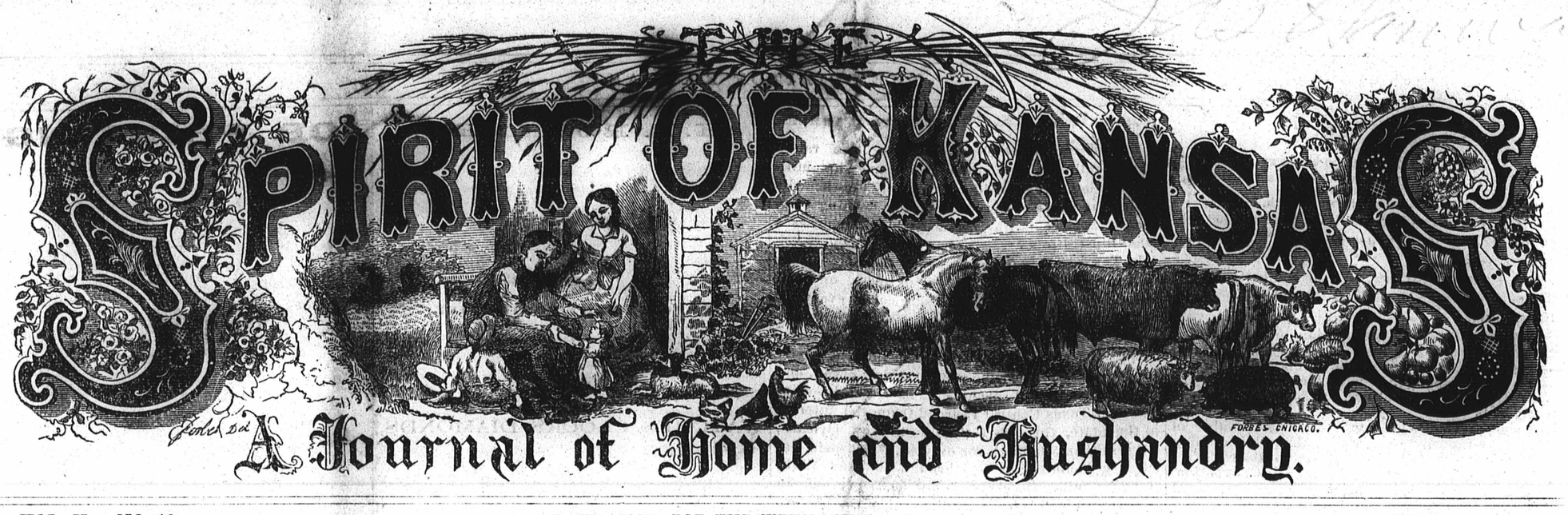

VOL. II.----NO. 10. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 8, 1873. WHOLE NO. 57.

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Pledge themselves to furnish you with every thing pertaining to the Dry Goods trade as near the cost of production as it is possible to place them in the hands of the consumer.

Superior Business Facilities which we possess enable us to do so.

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WE BUY AT FIRST HANDS.

We buy in conjunction with one of

The Largest Dry Goods Houses in the West

Our two houses doing a business in the aggregate of nearly

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Thereby realizing all the advantages in low prices and discounts obtained by the largest buyers.

WE SELL FOR CASH!

We conduct our business upon economical principles, and the proportion of our expenses to the magnitude of our business is small. For these reasons we

CAN AFFORD TO SELL LOWER

Than any other house in the city, and are unquestionably able to sell goods as low as it can be done on *any known business principle*.

WE ARE SATISFIED WITH SMALL PROFITS,

And believe that low prices and

Square Dealing Will Command Trade.

L. BULLENE & CO.

LAWRENCE, February 14, 1873.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES M. HENDRY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

55w3

THE TRIBULATIONS OF CHANGE.

BY MRS. DOWNS.

There is a whisper abroad on this chill March air that there is to be a change in the order of things; that with the coming of the violet and the green leaf, the feminine form is to inaugurate a "new departure;" in other words, panier, full skirts, flowing draperies, &c., are to be discarded, and narrow, scant skirts, peaked coiffures with altitudinous hats, etc., etc., will be the rage.

There will be one comfort out of all this tribulation of change, and that is, whereas ultra fashion prescribes thirty and forty yards for a dress, not long since, the same number will now make two or three dresses. There is no surer sign that the years are creeping on apace, than the growing indisposition in our minds to revolutions. Grandmother, from her corner, hears the flippant chatter about changes of style and trimmings, and sighs wearily, saying to herself, Dear! dear! Why can't things stay as they are? what is the use of all this change, and work, and disturbance? things are well enough now; do let them be?"

The feeble hands stretch a little closer to the warm blaze of the open fire, the rheumatic limbs ache a little with the fresh draught of air rushing in at the door opened by some careless young new comer; and we, half way between the dear old Grandma who, is tired of ruffles and flummery, and the chit of a girl who is studying the latest style of top-knot, bias and gore, *we* indeed, realize to us has already come that weariness unto the flesh, *i. e.*, considering how last year's toggery shall be rendered subservient to this year's change in style and fit. We find ourselves fast dritting into that "lean and slippered" existence where comfort is the first law of nature, and the exactions of fashion and custom become tyranical.

Nevertheless, no sooner does the edict go out into all the land that the hair shall be worn high, than our arms and shoulders begin to ache with sundry gyrations, holding aloft a flowing mass of hair and rolling it over a cushion to be worn directly above the seat of the brain, thus causing undue heat and excitement in that nervous centre, as if, in all conscience, a woman's nerves did not have enough to weigh upon them, without an extra burden atop of all?

But never mind if we are set on fire internally, up goes the hair when the law is *laid down*.

Grandma shakes her head resignedly as she looks at all of us, and peacefully soothes her silver locks over her brow, calmly thankful that for such as *she* top-knots are byegones!

When I was in New York last summer, a belle on Thirty-Fourth St. in one of those palatial brown stone fronts, calmly assured me that the Boston Jubilee people nearly stared her out of countenance a day or two before, during a hasty trip to the Hub.

"Why so?" I inquired.

"Well," she replied, languidly, "I don't know, unless they had not been used to seeing people wear their hair in this style; a fashion gets *passe* in New York before they take it up in Boston." "And sometimes," I replied, "they never take it up at all." (In this instance, I was quite sure that I had not seen a single piquant Boston face wearing that look of semi idiocy superinduced by cutting off the front hair, leaving it an even length of about one inch and a half, brushed down smoothly over the forehead almost to the eyebrows. I thought of Anna Dickinson's famous subject for a lecture, "Idiots and Woman.)

Her *panier* was something fearful to behold; she could not without inconvenience sit on any ordinary chair. The skirt was a demi-train of heavy silk; the weight of the whole attire was oppressive, *even in fancy* to me, with the thermometer ranging anywhere between 100 and 110 degrees. Fashion had nearly slain her subject; she was a frail lily, white languid, drooping.

"I really must get Rose *off* into the country," said her sister "I think she will die if she stays two weeks longer in the city; she has not as much life as a sick bird."

But she had unmistakeable style! (One does 'nt need very much intellect if one has plenty of style.)

The Kansas City "Journal of Commerce," made me responsible not long since, for describing a toilet I saw in Atchison, as belonging to myself. I said "*one* stunning toilet consisted of, &c.," and those little witches that manipulate the type, made me to proclaim to all the metropolis, that "*our* stunning toilet consisted of a white satin trained skirt and blue velvet tunic, &c." I spoke of its *sweeping* longitnde; they said *scrapping* longitude! I spoke of the extravagance of white satin at six dollars a yard trailing in the dust, and altogether as they made it appear that I was describing my own toilet, the effect on my mind was somewhat as horribly startling as that upon the mind of the poet, who published a rhapsody to the lady of his love, dedicating it to her in full; and the first line which should have read

"Thou art my bud, my dove, my rose!

was made to appear

"Thou art my butt, my door, my nose!"

The next day the "Journal" put a poultice on my lacerated heart by saying that "anybody with a grain of sense might know it was not her own toilet she was describing!"

Grain of sense" indeed, as if *white* were not made to appear *black* in print every day. Ah! was n't that a jolly onslaught that Gen. Butler gave to the newspaper men, the other day in Congress?

Newspapers make and unmake men now-a-days. Terrible is the power, and terribly they use it, to crush, and blacken, and destroy!

I dreaded to think how in the days of tribulation, whole cargoes of newspapers with columns of blasted reputations would find their way to a woman's aching eyes and heavy heart. Her creed must ever be, "Tho' all the world forsake thee, yet will not I!"

How many women who lead blameless and lovely lives are in a day shut out from the light of sunshine and heaven in their happy homes by the fierce message of the telegraph and the press, forever henceforth blurting to the four winds the scandal, the crime, the penalty, that has come about their quiet hearthstones.

Great black monsters that with hissing breath of steam and teeth of steel fasten upon a helpless victim and torture him to the death?

Speak ye always, Oh, tongues of steel! the words of truth and soberness. Wrath and bitterness break the heart and crush the soul. Talking about the tribulations of change, one is reminded that the astute body known as the "Kansas Legislature" will probably be dissolved "in the twinkling of an eye," very soon. Even now perhaps the words are said that will break up this formidable institution which has covered itself with glory as with a garment during these latter days.

For the rapid and persistent passage of resolutions, was there ever a body like unto this body?

I am interested to observe in the daily reports of what they *did not do* this winter, that a young and rising member of the lower House (when he is sitting down he rises continually.) Several times a day he rises and urges a motion that they go into committee of the whole on "unfinished business," and I find myself wishing that they would take *him* in hand first thing. He is all head and wings now, like the cherubs that Saxe describes, like new wine, he wants body.

One lamentable thing about the Kansas Legislature is that they do n't know how to appreciate martyrs and heroes. They had the genuine thing this winter, and yet what a muddle they made of it, instead of a pure flame! and what a reputation they have made for our State? I had rather be a door keeper in some uninhabited cabin in the wilderness, than a dweller (a member) in the tents of the Kansas Legislature.

WYANDOTTE, March 4th.

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STOVES. TINWARE

Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.

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BOARD $5 PER WEEK.

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BARBER SHOP,

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SEWING MACHINE,

AS NOW IMPROVED,

NO MATTER WHETHER SHE WISHES TO PURCHASE OR NOT.

Easy Monthly Payments Will Secure a Machine!

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1858 1873

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND CLOCKS,

The Largest Assortment in the State,

Wholesale & Retail.

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

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PRACTICAL MATTRESS MAKER.

ALL KINDS OF MATTRESSES MADE.

Hair and moss mattresses renovated and made equal to new.

Warehouse, Dixe's old stand, corner of Vermont and Winthrop streets, rear of Eldridge House.

Kansas Spirit.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MARCH 8, 1873.

THE FARMING INTERESTS OF KANSAS.

Agriculture is, and will forever remain the paramount industry of Kansas. The material growth and prosperity of the state depends upon it almost entirely, and when that industry is depressed and languishing its effects are immediately and sensibly felt throughout every branch of labor and trade. Manual labor and mother earth are the only real creatures of wealth, and when labor, and especially farm labor, fail to yield remunerative returns, hard times and scarcity of money are the inevitable consequences.

This is just now the condition of the farming industry of Kansas. The business has been done at a discouraging loss for the past two or three years. The farmer's products, as a rule, have not paid the cost of producing them, and what else but bankruptcy can follow such a condition. But, this condition existing, the important thing is to find the cause and the remedy. A great deal has been said and written on this subject. Middlemen and traders have been largely blamed as being the sole cause of all the difficulty, and "Farmer's Unions" and "Granges" have been resorted to to remedy the evil and to dispense with the services of middlemen. We have no fault to find with this. It is all well enough so far as it goes, but it fails to reach the root of the matter. That must be sought a good deal deeper.

Middlemen can no more be dispensed with than the farmer himself, nor can they control or seriously affect the price of the farmer's products.

That there are more of them than need be we shall not dispute. Vastly too many men are seeking a livelihood by handling and interchanging the products of other men's labor, but the evil results of this fact fall mainly on the middlemen themselves and not the producers. The main trouble with Kansas farming is the fact that Kansas farmers have hitherto depended too largely on single crop and that a coarse and bulky one. Corn growing for market is not a paying business in any country, and especially not in Kansas where markets are comparatively distant and transportation exclusively by rail. More variety in products together with higher value in less bulk should be and must be the aim of Kansas farmers before our farming interests can be placed on a sound and prosperous basis. Take an illustration of our meaning. A farmer living about 25 miles from this city brought to this market last summer 1100 pounds of wool and 20 fat lambs. He came with two light farm wagons, sold his wool and lambs for $657.00 cash and reached his home the same night.

Supposing that farmer, instead of wool and lambs, had had the same value in corn. At the present price it would not have paid him for hauling it to market. Here is the whole matter in a nut shell. Growing corn is well enough, but it should never be grown for market, at least not in Kansas. It should be put into the form of beef, pork, mutton, wool, butter, cheese and the like, and if crops must be grown to be sold in their natural state, there are many that may be grown that will prove much more profitablo than corn. Hemp, flax, tobacco and cotton may each be successfully grown in Kansas, while a ton of either of these is worth many times more than a ton of corn, with nothing like a proportionate increase in the cost of producing them, while the difference in the cost of marketing is in itself equal to a fair profit on the crop.

Farmers must always bear in mind that it costs no more to market a ton of wool, or butter or flax or tobacco than a ton of corn, and they cannot fail to see the advantage such crops have over corn, in this item alone. With comparatively distant markets and dependent entirely upon railroads for transportation it is of prime importance to Kansas farmers to crowd the highest possible value into the least possible bulk and weight.

With corn at $6 per ton it will not do to grow it for market purposes. We believe that Kansas farmers generally understand and appreciate this, and that the farming industry of the state is gradually but surely changing in the right direction.

We cannot doubt that a very few years hence will show as thrifty and prosperous a farming community in Kansas as can be found anywhere in our broad land.

SPAIN.

There is nothing in the latest intelligence from Spain to give any serious apprehension as to the permanancy of the new republic. But we must remember that Spain is still in the swaddling clothes of her independence.

Long accustomed to the arbitrary restraints of a constitutional monarchy, this sudden transformation to free republicanism is apt to lead her to extremes. If she profits by the example of the Paris Commune, she will be careful to mistake not liberty for license; to know that liberty, though a priceless boon, is a dangerous weapon in unskilled hands, and must be manipulated carefully. Wisdom, moderation and mercy, are what Spain needs now; and happily for her and the cause of human freedom, her destiny is in the hands of men who possess these virtues to an eminent degree; men whose wisdom and prudence and forbearance will preserve her from the dire consequences of contending factions and conflicting interests, inseparable from so sudden a political transformation.

FOR MAYOR.

We are pleased to hear the name of Col. John K. Rankin mentioned by many of our citizens for the responsible position of Mayor at the coming April election. Colonel Rankin is an old resident of Lawrence, an ex-member of the Legislature, and having an experience which would be useful to the city in the capacity of its first officer, and a gentleman of commercial standing and personal character which would dignify the office and honor the city. We hope he will accept.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The address is unusually brief, but pregnant with sound doctrine and good policy. The President ignores all detail and circumlocution, and brings us square to the questions of importance before the people. He unequivically commits himself in favor of the principle of territorial extension, but disclaims any intention to propose or urge any movement in that direction without the support of the people.

The most notable feature of his address is his remarks in relation to the colored race. He urges the necessity of legislative action in securing to that people the rights of citizenship to the fullest extent. The constitutional amendment creating them citizens, impliedly confers upon them all the rights and adjuncts pertaining to that capacity, and any restriction of those rights on account of color, is a gross infringement of this constitutional provision. That an unjust and invidious distinction is made in our social and local concerns on account of color is too patent for doubt, and the President wisely recommends legislation for the remedy of this abuse, and the universal recognition to all of those rights guaranteed by the constitution. He also advocates the continuance of the same pacific policy toward our copper-colored brethren of aboriginal extraction that was inaugerated with the Quaker administration. The address unmistakably indicates the purpose of the President in all things to act in complete subordination to the will of the people.

INVESTIGATION.

We have before us the report of the committee of investigation in the Pomeroy Senatorial bribery matter.

The majority report acquits Mr. Pomeroy of the several specific charges preferred by B. F. Simpson —the evidence failing to establish them. On the transaction between York and Pomeroy they are less certain and emphatic. They however declare in favor of Pomeroy on the ground that he is entitled to the presumption of innocence—which is the right of every one accused of crime—and that that presumption must be overcome by a preponderance of evidence.

As there were no witnesses to the interview and transaction between Pomeroy and York, the knowledge of what transpired between them must depend on their own testimony. And in this matter the statements of the only two living witnesses who know the truth, are diametrically opposite. But the committee further state that York's testimony besides being directly contradicted by Pomeroy, is inconsistent with itself, and with his former statements; besides being contradicted in some material parts by the testimony of Page.

The committee advert to other discrepancies in the testimony on both sides.

Senator Thurman presents a minority report, claiming that the charge of bribery has been sustained. He seems to rest his opinion on a supposed inconsistency between Page's and Pomeroy's evidence, though in what the discrepancy consists, fails to disclose.

Senator Vickers is in equilibrium. He considers the evidence so evenly balanced as to preclude a conclusion.

GLASS SPINNING.

The latest improvements in spinning glass are due, according to the "Journal of Applied Science (London)," to the Vienna manufacturer Brunfaut, who exhibited his talent in this specialty in 1850 at Perth. After manifold trials he discovered a composition which may be made at any time into curled or frizzled yarn. The frizzled threads surpass in fineness not only the finest cotton, but even a single cocoon thread, and they appear at the same time almost as soft and elastic as silk lint. The woven glass flock wool has quite recently been used as a substitute of ordinary wool wrappings for patients suffering from gout, and its use for this purpose has been, it is stated, successful. Chemists and apothecaries have found it useful for filtering. The smooth threads are now woven into textile farbrics, which are made into cushions, carpets, tablecloths, shawls, neckties, cuffs, collars, and other garments, etc. They may be used for weaving the figures in brocaded silk or velvet.

As a material for fancy dresses, tapestry, for covering furniture, for laces, embroidery, hosiery, etc., the glass tissue will probably at some future time occupy a prominent place. Owing to its brilliancy and the splendor of its colors, it is the most beautiful material for dressing the hair, neck and head. In softness the glass yarn almost approaches silk; and to the touch, it is like the finest wool or cotton. It possesses remarkable strength; and remains unchanged in light and warmth, and is not altered by moisture or acid. Spots may be readily removed by washing. Being non-inflammable and incombustible, it is especially valuable for making dress material for ladies. Clothes of glass fabrics are much warmer than those of cotton or wool; at the same time, they are of low specific gravity.

BAD ADVICE.

The following paragraph, published in THE SPIRIT of last week, attracted the attention of stock men to such an extent that we were unable to supply the demand for extra copies. At their request we republish it, simply adding that they unanimously, so far as we have heard, pronounce our views correct:

We notice in the Corpus Christi (Texas) "Gazette," an article on the Kansas cattle trade, wherein it advises all Texas cattle men to drive their cattle to Wichita as being the best cattle market in Kansas.

We judge this to be bad advice. The country in Sumner and Sedgwick counties has been settled and fenced up during the past two years faster than any other portion of Kansas. It is nearly all smooth, arable land, and is desirable for farming purposes, while at Ellsworth and farther west the case is entirely different. The land is more broken and bluffy, less desirable for farming purposes, is not fenced up, and is not likely to be for many years to come. This is a matter of vital importance to the Texas cattle drovers. The Texas cattle market of Western Kansas must be established where extensive and unbroken range not only now exists, but from the nature of the land, is likely to continue. Wichita is, and will continue to be, a good cattle market, for a limited number of cattle. But the range thereabout is being rapidly diminished, and in our opinion Texas cattle drovers will make a great mistake if they forsake the more extensive and permanent graizing lands along the line of the Kansas Pacific railroad from Ellsworth westward.

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STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

no2-1y Ground Feed in any Quantity.

Legal Advertisements.

Publication Notice.

ALEXANDER McDONALD, Frederick A. DeWolf, R. Allison, H. L. Johnson, C. H. Smith, G. H. Laflin, J. W. Butler, Y. C. Cochran, W. C. Taylor, E. Hoole, Thomas Carney, Otto Hilpert, George W. Seibert, Thomas McLaughry, all of whose places of residence and whereabouts are unknown, will take notice that Hazen S. Fillmore, of Lawrence, in the County of Douglas and State of Kansas, did on the 6th day of January A. D. 1873, file his petition in the District Court within and for the County of Douglas, in said State of Kansas, against John Speer and Elizabeth D. Speer, and the said D. G. Swain, Alexander McDonald, Frederick A. DeWolf, R. Allison, H. L. Johnson, C. H. Smith, G. H. Laflin, J. W. Butler, Y. C. Cochran, W. C. Taylor, E. Hoole, C. F. Chamberlain, Thomas Carney, Otto Hilpert, Kansas Valley National Bank of Topeka, George W. Seibert, Thomas McLaughry, John H. Shimmons, W. H. Duncan, Charles F. Garrett, Samuel Y. Lum, W. H. Sells, Samuel Walker as Administrator, D. M. Alexander and Washington Long, setting forth that the said John Speer and Elizabeth D. Speer did on the 5th day of January A. D. 1871 make, execute and deliver to one John H. Shimmons their certain promissory note in writing of that date for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, payable on the 5th day of July A. D. 1871, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month from date, which note was duly assigned to said plaintiff; and that they, the said John Speer and Elizabeth D. Speer, to secure the payment of the said note, did on the same day execute and deliver to said John H. Shimmons their certain mortgage deed upon the following described premises, to-wit: Commencing at the north-east corner of lands heretofore deeded to the city of Lawrence by John Speer and wife in Lot No. one (1) of north-east quarter of section No. thirty-one (31) township No. twelve (12) range twenty (20), thence easterly along the north line of said Lot No. one (1) to the north-east corner thereof, thence due south along the east line of said Lot so far that a line due west to the east line of said lands deeded to the city of Lawrence and thence north to the place of beginning shall contain ten (10) acres of land, thence due west to the land so conveyed to the said city of Lawrence, thence due north to the place of beginning, containing ten (10) acres, the land intended to be embraced being otherwise described as follows: "Beginning at the north-east corner of Lot one (1) in section thirty-one (31) in township twelve (12) of range twenty (20) east of the sixth principal meridian, in the County of Douglas, State of Kansas, thence due south twenty-one chains and seventy-eight links, thence due west four chains and fifty-nine links, thence due north twenty-one chains and seventy-eight links, thence due east four chains and fifty-nine links to place of beginning, containing ten acres; which mortgage was by the said Shimmons assigned to this plaintiff on the 17th day of Janary A. D. 1871; and that since the giving of the said mortgage the said defendants claim some interest in the said lands, but which is subsequent and inferior to plaintiff's; and praying that the said Court ascertain and apportion the amount of unpaid taxes constituting a lien on said premises; that plaintiff recover against the said John Speer and Elizabeth D. Speer the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per year from January 5, 1871; that said mortgaged lands be sold in the manner prescribed by law and the proceeds of such sale be applied, first in discharge of said tax liens to be ascertained as aforesaid, then, in payment of Seven Hundred Dollars liquidated damages stipulated in said mortgage, to be paid to this plaintiff as damages for foreclosure, and lastly in payment of the before described judgment against said Speers for $2000 and interest thereon at 12 per cent. per year from January 5, 1871, and that all of said defendants be barred of all right or title to said land. The said defendants are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 7th day of April A. D. 1873, or judgment will be rendered according to the prayer of said petition, and they will be barred and foreclosed of all right or title in or to said lands.

n54w3 RIGGS, NEVISON & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Fillmore.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

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

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

at one and a half o'clock, (1 1-2) p. m of said day, at the Front Door of the Court House, in the City of Lawrence and 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 John Smith in and to the following described Real Estate, to wit: Lots numbered two, (2) three (3) and four (4) in Block No. seven (7) Lane Place, in the City of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas. Lot No. two (2) appraised at twenty-five dolllars, ($25.00) Lot No. three (3) appraised at twenty- five dollars ($25.00) Lot No. four (4) appraised at fifty dollars ($50.00) taken as the property of John Smith and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

Grace C. Lawrence, Plaintiff, vs. William A. H. Harris and Frederick Byrne, Defendants.

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

Saturday, the 22d Day of March A. D. 1873,

at two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said William A. H. Harris and Frederick Byrne, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: The east half of lot No. seventeen (17) and the west half of lot No. eighteen (18) in addition No. five (5) and lot No. thirty-two (32) on the south side of Ash street, all in that part of the city of Lawrence known as North Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas; the above described half lots appraised at eight hundred dollars ($800); lot No. thirty-two (32) on the south side of Ash street appraised at three hundred dollars ($300); taken as the property of William A. H. Harris and Frederick Byrne and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

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

54w5 Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

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

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

Given under my hand at my office in the City of Lawrence, this 22d day of February, 1873. S. H. CARMEAN,

55w6 Sheriff of Douglas Co., Kansas.

E. B. GOOD,

Dealer in

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Provisions, &c.

FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

n26 141 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

The Farm.

FARMERS' STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICE OF KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
CAPITOL BUILDING,
TOPEKA, KANSAS, February 27th, 1873.

To the Farmers of Kansas: On the 10th inst., the following call for a "Farmeas' State Convention" was issued:

The Farmers' Institute, held at Manhattan on the 23d of January, 1873, adopted the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the farmers of Kansas should organize themselves into district clubs, and at once place themselves in correspondence with the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, at Topeka. Furthermore, be it

Resolved, That whenever a sufficient number of clubs have reported to represent the public opinion of the State, the secretary of the State Board be requested to call a delegate Farmers' State Convention, so that said farmers may meet to devise ways and means for their present relief and future protection.

In obedience to the request contained in the above resolutions, a delegate Farmers' State Convention

of the city. He was about 40 years old, leaves a wife and five children. He also leaves a father and brother, the latter in ill health. He removed to Kansas from Connecticut.

Mr. Clay had only the day before the accident expressed some misgivings about going upon the scaffold at such a hight, as that kind of work did not suit him. He was very domestic in his nature, and ardently attached to his wife and little boy, from whom he has been so suddenly and tragically torn. Mr. Shepherd, on the other hand, was a man of a more fearless nature, and would boldly go wherever his business led him. He was an industrious man and good citizen, and was laboring earnestly and honestly to secure for himself and family an ample competency in the future. A subscription paper is in circulation for the benefit of his family, which we are glad to know is being promptly signed for liberal donations by our citizens generally.

THE COUNTY JAIL.—A county jail, under the most favorable circumstances, is an uninviting place; but the jail of Douglas county, under the charge of Sheriff Carmean and his deputy, Campbell, is in good condition. The cells are kept in good order, and as cleanly as it is possible to keep them. There are thirteen prisoners in the jail at present—three of whom are kept in duress for insanity, one of these a woman. She complains all the time of being sick. One of the insane men had torn the body of his pantaloons open, to make them more comfortable, he said. He lay on the floor with his head propped against the wall, and talked to every one who questioned him. The other insane man keeps the key to his own cell, locks himself in, and only admits privileged visitors. It seems strange that these unfortunates should be kept in the county jail, when the State has an Asylum expressly for such. We understand the officers of the Asylum say they have not room. Then let the State see that ample room is provided, say we. Of the other ten prisoners, most of them are confined for the alleged commission of petty offences, and two or three on graver charges. The prisoners have adopted rules for the order and government of the inmates, which they have written out and posted on the walls. These rules are rigidly enforced among themselves. The sheriff informed us that the prisoners are as orderly as they can be, and give him no trouble enforcing jail discipline. While the sheriff has to be impartial in his treatment, his government and kindness is such as to command the respect and esteem of those committed to his charge. Firmness is tempered with kindness which is almost certain to win respect and obedience.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—Thursday was a regular March day. The wind seemed determined to keep up the reputation that March has always enjoyed, and blew a perfect gale. About three o'clock in the afternoon, as Mrs. Alexander Lewis was passing on the sidewalk along the culvert on Henry street, between Ohio and Tennessee, a gale lifted some seventy or eighty feet of the walk and capsized it into the street. Mrs. Lewis was caught under it. Several persons went to her assistance and took her to her residence on Louisiana street. Medical aid was called in, when it was found that she was considerably bruised, but no bones were broken. Mrs. Lewis has been in delicate health all the winter, and her fright, together with the injuries, may keep her in the house for some time.

MUSIC.—When three or four brass bands were organizing and practising nightly in this city, the music in this particular sphere was anything but entertaining as contributing to the health, comfort and rest of the "early-to-bed" class of our people. However, the brass music has become obsolete, for its enchanting strains can no more be heard floating on the midnight breezes, nor are discordant sounds wafted into the bedchambers of restless slumberers. Music hath charms, yea, very many charms, when those charms are properly revealed. So in the absence of all other kinds of music, Thompson, the grocer, has established an independent band of "harmoniconists," who employ the leisure hours of the day in seductive duets, whereby the unwary passer-by may be induced to call in and purchase, and which perchance might trap some delinquent to call and settle old scores.

GERMAN COLONY.—Mr. C. B. Schmidt, who has charge of the German Immigration department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co., is at present engaged organizing a large German colony to settle on the lands of the company in Barton and Rice counties. One hundred thousand acres of land have been set apart for this colony. These lands are in the Arkansas Valley, which embrace one of the most fertile regions of our State. A new town will be laid out wholly on the German plan, for it is to be distinctively a German settlement, with all the institutions of Faderland. Kansas does not contain within her borders a more enterprising and thrifty class of people than the Germans, and under their hands the Arkansas Valley will be made lovely and prosperous.

CLOTHING.—Mr. Ottman, of the clothing house of Ottman & Potwin, who has returned from the East, has been followed up by car loads of boxes, all filled with the newest styles of ready made suits for gentlemen, youths and boys, especially for the spring and summer trade. They have one of the largest stocks and most complete assortments of ready made clothing ever brought to this market, and their scale of prices have been put down to the lowest notch. It will do no harm to call and see them, but prepare yourselves before calling, for the inducements to buy will be too great to be overcome.

ATLAS.—F. W. Beers & Co., of New York are getting up an Atlas of Douglas county, showing the section lines, public roads, railroads, streams, etc. Farm lines are given with the owners names and the number of acres owned. We have seen the map, and find it first class in every respect.

HOW RAILROADS HAVE BENEFITED FARMERS.

The objection which oconomists have raised against railroads as monopolies is somewhat mitigated when we consider some of the benefits which they have conferred upon the farming community. Here is an instance which furnishes a good illustration.

In Texas, where for many years the only means of transportation was by stage, ox-team, or boat, it costs ten dollars per bale to ship cotton every 100 or 200 miles; and on one cargo of seventy-five bales, shipped less than 200 miles, the charge was $7.50. Since the advent of railroads into that country freights have become comparatively cheap, and to-day a car-load of seventy-five bales can be shipped over Texas Central railroad from the interior of the State, through Galveston to New Orleans, not less than 500 miles, for only $5.25 per bale, insurance included; while through to New York, full 2,000 miles, the charge is but $9.35 per bale in currency, which is less than the former cost before railroads for but 100 or 200 miles. Railroads widen the markets of the producer for his crops, and bring him back his merchandise and luxuries of civilization in a still cheaper ratio than by the old primitive means of transportation. Railroads, too, open new countries, and are the means of their settlement, which otherwise might remain a long time unopened. The only curse railroads can be to a country arises from the "watered stock" process, whereby a road is saddled with debt twice as much as it should carry, and rates of freight or passage are kept up to a figure twice as high as they need be, in order to pay dividends upon more stock than the road cost. Every Legislature in every State should most rigidly forbid by a statute law the issue of more stock or bonds than the railroads in its borders *have actually cost*. The rates of transportation could then be very safely kept at a reasonable figure. The freight charges now are mainly taken out of the profits of the producer or the business public. In theory railroads are a benefit; in practice they charge more than they need to. Of all swindling at the present time the "watered stock" dividends is the most injurious to the welfare of the community.

ALSIKE CLOVER.

In the "Prairie Farmer" of Jan. 1873, I noticed an inquiry concerning Alsike clover. In reply I will say that it is far superior to the common red clover for the following reasons:

1st. It is not as liable to winter-kill. 2d. It will stand severe droughts better. 3rd. It will flourish

walls. He has a large establishment with all the improved machinery and there is no reason why he should not have a large trade in this growing and enterprising country.

KEEP COOL.—During the winter months it has not puzzled the people of this latitude to keep cool, but the time is close at hand when it may. Matt. Shaw is anticipating just such a time, and is manufacturing a large number of refrigerators and ice chests, for the people at large. Secure one by all means, and box up some of the cold of winter to serve you during the heated term.

ELECAMPANE.—Last week we published a remedy for hydrophobia, the principal ingredient being elecampane. A friend has since told us of other diseases that flesh is heir to, which it is good for, and among others is that troublesome affection, catarrh. He says, pulverized and used as a snuff, it is an almost infallible remedy. It is certainly worthy of a trial.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—Messrs. Smith & Watkins, well known to our citizens as painters and paper hangers, have refitted and fixed up the store room at 112 Massachusetts street, and will next week open a new paint and paper store, when they will be prepared to receive and execute all orders promptly.

FIRE.—Two small tenement houses near the corner of Kentucky and Pinckney streets, were burned Thursday noon. They were occupied by colored families. The fire department was promptly on hand, but the houses were consumed like so much chaff.

OFF.—Hopkins, who for some time past had command of the forces engaged in active operations about the culinary department of the Eldridge house, has concluded to go to Chicago, and assume command of a larger force in a similar department.

TEMPERANCE.—A large and rather animated temperance mass meeting was held at Liberty Hall Thursday evening. D. C. Haskell, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by Rev. W. K. Marshall, Gov. Robinson, Maj. Redington, and others.

Mr. Howard Sheppard was buried Thursday at one o'clock. A large number of sympathizing friends attended and followed the remains to Maple Grove Cemetery. Mr. Ferdinand Fuller made a handsome coffin and donated it to the family.

HORSE HURT.—Yesterday morning as the driver on one of the street cars was reversing the car on the turntable at the street railway depot, one of the horses caught its foot and fell, breaking its leg near the stifle joint.

P. L. C.—These are the initials of a new order which, we hear, has been instituted in Lawrence. We leave our readers to cypher out the explanation of these mysterious letters.

SOLD.—The Ottawa "Journal" has been sold to satisfy a chattel mortgage.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

District Court, Douglas county, Kansas.
Florence Perry, Plaintiff, against Franklin Perry, Defendant.
To the said Defendant:

YOU are hereby notified that you have been sued by Florence Perry in said Court, and that she filed her petition for a divorce and alimony therein against you in said Court on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1873, and that you are required to answer her petition filed therein against you, on or before the 19th day of April, A. D. 1873, or the petition will be taken as true, and judgment, the nature of which will be that the said plaintiff may be divorced from the said defendant, upon the grounds of abandonment for more than one year last past, and that she may have the sole guardianship of her minor child, Samuel Franklin Perry, and for alimony will be rendered accordingly.

A. J. BEID,
Plaintiffs Attorney.

57-3

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,

—and—

THE BEST TERMS IN KANSAS.

NO. 97 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

no5-1y LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES.

WARNE & GILLETT,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Have now in Stock a Full Line of

GENERAL HARDWARE

THE CELEBRATED UNION CHURN, WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION, OR THE MONEY REFUNDED,

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

no5-1y LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

JOB PRINTING!

The Proprietors of

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

Have Recently

MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO

THEIR STOCK

OF

JOB PRINTING MATERIAL,

AND

Are now prepared to

Execute in

FIRST CLASS STYLE,

All kinds of Printing

Cards,
Circulars,
Bill Heads,
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Pamphlets,
Book Printing,
Lawyers' Briefs,
Blanks, all kinds,

HANDBILLS AND POSTERS

Of any required size and style.

All work WARRANTED to be of the

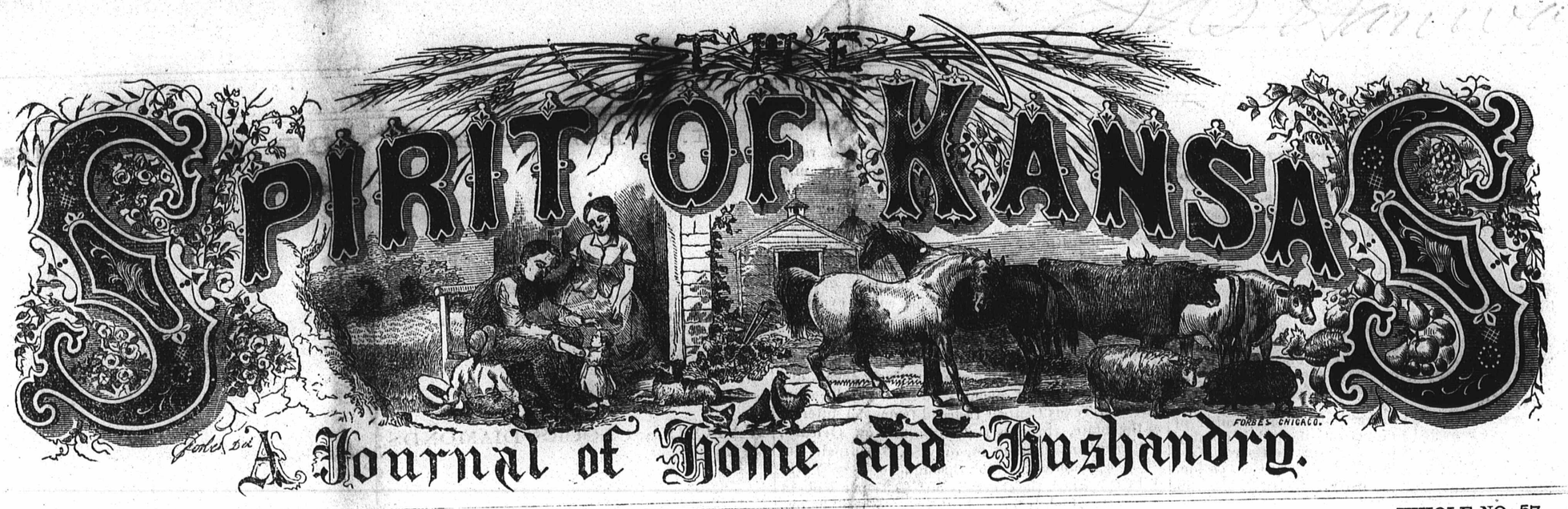
BEST CLASS, ON TIME,

AND AT

Prices that DEFY COMPETITION.

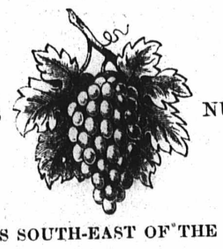
Our Type and Presses are new, and of the

BEST AND FASTEST KINDS.



VOL. II.----NO. 10. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 8, 1873. WHOLE NO. 57.

LAWRENCE



ENTERPRISE NURSERIES,

3½ MILES SOUTH-EAST OF THE CITY.

A General Nursery Stock—Home Grown.

Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs a Specialty.

Address, for Price List,

JOHNSON & ALBERTSON,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS. 24tf

FARMERS OF KANSAS!

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Turn Every Dollar to the Best Advantage!

Buy Goods Where You Can Buy Cheapest!

L. BULLENE & CO.,

NO. 89 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE,

Pledge themselves to furnish you with everything pertaining to the Dry Goods trade as near the cost of production as it is possible to place them in the hands of the consumer.

Superior Business Facilities which we possess enable us to do so.

WE BUY OUR GOODS FOR CASH.

WE BUY AT FIRST HANDS.

We buy in conjunction with one of

The Largest Dry Goods Houses in the West

Our two houses doing a business in the aggregate of nearly

A MILLION OF DOLLARS PER ANNUM!

Thereby realizing all the advantages in low prices and discounts obtained by the largest buyers.

WE SELL FOR CASH!

We conduct our business upon economical principles, and the proportion of our expenses to the magnitude of our business is small. For these reasons we

CAN AFFORD TO SELL LOWER

Than any other house in the city, and are unquestionably able to sell goods as low as it can be done on *any known business principle*.

WE ARE SATISFIED WITH SMALL PROFITS,

And believe that low prices and

Square Dealing Will Command Trade.

L. BULLENE & CO.

LAWRENCE, February 14, 1873.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES M. HENDRY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

55w3

THE TRIBULATIONS OF CHANGE.

BY MRS. DOWNS.

There is a whisper abroad on this chill March air that there is to be a change in the order of things; that with the coming of the violet and the green leaf, the feminine form is to inaugurate a "new departure;" in other words, panier, full skirts, flowing draperies, &c., are to be discarded, and narrow, scant skirts, peaked coiffures with altitudinous hats, etc., etc., will be the rage.

There will be one comfort out of all this tribulation of change, and that is, whereas ultra fashion prescribes thirty and forty yards for a dress, not long since, the same number will now make two or three dresses. There is no surer sign that the years are creeping on apace, than the growing indisposition in our minds to revolutions. Grandmother, from her corner, hears the flippant chatter about changes of style and trimmings, and sighs wearily, saying to herself, Dear! dear! Why can't things stay as they are? what is the use of all this change, and work, and disturbance? things are well enough now; do let them be?"

The feeble hands stretch a little closer to the warm blaze of the open fire, the rheumatic limbs ache a little with the fresh draught of air rushing in at the door opened by some careless young new comer; and we, half way between the dear old Grandma who, is tired of ruffles and flummery, and the chit of a girl who is studying the latest style of top-knot, bias and gore, *we* indeed, realize to us has already come that weariness unto the flesh, *i. e.*, considering how last year's toggery shall be rendered subservient to this year's change in style and fit. We find ourselves fast dritting into that "lean and slippered" existence where comfort is the first law of nature, and the exactions of fashion and custom become tyranical.

Nevertheless, no sooner does the edict go out into all the land that the hair shall be worn high, than our arms and shoulders begin to ache with sundry gyrations, holding aloft a flowing mass of hair and rolling it over a cushion to be worn directly above the seat of the brain, thus causing undue heat and excitement in that nervous centre, as if, in all conscience, a woman's nerves did not have enough to weigh upon them, without an extra burden atop of all?

But never mind if we are set on fire internally, up goes the hair when the law is *laid down*.

Grandma shakes her head resignedly as she looks at all of us, and peacefully soothes hen silver locks over her brow, calmly thankful that for such as *she* top-knots are byegones!

When I was in New York last summer, a belle on Thirty-Fourth St. in one of those palatial brown stone fronts, calmly assured me that the Boston Jubilee people nearly stared her out of countenance a day or two before, during a hasty trip to the Hub.

"Why so?" I inquired.

"Well," she replied, languidly, "I don't know, unless they had not been used to seeing people wear their hair in this style; a fashion gets *passe* in New York before they take it up in Boston." "And sometimes," I replied, "they never take it up at all." (In this instance, I was quite sure that I had not seen a single piquant Boston face wearing that look of semi idiocy superinduced by cutting off the front hair, leaving it an even length of about one inch and a half, brushed down smoothly over the forehead almost to the eyebrows. I thought of Anna Dickinson's famous subject for a lecture, "Idiots and Woman.)

Her *panier* was something fearful to behold; she could not without inconvenience sit on any ordinary chair. The skirt was a demi-train of heavy silk; the weight of the whole attire was oppressive, *even in fancy* to me, with the thermometer ranging anywhere between 100 and 110 degrees. Fashion had nearly slain her subject; she was a frail lily, white languid, drooping.

"I really must get Rose *off* into the country," said her sister "I think she will die if she stays two weeks longer in the city; she has not as much life as a sick bird."

But she had unmistakeable style! (One does 'nt need very much intellect if one has plenty of style.)

The Kansas City "Journal of Commerce," made me responsible not long since, for describing a toilet I saw in Atchison, as belonging to myself. I said "*one* stunning toilet consisted of, &c.," and those little witches that manipulate the type, made me to proclaim to all the metropolis, that "*our* stunning toilet consisted of a white satin trained skirt and blue velvet tunic, &c." I spoke of its *sweeping* longitnde; they said *scraping* longitude! I spoke of the extravagance of white satin at six dollars a yard trailing in the dust, and altogether as they made it appear that I was describing my own toilet, the effect on my mind was somewhat as horribly startling as that upon the mind of the poet, who published a rhapsody to the lady of his love, dedicating it to her in full; and the first line which should have read

"Thou art my bud, my dove, my rose!

was made to appear

"Thou art my butt, my door, my nose!"

The next day the "Journal" put a poultice on my lacerated heart by saying that "anybody with a grain of sense might know it was not her own toilet she was describing!"

Grain of sense" indeed, as if *white* were not made to appear *black* in print every day. Ah! was n't that a jolly onslaught that Gen. Butler gave to the newspaper men, the other day in Congress?

Newspapers make and unmake men now-a-days. Terrible is the power, and terribly they use it, to crush, and blacken, and destroy!

I dreaded to think how in the days of tribulation, whole cargoes of newspapers with columns of blasted reputations would find their way to a woman's aching eyes and heavy heart. Her creed must ever be, "Tho' all the world forsake thee, yet will not I!"

How many women who lead blameless and lovely lives are in a day shut out from the light of sunshine and heaven in their happy homes by the fierce message of the telegraph and the press, forever henceforth blurting to the four winds the scandal, the crime, the penalty, that has come about their quiet hearthstones.

Great black monsters that with hissing breath of steam and teeth of steel fasten upon a helpless victim and torture him to the death?

Speak ye always, Oh, tongues of steel! the words of truth and soberness. Wrath and bitterness break the heart and crush the soul. Talking about the tribulations of change, one is reminded that the astute body known as the "Kansas Legislature" will probably be dissolved "in the twinkling of an eye," very soon. Even now perhaps the words are said that will break up this formidable institution which has covered itself with glory as with a garment during these latter days.

For the rapid and persistent passage of resolutions, was there ever a body like unto this body?

I am interested to observe in the daily reports of what they *did not do* this winter, that a young and rising member of the lower House (when he is sitting down he rises continually.) Several times a day he rises and urges a motion that they go into committee of the whole on "unfinished business," and I find myself wishing that they would take *him* in hand first thing. He is all head and wings now, like the cherubs that Saxe describes, like new wine, he wants body.

One lamentable thing about the Kansas Legislature is that they do n't know how to appreciate martyrs and heroes. They had the genuine thing this winter, and yet what a muddle they made of it, instead of a pure flame! and what a reputation they have made for our State? I had rather be a door keeper in some uninhabited cabin in the wilderness, than a dweller (a member) in the tents of the Kansas Legislature.

WYANDOTTE, March 4th.

" mixed	40
" No. 2, white	28
Flax	35
Castor Beans	1 60
Cattle, choice native	1 65@1 66
" fair native	6 00
" common Texas	4 50
Hogs firm at	3 00@4 00
Hay, per ton	4 25@4 70
	$15@$18

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, March 6, 1873.

Lawrence Produce Market.

HOGS AND CATTLE.

Live hogs	3¼c
Dressed hogs 200 pounds and over	4c
" " light	3½c
Fat cows	3c
Fair native steers	3¾c
Prime native steers	4½c

GRAIN.

Corn	18c
Oats	18c
Buckwheat	75c

SEEDS.

Timothy	$4 00
Clover	7 50
Blue Grass	2 00
Hemp	1 25
Flax	2 50
Millet	1 25
Hungarian	1 25
Red Top	2 50

PRODUCE.

Apples	$1 50@2 00
Potatoes	40c
Onions	50c
Beans	$2 50
Beets	40c
Carrots	40c
Turnips	20c
Rutabaga turnips	30c
Cabbage	5@10c
Butter, 1st quality	20c
" 2d "	15c
Eggs	10c
Turkeys, dressed	12½c
" live	7c
Chickens, dressed	8c
" live, per doz	$2.50
Coal oil	.40

HAY.

Prairie	$5.00
Timothy	8.00

WOOD.

S. B. hickory	$6.00
Dry oak	5.50
Green oak	5 .00
Soft wood	4.50

PROVISIONS AT RETAIL—FLOUR.

Strictly choice family, per sack	$5 75
Choice	5.15
Second choice	5.00
Third choice	3.50
Nebraska spring wheat	4.50
Corn meal per 100 pounds	1.20
Buckwheat "	6.00

COFFEE.

Mocha, per pound	50c
Java "	33½c
Best Rio "	28c
Second "	25c
Laguyra	27c

SUGAR.

A	15c
Ex. C	14c
XXX	13c
Portorique	12½c

MOLASSES.

Sugar House molasses	.75c
Golden Syrup	$1.00
Sugarloaf syrup	1.25
New Orleans	1.00
Sorgum	.60

SPOONS,

WAITERS,

LAMPS,

LAMP CHIMNIES,

LAMP TRIMMINGS,

WALNUT BRACKETS,

BIRD CAGES, &c.

I make it a specialty to keep the

BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

in my line, to be

FOUND IN THE WEST.

I sell all articles at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE,

and respectfully invite the public before purchasing, to look through my stock, which is one of the largest assortments in the WEST.

120 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, - - KANSAS. n136

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.

Also a Full Stock of

GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES & FIFES,

Of the best quality and bought directly From one of the Largest Importing Houses in the Country.

Mrs. Starrett is sole agent for the Pianos of

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And other first class Manufacturers; also for the

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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

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

A Large and Complete Stock of

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Just Opened; also

GUITAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS

Of the Best Quality.

Mrs. Starrett also offers for sale a variety of

STANDARD

SEWING MACHINES.

THE MANHATTAN SILENT SEWING MACHINE,

Making the "Elastic Lock Stitch,"

THE BLEES NOISELESS LOCK STITCH MACHINE,

—and the—

AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE MACHINE.

—Also—

THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE

AND THE

FRANZ & POPE KNITTING MACHINE.

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

For further information call on or address

MRS. H. E. STARRETT,

n17y1 153 Mass. St., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Town Talk.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—This community was terribly shocked Tuesday morning about nine o'clock, as word hurridly passed from mouth to mouth that two men had fallen from the roof of the new building of the First National Bank, corner of Massachusetts and Winthrop streets. This building is five stories high, and from the scaffolding erected for the purpose of painting the sides of the Mansard roof to the sidewalk on Winthrop street, is about seventy feet. Upon this scaffold two men, Howard Shepherd and John P. Clay, were engaged painting the roof, when a plank tilted and they both fell to the ground. In less than a minute a crowd gathered, and the unfortunate men were taken in an insensible condition, to Morris & Crandall's drug store, where everything that could be was done to restore them if possible. Clay gave only a few gasps and expired. He was, no doubt, unconscious as to what hurt him, for his neck was broken, besides one arm and one leg, and he was otherwise fearfully cut and bruised. His body was taken in charge by several Odd Fellows, and removed to his residence on Rhode Island street, south of Winthrop. He was a member of Baldwin City Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also of the Odd Fellows' Funeral Aid Society of Kansas, from which his family will receive about $850. He was about 30 years of age and leaves a wife and one child. We believe he came from Chicago to Kansas.

Shepherd lived in an unconscious state for about an hour, reviving only once, under the influence of stimulants, when he passed beyond his misery. His body was taken to his residence on the "Well's farm," about one and a half miles north of the city. He was about 40 years old, and left a wife and five children. He also leaves a father and brother, the latter in ill health. He removed to Kansas from Connecticut.

Mr. Clay had only the day before the accident expressed some misgivings about going upon the scaffold at such a hight, as that kind of work did not suit him. He was very domestic in his nature, and ardently attached to his wife and little boy, from whom he has been so suddenly and tragically torn. Mr. Shepherd, on the other hand, was a man of a more fearless nature, and would boldly go wherever his business led him. He was an industrious man and good citizen, and was laboring earnestly and honestly to secure for himself and family an ample competency in the future. A subscription paper is in circulation for the benefit of his family, which we are glad to know is being promptly signed for liberal donations by our citizens generally.

THE COUNTY JAIL.—A county jail, under the most favorable circumstances, is an uninviting place; but the jail of Douglas county, under the charge of Sheriff Carmean and his deputy, Campbell, is in good condition. The cells are kept in good order, and as cleanly as it is possible to keep them. There are thirteen prisoners in the jail at present—three of whom are kept in duress for insanity, one of these a woman. She complains all the time of being sick. One of the insane men had torn the body of his pantaloons open, to make them more comfortable, he said. He lay on the floor with his head propped against the wall, and talked to every one who questioned him. The other insane man keeps the key to his own cell, locks himself in, and only admits privileged visitors. It seems strange that these unfortunates should be kept in the county jail, when the State has an Asylum expressly for such. We understand the officers of the Asylum say they have not room. Then let the State see that ample room is provided, say we. Of the other ten prisoners, most of them are confined for the alleged commission of petty offences, and two or three on graver charges. The prisoners have adopted rules for the order and government of the inmates, which they have written out and posted on the walls. These rules are rigidly enforced among themselves. The sheriff informed us that the prisoners are as orderly as they can be, and give him no trouble enforcing jail discipline. While the sheriff has to be impartial in his treatment, his government and kindness is such as to command the respect and esteem of those committed to his charge. Firmness is tempered with kindness which is almost certain to win respect and obedience.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—Thursday was a regular March day. The wind seemed determined to keep up the reputation that March has always enjoyed, and blew a perfect gale. About three o'clock in the afternoon, as Mrs. Alexander Lewis was passing on the sidewalk along the culvert on Henry street, between Ohio and Tennessee, a gale lifted some seventy or eighty feet of the walk and capsized it into the street. Mrs. Lewis was caught under it. Several persons went to her assistance and took her to her residence on Louisiana street. Medical aid was called in, when it was found that she was considerably bruised, but no bones were broken. Mrs. Lewis has been in delicate health all the winter, and her fright, together with the injuries, may keep her in the house for some time.

MUSIC.—When three or four brass bands were organizing and practising nightly in this city, the music in this particular sphere was anything but entertaining as contributing to the health, comfort and rest of the "early-to-bed" class of our people. However, the brass music has become obsolete, for its enchanting strains can no more be heard floating on the midnight breezes, nor are discordant sounds wafted into the bedchambers of restless slumberers. Music hath charms, yea, very many charms, when those charms are properly revealed. So in the absence of all other kinds of music, Thompson, the grocer, has established an independent band of "harmoniconists," who employ the leisure hours of the day in seductive duets, whereby the unwary passer-by may be induced to call in and purchase, and which perchance might trap some delinquent to call and settle old scores.

GERMAN COLONY.—Mr. C. B. Schmidt, who has charge of the German Immigration department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co., is at present engaged organizing a large German colony to settle on the lands of the company in Barton and Rice counties. One hundred thousand acres of land have been set apart for this colony. These lands are in the Arkansas Valley, which embrace one of the most fertile regions of our State. A new town will be laid out wholly on the German plan, for it is to be distinctively a German settlement, with all the institutions of Faderland. Kansas does not contain within her borders a more enterprising and thrifty class of people than the Germans, and under their hands the Arkansas Valley will be made lovely and prosperous.

CLOTHING.—Mr. Ottman, of the clothing house of Ottman & Potwin, who has returned from the East, has been followed up by car loads of boxes, all filled with the newest styles of ready made suits for gentlemen, youths and boys, especially for the spring and summer trade. They have one of the largest stocks and most complete assortments of ready made clothing ever brought to this market, and their scale of prices have been put down to the lowest notch. It will do no harm to call and see them, but prepare yourselves before calling, for the inducements to buy will be too great to be overcome.

ATLAS.—F. W. Beers & Co., of New York are getting up an Atlas of Douglas county, showing the section lines, public roads, railroads, streams, etc. Farm lines are given with the owners names and the number of acres owned. We have seen the map, and find it first class in every respect.

CITY COUNCIL.—The city council met in regular session Monday evening. The question that seemed to involve the most interest prior to the meeting, was that of the appointment of city assessor. A large number of persons crowded the council chamber, no doubt anticipating an animated discussion on the vexed question of the appointment of assessor. The regular routine business was gone through with quietly, however. The Mayor sent in his veto of the coal ordinance, which was received and placed on file. After the introduction of several ordinances and allowing a number of bills, the assessor question came up, when the mayor nominated Mr. Gleason who was confirmed by a vote of 7 to 4. So quiet has been restored, and the city has a first class assessor, and one who will do his duty, impartially and faithfully.

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

MUSICAL.—The Musical Soiree at the rooms of the Conservatory Thursday night passed off very pleasantly. We noticed a decided improvement in the performance of most of the pupils; they seemed to be less frightened by the audience than on former occasions, and we understand that it is the principle object of these soirees to accustom the pupils to play before an audience. They seemed to accomplish the work designed. They occur every three weeks under the superintendence of Prof. Bartlett, who is doing much towards the cultivation of a high order of musical talent in our city. All musical people are invited to attend free of charge.

THANKS.—At a meeting of the Order of Odd Fellows, at their Hall, after the funeral of brother John P. Clay, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender our thanks and commend the generosity of our expressmen, who furnished teams and their own services free of charge to convey us to the cemetery and return.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be furnished to each expressman who rendered such services, and the city papers be requested to publish the same.

FUNERALS.—The funeral of Mr. Jno. P. Clay, took place Wednesday at two o'clock. Large delegations of Odd Fellows from the different lodges of the city met at Odd Fellows Hall at the appointed hour and in full regalia marched to the residence of the deceased, where Dr. Reed of the Baptist Church offered a prayer and very appropriate remarks, after which the *cortege* moved to Oak Hill Cemetery where the last sad rites were performed according to the usages of the order.

NATIVE WINE.—The best wine that we have yet seen, made from Kansas grapes, is that manufactured by Mr. R. W. Ludington, of this city. He raised a great many grapes last season, and made some eight or ten barrels of pure wine—the regular juice of the grape—which excels all the wines we have yet seen manufactured in Kansas. In our imperfect judgment Mr. Ludington is entitled to the premium.

SASH FACTORY.—Mr. Lescher has the brick work of his sash and door factory, corner of Connecticut and Quincy street, nearly completed. He has been doing business all winter in a temporary building, which he has now encased in brick walls. He has a large establishment with all the improved machinery and there is no reason why he should not have a large trade in this growing and enterprising country.

KEEP COOL.—During the winter months it has not puzzled the people of this latitude to keep cool, but the time is close at hand when it may. Matt. Shaw is anticipating just such a time, and is manufacturing a large number of refrigerators and ice chests, for the people at large. Secure one by all means, and box up some of the cold of winter to serve you during the heated term.

ELECAMPANE.—Last week we published a remedy for hydrophobia, the principal ingredient being elecampane. A friend has since told us of other diseases that flesh is heir to, which it is good for, and among others is that troublesome affection, catarrh. He says, pulverized and used as a snuff, it is an almost infallible remedy. It is certainly worthy of a trial.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—Messrs. Smith & Watkins, well known to our citizens as painters and paper hangers, have refitted and fixed up the store room at 112 Massachusetts street, and will next week open a new paint and paper store, when they will be prepared to receive and execute all orders promptly.

FIRE.—Two small tenement houses near the corner of Kentucky and Pinckney streets, were burned Thursday noon. They were occupied by colored families. The fire department was promptly on hand, but the houses were consumed like so much chaff.

OFF.—Hopkins, who for some time past had command of the forces engaged in active operations about the culinary department of the Eldridge house, has concluded to go to Chicago, and assume command of a larger force in a similar department.

TEMPERANCE.—A large and rather animated temperance mass meeting was held at Liberty Hall Thursday evening. D. C. Haskell, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by Rev. W. K. Marshall, Gov. Robinson, Maj. Redington, and others.

Mr. Howard Sheppard was buried Thursday at one o'clock. A large number of sympathizing friends attended and followed the remains to Maple Grove Cemetery. Mr. Ferdinand Fuller made a handsome coffin and donated it to the family.

HORSE HURT.—Yesterday morning as the driver on one of the street cars was reversing the car on the turntable at the street railway depot, one of the horses caught its foot and fell, breaking its leg near the stifle joint.

P. L. C.—These are the initials of a new order which, we hear, has been instituted in Lawrence. We leave our readers to cypher out the explanation of these mysterious letters.

SOLD.—The Ottawa "Journal" has been sold to satisfy a chattel mortgage.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

District Court, Douglas county, Kansas.
Florence Perry, Plaintiff, against Franklin Perry, Defendant.
To the said Defendant:

YOU are hereby notified that you have been sued by Florence Perry in said Court, and that she filed her petition for a divorce and alimony therein against you in said Court on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1873, and that you are required to answer her petition filed therein against you, on or before the 19th day of April, A. D. 1873, or the petition will be taken as true, and judgment, the nature of which will be that the said plaintiff may be divorced from the said defendant, upon the grounds of abandonment for more than one year last past, and that she may have the sole guardianship of her minor child, Samuel Franklin Perry, and for alimony will be rendered accordingly.

A. J. REID,
Plaintiffs Attorney.

57-3

Market Reports.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 7.

The receipts have been much lighter since our last report than for the week previous, while with a fair demand for butchers' and stock cattle, prices have remained steady on those grades. There has not been a prime drove of cattle on the market since our last report, and from the general advices from western shippers there appears to be only a few prime lots of cattle in the country to go forward this spring, and there is such a vast difference made in price between a *medium* drove of cattle and a *good* drove, we cannot see why feeders do not keep their cattle until they are fat; for while corn is so plentiful and so cheap, it is much more profitable to continue feeding, even to grass. The gain in weight would more than pay the expense, while the quality of the cattle would add largely to the price per 100 lbs. Parties who purchase cattle to ship East confine their purchases to the very best droves they can find on the market, and they claim that if they should happen to strike a hard market East they can get out without serious loss. Let all cattle feeders who read THE SPIRIT bear in mind that, let the *grade* be light or heavy, rough or smooth, cows, steers, oxen or stags, if the stock is really *fat* they will always bring remunerative prices. We quote the market steady as follows: Extra choice, $6.00@$6.25; good, $5.25@$5.50; medium, $4.75@$5.00; oxen, $4.00@$4.75; stags and bulls, $3.000@$4.00; fat pony butchers' light weights, $4.00@$4.50; good cows and heifers, $4.00@$4.50; medium, $3.50@$4.00; common, $3.00@$3.25.

Texas cattle are going forward in fair receipts, but there being a good butchering demand prices have not receded any since our last report. We quote the market for this class of stock steady as follows: Good, fat, heavy smooth, $4.50@$5.00; medium, $4.00@$4.25; fair, $3.75@$4.00; common, $3.00@$3.25. This class of stock, as well as natives, want to be fat.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, March 7.

Hogs.—Our last quotations have not been sustained, a weak feeling having prevailed and a gradual decline having been made. Since Tuesday the majority of Eastern packers have stopped cutting, and consequently prices have gradually declined. We quote the market weak at prices ranging from $4.00@$4.25. It is generally considered the hog season is about over, and transactions in future will probably be very limited.

Freights per Atlantic & Pacific R. R.

FROM LAWRENCE TO ST. LOUIS.—N. Y.

Cattle cars	$40	
Hog cars	40	
Grain cars, 21,000 pounds	52	
Flour cars, 21,000 pounds	55	
Hay cars, 7 tons		
Grain, per 100 pounds	30c.	$1 05

DENVER, VIA K. P. R. R.

Cattle cars	$150 00
Hog cars	150 00
Hay cars, 7 tons	
Flour, grain and vegetables, per 100 pounds	85

St. Louis Market.

Wheat, No. 1, prime	$2 00
Corn, No. 2, mixed	36½
" No. 2, white	40
Oats, No. 2, mixed	28
" No. 2, white	35
Flax	1 60
Castor Beans	1 65@1 66
Cattle, choice native	6 00
" fair native	4 50
" common Texas	3 00@4 00
Hogs firm at	4 25@4 70
Hay, per ton	$15@$18

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, March 6, 1873.

Lawrence Produce Market.

HOGS AND CATTLE.

Live hogs	3½c
Dressed hogs 200 pounds and over	4c
" " light	3½c
Fat cows	3c
Fair native steers	3½c
Prime native steers	4½c

GRAIN.

Corn	18c
Oats	18c
Buckwheat	75c

SEEDS.

Timothy	$4 00
Clover	7 50
Blue Grass	2 00
Hemp	1 25
Flax	2 50
Millet	1 25
Hungarian	1 25
Red Top	2 50

PRODUCE.

Apples	$1 50@2 00
Potatoes	40c
Onions	50c
Beans	$2 50
Beets	40c
Carrots	40c
Turnips	20c
Rutabaga turnips	30c
Cabbage	5@10c
Butter, 1st quality	20c
" 2d "	15c
Eggs	10c
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A	15c
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XXX	13c
Portorique	12½c

MOLASSES.

Sugar House molasses	75c
Golden Syrup	$1.00
Sugarloaf syrup	1.25
New Orleans	1.00
Sorgum	.60

NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

WM. M. WARNE,

Dealer in

QUEENSWARE, CHINA,

GLASSWARE, ETC.,

Hotel and House-Furnishing Goods,

WOODEN AND WILLOW-WARE.

A fine assortment of

PLATED WARE,
KNIVES,
FORKS,
SPOONS,
WAITERS,
LAMPS,
LAMP CHIMNIES,
LAMP TRIMMINGS,
WALNUT BRACKETS,
BIRD CAGES, &c.

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For further information call on or address

MRS. H. E. STARRETT,
n17y1 156 Mass. St., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The Story Teller.

TEMPEST TOST.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

"Thinkest thou this is not true to nature?
Be thankful."

"If the blessing tarry, wait for it."

CHAPTER II.

While there is silence and peace in the house of the Creeps, and while the orphans slumber in the moonlight, the reader shall be briefly informed of a few facts respecting them.

Eric was a nephew of Mr. Creep's, committed, as was also his elder brother Roland, to the care of his uncle, by the dying breath of his mother, Mr. Creep's only sister. The father of the lads had died several months prior to their mother's death.

He had been sick and unfortunate all his life, and his children had only beauty, good manners, and unusual intelligence and amiability of character to recommend them. They were left penniless and at the mercy of their relatives.

Mrs. Creep promised to be a mother and friend to the orphans. She pledged herself to rear them as she did her own, and strange as it may seem to the reader that follows out this story, she always maintained that she had been equal to her promise, and she actually *believed herself* when she said so.

Mrs. Creep had three or four children of her own at the time she took Roland and Eric; but they were all very small, consequently she had no opportunity at that time to compare the treatment of other people's large children with her treatment of her own. She was not able, she thought, to hire much help and she therefore concluded that it was no more than right to employ Eric in minding her babies and to give Roland over to his uncle that he might be employed in the shop.

Mr. Creep was a prosperous shoe maker, who employed a large number of hands, and it was not difficult to make Roland pay well for his board. Both Mr. and Mrs. Creep belonged to the church, and they considered themselves very religious. They were devout and most regular in their attendance upon all the proper observances of religion. Would not have missed going to church on Sunday, nor to prayer meeting Thursday evening for anything short of absolute inability to get there. They said grace at the table, had prayers morning and evening, and were very strict in their observance of the Sabbath.

In regard to Mr. and Mrs Creep, truth demands that we should say that the former was a man who had not discovered that it was a christian's duty to govern his angry passions, to be humble, generous and unselfish, and considerate and respectful to all, the poor as well as the rich. He tried to be very pious towards God, and to the far off heathen; but in his personal relations with men, especially with his own hired men, he was governed only by the selfish, hard, oppressive maxims of the world.

It never entered his head that by grinding down the poor and getting the most out of them for the least possible return, he was reproaching and insulting his Maker.

He was an exacting and overbearing master and was energetically hated by his men, yet as he was a sure and prompt paymaster, and as he always had plenty of work he never found any trouble in obtaining hands. He knew his advantage, and his only answer to any complaint, or any appeal for higher pay was, "if you can better yourself, leave. It is for *your* sake not *mine* that I keep you." There was not a pulse in Creep's ignoble soul that by one noble throb protested against such a heathenish principle of hiring laborers. Yet this man called himself a christian!!

Close confinement in bad air; coarse improper food, and depression of spirits, soon began to work mischief in the constitution of Roland.

Month by month his cheeks grew more hollow and more pale. His seat was by the stove that warmed the shop, and his poor back was litterally roasted.

His uncle did not consider it a part of his christian duty to see that the place in which his men labored was fit to contain human beings. He could stand it very well the few minutes it was necessary for him to be there, and then his glass surrounded office was well aired and evenly warmed, so what did he care about the workshop? He had seen the health of several of his men droop and fail; but that was a misfortune of their own, he did not know that *he* had anything to do with it.

They had died, to be sure, and left their families paupers; but what was that to Mr. Creep?

"Oh!" said Roland one night, as he met his brother at the kitchen door; "how I wish I could have something that would taste as the things ma used to fix for us did. I feel very hungry and faint; but somehow, I cannot eat anything aunt Creep gives us."

"You *shall* have something real nice and good if I have to steal it, Rolla," said Eric resolutely. "I know where she put the toast and the strawberry jam that the rest of them had for supper. She forgot to lock the door, for once in her life, and we will eat it all up for her!"

"Oh! no, I am afraid it willl be wrong," said Roland, who was very conscientious.

"I don't think it will be wrong at all," returned Eric. "You are sick and need it, and I'm hungry and need it, and the Bible teaches something like this—that people that are hungry are not to blame for helping themselves to whatever they can get to eat. Anyhow, here are the things, and here is some capital hot tea. Let's pitch into them. See me."

Roland saw and smiled. He could not help it to see how the good things disappeared from Eric's plate.

He could not resist the temptation spread before him, and he made a very satisfying meal from the beef-steak, toast and tea. The jam he did not want.

"This is a good time, isn't it, Roland?" asked Eric with his mouthful of toast, and a heaping spoonful of jam in his hand.

His eyes shone with satisfaction, and he kept smiling and nodding at his brother as much as to say,

"Own it now, I've done a capital thing for you and me."

A cat-like step was heard at the door. There was no time to hide things. Mrs. Creep was upon them. She pounced first upon Roland, as he happened to be the nearest to her, but the first blow that fell on the sick boy was returned violently by Eric, who sprung like a tiger-cat at the throat of his aunt.

"Let him alone or I'll kill you dead, I will—you wicked woman," he bawled, as loud as temper impelled.

A scream from the lady called her spouse to the scene of action.

Hearing what Eric had done, Mr. Creep took him by the seat of the trowsers and laid on the blows until the boy seemed to be coming together, backward, at the head and heels, and until his roars and screams echoed through all the house.

"Now what's to be done for *you*, Sir?" asked the man of terror of Roland.

But Roland made no reply. His head was bowed on the table.

"Why do n't you speak?" said Creep, rudely shaking his brown head, that lay so helpless under his hand.

"No answer—no motion. What ails the mummy?" asked Mr. Creep, a little uneasily, and lifting Roland's head he started to see a fine stream of blood oozing from his white lips.

The man was alarmed now. He thought Roland wns dead. Poor Eric uttered a distressing cry, and flung himself upon his brother.

"Get along with you," said his aunt, thrusting him away; "he has only fainted."

Eric started for the door.

"Where are you going?" demanded his aunt.

He said nothing; but jerking open the door, ran, hatless as he was out into the street, and made for the doctor's.

"Come, come, quick; my brother is dying," cried the little fellow, all convulsed with anguish, bursting without ceremony into the doctor's presence.

Doctor Westmoreland, who was a humane man, and an excellent physician, did not delay, and in a very short space of time the two were ringing the bell at Mr. Creep's door.

Dr. Westmoreland had been the medical attedant of Mr. Cameron, the father of Roland and Eric, and he remembered the boys very well. It was not agreeable to his kind feelings to see the sick son of his former patient, a man of the most delicate and refined nature, and tender sensibility (and who, though poor had always managed to surround himself and his family, to which he was devotedly attached, with many of the comforts and elegancies of life), lying in a dark garret half filled with rubbish, and on a bed of hard straw, covered with old, dirty woolen quilts, and destitute of even a single sheet.

There was a strange look on the doctor's face and his mouth was very grim as he said to Mrs. Creep, after examining Roland for a minute or two.

"This boy is dying, Madam; have you not at least a clean sheet to place him on?"

Mrs. Creep vanished down the stairs, and presently reappeared, bearing pillows and sheets.

At the word "dying," Eric began to weep afresh; but Rolrnd opened his large blue eyes and smiled. He held out his hand to his brother. Eric took the thin hand in both of his, and wept bitter tears upon it.

"What will become of me," he said, "left all alone—with these Creeps?" The last in a whisper, but the doctor heard it.

"Do n't cry, Eric," said the dying boy, in a faint, sweet tone.

"We shall not be long parted. We shall not forget each other—I shall watch over you if I can. Remember all I've tried to teach you, dear, and what our parents used to say. Keep my Bible always, and study it more than ever now. You will find all the marks that I have made. Try not to hate these—do n't hate *anybody*, dear. It is not worth while. I forgive everybody now and wonder that I could ever feel anything but pity for those who do wrong. You love your Rolla, do you not, my Eric?

"Oh! yes, yes indeed,—and I want to die with you, my dear dear brother," sobbed the poor boy.

"Well, I leave this charge with you, then, if you *do* love me, if you wish to prove it, try to remember all the good that I taught you—forgive me all the evil,—try every time that you think of Boland, to grow more and more like Jesus. He is the orphan's friend—he has always been ours. He is with me now. Dear brother, never forget, whatever may come, whoever may tempt you to deny him, that it was he alone who made death easy and happy for your brother. I know that there are dark years yet before you, Eric, and dangers, temptation and trials; but trust in God, and he will lead you through them all. He tells me that we shall meet in joy and peace."

All this had been said slowly, gently, as if without effort; but now Koland sank further back and his eyes closed.

"Is he dead?" whispered Eric, his ashy pale face, and his eyes, full of agony, lifted to the doctor's kind face.

"Not yet," was the reply.

Mr. Creep and the children had now come up. The children, who loved their cousins, were crying, and Mr. Creep's face was twitching and working as though he had a hard task to control his feelings. In truth it was a great blow to him that his sister's inoffensive and beautiful child should have gone down to death's door unobserved, and uncared for, and *that the doctor should know the fact.* Give the man his due—he was sorry that he had neglected and ill treated the boy, and he would have been so, seeing him now, had only himself been aware of the fact; but it was worse to have others know it.

"Roland!" said Mr. Creep going near the bed. "Roland do you know me, your uncle?"

"Yes" said Roland faintly.

"I did not think you were so sick, my boy." Began the man—he choked.

"Never mind it, uncle, *I* do not mind it now," whispered Roland. His eyes turned on Eric, then back to his uncle's face meaningly.

"I *will* take better care of him than I have taken of you." It was in reply to that mute appeal.

Oh! if the good promises made by dying beds were only better kept!

"Good bye, all!" Roland spoke but one word more, and that was to Eric whose hand he clung to while life remained.

It was at the very last; the loving eyes opened for one more look at the little tearful eyes beside him; there was a strong effort—Eric leaned nearer and caught the whispered syllables,

"Re-mem-ber!"

The orphan Eric was alone in the world.

[To be Continued.]

GRANDMA'S DEARY:

OR,

RECORDS OF OAK HILL HOME.

[Continued.]

Luther talked of our first meeting, of the first days of our love, and of all the dear times that had been since then. How clear his memory was. Many a little circumstance, most sweet and pleasant, but which the trouble of the times had caused me to forget, many a fond saying, many a proof of love, did he remember and repeat in low, melodious accents that dear afternoon. And *I* shall not forget them again.

"When I first saw you," he said, "you were seated, garlanded with blue and white flowers, on the back of a white ox. Freeman was near, directing the motions of the animal, and he and you were loudly laughing. 'What a romp this is!' was my first thought as I advanced towards you, and saw that you paid no attention to my presence; 'all she thinks of is her sport.' And then, 'What a beauty!' was my second thought, as I beheld your merry young face, so white, so transparent, and your graceful head all covered with its rings of golden hair. I never had looked on so radiant a face, nor on locks of such yellow gold. And the face is radiant still, and the gold is undimmed on the dear, young head; but there is sober thought in the dark eyes, care on the pure, white brow and the merry heart of my once romping fairy. My child of mingled sunshine and sea-foam is laden with the sorrows and labors and fears of life. I took you, Deary, for a plaything, for a delicate and tender treasure, to guard and cherish with all possible gentleness and care. I meant to have you know nothing harder than to be fondled and caressed; but here am I, unable to protect you, obliged to leave you to provide and care for yourself, and fairly looking up to you for comfort and strength in my own heart. How are the tables turned. The vine has become strong, and it supports the tree. Deary, I must confess I did not know you. You are a thousand fold more valuable than I supposed, though I knew you were worth *to me* more than all the other women in the world."

I will repeat no more of such words, and would not have repeated these, but my heart utterly refused to suppress them all. Our communing was long that day. My husband's head got well, and his spirits cast off the cloud that had brooded over them.

It grew late, and the distant sound of horses' hoofs attracted Ruthven's attention. He looked out from the end of the veranda, and then came back to me.

"My love," he said, with a touch of returning sadness, "I have discovered who that soldier was about whom our curiosity was excited some time ago."

"Have you? Why, who is he?"

"We had several pickets shot last night. They were brought in this morning, and that soldier was among them: only, instead of being a man, Deary, the dead picket was a *woman.*"

"What!" I cried, amazed.

"Yes—a beautiful woman. They saw the blood stains on her breast, and opened her garments to find the wound, when the fair bosom of the dead revealed to all the well kept secret of the living. But to me it told more; for seeing a woman before me, I knew at once that the victim was poor Jennie. Let us trust that she has found her lover now."

"Oh! poor, poor Jennie! This, then, was why she would not confide in me."

I broke into sincere weeping for my lost Jennie.

"Have her body sent in to me," I said.

Ruthven had already so ordered—indeed the corpse was even now at my door; and with it rode Charlie and Georgie and Constant and March and Norman and the husband of Angela, together with several other officers and men bearing the body. A chaplain also was with them; and beside Charlie rode a lady, who came quickly in front of all, and, springing to the ground, fell upon my neck and kissed me.

It was dear cousin Maud.

There was no time now for talking much. All said that it was best to bury the dead girl at once, for no one knew what a night might bring forth.

The body was borne to my chamber, and Maud and I prepared for the grave the pretty, merry maiden that in other days had served and loved us all.

We buried her in the garden, amid the flowers, and made her grave level that it should not be known or disturbed. I thought that best. After all this was over we sat down in the house to talk of prospects and adventures. Maud told us hers, and told many things of interest concerning matters and people in Charleston, but I cannot relate them now. She had sought her Charlie, and to her great joy had found him—and oh! how glad she was that Deary was near; and oh! how thankful she was that Deary had taken such good care of her dear, dear brother.

We almost grew happy that evening in our talk, but at nine o'clock our friends took leave of us. Even Ruthven could not stay that night. The sick ones had been visited, and kind good-nights were exchanged by all. Uncle Harold, Maud and I parted from our soldiers at our garden gate, and watched their dear, graceful, martial figures ride away. We listened till the last echo of departing hoofs was lost, and then returned to the house. We were silent and sad. I think we felt that we felt that we had indeed *parted* from those dearest to us in life—or Maud and I did. We struggled with the feeling, however, and went immediately to work preparing for a sudden start. In two hours everything was as nearly ready as was convenient, and then we went quietly to rest. * * *

BOOM! BOOM! BOOM! ROAR! ROAR! ROAR! Oh, what a tempest of thunder, lightning and hail went rushing through my morning slumbers. Never had I listened to such deep, constant bellowing from the clouds. I heard a frightened voice cry,

"What shall we do? Which way shall we run?"

And I tried to reply, when my eyes opened, and by the early light I saw Maud, all pale, and with her long hair hanging down, sitting up in bed, and pulling at me to wake me.

"Deary, Deary," she said; "the battle has certainly commenced. Just hear the guns. It is worse, a great deal, than the firing at Sumpter. Oh! *do* get up, and say what is to be done."

"Girls! girls! awake!—we must hasten away. The battle is raging, and a messenger from Luther bids us hasten our escape. The army must retreat. Make haste! Do n't stop for trifles."

We did not. Hardly able to eat or drink, we yet went through the pretence of breakfast, and made the sick ones do the same. Food in plenty was in the wagons, and in half an hour all of them but one were on the way to a place of safety. Only uncle Harold, Maud and I remained. As Maud and I refused to stir a step until we knew the fate of our soldiers, uncle Harold refused to leave us. So through that live-long day we watched, from the tower on our housetop, the progress of the battle. Our glasses were good, and at times we could distinguish the forms of our friends. We were not at all excited—or perhaps were so greatly excited that in appearance we were perfectly calm. We saw that our army fought with great bravery, but that the odds were overwhelmingly against us. Rank after rank and standard after standard disappeared; sections, platoons, companies, and even whole regiments were destroyed or broken by the murderous onset of the foe. Men, on both sides, were mown down like falling hay. Squadron after squadron was scattered. Even divisions seemed broken,—but temporarily, it is true, for our men seemed to have forgotten fear, and to obey orders as calmly as though not at the cannon's mouth, and amid shrieking, bursting shells laden with death. But we watchers were not slow in discovering that our army was steadily driven back. Dark masses of the foe poured in upon them, careless of the multitudes that fell. And now the dead and wounded so cumbered the field that I was reminded of the dream I had before the war broke out. But I could see no rushing river of blood, and there was now no such horror on my soul as had been while I dreamed.

Yet, here was the dread reality, and before my very eyes my nearest and dearest were mingled in deadly strife. How God *does* give strength as it is needed. I learned, in that hour, how good it is to obey the Lord, and to *believe.* Why *do* we torture and horrify ourselves with woes of the future? For such there is no promise of strength or help. The things we fear will either never come, or, if we truly fear and love God, we shall be prepared calmly to endure them. And in real troubles, however severe, there is none of that unutterable horror which palsies the soul in dreams.

Hours passed and there we stood, keeping our dreadful watch. A sigh or a groan occasionally broke from us, but we spoke hardly three times from sunrise until sunset. Nor did a particle of food or a drop of water pass our lips. The thunder of the battle shook our house, and the smoke and smell of it soon reached us. The sensations caused by this were such as can never be forgotten. As I look back to that day, I marvel how we ever lived through it and the night that followed. But no one suspects how much he can endure until he is tried.

"You know that standard nearest us which never seems to *quite* fall?" said Maud.

"Yes; that is where our friends fight. It has wavered several times, but quickly regained its steadiness. When we see that waving no more we may know all whom we love are dead or captured."

Col. Luther's regiment had absorbed our relatives. Either as his officers or in the ranks they were all serving under him—all save the rebels.

"Oh! where are the Lees and the Davises?" was my painful thought. They were still dear to me, though now wicked rebels.

"Poor Guy! he is, I know, in mortal terror, if not hurt; and then Georgie is suffering now. Dear! dear! What wonder?"

The enemy had gained full possession of the field when the firing ceased, and we saw no flags of truce. Our army did not attempt to recover their dead and wounded.

"I am going down to the field," I said, when it began to grow dark.

"Yes, and so am I," said Maud, whose face (poor child!) looked like the face of the dead.

Uncle Harold did not object. He saw it would be in vain.

"We should eat something first, and should take with us wine and water," he said, and we assented.

We forced ourselves to swallow bread and meat and wine, that we might not faint before our agonizing duty was accomplished. We took dark lanterns, and baskets in which were bottles of water and bottles of wine, and with our remaining team, in which was a feather bed and some old linen bandages, we made such haste as we could towards Aceldama.

Leaving our team hidden in a grove, we proceeded cautiously on foot towards the spot where our regiment had fought. We feared that we might fall into the hands of the enemy; but it seems they had no thought of keeping any watch in the direction from which we came. I now saw reason to thank God that we had stood our ground. We could hardly have come back in safety from the way of Williamsburg.

Oh! that terrible field—that field of blood! Our army has fought battles since that day, and some of them, perhaps, have been more fatal; but my thoughts can picture nothing more ghastly and piteous than what I saw that fearful night. Multitudes of men appeared as though a flame of fire had passed over them. Beard, hair and clothes were singed. They lay in every imaginable attitude of horror, pain, fury and repose, and all possible passions were stamped upon their fears. Some had clenched hands and set teeth and wide-staring, glaring eyes. Some were horribly wounded in the face. Some faces were all white and unstained, and their look was calm and peaceful. I almost stepped on one slight form, lying at the root of a tree; his arms were folded across his breast, his feet crossed and his cap over his face. I lifted the cap and looked a moment on as sweet and beautiful a countenance as ever mortal wore. A smile rested on the still features, and the eyes were gently closed. He had died from a bullet wound, and his life-blood crimsoned his folded arms and his delicate hands. Oh! where was the mother, the sister, that loved him? Would they ever, ever know their dear young hero's fate?

But I replaced the cap, and passed, seeking for *my* dead. I well knew that such awaited me. My feet splashed into dark pools of blood; I stumbled over guns, and over dead and dying men, and now and then I stopped, as also did my companions, to give a drink to some beseeching sufferer. Scattered limbs and heads, mangled bodies, headless trunks and gaping wounds altogether formed a horrid picture; but worst of all was the poor, torn, shattered and disfigured forms that were stirring, writhing, gasping, groaning, screaming and swearing in excruciating anguish. Oh! what a harrowing, unendurable scene! May God in mercy save me from ever beholding another such. We began now to come to horses, overthrown, and with their riders, in one ghastly, sickening heap. Cavalry had been there, and now we knew what was near. But we did not falter, nor yet utter our thoughts. In gloomy silence we moved slowly forward, holding our lights low, both that we might see the faces, and that no enemy might be attrcted towards us. Many a scowling Southern face looked up at us from the slippery ground, but some faces of the foe were placid and mild—not like those of murderous rebels, I thought. Our garments were draggled and heavy, now, with the red dew of the field; but not yet had we found one whom we knew.

[Conclusion next week.]

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Miscellaneous.

THE DIRTY LITTLE BOY.

There was a dirty little boy,
Whose hands were never clean;
Oh, such a grubby urchin
Had ne'er before been seen.

And how he wore his clothes out,
You hardly would believe;
He used to spit upon his slate,
And wipe it with his sleeve.

He shocked and grieved his parents,
Who did his state deplore;
And said, "if you go on like this,
You'll turn a blackamoor!

"So dark your skin is growing,
You're such a ragged figure,
Your friends will all begin to think
That you're a little nigger!"

He did not heed the warning,
But blacker grew his skin;
His clothes were all in tatters,
So ragged and so thin!

At length a planter met him,
And popped him in a sack,
And set him hoeing sugar
Because he was so black.

And still in that plantation
He toils with grief and pain;
For though he tends the sugar,
He only gets the cane!

My little boy, if you are wise,
You'll scrub your hands with vigor,
And mind your clothes, or else you may
Be taken for a nigger!

THE SILENCES OF NATURE.

Because several of those phenomena in nature which betoken great power are accompanied with violent sounds, we are apt to fall into the notion that sound and display, are universally attributes or accompaniments of Power. It is true that some of the sublimest exhibitions of power have also the most impressive accompaniments of sound. The roar of the ocean is as noticeable as the force of its waves. The voice of the wind is as sublime as the power which it exerts. The flash of lightning goes forth to the sound of thunder. The detonation of powder, in the quarry where it tears out mighty ribs of rock, or on the battle field, or on the man of war, is as striking as the force which it exhibits.

But, after all, the mightiest forces of nature are silent. The prodigious work which the sun performs by light and heat, is wrought in silence. The functions performed by a single tree, if wrought by human enginery would fill the neighborhood with clamor. The forces which are at work in the grass field, the lifting power of bush and tree, the chemical forces which are elaborating the tissues, would, if expressed by sound, in any such manner as in wind or wave, turn the world into a hideous roar of wild noises. Grand as are the impressions produced by the royal sounds of nature, they do not affect a sensitive soul as do the silences of nature.

Round the whole northern zone, in one night, the air chills. With no word or sound, every root feels the command and all growth ceases. The frost key is turned, summer is shut out, and winter reigns.

Myriads of snow flakes descend. All night they have been falling. Not a babe awakened. They march without sound. Still they come, covering all things, laying an embargo on sea and land, and burying the world. What an infinity of motion! What white darkness fills the air! What gentle irresistibleness! It takes all sound from the ground and from rock and tree, and hushes the world. But let no one think that this suspense of nature lasts long. It is only in the coming that the snow-army holds all things in quiet. Men bestir themselves. The buried village seeks to open up the lost roads. Oxen wallow through the snow, and shouting men and boys break out the paths. Now for the woodman! He seeks the mountain woodland for timber and fuel. That which buries all roads becomes itself the best of roads. Huge loads slide easily where wheels could not have gone. New levels are made along the broken surfaces which in summer would have defied travel, and along the hardened snow, oxen draw double and treble loads.

What exquisite wreaths lie along the hemlock boughs, tuft the many-fingered pine, and crest the bare branches of the deciduous trees! A soft sunlight fills the forest, reflected from myriad crystal facets. No longer is there gloom. The trees are glorified. They bear strange foliage of white. They lose their gross and solid look, and lift themselves up in white vestments, as if some holiday were holding in Fairyland.

Nor is life extinct. After the storm come mild days, The curious sun peers into every nook and corner; it tempts the squirrel from his hole, whose whisk and whirl soon clear the boughs around his home. Sitting in the crotch where the sun falls, he turns his nut or acorn round and round, and soon it is emptied.

On the edges of the wood, blue jays fly in and out with fluttering disquiet, as birds would be apt to do with stockingless feet in such a snow. Brave and brilliant jay—with such a voice as would issue from a tinware shop if every article therein should set out to sing! In summer we can dispense with its harsh and cutting sound; but in winter it lends a cheer to the woods which makes it gladly welcome. Yonder, too, are the snowbuntings—plump, confiding, homely! Nor are these all—where the evergreens grow thick in sheltered nooks, may be found especially, in open winters, many of our summer birds, robins, sparrows, the nut-hatch woodpeckers, and others, all songless, but all giving life and movement to the scene. Only the crow, of all singers, is vocal in winter—the hoarse cawing which amidst milder sounds in spring, we might smile at an effort of psalmody, now on some calm winter morning, sounding through the air, wakes a thousand pleasant associations, and if not positively musical, excites the very feelings which music aims at. But to our ear, the crow notes, softened by distance, *are* musical, far more so than many another bass recitative, which we have heard from artists of repute.—[Christian Union.

A FRAGMENT FOR THE YOUNG.

Are there any among you, my young friends, who desire to preserve health and cheerfulness through life, and at length to reach a good old age? If so listen to what I am about to tell you.

A considerable time ago I read in one of the newspapers of the day, that a man had died near London at the advanced age of 110 years, that he had never been ill, and that he had maintained through life a cheerful, happy temperament. I wrote immediately to London, begging to know if, in the old man's treatment of himself, there had been any peculiarity which had rendered his life so lengthened and so happy, and the answer I received was as follows:

"He was uniformly kind and obliging to everyone; he quarreled with no one; he ate and drank merely that he might not suffer from hunger or thirst, and never beyond what necessity required. From his earliest youth he never allowed himself to be unemployed. These were the only means he used."

I took a note of this in a little book where I generally write all that I am anxious to remember, and very soon after I observed in another paper that a woman had died in Stockholm at 115 years of age, that she never was ill, and was always of a contented, happy disposition. I immediately wrote to Stockholm, to learn what means this old woman had used for preserving her health, and now read the answer:

"She was always a great lover of cleanliness, and in the daily habit of washing her face, feet and hands in cold water, and as often as opportunity, she bathed in the same; she never ate or drank any delicacies or sweetmeats; seldom coffee, seldom tea, and never wine."

Of this likewise I took a note in my little book. Some time after this again I read, that near St. Petersburg a man had died who had enjoyed good health till he was 120 years old. Again I took my pen and wrote to St. Petersburg, and here is the answer:

"He was an early riser, and never slept beyond seven hours at a time; he never was idle; he worked and employed himself chiefly in the open air, and particularly in his garden. Whether he walked or sat in his chair, he never permitted himself to sit awry, or in a bent posture, but was always perfectly straight. The luxuries and effeminate habits he held in great cotempt."

After having read all this in my little book, I said to myself, "you will be a foolish man indeed not to profit by the example and experience of such old people."

I then wrote out all that I had been able to discover about these happy old people upon a large card, which I suspended over my writing-desk, so that I might have it always before my eyes to remind me what I ought to do, and from what I should refrain. Every morning and evening I read over the contents of my card, and oblige myself to conform to its rules.

And now, my dear young readers, I can assure you, on the word of an honest man, that I am much happier, and in better health than I used to be. Formerly, I had headache nearly every day, and now I suffer scarcely once in three or four months. Before I began these rules, I hardly dared venture out in rain or snow without catching cold. In former times, a walk of half an hour's length fatigued and exhausted me; now I walk miles without weariness.

Imagine, then the happiness I experience; for there are few things so cheerful to the spirit as those of constant good health and vigor. But alas! there is something in which I cannot imitate these old people— and that is that I have not been accustomed to all this from my youth.

Oh that I were young again, that I might imitate them in all things, that I might be as happy and long-lived as they were!

Little children who read this you are the fortunate ones who are able to adopt in perfection this kind of life! What then, prevents you living henceforward as healthily and as happily as the old woman of Stockholm, or as long and as usefully as the old men of London and St. Petersburg?—[Translated fro the German.

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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.
J. H. HAIGHT.	M. S. BEACH.	CHAS. ROBINSON.
A. F. ABBOTT.	MOORE & BENNETT.	JAMES M. HENDRY.
ANDREW TERRY.	C. S. TREADWAY.	PAUL R. BROOMS.
JOHN N. NOYES.	JOHN K. RANKIN.	O. A. HANSCOM.
ROBERT MORROW.	L. BULLENE.	J. S. CREW.
SAMUEL FRY.	SUSAN H. TERRY.	C. E. GRAY.
W. E. SETLIFF & CO.	JOHN Q. A. NORTON.	JOEL GROVER.
GEN. JOHN FRAZER.	S. A. RIGGS.	WARNER CRAIG.
SCHMUCKER & MC CONNELL.	MRS. EMILY P. 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	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days
$1,000									
2,000	14	0	13	11	8	22	10	0	27
4,000	28	0	26	23	5	14	20	1	24
8,000	42	1	9	35	2	6	30	2	21
16,000	56	1	22	46	10	28	40	3	18
32,000	70	2	5	58	7	20	50	4	15
64,000	84	2	18	70	4	12	60	5	12
128,000	98	3	1	82	1	4	70	6	9
256,000	112	3	14	93	9	26	80	7	6
512,000	126	3	27	105	6	18	90	8	3
1,024,000	140	4	10	117	3	10	100	9	0

EXAMPLES.—At 6 per cent. $1,000 will grow to $8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be $16,000 in 35 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at ten per cent. $32,000 in 35 years, 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.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

OFFICERS:

J. W. McMILLAN, President. C. T. BOLLY, V. Pres.
G. A. McMILLAN, Cashier. n9tf

Foreign Advertisements.

A SPECIALTY!

DR. FITLER'S

RHEUMATIC SYRUP.

A STATED QUANTITY GUARANTEED TO CURE, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

$100 Reward for any Case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable), that Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

$5000 Reward offered to the Proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same period of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.

$2000 Reward offered to any Person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D., to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Professor of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 39 years.

$1000 Reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Syrup.

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

MORRIS & CRANDALL.
n28y1

ANDREW WILSON,

KINGSVILLE, KANSAS,

(On the Kansas Pacific Railroad),

BREEDER OF

PURE SHORTHORN CATTLE

—and—

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

As Good as Any in the State.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

HALL & THORNDIKE,

OTTAWA, KANSAS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

READY MADE, OR MADE TO ORDER.

First Class Work Done, and Warranted.

Having moved into our New Building,

OPPOSITE THE "JOURNAL" OFFICE,

And Greatly Enlarged Our Business.

We are prepared to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACT

in all respects. 35

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

J. K. HUDSON,

HILLSIDE FARM, WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS.

Postoffice Address, Kansas City, Mo.

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

NOT EXCELLED IN THE COUNTRY.

Descriptive Catalogue sent free to all applicants. 40

"Absolutely the Best Protection Against Fire."

Over one thousand actual fires put out with it.

MORE THAN

$8,000,000.00

worth of property saved from the flames!

THE BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Fire Departments in the principal cities of the Union use 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 carbonic acid gas and water for any length of time.

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

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

SEND FOR "THEIR RECORD."

STODDER & STEERE, Gen'l Agents,
n13-tf No. 24 S. Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GO TO THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST!

SPALDING'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THE MOST PRACTICAL AND BEST

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE COUNTRY.

—Located in the—

DRY GOODS PALACE BUILDING,

Nos. 712 & 714 Main St., between Seventh and Eighth.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

ESTABLISHED 1865. INCORPORATED 1867.

The College Rooms are six in number—the largest, best ventilated and most elegantly furnished apartments of the kind in the country, and will accommodate FOUR HUNDRED STUDENTS. The Faculty numbers EIGHTEEN EXPERIENCED TEACHERS AND LECTURERS. Tuition is much less than at any other school or college. For full information in regard to terms, etc., call at the College Rooms, or address "Spalding's Commercial College, Kansas City, Missouri," for large Circular of 56 pages, and Specimens of Penmanship. ☞ Be sure to visit or address this College before going elsewhere.

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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 promply filled. Give him a call at

No. 713 MAIN STREET,

Kansas City, Missouri.

CONFIDENTIAL LECTURES

TO YOUNG MEN,

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

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

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

☞ Dr. Fee can be consulted by both sexes at his office from 9 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M. daily. 7-1y

News Summary.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Pomeroy investigating committee at Washington have made their report. It is quite lengthy and concludes as follows: The committee, bearing in mind that the whole transaction was the result of a plot to defeat Pomeroy, and remembering that the burden of proof is on the party making the accusation, have come to the conclusion that York has not sustained his charge by sufficient proof, contradicted as it is by the evidence of Page and Pomeroy himself.

Senator Thurman dissents from this view, and in a minority report says, "I cannot agree with the report of the majority of the committee. I think that the testimony proves conclusively of attempted bribery by Pomeroy to Senator Simpson, of the Kansas Legislature, to obtain the vote of the latter. I also believe that the testimony convicts Pomeroy of having attempted to bribe Senator York, of that legislature, to vote for him; that Pomeroy delivered money to York is not denied; the only material issue between them is for what purpose was the money given. York says it was to bribe a vote. Pomeroy says it was handed to York to carry to one Page, whom Pomeroy had promised to assist in starting a national bank. In my judgment the statements of Pomeroy on the subject are contradictory and in conflict with Page's statements, also opposed to the usual circumstances attending business transactions, and are so improbable that reliance cannot be placed on it."

Senator Vickers says: "Considering the motive and character of the testimony for the prosecution and defense, with all surrounding circumstances, I have not been able to conclude beyond a reasonable doubt that the charges against Pomeroy have been sustained."

A London dispatch says a man named Warren, alias Horton an American, has recently effected an enormous swindle on the bank of England, by forging the name of Rothschild and other bankers. The discovery has caused the greatest excitement in financial circles. It is impossible to state the amount or extent of the forgery, but the bank of England cautions the public against negotiating certain 5-20 and 10-40 United states bonds, aggregating $220,000. It is thought the forgeries were perpetrated by a ring of American swindlers. A reward of £2,500 is offered for the arrest of the forgers.

It is reported that extensive and very rich deposits of placer gold have been discovered on the eastern coast of South America. A Salt Lake dispatch says, an agent of Salt Lake parties, sent to the eastern coast of South America some months ago to investigate the rumor of wonderful discoveries of placer gold, returned lately and reports an extravagant confirmation. The particulars are yet kept secret, but it is known that some of our leading miners and capitalists left suddenly for New York a few days ago on business.

The New York State Senate by a vote of 9 to 15 have refused to declare Tweed's seat vacant.

The Kansas legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday (Friday) at 9 o'clock A. M.

Late dispatches from Spain indicate that the Carlists are making serious trouble. President Their's of France has recognized their belligerant rights, and the impression grows in London that Don Carlos will succeed. Olasago, Minister of Finance, notified Castelar that the representatives in Paris of the different powers of Europe had decided to send a collective note to the government of Spain, declaring their belief that their respective governments will cease to hold diplomatic relations with it in the event of a proclamation of a federal Republic.

A Washington dispatch of the 5th inst. says the only immediate changes in the cabinet will be in the secretary of the treasury, should the present incumbent be elected to the United States Senate. The opinion that the President need not renominate the present members of the cabinet for confirmation by the Senate, is strengthened by the fact that all of them were at their respective departments to-day, attending to their official duties, and it is said by gentlemen in executive positions that no such renomination will be made.

A Topeka dispatch of the 6th inst. says The Pomeroy investigating committee reported this morning. The majority consisting of Senators Guerin, and Morrill, and Representatives Cross and Nugent, find that Pomeroy is guilty of bribery and of attempting to corrupt the members of the legislature by offers of money. The minority, consisting of Senator Martindale and Representatives Hutchings and McDonald, find that the charges of bribery and corruption against Pomeroy are not proved. The minority report was adopted in the House, and the majority report in the Senate.

Horace F. Clark has been re-elected President of the Union Pacfic railroad.

Judge Blatchford has enjoined the Credit Mobilier from parting with any of its property until the claims of the widow of James Fisk, jr., to 20,000 shares of stock are adjusted.

The business portion of Blossburgh Pa. was burned on the morning of the 6th inst., Loss $100,000.

A London dispatch of the 6th inst. says an unauthenticated rumor is afloat that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise have separated because of incompatibility of temper; that the Princess is in a religious retreat near Windsor, and the Marquis has gone abroad.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, March 6. Two German girls, named Cornelia Cresanton and Amelia Lawson, were murdered at Trinity Island, last night, by Lewis Augner, who escaped. An axe was the weapon used in committing the tragedy. Augner also attempted to kill Mrs. Huntress, sister of one of the girls, but she succeeded in getting away. Money was the object, but the murderer only got $15. Augner left this city on the train for Boston.

A dispatch from Chicago says a bloody battle occurred at an early hour this morning, near Douglass place, in the Southern part of the city, between two policemen and a number of half drunken revelers, who were making a disturbance on the street, and refusing to obey the officers to keep quiet. The officers each collared a man and started for the police station, when the gang attacked one of the officers, and injured him so that his life is despaired of. The other officer came to his relief and fired several shots into the crowd. Subsequently James and Pat McVeigh, brothers, of the party which was attacked by the officers, were discovered lying in the street each with a pistol wound that will probably prove fatal. To-day several others of the party were arrested.

A Cincinnati dispatch says Judge Walter F. Stout, of the Circuit Court, this morning sentenced Joe W. Little to the work house for thirty days as a common vagrant and thief. The boy is notorious and has been sentenced many times before. He is the son of a gambler, and this evening when Judge Stout went to his room, Mrs. Little, mother of the sentenced boy, met him at the door and cowhided him severely. Her alleged reason was that the Judge in giving sentence referred to the bank robbery at Utica, New York, for complicity with which the boy was recently arraigned, but was not convicted.

PROF. JAMES JOHNSON,

BARBER SHOP,

OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

Railroad Advertisements.

OPEN TO INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON

RAILROAD LINE

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

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

GOING SOUTH:

Leave.	Express.	Accommodation.	Night Exp.
Lawrence	11:30 A. M.	8:00 P. M.	.....
Baldwin	12:13 P. M.	8:58 "	.....
K C & F S { Kansas City	10:00 A. M.	5:00 "	7:00 P. M.
K C & F S { Olathe	11:05 "	6:45 "	8:25 "
K C & F S { Arrive at Ottawa	12:55 P. M.	9:50 P. M.	10:45 "
Ottawa	1:10 "	.....	10:55 "
Garnett	2:22 "	.....	12:50 A. M
Iola	3:37 "	.....	2:42 "
Humboldt	4:00 "	.....	3:15 "
Tioga	4:23 "	.....	3:52 "
Thayer	5:00 "	.....	4:45 "
Cherryvale	5:50 "	.....	5:52 "
Arrive at			
Independence	6:49 "	.....	6:45 "
Coffeyville	6:45 "	.....	7:05 "
Parker	7:00 "	.....	7:35 "

GOING NORTH:

Leave.			
Parker	7:00 A. M.	.....	6:25 P. M
Independence	7:10 "	.....	7:00 "
Coffeyville	7:25 "	.....	6:45 "
Cherryvale	8:15 "	.....	7:52 "
Thayer	9:00 "	.....	9:00 "
Tioga	9:40 "	.....	9:55 "
Humboldt	10:05 "	.....	10:30 "
Iola	10:27 "	.....	11:00 "
Garnett	11:40 "	.....	12:50 A. M.
K C & F S { Ottawa	1:30 P. M.	8:10 A. M.	2:40 "
K C & F S { Olathe	3:15 "	11:00 "	4:45 "
K C & F S { Arrive at Kas. City	4:20 "	12:35 P. M.	6:00 "
Ottawa	1:05 "	8:00 A. M.	.....
Baldwin	1:40 "	8:50 "	.....
Arrive at Lawrence	2:20 "	9:50 "	.....

ALL TRAINS CARRY PASSENGERS.

Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

CONNECTIONS:

At Kansas City with connecting roads for points East and North.
At Lawrence with Kansas Pacific trains East and West.
At Ottawa with stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and Osage City.
At Humboldt with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta and Douglas.
At Tioga with M., 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, Tisdale, Winfield and Arkansas City.
At Parker with stages for Chetopa.

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, noltf

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	3:25 A. M.
Accommodation	7:15 A. M.
Mail	1:55 P. M.

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

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

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST:

Express	1:05 A. M.
Mail	11:45 A. M.
Topeka Accommodation	7:25 P. M.

MAKING CLOSE CONNECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

At Topeka for Burlingame, Emporia, Cottonwood Falls, Florence, Newton, Wichita, &c.
At Junction City for Council Grove, &c.
At Carson with the Southern Overland Mail & Express Co.'s daily line of coaches for Pueblo, Trinidad, Las Vegas, Ft. Union, Santa Fe, Las Cruces, Silver City and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.
At Denver with passenger and express coaches for Georgetown, &c., and with Colorado Central Railroad for Central City, Golden City, &c.
At Cheyenne for Ogden, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, San Francisco, and all points in California and the Pacific Coast.
Pullman Palace Cars are attached to all express trains and run through between Kansas City, Denver and Cheyenne without change.
Remember this is the great through line, and there is no other direct all-rail route to all points East and West.
Be sure to ask for tickets via Kansas Pacific Railway, and purchase them of W. D. WETHERELL, Ticket Agent, at the Depot, or of J. C. HORTON, City Office, corner room under Eldridge House.

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

BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Ticket Agent, noltf

Kansas City, Missouri.

A WORD TO TRAVELLERS!

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

——o—o:o—o——

EMIGRATION TURNING!

CHEAP FARMS IN SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI!

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from $8 to $12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

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ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF THE CITY,

Offers for the Fall of 1872 and Spring of 1873

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.

Having now on my grounds the largest General Nursery Stock in this State, I will sell at wholesale on better terms than can be had in the Eastern markets. Special attention is called to my stock of

APPLES, PEARS AND CHERRIES,

which are unusually fine. Unusual inducements are offered on young stock suitable for nursery planting. Catalogues and Price List furnished on application. Address

C. H. TAYLOR,

29y1 Lock Box 45, Lawrence, Kansas.

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A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

H. H. CARPENTER,

NEXT DOOR NORTH OF POSTOFFICE,)

SIGN OF PRISMATIC HAT.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

HEADS MEASURED AND HATS MADE TO ORDER.

SILK HATS IRONED.

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

CUFFS, COLLARS AND CANES.

The Finest Establishment of the Kind in the State. no1tf

THOMPSON & CLAYTON,

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GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

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CASH PAID FOR GAME AND PRODUCE.

All Kinds of Vegetables in Season.

A Supply of Everything Usually Kept in a

MARKET GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE

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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.

noltf OTTMAN & POTWIN.

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

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

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

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Consulting and Operating Surgeon for all Diseases and Deformities of the

EYE, EYELIDS AND EAR.

DEAFNESS EVEN CAUSED BY CATARRH, CURED!

Having been in a large and constant practice for twenty years, and fifteen years of that time in the cities of Philadelphia, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo., enables him with skill and success to treat disease of the head, such as

CATARRH, DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, LIVER AND STOMACH, AND

Scrofula in all its forms, Rheumatism and other Nervous and Chronic Diseases of the Human System.

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DR. FESLER will visit any part of the country in consultation, or to perform Surgical Operations.

CANCERS,
OLD SORES
TUMORS
AND DEFORMITIES

Of Every nature, operated on where MEDICAL TREATMENT IS OF NO AVAIL.

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MILLINERY GOODS.

CORSETS, GLOVES, LACES, COLLARS, FEATHERS, ZEPHYRS AND YARNS.

Real Hair Switches and Curls, Knit Goods,

AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

The making of Caps for Old Ladies,

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Parties from the Country Especially Invited to Call.

Mrs. Coulter bought her stock for CASH directly from the largest wholesale houses, and will prove to all who may favor her with their patronage that she will sell for cash as cheap as the cheapest.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ON ALL ORDERS. 42

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BY J. T. STEVENS.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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BLACK LEAD WORKS

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NELSON & CO., Proprietors,

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Also Manufacturers of

Crucible Plumbago, Electrotype do. Lubricating do. GEM Piano Action Plumbago, Shot & Powder Polish, Lead Facings, and

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J. D. PATTERSON,

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70 Massachusetts St.

LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS.