

U.S. Highway  
U. S. R. R. by J. H. Hage

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOLUME I.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 9, 1872.

NUMBER 40.

The Great Dry Goods House of Kansas.

L. BULLENE & CO.

Now offer to the public the most extensive and complete

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

IN THE STATE.

Their Stock, bought for Cash, they are enabled to

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

They are determined to make Large Sales early in the season,

and Low Prices will constitute a distinguishing feature of their business.

CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS

from a distance, and

SAMPLES SENT WHEN DESIRED.

Particular attention is called to

THEIR CARPET DEPARTMENT,

which embraces everything belonging to that branch of trade.

— IN THE —

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Merchants from the interior are assured that our prices are as low as any to be found West of St. Louis.

MESSRS. HENRY BROWN & CO.,

73 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

Are now prepared to serve the celebrated

MALTY AND NEW YORK

OYSTERS

in every style; also by the can or keg, wholesale or retail.

Are in daily receipt of

FINE MICHIGAN CELERY,

and are prepared to furnish parties with

SUPPERS AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

Also dealers in

FINE CIGARS, TOBACCO, CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

LAWRENCE

ENTERPRISE



NURSERIES,

3 1/2 MILES SOUTH-EAST OF THE CITY.

A General Nursery Stock—Home Grown.

Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs a Specialty.

Address, for Price List,

JOHNSON & ALBERTSON,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

JAMES T. STEVENS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

Office Rear Room Under Frazier's Hall.

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

THE HORSES OF KANSAS.

NUMBER FOUR.

In article "number three" we referred to the transfer of the Lawrence Driving Park to the possession of Messrs. Sprague & Akers, also to the proposed improvement of the same and the removal to this vicinity of their extensive stud of famous trotters and thoroughbreds.

In their efforts to make Lawrence a famous trotting ground, neither expense nor pains will be spared. The extraordinary increase of trotting courses throughout the United States, and the fast growing taste among all classes, rural as well as metropolitan, to witness the contests of horses at the modern practical road and harness gait, is an abundant evidence that the trotting horse is destined in future to receive that general attention at our hands which he has commanded from all the other great stock growing sections of our country, and that trials of speed between selected specimens or breeds may not hereafter be deemed unworthy to be placed at the head of our list of national sports.

It is good to be happy, whether in the country or city, and there certainly is no better way of being happy anywhere than through a pastime which promotes the improvement of the greatest auxiliary ever given by Providence to man,—a pastime which, within the short period of twenty years, has transformed the coarse, dull, lumbering and unhandy drudge into the fleet, symmetrical, faithful and untiring trotter that now flashes, meteor-like, over every road, in the land. These are results for which we are indebted to such public spirited gentlemen as the Alexanders and Herr of Kentucky, Gage, Simpson, Dole and Wadsworth of Illinois, Welch and Relf of Pennsylvania, Backman and Thon of New York, Barker of Michigan, and others, who at great cost procured the most fashionably bred descendants of the princely Messenger. They have been the grand distributors that have redeemed and enriched the impure and drowsy blood that would otherwise have been the prevailing current of the country.

Now, however, the advantage of going to the fountain head, Messenger, has been made so manifest to all that there is scarcely to be found a breeder in the land so simple as to breed from any but stallions or mares having in their pedigree the blood of this royal house. It would be the height of absurdity for any one to question the immense public benefit which has resulted from this now universally appreciated policy in breeding, and equally absurd to deny that it has been the repeated contests of the trotting turf which has fixed the attention of the country on the subject and gradually induced the revolution of which we speak.

We are immensely pleased to note in our observations this manifest inclination on the part of the people of our border States for the enjoyments of the turf. It cannot well be otherwise, for this singular spirit dates its origin from the wonderful and brilliant exploits of the remarkably fast trotters that have appeared upon our trotting course within the past few years. This merit is at length winning its reward.

The horses of the country are awaking the people, and if the spirit of the people is not shamed by the inspirations thus nobly given to it, it is at least aroused to the necessity of affording them a fair chance, or—to reason on a closer line—awaking them up to the somewhat selfish pleasure of turning this great advancement on the part of the animals to its pride.

In a future number we will speak at greater length upon this important subject, and will now continue a description of the brood mares owned by Messrs. Sprague & Akers. Among them we found

ARTHURINA:

Gray, foaled 1868; bred by Budd Williams of Missouri; sired by Little Arthur, dam by Ganglion Gangle, son of Bertrand. This is an excellent brood mare and her blood is admirably adapted for the production of trotters. She obtains two distinct Messenger crosses, as follows: the granddam of Little Arthur was Grey Fanny, by Bertrand, whose granddam Mambrina was full sister to imported Messenger. The same crosses again unite through the sire of her dam, Ganglion Gangle, a son of Bertrand. Little Arthur descends from one of the most distinguished racing families in America, being by imported Glencoe, out of the famous Blue Bonnet, the dam of Lightning, Thunder, Loadstone, Lancaster and Webula, the latter the dam of Asteroid.

APRIL FOOL:

Bay, foaled 1878; bred by Dr. W. H. Henderson of St. Louis; sired by Waterloo; first dam, Fanny Daily, by Blacknose; Ann Harper, by imported Luzborough; Ellen Puckett, by Sir Richard; —, by Stockholder; —, by Old Conqueror; —, by Brinckley's Peacock. A Messenger cross is reached through Blacknose, a son of Medoc, a son of American Eclipse, whose dam was Miller's Damsel, by Messenger. Waterloo, her sire, was a race horse, and was gotten by imported Yorkshire.

BIRDY:

Brown, foaled 1868; got by Waterloo; first dam by Borodino; second dam by Woodpecker. This mare receives two direct Messenger crosses; the first through Borodino, a son of American Eclipse, and the second through Woodpecker, a son of Bertrand.

BELLE PLATTE:

Bay, foaled 1868; bred by Jason Cox, Esq., of Missouri; got by Little Arthur; dam by Ganglion Gangle. This mare receives a Messenger cross in both the paternal and maternal line, the same as Arthurina.

CRANSTON:

Bay, foaled 1869; bred by Col. Amasa Sprague, of Rhode Island, sired by New York (formerly Sprague's Hambletonian), dam Zenobia, by Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., granddam a mare of Messenger descent. This youngster is deep in the blood of Messenger. Her sire, New York, was got by Alexander's Abdallah (the sire of the invincible Goldsmith Maid, St. Elmo, and other famed ones), dam a mare of Morgan descent. Alexander's Abdallah, was got by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (sire of Dexter, George Wilkes, Jay Gould, &c.) out of Katy Darling, by Bay Roman. Rysdyk's Hambletonian was got by Abdallah, out of Charles Kent, by imported Bellfounder, granddam One Eye, by Hambletonian, a son of imported Messenger; third dam Silvertail, by imported Messenger. Abdallah was got by Mambrino, son of Messenger, out of Amazonia, by a son of Messenger. Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., the sire of Cranston's dam, was got by Cassius M. Clay, the sire of George M. Patchen, who sired the famous Lucy, while the dam of Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr. was by Chancellor, son of Mambrino, son of Messenger. Chancellor sired Napoleon, and he in turn produced Smith Burr, the sire of the famous trotter General Butler. The granddam of Neave's Cassius M. Clay, Jr., was by Engineer, the sire of the renowned trotter Lady Suffolk, and he a son of Messenger. From this it will be observed that all of the most remarkable trotters that ever appeared upon the American turf are descendants of this family.

CRANSTON'S BELLE:

Black filly, bred by Col. A. Sprague, of Rhode Island, got by Rhode Island, dam Belle Brandon, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. This is a rare and promising trotting blood.

EXPRESS GIRL:

Chestnut, foaled 1866; bred by John Walker, of Missouri, got by Express, dam by Howard's Glencoe; granddam by Ganglion Gangle. Express was bred by General Harding, of Tennessee, and was sired by imported Ambassador, out of imported Nanny Kilham. Express Girl in addition to being capably bred upon her sire's side, is reinforced with two Messenger crosses, to wit: Howard's Glencoe was got by imported Glencoe, out of Madacre, by Medoc, son of American Eclipse, who was out of Miller's Damsel, by Messenger. Ganglion Gangle was a son of Bertrand, whose granddam Mambrina, was full sister to Messenger.

FANNY YOUNG:

Chestnut, foaled 1869; bred by H. Fry, of Missouri, got by Little Arthur, dam Lady Dudley, by Tom Dudley; granddam by Bertrand, Jr., son of Bertrand. Three Messenger crosses are reached in her pedigree, viz: one through Arthur, whose granddam was by Bertrand, another through Tom Dudley, a son of Blacknose, a son of Medoc, and another through Bertrand, Jr., a son of Bertrand.

FAVORITE:

Brown, foaled 1869; bred by Hugh Swaney, of Missouri, got by Veto, dam by Arnold Harris, Jr.; second dam by Arnold Harris, third dam by Pharoah, a pacer. This mare receives three Messenger crosses, as follows: Veto was by Lexington, out of Miss Lightfoot, by imported Trustee, thence through to the mare by Shark, who was by American Eclipse. Arnold Harris was got by Whalebone out of Sport's Mistress, by American Eclipse, who was out of Miller's Damsel, by Messenger.

GREY MARY:

Grey, foaled 1859; bred by George W. Greever, of Missouri; got by St. Louis, first dam by Clay Trustee; second dam by Tom Watson; third dam Mirth, by Medoc; fourth dam Lucy Alexander, by Buford's Alexander; fifth dam by Haxall's Moses; sixth dam by Duke of Bedford; seventh dam by Old Union; eighth dam by imported Dabster. This is an extra brood mare, her produce all being of great size and form, and endowed with fine action and speed.

KATE DEXTER:

Black, foaled 1871; bred by Colonel Sprague, of Rhode Island, got by Rhode Island, dam Charlotte F. (thoroughbred and noted as the running mate of Ethan Allen), by imported Seythian. This is a famous bred filly, and in her play exhibits an extraordinary turn of speed.

LIZZIE HARRIS:

Bay, foaled 1868; got by Comas, dam by Arnold Harris. This mare was bred by Mr. Akers, and the combination of Bashaw upon the side of the sire, with that of the thoroughbred upon the dam's, is a happy one, as is evidenced by her appearance.

LIZ BRUCE:

Bay, foaled 1871; bred by Colonel Sprague, of Rhode Island, got by Rhode Island; first dam Levia, by Revenue; second dam by imported Margrave; third dam Lady Adams, by Whipster; fourth dam the dam of Woodpecker, by imported Buzzard; fifth dam The Fawn, by Craig's Alfred; sixth dam Shepherdess, by King Herod; seventh dam by imported Traveller; eighth dam by imported Whittington. This is a high bred youngster. Her dam was one of the numerous selections made by Col. S. D. Bruce, of the "Turf, Field and Farm," for Col. Sprague, and a most judicious one it is. From this family descends an illustrious family of racers. A member of this house is Grey Eagle, whose exploits with Wagner will long remain green in the annals of the American turf.

LUCY ROBINSON:

Bay, foaled 1865; got by Kentuckian, dam Jenny Miller, by Ganglion Gangle; second dam Armilda, by Woodpecker; third dam by Tiger Whip; fourth dam by Plenipo. This is a rare formed brood mare, and was bred in Texas by George Buchanan, and after the war returned to Missouri.

LAURA BARBARA:

Grey, foaled 1865; got by Little Arthur; first dam Mag Skinner, by Ganglion Gangle; second dam Armilda, by Woodpecker; third dam by Tiger Whip; fourth dam by Plenipo. Laura was a fine race nag, and was bred by George W. Greever, of the Highland Stock Farm, Missouri.



## The Farm.

## THE COTTAGE DOOR.

How sweet the rest that labor yields  
The humble and the poor,  
Where sits the patriarch of the fields  
Before his cottage door!  
The lark is singing in the sky,  
The swallow in the eaves,  
And love is beaming in each eye  
Beneath the summer leaves!

The air amid his fragrant bowers  
Supplies unpurchased health,  
And hearts are bounding 'mid the flowers,  
More dear to him than wealth!  
Peace, like the blessed sunlight, plays  
Around his humble cot,  
And happy nights and cheerful days  
Divide his lowly lot.

And when the village Sabbath bell  
Rings out upon the gale,  
The father bows his head to tell  
The music of its tale;  
A fresher verdure seems to fill  
The fair and dewy sod,  
And every infant tongue is still,  
To hear the word of God!

Oh, happy hearts!—to him who stills  
The ravens when they cry,  
And makes the lily 'neath the hills  
So glorious to the eye—  
The trusting patriarch prays, to bless  
His labors with increase;  
Such "ways are ways of pleasantness,"  
And all such "paths are peace!"

## TASTE IN TREE PLANTING.

Planting too many trees, and planting them too near our houses, are the most common mistakes made in country places; and yet a house with no trees near it, exposed to the sun and wind, seems bleak and cheerless. When, in riding through the country, we see an old farm house on some knoll or side hill, in an open field or near the road, moss-covered yet treeless, we wonder at the people who have lived there for years without planting for shade, or to relieve the hard and ugly outlines of the house by combining them with the graceful or picturesque forms of some of our forest trees.

On the other hand, when we see a broad, low, roomy farm house, nestling under the branches of some wide-spreading elm, we are delighted. It is easy to believe that the families who have grown up there must have had more than the usual amount of lovable qualities. It would not surprise us to learn that it had been the cradle and home of wise and great men, soldiers and statesmen. Between these two extremes of too many and no trees, there is a mean, which we ought to be able to find, and learn to plant as many trees as we want for shade, or for picturesque effects, and no more.

Partly the pleasant associations that shade trees about a house awaken, partly the love of the trees themselves, and the comfort we find under their branches in summer, induces us to begin to plant as soon as we come in possession of a house; and the desire to have one more of this or that kind carries us over the boundary of prudence, until we find that our trees are too thick. The over-planting is a serious mistake in many ways, and especially because it shuts the house from the full benefit of the sun.

Health-giving and cheering sunlight is invaluable in every house; and we make a great mistake when we shut it out of our rooms. Many a family's confirmed consumption and inherited rheumatism may be traced to the dark and damp rooms in which successive generations have lived and slept.

Nor do we confine our over-planting to the immediate vicinity of the house—we carry it through the grounds; and, in the effort to make groves and shelters, convert many small places into damp and sunless thickets. So general is this tendency that we rarely see either groups or rows of trees which are not injured by numbers.

The error of over-planting at last becomes apparent, and a reaction sets in which carries improvers of grounds to the other extreme. They exalt the beauty of perfect specimens over the variety, or combination, or harmony which can be produced by grouping different trees together, and insist that each one should be set so far from its neighbor that as it grows it may have ample room in which to perfect its individuality.

They point to the trees which have sprung up beside the road, or having grown in the pastures have spread far and wide, and assumed the characteristic form of their species—the ellipse of the maple, the Etruscan vase of the elm, the round dome of the white oak, the picturesque irregularity of the larch, the stately and regular grandeur of the white pine, the varied, graceful, and irregular wildness of the hemlock. They contrast these perfect trees, furnished with branches and foliage from the earth to their summits, with the same varieties in the forest, where, standing within a few feet of each other, they are reduced to beautiful lichen-clad stems, with few branches, and a tuft of foliage up near the sky.

They claim that, as we plant trees only for ornament and shade, we should give them positions which will enable them to arrive at perfection. These reasonings are very forcible, and easily influence those who are disinclined to study natural planting. It seems much simpler to set trees at wide distances, and let them grow with perfect

shapes, than to study a well-combined group. A grave objection to wide planting is the time which must elapse before the effect aimed at can be produced. It takes the trees so long a time to thicken that the chances are many that the vicissitudes of Nature, or the caprice of individuals who become impatient to see results, will alter the arrangement and change the character of the plantation.

To avoid these objections, some planters set, among the trees which are to be permanent, others of a quick-growing and temporary character, which may act as nurses. Growing rapidly, they will soon produce an effect of shade or outline, and can be cut down when they threaten to crowd the principal trees. This plan has merit in it, but is open to the fault that it leaves the work to be finished by-and-by. Removing the nursing trees is left to some one who did not plant them, and who may feel so unwilling to cut a growing tree that he will let all remain, to their mutual injury.

All the requirements of good planting may be satisfied if we all study Nature a little, and learn how she produces her best effects. If we grant all that is claimed for the beauty of single perfect trees, it cannot be denied that they lack the variety of interest which we find in some well-arranged group in the pastures, when trees, shrubs, and vines combine to give grace, color, and varied outline.

We look with loving eyes upon the wide-reaching white oak, whose arms, 100 feet long, resist incalculable strains from wind and storm; but we remember with equal love and interest the side of some wood or copse, which is gilded by the morning sun or is purpled with the shadows of evening. We cannot consent to forego the harmony and variety Nature makes when she combines masses of evergreen and deciduous trees. Sometimes we are charmed with the white birch stems, gleaming through a thicket of hemlock or relieved against the rich green of an oak wood; or the tupelo will wave its crimson flag in September against a dark background of hickory and birch.

The red and sugar maples blend their crimson and gold with the yellow of the maple, the purple of the ash, and the orange of the sassafras. We can remember hedge rows or copses where the Pason ivy and Virginia creeper have wound their garlands about the trees' stems, and crawled over and through the branches, almost unnoticed; until suddenly, some autumn day, they mark their path through the trees with lines of living fire. These combinations, which all know and admire, compel our admiration, and condemn any system of planting which would set trees widely apart and prevent their blending into masses.

In every country place there should be single trees; but also there should be groups. And, as there is danger in the latter case of overcrowding, we ought to carefully inquire how Nature produces her good effects, and try to imitate. When we are to make groups or masses of trees, we must set them close together, to get a body of form and color; and yet we want to avoid the evils incident to thick planting.

Nature's favorite method for producing these effects is to introduce large quantities of low-growing trees and many-sized shrubs, which give apparent thickness to the group without crowding. A careful study of the best woodland and pasture-groups we know will show us that, however near the trees stand, and however varied the varieties are, they are surrounded and fringed with shrubs of all sizes, and vines, which carry the planting from the surface of the grass to the tree tops.

If we recall the most lovely pond or river bank we know, we shall see a mass of shrubs bending over to the water, bound together with cat-brier, festooned with wild grapevines, spotted with the white blossoms or plump seeds of the clematis, bright with asters and golden-rod, and resplendent with cardinal flowers. When we analyze the manner in which the bank or the copse is made up, we cannot fail to be surprised at the number as well as variety of plants which fill the entire space. When one digs holes for a few dozen shrubs, three to five feet apart, he seems to have covered the ground entirely, and he half wishes he had been less liberal; but the very effect he is trying to copy or reproduce was made by Nature with five times as many plants. The secret of thick but not overcrowded planting seems to be, not the number of individuals you use, but the kind you select, and how you combine them. The planter who is trying to make good groups, therefore, introduces a great variety, and plants many trees which may be cut out in future, if he has the nerve to do it; but which, if left, will be real blots in the composition. He sets his principal and permanent trees at suitable distances to enable them to expand, and fills the intervals with low-growing trees and shrubs, which will ultimately be lost in the shade of the growing trees and die out.

If care is taken to select and combine suitable species, the objection to crowded planting disappears, and the pleasure of variety remains.

We are oftenest annoyed by bad grouping, and crowding in small places. First, because in a small place nothing can escape notice; and second, because the planter does not know what to deny himself, and, like an omnibus, always thinks there is room for one more. In such places it is much the safest plan to use but very few trees, and produce the effects we want by mixed shrubs. At another time we will discuss the merits of some of the shrubs, and try to decide which are the best to use under varying circumstances.

## IMPORTANCE OF GOOD ROADS.

The principles of road-making should be better understood by the community at large. Farmers are deeply interested in good roads. Nearness to market, and facilities for all other kinds of communication, are worth a great deal, often materially affecting the price of land and its products. The difference between travelling ten miles through deep mud, two miles per hour, with half a load, and travelling ten miles over a fine road at five miles per hour, with a full load, should not be forgotten.

"In the absence of such facilities," says Gillespie, "the richest productions of nature waste on the spot of their growth. The luxuriant crops of our Western prairies are sometimes left to decay on the ground, because there is no rapid and easy means of conveying them to market. The rich mines in the northern part of the State of New York are comparatively valueless, because the roads among the mountains are so few and so bad, that the expense of the transportation of the metal would exceed its value. So, too, in Spain it has been known, after a succession of abundant harvests, that the wheat has actually been allowed to rot, because it would not repay the cost of carriage." Again, "When the Spanish government required a supply of grain to be transferred from Old Castle to Madrid, 30,000 horses and mules were necessary for the transportation of four hundred and eighty tons of wheat. Upon a broken-stone road of the best sort, one hundredth of that number could easily have done the work." He further adds, in speaking of the improvements made by Marshal Wade in the Scottish Highlands, "His military road is said to have done more for the civilization of the Highlands than the preceding efforts of all the British monarchs. But the later roads, under the more scientific direction of Telford, produced a change in the state of the people which is probably unparalleled in the history of any country for the same space of time. Large crops of wheat now cover former wastes; farmers' houses and herds of cattle are now seen where was previously a desert; estates have increased seven-fold in value and annual returns; and the country has been advanced at least one hundred years.

## THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

Connects at Kansas City Union Depot with

## THE GREAT THROUGH PASSENGER ROUTE,

The Old Reliable

## HANNIBAL, ST. JOSEPH, KANSAS CITY &amp; QUINCY

## SHORT LINE EAST!

## THE ONLY LINE RUNNING 6 FAST EXPRESS TRAINS

Between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, over Iron Bridges, with Pullman Sleeping Palaces and Palace Day Coaches from Kansas City to Quincy, Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

## WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

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

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

## SEE WHAT THEY ARE!

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

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

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

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

## THE BEST ROADS IN AMERICA.

## BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.

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

F. B. GHOAT, Gen'l Ticket Agent. O. S. LAFORD, Gen'l Sup't.

## "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 to blue and gold. The Line consists of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R., with two daily trains from Kansas City, through Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph to the Missouri State Line, thence 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., Burlington, Iowa.

GEORGE FORD, H. D. WHITMAN, FORD & WHITMAN, Wholesale and Retail

## GROCERS,

No. 93 Massachusetts Street, corner of Henry,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Full Stock of First Class Goods always on hand, and delivered in the City, free of charge.

## OPEN TO INDIAN TERRITORY.

## THE LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE &amp; GALVESTON RAILROAD LINE

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

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

## GOING SOUTH:

Leave.	Express.	Accommodation.	Night Exp.
Lawrence	11:30 A. M.	8:00 P. M.	
Baldwin	12:15 P. M.	8:35 "	
St. (Kansas City)	10:00 A. M.	5:00 "	7:00 P. M.
St. (Olathe)	11:05 "	6:45 "	8:25 "
St. (Arrive at Ottawa)	12:55 P. M.	9:50 P. M.	10:45 "
Ottawa	1:10 "		10:55 "
Garnett	2:35 "		12:50 A. M.
Toia	3:57 "		2:45 "
Humboldt	4:00 "		3:15 "
Toga	4:35 "		3:55 "
Thayer	5:00 "		4:45 "
Cherryvale	5:50 "		5:55 "
Arrive at			
Independence	6:45 "		6:45 "
Coffeyville	6:45 "		7:05 "
Parker	7:00 "		7:35 "

## GOING NORTH:

Leave.	Express.	Accommodation.	Night Exp.
Parker	7:00 A. M.		6:25 P. M.
Independence	7:10 "		7:00 "
Coffeyville	7:25 "		6:45 "
Cherryvale	8:15 "		7:55 "
Thayer	8:00 "		9:00 "
Toga	8:40 "		9:55 "
Humboldt	10:05 "		10:30 "
Toia	11:40 "		11:00 "
Garnett	12:57 "		12:50 A. M.
St. (Ottawa)	1:30 P. M.	8:10 A. M.	2:40 "
St. (Olathe)	3:15 "	11:00 "	4:45 "
St. (Arrive at Kansas City)	4:20 "	12:55 P. M.	6:00 "
Ottawa	1:05 "		8:00 "
Baldwin	1:40 "		8:50 "
Arrive at			
Lawrence	2:30 "	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 Fomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and Oage City.  
At Humboldt with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta and Douglas.  
At Toia 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 Chepato.

## 500,000 ACRES OF LAND

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

## JANUARY, 1872.

## KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The favorite short line and only direct all-rail route

## TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

## NO TEDIOUS OMNIBUS OR FERRY TRANSFERS

## BY THIS ROUTE.

## NO LAY-OVER SATURDAY OR SUNDAY.

Express trains run daily. All others daily except Sunday.

## TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING EAST:

Express	8:55 A. M.
Accommodation	7:30 A. M.
Mail	2:35 P. M.

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

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

## TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST:

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

## MAKING CLOSE CONNECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

At Topeka for Burlington, Emporia, Cottonwood Falls, Florence, Newton, Wichita, &c.  
At Junction City for Council Grove, &c.  
At Carson with the Southern Overland Mail & Express Co.'s daily line of coaches for Pueblo, Trinidad, Las Vegas, 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 not those of W. D. WETHERELL, Ticket Agent, at the Depot, or of J. C. HOSKINS, City Office, corner room under Eldridge House.

BEVERLEY E. KEIM, General Ticket Agent, Kansas City, Missouri.

## ON TIME!

## MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD!!

The Old Reliable & Popular Through Express Route

TO SAINT LOUIS, MO.

—AND ALL POINTS—

EAST! NORTH! SOUTH!

NO CHANGE OF CARS

FROM SAINT LOUIS TO NEW YORK

AND OTHERS PRINCIPAL EASTERN CITIES.

## THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD

Is equipped with

ELEGANT DAY COACHES!

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPERS!

MILLER'S SAFETY PLATFORM!

THE PATENT STEAM BRAKE!

An equipment unequalled by any other line in the West.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

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

H. E. TURNER,

HOUSE AND BRIDGE BUILDER.

WORK NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE.

Shop on Corner of Winthrop and Vermont Streets,

Near of Eldridge House.



## The Home.

## LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE.

Through Life's dark and thorny path,  
Its goal the silent tomb,  
It yet some spots of sunshine hath,  
That shine amid the gloom.  
The FRIEND, who weal and woe partakes,  
Unchanged, what'er his lot,  
Who kindly soothes the heart that aches,  
Is sure a sunny spot.  
The WIFE, who half our burden bears,  
And utters not a moan;  
Who treasures every kindly word,  
Each harsher one forgot,  
And carols blithely as a bird—  
She, too's a sunny spot.  
The CHILD, who lifts at noon and eve,  
In prayer its tiny voice,  
Who grieves, whene'er its parents grieve,  
Whose heart, without a blot,  
Is fresh and pure as summer's rose,  
That child's a sunny spot.  
There's yet upon life's weary road,  
One spot of brighter glow,  
Where sorrow half forgets its load,  
And tears no longer flow.  
FRIENDSHIP may wither, LOVE decline,  
Our CHILD his honor blot;  
But still undim'd that spot shall shine—  
RELIGION lights that spot.

## FUNERAL SERMONS.

"Where be the bad people buried?" Everybody knows Tom Little, and one day he dies. What eulogies do we not hear over Tom's grave! Now, if a clever, good-natured man, whose conviviality leads to habits of dissipation that ruin him, is to be celebrated as a great and renowned person, it is foolish to suppose that young men will not believe the conviviality to be the sign of the genius, and the dissipation the road to renown. The most immoral performance that we have lately read was not a circus song from the "Flying Trapeze" song-book, nor a chanson from the Grand Duchesse, nor a French novel, nor the last favorite of the London cider-cellars; but it was a funeral discourse. It was a eulogy and a warning; the eulogy of a life that should not be imitated, and the warning from a death that was inevitable. The life, according to the well-meaning clergyman, was brilliant, successful, renowned; but oh! brethren, death is a very sudden mystery. In a moment, in the twinkling of the eye and you are gone. So said the preacher; but it seems reasonable that, if you have lead a truly brilliant, successful and worthily-renowned life, dear brethren, you need not fear to die. If death has terrors, it is a successful life which destroys them. Therefore, good preacher, instead of pointing us to the death, point us, if you please, to the life; and let your lesson be: "My friends, this was a life to be avoided as an example"; or, "Here was a man who used his talents well; who had love and honor because he deserved them; whose life was successful because he feared God and served his brothers. To him, therefore, death was as the gentle opening of a gate, beyond which is light and music. If you would die as he died, live as he lived."

Now the immorality of the sermon was that it called a life brilliant and successful which was not so. It erected a false standard of character and effort; and it did not tell the truth even in what it stated. It was a perfunctory eulogy, a ceremonial sermon. But, if any young person with similar tastes and tendencies had known the person, and had heard the sermon, he must have said to himself at once: "Dear old belly (or whatever the appetite may have been), take your ease! You, it seems, are no impediment. You may master a man, and lead him through private shame and sorrow, and finally tumble him into the grave, and not a word shall be breathed to hint that you were the difficulty. Until I heard this excellent sermon I really supposed that I must master my appetites and subdue my passions; but this good clericus teaches me that, despite the belly, a life may be brilliant and successful. And, if the belly ends it at last, only the brilliancy and success shall be commemorated in funeral numbers, and not the offending member. Mother Church absolves me."

"Who loves not wine, women, and song,  
He is a fool his whole life long."

Amen!"

That was a funeral sermon from the text *de mortuis*, and its inevitable improvement. Why should people be licensed or obtained or authorized to preach who misuse words so sadly, and talk of greatness without knowing what it means? There was poor Sheridan; did the funeral preacher call that a brilliant and successful life? The Duke of York, the King's son, came to the funeral. Three noble lords, friends of the august Prince Regent—also a brilliant and successful being—sent from Carlton House to ask to attend the obsequies. The Prince himself, a few days before, sent two hundred pounds to Mr. Sheridan's starving, which Mrs. Sheridan promptly sent back to him. Brilliant! why, the Lords adjourned after his speech upon Hastings, because their minds were too much dazzled to judge fairly. Successful! why, Edmund Burke said that his eloquence had something not prose or poetry, but better than either. History has not hidden Sheridan's habits; nor failed to say that they ruined him. History has blown to the winds the *de mortuis* over Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Did the preacher do likewise, or did he praise the brilliant life, and beg his hearers to be warned how to die?

## THE BENEFITS OF PRAISE.

Among the moral forces which act on men's inner lives as steam and heat and electricity do upon matter, there is one great agent which we think might produce tenfold the effects that are generally obtained from it. If there is one old saw which we heartily repudiate and detest, it is that which runs "Praise to the face is open disgrace."

We never heard any such solemn saying about blame to the face. And a great many people act as though criticism and fault-finding were very proper and healthful appliances for human nature, while praise was only a sweet poison. They believe in the whip and spur, but not in the caress! The idea that praise, when deserved, is injurious, supposes the one praised to be either the victim of conceit, or a fool. To persons of ordinary modesty and common sense, just praise is at once a cordial, cheering them with a flush of warmth, and a tonic, bracing them for further good work. To sensitive and diffident natures it is almost a vital necessity. We believe that there are two classes who suffer especially for want of praise: those so low that they are forgotten, and those so high that they are supposed not to need it. Many a minister sends his hearers home delighted and strengthened by his sermon, and then suffers from self-distrust and anxiety lest he has failed. A few words of appreciation would inspire him wonderfully, but no one gives them, because no one imagines that he can be ignorant of what all others know so well. At the other end of the scale is the drudge, the household servant for example, whose work is humble and out of sight. A man eats his nicely cooked dinner at home, and forgets that human effort and human feeling have anything to do with preparing it. Perhaps a good-natured word to his servant would give her a pleasant sense of success that would make her day seem bright instead of dull. As for men who do not praise their wives, they are "worse than infidels."

## SELF-CULTURE.

We men are not fragments—we are wholes; we are not types of single qualities—we are realities of mixed, various, countless combinations.

Therefore I say to every man, As far as you can—partly for excellence in your specially mental calling, principally for completion of your end in existence—strive while improving your one talent to enrich your whole capital as man. It is in this way that you escape from that wretched narrow-mindedness which is the characteristic of every one who cultivates his speciality alone.

In science, read, by preference, the newest works; in literature, the oldest. The classic literature is always modern. New books revive and redecorate old ideas; old books suggest and invigorate new ideas.

It is a great preservative to a high standard in taste and achievement to take every year some one great book as an especial study, not only to be read, but to be conned, studied, brooded over; to go into the country with it, travel with it, be devoted faithfully to it, be without any other book for the time; compel yourself to read it again and again. Who can be dull enough to pass long days in the intimate, close, familiar intercourse with some transcendent mind, and not feel the benefit of it when he returns to the common world?

But whatever standard of mental excellence you thus form in your study of the excellent, never, if you wish, let your standard make you intolerant to any other defects but your own. The surest sign of wisdom is charity; and the best charity is that which never ostentatiously parades itself as charity. For your idea of a man as he ought to be, always look upward; but to judge man as he is, never affect to stoop. Look your fellow-men straight in the face. Learn all you possibly can; and when you have learned that all, I repeat it, you will never converse with any man who does not know something worth knowing better than yourself.—[Bulwer.

## SWEEPING CARPETS.

A very dusty carpet may be cleaned by setting a pail of cold water out by the door, wet the broom in it, knock it to get off all the drops, sweep a yard or so, then wash the broom as before and sweep again, being careful to shake all the drops off the broom, and not sweep far at a time. If done with care it will clean a carpet very nicely, and you will be surprised at the quantity of dirt in the water. The water may need changing once or twice, if the carpet is very dusty. Snow sprinkled over a carpet and swept off before it has time to melt and dissolve, is also nice for renovating a soiled carpet. Moistened Indian meal is used with good effect by some housekeepers. If brooms are wet in boiling suds, once a week, they will become very tough, will not cut the carpet, last much longer and always sweep like a new broom.—[Household.

IMPORTED JERSEYS  
FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A PORTION OF MY  
THOROUGHBRED JERSEY HERD.

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

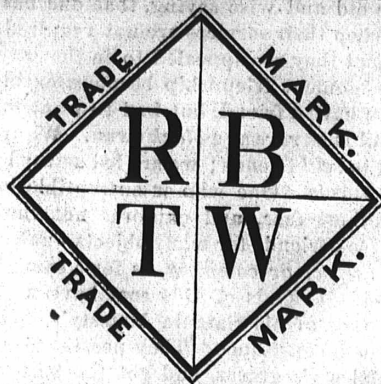
## AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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

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

E. A. SMITH.

## WINE BITTERS.

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

Our "Wine Bitters" are Made of Pure Wine from Grapes Grown at Rosebrook Vineyard, near Lawrence, Kansas. DEALERS AND OTHERS ARE FURNISHED WITH CERTIFICATES OF THE PURITY OF THESE BITTERS UPON APPLICATION.

Manufactured by  
ROSEBROOK WINE CO.,  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.  
D. M. SELLS, Manager.

H. J. RUSHMER,

SIGN OF THE BIG SPECTACLES,

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE,

— Dealer in —

WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS,

SILVERWARE.

FINE JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

— ALSO —

MARBLE SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &amp;c.

STEINWAY

— and other —

PIANOS AND ORGANS

THE BEST STOCK,

— and —

THE BEST TERMS IN KANSAS.

NO. 57 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

nos-ly

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THOMPSON &amp; CHAPMAN,

Dealers in

GROCERIES &amp; PROVISIONS,

No. 71 Massachusetts Street,

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

Constantly on Hand.

ANDREW TERRY, Pres.

JNO. K. RANKIN, Cash.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 52 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence.

General Banking and Savings Institution.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

This corporation is organized under the laws of Kansas. The capital is one hundred thousand dollars, and its stockholders are liable by statute to its creditors for twice the amount of their shares, making two hundred thousand dollars personal liability. One-half of the savings deposits received will be loaned upon first mortgages on real estate of ample value in this State. The balance, except the amount necessary to be kept in the bank to meet ordinary calls of depositors, will be carefully invested in other first-class securities, such as can readily be realized upon, for the payment of deposits in case of special need. Similar investments constitute the usual and sole security of deposits in New England savings banks, and are fully and safely relied upon. When, therefore, coupled as above with so large personal liability, the safety of money deposited is amply assured. Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and on Saturdays from 8 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. BROOKS.  
JOHN K. RANKIN. O. A. HANSCOM. J. CHEW.  
ROBERT MORROW. L. BULLENE. C. E. GRAY.  
SAMUEL FRY. SUSAN H. TERRY. JOEL GROVER.  
W. E. BUTLIFT & CO. JOHN Q. A. NORTON. WARNER CRAIG.  
GEN. JOHN FRASER. S. A. BIGGS. B. W. WOODWARD & CO.  
SCHMUCKER & MC CONNELL. MRS. EMILY P. D. WOODWARD.

## EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

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

Amounts as they multiply.	Time at 5 per cent.		Time at 6 per cent.		Time at 7 per cent.	
	Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months
\$1,000	14	0	11	8	10	0
2,000	28	0	23	6	20	0
4,000	56	0	46	12	40	0
8,000	112	0	92	24	80	0
16,000	224	0	184	48	160	0
32,000	448	0	368	96	320	0
64,000	896	0	736	192	640	0
128,000	1,792	0	1,472	384	1,280	0
256,000	3,584	0	2,944	768	2,560	0
512,000	7,168	0	5,888	1,536	5,120	0
1,024,000	14,336	0	11,776	3,072	10,240	0

EXAMPLES.—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$2,000 in 18 months, 4 days; while at 5 per cent. the same sum will require 23 months, 6 days; or at ten per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$2,000 in 11 months, 8 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$2,000 in 9 months, 8 days; or during the life-time of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 dollars would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES.

WARNE &amp; GILLETT,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE &amp; CUTLERY,

Have now in Stock a Full Line of

GENERAL HARDWARE

of all kinds of the best quality, including

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

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF RAZORS,

Silver Plated Door and Window Trimmings,

Brass &amp; Bronze Door &amp; Window Trimmings,

NAILS, DUNDEE THIMBLE SKINS,  
AXES, CARRIAGE BOLTS,  
HAMMERS, BUGGY SPRINGS,  
HATCHETS, SEAT SPRINGS,  
LANTERNS, CABLE CHAIN,  
STEELYARDS, TRAC CHAINS,  
COUNTER SCALES, HALTER CHAINS,  
PLATFORM SCALES, OX CHAINS,  
BORING MACHINES, IRON WEDGES,  
CORDAGE AND TWINE, CROW BARS,  
TACKLE BLOCKS AND PULLEYS,  
MECHANICS' TOOLS IN GREAT VARIETY,  
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,  
AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF HARDWARE.

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

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

71 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



# Kansas Spirit.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 9, 1872.

## A DENIAL.

Of course we need not spend much time in denying all the Munchausen stories about the vast sums of money spent to secure our election. The charge is too thin. The election was compared with many that have been held here—an inexpensive one. It was a very gratifying one to us, and our thanks are due to the good people who responded to our call for their suffrages with such enthusiasm and unanimity.

## AFTER THE BATTLE.

The brief and brilliant battle in the 53d District is over, and the result is well known. More than 1,400 votes were thrown, of which the good people decided to give us nearly 1,000. For this we feel highly gratified, and accept the trust with some proper sense, we hope, of its responsibility. He that putteth on the harness should not boast like him that putteth it off. We shall try to do our duty to the people who have so flattered us by so splendid a vote, according to the best of our ability.

## THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

We notice that the Topeka "Commonwealth," in a very complimentary manner, presents the name of Capt. A. R. Banks as the next Clerk of the House of Representatives. We second the motion. No legislative body ever had a better, more competent or popular clerk than Aleck. Banks. We sincerely hope that he will be chosen to that position next winter, and are only too glad that he is willing to serve again in that capacity. There ought to be no opposition to him. A vigorous, uncompromising and influential Republican; an experienced, capable and incorruptible officer; a gentleman of good heart and cultivated manners; and withal a right down good fellow, whose genial presence and companionship would make legislative labors less irksome and leisure hours more agreeable, he ought to be elected unanimously, and if his friends of the press will pass him around as he deserves, we have no doubt that he will be.

## CRITICISM.

The just limits of Literary Criticism confine it to the merits or demerits of the authors with whom it deals. The critic goes beyond his province when he undertakes to judge other readers, who may read with different appreciations. One is entitled to write slightly of a poem by Mr. C. which another will pronounce as exquisite as was ever written by man. But if he charges that admirer with imbecility, he has fallen into a passion, and an imperfection. On the other hand one has a perfect right to extol Mrs. B. as the greatest genius that has yet appeared on this earth in female form, if he can possibly think so. But if he goes on to say that every reader's admiration of her verses will be in exact proportion to the depth of his comprehension, he transgresses the allowed bounds. He assumes to try the true worship of mankind by the idol he has set up, and to denounce as shallow the slender wits that have different tastes from his own.

## GREAT LITTLE THINGS.

There is a famous book which admonishes us not to "despise the day of small things." There is also a famous declamation, embalmed in the memory of every incipient Demosthenes, which says that "tall oaks from little acorns grow." We are insensible to the amazingly productive power of little causes. Great events do not happen every day. Our lives are made up of trifles, and he who understands how to manage the trifles, has got the true philosophy of life. Bishop Butler makes an observation which every one must have proven true in his own experience, that "things, seemingly the most insignificant imaginable, are perpetually observed to be necessary conditions to other things of greatest importance." A spider's web over the mouth of the cave in which he had concealed himself saved Mahomet from his pursuers—the Koran, the Crescent, and the Crusaders were the consequence. The oscillation of a lamp in the cathedral, taught Galileo the vibration of the pendulum. A sheet of paper sent from the press with letters accidentally raised suggested the embossed alphabet for the blind. It is no evidence that a cause is insufficient because it is insignificant. The fate of empires has turned upon causes and circumstances so small as to seem ridiculous. Everybody remembers the lesson of perseverance which the spider taught to Robert Bruce. Cromwell was about to become an American backwoodsman, when an unexpected prohibition of emigration stopped him, made him Lord Protector, and cost Charles Stuart his head.

The moral of this is plain enough. We are to take care of small matters, and great ones will take care of themselves; we are to take care of the dimes, and the dollars will take care of themselves; we are to take care of the minutes, and the hours will take care of themselves. Faithfulness in small things makes us rulers over many things. While a man inattentive to the smaller duties of every day life can never hope to be called to higher spheres of action. A merchant careless of small gains or losses, will never be remarkable for great gains or large profits. A man too careless of his thoughts, will be likely to become careless of words and at last of actions. Attention to small things is the first duty and great necessity for those who would be useful or prosperous.

## FRIENDS AND FRIENDSHIP.

It is an old and wise saying, that one has many friends when their services are not required. But the moment they are appealed to in the way of relief, that moment friendship becomes extinct. It is good to have a friend, but bad to want one. A real friend is as rare as a black swan. We are often deceived in real friends; we are led astray by their honeyed words. One who is susceptible looks at the smoothest face, and explores not the heart. Friends seek friends for many objects—not so much for real respect or company, as for a something to be gained. Friends of this sort have a heart as black as that of his Satanic Majesty's, and about just as much conscience. They possess themselves of his Majesty's graces, and get the better of the susceptible, and leave them to mourn their lot until they are swallowed up in despair. Others will seek friendship for the good time they have in each other's company, without any intention of doing wrong. This is rather commendable, but there should always be an aim in seeking one's friendship, an aim above mediocrity. The cultivation of friendship should tend to improve one's habits, one's morals. In doing so, there is real enjoyment—there is nothing base at the bottom of it. When one seeks friends for a something to be gained, and that something cannot be had, how soon friendship turns to hate; it cannot be otherwise; the first motive was bad, and the result springs from it. How cautious one ought to be in making friends, and how easy it is to cultivate the friendship of many. Without a suspicious thought, one is led to a precipice, and over its height he is thrown by those whom he could not have believed would have been guilty.

Spurious friends will do many bad acts with a smooth face. Others again will appear as our friends by telling us of our faults, when their own faults are far greater than those whom they accuse. There is no occasion to make things appear worse than they are, because the darkest side is always before us. It is only inflicting a double punishment without any happy result, for the accused is more likely to become worse. Such friendship is base, unsociable and poisonous. Point out the way to better our condition, and not sink one deeper into that over which he is lamenting. Cheer up—never frown upon one who has been unwise, because the accused may have a chance to retaliate.

Zimmerman says: "There are a sort of friends, who in your poverty do nothing but torment and taunt you with accounts of what you might have been, had you followed their advice; and this privilege comes from the comparative state of their finances and yours."

The inspired Kirke White says: "A heart formed for the gentler emotions of the soul often feels a strong interest for what are called brutes, as most bipeds affect to feel for each other. Montaigne had his cat; I have read of a man whose only friend was a large spider; and Trenck, in his dungeon, would sooner have lost his right hand than the poor little mouse, which, grown confident with indulgence, used to beguile the tedious hours of imprisonment with its gambols. For my own part, I believe my dog, who, this moment, seated on his hinder legs, is wistfully surveying me, as if he was conscious of all that is passing in my mind—my dog, I say, is as sincere, and, whatever the world may say, nearly as dear a friend as any I possess; and, when I shall receive that summons which may not now be far distant, he will whine a funeral requiem over my grave more piteously than all the hired mourners in Christendom. Well, well, poor Bob has had a kind master of me, and, for my own part, I verily believe there are few things on this earth I shall leave with more regret than this faithful companion of the happy hours of my infancy."

Yes, the dumb animal is ready to sacrifice itself for us; thereby showing its real friendship without deception. In it we find no other instinct than that of a true friend; it has nothing to gain, and perhaps little to lose, and all its goodness springs from pure love. Its pride consists in our kindness towards it, and its life is at our command. Man cannot compare with it; he is selfish; always in view something to gain. The brilliancy of pretended friends is just as deceptive as brass is to gold. We lead prying minds into our better sympathies, and then they give us wormwood and gall for our consolation. We must have a mind of our own, and be prepared to see the surface, and not take all that is said as coming from the heart.

## THE WOMAN OF FASHION.

It matters not where she resides, in city or in country village, nor over what clique she reigns; the fashionable woman is the same character everywhere. Having never loved but herself; having believed the whole of life was to be exclusively occupied in contemplating her own attractions, she will readily permit us to be absorbed for a time, in the one idea of her existence. To grace, beauty and wit she owes the position which is envied and disputed her daily; yet, since to retain it is the object of her life, she hesitates not to sacrifice affection, friends, wealth and all the faculties of her mind, to fix the capricious attention of the world, and remain of all others the most beautiful, caressed and admired. Her dress is no longer the modest garment of a virtuous woman—nor has it the simple elegance of her, who forgetful of self, seeks to please the eye of one beloved; variety, costliness and display, are means used to attract the eye, and serve alike to reveal the charms with which she is

gifted by nature. The cravings of vanity and the insatiable love of admiration, have stifled in her heart all feeling of tenderness or affection toward those of her own sex, and in the other she sees but so many slaves to gratify her whims and caprices.

There exists not a being more wretched than the man, be he lover or husband, who is the dupe of such a woman. She will poison the springs of his life, and crush under foot every noble emotion and generous impulse of his heart. For her, an affection the most holy, a devotedness the most complete, are insufficient to satisfy the imperious demands of her ambitious vanity. The fashionable woman is the semblance of all that is good and true, and beautiful—the reality of falsehood, treachery, and deceit. She makes an unhappy wife, a wretched mother, a meddling member of community; let young men who value their future peace or prosperity avoid a woman whose highest ambition is to be in the latest style, and whose morning and evening prayer is that she may lead the ton.

## YOUNG AUTHORS.

Most of the men of literary fame in England have died in the prime of life. Some few British poets, however, have produced their best pieces in old age. Cowper was late in his poetical maturity. Young never wrote anything that could be called poetry until he was more than sixty. Chaucer wrote his best poetry after he was sixty. Dryden when he was seventy! But genius generally displays itself in youth. Burke at the age of nineteen planned a refutation of the metaphysical theories of Berkeley and Hume; at twenty six he published his essay on "The Sublime and the Beautiful." Byron at the age of twenty published his noted satire upon the "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," at twenty-three he wrote the first two cantos of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage; the rich and vast treasures of his poetic genius were poured forth before he was thirty-four years old, and he died at thirty-seven.

Pope wrote many of his poems when he was nineteen years old; at twenty his essay on "Criticism," and at twenty-five his great work, the translation of Iliad. At nineteen Sir Isaac Newton saw the apple fall; at twenty he had mastered the highest elements of mathematics; at twenty-five he had discovered the new principles of the reflecting telescope, the laws of gravitation and the planetary system. Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood at eighteen, and Hartley's great principle was developed in an inaugural address at College.

America has a brilliant list of young men of literary ability. Cotton Mathers preached when he was eighteen; Jonathan Edwards was settled over a parish at nineteen, and Edward Everett at twenty; Fisher Ames was a noted writer at twenty-seven; John Jay at twenty-nine wrote his famous address to the people of Great Britain in behalf of the Provincial Congress, and at thirty-two drafted the Constitution of New York; Hamilton was joint author of the Federalist, at thirty-one; Jefferson penned the Declaration of Independence at thirty-three; Joseph Story was appointed Judge of the United States Supreme Court when he was thirty-two; Dr. Dwight commenced his Conquest of Canaan at sixteen; and Bryant wrote Thanatopsis at the age of seventeen! It has been well said, when contemplating the early death of genius, that a crow lives a hundred years; but a nightingale dies at eighteen!

## PROVERBS.

What a world of meaning is often contained in the proverbs which are circulating among us in almost every day use; and yet how few appreciate their full import. The wit, the wisdom, the morality and the satire of past ages are oftentimes thus embodied in a half-dozen or more terse and telling sentences. In almost every instance too these proverbs bear their history on their very face, thus embracing a new phase of interest. The familiar proverb "He who will not be ruled by the rudder must be ruled by the rock," teaches us a most important truth and one which we have all of us often proved and seen illustrated. What a rule of life it contains! He who will not be governed by natural means must take care lest he incur great suffering. He who does not willingly bow to God's will must learn submission under his avenging rod. At the same time we at once refer its origin to some rock-bound, wreck-struck coast. No inland people could have invented such a proverb. Of the same kind are "Coals to Newcastle," "Owls to Athens"—the one being as truly English in the outward garment it wears, as the other is Grecian. Again, what a beautiful truth is expressed in the proverb, "God never wounds with both hands"—no never with both, for one is always outstretched to bind up and to heal; one is always ready to pour in oil and assuage our sufferings;

"Behind a frowning Providence,  
He hides a smiling face."

Other proverbs are full of poetry, "Speech is silver; silence is golden," and on the safety which is in silence, is this, "silence was never written down." There are still others, which contain warnings against various evils, and which are in themselves little sermons; as for instance, "He that lies down with dogs shall rise up with fleas." "He that takes the raven for a guide shall light upon carrion." And in this one of Spanish origin, the result of procrastination is strikingly set forth, "By the street of 'By and by' one arrives at the house of 'Never.'" Again in how pleasing a manner is the avoiding of any, even the slightest ap-

pearance of evil recommended in the Chinese proverb "In a field of mellons tie not thy shoe; under a plum tree adjust not thy cap;" "Bear wealth; poverty will bear itself;" and "Who sees not the bottom, let him not pass the water," are also full of meaning.

Of the same kind too are "There is no worse robber than a bad book," and "Far-off water will not quench near fire." Each has its lesson and when unfolded properly each becomes a sermon in itself. They are of more value too, than a thousand sermons, for they are so brief, terse and often eloquent that they make an impression upon the mind which it never can forget. They sink deep into our hearts and can never be eradicated; they become living witnesses, and living laws to us of truth, and prudence, and virtue. One can scarcely employ their leisure more profitably than in the study of these proverbs—these laconics—which are so full of all the truth, the poetry, the wit, the wisdom and the morality of past centuries. We recommend such a study to all of our readers. It will cultivate the mind, enlarge your ideas of men and things and elevate the standard of your morality.

## TRIVIAL AND SUBSTANTIAL.

The substances of life are cheap, and are practically offered to us, almost independent of money, through the gateway of our best faculties. However straightened our pecuniary means may be, and however humble our position, we should reflect on what is open to us in the way of resources and privileges, independent of our condition socially. We may be living in an humble house or an obscure room, but our abode is simply to us what a flower pot is to a plant—the spot where the physical frame has root in nature, that its finer sensibilities may branch into a nobler region. The mind is as near to Infinite truth in unnoticed seclusion as it could be in the most gorgeous structure. A man that has a heart may have friendships around him as cordial and love as deep and sincere in a lowly home, as he could amid the glitter of splendid fortune. In his obscure dwelling he can have the power of worship and the mystery of the creative presence, the majesty of the Infinite law, the breath of the Ineffable love, as close to him as they ever were to David in his palace or to St. Bernard in his cloister.

The world is open to all for study and enjoyment, if we have a penetrating desire to use it thus. If we have hearty intellectual hunger, or if we stimulate our mind to it, the richest products of centuries will find their way to us—science and poetry, and world quickening literature. In the progress of civilization supplies are opened freely for the deeper thirsts of men. Differences in pecuniary means are almost neutralized by the stores of truth that are collected in libraries, by the treasures of beauty that are centered in art-galleries for the price of a common meal, by the great trophies of public munificence that publish their bounty freely as the sun.

The great thing is to get the idea of what life is, in such a world, in such a universe as we are born into,—to cherish the idea and to develop it. Then we shall see continually how trivial a matter the scale of physical existence is, compared with the substantial privilege of life itself as a growth in truth, in perception of beauty, in joy from the sense of the all surrounding and embracing life and love of the Father. Then we cannot help seeing constantly and instinctively how all distinctions of lot, and all fluctuations of lot, are as nothing in contrast with the opportunity to enlarge our nature by acquaintance with the revelations of the Infinite.

The man who enjoys a sunset, and sees it whenever God kindles it in the West, in how much nobler a house, with grander upholstery does he live, though he sleeps in a poorly furnished room, than the man who dwells in a splendid abode, with no taste; or he who has insight for the real pictures which the Creator combines and tints; for the grouping and grace of trees, for the piled and fleecy pomp of clouds, for the shadows that shoot along the golden grass of evening, how much richer is he in possessions of art than the man whose walls are covered with paintings which he cannot appreciate! What a home does a man with a noble spirit inhabit, though his house be mean in its proportions, compared with his shrivelled mansion, though it be proud in outward portliness, from whose dome no emotion takes wings toward the Infinite, and whose windows are barred against celestial light!

## 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 establishment is

NOT EXCELLED IN THE COUNTRY.

Descriptive Catalogue sent free to all applicants.

## F. DURRANT, PRACTICAL MATTRESS MAKER.

ALL KINDS OF MATTRESSES MADE.

Hair and moss mattresses renovated and made equal to new.

Warehouse, Dixie's old stand, corner of Vermont and Winthrop streets, rear of Eldridge house.



## PLEASURE.

Pleasure, when taken to unburden a person of his care and trials, and in moderation, tends to a happy result. We abuse that which we ought to appreciate, when we carry pleasure into an extreme. Pleasure then becomes an evil—it is not sought to recruit weary nature, but to satisfy a something that works in direct opposition to her. We seek pleasure for the good which we expect in return, and not to sink us deeper into care. We can take pleasure in many ways, and each, if properly indulged in, will have its amount of good; but if we overstep a certain degree, then we destroy the good which might have resulted. A man who mingles in pleasure's path should reason how far he can go without marring the intended result; and if he does that, then he makes it a something to be pleasantly indulged in. He takes pleasure for that which it is intended, not for that which it is not intended. It is folly to seek pleasure to such a degree as to make Nature bear the consequences. Malthus wisely says: "We always find Nature faithful to her great object—at every false step we commit, ready to admonish us of our errors, by the infliction of some physical or moral evil."

No doubt pleasure has many temptations; but then a man of sense will discountenance any extreme. He who neglects to harken unto reason will have to pay the penalty. St. Evremont says: "A man who knows how to mix pleasure with business, is never entirely possessed by them; he either quits or resumes them at his will; and in the use he makes of them, he rather finds a relaxation of mind than a dangerous charm that might corrupt him."

Now, to indulge in that which is likely to bring care and pain, is not pleasure; it is dissipation, and nature instead of being rewarded is chastised. Pleasure, when taken limitedly, is both wholesome and commendable. Nothing is so unenviable as irrational pleasure—a man of common sense cannot partake of it; he leaves it for the vicious and unwise. Real pleasure is only to be tasted, not swallowed. To the man of business, pleasure is a luxury; he appreciates it; he does not destroy its influence; he reasons at every step he takes, and feels pleased with himself and everybody around him. There are too many sad realities connected with over-wrought pleasure not to be disregarded. Pleasure, in too many cases, brings its pangs of sorrow, because it is unwisely indulged in, and the votary learns a lesson that he does not easily forget. The man who seeks pleasure rationally is a philosopher, and will always enjoy it. Mason says: "The love of pleasure is natural to the human heart; and the best preservative against criminal pleasure is a proper indulgence of such as are innocent."

The youth who bathes in Pleasure's limpid streams, At well-judged intervals, feels all his soul Nerv'd with recruited strength; but if too oft He swims in sportive mazes through the flood, It chills his languid virtue.

## BROTHERHOOD.

We propose no long homily upon a topic so trite, and one so frequently discussed, in the pulpit and the lecture room, as "brotherhood." But a thought or two on the subject may not be inappropriate matter for meditation. It is surprising that, with all the culture and practical Christianity of the nineteenth century, the great truths embodied in the term above named are so imperfectly comprehended. Men theorize about the ties which bind them to their fellows, but how few have any enlarged idea of the corresponding obligations arising from these relations. Could society once be brought to a conviction that mankind are really of one blood, having a common Father, and a common destiny, what a revolution would be created in the condition of affairs! Our ears would not be shocked by everyday's report of cruelty and injustice to the unfortunate and helpless. Benevolent organizations would become obsolete, and "Sisters of Charity," and similar charitable institutions would find no field of operation. The Quakers, or "Friends," as they are termed, more than any other distinct class of Christians, act upon a practical recognition of this great doctrine of the Divine Teacher.

Were this noble Christian idea to prevail in society, the merchant, who is now exerting his utmost endeavors in driving a hard bargain, would be relieved altogether from the painful necessity which impels him to such a proceeding, in order to maintain his social and financial position. The mechanic, who is performing a piece of work at the expense of his integrity and to the detriment of his workmen, could well dispense with such acts to gain a livelihood. The professional man—whether he styles himself lawyer, doctor or clergyman—could rise above the narrow technicalities of the profession, and assert his manhood, despite the clamors of patrons.

When this period comes, men will be no longer beasts of prey, rising by each others' depression. The friendship of the world will be no longer "confederacies in vice," or associations to oppress, but real friendship will become the chief element of life, the world move on in harmony with the laws of the spiritual universe, and evil, in its present gross form be banished from society.

Well has the Quaker poet thus apostrophised this doctrine—

The generous feeling, pure and warm,  
Which owns the rights of all divine,  
The pitying heart, the helpless arm,  
This prompt self-sacrifice, are thine!  
Beneath thy broad, impartial eye,  
How fade the lines of caste and birth!  
How equal in their sufferings lie  
The groaning multitudes of earth!

## Telegraphic Summary.

## THE ELECTIONS.

The general elections on Tuesday last resulted in the overwhelming triumph of the Republican party, carrying all the northern and several of the southern States—generally by very large majorities. Gen. Grant is re-elected by a popular majority of nearly or quite half a million votes. The new Congress is also largely Republican. In this State the Republican majority will probably reach 25,000. In Leavenworth county and in a few counties in the southern part of the State the Liberals elected their local tickets. New York State, which was counted certain for Greeley, has given a majority of about 40,000 for Grant. Indiana also gives a handsome Republican majority. So of Connecticut and all the northern States considered doubtful or certain for Greeley. The majorities for Grant in some of the principal northern States are in round numbers as follows: New York, 50,000; Maine, 30,000; Minnesota, 20,000; Pennsylvania, 50,000; Michigan, 60,000; Indiana, 12,000; Ohio, 25,000, and so on throughout all of the northern States. Greeley has carried Maryland by about 30,000 majority. He also carries Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and probably Alabama, Louisiana and Florida.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A Washington dispatch of the 4th inst. says the postal telegraph question was discussed in the Cabinet a short time since, and the members almost unanimously favored the project. The President will join in with the Postmaster General in a recommendation to Congress, urging its early appropriation and establishment.

A London dispatch of the 7th says the Presidential election in America is the principal topic in the morning papers. The prevailing sentiment is favorable to the present administration. Much is said concerning the orderly manner in which the elections were conducted, and much surprise is expressed at the completeness of the Republican triumph.

Mr. Greeley has resumed the chief editorship of the "Tribune," and declares his intention of making it an entirely independent paper in the future.

Wm. F. Havemeyer, the Reform candidate, is elected Mayor of New York.

The report with regard to the failing condition of Chief Justice Chase's health is only too reliably confirmed by his nearest associates. The grave statement is made that unless he ceases entirely from mental labor, his decease may be almost momentarily looked for.

The election for President in Mexico, resulted in the almost unanimous choice of Lerdo de Tejada.

Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade died at his residence on the evening of the 6th inst., of pneumonia.

## Down Talk.

## LAWRENCE NOTES.

M. W. Reynolds Esq. writes good things of Lawrence, *con amore*. He always liked Lawrence and Lawrence likes him and has reason to. He says:

Seven years ago, I wrote that Lawrence would be the railroad, religious and fast-house centre of the State. My predictions are more than realized already. Railroads from five directions now pour their freight and passenger traffic into this lively head-centre. Two more roads are in the process of construction, and two others are talked of. Lawrence is the religious head-centre of the State. Hammond converted some seven hundred people here last spring. The Congregationalists have the finest Protestant house of worship in the State. The Methodists have broken ground for their \$50,000 church edifice. Brother Marshall's old brick church is crowded every Sabbath with attentive worshippers. Hence the necessity of the new church.

Ben. Akers, the great horse-man of Kansas, and representative of the Spragues of Rhode Island, has moved from Leavenworth to Lawrence, and is making this city the head-centre of \$200,000 horse capital.

Lawrence is also the educational centre of the State. The State University, the complement of our school system, under the vigorous scholarship of President Fraser, is fast becoming in its equipment one of the best institutions of learning in the land. The new buildings are about completed, and are the pride of Lawrence.

The Quakers have just closed their yearly meetings here. Nine car loads of the sons and daughters of *thee* and *thou* came from Indianapolis. The Friends are pleased with Lawrence, and the people here are pleased with the Quakers. The new Quaker meeting house is completed, and it is a big thing for the city to have the Friends make Lawrence their head-centre for the West. They will invest thousands of dollars here, and thousands of the good Friends will locate in our State in consequence of Lawrence being chosen as their head-quarters.

Work has commenced upon the great project of damming the Kansas river, for manufacturing purposes. Should this project succeed, this city will have in ten years 75,000 people. Then will be demonstrated more fully the importance of the M. K. & T. buying out the L. L. & G., to run the cotton of Texas direct to this place to be manufactured here. This will give another division of the great M. K. & T. to Parsons, the Parsons, Lawrence & Leavenworth division. It will also insure the building of the division west from Parsons, making Parsons the centre of five divisions of the greatest railway west of the Mississippi river.

**ELECTION.**—The election in this city passed off very quietly. Little or no disturbance occurred during the day. In the early evening the telegraph office, hotels and club headquarters were thronged to obtain the latest news of the result. The Greeley men took their defeat with becoming meekness and resignation and the Grant men indulged in no boisterous rejoicings over their magnificent success. Before midnight the streets and public resorts were deserted and quiet as though no election had taken place.

**RELIGIOUS.**—Meetings are being held nightly at the Methodist church. They are largely attended by members of all christian denominations and much religious interest is being developed.

**A GOOD RUN.**—Col. Leonard made a good run for the senatorship in his district, being largely ahead of his ticket, but unfortunately he was on the wrong side to win.

**THE DAM.**—Work on the dam will be resumed at an early day, it having been interrupted for some days by high water.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of agreement of parties plaintiff in four different causes in the District Court of Douglas county, Kansas, to-wit: S. T. Zimmerman, J. W. Oulton, Jacob Pfeiffer each versus M. S. Hall, and H. K. Thurbur versus J. W. McMillan et al. I will sell at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, bonds of the city of Lawrence to the amount of Five Thousand Dollars, drawing six per cent. gold interest, payable semi-annually, said bonds being due part October 15, 1888, and part October 15, 1894; at the door of the Court House in Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, November 18th, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M. Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this First day of November, 1872.

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

## LAWRENCE

## BUSINESS COLLEGE,

CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND WARREN STREETS.

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

OPEN TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Students Can Enter at Any Time.

For particulars, call at the school or send for circular.

H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

M. SHAW,

NO. 35 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

Manufacturer of

REFRIGERATORS,

ICE CHESTS, BEE HIVES & LADDERS.

ALSO DEALER IN

STONEWARE, SEWER & DRAIN PIPES,

Chimneys for Prairie Homes,

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

Large Stock on Hand. Send for Price List.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

OFFICERS:

J. W. McMILLAN, President. C. T. HOLLY, V. Pres.

G. A. McMILLAN, Cashier.

NEW YORK

BLACK LEAD WORKS

172 Forsyth Street, New York.

NELSON & CO., Proprietors,

Importers of

Ceylon Plumbago, German & other Black Lead, Crucible Clay, &c.

Also Manufacturers of

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

STOVE POLISH.

JAS. H. PHINNEY. 35 HORATIO NELSON.

GEO. W. OSBORN,

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE,

IN REAR OF THE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

Good Turnouts at Reasonable Rates.

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

J. S. WHITE.

E. B. GOOD.

WHITE & GOOD,

Dealers in

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Provisions, &c.

FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

141 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

H. KESTING & CO.,

Dealers in

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

No. 86 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS. 35

FINE HORSES FOR SALE OR TRADE.

As I do not wish to go to farming, I will sell or trade,

FOR LAND OR CITY PROPERTY,

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

GEORGE W. OGDEN.

## NOTICE.

Samuel Poole, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that Andrew Terry, of the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, did, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1872, file his petition in the District Court within and for the said county, against the said Samuel Poole, defendant, setting forth that the said defendant, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1871, made and delivered his promissory note to D. and N. G. Miller for the payment of \$1200, due twelve months thereafter, which note was then and there assigned to the said plaintiff, and that such note was duly presented for payment, and such payment being refused, was thereupon duly protested, and that there is due and owing to said plaintiff from said Poole, on said note, the sum of \$1200, with interest thereon from October 22d, A. D. 1872, at twelve per cent. per annum, and \$1.78 for notarial fees; and the said Samuel Poole is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before Saturday the 4th day of January next, or judgment will be rendered that the said defendant recover of the said Poole the sum of \$1278.78, together with interest on \$1200 from October 22d, A. D. 1872, at twelve per cent. per annum. RIGGS, NEWSON & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

## NOTICE.

Samuel Poole, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that John A. Peck did, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1872, in the District Court of Douglas county, State of Kansas, file his petition against Samuel Poole, defendant, setting forth that the said Samuel Poole, defendant, was indebted to him, the said John A. Peck, plaintiff, in the sum of one hundred and thirty-two (132) dollars, with interest from November 18, A. D. 1872, upon an account for work done and materials furnished in erecting and constructing lightning rods upon premises owned by the said Samuel Poole and at his request, and in and by said petition said Samuel Poole is prayed against said Samuel Poole; and the said Samuel Poole is hereby notified to appear and answer on or before the 30th day of December, A. D. 1872, or judgment will be rendered that the said defendant recover of the said John A. Peck, and also order of sale of attached property. JOHN A. PECK, By his attorneys, Riggs, Newson & Simpson.

## HOTELS.

LUDINGTON HOUSE,

W. E. SMITH,

OTTAWA, - - - KANSAS.

All Trains stop for Dinner.

TEFFT HOUSE,

E. A. SMITH,

TOPEKA, - - - KANSAS.

150 Rooms. The best located and kept House in Topeka. 35

ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

KALLOCH & BEACH,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The only First Class House in the City. 35

PLACE HOUSE,

Corner of New Hampshire and Warren Streets,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

BOARD \$5 PER WEEK.

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

1871 JOHN T. PLACE, Proprietor.

J. T. STEVENS & CO.,

INSURANCE AGENTS,

Office Rear Room Under Fraser's Hall.

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

THE CONTINENTAL, OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets over \$2,500,000.

TRIUMPH, OF CINCINNATI.

Cash assets over \$1,000,000.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN, OF NEW YORK.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

Charges as Low as any Good Company's. not

WATCHES.

125 Massachusetts Street.

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

PARSONS' JEWELRY STORE.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired and warranted, by

H. S. PARSONS.

125 Massachusetts Street. n3671

THE KANSAS SPIRIT,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY I. S. KALLOCH & CO.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

INvariably IN ADVANCE.

C. A. FEASE,

Dealer in

Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements.

TINNERS' STOCK AND TINWARE,

3571 114 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

SMITH & HAMPTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS. not

PROF. JAMES JOHNSON,

BARBER SHOP,

OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.



## The Story Teller.

## GRANDMA'S DEARY:

OR,

## RECORDS OF OAK HILL HOME.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

[Continued.]

Mrs. Brown is the only resident within half a mile of Oak Hill Home. I had been to see her one sunny day in the latter part of April, and was slowly wending my way homeward. The air was alive with birds and vocal with their voices. Flowers were springing thickly in the grass and along the borders of the road. The brooks were babbling merrily. Modest, humble wayside flowers! how we neglect them—neglect them just because they are so generous and unexacting. There they grow and the hoof and the foot crush them, the cattle browse on them, and they are perpetually being broken. Yet how beautiful they are! Could we obtain them only by expense and pains we should very much admire and cherish them. I gathered a handful of the pretty, fragrant wayside flowers to put in a vase in my chamber. They spoke a sweet and pleasant language to me that day. My heart was in a mood to hear and be touched by the voices of nature. I was the happier, for in my bosom was a letter from my lover. He was coming that night and would spend the next day with me. As I walked along smiling to myself at my own thoughts I heard hoofs behind me. Turning I saw Freeman returning from the village. He had been to the post-office. His face was very grave—a most unusual thing for Freeman.

"Why," said I, surprised, "what is the matter?" "I don't know. Something bad, I'm afraid. See here."

He reined up beside me and handed me a letter. It was directed to an unknown hand, post-marked Philadelphia, and sealed with black.

"Oh! mercy me!" cried I, all of a tremor. I sat down on a log by the wayside.

"Oh! Uncle Heber!"

"Yes, I'm afraid it is," said Freeman, solemnly. "What will the old lady do?"

"We had better take it to her, hadn't we?" he added.

"Oh! dear, I do not know. Yes—we may as well. I dare not open it."

My red, tearful eyes told Grandma that there was trouble, and the black seal suggested what that trouble was. We were not mistaken. My dear, dear uncle Heber was dead, and, according to his wish, his body was now on its way home. He was indeed coming to remain long at Oak Hill Home; but, alas! it was not in his coffin that we had expected him to arrive. He forbade telegraphing to his mother, but requested that a letter should be sent and that his body should follow it the next day. The young lady to whom he was engaged, with her parents and two of her brothers, was accompanying the body. The sad tidings had been telegraphed to all my uncles and aunts, and such of them as could do so would probably arrive in time for the funeral. Said the kind lady who wrote the letter:

"Although your son's health has been very delicate all the past winter, his death was a terrible shock to us all. He had for some weeks appeared so smart and strong, and he had so recovered his appetite, that we fondly hoped he was regaining his former health. He said himself that he believed the very thoughts of five long months in his mother's house was curing him, and we were sure that the realization of his hopes would finish the good work. He had been quite busy all day on Tuesday (it was Tuesday night that he died) and became very tired, consequently a little depressed. I chanced to be standing in the hall of our house as he came in at tea time. He had a boquet in his hand.

"Oh! how pretty!" I exclaimed.

"He gave it to me, saying in a dejected tone:

"I have a fancy that I shall wither before these flowers do."

"The remark struck me mournfully, but I soon forgot it. After a cup of tea and an hour's rest Mr. Herbert seemed very much enlivened. He played and sang for us for some time before he went to his room. At twelve o'clock we were startled from our sleep by the cry, 'Mr. Herbert is dying.' Hurrying to his room we found that he had ruptured a blood vessel. A physician was instantly summoned, but he was powerless in the case. Mr. Herbert had but time to whisper his wishes in regard to himself, and the messages to be given to his friends, and his lips became silent forever.

"To his mother he sent this message:

"Dear mother, all is well with me. I know whom I believe. He sustains me."

"Precious words from the lips of dying friends! When I saw your son this morning lying lifeless on his bed, I remembered the words with which he gave me the flowers, which are still blooming freshly in their vase, and I sat down beside the dear young man and wept."

When Col. Luther came that evening he found us weeping for our dead. Grandma took her loss very heavily. I had not thought to see her mourn so sore—when, too, she knew that uncle Heber was so

well prepared to die. But she kept saying, "Oh, if he had been here at home! But to die far from all his kindred! To have worked himself to death, as I'm sure he did! It is so hard—so hard to think of."

"The righteous is taken away from the evil to come, and no man layeth it to heart," quoted Luther, abstractedly, and, as I thought, not very appropriately. What evil was there for uncle Heber to dread so much that to die in the flush of life and hope was a desirable escape? And many laid his death "to heart." Luther had not quoted well.

The body came next morning, and at night our relatives began to arrive. We had a solemn funeral, and for two weeks after our sorrow was frequently renewed by the receipt of letters from such of the family as had been unable to attend.

Death seldom stops at taking one out of a family. He did not do so now. By July we had been called to sympathize with our friends for the loss of several of the children who had helped to render merry the last summer at Oak Hill Home. Little Oscar, a brave and noble boy, and one of Grandma's favorites, had been at death's door—but he was spared. Two of his brothers were taken. One of the eight sons of uncle Theodore of Iowa had died, and his fond and not very submissive mother became almost distracted because of her loss. She seemed to have left loving the remaining seven in her grief for the eighth. Blind mother! Could she have looked a little way into the future she would have said, "Not one—take all. Oh, Lord! let me have the comfort of seeing the peaceful and happy departure of all my children. Let them all die with their dear young heads on their mother's breast—and I will thank and bless thy name forever."

Frank was a dear, good boy, who had early learned to trust with all his heart in the only Savior. He had a happy, care-free life—had felt no hardship—and he died of a fever without being called to endure much pain. But his mother could not look on the bright side. There was no bright side to her in losing a son. She did not seem to believe

"That 'tis better to love the living well, Than to mourn for those that have died; The dead, perhaps, do not need our love, Having passed o'er a sea so wide."

Uncle Theodore brought his wife early to Oak Hill Home, because she was so eager to see Grandma. She thought they could sympathize so deeply with each other. We had not so large a gathering this season as last, and there were several occurrences which served very much to mar the harmony which hitherto, spite of many radical differences, had always existed among us. A presidential election was to take place in the fall, and the gentlemen of our family, young and old, were forever talking politics. It was terribly annoying, and as somebody was sure to get mad it was also painful. Even Charlie seemed to have forgotten his good nature and sportive ways, and he and our other Southern cousins had very high, violent words. His brothers were loud in denouncing him, and his father more than once became furiously angry, for Charlie, southern born as he was, and brought up to be waited on by slaves, utterly hated the system, and was altogether Northern in his sentiments. Maud always was with Charlie. But the two stood alone in their family.

Never had I seen my Southern cousins wear such dark, threatening faces as they now wore when speaking of the future.

"If you do elect your rail-splitter," said they, "you will find it to cost you dear. The South will never bear it. We will make war first. What then would become of the trading, cowardly North?"

"I reckon it would not quite sink—nor the West either," said Norman, one of the ten, his calm face a beautiful contrast to the inflamed countenance of Howard Lee.

"We won't get ready to fight till there is some real danger," said James, aunt Hester's son. "For my part I've got so used to the brag, bluster and bullying of you Dixies that it goes into one ear and out of the other. Come, quit such talk, boys, and be good natured and try and enjoy yourselves."

This good advice was in a measure acted on, but the excitement and wrath was still to be seen smoldering in great black eyes and all ready to blaze forth again. Even Col. Luther seemed less agreeable than usual. He was often in a study that was very brown, and once when I tried to wake him out of this mood, and make him notice me, he patted me absently on the back and said:

"You are a darling little girl; but there may be something different from the joys of love lying before me."

Everything seemed changing and unnatural. I could not remember that the last election made so much trouble. I asked Grandma if it did, and she said she did not think it made one-half as much.

Aunt Angela Howard had moved to New York, giving up her Virginia property, a great part of it to her married son. Angela, my cousin, was determined that I should spend the winter with her, and Grandma at last was teased into consenting to the plan. Constant and one or two other of my elder cousins resided in that city, so I expected a fine time of it. Col. Luther could more readily see me in the city than at Oak Hill Home. Aunt said what she could to hinder my going, but she was overruled. As my "affections" were safely disposed of already, Grandma did not fear any particular danger. Angela was promised that I should be safely conveyed to her in October, and she departed satisfied.

[To be Continued.]

## IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!!!

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

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

WHICH IS UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY,

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

A CHEAP CASTOR OIL, FOR THE SAME PURPOSE

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

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

## MORRIS &amp; CRANDALL.

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE,

ON MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

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

## TAYLOR'S

## COMMERCIAL NURSERY,

ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF THE CITY,

Offers for the Fall of 1872 and Spring of 1873

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.

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

APPLES, PEARS AND CHERRIES,

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

O. H. TAYLOR,

Lock Box 45, Lawrence, Kansas.

## HOPE

Begs leave to state that he has commenced business

IN LAWRENCE,

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

FROM ENGLAND,

is prepared to do cleaning in a superior manner.

N. B.—Gentlemen's clothes, ladies' sequins, cloaks, &c., made to look equal to new. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the present styles of fashion, at prices to suit the times.

Please note well the address. 29y1

## J. M. HUBBEL &amp; CO.,

Successors to Shimmons & Adams,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES, TINWARE,

Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.

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

92 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

29y1

## MONEY TO LOAN.

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

G. W. E. GRIFFITH & CO.,

OFFICE, FORBES' BLOCK.

## 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

CHICKERING & SONS,

F. C. LIGHT & CO., DECKER & BBO.,

And other first class Manufacturers; also for the

GEORGE PRINCE ORGANS,

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS,

NEEDHAM SILVER TONGUE ORGANS.

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

## FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS,

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

MRS. STARRETT CALLS ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO,

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

A Large and Complete Stock of

## SHEET MUSIC &amp; MUSIC BOOKS,

Just Opened; also

GUITAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS

Of the Best Quality.

Mrs. Starrett also offers for sale a variety of

STANDARD

## SEWING MACHINES.

THE MANHATTAN SILENT SEWING MACHINE,

Making the "Elastic Lock Stitch."

THE BLEES NOISELESS LOCK STITCH MACHINE,

— and the —

AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE MACHINE.

— Also —

THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE

AND THE

FRANZ & POPE KNITTING MACHINE.

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

For further information call on or address

Mrs. H. E. STARRETT,

153 Mass. St., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

29y1

## THE STATE BANK,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS AND WARREN STREETS,

Is Now Prepared to Transact a

## GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections Made on all Points, and all Business

Promptly Attended to.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT BOXES,

in a splendid burglar proof safe, for the safe keeping of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, and other valuable all of which being inside a fire proof vault gives perfect security against loss either by fire or burglars.

Directors:

J. W. JOHNSTON. GEO. SHEARER. E. M. BARTHOLOW. G. W. E. GRIFFITH. F. BRINKMAN. N. T. STEVENS. R. G. JAMISON.

J. W. JOHNSTON, Pres. R. G. JAMISON, Cash'r.

29y1

## THE LIGHT RUNNING HOWE!

EVERY LADY IS ESPECIALLY INVITED

to call and examine the Howe

## SEWING MACHINE,

AS NOW IMPROVED.

NO MATTER WHETHER SHE WISHES TO PURCHASE OR NOT.

Easy Monthly Payments Will Secure a Machine!

C. T. JENKINS,

SEWING MACHINE DEALER,

No. 155 Massachusetts Street, Between Henry and Warren,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

29y1

## O. P. BARBER,

DEALER IN

DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES,

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC.,

No. 157 Massachusetts Street,

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY

COMPOUNDED.

29y1

ESTABLISHED 1858. In 1860.

## SIMPSON'S BANK,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND WARREN STREETS.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

29y1



## Miscellaneous.

## "KICK HIM WHEN HE'S DOWN."

When the sun of prosperity's shining,  
And man's growing richer every day—  
When in ease and comfort reclining,  
And golden success crowns his way—  
How friends will then flock about him!  
But if fortune should happen to frown,  
How quickly he'll get the "cold shoulder,"  
And be "kicked because he is down!"

How kindly the world will smile on him  
When life with successes abound!  
How cordially, blandly 'twill greet him  
As in pleasure he's riding around!  
But then let reverses o'take him,  
And his friends both in country and town  
Have not a kind sentence to cheer him,  
But will "kick him as soon as he's down."

Let a man get position or wealth,  
Matters not—if by intrigue or fraud—  
The world nods approvingly at him,  
And his acts it will fondly applaud,  
What though he may be a great villain;  
With the simple, the wise and the clown,  
While he's up he's "a tip-top fellow,"  
But they'll kick him if ever he's down.

When a man has plenty of "greenbacks,"  
And he's healthy and "festive and gay,"  
He's counted a "bully good chum" then,  
And the crowd approves all he may say;  
But just let him lose all his treasures,  
Perchance too his health may be gone,  
He'll get to be nobody quickly,  
And sure to be "kicked when he's down."

What's the use of being moral and honest,  
Or striving to be upright and true?  
For unless a man has "lots of money,"  
The world's bound to "put him right through."  
They'll "go for him" certain and surely,  
From the jockey to priest in his gown—  
And will stand ready to "snub" him,  
And kick him because he is down.

Oh! when will mankind be less selfish?  
I wonder if 'twill ever be thus:  
That we'll love to do to each other  
As we would have them do to us;  
And if in "adversity's ocean"  
We are sinking and ready to drown,  
Twice blessed is the friend whose devotion  
Will help a man up when he's down.

## THE APPLE-TREE IN THE LANE.

It stood close by where on leathern hinge  
The gate swung back from the grassy lane;  
When the cows came home when the dusky eve  
Its mantle threw over hill and plain.  
Its branches, knotty and gnarled by time,  
Waved to and fro in the idle breeze,  
When the spring days wove a blushing crown  
Of blossoms bright for the apple-trees.  
Its shadow fell o'er the crystal stream  
That all the long, bright summer days,  
Like a silver thread, 'mid the waving grass,  
Reflected back the golden rays.  
Of the noonday sun that madly strove  
To drink the fount of the brooklet dry,  
But the light clouds showered tear-drops down  
Till the glad brook laughed as it gilded by.

Never were the apples half so sweet,  
Golden russet striped with red,  
As those that fell on the yielding turf  
When she shook the branches over head  
A trysting-place for youthful friends  
Was the apple-tree in the days of yore,  
And oft we've sat beneath its shade  
And talked bright dreams of the future o'er.

And when the warm October sun  
Shone on the maple's scarlet robe,  
We gathered apples sound and fair,  
And round as our own mystic globe.  
The stately hemlock crowns the hill,  
The dark pines rise above the plain—  
But the one we prize far more than they  
Is the apple-tree in the pasture lane.

Long years have passed, and cows no more  
Come home at night through the grassy lane;  
Where the gate swung back on leathern hinge,  
I stand and gaze on the far-off plain,  
No more we sit to the music low  
Of the crystal stream as it ripples on,  
And the apple-tree in the pasture lane  
Is but a dream of the days by-gone.

## HEALTH HINTS.

Children need more food, in proportion to their size, than adults do, for they have not only to supply the waste of the system, but to furnish besides material for growth. Plain, hearty food, and all they want of it, is right for healthy children. Many mothers of the present day implant disease and a craving for stimulants in their children in weakening their constitutions by insufficient and improper food. There would not be so many "cross" babies if there were not so many half-starved and tightly dressed ones.

The "Journal of Applied Chemistry" says: Soak the feet well in warm water, then with a sharp instrument pare off as much of the corn as can be done without pain, and bind up the part affected with a piece of linen or muslin thoroughly saturated with spermaceti, or, what is better, the oil which floats upon the surface of the pickle of herring or mackerel. After three or four days the dressing may be removed, and the remaining dead cuticle removed by scraping, when the new skin will be found of a soft and healthy texture and less liable to the formation of a new corn than before.

It is customary to put an open vessel of water on a stove, to prevent the air of a room in winter from getting too dry; by thus filling the air with steam, it is rendered just as much less nutritious to the lungs and blood as if filled to that extent with the

fumes from a dead carcass. This damp atmosphere has something of a steaming process on the skin, and thus renders the person extremely liable to take cold as soon as he goes into the open air. We want the air of a stove-room ventilated, changed for pure air from without, not to fill it with the vapor of water. The only way yet known to improve the air of any room warmed by artificial heat is to open a door or window from time to time, as while the family are at table eating their regular meals.

The air in all dwellings, without thorough and constant renewal, is more or less foul, and unfit to take into the lungs; innumerable causes make it so. The constant discharges from the lungs and pores of the skin impregnate the air of rooms, particularly bedrooms, with carbonic acid gas, which if collected in a solid body every twenty-four hours, would weigh three to four pounds. Decaying animal and vegetable substances, dust and dirt, slops and soiled garments, laundry and kitchen waste, or soil-drains (when not provided with stench-traps), are some of the sources of impurity. An impure air may usually be detected by the smell, and when not in a close room by the condensation of invisible vapors on the window-panes. Eminent physiologists give the opinion that the first cause of nearly all the diseases to which the human family is subject is breathing an impure or miasmatic air.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Saturday the 9th day of November, A. D. 1873, at 11-3 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Charles Dickson and Lydia A. Dickson, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: The south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25) in township thirteen (13) of range nineteen (19), and the north twenty (20) acres of the east half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-four (24) of range nineteen (19); the first described piece appraised at four thousand dollars (\$4000), and the north twenty (20) acres appraised at two hundred dollars (\$200), taken as the property of Charles Dickson and Lydia A. Dickson, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence this the 4th day of October, 1873.  
S. H. CARREAN,  
Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF KANSAS, } In the District Court, Fourth Judicial  
Douglas County, ss. } District, sitting in and for Douglas  
County, Kansas.  
Henry Lewis and Albert Allen, Plaintiffs, vs. Richard Malloy, Defendant.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Saturday the 16th day of November, A. D. 1873, at one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Richard Malloy in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: Lots No. two hundred and fourteen (114) and one hundred and sixteen (116), Tennessee street, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, State of Kansas; lot No. 214 appraised at fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500.00); lot No. 216 appraised at two thousand dollars (\$2000.00). Taken as the property of Richard Malloy, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence this the 11th day of October, 1873.  
S. H. CARREAN,  
Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

## LEGAL NOTICE.

JAMES Searing and Betsey Searing, of Corbin, Clay county, State of Indiana, will take notice that William Hetherington and W. W. Hetherington, partners, under the name of Exchange Bank of William Hetherington & Co., did, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1872, file their petition in the District Court within and for the county of Douglas, in said State of Kansas, against the said William H. H. Whitney, as administrator of the estate of James T. Searing, deceased, Clinton Searing, Mary C. Searing, James Searing, Amanda Searing, Byron D. Searing, James H. Carroll and Union Building and Saving Association, defendants, setting forth that the said James T. Searing, in his lifetime, gave a mortgage to one O. Brewster on the following described lands, situate in said county of Douglas, to-wit: The undivided one-half of the north half of the north half of one hundred feet off the south side of the north-west quarter of the west half of block No. two in the town of North Lawrence, to secure the payment of \$300.00 according to certain notes referred to in said mortgage, that thereupon the said notes were sold to these plaintiffs, and that since the giving of the said mortgage, the other defendants claim some interest in said lands, under the said James T. Searing, deceased, and praying this said William H. H. Whitney, as administrator of the estate of said James T. Searing, deceased, may pay the sum now claimed to be due, amounting to \$150.00 with interest at ten per cent. per annum from the 5th day of January, A. D. 1873, and costs, or that said premises may be sold to pay the same; and the said James Searing and Betsey Searing are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 9th day of December next, or judgment will be rendered that the said plaintiffs recover of the said William H. H. Whitney, as such administrator, the said sum of \$150.00 and interest thereon from January 5th, 1873, at ten per cent. per year, and that the said premises be sold in the manner provided by law, and the proceeds of such sale applied in satisfaction of said indebtedness, and that the surplus of the proceeds of such sale be applied in payment of the remaining notes secured by said mortgage, amounting to \$150.00, and interest thereon from January 5th, A. D. 1873, at ten per cent. per year, as and when they mature, and that all the defendants be barred and foreclosed of all right or title to said real estate.

BIGGS, NEVISON & SIMPSON,  
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

## PUBLICATION NOTICE.

District Court, Douglas county, Kansas.  
Amelia Fletcher, plaintiff, vs. George G. Fletcher, defendant.  
TO the said defendant George G. Fletcher. You are hereby notified that you have been sued by said plaintiff, who on the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1873, filed her petition in said court, wherein you, in said court, and you must answer the said petition filed herein, on or before the 7th day of December, A. D. 1873, or the petition will be taken as true and judgment, the nature of which will be for a divorce upon the grounds of neglect of duty, and extreme cruelty, will be rendered accordingly.  
October 25, 1873.  
J. A. REID,  
Plaintiff's Att'y.

## FOR SALE.

I WILL sell or exchange for Illinois or Wisconsin property, my farm, twelve miles east of Lawrence, within one mile of Stranger station, one hundred and sixty acres, all under good board fence, situated on a level, and within the 30th day of November, A. D. 1873, good frame house with eight rooms, spring running in cellar. This is one of the most desirable.

## DAIRY FARMS.

In the State of Kansas, Address: W. A. HAYDEN, Stranger, Kansas.

## PUBLICATION NOTICE.

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

TO the said defendant: You are hereby notified that you have been sued by Thomas L. Sancomb in said court on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1873, and that you are required to answer his petition filed therein on or before the 30th day of November, A. D. 1873, or the petition will be taken as true and judgment, the nature of which will be for a divorce upon the grounds of abandonment for more than one year last past, will be rendered accordingly.  
October 19, 1873.  
A. J. REID, CALDWELL & HOYERBART,  
Plaintiff's Att'ys.

## 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, &amp;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

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

H. H. CARPENTER,

NEXT DOOR NORTH OF POSTOFFICE.)

SIGN OF PRISMATIC HAT.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

HEADS MEASURED AND HATS MADE TO ORDER.

SILK HATS IRONED.

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

CUFFS, COLLARS AND CANES.

The Finest Establishment of the Kind in the State.

CLOTHING.

OTTOMAN &amp; POTWIN,

LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS.

ONE PRICE STORE.

67 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

HATS AND CAPS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

OTTOMAN &amp; POTWIN.

JAMES T. STEVENS &amp; CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

Office Rear Room Over Simpson's Bank.

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

## WIND UTILIZED!

THE NICHOLS WIND MILL!!

A PERFECT SELF GOVERNOR!!

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

IT IS THE BEST WIND MILL MADE.

IN DEMONSTRATION OF THIS WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.

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

IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

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

For information, call on or write to  
J. T. LARKIN & CO., Lawrence,  
Gen'l Ag'ts for the State of Kansas.

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

LEARNED &amp; SON,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

186 Massachusetts Street.

Repairing, Trimming &amp; Fine Painting a Specialty.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

LAWRENCE ELEVATOR,

G. W. SMITH, Jr., Proprietor.

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

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

nol2-ly Ground Feed in any Quantity.

WM. KIRBY,

TAILOR.

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

Kansas City Advertisements.

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 &amp; 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.  
871 J. F. SPALDING, A. M., President.

THE HAIR STORE.

J. E. VINCENT

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

Mr. Vincent is a

PRACTICAL WIG MAKER,

and manufacturer of all kinds of Hair Goods generally.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

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

No. 715 MAIN STREET,

Kansas City, Missouri.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN ELEVATOR,

LATSHAW &amp; QUADE, Proprietors.

DEALERS IN GRAIN.

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

The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Nineteenth Century!

DR. C. G. GARRISON'S

MAGIC HAIR CURLING FLUID.

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

For sale by Druggists and Notion and Fancy dealers.

Price \$1.00 Per Bottle.

Sent to any address on receipt of price.  
C. G. GARRISON, M. D.,  
1217 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

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 PEE,  
Sixth Street, between Main and Delaware,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Dr. Pee can be consulted by both sexes at his office from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M. daily.



U. G. R. R.  
NUMBER THIRTEEN.  
BY JAMES HANWAY.

In the previous number I drew a parallel between the Greek Slave as represented by Hiram Powers, and an American slave, white as the marble statue, under the kind care of an agent of the Underground Railroad. I have witnessed hundreds of cases where persons manifested a total indifference to slavery whenever its grasp was confined to color, while the idea of a white slave would operate on the better feelings of their nature. Even persons of marked anti-slavery principles generally manifested a more lively interest in a slave that approximated to their own color. American slavery has been associated with the dark ebony skin of the degraded negro in such a manner that we have formed an irresistible prejudice against color. That we ought to conquer our prejudice, as Daniel Webster once told the North, there can be no doubt; still there is a natural feeling which makes every race cling to the peculiar characteristics of his own tribe or kindred. If a white and black man were both swimming for dear life, and it was only possible to save the life of one of them, I am inclined to believe that a white man would save the white swimmer while a negro would assist his colored brother. This I suppose you would term "the iron rule of life."

The following tragical circumstance illustrates very forcibly the striking influence which color and condition in life has in shaping human opinion. A short time before the Greek Slave was exhibited in Cincinnati, there was a female slave who had escaped from Kentucky and a few days after was caught by the slave hunters of Cincinnati. She was placed in a room with her child, till the civil law could find time to examine into her case. When they opened the door her lifeless corpse and that of her child lay before them. She had cut the throat of her child and then her own rather than be again doomed to her former condition of slavery. At this time Miss Lucy Stone, if my memory serves me, was in the city delivering an anti-slavery lecture. She took the bold position that this poor slave acted the part of a true heroine; that the act was not censurable, but honorable; and compared her to Lucretia, who had taken her own life to hide the disgrace which she considered was attached to her by Sextus, the son of Tarquin the Proud. On the other hand, the pro-slavery party denounced the slave mother as a monster, destitute of natural feeling. Words could not express the contempt they manifested towards her, but it was evident after the first excitement subsided, that the great heart of humanity sympathized with the unfortunate woman. To triumph over the strongest instinctive principle of human nature, self-preservation, rather than be a slave, is a noble deed. It was a dreadful blow against the domestic institution of slavery, for it spoke in words which could not be misunderstood that death, in her case at least, was preferable to bondage. It was not alone the loss of a few hundred dollars in the shape of property which the slave owners sustained by the unfortunate death of this poor woman, but the moral lesson it impressed on the community. They feared that such acts might become contagious. If a poor ignorant black woman could imitate the heroic example of the virtuous Lucretia, it was not unreasonable to suppose that a white slave who had been raised under more favorable circumstances might apply the same remedy to free herself from a life of woe.

The political campaign just passed is full of illustrations of the tendency of the public mind to censure the shortcomings of our opponents and apologize and defend the same when found within our own ranks. Prejudice is a hard task-master. It makes fools of the best of men.

See the life of the elder Brutus. After Sextus, the son of Tarquin the Proud, committed a rape on the person of Lucretia, she, to escape the shame attached to the act, after making the case known to her father and her husband, stabbed herself with a dagger which she had previously concealed on her person.

#### PREACHING IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The church historians report that public worship in the first centuries of Christianity was extremely simple. The places of assembling were the private houses of those who had embraced the Christian doctrine, the streets, or the fields. During times of persecutions the converts met in secret places. Preaching was not confined to the Sabbath, but meetings were held upon festival days and special seasons. In the first centuries it was usual for the preacher to sit and the people to stand during the delivery of a sermon, customs which have been reversed in modern times. In some of the early churches it was the practice for both the preacher and hearer to sit in sermon time. The sermons of the Christian fathers were almost universally short; many that have come down to us only occupy ten or twelve printed pages and might have been pronounced with ease in fifteen or twenty minutes. Very few discourses of the earliest Christian preachers required as much as an hour's time in their delivery. These discourses did not always have texts; the preacher only treated of such matters as seemed to call for remark.

It was no uncommon thing to have two, or even three sermons before the same assembly. The discourses were free and familiar in their style, and the preachers allowed themselves great latitude in making their expositions of the scriptures. The early sermons that have been preserved are rich in thought, and have a warmth and glow rarely known to our own times,—they are wanting in unity and

argumentative force—and indicate that the first preachers had but little regard for exact method. Only in rare instances did the preacher read from a manuscript; discourses were sometimes composed and committed to memory; but commonly the speaker relied upon the suggestions of the moment. The discourses that have come down to us from these times were not preserved by the original manuscripts of the preachers, but by means of shorthand writers, who exercised much skill in taking down entire discourses at the time of their delivery. They were often revised by the preacher, and preserved with great care. The style of these old preachers would be considered too florid in modern times, but in point of eloquence some of the early preachers challenge our admiration. Fenelon observes that, after the scriptures, the knowledge of the fathers will help a preacher to compose good sermons.

In the fourth century the preachers were applauded during the delivery of their discourses, after the manner of popular lectures and political assemblies in modern times. Indeed, the frequent cries of "Orthodox!" and the clapping of the hands and stamping of the feet in the churches were as common at this period as similar proceedings now are at the opera. It is related that Chrysostom, the celebrated preacher, was applauded in the great church at Constantinople by the people's waving their plumes, their handkerchiefs, and their garments; and by others laying their hands on their swords and exclaiming, "Thou art worthy of the priesthood."

#### THE HORSE IN POLITICS.

About the silliest thing the Liberal papers have done in the Presidential campaign was to attack Gen. Grant for showing his earnest appreciation of a well-bred horse. If there is a single editor in the United States who, when he lays his partisan zeal aside, does not prefer to ride behind a symmetrical, quick-stepping horse to a clumsy brute, then all we have to say is the man is a sloven, an impractical dreamer, and he sets more value on himself than the world is ever likely to do. Gen. Grant has not shown more fondness for the improved type of horse than was shown for the same by Geo. Washington, Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, and all statesmen of like calibre. Was Washington less of a patriot because he surrounded himself with well-bred horses? Was Henry Clay less influential in the councils of the nation for the reason that he was partial to the race course? If love for the horse is the gravest charge that can be brought against Gen. Grant, then week indeed is the cause of the opposition. In a recent speech at Providence, R. I., Senator Wilson, among other things, said: "The President likes a good horse and knows how to drive one, and I like him the better for it. \* \* \* The poet tells us that 'a thing of beauty is a joy forever,' and for one I think we ought to thank God every day of our lives for the wondrous beauties that our eyes behold. I like a beautiful flower, a beautiful tree, a beautiful man, and a beautiful woman. I do not complain because Gen. Grant likes a fine horse." The "Tribune" pokes fun at this classification, and in doing so makes itself ridiculous. The British poets have declared time and again that a lovely woman on a fine horse beneath the wide-spreading branches of a great oak formed the most beautiful picture to be seen in all England. Then, Senator Wilson had good authority for making the classification he did. Certainly there is beauty in the horse as well as beauty in the flower, in the tree, and in woman. The feeble attempt at irony in the "Tribune" of yesterday is unworthy of the pages that have so often been all aglow with the clear, ringing, vigorous sentences of Horace Greeley.—[Turf, Field and Farm.

#### THE ROTTEN COMMONWEALTH.

It is about time for a surcease from this howl about the rotten commonwealth, politically speaking. Let all our people go to cultivating pumpkins in preference to politics, and there will be less for the seedy politicians, political noodles and busy nobodies to do. The "Sun" is preeminently a Kansas newspaper. In the midst of a political campaign it finds time to write and publish immigration articles and talk and work for Kansas. It has full faith in the great destiny of our grand young State. It fully indorses the following from Kallech's Spirit of Kansas: "Now let us quit fouling our own nest. Specific charges of moral delinquency against public officials sustained by evidence are in order. But loose and indefinite denunciations have about spent their force. The 'everlasting harping' has become wearisome. It can do the men denounced no harm. It certainly can do the State concerned no good. It tends to rob our Representatives of any power they might have to aid us. It brings Kansas into contempt. And we submit for the benefit of all concerned that speakers and presses can find some better business than this."—[Parsons Sun.

ESTABLISHED 1855.  
JAS. G. SANDS,  
SADDLERY,  
FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.  
G. GROVENOR. E. D. REDINGTON.  
GROVENOR & REDINGTON,  
Dealers in  
PINE LUMBER, DOORS,  
WINDOWS, SASH, BLINDS, GLASS, PUTTY,  
Cement, Plastering Hair, Plaster Paris, &c.  
Corner Massachusetts and Berkley Streets,  
LAWRENCE, KAN.

J. T. STEVENS & CO.,

GENERAL REAL

ESTATE AGENTS,

HAVE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

A Large and Well Selected List of

IMPROVED FARMS AND TOWN PROPERTY.

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

Among many other choice bargains, we have

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

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

A 100 ACRE FARM FOUR MILES FROM TOWN,  
all fenced, very fine orchard in bearing, good improvements—a very desirable place, and cheap at \$6,000.

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

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

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

A SMALL PLACE OF 20 ACRES THREE MILES FROM TOWN,  
all fenced and cultivated, small house, good spring and plenty of fruit trees. Very cheap at \$1,500.

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

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

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

We are also agents for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad lands, and can furnish them in any desired quantity to actual settlers. We have

UNSURPASSED FACILITIES FOR LOCATING COLONIES,  
and we invite correspondence from all who contemplate forming colonies to locate in Kansas.

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

WE DO A GENERAL

INSURANCE BUSINESS,

BOTH LIFE AND FIRE,

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

THE CONTINENTAL FIRE, OF NEW YORK,

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

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

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

Deeds and Mortgages Carefully Drawn, and  
Acknowledgments Taken.

J. T. STEVENS & CO.,  
Office rear room under Fraser's Hall.

COLE BROS. & ASHERS,  
DEALERS IN

LIGHTNING RODS  
AND WOOD PUMPS.

Lawrence, Kansas.  
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

R. S. JOHNSON,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,  
TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

No. 111 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Cash Paid for Country Produce.

LAWRENCE HAY  
BALING COMPANY,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

GEO. ATCHESON & CO., Proprietors.

Buy, Bale, Ship and Sell Hay, Hemp, Flax, Broom-Corn, Etc., in any quantity.

Apply at the Office of G. W. Smith's Elevator, near the Kansas Pacific Railway Depot, North Lawrence, or address Post Office Box 78, Lawrence, Kansas.

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 SATISFACTION

in all respects.

W. A. H. HARRIS,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE AGENT.

NEGOTIATOR OF LOANS

AND GENERAL BROKER,

Improved Farms, City Property and Unimproved Lands for Sale.

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

OFFICE 81 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

OVER CREW AND HADLEY'S.

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. Filer's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup will not cure—warranted unobjectionable, 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. Filer's Vegetable 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. Filer, 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,  
1227

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY

RIGGS & SINCLAIR,

Proprietors of  
DOUGLAS COUNTY ABSTRACT BOOKS.

Loans Negotiated on Real Estate Security.

Abstracts of Title Furnished.

Conveyancers and Notaries Public.

No. 52 Massachusetts Street,  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

LAWRENCE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

A Rare Opportunity to Obtain a Thorough Musical Education.

The best instruction is now brought within the reach of all. Terms lower than the charges of the most inferior teachers. Fall term begins the first Wednesday in September. Send for Circular to  
J. E. BARTLETT, Professor of Music  
in the State University, Lawrence, Kas.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

G. W. E. GRIFFITH & CO.,

OFFICE, POEHLER'S BLOCK.