tried beyond its strength by company, for somebody was forever after her. It is onorous to be too attractive. Mr. Bert was, in his way, as at-He was the soul of all the games. He was full of as pop-corn.

When we went down to dinner we found Col. Luther and Mr. Bert seated near each other gravely conversing. The faces of both looked overcast, as did all other faces present. Luther bowed and smiled upon us as we entered, but went on with

what he was saying: "And thus our merchants are in danger of failure for want of the gold that lies useless in the treasury. Two weeks ago every prospect was fair and bright. Grain and gold we had more than we knew what to do with. Our banks were in a sound, healthy condition, able to spend without danger. But things are changing as rapidly as they change in

"Yes," said another gentleman; "you are right. We are taken by surprize. We knew that the South was poor and contrary, and that we should have to allow our debts in that quarter to lie over; but that troubled nobody. To the shrewdest financial eye there did not appear the slightest reason why the price of money should be more than six per cent. nor why it should not be had abundantly. But with scarce one puff of warning the hurricane is on us. Our fair prospects are entirely overcast. Everything has stopped. Sterling bills cannot be sold and grain cannot be shipped. Confidence is lost, and the one care of every merchant is how to get money, at whatever price, to take up his maturing obligations. Already some of our largest totter on the verge of ruin."

"This, sir," said Mr. Stephens, a rabid Democrat, having listened attentively to this bitter complaint, is the first fruits-and you must own that it has ripened quickly-of your joyful election."

"Not so, sir," was the emphatic reply. "The cowardly closing of the banks has done the mis-

"Why did they close?" asked Mr. Stephens. "I know your thought: they heard the mutterings of Southern rebellion. But allowing that this inready spening their eyes to this fact. What need was there that they should throw us all into consternation by calling in, at the very time when they should have stood firmest, nearly two and a half Price List furnished on application. Address millions in one week? A grosser, more mischievous financial blunder was never made. True they are now willing to advance all this and much more. But they are too late to prevent the mischief. The blunder can not be remedied in a week. Five millions will not do this week, nor ten next, what would have been easily done with two and a half last week."

"You are right," said uncle Howard, "The banks have made a fearful mistake. Had they been in league with the southern disunionists they could hardly have played better into their hands. But I look to see them redeem their mistakes—to see them take a bold, firm stand, and do it at once. They are the heart of our financial system, and as the blood circulates freely and healthfully, or otherwise, through the heart, so will it through all the extremities connected with it."

We have a leader this morning which administers a severe castigation to the banks," remarked one of our editors, a silent, modest, timid young man, but powerful with his pen.

"Have you it there?" asked my uncle, and the

editor passed along his paper. "Very good-very good indeed. A sharp, smart +? I suspect you."

The young editor actually blushed. Did ever any one hear of a circumstance so strange?

"The names of the editors of the --- do not appear," he said. "They never own the mischief that they do. Striking in the dark, they are more fearless-a noble trait, is it not?"

"Hardly, I should say," put in Mr. Bert, laugh-

[To be Continued.]

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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 called to my stock of

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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. I noltf

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THE SPIRIT OF MANUAL

Miscellaneous.

DEFECTIVE TO THE TENTO

TAKE THE PAPERS.

N. P. WILLIS. Why don't you take the papers? They're the life of my delight; Except about election time, And then I read for spite.

Subscribe! you cannot lose a cent, Why should you be afraid? For cash thus paid is money lent At interest four-fold paid.

Go, then, and take the papers, And pay to-day, nor pay delay, And my word for it is inferred, You'll live until you're gray.

An old neighbor of mine While dying of a cough, Desired to hear the latest news While he was going off.

I took the paper and I read Of some new pills in force; He bought a box-and is he dead? No-hearty as a horse. I knew two men, as much alike

As e'er you saw two stumps, And no phrenologist could find A difference in their bumps.

One takes the papers, and his life Is happier than a king's, His children all can read and write, And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and While strolling through the wood A tree fell down and broke his crown And killed him-"very good."

Had he been reading of the news, At home like neighbor Jim, I'll bet a cent that accident Would not have happened him.

Why don't you take the papers? Nor from the printer sneak. Because you borrow from his boy A paper every week.

For he who takes the papers, And pays his bills when due, Can live in peace with God and man, And with the printer too.

AMERICANISMS.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.] "Americanisms" are derived, it is scarcely needful to say, from a variety of sources-from the language of the Red Man, from European immigrants of all nations, from the "Heathen Chinee," and from the negro. It is curious, too, to note how the words and terms which have passed out of use in England, but are preserved in our olden literature, are employed in the common talk of the American people. "The largest part," says Dr. de Vere, "of so-called Americanisms are nothing more than good old English words which, for one reason or another, have become obsolete or provincial in England, tion produces the verb to resurrect, and bodywhile they have retained their full power and citi- snatching is the resurrectionizing profession. "In zenship in the United States," and he adds that "by many an humble firesire in the low country of Virginia, the pines of New Jersey, or in the shadow of dized. The news of his capture is promptly itemthe mountains of New England, words are heard pronounced as they were in the days of Alfred, and Vere that the worst of these formations is the class with meanings unknown to England." Other

now regarded by us as a gross vulgarism, "survives door is once opened to such abominations by those with astonishing vitality in southern speech," who ought to be the guardians of the purity of the Barm, instead of yeast, has the sanction of our language, a whole host of similar terms should rush Elizabethan poets, and the word is used to this day in New England. Ben, instead of been, big for like weeds in language as well as in nature. Hence great, bile for boil, human for human being, bravely no sooner had men's ears become somewhat accusfor very well, chimley for chimney, ourious for nice, guess in the sense used by Yankees, to down in the sense of to humble, fall for the season of autumn, amount of game became known as a famous shootthe odious word female, the gift of the gab, and a wast number of words and phrases familiar in the one of the greatest singists that had ever come to States, may be justified by references to our early America, and the man of violence who had hereto-English literature. Some of these old terms are well worthy of being retained in our common before the charitable jury as a modest stabbist, or speech, but it must be added that the most genuine Americanisms are corruptions of the language

that the word talented "has made its way so suc- day. eessfully in England that it may be found now in her best and most fastidious writers;" and we hope that the American use of "to" as an expletive in such phrases as, Would you like to? I meant to ask him to, although authorized by Mrs. Stowe "in her great work, 'Uncle Tom,'" will not readily be admitted into our literature. The New York Herald may promise "to ventilate" the President, but we suspect that even the Daily Telegraph would shrink from ventilating Mr. Gladstone; we may doubt, too, whether the word "solemnizing" is used by our best pulpit orators; and if it be true that PUBLICATION NOTICE the verb "to enthuse" has found its way to England, it may be safely affirmed that no anthor or journalist of reputation will venture to adopt it. Among familiar Americanisms which are happily unknown at present in England are duttable, for liable to duty; considerable, used as an adverb or noun; edibles and bibibles for food and drink; most for albles and bibibles for food and drink; most for almost; nohow, which is used by Americans even in careful writing; notion, in the sense of inclination;

preach, used as a substantive; to transpire, instead of happen; and retiracy, in the sense of retirement, or in the sense of a competency on which a man may retire.

Some of the words, however, mentioned as Americanisms are as well known in this country as in the States. "Vest," for instance, is said to be almost universally used for the English waistcoat; but in England the words are used by tailors indiscriminately. At once again, for immediately, is not an Americanism, but may be heard any day in this country, and the writer is wrong in supposing that 'bus is used for omnibus by the educated classes. It may be true that permit when used "instead of leave to enter, or ticket of admission to any place of public entertainment," is a term used exclusively in America, but in the sense of permission granted the noun is frequently in use. In the International Exhibition the following horrible sentence is displayed again and again :- "Exhibitors are requested not to touch their exhibits without a special written permit." The barbarous word "exhibits" is, we suspect, home-born. "Ride and tie," says the compiler, "is the curious phrase by which in Maryland and in the South the arrangement is designated according to which two travellers having but one horse between them will alternately ride and walk." Dr. de Vere is evidently ignorant that the phrase which he terms curious has been in use in this country for a century or more, and is in use still. Fielding mentions it in "Joseph Andrews" as the method in use in those days when, instead of a coach and six, a member of Parliament's lady used to mount a pillion behind her husband. and a grave serjeant-at-law condescended to amble to Westminster on an easy pad with his clerk kicking his heels behind him. The great novelist even takes the trouble to explain the custom minutely. "The two travellers," he writes, "set out together, one on horseback, the other on foot; now, as it generally happens that he on horseback outgoes him on foot the custom is that when he arrives at the distance agreed on, he is to dismount, tie the horse to some gate, tree, post, or other thing, and then proceed on foot; when the other comes up to the horse, unties him, mounts and gallops on, till, having passed by his fellow-traveller, he likewise arrives at the place of tying."

Among the most prominent Americanisms may be noted the great swelling words by which the Yankee strives to give intensity to his expressions. He speaks in superlatives and heaps adjective upon adjective in order to add weight to his language. Or he entirely alters the original meaning of words, as when he speaks of a lady as belonging to the advanced female persuasion, or of a steamboat as able "to eat four hundred passengers and to sleep at least two hundred." Dr. de Vere denounces, and well he may, as utter abominations the new forms into which old words are turned by smart American writers, especially by journalists. Thus resurreclike manner the burglar's occupation has been designated as burglarizing; when caught he is custoized by the penny-a-liner." We agree with Dr. de words less antique and sanctioned by great English authors have forsaken this island to be employed in different parts of the American continent.

Thus, "afore," which, as Lowell observes, was common until after Herrick, is still used instead of "before," in some parts of the New England States; axe instead of ask, a word used by Chaucer, and "It is not to be wondered at the first and walked by the addition of the termination of the termination of the termination of the termination is the continent.

SIGN OF PRISMATIC HAT.

The College Rooms are six in number—the largest, best ventilisted and most elegantly furnished apartments of the land in doctor of the lind in doctor of the lind in doctor of the land of nouns made by the addition of the termination

word used by Chaucer, and "It is not to be wondered at that as soon as the in and try to make a lodgment, for nothing thrives tomed to hear a pedestrian called a walkist, than the man whose rifle brought down the largest ist, Nilsson was praised in numerous journals as fore been denounced as a murderer now appeared at worst called a formidable strikist."

Dr. de Vere, we may add, attributes the vulgariwhich we do not desire to see transported into this ties of American literature and the cant and slang which abound in the country to the pernicious in-Dr. Schele de Vere is surely incorrect in saying fluence of the low-toned party newspapers of the

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I WILL sell or exchange for Illinois or Wisconsin property, my farm, twelve miles east of Lawrence, within one mile of Stranger station, one hundred and sixty acres, all under good board rence, sixty-five acres under outlivation, thirty acres timber on Spring creek, good frame house with eight rooms, spring running in cellar. This is one of the most desirable

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District Court, Donglas County, Kansas. Thomas L. Sancomb, plaintiff, vs. Harriet E.

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With this number of THE SPIRIT We will bring to a close, for a time, at least, the series of articles descriptive of the extensive breeding stud of Messrs. Sprague & Akers.

Under the immediate direction of Mr. Akers, ample winter quarters have been constructed, and at this writing the entire stable is as snugly ensconced as a bug in a rug.

It is the intention of Mr. Akers, early next spring, to reinforce the stud with the remaining stallions, broodmares and colts now at Col. Sprague's, in Rhode Island. The delegation will number about Pharoah, Canadian pacer. one hundred, and they are the representatives of the most aristocratic blood in America.

ANNIE ADAMS;

Bay, foaled 1867; bred by George W. Greever, of Missouri, got by Mambrino Chief, Jr., son of Mam- Bertrand. brino Chief, first dam by Tom Dudley, son of Blacknose; second dam by Penz's Highlander. This is a very fine formed broodmare, and from her breeding it is reasonable to anticipate good results. She gets Messenger crosses through Mambrino, Lady Thorn's sire, and through Tom Dudley, son of Blacknose, a son of Medoc.

BELLE ST. JOE:

Chestnut, foaled 1864; bred by George W. Grecver, of Missouri, got by St. Joe, first dam by Tom Watson; second dam Mirth, by Medoc; third dam Lucy Alexander, by Buford's Alexander; fourth for Col. A. This is a fine formed and gaited filly. ____, by Haxall's Moses; fifth dam -Duke of Bedford; sixth dam ----, by Old Union; seventh dam ——, by imported Dabster.

ELLA FAIR:

Kansas, got by Comus, son of Green's Bashaw, dam Maiden Fair, a mare of unknown blood, but a fast trotter.

EMMA G.:

Colonel S.

EMMA FRANKLIN:

Bay, foaled 1864; bred by Dr. Spratt, of Missouri; got by Ben. Franklin, Jr., son of Ben. Franklin; first dam by Bertrand, Jr., son of Bertrand. Emma obtains two infusions of Messenger. One through Ben. Franklin, a son of American Eclipse, whose dam was Miller's Damsel, by imported Messenger, and another through Bertrand, whose granddam Mambrina, was full sister to Messenger.

FLORA WILSON:

Chestnut, foaled 1868; bred by David Polk, of Missouri, got by Little Arthur, son of imported Glencoe; first dam by Commerce, son of Pharoah: second dam by Pharosh, a Canadian pacer. The majority of the produce of Pharoah were pacers, endowed with fine action, and when educated to trot, became fast. The well-known trotter Kansas Chief, now in the East, belongs to this family.

JANE VETO:

Bay, foaled 1869; bred by the late Hugh Swaney, of Missouri, got by Veto, dam by Arnold Harris; ant of the Morgan family. She was a great weight second dam by Pharoah. This filly receives two puller on the road, and was fast and lasty. Messenger crosses, as follows: one through Veto, whose granddam was Young Lady Lightfoot, by Shark, a son of American Eclipse, who was by Duroc, out of Miller's Damsel, by imported Messenger. The second cross through Arnold Harris, whose dam was Sport's Mistress, by American Eclipse.

KITTY TAYLOR:

Bay, foaled 1864; got by Taylor, son of Grey Eagle; dam by Gauglion Gangle, son of Bertrand. Kitty is twice in with Messenger blood, to wit: Grey Eagle, by Woodpecker, a son of Bertrand, whose granddam Mambrina, was sister to Messenger.

KATE DUDLEY:

Bay, foaled 1868; bred by Mr. W. Robinson, of Missouri, got by St. Joe; first dam by Tom Dudley, son of Blacknose; second dam by Kite, son of imported Fylde.

LIZZIE TAYLOR:

Grey, foaled 1868; bred by the late Hugh Swaney, of Missouri, got by Little Arthur; dam by Arnold Harris. Messenger crosses are obtained in both paternal and maternal lines. The granddam of Arthur, Grey Fanny, was by Bertrand. Arnold Harris was out of Sport's Mistress, by American e Eclipse.

LUCY MARMION:

Grey, foaled 1868; bred by A. Buford, of Missouri; by Little Arthur; first dam by Marmion; second dam by Tiger Whip, Jr.

LADY DUDLEY:

Chestnut, foaled 1865; bred by John Porterfield, of Virginia; got by Tom Dudley, son of Blacknose; first dam by Bertrand, Jr., son of Bertrand; second dam by Pacolet; third dam by Sir Solomon.

LILLY ARTHUR:

Grey, foaled 1867; bred by George W. Greever, of Missouri; got by Little Arthur; first dam by Lilly Hartley, by Marco; second dam Sue Hartley, by Gazan, thence through thirteen crosses to a natural Barb mare.

LILLY BIRD:

Chestnut, foaled 1865; bred by Jesse Moran, of Missouri, got by Plenipotentiary, a thoroughbred, bred by Gen. Harding; first dam by Clay Trustee, a son Missouri; got by Little Arthur, dam by pacer of imported Trustee and imported Lady Scott.

A ST. SELECTION CONTRACTOR OF

a most actioned to even decree to

Brown, foaled 1867; got by Blondin, a thoroughbred son of imported Sovereign.

MAMBRINO BELLE:

Bay, foaled 1866; bred by George W. Greever, Mambrino Chief; first dam by Tom Dudley, son of Hambletonian; dam a thoroughbred mare, pur-Blacknose; second dam by Kite, son of imported chased in Kentucky by Col. Bruce.

MOLLIE BUFORD:

Bay, foaled 1868; bred by Hugh Swaney, of Missouri, got by Hickman, son of Wagner, dam by

MOLLY DUNCAN:

Grey, foaled 1868; bred by John Williams, of Missouri, got by Little Arthur; first dam by Dick Duncan; second dam by Gauglion Gangle, son of

MARTHA:

Chestnut, foaled 1869; got by Glendower; dam Miss Dwight, a well bred mare. Glendower was got by imported Knight of St. George, out of Evergreen, the dam of Goodwood, by imported Glencoe.

NELLIE BROWN:

Chestnut, foaled 1870; bred by Col. Sprague, of Rhode Island, got by Kentucky, formerly Sprague's Mambrino Patchen; dam Kate, a thoroughbred mare purchased in Kentucky, by Col. S. D. Bruce

NARRAGANSETT MAID:

Chestnut, foaled 1862; got by George M. Patchen dam Pudgy, a mare of Morgan descent. The union of stallions having the blood of Mambrino Chief in Chestnut, foaled 1869; bred by B. F. Akers, of their composition, should result in a trotter of rare merit.

ORIOLA:

Chestnut, foaled 1865; got by Orlando; first dam Peggy Marshall, by Tom Marshall; second dam Bay filly, foaled 1871; bred by Col. Sprague, of Fanny Fern, by Bald Hornet, son of Rhode's Whip; Rhode Island, got by New York, formerly Sprague's third dam Ann Stagg, by imported Leviathan. Or-Hambletonian; dam Jane, a thoroughbred mare, lando, was got by imported Yorkshire, out of purchased in Kentucky by Colonel S. D. Bruce, for Marietta, by imported Priam; Canairy, by Sir Charles, &c.

Bay filly, foaled 1872; bred by Sprague & Akers, Kansas Stud Farm; got by Comus, son of Green's Bashaw; first dam Lilly Hartley, by Marco; second dam Sue Hartley; third dam Brownie, by imported Richards; fourth dam Meg Dods, by Sir Archy; fifth dam Black Ghost, by imported Oscar; sixth dam Pill Box, by imported Pantaloon; seventh dam Melepomene, by Traveller; eighth dam Virginia, by Mark Anthony; ninth dam Polly Byrd, by imported Aristotle; tenth dam Young Bonny Lass, by imported Jolly Roger; eleventh dam imported Bonny Lass, by Bay Bolton; twelfth dam , by Darley Arabian; thirteenth dam.

by Byerly Turk ; fourteenth dam -----, by Taffolet —, by Plaice's White Turk : Barb; fiifteenth dam sixteenth dam a natural Barb mare.

PUDGY:

Chestnut, foaled 1854. There is nothing known of the blood of this mare save that she is a descend-

ROSETTA:

Brown, foaled 1870, bred in Kentucky; got by Andy Johnson, brother to Brignoli; dam a thoroughbred mare purchased in Kentucky by Col. Bruce for Col. Sprague. Andy Johnson was got by Mambrino Chief, dam Sally Woodford, by Woodford. This is a rare bred filly, and is now receiving the first rudiments of her trotting education.

Bay, foaled 1860; bred by James McClintock, of Missouri; she is the dam of Rosa Comus. The value of this mare to the breeding stud is attested by the promising young trotting stallion Kansas. ROSA NEWRY:

Bay, foaled 1869; bred by George W. Greever, of Missouri, got by Newry; first dam by Ben. Franklin, Jr., son of Ben. Franklin, son of American Eclipse; second dam —, by Bertrand, Jr., son 6f Bertrand. Newry is full brother to the celebrated Norfolk.

ROSA BUFORD:

Bay, foaled 1867; bred by George W. Greever, of Missouri, got by Little Arthur; first dam Mag Skinner, by Gauglion Gangle; second dam Armilda, by Woodpecker; third dam ——, by Tiger Whip; fourth dam ——, by Plenipo, son of English Plenipotentiary and Polly Hopkins. This should be a capital brood mare, for in her composition three infusions of Messenger are reached, and all through Bertrand. The granddam of Arthur was by this horse, as also was Gangle and Woodwas by this horse, as also was Gangle and Woodpecker.

SALLY GREEVER:

Grey, foaled 1867; bred by Hugh Swaney, of Pharoah.

YSLECCAE ALER REPRESENTATION OF THE STATE OF STA

MARKET STREET

MARY G.: . DARMAN TO TIMINE MED DUDLEY:

Bay, foaled 1864; bred by George W. Greever, got by Tom Dudley, dam by Kite, son of Fylde. STAR OF NATICK:

Bay, foaled 1870; bred by Col. Sprague, of Rhode of Missouri; got by Mambrino Chief, Jr., son of Island; got by New York, formerly Sprague's

WYANDOTTE MAID:

Brown, foaled 1871; bred by Col. Sprague, got by Narragansett; dam Dolly Sprague. Narragansett, at the time of his death, was considered the most promising young stallion in the States. He was got by Mambrino Pilot, out of the Prewitt mare, and was purchased from Dr. Herr, of Kentucky, by Col. Sprague.

ZENOBIA CLAY:

Bay, foaled 1871; bred by Col. Sprague, of Rhode Island; dam Zenobia, by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., granddam a grey mare of Messenger descent. This is a famous bred trotting filly. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr. was got by old Cassius M. Clay, the sire of George M. Patchen, out of a mare by Chancellor, son of Mambrino, son of Messenger; granddam by Engineer, the sire of Lady Suffolk, and he a son of imported Messenger.

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NOTICE.

first rudiments of her trotting education.

ROSA COMUS:

Chestnut, foaled 1871; bred by B. F. Akers, of Kansas; got by Comus, dam Rosa Gangle, by Gauglion Gangle; second dam——, by the Pony, son of imported Leviathan; third dam——, by imported Tranby; fourth dam——, by Tiger Whip, son of Cook's or Blackburn's Whip; fifth dam——, by William of Transport. This is the finest furnished filly in the State. Her points are all useful.

ROSA GANGLE:

Bay, foaled 1860; bred by James McClintock, of

NOTICE.

Samuel Poole, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that John A. Peck did, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1872, in the District Court of Douglas county, State of Kansas, file his petition sgainst Samuel Poole, defendant, setting forth that the said Samuel Poole, defendant, was indebted to him, the said John A. Peck, plaintiff, in the sum of one hundred and thirty-two (182) dollars, with interest from November 18, A. D. 1873, upon an account for work done and materials furnished in erecting and constructing lightning rods upon premises owned by the said Samuel Poole and at his request, and in and by said petition judgment for said amount is prayed against said Samuel Poole; and the said Samuel Poole is hereby notified to appear and answer said petition on or before the 30th day of December, A D. 1873, or on failure thereof judgment will be taken sgainst said Samuel Poole in favor of said John A. Peck, and also order of sale of attached property.

By his attorneys, Riggs, Nevison & Simpson.

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2250 Reward for the mame 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. Fitler, 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, n28y1

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