

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOLUME I.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 5, 1872.

NUMBER 35.

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THE HORSES OF KANSAS.

NUMBER ONE.

The Stable of Messrs. Sprague & Akers at the Exposition.

TURF TOPICS.

From the extraordinary display of horses at the Exposition, it was abundantly demonstrated that Kansas was fast getting abreast of the progress made by the Eastern States in this important branch of the pursuit of our State. The stable of stallions exhibited by Messrs. Sprague & Akers, of the Kansas Stud Farm, both in point of quality of blood and number of celebrities, surpassed anything of the kind ever before witnessed in America. In making this assertion we speak from authority, for, throughout the United States, there does not one stud farm exist that can boast of a similar number of first-class horses. And yet, to the disgrace of the Exposition, upon the concluding day, when the sweepstake ring was shown, some twenty or thirty entries of stallions, comprising thoroughbreds, bred trotters and Normans, the five wisecracks composing the judges or awarding committee, after a terrific combat with justice, dismissed all save Ethan Allen and a faded two-year-old, got by the "Grady" horse out of a thoroughbred farm mare; in fact a very light, half-bred colt, with no other merit than a fine coat of flesh—oiled up in the highest style of the art, and exquisitely pepperauced. The "anything to beat Ethan Allen," began the siege by a careful examination of the manes and tails, the nails in the shoes were minutely counted and noted, much expectation of a brand of tobacco known among those to the manner born, as "homespun," was indulged in; the marshal summarily ordered the spectators away from the horses, and not to speak in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard by the judges (?). A deathly silence prevailed for a time, but the solemnity was finally broken by an inebriated individual who shouted at the top of his voice, "put it on Clay county." Suddenly one of the judges winked, and on Clay county the blue ribbon was affixed. A more disreputable award could not be imagined, and it thoroughly disgusted the majority of the managers. It was not our intention at the outset of this letter to refer to the matter, but justice to our readers and the public generally, demands it. If the gigantic efforts of such eminent breeders as Messrs. Sprague & Akers are to be subjected to such treatment as this, a de-

generacy of our horses in the West is inevitable. Happily, Mr. Akers is not discouraged, and proposes next year to go at it with renewed vigor. In his string we found

ETHAN ALLEN.

The appearance upon the quarter-stretch of the renowned hero, hitched with a thoroughbred for a running mate, brought forth such prolonged cheers from the audience of twenty thousand, as were never before accorded to a member of the equine tribe in the West. Indeed, judging from the action of the old warrior, he imagined a renewal of his Long Island struggles. His extraordinary exploit over the Fashion Course, in 1867, with a running mate, defeating the wonderful Dexter, in the marvelous time of 2:15, 2:16, and 2:19, stands to-day unparalleled in the annals of the American trotting turf. Yet, not a whit more remarkable is the time of that performance, than is his young appearance to-day. His brilliant eye has not lost any of its lustre; his head, clean and full of expression, has yet about it that display of determination which carried him to so many victories. He is a bright bay, with a star in forehead and snip over left nostril, both hind and right fore ankle white. In formation, he is conceded by the best authority to be the most accurately angled horse in America. In height, standing quite fifteen hands, he appears undersized, but this is overcome when seen in flight. In age, he now verges upon a quarter of a century, having attained the green age of twenty-four. And yet, to this day, during which time extraordinary progress has been made, not one laurel has been plucked from the blooming wreath worn by him. As a sire of trotters, he has reached the pinnacle of fame. In the first generation we find a constellation of shining lights—Young Pocahontas, with a public record of 1871, at Buffalo, in 2:26 3/4, 2:25 1-2, and 2:24 1-4; Billy Barr (H. W. Genet), 2:24 3/4; Fanny Allen, 2:25 1-2; Fanny Lee, 2:29 1-4; Warwick, 2:29 1-2, a private trial of 2:24; Fanny Fisher, 2:32 1-2; Honest Allen, 2:29, and with running mate 2:17 1-4; Le Blonde, 2:27; Dan. Lambert, private trial in 2:23. Of the celebrities got by sons of Ethan Allen, we have Major Allen, the winner of the \$10,000 purse of 1871, at Buffalo, in 2:26 3/4, 2:25 1-2, and 2:24 1-4; Nonesuch, 2:27; Lizzie Keller, 2:31 1-2. There are many others got by his sons and grandsons that have this year attained prominence in the trotting world. However, this galaxy should certainly be sufficient to "fright the souls of fearful adversaries." In blood, in the paternal line, he is a descendant of the house of the Morgans, being by Hill's Black Hawk, and upon the maternal side he traces to imported Messenger. In the harem this year, his heart has been rejoiced by a large number of thoroughbred mares, all selected with a degree of care and an eye single to the blood of Messenger. This cross Mr. Akers secured by purchasing mares having crosses of Medoc, Bertrand, &c., in their blood. Medoc was by American Eclipse, a son of Duroc, out of Miller's Damsel, by imp. Messenger; Bertrand was by Sir Archy, out of Eliza, by imp. Bedford; grandam Mambrino, full sister to Messenger.

The union of Ethan Allen with mares having the blood of Abdallah in their composition, having never yet failed to nick and produce a trotter, now the fountain head—Messenger—is reached in the same number of generations, and being additionally reinforced with the warm blood of the thoroughbred, the inference is that Mr. Akers will originate a family of trotters second to none on this continent.

RHODE ISLAND.

The first attempt at trotting honors by this remarkable horse, was under the name of Dan. Rice. He was bred and foaled at Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1856, and was got by Whitehall, dam by Negro Baby (thoroughbred); Whitehall, by North American (sire of Shot, Ariel, Putnam, &c.), by thoroughbred Sir Walter. In color he is a rich rosewood brown, in height he stands fully sixteen hands and an inch, weighing nearly 1,800 pounds; of great strength and substance. He has quite a coarse head, his forehead is prominent, indicative of nerve and vital force; he has good ears and well set, plenty of width between the jaw bones, throat ample, neck muscular and starting right from his shoulder, which is wide, sloping and well placed. He has an immense barrel, his hip is long and level, with his quarters well let down. His power of propulsion

is extraordinary, his action is of that low, stealing style, a characteristic of many of the noted trotters of the day. His produce, of which Mr. Akers has some thirty, all attest to his value as a stallion. They are all large and endowed with his great form and action. His career upon the trotting turf was a brilliant one. He defeated American Girl and Geo. Wilkes, in 2:25 and 2:23 1-2; also beat Lucy in 2:28 3/4, 2:29 1-2 and 2:27 1-2, and Bashaw, Jr., in 2:30, 2:29, 2:29 1-2; and St. Elmo in 2:27 1-2. Rhode Island is the sire of several trotters now in the East that are fast gaining distinction.

ST. ELMO.

Brown, standing fully fifteen hands and three inches in height, was foaled 1860, and bred by the late Robert A. Alexander, of Woodburn, Kentucky, he was sired by Alexander's Abdallah, dam a fast Bellfounder mare. Alexander's Abdallah (the sire of the trotting Empress, the invincible Goldsmith Maid, Thorndale, &c.), was got by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (sire of Dexter, Geo. Wilkes and Edward Everett, the sire of Mountain Boy, Joe. Elliot, &c.) out of Katy Darling, by Bay Roman; grandam by Mambrino. Here, then, we have blood bearing the stamp of royalty, strains that have produced trotters of the first order in their every line and generation. He has inherited a large share of the elegance of finish for which the family is noted; his points are all strong and useful. He has as fine a set of legs as any horse in the world. His way of going is incomparable, vigorous, bold and rapid. His public record, obtained in a race at Louisville, is 2:33, 2:31 and 2:30, and during the present year he has shown much faster. Morrison, the oldest of his produce, now owned in Kentucky, is pronounced a horse of rare merit; while in Pennsylvania, St. George, another of his sons, is held in high esteem.

SPRAGUE'S MAMBRINO PATCHEN.

Brown, foaled 1866, bred by Dr. L. Herr, of Lexington, Ky., got by Mambrino Patchen (full brother to Lady Thorn), dam by Chorister (thoroughbred), grandam by son of Mons. Tonson. In estimating the value of this famous bred young stallion, we cannot be too laudatory; the mixture of the thoroughbred blood upon the side of the dam, with that of the trotting blood upon the sires, presenting as it does the most celebrated strain of the day, the happy medium must certainly have been reached in him. He is extra sized, standing nearly sixteen hands, with much quality and fine form. Indeed, he appears a large thoroughbred. He has shown great speed and staying qualities, and his produce thus far are all very promising.

COMAS.

Chestnut, foaled 1863, bred in Iowa; got by Green's Bashaw, dam, Topsy, by Prophet, son of Hill's Black Hawk. Green's Bashaw by Verno's Black Hawk, first dam by Webber's Tom Thumb; second dam the Charles Kent mare (dam of Rysdyk's Hambletonian), by imp. Bellfounder; third dam One Eye, by Hambletonian, son of Messenger; fourth dam, by imp. Messenger. Green's Bashaw is the sire of Bashaw, Jr., Kirkwood, Drury Bashaw and other noted flyers. The value of the blood of this family has long been recognized, for it has not only produced fast trotters, but great stayers, and the colts emanating from the family are held in the highest estimation, for it takes a small fortune to buy one of them. The general make-up of Comas cannot well be improved upon, while the combination of blood—the Bashaw and Black Hawk—united with the high-bred mares of the State, must result in trotters of rare excellence.

KANSAS.

Black, foaled 1869, bred by Benj. F. Akers, got by Comas, first dam Rosa Gangle, by Gauglion Gangle; second dam by The Pony, a son of imp. Leviathan; third dam, by imp. Tranby; fourth dam, by Tiger Whip, son of Cook's or Blackburn's Whip; fifth dam, by Sir William, of Transport. In this youngster we have the exact counterpart of his famous grandsire, Green's Bashaw. Color, marks, great size, fine form, and an immense, grand way of going. His breeding is unsurpassed, for, in addition to receiving eight crosses of Messenger upon the sire's side, he receives an additional cross through his first dam, Rosa Gangle, a daughter of Gauglion, a son of Bertrand, whose grandam Mambrino, was full sister to Messenger. And furthermore, five thoroughbred crosses are infused in his blood.

The Farm.

BEN. AKERS AT THE KANSAS CITY FAIR.

The announcement that at two o'clock Ben. Akers, the prince of Western trotting horse breeders, would exhibit the entire stud of stallions from the celebrated Kansas stud farm of Sprague & Akers, drew to the amphitheatre fully twenty-five to thirty thousand people, the fair sex showing their characteristic love of horseflesh by gathering in vast numbers and securing positions as near the ring as possible. Shortly after the time advertised, the stock gates were observed to open wide, and as the veteran of the turf, Ethan Allen, came dignifiedly toward the stand a grand cheer went up from the vast multitude. Following "the noblest Roman of them all" came seven other matchless animals, and when the eight were all gathered in one superb group, the picture was one that would have set every drop of blood in a Rosa Bonheur's veins dancing with uncontrollable impulse to transfer the scene upon canvass. Each noble brute looked his prettiest, and with proudly arching neck and prancing feet cavorted impatiently graceful, chaffing bits as if indignant at the restraining power of the groom. The sun glancing down upon the satiny coats of the restive steeds reflected like mirrors the beauty of the surroundings, and though year upon year may roll by in the lives of those who were present, such a sight will hardly again be witnessed. To bestow upon each beautiful equine such description as merit deserves, is not to be attempted in this article; but at some not far distant day the readers of the "Times" will be treated to full details. Prominent in the stud was, as a matter of course, the famous Ethan Allen, known the world over as without an equal in his day upon the turf. He is a rich brown in color, stands about fifteen two in height, and was got by the renowned Vermont Black Hawk by a Messenger mare. Foaled in 1849, when but three years and ten months old, he beat Rose of Washington, a match race, in 2:42, 2:39, and 2:36; and when eighteen years old, June 21, 1867, on the Fashion Course, with a running mate, beat the renowned Dexter, making the wonderful time of 2:15, 2:16, and 2:19.

Of his performances on the trotting turf, the following is a brief summary:

October 28, 1855, purse \$300, he beat Columbus, North Horse, and Stockbridge Chief; October 22, 1856, match \$1,000, he beat Hiram Drew; October 24, 1856, match \$1,000, he beat Hiram Drew; October 15, 1858, purse \$1,000, he beat Columbus, Jr., and Hiram Drew; October 28, 1858, match \$2,000, he beat G. M. Patchen; September 9, 1859, match \$1,000, he beat Tacony; September 19, 1860, purse \$500, he beat Prairie Boy; October 22, 1861, purse \$1,000, he beat Brown Dick; October 25, 1861, purse \$1,000, he beat John Morgan.

Among his triumphs with running mate, are the following:

November 17, 1858, match \$5,000, beat Lantern and running mate; May 18, 1859, match \$10,000, beat Lantern and running mate; July 15, 1861, match \$1,000, beat Flora Temple; August 8, 1861, match \$2,000, beat Flora Temple; September 5, 1861, match \$5,000, beat Flora Temple; May 29, 1867, match \$1,000, beat Brown George and running mate; June 21, 1867, match \$2,000, beat Dexter; July 4, 1867, match \$3,500, beat Dexter; August —, 1868, match \$2,000, beat Honest Allen and running mate; August 25, 1867, match \$2,000, beat Honest Allen and running mate; September 27, 1867, match \$3,000, beat Honest Allen and running mate.

Not only is he a trotter himself, but as a sire of trotters he is the acknowledged king—having got more horses that have beat two-thirds than any stallion in the United States. Among his get that have appeared on the turf is Bonner's famous Pocahontas Mare No. 2, that has trotted a mile in 2:18; Billy Bar, 2:25; Hotspur, 2:23; Fanny Allen, 2:25 1-2; Honest Allen, 2:18, with running mate; Fanny Fisher, 2:31 1-2; Fanny Lee, 2:31; Le Blonde, 2:28; Pocahontas No. 1, 2:26 1-4; Tidy, 2:33 1-2; Hickory Jack, 2:32; Rose Livingston, 2:36 1-4; W. B. Whitman, 2:23 1-4; with Washington Irving, Chestnut Mare, Col. Ethan Allen, Young Ethan, Daniel Lambert, Colorado Chief, with scores of others equally as good, show him to be the king of stallions; his stock having brought fabulous prices, Pocahontas No. 1 (now dead), bringing \$25,000, and No. 2, \$30,000. He not only gets trotters, but gets colts that prove themselves sires of trotters. His son, Young Ethan, sired Major Allen, the winner of the \$10,000 purse at the Buffalo Trotting Meeting of 1871, in 2:26 3-4, 2:25 1-2, 2:24 1-4. Trotting seems to be natural to them all. They are also remarkably long-lived horses; Ethan is 24; his son, Honest Allen, is 19, and trotting a little faster every year. No strain of trotting blood in America's combining so many good qualities with no bad ones. Models in form—perfect in action—and with the exception of Pocahontas, they never die.

Such a record no other horse in the country can boast of and probably will never be equaled.

Next to Ethan Allen comes Rhode Island, and almost as famous. Known to every veteran frequenter of the turf, his appearance upon the track is ever the signal for a round of applause. He is a large, rangy, dark brown animal, upwards of sixteen hands in height, and built after a perfect model of strength and bottom, got in 1859 by Whitehall, dam by Negro Baby, thoroughbred; he is near fourteen years old, and just in his prime. His sire was got by North America (sire of the noted trotters Shot, Ariel and Putnam), a son of Sir Walter, thorough-

bred. His record is a brilliant one, the following being his most celebrated achievements: Defeated Lucy in 2:28 3-4, 2:29 1-2, 2:27 1-2; Bashaw, Jr., in 2:30, 2:29, 2:27 1-2, and American Girl and George Wilkes in 2:35, 2:23 1-2.

St. Elmo, a stylish, superbly put up brown, with beautiful flowing mane and tail, and not a white spot as big as a pin head on his entire body, attracted no little admiration, for his name is as familiar as household words. Elmo stands about fifteen three, was got by Alexander Abdallah, (sire of the invincible Goldsmith Maid), dam, the granddam of Belmont, by Bellfounder; Alexander's Abdallah, by Rydyk's Hambletonian (sire of Dexter), dam Katy Darling, by Bay Roman; granddam by Mambrino, son of Mambrino, son of Messenger. He trotted at Louisville in 2:33, 2:31, 2:30, and is considered one of the most promising trotters in the country.

Next in reputation is Bourbon Chief, a magnificent looking dark bay, with an eye like an eagle's and limbs like a deer. The Chief stands fully sixteen hands in height, was got by the famous Mambrino Chieftain, dam by Gray Eagle. He has no record, but in his regular morning exercise is showing speedy work.

Comas, a toppy, stylish chestnut, created a most decided impression. He is of the renowned Bashaw blood, having been got by Green's Bashaw (sire of Bashaw, Jr., by Kirkwood), dam, Topsy by Prophet, sire of Hill's Black Hawk. Of the others of the magnificent stud were St. Nicholas, black, 15 1-2 hands high, got by American Clay, dam same as Mambrino Bertie, one of Bonner's celebrated horses. Mambrino Patchen, brown, 16 hands high, got by Mambrino Patchen (full brother to Lady Thorn, and sire of Mambrino Bertie), dam by Chorister; granddam by a son of Mons. Tonson.

Kansas Boy, black, fifteen three in height, got by Comas, dam, thoroughbred, carried off first premium Wednesday, in three-year-old stallion ring, and is looked upon as a very promising colt.

The above combine the exhibition, but by no means embrace all of Mr. Akers's possessions, for at home he has Little Arthur, Prague's Hambletonian and Marlborough, all three being noted for fine blood. On his farm, which is located near Fort Leavenworth, Mr. Akers has nearly two hundred superior blood mares. He recently purchased the Lawrence track, the best in the State of Kansas. Mr. Akers is doing noble work in the best interest of the horse, and stock from his place commands the highest price of any in this Western country.

During the morning hours the interest in the amphitheatre was kept lively by the exhibitions of as fine thoroughbred cattle as any man could wish to look upon. The aged bull ring was remarkable both as to numbers and quality, the animals shown comprising all the best known in this State and Kansas.—[Kansas City Times.]

SHEEP BACK.

No one who keeps sheep should be destitute of a rack in which to deposit their hay. A very large portion of this is trodden down, polluted and destroyed when scattered upon the ground or snow. Indeed, every farmer who has cattle would do well to feed them from a rack in the yard, or under the shed, when released from their stanchions. We make a rack, either for sheep or cattle, in the following manner: For sheep, make four posts of common joist, each about four feet long, as corners of a crib. For the sides, nail to these posts within a foot of the bottom, a strip of board six inches deep and as long as you wish the rack to be. Elevate these posts, thus attached by the side strips, and with like strips, say two feet long, nail the ends together. Put a board floor at the bottom of the floor nail a strip of board, say one inch square. From this line nail upright strips to the top rails on each side, there being space enough left between them for the sheep's noses to reach the hay. Thus you have a rack in the shape of a letter V, in which the hay is put, and the sheep can feed from both sides, with a box below the rack that will catch the seed and chaff, and in which their vegetable, provender, or salt, may be placed when given to them. This is a simple and cheap contrivance, which will save its cost, by economy in hay, in a very short time.

THE CURRY-COMB.

There is no better nor more profitable exercise for any one who owns a horse, cow, or ox than for fifteen minutes each day, summer as well as winter, to use a curry-comb on his animals. The general idea of this implement is that it is a good thing wherewith to rub off dirt or filth that may adhere to the hide while the beast is in the stable, but when out in pasture there is no further need for it. Here lies a grand mistake. When one realizes the condition of the skin of a horse or cow during the hot weather, when it has been time after time reeking with sweat which has dried on it, until a thick coat of scurf has collected under the hair and formed a crust which irritates and annoys the poor animal excessively, he will easily imagine the comfort derived from a regular course of currying. Comfort is vastly conducive to health, and health is the measure of the value of an animal to its owner; then it must follow that the curry-comb can not profitably be idle during the summer months any more than during the winter.

SHEEP VS. PASTURES.

We occasionally hear a man discoursing in a very knowing manner about the injury to pastures inflicted by continuous grazing. The writer of this has on more than one occasion been met by the assertion that sheep poisoned the grass so as to render it unhealthy for other stock. There is a certain class of talkers, on almost any subject, against whom it is useless to argue—the legitimate descendants, probably, of those ancients of whom it was written that though they were "brayed in a mortar," their folly would not depart from them. We do not pretend to deny that if sheep were confined to one tract too small to furnish them sufficient food, they would dig out all vegetation so closely that it would be killed, just as horses, or mules, or hogs would. Hunger will drive any animal to gnaw its pasture to an extreme hurtful to present yield and future crops. The ability of the sheep to bite close is unsurpassed, and if forced to do so, it will grub out the last vestige of vegetation. But with sufficient range for its proper fill, we know the grass lands devoted exclusively to sheep walks will become better and better with each returning season. For several years we have controlled a large pasture upon which sheep were turned fifteen years previous, when the only yield was common prairie grass. In three or four years the prairie grass disappeared—crowded out by the incoming blue grass, the certain successor of wild grasses in Central Illinois. Upon the blue grass a flock of sheep was constantly herded, from early spring until the frosts of December demanded shelter and strong food. Of this pasture it could truly be said, its last days were better than its first. Three years ago it was ploughed, and has been planted to corn since. The only trouble has been to find time enough to gather the corn! And this experience can be repeated by every farmer in the Mississippi valley, whose situation and circumstances will admit of the trial.

The idea that sheep will injure a pasture comes of ignorance, or that which is worse—forcing them to eke out a living from a tract yielding insufficient for their support.

A good egg is made up of ten parts shell, sixty parts white, and thirty parts yolk. The white of an egg contains eighty-six per cent. of water, the yolk fifty-two per cent. The average weight of an egg is two ounces.

BUCOLIC BREVITIES.

Whitewash should always be kept where it may be freely used about the poultry house. It is a good preventive against vermin on fowls.

There is no class of men so independent as farmers. He who owns land no matter if but a patch—need nevermore cringe for employment; he can always find work for himself.

Great numbers of bees are kept in Siberia, cold as it is. The natives hollow the trunk of a soft wood tree, five or six feet long, for hives, which are suspended to trees in the edge of the woods, to prevent the bears from taking the honey.

When he was in Texas, Mr. Greeley was asked to milk a cow, to which request he responded with his usual alacrity and good nature. He procured the assistance of six men, threw the cow upon her back, and tried to milk her with a clothes pin. The operation was not altogether successful.

A writer in the "Poultry Bulletin" says he puts a small quantity of carbolic soap in solution under the wings and on the breast of the hen as soon as she comes off with her brood, and repeats the application once a week, and thus prevents gapes, which disease, he claims, is caused by the larger species of the louse, which lays its young in the chicken's mouth.

Mr. Charles Nordoff writes from Visalia, Cal.:—"They showed me a man down here who refused, some years ago, to let the telegraph wires pass over his farm. 'He didn't want the whole country to know every time he whipped his children,' he said; and when it was explained to him that the wires of themselves did not of themselves take cognizance of passing events, he replied:—'Well, anyhow, he'd always heard that it killed corn.'"

Some wags were walking around an agricultural implement store, and they chanced to see in the rear a dressed hog hanging by a hook to the wall. 'Ha! ha!' cried they to the young man in attendance, 'what sort of an agricultural implement do you call that?' 'That,' he said, 'is a patent combined root-grubber, corn-sheller, apple-grinder, gate-lifter, double-action, back-spring sod-plow, but I guess you won't want one, for it takes a mighty smart man to manage 'em.'"

It is worth while for all farmers everywhere, to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgages on their farm.

That an offensive war against weeds, is five times less expensive than a defensive one.

That good fences always pay better than lawsuits with neighbors.

That more stock perish from famine than fodder.

That a horse who lays his ears back and looks lightning when any one approaches him, is vicious—don't buy him.

That scripping the feed of fattening hogs, is a waste of grain.

Be cheerful through storms as well as sunshine. Counteracting over-fallure of crops, etc., for fretting sours the disposition, and shortens life.

Make home pleasant and attractive, interspersing music and recreation with labor. Be social in intercourse among neighbors, and do away with narrow-minded selfishness so often prevalent in communities.

Have more system in the operations of the farm, and less of the hap-hazard manner of transacting business.

Feed your soil with plant food, as you do yourself with the produce of the soil, and the result will be mutually beneficial. Experiment with new inventions, theories, seeds, etc., to a limited extent, but don't bite at everything.

Pay more attention to the condition and cultivation of the soil, and have less regard to the phases of the moon.

Care well for your stock, and you will in time be well paid by them.

Pay strict attention to the laws governing health, and save doctor's bills.

Finally, organize farmers' clubs in each township of your county, and have a grand mass convention of farmers, annually, at the county seat.

OPEN TO INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON RAILROAD LINE

Hope by furnishing first-class accommodation in every respect, by strict attention to the comfort and safety of passengers, and by lowering their freight rates as fast as increasing business will warrant it, to deserve and receive a fair share of patronage, and to promote and increase the settlement of the country along its line.

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

GOING SOUTH:

Leave.	Express.	Accommodation.	Night Exp.
Lawrence.....	11:30 A. M.	8:00 P. M.	
Baldwin.....	12:15 P. M.	8:38 "	
Lawrence.....	10:00 A. M.	5:00 "	7:00 P. M.
Lawrence.....	11:30 A. M.	6:45 "	8:25 "
Arrive at Ottawa.....	12:15 P. M.	9:50 P. M.	10:45 "
Ottawa.....	1:10 P. M.		10:35 "
Garnett.....	2:22 "		12:50 A. M.
Iola.....	3:37 "		2:45 "
Humboldt.....	4:30 "		3:15 "
Toga.....	4:23 "		3:59 "
Thayer.....	5:00 "		4:45 "
Cherryvale.....	5:50 "		5:52 "
Arrive at Independence.....	6:40 "		6:45 "
Coffeyville.....	6:45 "		7:35 "
Parker.....	7:00 "		7:35 "

GOING NORTH:

Leave.	Express.	Accommodation.	Night Exp.
Parker.....	7:00 A. M.		8:35 P. M.
Independence.....	7:10 "		7:30 "
Coffeyville.....	7:25 "		8:25 "
Cherryvale.....	8:15 "		7:52 "
Thayer.....	9:00 "		8:39 "
Toga.....	9:40 "		9:25 "
Humboldt.....	10:35 "		10:30 "
Iola.....	10:27 "		11:00 "
Garnett.....	11:40 "		12:50 A. M.
Lawrence.....	1:30 P. M.	8:10 A. M.	2:40 "
Lawrence.....	3:15 "	11:00 "	4:45 "
Arrive at Kansas City.....	4:30 "	12:35 P. M.	6:00 "
Ottawa.....	1:05 "	8:00 A. M.	
Baldwin.....	1:40 "	8:50 "	
Lawrence.....	2:20 "	9:50 "	

ALL TRAINS CARRY PASSENGERS.

Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

CONNECTIONS:

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

500,000 ACRES OF LAND

Are offered for sale by this Company in the valley of the Neosho and its tributaries.
For further information apply to
O. CHANUTE, Superintendent.
CHAS. B. PECK, Gen'l Freight and Ticket Agent,
Lawrence.

JANUARY, 1872.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The favorite short line and only direct all-rail route

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

NO TEDIOUS OMNIBUS OR FERRY TRANSFERS

BY THIS ROUTE.

NO LAY-OVER SATURDAY OR SUNDAY.

Express trains run daily. All others daily except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING EAST:

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

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

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

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST:

Express.....	1:00 A. M.
Mail.....	11:15 A. M.
Topeka Accommodation.....	7:30 P. M.

MAKING CLOSE CONNECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

At Topeka for Burlington, Emporia, Cottonwood Falls, Florence, Newton, Wichita, &c.
At Junction City for Council Grove, &c.
At Carson with the Southern Overland Mail & Express Co.'s daily line of coaches for Pueblo, Trinidad, Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Las Cruces, Silver City and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.
At Denver with passenger and express coaches for Georgetown, &c., and with Colorado Central Railroad for Central City, Golden City, &c.
At Cheyenne for Ogden, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, San Francisco, and all points in California and the Pacific Coast.
Pullman Palace Cars are attached to all express trains and run through between Kansas City, Denver and Cheyenne without change.
Remember this is the great through line, and there is no other direct all-rail route to all points East and West.
Be sure to ask for tickets via Kansas Pacific Railway, and purchase them of W. D. WETZEL, Ticket Agent, at the Depot, or of J. C. HORTON, City Office, corner room under Eldridge House.
S. S. BOWEN, Gen'l Sup't.
Beverly R. Keim, General Ticket Agent,
Kansas City, Missouri.

ON TIME!

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD!!

The Old Reliable & Popular Through Express Route

TO SAINT LOUIS,

—AND ALL POINTS—

EAST! NORTH! SOUTH!

NO CHANGE OF CARS

FROM SAINT LOUIS TO NEW YORK

AND OTHER PRINCIPAL EASTERN CITIES.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD

IS EQUIPPED WITH

ELEGANT DAY COACHES!

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPERS!

MILLER'S SAFETY PLATFORM!

THE PATENT STEAM BRAKE!

An equipment unequalled by any other line in the West.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

A. A. TALMAGE, Gen'l Sup't.

E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent,
St. Louis, Missouri.

ESTABLISHED 1854. IN 1869.

SIMPSON'S BANK,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND HENRY STREETS.

Manages Funds on Time Deposits.

The Home.

LIGHT OF HOME.

Oh, thou whose beauty on the beams
With glimpses of celestial light;
Thou halo of our waking dreams,
And early star that crown'st our night;
Thy light is magic where it falls;
To thee the deepest shadow yields:
Thou bring'st unto these dreary halls
The lustre of the summer fields.
There is a freedom in thy looks
To make the prisoned heart rejoice;
In thy blue eyes I see the brooks,
And hear their music in thy voice.
And every sweetest bird that sings
Hath pour'd charms upon thy tongue:
And where the bee enamored clings,
There surely thou in love hast clung:
For when I hear thy laughter free,
And see thy morning-lighted hair,
As in a dream at once I see
Fair upland realms and valleys fair.
I see thy feet empearled with dew,
The violet's and lily's loss;
And when the waving woodland woe,
Thou lead'st me over beds of moss.
And by the busy rattle's side,
Whose waters like a bird afraid,
Dart from their fount, and, flashing, glide
Athwart the sunshine and the shade.
Or larger streams our steps beguile;
We see the cascade broad and fair,
Dashed headlong down to foam, the while
Its iris-spirit leaps to flow.

STARS AND FLOWERS.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

When Eve had led her lord away,
And Cain had killed his brother,
The stars and flowers, the poets say,
Agreed with one another
To cheat the cunning tempter's art,
And teach the race its duty,
By keeping on its wicked heart
Their eyes of light and beauty.
A million sleepless lids they say,
Will be at least a warning;
And so the flowers would watch by day,
The stars from eye to morning.
On hill and prairie, field and lawn,
Their dewey eyes upturning,
The flowers still watch from redd'ning dawn
Till western skies are burning.
Alas! each hour of daylight tells
A tale of shame so crushing,
That some turn white as sea-bleached shells,
And some are always blushing.
But when the patient stars look down
On all their light discovers,
The traitor's smile, the murderer's frown,
The lips of lying lovers,
They try to shut their saddening eyes,
And in the vain endeavor
We see them twinkling in the skies,
And so they wink forever.

WARM CLOTHING.

In choosing a warm dress get it as light as you can. Think how lightly animals, which have to endure great cold, are clothed. What is lighter than feathers and fur? A bear can thus teach a lesson of civilized silence, and a goose can impart wisdom. The principle of the advice given by the wise man, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard," might well be extended to the example of the way in which the Creator clothes the dumb animals he has made. They are not heavily laden, unless, indeed, it is necessary to protect them with armor; but even then the material used is remarkable for its combination of lightness with strength. The tortoise is shielded more by the arched shape of its shell than by its thickness.

There are some animals which float in water which are covered heavily, but the weight of their clothes facilitate their movements in the element in which they are intended to live, inasmuch as it enables them to sink to the depth necessary for them to subsist in. But for warmth weight is needless, and for equable warmth it is a positive hindrance, since a heavy dress adds the heat of pressure to that of protection to those more prominent parts of the figure upon which it rests. If you want to be warm, choose a material that is not only thick, but light. And when you wish to be protected from windy, as well as still cold, wear under or over a woolen or furry fabric, the thinnest impervious texture you can get. Then you have an arrangement similar to that with which the animals of cold climates are provided, viz.: thin skin and thick feathers or hair.

Sabbath day is the beautiful river in the week of Time. The other days are the trouble streams, whose angry waters are disturbed by the countless craft that float upon them; but the pure river Sabbath flows on to Eternal Rest, chanting the sublime music of the silent, throbbing spheres and timed by the pulsations of the Everlasting Life. Beautiful river Sabbath glide on! Bear forth on thy bosom the poor tired spirit to the rest which it seeks, and the weary watching soul to endless bliss.

Women have a much nicer sense of the beautiful than men. They are by far the safer umpires in all matters of proprieties and grace. A mere school girl will be thinking and writing about the beauty of birds and flowers, while her brother is robbing the nests and destroying the flowers.

KEROSENE EXPLOSIONS.

Kerosene is now so widely employed for purposes of illumination, and, though perfectly safe when properly managed, is so terribly destructive to life and property when an accident does occur in its use, that it is of the highest importance to know what safety demands in handling it, or, in other words, the causes of explosions, and the means of avoiding them. None of our readers probably, are so devoid of sense as to need to be cautioned against the insane practice of pouring the oil into the stoves, in doing which so many persons have been killed, but accidents with lamps are not well understood, and we are glad to find, in the last number of the Boston "Journal of Chemistry," a valuable article explaining them, from which we extract the following:

Kerosene accidents occur from two causes; first, imperfect manufacture of the article; second, adulterations. But a lamp may be filled with bad kerosene, or with the vapor, even, and in no possible way can it explode, unless atmospheric air has somehow got mixed with the vapor. A lamp, therefore, full, or nearly full of the liquid, is safe; and also one full of pure warm vapor. Explosions generally occur when the lamp is first lighted without being filled, and also late in the evening, when the fluid is nearly exhausted. The reasons of this will readily be seen. In using imperfect or adulterated kerosene, the space above the line of oil is always filled with vapor, and so long as it is warm and rising freely, no air can reach it, and it is safe. At bedtime, when the family retire, the light is extinguished; the lamp cools, a portion of the vapor is condensed; this creates a partial vacuum in the space, which is instantly filled with air. The mixture is now more or less explosive; and when, upon the next evening, the lamp is lighted without replenishing with oil, as is often done, an explosion is liable to take place. Late in the evening, when the oil is nearly consumed, and the space above filled with vapor, the lamp cannot explode so long as it remains at rest upon the table. But take it in hand, agitate it, carry it into a cool room, the vapor is cooled, air passes in, and the vapor becomes explosive. We hear much said about dangerous gases being formed in lamps, but this is an error. The whole hazard comes from air-mixed vapor.

But how can we be positively assured of safety in the use of kerosene? How can we know the character of the article offered us by dealers? If consumers are willing to be put to a little trouble, a simple experiment will determine the safety of the kerosene they purchase. Fill a pint bowl two-thirds full of boiling water, and into it put a common metallic thermometer. The temperature will run up to over 200 degrees. By gradually adding cold water, bring down the temperature of the water to 120 degrees, and then pour into the bowl a spoonful of the kerosene, and apply a lighted match. If it takes fire, the article should be rejected as dangerous; if not, it may be used, with a confident feeling of its safety.

CHEAP ENJOYMENT.

Luxury in feeding rests upon the vulgar idea that a good dinner must cost a great deal of money. The height of human felicity with some people is to drink champagne. Why have they so high an opinion of that particular wine? Because it costs more than any other, and it is supposed to be an aristocratic beverage. But what is the enjoyment of these pampered feeders to that of the hungry carter who sits down by the wayside to thumb a bunch of bread and cheese, or cold meat? The active vigor of that man's appetite is superior to all the sauces in the world.

People who envy the luxurious feasts of the rich should know that the wise men who sit down to them only make a pretence of partaking of the so-called good things that are placed before them. I have heard that Cabinet Ministers, before they go into the city to the Lord Mayor's banquet, dine quietly at home on some simple and wholesome viand, knowing that there will be many dishes on the groaning tables of Guildhall, which they dare not touch. The Queen spreads her table with all the most elaborate productions of the culinary art; but she herself makes her dinner off a cut of simple mutton. Cook as you will, there is no exceeding the enjoyment of that carter sitting by the roadside thumbing his bread and cheese!—[All the Year Round.]

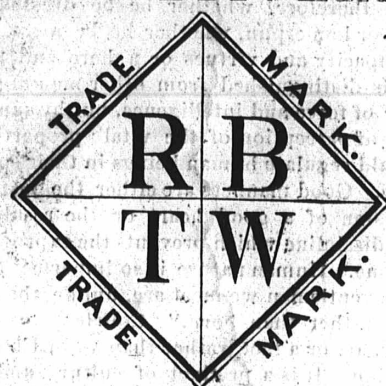
A BEAUTIFUL PASSAGE.

The following is from the "Reveries of a Bachelor," by the late Marvel: "As a poor man without some sort of religion is, at best, a poor reprobate, the foot-ball of destiny, with no tie linking him to infinity and to the wondrous eternity before him—a flame without a hearth, a rainbow without a color, a flower without perfume, a man may, in some sort, tie his hopes and his horrors to this weak and shifting ground tackle, to his business or the world, or to a woman without that anchor called faith is a drift and a wreck. A man may continue a sort of moral responsibility out of relation to mankind; but a woman in her comparatively isolated sphere, where affection and not purpose is the controlling motive, can find no basis in any other system of right action, but that of faith. A man may craze his brain or his thoughts to truthfulness, in such poor harborage as fame and reputation may stretch before him, but a woman whose can she put hopes in storms, if not in heaven? And that sweet truthfulness, that abiding love—that enduring hope, following every page and scene in life

—lighting them with pleasant radiance, when the world's storms break like an army with cannon! Who can bestow its all but holy soul, tied to what is stronger than an army with cannon! Who that has enjoyed the love of a Christian mother but will echo the thought with energy, and hallow it with a tear?"

A happy woman! Is she not the very sparkle and sunshine of life? A woman who is happy because she cannot help it—whose smile even the coldest sprinkle of misfortune cannot dampen. Men make a terrible mistake when they marry for beauty, for talent, or for style; the sweetest wives are those who possess the magic secret of being contented under any circumstances. Rich or poor, high or low, it makes no difference, the bright little fountain of joy bubbles up just as musically in their hearts.

WINE BITTERS.



A RELIABLE TONIC.
AN AGREEABLE AND PLEASANT DRINK.
AN ANTIDOTE FOR ALL BILIOUS DISORDERS.

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

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

Manufactured by
ROSEBROOK WINE CO.,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

D. M. SELLIS, Manager.

H. J. RUSHMER,

SIGN OF THE BIG SPECTACLES.

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

—Dealer in—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS,

SILVERWARE.

FINE JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

—ALSO—

MARBLE SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &c.

STEINWAY

—and other—

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE BEST STOCK,

THE BEST TERMS IN KANSAS.

NO. 57 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

F. DURRANT,

PRACTICAL MATTRESS MAKER.

ALL KINDS OF MATTRESSES MADE.

Half and more mattresses renovated and made equal to new. Warehouse, Dixie's old stand, corner of Vermont and Third streets, rear of Bridge House.

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

LAWRENCE

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 52 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence.

General Banking and Savings Institution.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. TERRY, President. CHAS. ROBINSON, V. Pres.
ROBT. MORROW. J. M. HENDRY. C. S. TREADWAY.
A. F. ABBOTT. J. K. RANKIN. J. H. HAIGHT.

This corporation is organized under the laws of Kansas. The capital is one hundred thousand dollars, and its stockholders are liable by statute to its creditors for twice the amount of their shares, making two hundred thousand dollars personal liability. One-half of the savings deposits received will be loaned upon first mortgages on real estate of ample value in this State. The balance, except the amount necessary to be kept in the bank to meet 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 personal liability, the safety of money deposited is amply assured. Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 o'clock p. m. also, and will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the month of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal. For further information call and get a copy of our by-laws relating to savings-deposits. We also do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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

Stockholders:

J. G. HASKELL. ALONZO FULLER. R. B. GEMMELL.
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SCHMUCKER & MC CONNELL. MRS. EMILY T. D. WOODWARD.
B. W. WOODWARD & CO.

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

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

Amounts as they multiply.	Time at 5 per cent.		Time at 6 per cent.		Time at 7 per cent.	
	Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months
\$1,000	14	0	11	8	10	0
2,000	28	0	23	5	20	0
4,000	56	0	46	10	40	0
8,000	112	0	92	20	80	0
16,000	224	0	184	40	160	0
32,000	448	0	368	80	320	0
64,000	896	0	736	160	640	0
128,000	1,792	0	1,472	320	1,280	0
256,000	3,584	0	2,944	640	2,560	0
512,000	7,168	0	5,888	1,280	5,120	0
1,024,000	14,336	0	11,776	2,560	10,240	0

EXAMPLES.—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 35 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at ten per cent. \$25,000 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.

NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES.

WARNE & GILLET,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Have now in Stock a Full Line of

GENERAL HARDWARE

of all kinds of the best quality, including

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, SHEARS AND SCISSORS,
TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS, COAT AND HAT HOOKS,
CARVING KNIVES AND FORKS, POCKET KNIVES,
HAND AND DOOR BELLS, LOCKS AND LATCHES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF RAZORS,

Silver Plated Door and Window Trimmings,

Brass and Bronze Door & Window Trimmings.

NAILS, DUNDEE THIMBLE SKELNS,

AXES, CARRIAGE BOLTS,

HAMMERS, BUGGY SPRINGS,

HATCHETS, SEAT SPRINGS,

LANTERNS, CABLE CHAIN,

STEELYARDS, TRACE CHAINS,

COUNTER SCALES, HALTER CHAINS,

PLATFORM SCALES, OX CHAINS,

BORING MACHINES, IRON WEDGES,

CORRAGE AND TWINE, CROW BARS,

TACKLE BLOCKS AND PULLEYS,

MECHANICS' TOOLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF HARDWARE.

THE CELEBRATED UNION CHURN, WARRANTED TO GIVE

PERFECT SATISFACTION, OR THE

MONEY REFUNDED.

We make a specialty of Carpenters' Tools, and keep the largest

assortment 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,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Kansas Spirit.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, OCTOBER 5, 1872.

PURIFICATION.

We notice that the Paola "Democrat" takes us to task for expressing our desire that there may be a little rest from the eternal howl of corruption with which our ears have been saluted for a year past. Of course the "Democrat" does not want the howl to stop. It thinks it is calling fishes to its net. But it is mistaken. The howl has lost its force. It is a spent ball. The people are tired of it and sick of it whether the politicians know it or not. Governor Osborn is now held up by the immaculate Anthony as the quintessence of all personal and political dishonor, whose touch is defilement, and whose election would be destruction. Col. Phillips is denounced by an Emporia paper as a drunkard. And so it goes. Anthony calls Sol. Miller a corruptionist. Sol. denies the charge and calls Anthony a coward, seducer and murderer. Now, *cui bono*? Does anybody on any side suppose that votes are to be affected by this style of warfare? If they do they are reckoning without their host. The masses of the people only feel disgust at the whole concern.

The truth is that our political campaigns have got to such a pass that a man cannot be hurt by the charges made against him while he is a candidate. The cry of wolf has been made so often that a real wolf excites no alarm. It is all understood to be for political effect. Does anybody suppose that Tom. Osborn would not make a respectable and influential Governor of Kansas? Does anybody believe he has ever done anything to disqualify him for the position? No. Such a war as is now made upon him will only increase the vote for him. Its bitterness and malignity will react in his favor. If he had been treated in the gentlemanly manner due both to his character and position, it is our private opinion that Mr. Walker would have given him a hard run. For Mr. Walker is admitted to be a gentleman of many eminent qualifications for the position. But the style of warfare which has been inaugurated will only tend to draw party lines with the greater closeness, and give Osborn more votes than he would have had in a decent and gentlemanly contest with Walker.

The same line of remarks applies to Senator Pomeroy. The unreasoning virulence of the war waged against him will overdo itself. Many persons may believe that he is not politically innocent and immaculate. But nobody believes that he is the monstrous embodiment of all corruption which his enemies represent him. He has been, for example, chairman of the Senate committee on public lands for many years. It is represented that he has prostituted that important position to the most mercenary personal aggrandizement—that he has stolen himself rich—that he has been utterly regardless of the rights of settlers—in short, of the rights of anybody but himself. We happen to know a gentleman who had a conversation not long since with Judge Williams, the Attorney General of the United States, who served for years on that committee with Mr. Pomeroy. Mr. Williams expressed himself so strongly upon the method in which Mr. Pomeroy had conducted the affairs of that committee, that the gentleman the next day requested him to reduce his statements to writing. The letter of the Attorney General is now before us, and we give it to our readers in order to illustrate more fully the point we are making:

DEAR SIR: Referring to our conversation the other day, I wish now to repeat what I then said as to the value of the service of Senator Pomeroy in the Senate, both to his State and the country. I was for six years a member of the committee on public lands in the Senate, of which he was all the time chairman. I doubt whether there is a man in either House of Congress who has a more intimate knowledge of our public land system. I know of no one who has done more to perfect the system and make it beneficial to the people. While Senator Pomeroy has been liberal in his views as to the policy of granting land subsidies for railroad improvements, and the consequent development of our new States, he has always been careful to guard the rights of settlers, and to provide ways for the early and speedy settlement of all those lands. He has been a steady and efficient advocate of all those amendments to our land laws which were intended to promote additional facilities and easy terms for the settler upon the public lands, and has always evinced an active sympathy for any movement intended to provide "homes for the homeless." I do not hesitate to say that the new States are as much indebted to him as to any other public man for that Congressional legislation whose effect has been to add to their improvements, population and wealth.

Yours very truly,
G. W. WILLIAMS.

Now this paper is not for Osborn or Pomeroy, or anybody. It is as friendly to Mr. Thaddeus Walker as it can be to anybody. It only makes these points to illustrate its position that there is no sense in the kind of war waged upon political men and candidates. The letter of Judge Williams is a sufficient answer to whole tons of accusations which have been piled upon Mr. Pomeroy concerning the public land business. And it will be so regarded. The people will say: "A man cannot be as bad a man as he is represented to be of whom Judge Williams can make such statements as that." They will begin to feel, if they do not already, that he is an abused man. And the minute they feel that, they are his friends. Gentlemen may do as they please, but we predict that those they abuse the most will get the most votes.

The New York "Nation," in view of the general defamation of character in which the political pa-

pers are now engaged, suggests that the accusing party be compelled by law to file its charges against another in the county clerk's office, along with money to be forfeited in case of failure to make the charge good. Such a law, we are sure, would deprive not a few of our party papers of a large share of the business which they are now pursuing.

AGREEING TO DISAGREE.

Politeness has been defined as benevolence in small things; and a gentleman is always recognized by his regard for the rights and feelings of others in the most seemingly indifferent matters. The majority of good people find it more easy to do great, generous, and magnanimous acts occasionally, than to do little, courteous and kindly acts continually. In the first case, the person follows the impulses of grand sentiments, which overcome for the time his selfish love of ease; in the other, selfishness and self-assertion are subjected to constant restraint. The gentleman, therefore, whether he be dressed in broadcloth or homespun, whether he be a man of ordinary capacity and virtues or a hero and man of genius, is distinguished from other men not by superiority of force and intelligence, but by superiority of perception of the vital "properties" which should regulate human beings in their social intercourse. Good manners are either the instinctive expression of a good heart or the result of an austere discipline which prevents the expression of a bad one. Human nature is so imperfect that most of the gentlemen we meet are, unlike the poets, "made rather than born." Courtesy, on the whole, is an art or a tact, rather than an instinct or an inspiration. It is a product of culture, and, in its best embodiments, ranks among the finest of the fine arts.

As an art, it is subjected to some exacting tests, and the most cruel of these is the temptation to sacrifice courtesy when the conversation turns upon points which imply an opposition of strong convictions. The exterior gentleman, the fop, the coxcomb, the man who has sunk his conscience and intelligence in his manners, escapes from this temptation by being mentally and morally apathetic. His "ya'as" and his "dessa" are the imbecilities of politeness. But to have, in social life, conversation which shall be bright, animated, and earnest, without violating the "properties," is very difficult. In literature, in art, in politics, in morals, in religion, the differences of opinion have so many roots in individual character that an unsocial ferocity of self-assertion is in continual danger of destroying polite "society." The calm, cool persons, decked out in purple and fine linen, and exchanging courtesies in gilded parlors, are found to be barbarians at heart when their cherished notions are assailed. In the best company we find the Art of Disagreeing, which implies that the collision of prejudices, principles, and individuals shall be conducted with a constant reference to the laws of courtesy, is an art still in its infancy.

That mere morality and genius will serve us little in this matter is proved by such obvious cases as Dr. Johnson and Thomas Carlyle. Both appear mere savages looked at from the point of view of manners. "You don't understand the question, sir," and "You lie, sir," are the extremes of Johnson's conversational method in argument with scholars on his own level. Carlyle's supreme contempt for the persons who disagree with him exasperates even those who have the highest respect for his integrity and insight.

The great body of eminent controversialists in politics and theology are gentlemen in the ordinary sense of the word. They are civilized and polite up to a certain point. But the moment the politician goes into parliament or congress he assails his intellectual opponent as though he were his personal enemy. Measures are apparently the only things up for discussion, but the real fight is with the men who stand behind the measures, and to show that these men are defective in honesty or intelligence, or in both, is the object of the debate. In all the great controversies between theologians on points of doctrine, the doctrine seems, to a fair observer, of small importance in comparison with the personal feud which rages among the combatants. They forget or despise the ordinary rules which regulate the intercourse of gentleman with gentleman. Propositions are not only "confounded with persons," which of itself is folly, but all the possible wickedness which can be deduced, by a process of subtle logic, from the propositions, is considered to be embodied in the persons who hold them. "Send me Linkin's scalp," a tender Southern maiden wrote to her lover in the Confederate army; and this wild Indian element of warfare is detected in many a theological quarrel. Few persons are sufficiently Christians to support their ideas of Christianity against opponents in a Christian spirit. Hooker, in his controversy with Travis, hit the just mean. "Your next argument consists of railing and reasons. To your railing I say nothing; to your reasons I say what follows."

Everybody has heard of the terms of the old schoolmistress, as recorded by Mr. Joseph Miller: "Saxpence for them which larns to read, and saxpence more for them which larns manners." The extra sixpence does not seem to have been paid by most of the parents of our present gentlemen. In social intercourse everything goes on charmingly as long as the conversation is tiresome and rapid. The moment, however, that it turns on questions which really interest human beings, it is in danger of becoming the field in which contempt, scorn, hatred,

malice, and all uncharitableness find free expression. Individuals then perceive that they have received little of the mental, the moral, the religious training which fits them to respect other individualities. The beautiful art of disagreeing with an opponent without openly or covertly insulting him, is found to be one of the "lost arts." The inevitable, irrepressible dogmatism of the individual triumphs over the principles of which he is the apparent champion; and he asserts himself primarily, whilst he seems to be backing his general principles by the force of his personal will and conviction. This self-delusion is the hardest thing to be overcome in any project which would inaugurate an "Agreement to Disagree." Still we think that, eventually, cultivated men will be forced into courtesy by the immense practical advantages of scientific, literary, and artistic co-operation. The "Art of Disagreeing" is really a means of combination—soon as intelligent and well-meaning men and women meet socially to exchange opposing opinions on a fair neutral ground, they will spiritually enrich each other. Division in opinion will be found to be compatible with vital unity in strength, and the politeness which respects the "properties" of life will be recognized as an immense impelling force in advancing the progress of mankind.

LETTER FROM JUDGE HANWAY.

DEAR SPIRIT: Think not that I have forgotten you. Next week I will endeavor to send you another number or two of the Underground Railroad series.

My time for the last month has been devoted to the work of drying peaches and apples. Several hundred bushels of peaches have been dried for winter use. My dried apples, I hope, are not of the sort so amusingly described by your racy correspondent from Wyandotte.

Last year I shipped several hundred bushels of peaches in the green state, by the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, to the southern counties of the State; but we were not repaid for the trouble and expense. Peach orchards are becoming so plentiful that we must contrive some means to convert our fruit into less bulk, by either canning or drying.

I attended our County Fair, which by the by was rather a slim affair. On my return home I found two members of my family sick—confined to their beds. This prevented me from carrying into effect my arrangements for attending the State Fair—a disappointment of no ordinary character. Yet you will say I have no cause to complain when I tell you that during sixteen years residence in Kansas I have not once had occasion to call on a physician for medical advice.

Two of our citizens, Messrs. Samuel Holaday and A. W. Wasson, (both subscribers to THE SPIRIT), collected a fine lot of apples in this vicinity for the State Fair, and it was conceded by several of our best judges that not a finer lot of apples were on exhibition in the great horticultural show than that contributed by the above named gentlemen. Of course I mention this as an item worthy of special notice. And there is another thing worthy of notice in relation to the great pomological display. A Douglas county nurseryman collected forty varieties of apples and some ten or twelve varieties of pears from this section of country, which of course were exhibited as Douglas county fruit. As Lane has only a postoffice and one store, we think it rather unfair to rob us of what little honor we may be entitled to through the energy and skill of our enterprising pomologists.

On Thursday the 17th inst. there is to be a "John Brown rally"—that is to say, a mass meeting—of the four counties which corner near here. As THE SPIRIT is not a political paper, I suppose I may not state the political complexion of the movement, but I will give it in a private note, and you can use your pleasure as to whether you give it to your readers as "general news."

Yours respectfully,
JAMES HANWAY.
Lane, Franklin County.

MINISTER AND THIEF.

Col. Jennison is up for State Senator in Leavenworth on the Grant ticket. Jennison was dismissed from the service for stealing. He is now in Lawrence, the guest of I. S. Kalloch.—(Fort Scott Monitor.)

The minister and the gambler fraternize. How the great and good Kalloch has fallen.—(Leavenworth Times.)

Anthony is troubled with worms. He is proving how easy is the descent. He only intended to be mean on Tom. Osborn, but his poor success on him sours him on everybody else. As to the charge above, from which he draws so solemn a moral, we must plead guilty. Jennison was our guest in Lawrence. We hope he will be so always. For it cost him \$3.00 per day. That is the price at the Eldridge. We hope to entertain him often, as well as anybody else who behaves as well and pays as promptly while here as Jennison does.

H. S. PARSONS.

Dealer in

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND CLOCKS,

125 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The Largest Assortment in the State,

Wholesale & Retail.

Jewelry of every description, Solid Silver Ware, Silver

Plated Ware, etc., cheaper than the cheapest.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

HOTELS.

LUDINGTON HOUSE,

W. E. SMITH,

OTTAWA, KANSAS.

All Trains stop for Dinner.

35

TEFFT HOUSE,

E. A. SMITH,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

150 Rooms. The best located and kept House in Topeka.

35

ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

KALLOCH & BEACH,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The only First Class House in the City.

35

LEGAL NOTICE.

TO Horace H. Johnson, Germain F. Simpson and Wallis B. Spring, non residents of the State of Kansas, will take notice that Harriet B. Reid, of the county of Douglas in the State of Kansas, did, on the second day of October A. D. 1872, commence an action by filing her petition in the District Court within and for Douglas county in the State of Kansas, against the said Horace H. Johnson, Germain F. Simpson and Wallis B. Spring, defendants, and that said defendants, and each of them, are required to answer the petition of said plaintiff in said action so filed as aforesaid, on or before the 18th day of November A. D. 1872, or the said petition will be taken as true and a judgment and decree against each of said defendants requiring each of them to make, execute and deliver to said Harriet B. Reid quit claim deeds conveying to her all of their right, title and interest both in law and equity in and to the north-east quarter of section No. thirty-two (32) in township No. fourteen (14) of range No. eighteen (18), situated, lying and being in Douglas county, State of Kansas; and in case of the failure of said defendants to make, execute and deliver such deeds in compliance with the decree of the Court, then and in that case, that the decree of this Court shall operate as such conveyance of all their right, title and interest in and to said real estate, and that the adverse interests of each of said defendants and of said plaintiff in and to said real estate may be settled, and that said defendants, and each of them, and all persons claiming under them, may be forever barred and estopped, actually enjoined from setting up any claim, interest or estate in said real property, will be rendered accordingly.

Dated October 5th, 1872.
A. J. REID,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the matter of application of A. J. Reid, administrator of the estate of Isaac M. Ruth deceased, to sell real estate to pay debts.

NOW comes A. J. Reid, administrator of the estate of Isaac M. Ruth, and presents to the Court his petition, praying for an order for the sale of so much of the real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, as will pay and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate and unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets, accompanied by the accounts, lists and inventories required by law in such cases.

On examination whereof, it is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be notified that unless the contrary be shown on the 9th day of November A. D. 1872, an order will be made for the sale of the whole or so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be sufficient to pay the debts of said estate that are unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets. And it is further ordered, that notice be given by publishing this order for four successive weeks in some weekly newspaper published in Douglas county, Kansas, the last publication to be at least one week before the said 9th day of November A. D. 1872.

STATE OF KANSAS, DOUGLAS COUNTY, ss.
I, James M. Hendry, Judge of the Probate Court of Douglas County, State of Kansas, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the proceedings had in the above matter on the 24th day of October A. D. 1872, as appears from the record of said court.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said Court, this 24th day of October A. D. 1872.

JAMES M. HENDRY,
Probate Judge.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } In the District Court, Fourth Judicial
DOUGLAS COUNTY, ss. } District, sitting in and for Douglas
County, Kansas.
Daniel G. Swartz, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Dickson and Lydia A. Dickson, Defendants.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Saturday the 9th day of November A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Charles Dickson and Lydia A. Dickson, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: The south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25) in township thirteen (13) of range nineteen (19), and the north twenty (20) acres of the half of the south-west quarter of section twelve (12) township fourteen (14) range nineteen (19); the first described piece appraised at four thousand dollars (\$4000), and the north twenty (20) acres appraised at two hundred dollars (\$200), taken as said property of Charles Dickson and Lydia A. Dickson, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence this 4th day of October, 1872.

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

LEGAL NOTICE.

ROBERT S. STEVENS, of Sedalia, in the State of Missouri, and Thomas R. Herd, Jr., of Hiram S. Holden and Thomas E. Herd, residing in parts unknown, will take notice that George W. Hewitt did, on the first day of October, A. D. 1872, file his petition in the District Court of the State of Kansas sitting in and for the county of Douglas, against them and Charles Ingersoll and William Shannan, seeking forth that he is the owner and in possession of the north-west quarter, and the west half of the south-west quarter, of section 26, in township 12 south, of range 18 east; that he heretofore said Thomas R. Herd, Jr.; docketed and made to said quarter section and lot, and that the claim of said defendants to said lands be forever barred and foreclosed; and that unless they appear and answer on or before November 17 A. D. 1872, the said petition will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered barring their claims to said lands.

RIGGS, NEVISON and SIMPSON,
Attorneys for Geo. W. Hewitt.

LEGAL NOTICE.

CHARLES CLEVER will take notice that Charles E. Morehead and Charles E. Morehead & Co., did, on the 3d day of July A. D. 1872, file their petition in the District Court of Douglas county in the State of Kansas, claiming judgment for the sum of Thirteen Hundred and Fifty-Nine Dollars and Twenty-Three Cents, with 12 per cent. interest from July 10th 1871, upon a judgment obtained in the District Court of the First Judicial District in the county of Santa Fe, Territory of New Mexico, a certified copy of which judgment, duly authenticated, is filed with said petition; and that said Charles Clever is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 18th day of November A. D. 1872. C. E. MOREHEAD & CO., by their Attorneys.

Dated Oct. 4, 1872. 35w3 Riggs, Nevison & Simpson.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } In the District Court, Fourth Judicial
DOUGLAS COUNTY, ss. } District, sitting in and for Douglas
County, Kansas.
James Wortham, Plaintiff, versus William A. Rankin, Henry Shanklin and Charles F. Garrett, Defendants.

BY virtue of an execution No. 1029, to me directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas County, State of Kansas, I will, on Saturday the 2nd day of November A. D. 1872, at one and a half (1-1/2) o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said William A. Rankin in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: The undivided one-half of the south half of lot No. 25 on Massachusetts street, known as Frazer's Hall, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, State of Kansas, appraised at five thousand dollars (\$5,000), taken as the property of said William A. Rankin, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 28th day of September, 1872.

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

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Telegraphic Summary.

Georgia has gone Democratic.
 Doctor Francis Lieber is dead.
 Senator Wilson is stumping in Ohio.
 The St. Louis Fair is a grand success.
 The Sioux Indians are doing New York and Boston.
 Bishop Logan of the Methodist Episcopal church, is dead.
 The Shoshone Indians have made a treaty with the Government.
 Harmony Hall, one of the oldest landmarks of Leavenworth, has been destroyed by fire.
 General Butler, Ben. Wade, Secretary Boutwell, and others, are addressing large audiences in Indiana.
 Gen. Banks has been nominated for Congress by the Massachusetts Fifth District Democrat's and Liberal Republican's Conventions.

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The fruit crop of 1872, in Kansas, is estimated to be worth \$2,800,000.
 Miss Blair of Grasshopper, exhibited at the State fair sixty-four different kinds of jelly.
 The Neosho county fair was held in Osage Mission on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of October.
 Samuel Wilkinson, of Peoria, Franklin county, has shipped to St. Louis two hogheads of tobacco of his own raising.
 The La Cygne "Journal" says Linn county will soon rank second to no locality in the quality and variety of its fruits.
 Large quantities of hay are being put up in the Walnut Valley. Thousands of cattle will be wintered in that section of the State.

We clip these items from the Junction City "Union":
 In Solomon valley they are making vinegar out of wild grapes.

The southern counties of Kansas are furnishing emigrants to Texas.

Doniphan has two settlers who have been there thirty-six years.

Castor beans, accidentally planted in hedge rows, are poisoning stock in North Kansas.

Travelers pronounce the bottom lands of Kansas superior to those of the Nile, Amazon and Shenandoah.

The farmers in Brown county are hindered from sowing a great breadth of wheat this fall, because they have no loose change to buy seed wheat. The trouble is not confined to Brown county either.

The Emporia "News," in an article upon the late Topeka fair says: "There was much complaint at the management, especially among the horse men, and in consequence the display of animals and the exhibitions of speed were meagre compared with last year. The falling off in horses, cattle, sheep, jacks and mules was especially noticeable. The display of hogs was not so good either in variety or number."

The Wichita "Eagle" says: "The display made by the Southwest at the State Fair, held last week at Topeka, was exceedingly gratifying. It was conceded among the farmers and spectators present that the booth erected by the A. T. & S. F. R. R. company, in which were displayed the products of the Arkansas valley, was the finest thing on the grounds, and attracted the most attention. Many of these products were raised upon the soil, and spoke volumes for the capability of the soil. Besides our big corn, big potatoes, big pumpkins, big squashes, grapes, tobacco, cotton, and a hundred other big things, there were many specimens of valuable minerals, stone, salt, etc., etc. At the end of the booth was a pen containing a number of young deer and antelope, a buffalo calf, coon, prairie dog, two eagles, etc., all from the Arkansas valley, which attracted much attention. A. F. Horner took these things in charge, and this week they are on exhibition at Kansas City."

The "Eagle" has an increasingly good opinion of the Arkansas valley: "This valley is getting up a reputation for the production of mammoth vegetable and root crops. The sandy nature of the soil is peculiarly adapted to the successful growth of sweet potatoes and peanuts. The yield of sweet potatoes throughout the valley has been enormous, and although the 'peanut business' is generally spoken of in derision, yet statistics show that the crop is becoming a national staple, in the production of which fortunes are being amassed. The crop is exceedingly profitable, and its cultivation is attended with little expense and care. The market price is about six dollars per bushel. There are several fields of peanuts in the vicinity of Wichita, all of which will yield a handsome return."

The Garnett "Plainsdealer," in an interesting article upon the farm of the late Isaac Hiner of Anderson county, refers as follows to some of the stock: "The stock on the farm is the best the country affords. We found the thoroughbred Durham short-horn bull, Gov. Reeder, in the barn. He is four years old, and a noble animal, perfect in form, and gentle as a lamb. The Grand Duke Alexis, a one year old bull calf, and a full blood Durham, reared on this place, sold to the Hanway brothers the other day for \$112. The thoroughbred cows, Red Rose and her calf, and Mary and Lillie, yearlings, are all beauties, and their appearance would captivate the attention of any stock man. We saw some fifteen very fine grade spring calves, also four short-horn calves which are very creditable, also some Chester White and Berkshire pigs, which were in excellent condition. The sales of stock raised on the farm from the 1st of January, amount to the respectable sum of \$900."

The Oswego "Register" indulges in a sensible remark or two concerning blooded stock: "We take pleasure in speaking of the fine blooded stock owned by J. F. Piper Esq., of our county. Mr. Piper lives a few miles above Labette and has some of the best cattle and horses in the State of Kansas. He brought them from the best stables of Kentucky, last spring, and exercised great care in the selection of his purchases, and at the recent State fair took the first premium on yearling bulls, and many believed he should have had it on Durham cows. He has some very fine brood mares, and is determined to raise none but the best stock. Such men as Mr. Piper are doing much for the development of our State and are among our most valued citizens, and we are glad to see such men settling in our country. It costs no more to raise good stock than poor, and we hope that many of our farmers will follow the example of Mr. Piper, and avail themselves of the advantages offered by his blooded stock. Southern Kansas should become famous for its fine cattle."

MUTUAL ADMIRATION.

Kallock and the two Murdocks have a well organized "mutual admiration society" in full blast. [Emporia News.]
 Now don't you feel so bad about it. It may give you the lumbago, or something. Be a good boy and we'll take you in.

Down Talk.

TOWN TALK.—When our local gets on his pins again, this department of THE SPIRIT will be better filled.

VISITING.—George Slosson, of Coffeyville, formerly of this city, is on a visit to his old home.

THE TOPEKA ROAD.—The grade of the Topeka and Lawrence road is completed to within three miles of the city.

FANNIE GROVENER.—Many hearts have been saddened by the death of little Fannie Grovener. She was buried last Wednesday. She was a sweet little girl, and her afflicted parents and family have the sympathy of the entire community.

THE SPIRIT.—THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS for this week is a capital number. Mr. Kalloch "goes for" some things connected with the late State Fair in a style as refreshing as the matter is true. [Lawrence Journal.]

OLD FOGYS.—The Kansas City Exposition is an immense success, as to the number of visitors in attendance, while in that respect the State Fair was a comparative failure. When will old fogys learn that generous advertising will pay. [Ottawa Journal.]

PECK.—Geo. R. Peck, Esq., of Independence, accompanied by his wife, paid our city a visit on Friday of last week. They were on their way to Emporia, where Mr. Peck was invited to address the Republican club. Mr. Peck is a lawyer of ability, and one of the finest speakers in Southern Kansas. [Humboldt Union.]

THE OTTAWA RACES.—Don't forget the Ottawa races on the 16th, 17th and 18th. H. H. Ludington is president; the premiums amounting to \$1,000 will be paid in cash; Smith will keep everybody at the Ludington; Forest Park is the nicest place in Kansas for such an exposition; and Ottawa is the biggest city of its age in the world. All the good boys are going to be there.

ONE OF THE BEST.—Kalloch's SPIRIT is one of the best literary weekly journals published West of the Alleghenies, according to the expressed opinion of most of the Kansas press. And, in this connection, we may add, that one of the nearest compliments we have received is the one implied by his quotations, almost every week, from our local columns. [Humboldt Union.]

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.—This year there seems to be an indifference to fairs, partly owing to the Presidential canvass, and the scarcity of money. The Leavenworth fair was a success, because there were people enough in the city to make it so. The next State fair should be held there. [Concordia Empire.]

THE CARBONDALE ROAD.—Whatever McMillan takes hold of is sure to go. He is pushing the Carbondale road in a manner that is cheerful to contemplate. The iron is going down like it did when the two ends of the Union Pacific road were trying to beat each other. Mac is determined to have our coal here in time for cold weather. All you have to do is to prepare a place to put it and the stamps to pay for it.

OSBORN.—Hon. Tom Osborn, Republican candidate for Governor, spent a few minutes in the SPIRIT sanctum while in Lawrence last Tuesday. We have known Mr. Osborn intimately for many years, and have always regarded him as a perfect gentleman. We regret to see the bitter personal war that is made upon him. We should not allude to the matter only as one of common gossip, but as a matter that should have the people of Kansas well answered at the polls the assessor made in such an indecent and vindictive manner upon their future Governor.

PLEASANT AFFAIR AT BALDWIN.—A very pleasant affair occurred at Baker University on Thursday morning. Miss M. M. Harford, the popular and efficient Professor of Elocution and English Literature, was married in the college chapel to Dr. H. W. Miller of Independence, Kansas. The college chapel was filled to overflowing by the students and citizens of Baldwin, and at 9 o'clock the ceremony was performed by the brother of the bride, Rev. E. L. Harford, president of the college.

The Trustees of the college, though regretting, yet pleased with the occasion that required them to relinquish their claim in favor of a Trustee having a higher claim, have elected to fill the vacancy; Mrs. M. V. B. Knox, a graduate of an Eastern seminary and eminently qualified to fill the place.

COL. C. B. MASON.—Col. C. B. Mason is making a vigorous canvass for Judge of this district. He is an independent candidate, as will be seen by his announcement in another column. Mr. Mason has been a citizen of Ottawa for the past six years, during which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession as a lawyer, and has stood in the front rank among the attorneys of the Fourth Judicial District. During the past two years he has held the position of Prosecuting Attorney of this county, and has given universal satisfaction as such. The Colonel has a clear head, possesses large information, and will, if elected, make a worthy and efficient judicial officer. [Ottawa Liberal.]

BROWN'S RESTAURANT.—No town is complete in its arrangements for comfortable living without a genteel, first-class restaurant. Saloons will generally encourage themselves. But the neat, genteel, attractive place of resort where ladies and gentlemen can get the best ice cream in summer, the biggest oysters in winter, and the sweetest and purest confectionery all the year round, is not the most common thing in the world to find. Men are not as plenty as might be desired who know how to keep such an institution. But we have a man in Lawrence who does, which his name is Brown. And he keeps in the old place under the "Journal" office, but it is so much rearranged and improved that old settlers hardly know where they are when they get there. But Brown soon makes them feel at home. He is just the genial, jovial kind of a man for the business. He is also wide awake and enterprising. We noticed the first cranberries of the season there the other day. And epicures will rejoice to know that the big, fat, fresh oysters have arrived. They can be had at all hours, and in all styles, and many a gratified eater will bless Brown for getting them, and cheerfully pay the moderate price at which he sells them. And when it comes to candies for the ladies and children, and cigars for the coarser taste of the rougher sex, why, Brown easily discounts them all. A call on him will convince the most sceptical that we have not put it on a bit too thick. In point of fact, it is too thin. We have been there, and know. When you go, you will know also. The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year, but they are not half as sad as they would be if we had not Brown, and Brown had not his oysters.

THE STATE FAIR.—The State Fair for 1872, held at Topeka last week, in the main, was a failure. It was a failure in its management, in the number of its visitors, as also in two or three other respects. How it turned out financially we are not advised. The admission fee was too high for these hard times. The very idea of a fair is exposition or show. There is no sense in a display unless it is to be seen. In the line of fruit and stock the display at Topeka was creditable, but there was nobody there to see. Take away the private enterprises and horse races connected with the fair and it would have proved a slim entertainment indeed. [Wichita Eagle.]

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting recently held in this city, the board of regents elected three new officers to serve in the University, viz., S. W. Y. Schimonsky, to be professor of engineering and general industrial drawing; Byron C. Smith, to be assistant professor of ancient languages, with charge of all the classes in Greek; and J. N. Roberts, to be engineer in charge of the new building and its steam heating apparatus.

Mr. Schimonsky completed his education in the military school of Berlin, Prussia, and subsequently served five years in the engineer corps of the Prussian army. He was assistant engineer on the U. P. R. R. from the inception to the completion of that great thoroughfare. For nearly three years he has been engaged in very important office work connected with the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad. In all these positions Mr. Schimonsky performed his duties in a manner creditable to himself and very satisfactory to his employers. In a letter which he wrote to the Board of Regents, Col. Chanute, himself an eminent engineer, and therefore a competent judge, speaks very highly of Mr. Schimonsky's skill in engineering and drawing, and of his excellent character as a man, and adds that "the appointment of Mr. S. to the chair of engineering and drawing would commend that department of the University to the respect and confidence of the large number of eminent engineers and public men to whom Mr. Schimonsky has been long and favorably known."

After completing his academic career in this country, Mr. Byron C. Smith spent over three years in Europe, where he prosecuted linguistic and other studies, partly at Berlin, Prussia, and partly at Athens, Greece. Mr. Smith speaks the modern Greek with great fluency and correctness, and is pronounced by competent judges to be a young man of uncommon talents and attainments, who, should his life be spared, cannot fail to earn for himself a high reputation among American scholars.

Mr. J. N. Roberts, who is appointed to take charge of the new building and of its steam heating apparatus, is an experienced engineer and a skilled mechanic. He is moreover a man of good education and of very excellent character. We know something of him ourselves, and take pleasure in adding that we believe him to be in every respect well qualified for the place. [Lawrence Tribune.]

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—On a sign board on the Wakarusa road may be seen the following notice, which we give *verbatim et literatim*.

THIS
 PLACE FOR
 8 A17
 19 acres.

J. S. WHITE.

E. B. GOOD.

WHITE & GOOD.

Dealers in

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Provisions, &c.

FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

n35 141 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

R. S. JOHNSON.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.,

No. 111 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

n35 Cash Paid for Country Produce.

C. A. PEASE.

Dealer in

Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements,

TINNERS' STOCK AND TINWARE,

351 114 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

H. KESTING & CO.

Dealers in

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

No. 86 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

GEO. W. OSBORN.

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE,

IN REAR OF THE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

Good Turnouts at Reasonable Rates.

Horses boarded by the day or week. Stock bought and sold on commission. n33

B. T. STEWART.

J. M'EWEN.

STEWART.

N.

FURNITURE

—AND—

UPHOLSTERY

150 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

PLACE HOUSE.

Corner of New Hampshire and Warren Streets,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

BOARD \$5 PER WEEK.

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.

ESTABLISHED 1871 JOHN T. PLACE, Proprietor.

JAS. G. SANDS, Dr 1855.

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

1871

L. BULLENE & CO.

Have on hand a large stock of

WOOLEN GOODS,

Consisting of

FLANNELS OF ALL KINDS,

CASSIMERES, CLOTHS,

JEANS AND BLANKETS.

These goods were bought when the Market was

MUCH LOWER

than at present, and they will, for a

FEW DAYS LONGER,

Offer them to their customers at prices consider-

ably under their present value.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF

WOOLEN GOODS

Of any kind will certainly find it to their interest

to examine their stock, as

A LARGE ADVANCE HAS ALREADY TAKEN PLACE

In the Eastern Markets,

and still higher prices are looked for.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

A COMPLETE AS-

H. H. CARR

NEXT DOOR

OF POSTOFFICE.)

SIGN O

HIC HAT.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

HEADS MEASURED AND HATS MADE TO ORDER.

SILK HATS IRONED.

Diamond B. Shirts—The Best in the Market.

CUFFS, COLLARS AND CANES.

The Finest Establishment of the Kind in the State.

CLOTHING.

OTTOMAN & POTWIN,

LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS

—AT THE—

ONE PRICE STORE,

67 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

HATS AND CAPS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

nolft OTTOMAN & POTWIN.

JAMES T. STEVENS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

Office Rear Room Over Simpson's Bank.

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

PROF. JAMES JOHNSON,

BARBER SHOP,

OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

The Story Teller.

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

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

(Continued.)

The family at Oak Hill Home were considered "first people" by the townsfolk two or three miles away, and we were always treated with the greatest respect and attention by them. On the Sabbath everybody incommenced self to furnish seats for "the Herberts," as they called all branches of our family; and the more wealthy inhabitants made parties, indoors and out, for the express purpose of inviting our friends. It was great amusement to attend these parties. Even my uncles enjoyed the sport, while my giddy male cousins grew wild over it. The village girls were extremely gracious to the handsome city chaps; and the city chaps, I fear, were not at all backward to take advantage of this graciousness.

Many a time did I long to caution some flattered and unsuspecting girl not to put much faith in the nonsense of my wild cousins; but such cautions seldom do good. We tried to induce Maud to attend these merry makings; but she never would go. Strangers she could not endure. They stared at her so, she said. Amid her own relatives she did not so much mind how she looked. They all seemed to like her and treat her well. They were used to her. But she never would go among strangers. So we went to the parties without Maud, and frequently without Charlie, who chose to be company for his sister though she always tried to have him go, saying—

"Grandma is all the company I want. You know that very well. There is no better company for young folk than she."

This was very true. Grandma was one of those persons that never grow old. Her grandchildren all enjoyed her society as well as that of each other. I am afraid that some of the pretty village girls had heavier hearts—and cause for them—after my cousins left Oak Hill Home than before they came. I have heard reports of how some of the sons of Col. Lee, of Hon. Mr. Davis and of Uncle Oscar conducted, which have pained me deeply. Last week I saw a fair face lying in a coffin, and was told that it belonged to one whose heart was broken by Howard Lee.

Well, Howard went before her to the judgment. Constant Herbert was Uncle Emelian's son. His father left no other child; and because he was a son of Grandma loved, constant next to me. He was a resident of New York, and had a great interest in March. Indeed we were—all the Northern and some of the Southern members of the family—very solicitous on behalf of March, the only one of the family who had ever fallen under the temptation of strong drink. His uncles had tried all methods to reform him, but without much effect.

Uncle Theodore lived in Iowa, Uncle Norman and Aunt Anne in Wisconsin, where they were raising a brave and sturdy troop of American freemen. Aunt Hester's home was in New Hampshire. Uncle Heber, unmarried, and a peculiar favorite of Deary's, was a resident of Philadelphia and a member of a wealthy importing firm. Uncle James lived in Boston. He had two sons and no daughter.

Cousin Constant had his second wife, and a darling little beauty of a daughter, with him. This pretty Gracie was a pet with us all. Col. Luther made so much of her as almost to rouse my jealousy, but then I loved her as well as he did, for he understood that my antipathy for babies does not continue after they have begun to talk.

We had all loved the first sweet wife of Constant and her three children, and I, for one, did not mean to care at all about the new wife. I suspected Grandma of sharing my feelings, for Mary had been peculiarly dear to her. I could not bear second marriages, nor do I like them now; but for all this Theodosia Herbert became almost as dear to me, and to Grandma too, as Mary had been. But sweet Mary was never forgotten by us, nor, as I believe, by Constant.

Little Gracie had never been to church, and we thought the present a good time to take her. So one pleasant Sabbath she rode with her mother, uncle Heber and me over the beautiful hills and through the fruitful valleys and into the village where we attended divine service. She behaved very well during prayer time and all through the singing; but when the minister had entered upon his sermon he waxed rather warm, and making a free use of the name of the Almighty than Gracie approved, she pointed her finger at him saying aloud and in a decided tone:

"Oh! you naughty man! You naughty man!"

This caused considerable nestling about, and a suppressed titter was heard. Gracie was easily reduced to silence, and the astonished and somewhat disconcerted preacher went on.

When we were safe in our carriage Gracie was reproved for what she had done.

"Why, mamma," said the dear child, "that minister swore."

It was explained to her that he did not swear, and it was explained to the minister that the child who so publicly condemned him only intended to rebuke profanity, so all was made right; but at home we laughed well at Gracie's holy zeal.

The weeks sped on, and as they came and went they brought and bore away much enjoyment and

some distress to Oak Hill Home. Riding and fishing and boating and going berrying and in search of spruce gum, shooting, boxing, wrestling, dancing, singing, private theatricals, declaiming, reading, sewing and story telling beguiled the time, not to mention long naps during hot noons, and short naps under the trees on breezy afternoons. There was a famous chance in the long barn for playing nine pins and for swinging, and when there came a stormy day we amused ourselves there, or in listening to Grandma's tales of old times and Indians, or to the remarkable adventures of Freeman.

Grandma was not often in a story-telling mood, but when she once began to open her treasures of legendary lore we were sure of a treat. We would gather round her so thick and close a crowd she used to say we gave her no room to keep her feet, and there would we continue until the supper bell, the dinner bell, or the prayer bell rang, an audience as interested and attentive as any one could wish to have. More than one of our ancestors had fallen beneath the hands of savages, and Grandma knew the sad story of each one. She knew, too, where the forts, or garrisons, used to stand, and where had been the house of this or that settler of the now peaceful town.

"It makes me indignant," would the dear old lady say, "to hear people of these later generations speak contemptuously of the poverty and of the simple and rude way of living of their fathers. It is very ungrateful for people who are reaping the benefits of all the toil and danger and death endured by the early settlers to reflect upon them for their poverty or rudeness. What would this generation do, I should like to know, were they obliged to be always with a gun in one hand to protect their life, while they worked with the other?"

"True enough, Grandma," said Angela Howard in reply to some such expression of feeling from Grandma. "I often think with pity and terror upon the awful scenes which our forefathers were called on to endure. I cannot imagine wherever they got courage to live through them. People of these times are not like men and women of old. I am certain that one dozen hostile Indians bursting in upon us would put to flight two hundred men and women. We are, now-a-days, very feared of getting hurt."

"Speak for yourself, if you please, Miss Angela," cried Col. Luther; "but don't set us all down as arrant cowards. Remember your soldier cousins and your humble servant on the sofa."

"Oh! I make no exceptions," said Angela laughing. "I have no opinion of the courage of any of you. It does very well for you to talk large of bravery. It is very nice to be in the service of one's country when it is such a country as ours is, where there is scarcely a possibility of ever having anything to do with war; but let some real danger arise and we should see you all resigning fast enough, and not to blame either."

"What! Do you approve of cowardice?" "I don't approve of war. To be killed is an awful thing. No praise, no glory, can make up to a dead man what he has lost. And to kill is yet worse. I should resign at once, were I in army or navy, if there were any sign of coming war."

"I'm very much of her opinion," said George. "I have a decided objection to being shot at or hacked to pieces or run through the body. These are not things that accord with my taste. If there is anything that I am perfectly thankful for, it is that I was born in America, in these United States, and not in Europe where a man can hardly ever consider himself safe."

"A patriot! a hero!" cried Charlie. "Oh! well, I own up just how I feel. That's the chief difference between us," returned George.

"I feel very much the same," said Grey Davis. "I think it would be horrid to be stuck like a pig, cut up like beef steak, or shot like a rabbit. I prefer peace to war, any time."

"Well, well, children," remarked Grandma, soothingly, "you need not worry. I don't think you will any of you be called to endure the hardships and dangers of war. Our happy country is welded to peace."

"She may be suddenly divorced then," said Uncle Oscar; "and she will be if the abolitionists go on as they are going. I can tell you one and all that unless Northern meddlers change their course there will be war, and that of a desperate kind, before another four years."

"How can you talk so, son Oscar?" said Grandma soothingly, while most of us laughed aloud. Uncle Oscar's dark eye flashed and his black mustache curled scornfully.

"You will see," he muttered, and retired. "Every body has had its effect on Oscar," said Uncle Norman mournfully. "He is not what he used to be. I wish he had never gone South."

"So do I, my son," was the mother's reply. She looked very sad. (To be Continued.)

PLACE HOUSE.

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

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

BOARD \$5 PER WEEK.

1871

JOHN T. PLACE, Proprietor.

MRS. STARRETT'S
MUSIC STORE
and
SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,

No. 153 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

Mrs. Starrett is sole agent for the Pianos of

CHICKERING & SONS,

F. C. LIGHT & CO., DECKER & BRO.,
And other first class Manufacturers; also for the

GEORGE HAINES ORGANS;

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS,

NEEDHAM SILVER TONGUE ORGANS.

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

FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS.

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

MRS. STARRETT CALLS ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO,

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

A Large and Complete Stock of

SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.

Just Opened; also

GUITAR and VIOLIN STRINGS

Of the Best Quality.

Mrs. Starrett also offers for sale a variety of

STANDARD

SEWING MACHINES.

THE MANHATTAN SILENT SEWING MACHINE,

Making the "Elastic Lock Stitch."

THE BLES NOISELESS LOCK STITCH MACHINE,

—and the—

AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE MACHINE.

—Also—

THE LAW KNITTING MACHINE

AND THE

FRANZ & POPE KNITTING MACHINE.

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

For further information call on or address

Mrs. H. E. STARRETT,
153 Mass. St., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

Connects at Kansas City Union Depot with

THE GREAT THROUGH PASSENGER ROUTE,

The Old Reliable

HANNIBAL, ST. JOSEPH, KANSAS CITY & QUINCY

SHORT LINE EAST!

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING 6 FAST EXPRESS TRAINS

Between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, over Iron Bridges, with Pullman Sleeping Palaces and Palace Day Coaches from

Kansas City to Quincy, Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Connecting at Quincy Union Depot with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads to all points East, North and South.

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

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

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

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

The shortest and quickest, consequently cheapest route; therefore, when going East, all who are posted, buy tickets at Kansas City Union Depot, or at Kansas City Union Depot, via Quincy, over Hannibal & St. Joseph Short Line, as all our connections are direct and perfect.

THE BEST ROADS IN AMERICA.

BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.

Ask for Tickets via Quincy and Hannibal & St. Joseph Short Line, THE BEST ROUTE.

F. B. GEORGE, O. S. LYFORD,
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"HOW TO GO EAST."

By the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Burlington Route.

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

The Line consists of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R., with two daily trains from Kansas City, through

Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph to the Missouri State Line, there connecting with the Burlington Route, which leads direct to

Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Logansport, and Columbus.

Through cars are being run to all these points.

Trunk line is well built, thoroughly equipped with every modern

improvement, including Pullman's Sleeping and Dining Cars, and

wherever else can the passenger's completely depend on a

speedy, safe and comfortable journey.

The Burlington Route has uniformly 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. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

J. T. STEVENS & CO.,

GENERAL REAL

STATE AGENTS,

HAVE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

A Large and Well Selected List of

IMPROVED FARMS AND TOWN PROPERTY.

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

Among many other choice bargains, we have

A FINE FARM OF ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

Five miles from town, all fenced, plenty of good fruit, good house and barn, land of the best quality, and very cheap.

AN 80 ACRE FARM THREE MILES FROM TOWN,

well improved, good house, fine young pear trees and other fruit, good hedge around 40 acres, water and timber—to trade for good wild land and some cash.

A 100 ACRE FARM FOUR MILES FROM TOWN,

all fenced, very fine orchard in bearing, good improvements—a very desirable place, and cheap at \$6,000.

A FINE DWELLING HOUSE PROPERTY

on Massachusetts Street, very cheap and on easy terms.

FIFTY RESIDENCE LOTS, WELL LOCATED AND

CHEAP—TERMS EASY.

A FINELY IMPROVED FARM OF 233 ACRES, SEVEN MILES

from Lawrence; good house, barn, crib, cattle sheds, &c.; a fine

orchard and plenty of all kinds of fruit. One of the very best

farms in Douglas County. Small amount of cash required. Balance on very long time.

A SMALL PLACE OF 20 ACRES THREE MILES FROM TOWN,

all fenced and cultivated, small house, good spring and plenty of

fruit trees. Very cheap at \$1,000.

TO TRADE.—Forty acres of land and good frame house, located

within two miles of Lawrence. Will be exchanged for a house and lot in the city. Apply to J. T. Stevens & Co.

CITY PROPERTY TO TRADE FOR FARMS OR RAW LAND,

and terms to trade for city property.

We cannot readily see one is a hundred of the properties we have to

sell. Come and see our list, and we can certainly suit you.

We are also agents for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the

Lawrence, Lawrence and Lawrence Railroad lands, and can

furnish them in any desired quantity to actual settlers. We have

UNSURPASSED FACILITIES FOR EXCHANGING OLD HOMES,

and we are prepared to exchange all well improved farms for

city property in any desired quantity.

We examine titles, pay Taxes & Loan Money

for non-residents. Parties having money to loan, who will be

satisfied with 12 per cent. interest, paid semi-annually, and unex-

ceptionable real estate security, will please correspond with us.

We will guarantee satisfaction in every instance.

WE DO A GENERAL

BOTH LIFE AND FIRE

and represent some of the soundest companies in the country,

in both these branches of insurance.

THE CONTINENTAL FIRE, OF NEW YORK.

stands in the very front rank of fire insurance companies, having

paid \$1,400,000 in cash for Chicago losses, and having remaining

cash assets of over \$2,500,000. Persons seeking sure indemnity on

their property will call on us, and we will do them good.

Also the GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, of

New York—cash capital \$1,000,000, and the TRIUMPH INSU-

RANCE COMPANY, of Cincinnati—capital \$500,000.

WE MEAN BUSINESS, AND DO BUSINESS,

and all having business to do in our line will be welcome in our

office.

Deeds and Mortgages Carefully Drawn, and

Acknowledgments Taken.

J. T. STEVENS & CO.,

Office rear room over Simpson's Bank.

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"Absolutely the Best Protection Against Fire."

Over one thousand actual fires put out with it.

MORE THAN

\$8,000,000.00

worth of property saved from the flames!

THE BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Fire Departments in the principal cities of the Union use

them daily.

They are safe and simple, and a powerful protection.

The Government has adopted it.

Forty-six railroads use it.

Insurance Companies reduce rates where it is introduced.

—Also the—

BABCOCK SELF-ACTING FIRE ENGINE.

FOR CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE USE.

It is more effective than the steam fire engine, because it is

instantaneously ready and throws a powerful stream of car-

bolic acid gas and water for any length of time.

It is the best and cheapest fire engine in the world, and

comes within the financial abilities of every place.

It does not require an expensive system of water works,

and never out of repair.

SEND FOR "THEIR RECORD."

STODDER & STEER, Gen'l Agents,

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

CITY LIVERY,

FEED & SALE STABLE.

S. M. WALKER, Proprietor.

No. 37 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE,

KANSAS.

Miscellaneous.

THE NAKED TRUTH.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

[A little volume of fables in verse, and in the Spanish language, by Jose Rosas, has met with such favor in Mexico that the city authorities have adopted it as a reading book for schools. The following is a translation of one of the fables.]

Beautiful Truth, once in the days of yore,
Put on the brave array
Which then the goddesses of Hellas wore,
And issued to the day
Robed in such sort, with graces so divine,
That men, adoring, built to her a shrine.
The gods, indignant at the sight,
Rose in defence of their invaded right.
"Horror and infamy," they cried,
"And profanation!" and they came and went,
Pacing the ambrosial courts from side to side,
Till a wild tumult filled the firmament.

Jove, to appease their fury, left the skies
And quickly stood before
The shrine of Truth, determined to chastise
The sacrilege; he tore
From her the regal mantle which she wore,
And stripped the robe away,
And flung to falsehood's hand
Mantle and robe to serve for her array,
And gave to Truth this terrible command:
"Be thou forever naked from this day."

And therefore, reader, let not Truth be blamed,
If, evermore, since then,
She hides in corners, humbled and ashamed,
And rarely seen of men.

OUR LITTLE WOMEN AND MEN.

Sitting on rustic benches,
Conning their lessons o'er;
Some so short their bare brown feet
Can scarcely reach the floor.
Busy with book and pencil,
Busy with slate and pen,
These are they who'll rule the State—
Our little women and men.

Under the shady maples,
They are busy as bees,
All the noontime keeping house,
Keeping house under the trees;
Then again at their lessons,
Puzzling o'er two times ten,
Yes, these are our future rulers—
Our little women and men.

Little worn frocks and aprons,
And hats with half a rim,
Little eager, sunbrowned faces,
With dimple in cheek and chin;
Saucy and full of mischief,
Scolded again and again,
Never their mind the scoldings—
Our little women and men.

All the great of the nation
Were little once like these,
Now some of them rule the land,
And some of them rule the seas!
They'll win who toil the hardest,
With sword, or book, or pen;
There waits a golden harvest
For our little women and men.

POULTRY-KEEPING FOR WOMEN.

There are many women who, especially within the last half dozen years while the price of eggs has been so high, could have made money much faster by tending poultry than by sewing. It is an occupation especially suited to women, because it involves patience and constant attention to details rather than strength. Then again the hardest thing for many men to learn in handling either poultry or bees, is gentleness. How many times we have seen boys, and men with no more sense than boys, jerk hens roughly from their nests, enter the poultry house abruptly and frighten the occupants till they rush in a fluttering mass into the farthest corner, and keep the poultry community in constant agitation and distress. But all domestic animals appreciate the manners of women attendants when they are fortunate enough to be cared for by them. Now that there are women gardeners and florists who by commendable industry and business qualities have risen to eminence in those callings, and while one of the most successful, if not the most successful, bee keepers in the whole country is a woman, we hope to see others give poultry more attention than it has hitherto received. Aside from profit, the keeping of fine poultry for fancy is an elegant pastime very popular with English ladies, and we see no reason why the fashion should not be adopted here.—[Poultry World.]

THE ART OF RETICENCE.

There is art, the most consummate art, in appearing absolutely frank, yet never telling anything which it is not wished should be known; in being pleasantly chatty and conversational, yet never committing oneself to a statement or an opinion which might be used against one afterward. It is only after long acquaintance with this kind of person that you find out he has been substantially reticent throughout, though apparently so frank. Caught by his easy manner, his genial talk, his ready sympathy, you have confided to him not only all you have of your own, but all you have of other people's; and it is only long after, when you reflect quietly, undisturbed by the magnetism of his presence, that you come to the knowledge of how reticent he has been in the midst of this seeming frankness, and how little reciprocity there has been in your confidence together. You know such people for years, and you never know really more of them at the end than you did in the beginning. You cannot lay your finger on a fact that would in any way place them in your power; and though you did not notice it at the time, and don't know how it has been done now, you feel that they have never

trusted you, and have all along carefully avoided anything like confidence. But you are at their mercy by your own rashness, and if they do not destroy you it is because they are reticent for you as well as toward you; perhaps because they are good-natured; perhaps because they despise you for your very frankness too much to hurt you; but above all things, not because they are unable. In manner, genial, frank, conversational, sympathetic—in substance, absolutely secret, cautious, never taken off their guard, never seduced into dangerous confidence, as careful for their friends as they are for themselves, and careful even for strangers unknown to them—these people are the salvation as they are the charm of society; never making mischief, and, by their habitual reticence, raising up barriers at which gossip halts and rumor dies.

UNION, NOT UNIFORMITY.

There is a spirit of generous religious fraternity among our various religious societies. In the great revival with which our city was recently visited, no one could fail to notice the delightful spirit of Christian catholicity with which all denominations co-operated in a common cause. Complete uniformity in Christian practice may never be attained, but substantial union may and should be. As in nature the most sublime and beneficent results are often produced by the operation of contrary forces, so it may be in the kingdom of grace. There is no necessity for union of outward forms or sameness of visible organizations. It may be well doubted whether all the lamentations about the division of Christians into different denominations are called for; whether, human nature being what it is, this may not be a means for the more thorough sifting of the truth; whether the natural diversity of tastes may not be thus innocently accommodated, and the entire church be prevented from sinking—as it did when the outward unity was perfect—into an overwhelming and unmitigated mass of corruption. The grand hierarchies and national churches show most conclusively that uniformity is not progress or power.

The most exquisite harmony of sentiment and affection may be found amid a variety of observances, while identity of form may be a cover for turbulence and wrath. Minds were not made to be reduced to one standard height, coerced or trained into one order of thinking. Variety is a law of our being and an element of beauty and enjoyment. There are fruits, trees and flowers in the garden. There is endless variety of form, size, beauty, fragrance and fruit. Yet they are all pervaded with one life, all bathed alike in the dew of heaven, all breathe the same atmosphere, are illumined by the same sun, and grow under the superintending care of the one Father. So may it be in all the Christian churches and excellences which every good citizen will wish to bloom and fructify more and more in all the denominations of this City of Churches.—[Lawrence Journal.]

COMMERCIAL HONOR.

If all laws for the collection of debt were abolished, we believe it would be vastly better for the commerce of the world. Only men of Christian honor and integrity could then obtain credit, litigation would be diminished, and financial crises would be unknown.

Two centuries ago it was thought an insult in the Highlands of Scotland to ask a note from a debtor. It was considered the same as saying, "I doubt your honor." If parties had small business matters to transact together, they stepped out into the open air, fixed their eyes on the heavens, and each repeated his obligation with no mortal witness. A mark was then carved in some rock or tree near by to be a remembrancer of the compact. Such a thing as a breach of contract, we are told, was then very rarely met with, so highly did the people regard their honor, and so truly did they fear Him beneath whose eye they performed such acts.

When the march of improvement brought in the new mode of doing business, they were often pained by these innovations. An anecdote is handed down of a farmer who had been to the Lowlands and learned worldly wisdom. On returning to his native parish he had need of a sum of money, and made bold to ask a loan of a gentleman of means, named Stewart. This was cheerfully granted, Mr. S. counting out the gold on his library table. This done, the farmer took a pen and wrote a receipt, and offered it to the gentleman.

"What is this, man?" cried Mr. Stewart, sternly eyeing the slip of paper.

"It is a receipt, sir, binding me to give ye back yer gold at the right time," replied Sandy.

"Binding ye? Well, my man, if ye canna trust yerseel I'm sure I'll na trust ye! Ye canna ha' my gold!" and gathering it up, he put it back in his desk and turned his key on it.

"But, sir, I might die," replied the canny Scotchman, bringing up an argument in favor of his new wisdom, "and my sons might refuse it to ye. But this bit o' paper wad compel them."

"Compel them to sustain a dead father's honor!" cried the high-minded Scot. "They'll need compelling to do right if this is the road yer leading them! I'll neither trust ye nor them. Ye can gang elsewhere for money! But ye'll find nae one in this parish that'll put more faith in a bit o' paper than in a neighbor's word o' honor and his fear o' God!"

The duelist's fear is the fear of being thought to fear. If an ass goes a traveling, he'll not come home a horse.

FUN AND FROLIC.

"Boy," said an ill-tempered old man to a noisy lad, "what are you hollerin' for when I am going by?" "Humph!" returned the boy, "what are you going by for when I am hollerin'?"

"Ah, ladies," said an old *bon vivant*, as he opened a bottle of wine, "what is more delightful than the popping of a champagne cork?" "Popping the question!" unanimously cried the ladies.

"I generally get paid for telling 'what I know,'" remarked a Keokuk lawyer, profoundly. "Tell me all you know," responded the inquirer, handing him a fifty cent fractional, "and give me back my change."

A good natured traveller fell asleep in a train and was carried a few miles beyond his destination. "Pretty good joke this, isn't it?" said he to a fellow passenger. "Yes, but a little too far fetched," was the rejoinder.

The editor of a country newspaper says he "recently saw a large number of ladies enter a public hall with disheveled hair and hat brims apparently wrinkled and broken, and, as he fancied, with excited countenances. Upon inquiring what the riot was about," said he, "imagine our chagrin when told it was the fashion."

In an advertisement by a railroad company of unclaimed goods, a letter was dropped from the word lawful, and so the advertisement appropriately reads: "People to whom these packages are directed are notified to come forward and pay the awful charges on the same."

An Ohio Teuton, found guilty of selling liquor contrary to law, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty days, protested as follows: "Chail! Go to chail! Me go to chail! But I can't go! Dere's my piness—my pakery. Who pakess my bread when I ben gone?" Then casting his eyes about the court-room, appealingly, they fell upon the good-natured face of jolly Chris Ellwanger, a fellow-countryman, who had no "pizness," and forthwith a brilliant idea occurred to him. Turning to the Court, he said, in sober earnest: "Dere's Chris Ellwanger; he's got nothing to do; send him!"

If there is any defect more striking than another in the American character, it is his bashfulness. Young America, in particular, is painfully affected by it. An incident is mentioned by a correspondent, who was desired by his aunt to go to neighbor Shaw's, and see if he had for sale any straw suitable for filling beds. "Mr. Shaw," says our informant, "was blessed with a goodly number of Misses Shaw, and I therefore felt a little timid at encountering them. To make the matter worse, I arrived just as the family were seated at dinner. Stopping at the doorway, hat in hand, I stammered out: 'Mr. Straw, can you spare enough Shaw to fill a couple of beds?' 'Well,' replied the old gentleman, glancing around at his large family, and enjoying my mistake, 'I don't know but I can; how many will you need?' Before I could recover those hateful Shaw girls burst into a chorus of laughter, and I returned to my excellent aunt."

Single ladies often cross the water under the especial care of the captain of the ship; and if a love affair occurs among the passengers, the captain is usually the confidant of one or both parties. A very fascinating young lady was placed under Morgan's care, and three young gentlemen fell desperately in love with her. They were all equally agreeable, and the young lady was puzzled which to encourage. She asked the captain's advice.

"Come on deck," he said, "the first day when it is perfectly calm; the gentlemen will, of course, all be near you. I will have a boat quietly lowered down; then do you jump overboard, and the winner of the gentleman will be the first to jump after you. I will take care of you."

A calm day soon came; the captain's suggestion was followed, and two of the lovers jumped after the lady at the same instant. But between these two the lady could not decide—so exactly equal had been their devotion. She again consulted the captain.

"Take the man that didn't jump; he's the most sensible fellow, and will make the best husband."

J. M. HUBBEL & CO.,

Successors to Shimmone & Adams,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES, TINWARE,
Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.

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

92 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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BUREAU DINING HALL

—AND—
ICE CREAM PARLORS.

H. BROWN & CO.,
DEALERS IN CONFECTIONERY, NUTS,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Families, Festivals and Picnics Furnished with Cream,
Cakes, &c., at the Shortest Notice.

73 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

OPPOSITE ELDREDGE HOUSE,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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G. GROVENOR. E. D. REDINGTON.
GROVENOR & REDINGTON,
Dealers in

PINE LUMBER, DOORS,
WINDOWS, SASH, BLINDS, GLASS, PUTTY,

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

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WIND UTILIZED!

THE NICHOLS WIND MILL!!

A PERFECT SELF GOVERNOR!!

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

IT IS THE BEST WIND MILL MADE.

IN DEMONSTRATION OF THIS WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.

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

IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

power for grinding, shelling corn, &c. We guarantee the Mills to give entire satisfaction.

We are also agents for the celebrated Challenge Mill for grinding feed. For information, call on or write to
J. T. LARKIN & CO., Lawrence,
Gen'l Ag'ts for the State of Kansas.

Local Agents:
O. T. TOMPKINS, North Topeka.
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LEARNED & SON,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

196 Massachusetts Street.

Repairing, Trimming & Fine Painting
a Specialty.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

LAWRENCE ELEVATOR,

G. W. SMITH, Jr., Proprietor.

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

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

no2-ly Ground Feed in any Quantity.

WM. KIRBY,

TAILOR.

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

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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

THE MOST PRACTICAL AND BEST

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE COUNTRY.

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DRY GOODS PALACE BUILDING,

Nos. 712 & 714 Main St., between Seventh and Eighth,
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J. F. SPALDING, A. M., President.

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J. E. VINCENT

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

Mr. Vincent is a

PRACTICAL WIG MAKER,

and manufacturer of all kinds of Hair Goods generally.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

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

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LATSHAW & QUADE, Proprietors,

DEALERS IN GRAIN.

The highest market price paid for Wheat, Corn and Oats. 100,000 Bushels Wanted Immediately.

The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Nineteenth Century!

DR. C. G. GARRISON'S

MAGIC HAIR CURLING FLUID.

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

For sale by Druggists and Notion and Fancy dealers.

Price \$1.00 Per Bottle.

Sent to any address on receipt of price.

C. G. GARRISON, M. D.,
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TO YOUNG MEN.

On the Indiscretions of Youth and the Fatalities of
Mature Years.

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

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

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

GOSPEL FROM THE FARM.

NUMBER TWENTY-THREE.

DEAR SPIRIT: Did you ever have a quarrel on the farm? Did you ever have it all around you? Did it ever seem to you as if

"Disasters came not singly,
But as if they watched and waited,
Scanning one another's motions?"

I "reckon" so, some of you will say. I "guess" so, says the Yankee. Well, I know so. There is no two ways about it. George took sick in Leavenworth, at the Fair. You have heard me refer to "George" before. He has been on the farm a year or two. He has the care of the stock. He milks the cows, and brings the precious lacteal to the Eldridge House twice every day. And there they "all drink as 't were their mother's milk,"—which is more than can be said at some other cheap boarding houses.

"Which reminds me" that some of our boarders occasionally go out after cheaper quarters. We cannot blame them. These are hard times, and cheapness is a consideration. But we must express the utter contempt we feel for a man who will "starve his belly to feed his back." A man who will be contented with indifferent food for the sake of a fresh shirt is a man of whom we have our opinion—but we refrain from expressing it just now.

To resume the thread of our remarks—as threadbare preachers would say, and having been one, we ought to know how it is ourself—George got sick at Leavenworth. And he has been sick ever since. So we have had no more fairs. Our gentle Jerseys and fine horses have not delighted the eyes of curious crowds at any other show. But this is not all. When we got home from Leavenworth, we found Porter down sick. Porter is the man who runs THE SPIRIT. He writes the names of subscribers on the envelopes. He occasionally works up an interesting local item. He sends out the duns. Alas! herein is one chief cause of our grief at his sickness. No duns go out and no stamps come in. So we are out of stamps. And what can a man do who is out of them? The moment he is out of stamps he is out of friends. The world has no charity for the man who is "broke." You have all heard of the anxious fellow who heard that a bank was in danger of breaking. He went at once for his little deposit. The cashier counted it out to him. "If you have got it," said he, "I don't want it; but if you haven't got it, I do." That is the way of the world. That is the way, even in the Lawrence banks.

But the worst is still to be told. It was not enough for our right bower on the farm and in the paper to come down with fever; but the right bower of the whole institution—she with whom we have lived so long, and taken such communion that all the world is desolate without her—had to succumb also. And while we write she is in her darkened room, attended by her faithful nurse, wearing the slow hoarse away, and we—merciful heavens! we cannot find a shirt, a cravat, or a stocking! We are clean "busted." The children want washing, and everybody wants something they haven't got, and all because the woman of the house is sick. Talk about woman's rights, or sphere, or influence, or what you please! Let the woman of the house be taken away from it for a day, and you will soon learn what it is.

When Gen. Grant saw that Gen. Dix had been nominated for Governor of New York, he wrote him a characteristic letter, concluding as follows:

"When I read the proceedings of the Convention of the 21st inst., and of the unanimity of feeling in favor of you and your associates on the State ticket, I felt that victory had been already achieved, and reform inaugurated in the State of New York. Again I congratulate you, not upon the prospect of being Governor, but upon having it within your reach to render such service to your State. "It is a happy day when conventions select candidates, not candidates nominations. This dream has been realized in the action of the Convention of the 21st inst., at Utica, N. Y."

To this neat note of the man who knows enough to keep silent when he ought to, General Dix replied:

"I am very thankful to you for your kind letter of congratulation on my nomination for the office of Governor of this State. You are aware, no doubt, that I declined it before the Convention was held. I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred on me, especially by the manner in which it was tendered; but my objections to the acceptance of the nomination are so strong that I would not think of it a moment were it not for the deep concern I feel in the result of the election, and the great public interests at stake.

"I expect Mrs. Dix to arrive from Europe on the 2d or 3d prox., and as soon as I am able to confer with her I shall reply to the letter of the President of the Convention advising me of my nomination."

All of which we introduce for the sake of showing that the grand old General who could order any man shot down on the spot who dared to haul down the American flag, waited to consult his wife before he decided to accept the proud civil gift offered him by the people of New York. There may be men who can read this and still think women are without their share of influence in human affairs. If so, it is all right. I am in no mood for disputing with them.

I only commenced to say that my farm man, my paper man, and my family man are all sick, and I am as a matter of course not very well myself.

Now then let us give a good hurrah for good health. Job wants to know why a living man should complain. By which I understand him to want to know why a well man should complain.

"Let cares like a wild deluge come!"

If you are only well. You ought to stand them like

a man. Perhaps I ought to add—well, and out of debt. There is but little peace in this world to a man who owes what he cannot pay. And having just been re-reading the Song of Hiawatha, we dedicate to our patrons a few imitative lines:

Should you ask us why this dunning,
Why those sad complaints and murmurs,
Murmurs loud about delinquents
Who have read the paper weekly,
Read what they have never paid for,
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read of church affairs and prospects,
Read of news both home and foreign,
Read the essays and the poems,
Full of wisdom and instructions;
Read the table of the markets,
Carefully corrected weekly—
Should you ask us why this dunning,
We should answer, we should tell you,
From the printer, from the mailer,
From the kind old paper maker,
From the landlord, from the carrier,
From the man who taxes letters
With a stamp from Uncle Samuel—
Uncle Sam the roundies call him;
From them all there comes a message,
Message kind, but firmly spoken,
"Please to pay us what you owe us."
Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a spectre from you?
Would you taste a pleasant slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a paper paid for?
Send us money—send us money;
Send us money—send us money;
Send the money that you owe us!

I. S. K.

What We Know About It.

MR. EDITOR: You have seen fit to make my letter public, and to make a great ado about it. I suppose I ought to feel thankful that my name isn't published. All I have to say about your supporting Pomeroy is that you show such inconsistency as I would be ashamed of.

Yours truly,

Answer.—Our correspondent has no authority for saying that we "support" Mr. Pomeroy. All we said was that we did not believe that he stole his farm—at least we had never heard that he was tried for it. We said we were in favor of his re-election unless a better man could be put in his place. We think a better man may turn up, and if so, we hope he will be elected. But we sincerely trust he will have nerve enough to his elbow to beat the lunkheads whose names we have heard mentioned for his place. As to our inconsistency, we care precious little about that. But we are not inconsistent. We opposed Mr. Pomeroy soundly for cause—the cause being his support of a man whom we at that time had reason for opposing. That issue was dead some time since, and there is no impropriety in our speaking a friendly word for Mr. Pomeroy "or any other man" who is as much abused as he. We have commented elsewhere upon this style of warfare. We denounce it as unjust, unreasonable and foolish. Since writing the article referred to, and speaking of it to a friend, he showed us a letter received by him in answer to one written by him, and making inquiries concerning the nomination in which Mr. Pomeroy is held in Washington. It is written by Rev. Dr. Rankin, pastor of the Congregationalist church in Washington, of which Mr. Pomeroy is a communicant. We have our friend's consent to insert it here, and we do so because the correspondent whose note we publish, says to us in another note: "Old Pom. is a bad man, and you know it. How then can you aid him?" Now this is a serious charge. And one that we deny most emphatically. He may be a bad man. But we do not know it. Here is what his pastor says:

"In answer to your inquiries, I am happy to say that I regard Senator S. C. Pomeroy one of the purest minded and most conscientious of our public men."

He is a liberal supporter of Christian ordinances, a regular attendant on public worship, a warm friend and advocate of temperance, and of the rights of man. In his place in the United States Senate, he is a clear-headed, common sense, practical worker, rather than an abstractionist. There are higher positions which the country might give him, and which he would fill with honor; but unless called to them by the public voice, it would seem to me a great mistake for Kansas, as I am sure it would be a great loss to the country, should he not be retained in his present position.

"If it is proper in this connection, I want to say as a Christian pastor, that Mrs. Pomeroy, by her generosity, energy and enterprise in all Christian work, and especially in work relating to her own sex, has greatly endeared herself to us all; and I am sure that no citizen of Kansas has ever visited the house where she presided, without feeling proud that his native State is so nobly represented in the nation's capital; and yet, it is a Christian home; where the wine-cup never sparkles with its temptations, and where the Bible is loved and revered."

"If I speak warmly it is because I speak out of a full heart, and because I believe that such qualities in such places are as commendable as they are infrequent."

Making all the allowance you please for partial friendship, we want to know if it is probable that such a man as Dr. Rankin would write such a letter as that about Mr. Pomeroy if he was as bad a man as he is sometimes represented to be? We do not know that he is the best man to be re-elected. We have some notion of being elected ourself, and, with characteristic modesty, should consider that a much better thing for the State. But we see no sense in the malignant personal warfare that is being made upon him. We do not believe it will do any good—only to him. For if they keep it up long enough, and hot enough, they will elect him sure.

HOPE

Begs leave to state that he has commenced business

IN LAWRENCE,

as Tailor, on Warren street, two doors East of State Bank, sign of the Anchor, and having brought with him some of the best recipes

FROM ENGLAND,

is prepared to do cleaning in a superior manner.

N. B.—Gentlemen's clothes, ladies' dresses, 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.

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

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

WHICH IS UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY,

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

A CHEAP CASTOR OIL, FOR THE SAME PURPOSE

A Large Number of Empty Alcohol Barrels, For Vinegar, Putting up Pickles, Rain Water, &c.

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

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OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE,

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IMPORTED JERSEYS FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A PORTION OF MY

THOROUGHbred JERSEY HERD.

I have Yearlings, Two Year Olds, Calves, and some of my best Imported Cows that I will sell

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

My fine Thoroughbred Bull, "Pioneer," I will also sell. All animals guaranteed to be of pure blood.

My Stock will be on Exhibition at the State Fair. Address the undersigned, Topeka, or I. S. Kallach, Lawrence. n30m3 E. A. SMITH.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE OR TRADE.

As I do not wish to go to farming, I will sell or trade, FOR LAND OR CITY PROPERTY,

All of my Trotting Horses. Among them will be found some of the choicest trotting blood to be found in the State of Kentucky. n28tf

GEORGE W. OGDEN.

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THE LIGHT RUNNING HOWE!

EVERY LADY IS ESPECIALLY INVITED to call and examine the Howe

SEWING MACHINE, AS NOW IMPROVED,

NO MATTER WHETHER SHE WISHES TO PURCHASE OR NOT.

Easy Monthly Payments Will Secure a Machine!

C. T. JENKINS,

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CASH PAID FOR GAME AND PRODUCE.

All Kinds of Vegetables in Season.

A Supply of Everything Usually Kept in a

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Improved Farms, City Property and Unimproved Lands for Sale.

Personal Attention Given to Making Collections, Paying Taxes, &c., for non-Residents.

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A SPECIALTY!

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