VOLUME I.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 6, 1872.

NUMBER 23.

# GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

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(NEXT DOOR NORTH OF POSTOFFICE,)

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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.

### Contributed Articles.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MRS. DOWNS. NEW YORK, Friday, June 28, 1872.

persuaded to pack my commodities and calamities know not what others may desire," said Patrick and leave by the first boat, and amid my native Henry, "but as for me, give me liberty or give me rest from labor which this far on this trip I have fail-Highlands seek that relaxation from care and that death!" Let me get out of Boston or I die, was ed to find. For, O, SPIRIT! what with rapid transits leaving. to and from Boston, in and around Boston, and I wanted to stay, of course, and see Gen. Grant, what with the echoes still haunting us, of foreign but it occurred to me that he would scarcely ever and native bands of music, of quartette, quintette, hear what self-sacrifice in the way of cheap lodgand every other sort of "tette," to say nothing of ing and living at hap hazard we should endure in the big drum and the cannon, and the great organ, order to await his august coming. And we left, of which it would not be fair to say "This is not and Gen. Grant did go, and after nearly being an organ," for did n't we go under it, and behind smothered by ladies he retired in good order to the it, and see the big engine that pumps the wind into smoking quarters. (Query-cannot a man be a its ribs and oxygenizes its great lungs till it takes great man unless he envelopes himself with the unto itself a voice of thunderous music, pouring odors and vapors of cigar-smoke?) A lighted cigar forth the majesty of the cataract, the silvery plash is a good protection against the army of hero-kissof falling waters, the sweet and long continued ing ladies who pounce upon a lion in their midst, morning trill of many birds, the drum beat of ar- with the same ardent audacity that the house cat

press, at Hallet & Davis' splendid piano rooms, comes of his warrior qualities under domestic siege? "Spirit of Kansas." May your race be long, and where their bender shook his feomine locks while by a bound steamer we left the sounds and sights of New ord.

The mad things? If he did n't tear that individual bork. And here we are under the prementory.

\* Mrs. Downs' last letter, the one from the "Jubi-like mad things? If he did n't tear that individual bork. And here we are under the prementory. piano all to pieces, it was n't his fault. Also where breath of July days that hasten to get their revolu- lee, we have all pronounced to be the most reada-Kaiser William's very own private cornet quartette tion on the whirliging of Time. But this morning, ble article that we have found in the West. for the knights (and knightesses) of the quill? to the utmost possible propinquity to the apex of fine shower, which lasted about two hours. Saturperformed dulcet melodies with their magic horns as if reckless of heat and palpitations, we ascended Likewise where a Liliputian magician, aged five, the Trinity church steeple; that is to say, we went day and Sunday it rained some—in all, one and a with an infinitessimal fiddle and bow did discourse up as high as we could go. I should like to have half inches. The croakers who were saying that such curious successes in lively music as nearly set seen you, Spirit of Kansas, making your way in we were to have a famine are changing their tune.

prodigy! again will so many brassy things toot for us! Never, doubtless, will we again sit under the swell of sixty instruments in the hands of those Brobdignag Teutons sent us by a live Kaiser! Nor will we soon again imbibe with our ears the intoxicating strains of champagne-like music that those sparkling Frenchmen gave us! Nor even yet shall we women probably ever fall in love again with those scarlet breasted Englishmen, whose lithe limbs, straight, slender figures and epaulettes of gold, are pictures in Memory-land of manly perfection.

O dear! to think that such things should fade and fail with all things that belong to the to-day, the yesterday, and the forever! To think that out of this brightness and sweetness we must pass into every day monotonies, and sink down into the dead level of every day suburban life!

But I'll just whisper to you, O SPIRIT! (don't tell anybody, because it's just as well that everybody should envy our splendid adventures) that Meyerbeer, and Mendelssohn, and Rossini, and Handel, and Mozart, (bless their dear dead and gone tocratic manners of the Jubilee ushers. Even my blue badge with its gilt eagle, did not enforce the beautiful words, in illuminated letters, as respect which it should have demanded; and sometimes when the Eastern dailies got the front seats, the Western member of rural districts took a humiliating back seat.

card, and therefore I will not slander him, nor his an unexpected rush of waters sweep over our unthat rose like the billows of the ocean, as if he were the man in the moon himself and had waved a mag-

ic wand over earthly seas. For they sang: "The song of Moses: the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb, saying, Great and marvelous are thy works, Lord God Almighty."

their harps."

"And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the Prospect Park in Brooklyn makes one to feel that voice of mighty thunderings saying Alleluia! for no greater delights can be ahead; but the plans on the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

nineties begins to be such a trying thing that I am triumph, we left Boston, footsore and weary. "I hear H. W. B., and Monday to

mies, the call of the bugle, and dying away with seizes upon an inoffensive mouse. Gen. Grant probwierd and silvery wailings and sighings as if all ably knows more than one offensive and defensive and nature had attuned itself to delicious minors. desires him to defend himself vigorously against all numbers of yourself, I have come to the conclusion human sorrows were set to melody, and all of art trick of amiable warfare, and Mrs. Grant probably Did I tell you of an impromptu private concert such gentle assaults, except when Mrs. G. herself that you fill a place in Kansas literature which has

us all to dancing, and made us long to squeeze the tiny violinist, who was some mother's darling little Well, all these things are of the past! Never fer from compression, and probably you would

How oppressive to people of quiet student habits is all this pressure of busy human life. I am tired with a sense of the burden of living. Teunyson seems to fully comprehend that sense of oppression when he prays for the weary ones:

"Give us long rest, or death, dark death, or dreamful ease."

I like sometimes to go up to a great height and look off upon a great city like New York. What a hive of self interest and hurried endeavor, what institutions of noble charity, where human nature has laid aside selfishness, what towers and temples, what magnificent avenues, and stately homes, and plashing fountains; what dismal alleys, and narrow, suffocating streets, and what wretched dens. and through all and around all the ever hurrying, surging crowd of men, women and children! Where are they all going? What are they all doing? Human life seems indeed, as Plato says, "A medley of all things in a system adorned by contrarieties."

One day we are in Flatbush, L. I. We visit a Sabbath School Chapel that cost sixty-five thousand humanities!) although comforting in their legacies dollars. The ceiling is in blue and gold panels, the carvings are something wondrous in design and exbits at restaurants, or even to the superior and aris-

"Great shall be the peace of thy children," their little hearts must be easily lured into "ways

of pleasantness and paths of peace." We'go down to Coney Island and while away an afternoon on the beach and ask "What are the wild the Jubilee. Patrick Gilmore himself gave me his waves saying?" and as if to dash our presumption, flutists, nor his chorals, nor his trained multitudes wary feet that dally lingeringly on the wide stretch sail for Hamburg. We climb the steep and narrow ous mysteries of the domestic life on ship-board, the better he will feel, and the more easily he will passengers and thank the Lord that we never had of water, eat a little fruit or a piece of bread. Lato cross the ocean in the steerage; and when the der; and I heard the voice of harpers harping with

A day amid the rural loveliness of the Eden-like the books to-day for us are Stewart's, and the Acad-Just a week from the day we entered Boston in emy of Design, and Central Park-to-morrow to

"Fresh fields and pastures new." Last night we were at Theodore Thomas' garden concert at Central Park and listened to exquisite hats on, sip their iced drinks, and puff tobacco smoke directly into the ladies' faces, does n't agree with my code of manners at all. There is a look of charming social ease, but it has a beer-gardenish appearance that was not quite consonant to the spirit of those who love delightful music unmixed with the earthly atmosphere of mixed drinks and

I am reminded that a carriage is in waiting, and consequently I must lay aside pencil and paper—so good bye, Spirit of Kansas—au revoir!

As ever, your faithful friend and correspondent,

## LETTER FROM JEFFERSON COUNTY.

DEAR SPIRIT: After having read four successive gotten up for the benefit of the members of the demands "unconditional surrender." What be-By a Sound steamer we left the sounds of Boston as prosperous and useful as has been your past rec-

On last Friday morning we were visited with a Surely the people in that vicinity need not lack for corn. Kaw bottom has the most promising prospect that it has had for many years. In looking over the field of Isaac Cotton this evening, we saw about forty acres of corn, averaging five feet high, the stalks large and well proportioned. The wheat crop is not so promising. The chinch bugs have been playing sad havoc with the wheat here. I received a quart of the Mammoth Red Wheat from the Department at Washington, and will not have more than half a stand. The oat crop looks better, My White Schonean Oats, which I also received from the Department, are pronounced by all to be the most beautiful oats in the country.

Farmers need have no fears, as we are promised a "seed time and harvest," and it never will failin Kansas, any way. WILLIAMSTOWN, July 1, 1872.

### RACING.

Mr. Thomas Meehan, of the Gardeners' Monthly, who runs the agricultural department of the Philadelphia Weekly Press, is constrained to say: "We shall never do without horse-racing at fairs, and every one of us will own a fast horse if he can," We did not expect brother Meehan to come out so tenance in connection with fast horses, gambling in "every way and every form." We indorse this platform, but claim that there is as much gambling on 'Change and in other highly respectable places of business as there is on the well-conducted racecourse.

### OVEREATING.

During the sultry days of August do not drink too much water, nor too much of any thing else. We water our teams only three times a day; and the less a man drinks in the harvest field suffer some inconvenience. Eat more boiled eggs

#### SIGNALS OF LIBERTY.

Weep not that Time Is passing on !—it will ere long reveal A brighter era to the nations. Hark! Along the vales and mountains of the earth There is a deep, portentous murmuring, Like the swift rush of subterranean streams, Or like the mingled sounds of earth and air, When the fierce tempest with sonorous wing, Heaves his deep folds upon the rushing winds. And hurries onward with his night of clouds, Against the eternal mountains. 'T is the voice Of infant FREEDOM,—and her stirring call Is heard and answered in a thousand tones From every hill-top of her western home; And lof it breaks across old Ocean's flood, And "FREEDOM!" "FREEDOM!" is the answering shout Of nations, starting from the spell of years. The day-spring !- see! 't is brightening in the heavens! The watchmen of the night have caught the sign; From tower to tower the signal-fires flash free, And the deep watchword, like the rush of seas That heralds the volcano's bursting flame, Is sounding o'er the earth. Bright years of hope And life are on the wing!—You glorious bow Of Freedom, bended by the hand of God, Is spanning Time's dark surges. Its high arch, A type of Love and Mercy on the cloud, Tells that the many storms of human life Will pass in silence, and the sinking waves, Gathering the forms of glory and of peace Reflect the undimmed brightness of the heavens.

#### LIBERTY.

There is a spirit working in the world. Like to a silent, subterranean fire: Yet ever and anon, some monarch hurl'd Aghast and pale, attests its fearful ire. The dungeon'd nations now once more respire The keen and stirring air of Liberty. The struggling giant wakes and feels he's free. By Delphi's fountain cave, that ancient choir Resume their song; the Greek astonished hears; And the old altar of his worship rears. Sound on, fair sisters! sound your boldest lyre, Peal your old harmonies as from the spheres. Unto strange gods too long we've bent the knee, The trembling mind, too long and patiently.

#### FOURTH OF JULY.

Thursday last marked the ninety-sixth anniversary of our National Independence, and an equal period since the life of the nation commenced. That life was cradled amid the crash and conflict of arms, presaging the strength and nerve of its after years. The sturdy manhood it now possesses can be easily traced to the culture of the "time that tried men's

Our country's natal day is sometimes made the occasion of unmeaning platitudes about liberty and independence, and frequently these sacred terms, instead of defining the natural rights of the race to all their heaven-endowed faculties, and the opportunity to use them, are wrenched from their legitimate signification, and tortured into permission to do anything we please; liberty to despoil our neighbor's territory; to deprive him of his rights; to reb him of his sovereignty, and compel his payment of the cost of the unrighteous measure. "Independence"-that glorious term hallowed by the a manual of all the ennobling qualities of humanity is corrupted by the teachings of reckless and ambitious men into a license for causeless usurpation, the most atrocious commissions. In the vocabulasynonym for freedom from all moral restraint.

The proper topics for discussion on the Fourth, and the fitting method of treatment of them, were well defined by a town meeting in Boston, held on the 5th of March, 1788, at Faneuil Hall, James Otis in the chair. Prior to that time, the people of Boston had been accustomed to celebrate the anniversary of the Boston Massacre in 1770. At the town meeting referred to, it was resolved that the celebration of the 5th of March shall cease, and the Fourth of July, "a day ever memorable in the annais of this country for the Declaration of Independence, be substituted in its stead, when an oration shall be delivered, in which the orator shall consider the feelings, manners, and principles which led to this great national event, as well as the important and happy effects, whether general or domestic, which have already, and will forever continue, to flow from this auspicious epoch."

Here is a text worthy of the best endeavors of any Fourth of July orator: "The feelings, manners and principles which led to the great national event" of Independence. Doubtless it would be a futile task for any aspirant for oratorical honors to attempt to accurately describe the "feelings and manners" which induced our fathers to engage in a bloody contest with brethren of the same faith, scions of the same race, and whom they had ever regarded with almost filial veneration. But the suggestion may not be disallowed, that the Anglo-Saxon could never patiently bear fetters; that the people of America were free from necessity, and especial lovers of fair play. They had passed through a long season of discipline in company with their would-be enslavers, and could not perceive upon what meat the latter had fed to have grown so marvelously as to be entitled to oppress them. Tried by camparison, an American was equal to an Englishman, and in some emergencies was more than his match. They had both the same system of culture, in the Bible, but the American had the advantage in the free school and in a freer government. The colonists undoubtedly felt weak in numerical force; they knew they had no army or navy to cope with Great Britain. But they also knew that the battle

is not always to the strong, and trusting in an Almighty arm they committed themselves to the ar-

The principles which led to the immortal "Declaration" were an ineffaceable love of liberty and an undying hatred of servitude. Our Puritan ancestors left the mother country because they could not brook the imposition of chains, however light. The lessons of liberty imparted by the Commonwealth, in England, and illustrated by the glorious examples of Hampden, Pym, Vane, and others, only REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE AGENT quickened their sturdiness of character and self-reliance. They believed, in every fibre of their being, that freedom was their birthright, and were willing to peril everything in its defence. On arriving at these shores, these opinionis were announced in the first "declaration of independence," in the cabin of the Mayflower. Subsequently, settlements in different parts of the continent were made by men taught at the same school with the earlier settlers. and inspired with the same love of individual and national liberty. No other spirit but an unconquersuccessfully carried the colonists through an eight vears' war with the British Empire.

The struggle, commenced in weakness and waged for a time almost without hope, was not so much a contest between opposing forces as between opposing principles. The right at last triumphed, in spite of the inertia of treason and the military prowess of England. Who can say, if our ancestors had not acted from the inspiration of deeply imbedded sentiments, that they could have emerged successfully from a combat where the chances were so greatly against them? It is not a thirst for temporal aggrandizement, a desire for material acquisition, which upholds a people, (weak in all the appointments of warfare,) in a rencontre with a power armed at all points, and justly proud of its warlike achievements! As has been well said, "it was a clear understanding of the principles of civil liberty, and an ardent attachment to it, that were the FRANKLIN, Philadelphia. ANDES, Cincinnati sole and consistent causes of the Revolution." The "Declaration" was merely a national expression of these principles, and the treaty of peace at the close of the war, by which the country was acknowledged "free and independent," the triumphant recompense for the sacrifice of blood and treasure during the years of strife. Let our anniversary orators not forget, while descanting upon the deeds of the revolutionary heroes, that their achievements are divested of half their glory when considered as performed in behalf of liberty for a single race and not for the entire mass of humanity.

We presume that no person would be disposed to belittle the benign influences springing from the "Declaration" of '76, and subsequent fruition, in American Independence. By that event we have become a great, prosperous and powerful people, somewhat arrogant and boastful it may be, but after all possessing such elements of real success as were never vouchsafed to any other collection of men. The few feeble and insignificant colonies that ninety-six years ago unitedly pledged their "lives, fortunes and sacred honor" to the cause of freedom, blood of thousands of patriots, and which is in itself have increased to thirty-six independent States and are now an undoubted force in the world, respected abroad, and for the most part happy at home. We have no occasion, now, to ask leave of any foreign or impunity for crime, and is used as a shield for potentate for admission into the family of nations, for our ancestors won for us that admission by the ry of these defamers of independence it is merely a only recognized method, the might of their stalwart arms. All the evidences of physical prosperity abound on every hand. The myriads of smiling villages, the populous cities dotting every part of the continent our commerce "verying over continent our continent our commerce "verying over continent our commerce "verying over continent our contin the continent, our commerce "vexing every sea,' the busy hum of industry in all parts of the land; these all bespeak the rich inheritance we have received from our ancestors.

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

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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.

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"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 Greston and Burlington, which, though the last, may be called the best route in the West.

The Line consists of the Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R., with two daily trains from Kansas City, through Atchison, Leavenworth and St Joseph to the Missouri State Line,

Afchison, Leavenworth and St Joseph to the Missouri State Line, there connecting with the Burlington Route, which leads direct to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Logansport, and Columbus—through ears are being run to all these points.

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

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	GOING S	OUTH:	
Leave.	Express.	Accommodation.	Night Exp.
awrence	11:30 А. М	. 8:00 P. M.	
Baldwin	12:13 Р. м	8:58 11	
Kansas City	10:00 A. M	5:00 **	7:00 P. M.
Olathe	11:05 **	6:45	
(Arrive at Ottav	78. 12:55 P. W	9:50 Р. м.	8:25
ttawa	1:10 **		10.30
arnett	9.99 11		10.00
ola	3:37 **		12:50 A. M.
Iumboldt	4.00 16	········	2.42
loga	4.00 '11		3:15
hayer	5.00 (4	•••••	3:52
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arker	7:00 ''		7:35 ''
	GOING N	OPTH.	
Leave.	Mark and Apply to the Tribe of the Late	O 16.1. 11. She wilders both and plant	ente disconstruction and a com-
arker	7.00 4 35		4 40
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hayer	9:00 ((		7:52 ''
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ola	11.40		11:00 "
arnett	11:40		12:50 A. M.
Ottawa	1:30 Р. м.		2:40 "
Clathe	3:15 ''	11:00 ''	4:45
Arrive at Kas. (	City 4:20 "	12:35 Р. м.	6:00 "
ttawa	1:05 "	8:00 A. M.	0.00
aldwin	1:40 "	8:50 ''	**********
Arrive at			
awrence	2:20 "	9:50 "	
		A. In	4

ALL TRAINS CARRY PASSENGERS. Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

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At Kansas City with connecting roads for points East and North-At Lawrence with Kansas Pacific trains East and West. At Ottawa with stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and Osage-ity At Humboldt with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta and Douglas.
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Express trains run daily. All others daily except Sunday. TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING EAST: 

 Express
 3:55 A. M

 Accommodation
 7:30 A. M

 Mail
 2:35 P. M

Close connections are made at the Kansas City, State Line and Union Depots for all points North, East and South. TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST:

 
 Express
 1:00 A. M

 Mail
 11:15 A. M

 Topeka Accommodation
 7:30 P. M
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and Arizona.

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BAWEENCE, KANSAS. notification

#### THE CONFLICT.

When Freedom, on her natal day, Within her war-rocked cradle lay, An iron race around her stood Baptized her infant brow with blood, And, through the storms that round her swept, Their constant ward and watching kept.

Then, where the quiet herds repose, The baleful roar of battle rose, And brethren of a common tongue To mortal strife as tigers sprung; And every gift on Freedom's shrine Was man for beast, and blood for wine.

Our fathers to their graves are gone; Their strifes are o'er, their triumph won; But nobler conflict waits the race-That rises in their honored place; A moral warfare with the crime And folly of an evil time.

So let it be. In God's own might, We gird us for the coming fight; And strong in Him whose cause is ours, In conflict with unholy powers, We grasp the weapon He has given-The light, the love, the truth, of Heaven.

### AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Hail to the planting of Liberty's tree! Hail to the charter declaring us free! Millions of voices are chanting its praises, Millions of worshippers bend at its shrine, Wherever the sun of America blazes, Wherever the stars of our bright banner shine.

Sing to the heroes who breasted the flood, That, swelling, rolled o'er them-a deluge of blood. Fearless they clung to the ark of the nation, And dashed on 'mid lightning, and thunder, and blast, Till Peace, like the dove, brought her branch of salvation, And Liberty's mount was their refuge at last.

Bright is the beautiful land of our birth, The home of the homeless all over the earth. Oh! let us ever with fondest devotion, The freedom our fathers bequeathed us, watch o'er, Till the Angel shall stand on the earth and the ocean, And shout 'mid earth's ruins, that Time is no more.

#### INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Thursday we celebrated the 96th anniversary of the Independence of the United States, as a nation, from British rule. Everywhere the "song of Jubilee" is heard. It is certainly one of the proudest and most historic days that any nation celebrates, and should be held by every patriot in living and lasting remembrance. No one now lives who was present at Independence Hall and witnessed the birth of the infant Hercules, that was so soon destined to become a power among the nations; no one is among us who watched the fearful throes of that birth; no one remembers the soul stirring notes of "the liberty bell" which rung out freedom to all, and immortality to our country, and whose tones echoing and re-echoing throughout "the thirteen States," vibrated in the hearts of our fathers until they awoke a responsive chord that sent up a wild and deafening shout for universal liberty and National Independence.

to history; but they are pages over which no one of us can linger too fondly or too long, and while on such a day as this we usually give ourselves up to mirth and noise and stupid adulations of America's greatness, we should not lose sight of the great principles that triumphed on the day we celebrate, and lie at the very foundations of all that we have to hope for in the future. This is the grand object to be attained in the commentoration of any remarkable event, and unless it were so the "Fourth" would be of no more interest than any other day.

But, as we said before, the day is consecrated to us by many hallowed memories. It was the birthday of a republic, it witnessed its baptism, and in the gloomy days of the rebellion it saw it again and again re-baptised in blood. It was made resplendent anew by the glorious victory at Vicksburg, and to-day it is everywhere recognized as the "Jubilee" of the American people. While therefore we would detract nothing from the enjoyment of the day-its mirth, its music and its festivities-we would still hope that by a careful consideration of its memories, we may celebrate it not in vain; that by it we may, as individuals and as a nation, be reminded of the great events and the great principles it involves, and that through its lessons and its influences, our citizens and our statesmen may rise to a higher level of social, moral and political integri ty, so that our nation may pass through its present trials and difficulties with its principles unimpaired, its glory untarnished and its honor unstained.

# OBLIGATIONS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Our land is more the resultant of all centuries, than of their ideas. Annihilate the past of any one leading nation in the world, and our destiny would have been changed. Italy and Spain, in the persons of Columbus and Isabella, joined together for the great discovery that opened America to emigration SEWING MACHINES and commerce; France contributed to its independence; the search for the origin of the language we speak carries us to India; our religion is from Palestine; of the hymns sung in our churches, some were first heard in Italy, some in the desert of Arabia, some on the banks of the Euphrates; our arts come from Greece, our jurisprudence from Rome, our maritime code from Russia. England taught us the system of representative government; the noble republic of the United Provinces bequeathed to us the world of thought, the great idea of the toleration of all opinions—in the world of action, the prolific principles of Federal Union. Our country stands therefore, more than any other, as the realization of the unity of the races.

### EXAMPLES OF AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

The national character, in some of its most important elements, must be formed, elevated and strengthened, from the materials which history presents. Are we to be ever ringing the changes upon Marathon and Thermopylæ; and going back to find in obscure texts of Greek and Latin the great exemplars of patriotic virtue? I rejoice that we can find them nearer home, -in our own country,-on our own soil;-that strains of the noblest sentiment that ever swelled in the breast of man, are breathing to us out of every page of our country's history, in the native eloquence of our mother tongue;-that the colonial and the provincial councils of America exhibit to us models of the spirit and character which gave Greece and Rome their name and their praise among the nations. Here we ought to go for our instruction; the lesson is plain, it is clear, it is applicable.

When we go to ancient history, we are bewildered with the difference of manners and institutions. SUGAR CURED HAMS, We are willing to pay our tribute of applause to the memory of Leonidas who fell nobly for his country, in the face of the foe. But when we trace him to his home, we are confounded at the reflection that the same Spartan heroism to which he sacrificed himself at Thermopylæ, would have led him to tear his only child, if it happened to be a sickly babe,—the very object for which all that is kind and good in man rises up to plead-from the bosom of its mother, and carry it out to be eaten by KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD, the wolves of Taygetus. We feel a glow of admiration at the heroism displayed at Marathon by the ten thousand champions of invaded Greece; but we can not forget that the tenth part of the number were slaves, unchained from the work-shop and door-posts of their masters, to go and fight the battle of freedom.

I do not mean that these examples are to destroy SAUSAGE MEAT, AND the interest with which we read the history of ancient times; they possibly increase that interest by the singular contrast they exhibit. But they do warn us, if we need the warning, to seek our great practical lessons of patriotism at home, -out of the exploits and sacrifices of which our own country CONSTANTLY ON HAND, is the theatre-out of the characters of our own fathers. Them we know, the high-souled, natural, unaffected, the citizen heroes.

We know what happy firesides they left for the cheerless camp. We know with what pacific habits they dared the perils of the field. There is no mystery, no romance, no madness, under the name of chivalry, about them. It is all resolute, manly resistance,—for conscience and liberty's sake,—not merely of an overwhelming power, but of all the force of long-rooted habits, and the native love of LAWRENCE, KANSAS order and peace. - Edward Everett.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JULY 6, 1872.

#### THE SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE.

The day we celebrate is not only illustrious in history, but significant in interest. No other nation has such an anniversary. We have no other as if in her economy she had determined that nothsuch of our own. We had nothing to precede it. ing should be wasted to man's use, has hoarded have nothing to rival it. It is the anniversary of treasures which have become by common consent our national birth, and as such must ever rank high- the world's standards of value. The supply is even er than any other in the gradation of national more inexhaustible than the demand. Every intelevents. Of course there is a good deal of wind, ligent traveller who visits these wonderful regions and froth, and sham connected with it. The Fourth of July chanticleer crows. The eagle soars. All attempts are vain to inveigle him or put salt on his beautiful tail. His wing is on the wind and his eye is on the sun, and he sails onward, right on.

"We're a vast people—that's beyond a doubt—And nothing loath to let the secret out;
Vain were his efforts who should now begin
To stop our growth, or fence the country in."

But underneath and back of all this is the genuine spirit of liberty-the old spirit of '76-the patriot's love of country. If we ever thought that spirit dead, that the blood of heroic sires flowed years have dispelled the fear and taught us that America still has defenders. More heroism was never shown in defence of fatherland-men never died more freely in its behalf-than during our late and fearful struggle for national existence. It guide her safely

"In spite of rock and tempest's roar, In spite of talse lights on the shore,"

to the port of national peace.

This inspires us with confidence for the future. It is not to be denied, and ought not to be concealed. that there are dangerous and disintegrating elements in our political constitution. Party spirit runs high. Personal politics are intensely personal. It would take a smarter man than the well known and oft quoted Philadelphia lawyer to discover the difference in vital principles between the Cincinnati and Philadelphia platforms; but everybody will know before the campaign is over, either that Grant is an idiot or Greeley a lunatic. There is frightful ignorance and frightful vice in the land. Demagogues are in high places and wear the judicial ermine. The lurid fires still burn where manacles are forged for human souls, if not for human limbs. Men who cannot read can vote, and many men who can read vote corruptly. Such things sometimes make the whole head sick, and the whole heart faint. It sometimes seems as if the gloomy prophets might be the true ones, as if our Hepzibah might yet be termed forsaken and our Beulah desolate. Crime breeds mischief. Sin is cumulative and destructive, like an obstructed stream.

But we believe in the future from the lessons of the past. Our people have shown that the hero stuff is in them. They have not only suppressed the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw, but they have made the protecting and punitive power of our flag felt and feared by all the nations of the earth. They have taught them that the rights of the meanest American are sacred, however far he may be from home, and that the flag which was our fathers' and shall be our sons', is able to protect him so long as, in fealty to its starry emblems he can say: "I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN." Our late history shows that we have resources within ourselves-resources that only need the occasion to call them out to make them invincible.

Wealthy nations have died, but there is strength in the kind of wealth of which this nation boasts. The actual wealth of the nation, its solvency, consists, first, in the character of its people; second, in its natural advantages and possessions; and third. in its productive power. The genius of the American people is eminently practical, thrifty and intelligent. They have shown themselves alike powerful in peace and war, and the sole debt they have incurred has been in a successful effort to preserve that unity. Their mercantile credit is good in the markets of the world and their national credit must become such. The faith of the Government must be upheld both from motives of honor and economy. Nowhere has there been witnessed a greater degree of skilled industry, a more enterprising and far-sighted business faculty? and considering the youth of the people and its reserve of capital, nowhere greater energy and sagacity in adapting means to ends. This people cannot but prosper.

But the country itself is rich. Rich in blessings, in faculties and in visible wealth. Its capital is not hoarded, but invested in producing works. Spanning the continent, with the Atlantic ocean on one side, and the almost boundless Pacific and the unopened Asiatic Continent on the other, our Union spreads its magnificent zone of more than twenty degrees in latitude and nearly three thousand miles of longitude. Its twelve thousand miles of coast line, its hundred thousand miles of lake, river and bay navigation; its superb harbors, sounds; its water-power, its forests, mines, fisheries; above livered the oration, and I must admit it was a good all, its varied soil and climate, constitute so many gifts of nature, elements of real wealth. In every popular, and will carry Franklin county. necessary ingredient of power and prosperity it is

westerly third of our Continent lie imbedded among the rocks and hills over more than two hundred thousand square miles of territory, rich seams and veins of gold and silver, which await only the cunning hand of man to separate from their earthy matrix, and offer to the grasping world. Nature. We shall have nothing to succeed it. And we shall among these rugged and barren solitudes the very brings the same fascinating story.

But after all, the spirit of independence, the true genius of liberty, is the most hopeful sign of our times. The bells that ring, the fireworks that blaze and the guns that thunder on the day we celebrate are not meaningless sounds. Sensitive people that do not like the noise should retire from it, and not try to suppress it. Old John Adams said this was the way the day ought to be celebrated to the end of time. And if he had not said so, it would have been celebrated the same way. Our boys are taught something by these demonstrations. They thus through the veins of degenerate sons, the last few learn more of the history of their country than they would in a year's reading of history. Bonfires beat Bancroft.

#### THE RESTRAINT OF LIBERTY.

There is a confused idea in the popular mind as looked at first as if it might not be so. The old to what liberty is. Foreigners sometimes come to Ship of State appeared to be stranded. But the this land of the free with the idea that it is free to sailors were ready to stand by the helm, to go aloft | do what they please in. Such freedom as this would amid the very roar of the tempest, to throw over- be the worst kind of tyranny. Liberty must be in board all cumbersome though costly freight, and to obedience to law. Personal rights must harmonize with the rights of the mass. You are not at liberty to drive your horse as you please. You must have a decent regard for the rights of other men driving horses. You are not at liberty to do as you please on Sunday. You must respect the rights of others. There is no escape from this law. We are all under it-under its bondage, if you please to call it such. We are not isolated beings. We belong to a community, and a community of interest necessitates a community of laws.

> And, after all, in our proclamations of liberty, are we not in danger of forgetting the true glory of restraint? Restraint is even more honorable to man than freedom. It is so over all the world. It holds good among the lower orders of creation. The butterfly has more liberty than the bee. But the restraint of the bee is its glory. From the ministry of angels to the work of worms-from the poising of the planets to the gravitation of a grain of dust—the glory of creation is in obedience to law: The sun has less liberty than a dead lear.

### OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR SPIRIT: "Toy" appeals to me for information on blisters. The only cause I can assign for their creation is the necessity of driving from the minds of sentimentalists the romantic trash they indulge in, about the pleasures, etc., of "earning your bread by the sweat of your brow." In no occupation is this picturing more prolific than that of agriculture. People who know nothing about following a McCormick, or handling a hoe or pruning knife, indulge in all sorts of ecstacies over a life on and acres of land set apart for the education of the posterity of the Ottawas," a hoe in a potato patch will drive off the worst attack of this nature, and send the theorizer home with a fine crop of blisters, an aching back and sore conscience. It is all very fine to read THE SPIRIT This is what the Trustees were to give in return. Now what at an open window in town, and dream of waving fields of grain and blossoming potatoes. But it is quite another thing to gather that field, and hoe and dig up that patch. Now I don't want to be classed among the growlers. I am not one of them, and utterly despise them. But I do realize the practi- the Trustees were to give for it was worth a sum incalculable. cality of farm labor, and put in my day's work in that line every mortal day. What I am driving at is to protest against this perpetual drivel of know nothings about the joyousness of cultivating mother earth. I am sensitive on that point. Especially as they indulge in most ridiculous clap-trap about white men, inspiring them with jealousy and impatience, early rising and the beauty of sun ups. On that stimulating their lust of greed by the persistent representapoint I am sore. I go to bed late, because I pass tion that the property, vastly improved in value by the Trusmy evenings in reading and study; and hence want tees and others, all belonged to them, and would be very hanto take my nap every morning. To my mind, the dy to divide up among them, even after the usual fee in simbest poetical expression I have read is:

"Yes, bless the man who first invented sleep.
But, blast the man with curses loud and deep,
Whate'er the ruscal's name, or age, or station,
Who first invented and went round advising
That artificial cut-off—early rising!"

But I am moralizing, and I have been engaged purely for localizing. Pardon the affliction.

my personality. Why? Because most of our people do not know me.

Well! To-day is the Fourth. The American esits designed end. Eagle has been flapping here as elsewhere, and the effort. The Col. is a candidate for Judge, is very

Last Tuesday night a poster appeared on our

al merchandise and commodities at hand—in other day morning considerable discussion occurred as to words, the real and personal property. On the the authorship of the thing, and our Postmaster waxed wroth. He accused one of our most popular, as well as quiet citizens, who laughingly responded. The P. M., however, pitched into the citizen, but met with a warm reception, and had it not been for the interference of bystanders, would have received a good thrashing. He made a fool of himself and ought to have been whipped to get some sense into his head and learn not to quarrel over trifles or jokes, especially with innocent parties. I believe the joke originated among Hughbanks' rival candidates for County Attorney. If it did, the originators have failed. Hughbanks is a quiet, modest, and very reticent young man, and cannot be laughed down. The people want him and respect

him, and he will be nominated and elected. I have had an inkling of the Liberal programme. They will run either L. W. Shepherd or Jim Jones for Senator, W. L. Parkinson for County Attorney, and J. Y. Hewitt for Representative. I gleaned this from one of the leading spirits of the movement. There is no change among the Régulars. T. C. Bowles is working for Senator, but his position on railroad bonds will hurt him in the country. But however it runs, it will bother me but liltle, for

"When vice prevails and impious men bear sway, The post of honor is the private station." Which is the opinion and sentiments of

BLINKS.

OTTAWA, July 4, 1872.

From the Daily Kansas Tribune.

We call attention to the article of the Hon. 1. S. Kalloch of the management of the Ottawa University, and strictures up on our article of Sunday morning. We had supposed that the passage of the law by an almost unanimous vote of Congress providing for the sale of the institution, was reason sufficient for supposing that an investigation was thought advisable and that wrong had been done the Ottawas. The policy o

the Tribune is to hear impartially both sides, so with pleasure

we publish Mr. Kalloch's article.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE: Assuming that you wish to treat fairly and impartially a question with all the details of which you may not be familiar, I ask for space in your columns to notice some animadversions of yours concerning Ottawa University. You say that your readers "are already apprised of a great deal of the rascality that has been perpe rated in connection with that institution." Allow me to suggest that your readers may be aware of charges of rascality against that institution,—what institution or individual escapes them?—but that they are apprised of any rascality, I beg to disbelieve. I was connected with that institution myself for several years; I think I have noticed whatever has been said concerning it since; and I confidently challenge you or any one of your numerous readers to make good one single charge of rascality in its management. This challenge is certainly broad enough; and after the evident bias of your article, I have reason to suppose either that it will be accept

ed or the accusation withdrawn. Having voluntarily and absolutely severed all connection with that institution and its affairs several years since, the being not altogether pleased with some of the means used to nduce me to do so, nor with the succeeding methods of its management, I have consented to be still even when my own name and honor were implicated, as they were in your Sunday's issue. But as the time has now come when it is not a question of management, but of the very existence of the institution, I deem it my duty to an important and imperilled enterprise to tell "what I know about it."

Allow me to quote from your article: "And the last move in the right direction is the law passed by the last Congress, by authority of which the Ottawa Indians are to have as much justice done them as possible, by restoring to them what has been wrongfully taken in the management of the trents the winds. agement, or rather the mismanagement, of the twenty thou

By the treaty originally made with the Ottawas, they gave the University 20,000 acres of land on condition that sel should be provided for their descendants forever. This is the entire essence of the contract. This is what the Indians gave I claim is that the University has fully and fairly complied with its part of the contract. I know that it did while I was President of its Board of Trustees. I have no doubt but it has since. This land, when given, was offered by the Indians at \$1 per acre, which was more than it would have brought It was worth at the time we will say \$20,000. That which viz, the education of the children of the Ottawas forever. I undertake to say that there never was a bargain made in the world where the advantages were more clearly on one side than in this case they were on the side of the Indians. And they would have been to-day enjoying its full benefits had it not been for the interference of mischievous and meddlesome ilar disinterested cases should be paid the benevolent gentle-

men who had broken up the "swindle." Thus it has come to pass that the Indians have been induced to quit their homes-selling lands from ten dollars to one hundred dollars per acre that would not sell for one dollar per acre when the school was started; poor, swindled red men!and to demand that the entire enterprise be broken up and divided between them and their attorneys. A bill to this ef-As the Journal here expresses some doubts about fect was rushed through Congress on the last night of its sesmy being the original "Blinks," I take this oppor- sion-a bill that is almost without a parallel as an outrage upon tunity to say I am the same individual, and that all the rights of a Christian denomination and its benevolent conthe conjecturing they indulge in will not disclose tributors—a bill that must have been put a misunderstanding misrepresentation, and passed through a misunderstanding by our representatives of its true character-and a bill which I predict will encounter some serious obstacles before it reach-

If it were what you call it, a provision for a "thorough inday celebrated. This morning the Sunday School the University could object. They never have objected. It scholars, fire company and Turners, headed by the was investigated again and again during my administration, Band (in new uniforms), paraded, and are new enjoying themselves at Forest Park. Col. Mason de- was investigated by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, whose Secretary is one of the Board; it was investigated by the Interior Department of the Government; and no such "rascalities" as you refer to were ever found. And they never will be. The University courts investigation. insurpassed by any nation great or small. Then there are the land, its improvements, and the actu-

way. These are things likely to happen in the best regulated schools. These are things that can be corrected. But this bill is not for investigation, but destruction. It forces the University out of existence, and that, too, without a hearing. It confiscates donations of more than \$30,000 from liberal Baptists all over the country, and gives them to the injured Indian! It destroys and divides among the Indians what Christian white men have made worth a quarter of a million of dollars out of their \$20,000 donations

I only wish to say to you, Mr. Editor, that the Baptist communicants of this State will be heard before this outrage is consummated. I wish to say, also, that the men who are and have been Trustees of this institution, and whose credit and character are assailed, will be heard before this outrage is ensummated. The "investigation" of which you speak is what we all demand. All that the Indians ever put into the enterprise the Trustees have always been willing to give them, although they claim that all they are compelled to give them is what they have agreed to give them by stipulation. But they do not propose to take money contributed by benevolent Baptists, or a property made valuable by the white people of Ottawa, and in which they have some vested rights which even Indians and their attorneys may be bound to respect. and divide it among them, until they have had all the hearing which courts do allow and Congress ought to.

I. S. KALLOCH.

#### YOUNG MESSENGER.

We are glad to hear from Mr. W. H. Fagley, of Manhattan, that his horse, Young Messenger, purchased last spring of Col. N. J. Colman, has made a very successful season. " He is one of the best bred Messenger stallions in the United States. He is half brother to Goldsmith Maid, his sire being Alexander's Abdallah-formerly called Edsall's Hambletonian-he by Rysdick's Hambletonian, the sire of Dexter. It would argue unpardonable stupidity among breeders if such blood were not in demand.

THE BIG DRY-GOODS HOUSE OF KANSAS.

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We have on hand SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS of very superior KANSAS MANUFACTURED JEANS and FLAN-NELS, which we offer by the piece or yard at LESS THAN. THEIR VALUE.

AND WE WILL DUPLICATE ST. LOUIS PRICES.

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L. BULLENE & CO.,

noltf No. 89, Massachusetts St., Lawrence.

LEGAL NOTICE.

AVID E. FLACK, Sarah J. Flack and Charles F. Holley, non-residents of the State of Kansas, will take notice that Washington Long did-on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1872, life his petition in the District Court of the 4th Judicial District of the State of Kansas, within and for the county of Douglas in said State, against the said David E. Flack, Sarah J. Flack, Charles F. Holley, and Calvin Adams, James T. Stevens and R. R. Dunbar, defendants, setting forth that the said David E. Flack and Sarah J. Flack gave a Mortgage to the said Calvin Adams on the south-east quarter of section No. 23, in township No. 12, of range No. 19, excepting one acre belonging to the School District, in said county of Douglas, to secure the payment of \$950,00 with interest at the rate of ten per cent. Per annum from March 1st, 1868, according to a certain promissory note referred to in said Mortgage, and the said Calvin Adams before the commencement of this action for a valuable consideration assigned and transferred all of his right, title and interest in and to said note and Mortgage to said plaintiff, Washington Long, and that since the giving of the said Mortgage the defendants James T. Stevens and R. R. Dunbar claim some interest in said lands under the said David E. Flack, and praying that the said David E. Flack and Calvin Adams may pay said sum now claimed to be due on said note with interest as aforesaid and damages of protest, with a reasonable attorney's fee for foreclosure, or that said premises may be sold to pay the same. And the said defendants Jawis F. Flack, Sarah J. Flack and Calvin Adams for foreclosure, or that said premises may be sold to pay the same. And the said defendants David E. Flack and Calvin Adams for the full amount of principal and interest due on said note with statutory damages for protest of said note, with cost of suit and a reasonable attorney's fee for foreclosure's and also a decree for the sale of said Mortgaged premises to satisfysaid judgment as aforesaid, and also that all of LEGAL · NOTICE.

WASHINGTON LONG, Plaintiff. By J. S. EMERY, his Attorney.

CITY LIVERY.

FEED&SALESTABLE SAM. WALKER, Proprietor,

No. 27 MASSACHUSETSS STREET, LAWRENCE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. would not be likely to lodge. An afflicted youth desires to know why he is growing bald. He is the only "boy" in the family, and his half dozen sisters, the top of their heads, in the place where the wool ought to Answer .- Many reasons have been given why men grow bald. Some attribute it to early piety. But there are few people about here who can lay that flattering unction to their souls. Some attribute it to the fact that men-married men-get combed down more and oftener than women do. No doubt that Socrates lost his hair before Xantippe. But as our anxious inquirer is not married, this cannot apply to him. The reason why women have no beard has been satisfactorily settled long ago in the fact that their chins do not keep still long enough for it to grow. But-joking aside-we suppose the real reason why men grow bald sooner and more than women, is because they wear close hats and caps. Women are never bald except by disease, and they do not wear close hats and caps. Men never lose a hair below where the hat touches the head, not if they have been bald twenty years. The close cap holds the heat and perspiration; thereby the

hair glands become weak, and the hair falls out. FAST TIME.—This fast gentleman wants to know why Bon ner does not come to time and pay the \$100,000 he promised when Dexter's time should be beaten. Answer. -Our friend should ask his question of Bonner himself, who is abundantly able to answer for himself. But so long as he asks of us we will say 1st, that Bonner's proposition has not been complied with. He offered to give \$100,000 for the horse that would do what Dexter did, i. e. trot to the same weight, with the same speed, etc., etc. Goldsmith Maid has not done this. Her owner has not tried to have her do it. Which leads us to say, 2d, that the owner of the Maid is probably not anxious to part with her for Mr. Bonner's little \$100,000. It is said that she earned more than that last season. She is now the Queen of the American turf. We presume she could not be bought

for \$100,000. ESSEX .- "I see by an item in the Lawrence Journal that you have gone out of the Berkshire pig, and are in the Essex. What are the marks and peculiarities of the Essex, and in what respect are they superior to the Berkshire?" Answer. -The Essex is a pure black pig, not a white hair or spot on it. It is a very quiet pig, takes on fat easily at any age, and is a prolific breeder. We do not claim that it is superior in any respect to the Berkshire. Our reason for parting with the Berkshires was the inconvenience of keeping two breeds, which is patent enough to all who have tried the experiment; and the further fact that Mr. J. K. Hudson had already made such a start in this business that he was bound to have the. run of it. After visiting him, seeing the admirable and expensive arrangements he has for caring for his stock, his thorough acquaintance with it, and the large and increasing trade he has established, we surrendered at sight. He has now the largest and choicest lot of Berkshires to be found anywhere. Purchasers can do no better in Kentucky or in Canada than they can do with him—while he sells cheaper than those at a

by it have asked us who was the architect of the Universalist church in this city. It strikes every beholder as a perfect mod-There are larger and costlier churches in Lawrence, but this is by all odds the neatest, prettiest and best proportioned. to go when they want work done in his line. Proportion is everything in architecture. This was the distinguishing characteristic of Sir Christopher Wren, and of all illustrious men in that line. Wren's epitaph in St. Paul's Cathedral is familiar to all: "Si monumentum quæris, circum spice." [If you seek his monument, look around.]

A friend of ours in Kansas City, who recently visited this city, and who is interested in the prospective building of a church, writes us to know who drew the plans of the Universalist church in Lawrence. Answer.—Mr. George Wells. It gives us great pleasure to thus publicly notice a modest gentleman who has first class talent in his line. He has now plans on hand for the construction of a fine Preshyterian church at Parsons, one for the Methodists at Wamego, as well as for the Court House of Reno county. They are all models. Our pleasure in referring to Mr. Wells is not lessened-and we know the readers of THE SPIRIT will appreciate it and him all the more for the information—from the fact that he is one of the best and most successful farmers in Douglas we have seen—at least thirty bushels to the acre—and of the pretty, but the new one is an improvement still. It is surely rate article, he proposes to sell it for seed. Those who want good wheat, as well as those who need the services of an architect—as everybody does that builds a building, from a pig pen to a cathedral-will do well to communicate with George

I awrence Wholesale Markets for Farmers' Produce. Beef Cattle—native steers, 3@31, gross; native cows, 22@3. Veal Calves, \$5 @ \$7 each.

Sheep, \$21 @ \$3 each. Hogs, 3 cts. per pound, gross.

Cut Meats—Bacon sides 71 cts.; shoulders, 51 cts; hams, augar cured, canvased, 12 cts.; uncanvased, 11 cts.

Lard in tierces, 81 cts.

Hay-best upland, new, \$5.00; second bottom, \$4.00 @ \$4.50.

Hemp and Broom Corn-none offering. Corn-white, 30 cts.; yellow, 28 cts.

Oats. 30 cts.

Corn Meal, \$1.15 per 100 lbs. Ground Feed, \$1.15 per 100 lbs. Barley and Wheat-none offering.

Potatoes—new 50 cts. @ 75 cts. per bushel; old, 50 cts. per

bushel. Currants, 15 cts. per quart. Butter, 121 cts. per pound. Eggs, 12 cts. @ 15 cts. per dozen. Cherries, 121 cts. per quart. Beets, \$1.25 per bushel. Onions, \$1.00 per bushel. Apples green, \$2.00 per bushel.

### Cown Calk.

STATE BANK.-Lawrence has a right to be proud of her panks and her bankers. They are first class in all respects, and the new State Bank, corner of Massachusetts and Warren streets, is no exception to the rule. Its President, Maj. J. W. Johnston, was a paymaster in the Union army throughout the war, and a long time bank director at New Castle, Pennsylvania. The Cashier, Mr. R. G. Jamison, has for several years held the same position in the First National Bank at Nashville, Tennessee. They are pleasant, reliable and thorough business gentlemen. The banking house is a model of beauty and convenience and is supplied with the latest and best improvements for the safe keeping of its funds. Within the fire-proof vault there is one of Terwilliger & Co.'s safes, weighing 10,000 pounds. This safe is made of alternate plates of tempered steel and soft iron welded together, and is supplied with three different combination locks costing \$300 each. and is absolutely burglar proof. Within this safe are thirtysix small iron boxes for special deposits, each supplied with a best "Yale" lock. These boxes are rented for a small sum annually to the customers of the bank, each renter having his own key, and having access to his box any time during banksome of whom are older than he, all still have the "hair on ing hours. This is a new feature in bank safes, and one which we have no doubt will be duly appreciated by the customers of the bank.

These gentlemen are cordially welcomed here by our citizens, as well as by the officers and friends of the other banks. Indeed, there is no one feature of our Lawrence life more pleasant or commendable than the absence of unfriendly rivalry between those engaged in similar pursuits. The motto is, "Live and let live." There is room for all. We have reason to be proud of our banks. McMillan, the President of the Second National, especially is one of the best business men, as well as one of the best men, that any community ever had. Johnny Rankin, our old P. M. and Mac.'s nearest neighbor, runs the Savings Bank smoothly and successfully in Col. Terry's absence. The Simpsons are too well known to need any allusion from us. We have got them under us in one sense, and that is that their bank is under our office. But in money matters we might as well admit that they have rather got the

upper hand. And now comes the STATE BANK. It has got a good name; it has got first class men to run it; and we have no doubt it will do is full share of our growing business, and leave its gentlemanly managers no chance to complain that they have nade our beautiful town their home.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Leavenworth Call will please consider itself appreciated for the following appreciative notice of one of the speeches recently delivered in that city by the editor of THE SPIRIT: "The next speaker was Hon. I. S. Kalloch, whose name is a household word from one end of the State to the other as one of the most brilliant, gifted and convincing speakers in the West, and certainly one of the most pleasing speakers we have listened to in years. His voice is clear, sweet and musical, and could be heard at a distance of four squares. He certainly has the gift of riveting his audience to the spot and keeping them until he is through. He was frequently interrupted by a few ignoramuses in the crowd with such questions as 'What about the San Domingo question? 'What about the Alabama claims?' and all such balderdash. The questions were promptly answered, and the querist, when he had nothing further to ask, and finding himself cornered, skulked away from the crowd like a whipped spaniel. Mr. Kalloch's speech was sharp, keen and to the point, and made a very favorable impression on the audience."

THE YOUNG PIONEER Our readers will not fail to notice the young pioneer at the head of Mrs. Jenness' department of THE SPIRIT. See that little fellow leading the cow. He is the young pioneer. His head is up-his best foot forwardhis eye is on "THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS"—his heart is full of it. Those young ones in the wagon are young pioneers too. But that boy behind is THE young pioneer. This lively and appropriate picture is from the pencil of Mrs. Dr. Knapp of Ottawa, and we know our readers will join us in thanking as well as congratulating her for the spirited sketch. The artist ARCHITECT.—We know not how many strangers in riding who worked it up and prepared it for THE SPIRIT, and also put the new head on it, is Mr. Forbes of the Prairie Farmer establishment, Chicago. We think our friends, after seeing these evidences of his skill and cleverness, will know where

LEFT OUT.—We left out last week the ads. of HOWARD & SPENCER, Grocers: WARNE & GILLETTE, Hardware: L. BULLENE & Co., Dry Goods: MORRIS & CRANDALL, Druggists: OTTMAN & POTWIN, Tailors:

And J. M. HUBBEL & Co., Stoves and Tinware. Our object was to create inquiry as to the reason of the omis sion. Every one of these enterprising concerns but one has wanted to know why he was left out in the cold. Their customers have been thrown into a perfect consternation about it. We will now relieve their minds by calling attention to these advertisements, and by saying that you will find them "all your fancy painted them," and their goods what they

represent them. "THE KANSAS SPIRIT-OF TATHER THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS as it is now called-made its appearance last Saturday with the new heading. Its former head was full of taste and very a very stylish one, and accords well with the character of the T. House, the foreman, takes considerable pride in the paper

and deserves any amount of credit."-Lawrence Tribune. MOWER AND REAPER. Parties intending to purchase a Mower and Reaper this season—or whether they intend to purchase or not-should read the certificates directed to Mr. E. G. Marshall, Agent for the Improved Quaker Mower and Reaper, and published elsewhere in this paper.

TALL HEMP.—Mr. Wm. Mears has left in the office of THE SPIRIT, two stalks of hemp-measuring 84 feet each in height. We call that good for the 1st of July, when it has but just got fairly started to growing. Mr. Mears is a good farmer and, of course, takes THE SPIRIT.

CONTEMPTIBLE.—"The Lawrence Standard pitches furiously into I. S. Kal'och. Kalloch, in his KANSAS SPIRIT. treats the Standard with silent contempt." - Salina Journal

The Mound City Sentinel rejoices over a plenty of cherries at ten cents a quart; cattle and stock looking well; grass good and water plenty; good prospect for corn; a large amount of hay to be cut; good oats and considerable wheat being harvested last week.

The Concordia correspondent of the Leavenworth Call writes to that paper concerning crop matters on the Republican: "We will have fully half of a wheat crop in this county and further west there will be from two-thirds to a full crop. In Osborne, Jewell and Mitchell counties, there will be a fair average crop. Corn 'ooks splendid, and no preventing Previ lence, there will be corn in Egypt' this fall. Our po'a o patches look fine, and the 'bug' is not doing much damage."

### Telegraphic Summary.

The decrease of the public debt during the month of June vas two millions of dollars.

Gov. White, of Maryland, announces himself for Greeley, gether with many other prominent men of the State. Ex-Gov. Wise, of Virginia, will take the stump for Grant in the event of Greeley's nomination by the Baltimore convention. He declares that he cannot support Greeley under any circumstances.

The President was in Washington on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., and returned to Long Branch in the evening. Senator

There were forty deaths from sun-stroke in New York on Tuesday. Twenty deaths from the same cause had been reported in Boston up to noon of that day.

The great race at Long Branch on the 2nd, between "Longellow" and "Harry Bassett," is said to have been the finest and best conducted of the American turf. "Longfellow" won by twenty lengths. Time, 4:34; distance, 21 miles. New Yorkers lost heavily on the race.

The printers' strike at Milwaukee has created a greater excitement than any event since the Chicago fire. The newspapers are regularly issued, but show a lean appearance. They have ousted the union printers.

The New York Times has sent reporters through the different counties of that State to learn the political feeling. They report the prospect as exceedingly favorable to Grant and

The evidence on the part of the prosecution in the Stokes trial was closed, and the case opened for the defense on the 3d. The trial will probably continue a week longer.

The Kansas Central Railroad (narrow gauge), was ope from Leavenworth to Grasshopper Falls on the 4th. Horace Greeley visited Boston and took a look at the big

ubilee on the 3d. City Marshal Taylor, of Baxter Springs, was shot and instantly killed by Mayor Cobb of that city, on Saturday, the 29th ult. Taylor had arrested Cobb on a warrant and was conducting him before the police judge, when Cobb drew his pistol and shot Taylor dead.

### KANSAS AGRICULTURAL NEWS AND NOTES.

A number of farmers in Rutland township, Montgomery county, have agreed together to surround their farms, three thousand five hundred acres in all, with an outside fence. This arrangement to run five years, in which each party en closed is to grow hedge fences on his own lines.

The Oskaloosa Independent thinks Northern Kansas soil superfor to Southern: "We do not think that Southern Kansas has as good soil as Northern Kansas, especially for corn. The size of the stalks of corn in the fields was so much greater in Jefferson county than on the other side of Topeka, as to be a matter of remark by those on the cars. Wheat does well in many parts southward, however, and Kansas is a great State.

Mr. C. P. Ives, Secretary of the Salem Township Farmers' Club, closes a communication to the Humboldt Union concerning one of its meetings, in these sensible words: "Remember that not at some future time are you to have comfort by attaining a certain object—now is your time; take comfort in your labor. An active, busy life has no time to stop to think of hard times and grow discontented over the duties we have to perform here."

The Wyandotte Gazette says: "The Wyandotte County Ag ricultural Society have purchased of Messrs. Stockton and Cooper about thirty acres of land for fair grounds, upon which the fair this fall will be held: It is situated a little on from the Quindaro road, about a mile ond a quarter from town, just west of Mr. Huff's place. It includes a few acres of timber, there is plenty of water, and is of easy access from all parts of the county. It is a number one location, and we hope to hold upon these grounds next fall a number one fair.

HOWARD & SPENCER,

Dealers in Choice STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES.

Our Stock is Full and Well Assorted. ALL THE SEASONABLE GOODS.

Cross & Blackwell's Pickles in Quarts and Pints.

SAUCES AND RELISHES OF ALL KINDS.

Salmon and Oysters-Spiced and Fresh.

MACKERELL, LOBSTERS AND SARDINES.

Choice Table Butter, Always Hard and Sweet, A SPECIALTY.

CALIFORNIA WINES, IN GREAT VARIETY.

I. Lausheger's Muscatelle and Private Cuvet,

CHAMPAGNE, CATAWBA,

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET,

MUSCATEL, ANGELICA,

Sacramento White Wine,

SONOMA WHITE WINE, Dreset & Co. Sonoma Wine,

San Joaquin Wine Bitters,

ROSEBROOK WINE BITTERS,

Choice California Brandy, Choice Bourbon Whisky,

SCOTCH AND DOMESTIC ALE.

We Aim to Please, and Guarantee our Goods to Give Satisfaction.

PROF. JAMES JOHNSON, BARBER SHOP OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

## 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 3 in the State University, LAWRENCE.

CLOTHING.

OTTMAN & POTWIN,

LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS

--- AT THE---

ONE PRICE STORE,

67 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

HATS AND CAPS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

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OTTMAN & POTWIN.

HOPE

Begs leave to state that he has commenced business

IN LAWRENCE,

as Tailor, over McCurdy's boot and shoe store, 128 Massachusette street, and having brought with him some of the best recipes

FROM ENGLAND,

4s prepared to do cleaning in a superior manner.

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

COLE BROS. & ASHERS,

DEALERS IN

LIGHTNING RODS

AND WOOD PUMPS,

and the interest of the second

Lawrence, - - - - Kansas.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 14

"GOULD CLAY."

This famous young Kentucky stallion was sired by Cassius M. Clay, Jr. His sire has trotted in 2:31½. Gould Clay's dam is by Ethan Allen. Old Ethan is the sire of eleven horses that have trotted below two-thirty. The grandam of Gould Clay is Imported Glencoe. This horse will stand for the season at \$25. Mares not in foal may be returned from a distance pastured and cared for.

"LEOPOLD."

W. S. WELLS.

Sired by Old Bellfounder; dam, a thoroughbred Kentucky mare. This horse has trotted in 2:35 and is a famous getter of trotters. He will stand at Hillhome Farm the present season a: \$15. Mares taken and cared for. Insurance for \$30.

"BEN. WADE."

This young trotting stallion will stand for the season at the Lawrence Driving Park upon the following

TERMS:

INSURANCE,

PEDIGREE:

Sired by Cassius M. Clay, Jr., (Strader's); he by Cassius M. Clay; he by Henry Clay. Dam by Mayday; second dam by second Trustee. W. S. WELLS.

J. T. STEVENS & CO.,

INSURANCE AGENTS,

Office Rear Room Over Simpson's Bank.

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

THE CONTINENTAL, OF NEW YORK, Cash assetts over \$2,500,000

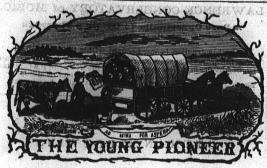
TRIUMPH, OF CINCINNATI, Cash assetts over \$1,000,000.

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

Charges as Low as any Good Company's, not

FOR SALE.

FIRST CLASS second hand Champion Resper and Mower, Dropper Attachment. Also a second hand Piano, almost Enquire of GEO. W. OGDEN, OF GEORGE SCHWEFTZER.



CONDUCTED BY MRS. THEODORA ROBINSON JENNESS

#### THE WIDOW MALONE'S PIG.

BY CHARLES F. ADAMS. The widow Malone had a beautiful pig; No one had its equal from Cork to Killarney; And Paddy McCabe had his eye on the same; A roguish chap he, full of mischief and blarney.

This beautiful pig fairly haunted his dreams. And he swore that, unless he was sadly mistaken, He would feast off his ribs on St. Patrick's Day, And even the widow should not "save his bacon."

One morning the widow went out to the pen; Pail in hand, with the first streak of dawn, When, lo! it was vacant: no piggy was there; The sweet little creature was gone!

Straightway to the priest for assistance she went, Who asked her the cause of her grief. "Och! yer riverence," says she, "'tis me pig that is gone! And I think Pat McCabe is the thief."

Soon after Pat came to the priest to "confess," And told of his theft from the widow Malone. "Take it back," says the priest, "without any delay !" "Sure I've ate it, your riverence," says Pat with a groan.

"Ah, Pat," says the priest, "at the great 'judgment day," When you meet the widow and pig face to face, What excuse will you give for your terrible sin? I'm thinking you'll go to a very bad place.'

"Will the widow and pig both be there?" says Pat. "To be sure," says the priest, "to accuse you of sin." "To be sure," says the priest, to access your pig!
"Will, thin," replies Paddy, "I'll say, Here's your pig! By St. Patrick, I'll niver molist him agin!"

#### BOYS' HOUSEKEEPING. [Selected.]

My brother Tom is a well-meaning youth-that is, when he means anything; but take him in the kitchen on baking days, and he's perfectly exasperating. If I am unfortunate enough to be exercising the egg-beater when he comes along, he'll cry out,-

"Hold your horses, Jule! I'll churn those eggs for you," which he proceeds to do with a dash.

"What you need is vim, Jule," he'll say, spattering the foam right and left till you'd think there was a snow-storm. "Girls don't amount to much at cooking. Once give me a chance for a dab at it, and I'll show you science."

It does n't affect him a bit when I call him Professor Blot; but it is some relief to me, after he gets about so far.

"Now, those pies, Jule," he'll go on; "they're leaking at the circumference. I'd rig some kind of a purchase—a dike, say—to keep the juice in. What's the use of double-plating 'em?"

Tom says that, because, when a pie begins to spew out, I slip an extra plate under it, to keep the oven clean. It's a good way, I'm sure.

But, spite of the bother that boy is in a domestic the square." point of view, we missed him desperately when he I let him have the last word. I knew he'd

again, and with him cousin Fiske. We waked up produced finally from one of his Greek books, with a vengeance. The trouble then was, you where they had been marking pages of reference. could n't tell night from day, for the confusion that finger in the Christmas pie, a la little Jack Horner, "grub was ready." and chopped mince meat vigorously.

"For instance, what?"

"O, hash, for one thing,-the fellows call it 'mystery,' because you do n't know what it's made of,and soup. They used to trot that on till it grew as familiar as an old friend. As a matter of feeling, I could n't have eaten it, you know. Fact is, boarding at commons is about played out. Fiske and I you could n't begin to hold a candle to this stew." have come to the conclusion that it will be cheaper and better for us to keep house for ourselves." I laughed.

"Don't think we can do it, hey?" said Tom, gesticulating with the chopping-knife. "We're going these traps out of the way." to try it, any how, if I can talk father and mother

"You can't."

boys run their own establishment for the next term, brain! It was fun to lounge there and watch the mel of his saddle and spread its wings in a submisif dyspepsia did n't overtake them before the end of boys as they washed the dishes. Lucky I was out sive manner. He stopped his horse, and sat for

Well, they had hardly got their cooking stove set up before Tom wrote,-

"Could n't think of being a support to my brother

in just that sense," answered I by return mail. But Tom seemed in a great taking to show me culation in it.

'entertainment as was entertainment," and wound up every other letter with,-

"Hurry along, Jule; but do n't fail to write first, so I can meet you."

Wonderfully thoughtful of me, to be sure! He wanted to know of my coming in season to clean house. I knew him! On the whole, I thought I'd take him by surprise. Consequently I pocketed some stocking yarn, to mend the boy up with, and set out, one morning, without sending any word ahead.

The cars got in so early, that, after shaking hands all around at aunt Celia's, I had ample time, before dinner, to delight Tom's eyes with the sight of his loving sister.

Not a bit of trouble in finding the house. The front hall was open, and I marched through it to the boys' door-the second on the right.

I knocked and I knocked; and my new kids and my temper were fast going, when a flaming-haired young man bounced out of his room opposite.

"What's the row?" said he; and then seeing for himself, he started as if I'd been a Hottentot. I fancy young ladies' calls are not very frequent in that region.

"Can you tell me, sir-" I began.

But just then Tom and cousin Fiske came home from recitation.

"Why, Jule, where did you hail from?" they cried in a breath.

Hospitable greeting-was n't it?-to an invited guest. But, as they unlocked the door for me, I did n't mind

Such a distracted-looking room! and beyond it another, with a humpy bed in it.

"Overslept ourselves this morning, you see," said Tom, winking at cousin Fiske, "and had n't time to finify."

"A terribly strange experience for you," said I, laughing. "Hope it won't delay dinner, for I'm half famished."

"Don't worry. We'll knock that up in no time Sit down-why don't you?"

The seat nearest empty already held a boot-jack and a teapot: but Tom hustled these under the sofa and offered me the chair.

"Now give us the news, Jule," said he, raking down the fire with his jack-knife. "Where on earth is the poker. Fiske?"

"Behind the dictionary-isn't it? Then I don't know," said cousin Fiske, filling the teakettle.

They made such a racket "knocking up" dinner that I got hoarse as a crow trying to make myself heard. Tom brought a tin pail out of a big closet they used for a pantry. "Tell you what, Jule," said he, "I can make a

sight better stew than you can;" and on that he dropped the pepper-box plump into the dish!

Yes; you do beat me on getting into steams, said I, wickedly. "There's no chance for an argument."

"One thing's sure; I never got in a box I could n't get out," retorted Tom, making a V of his pocketrule, and fishing out the pepper-box with the greatest unconcern.

"That's what I call a poor rule for neatness,"

"Don't pun, little sister. I always do things on

Excepting for the get to cooking the oysters, if I didn't. Meanwhile young have escaped from the shell, the attachment sun, you could n't have told day from night. The cousin Fiske had boiled the coffee till the grounds of the parent bird seems to increase. She flutters house was so awfully quiet, you'd have thought were tender. I can testify to that, for I drank around them, directs all their movements, and is there was a baby asleep in every room. I used to quantities of them afterwards; and, moreover, he ever ready to screen them from danger. This inplay the bangingest music I could find, for the sake had toasted some Parker House rolls on the grid-stinctive warmth of affection often discovers itself iron. I volunteered to set the table, and had an even before she is capable of becoming a mother. However, at Christmas vacation he came home Evangeline chase after the teaspoons, which Tom A fine example of this is given in Brown's Natural

By that time, the stew having run over onto the reigned at all hours. Tom insisted on having his stove, by way of signal, the boys announced that

I go off in a spasm of laughing at the very thought he, cutting a hole through the bottom of the tray save Tom's feelings at the expense of my own; so and night, cherished them beneath her wings, and by way of illustration. "A wonder, though, con- I choked down a bowlful of the peppery soup, and fed them with her bill. Nothing could interrupt sidering the debilitating fare we've lived on at the tried to look as cool as if it was ice cream. But I her tender offices. If the young ones were taken might have spared myself; for, if you'll believe it, from her she flew to them as soon as she was liberthe wouth really thought it was good!

was some on stews?"

"You're too many for me," I groaned.

"Own up, chicken," he persisted, ladling out the last of it with the teakettle cover; "own up that hot already."

"Well expressed for a beginner; but it must have exhausted you. Camp down while we scratch hardly to pay for the trouble of educating.

I created a partial vacuum in Tom's study chair, a wet sail, and spattered over everything.

"Didn't think we could keep house, hey?" said

"That's the talk," said cousin Fiske, wiping away

No such thing as taking down the self-esteem of bird again mounted the saddle, under the eye of its day right after dinner; for Tom's first stew was stant. ambrosia compared to messes he stirred up on awful noons to come. It is absolutely appalling to think what a rack-of-bones I might have grown during that visit at Cambridge, if it had not been for aunt Celia's cupboard.

And yet you see how little idea Tom had of my sufferings under his roof! Only yesterday he

"Come down and hear Nillson, Jule, and I'll treat you to my jolliest stews. You know I'm hard to beat in that line!"

Did you ever?

### NATURAL HISTORY SKETCHES.

NUMBER FIVE THE MEADOW-LARK.

My Young Pioneer Friends: The time having expired for receiving letters from the young people in relation to the meadow-lark, we will fulfill our promise by devoting this chapter to that queer little ranger of the prairies.

This bird is common throughout the United States and Lower Canada, and is always found in grassy and open places. The song of this lark is sweet and varied, and sustained much longer than that of any other field bird, but unlike the sky-lark, it sings most while at rest; the sky-lark keeps up its notes while on the wing. The meadow-lark is one of the earliest of spring birds of song, and continues its warblings for the whole summer, becoming quite mute, however, as winter approaches. It usually sings with greatest energy in the morning, and rests during the heat of the day in some shady place. We have often seen them on fences, closely hugging the north side of a post, while the sun's rays were most severe. The meadow-lark does not

fly much during the summer, but flits from place to place within the narrow compass of a field. However, as it is a migratory bird, going south in the fall and returning in the spring, we suppose it must have considerable power of flight.

Instead of retiring to the woods during the time of incubation, like many other birds, the meadowlark appears in the broad face of day, in the open field, and makes its nest upon the ground, between two clods of earth, or scrapes a hollow in the soil, and there deposits four dirty-white eggs, which are blotched and spotted with brown. It commences the business of incubation in May, and if its first nests are destroyed, will lay as late as September.

A farmer who lives near Ottawa informs us that when the lark is disturbed while sitting, it will move its eggs to a place of greater security, "and this transportation," says he, "I have observed to be effected in a very short space of time. When one of my mowers, last year, first told me he had observed this fact, I was inclined to doubt it, but I have since ascertained the truth of it beyond a doubt, and I think it another strong proof of that order in the economy of nature, by means of which this affectionate bird is enabled to secure its forthcoming offspring. I call it affectionate, because few birds show a stronger attachment to their young."

The meadow-lark sits only fifteen days and usu-History: "A young hen meadow-lark was brought to me in June, which was not able to feed without assistance. I caused her to be educated, and she was hardly fledged when I received from another place a nest of three unfledged larks. She took a "Tell you what, Jule, I'm up in muscle!" said of that dinner! I meant to be a good sister, and scarcely younger than herself, and tended them day "Say, now, Jule," said he, "didn't I tell you I she neglected food and drink, and at last expired, ated. Her affection grew upon her so much that consumed by maternal anxiety. None of the young ones survived her."

The common food of the young meadow-larks is worms and insects, but after they mature they subsist chiefly on seeds, herbage and most other veg-"I'm sure I should n't want to," said I; "it's too etable substances. The lark is very easily tamed when taken young, and can be taught a number of amusing tricks, though they are so short lived as It may be questioned whether the human mind

and "camped." The coat that hung over the back, in the following case of instinct: A gentleman was could have shown more sagacity than is exhibited But he did; at least, they consented to let the in the button regions; but maybe it stimulated the part of Illinois, when a lark dropped on the pomtidy fashion, was n't particularly easy to the head once travelling on horseback through the southern it. So, at the close of vacation, we started them off of the way, for the sake of my new mohair, that some time in astonishment, looking at the bird, water spots! Tom flapped his dishcloth about like which he supposed to be wounded; but on endeavoring to take it, the lark crept around him and "Pack up your traps, Jule, and come down and he, winking a drop of soap-suds from his eyelashes. dle to observe it, the poor bird dropped to the make us a visit. Aunt Celia'll sleep you, but we'll "What say now? Fetch on anything Fiske and I ground between the horse's feet and remained immovable. It then struck him that the lark was at a teacup as if his main object was to start a cir- with him. The gentleman looked up and discovpursued, and as a last resource hazarded its safety ered a hawk hovering directly over them. The

those youths; and I was too hungry then to try! I protector, and the disappointed hawk shifting his rushed over to aunt Celia's, instead, for a luncheon. position, the little fugitive, watching his opportu-In fact, I got into the habit of going there every nity, darted over the hedge and was hid in an in-INTERPRETER.

#### THE SPIDER WEB.

HIDDEN ANIMALS.

1. Was he at the party? Yes, but he came late.

2. This is the sixth or seventh week. 3. Why! enamel is a smooth, hard covering.

4. What a coward you are! 5. Just see Eli on that horse! When asked to describe a race, he said he could not.

Allan has a neck-tie of buff. Alonzo has one of blue. Jane spells pity, p-i-t-i. Gertrude, can you correct her?

9. Mary and Sarah are good girls. 10. My old cat Tab is on the porch.

GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE. A river and cape of Virginia went out for a stroll, and wishing some refreshments went to an island east of the United States. The river of Virginia pronounced the fruit the best he had ever eaten. "River in the north of Italy," said the cape of Virginia; "it does not compare with what I had while stopping with the cape of Alaska any more than a city of Arkansas does with the tower of Pisa." It being a cape on the western coast of the United States they seemed destined to get wet; but a city of Rhode Island favored them, and they found a lake of British America to hold an umbrella over their heads until it was a cape on the southern coast of Ireland. Then taking a sniff of a town in Prussia they proceeded to the park, where they saw, among other things, a beautiful river of Australia. They greatly admired its grace of motion, and the cape of Virginia gave it a town in Germany for its dinner, which incensed the river of Virginia greatly, and he became so disagreeable that the cape of Virginia put him on the back of a river of British America and sent him down the Atlantic ocean. ANNA SEARS, of Lawrence.

CROSS WORD ENIGMA-NO. 9.

My first is in man, but not in brute. My second is in flower, but not in root.

My third is in horse, but not in mule.

My fourth is in dunce, but not in fool.

My fifth is in sausage, but not in dog.

My sixth is in cat, but not in hog. My seventh is in owl, but not in bat.

My eighth is in bonnet, but not in hat. My ninth is in house, also in hovel. My whole is a very interesting novel.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &C. French Numerical Enigma, No. 6 .- Qui court deux lievres,

' en prend aucun. Decapitation, No. 5 .- Chair, hair, air, ira.

Word Square, No. 11 .-DIET

IDLE ELLA

TEAR Cross Word Enigma, No. 8.—Dictionary.

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#### THE LAND OF WASHINGTON.

I glory in the sages Who, in the days of yore, In combat met the foemen, And drove them from our shore; Who flung our banner's starry field In triumph to the breeze, And spread broad maps of cities where Once waved the forest trees.

I glory in the spirit Which goaded them to rise, And found a mighty nation Beneath the western skies. No clime so bright and beautiful As that where sets the sun: No land so fertile, fair and free, As that of Washington!

#### JULY.

Proudly, lovely and serenely, Power and passion in her eye, With an aspect calm and queenly, Comes the summer nymph, July, Crowned with azure, clothed with splendor, Gorgeous as an Eastern bride, While the golden hours attend her O'er the languid landscape wide.

### AMERICAN SOCIETY.

The happy influence of American Institutions is, doubtless, more obvious in the general prosperity, the unremitting activity, and the comparative intelligence of the working classes, than in any peculiar development of social talent and refinement. The philosopher, however, will not seek in vain for the noblest effects of habit, of self-reliance, and popular education upon the individual. The instances of humble toil rising in the social scale to the honors of art, literature, political genius, inventive skill, and sagacious enterprise, are innumerable; and this is our grand and enviable distinction, that society, far from impeding, extends the hand of fellowship to merit. Not, however, in metropolitan saloons or suburban villas should the candid enquirer seek for the social fruits of republicanism, but in rural life, the Eastern village, the expanding Western town,-in those localities which are least invaded by artificial influences. Let the sated European enter a fisherman's house on Cape Cod, see the robust housewife prepare dinner, and then hear her talk, at the board her own hands have Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics and furnished and spread, of the last sermon, lyceum lecture, or new book, and he will recognize the progressive principle insured by social equality, religious freedom, and common schools. Let him become the guest of a Kentucky planter, and the fearless, cordial, ingenuous tone of manners and conversation around him will offer the most refreshing contrast to the conventional and heartless atmosphere he has known at Paris and Vienna. Let him talk with the farmer or mechanicat-his side in the rail-car, and he may chance to acquire a new idea of the honest dignity and general information which free citizenship secures to humanity. It is these and similar instances—the wayside, the casual, the popular manifestations of social lifewhich test the liberal and enlightened spirit of American society in its broadest and most authentic sense.

### TO OPPRESSION IN ITS RUDIMENTS.

Every encroachment, great or small, is important enough to awaken the attention of those who are intrusted with the preservation of a Constitutional Government. We are not to wait till great public mischiefs come, till-the government is overthrown, or liberty itself put in extreme jeopardy. We should not be worthy sons of our fathers, were we so to regard great questions affecting the general freedom. Those fathers accomplished the Revolution on a strict question of principle. The Parliament of Great Britain asserted a right to tax the Colonies in all cases whatsoever; and it was precisely on this question that they made the Revolution turn. The amount of taxation was trifling, but the claim itself was inconsistent with liberty; and that was in their eyes enough. It was against the recital of an act of Parliament, rather than against any suffering under its enactments, that they took up arms. They went to war against a preamble. They fought seven years against a declaration. They poured out their treasures and their blood like water in a contest in opposition to an assertion, which those less sagacious and not so well schooled in the principles of civil liberty would have regarded as barren phraseology, or mere parade of words.

They saw in the claim of the British Parliament a seminal principle of mischief, the germ of unjust power; they detected it, dragged it forth from un-derneath its plausible disguises, struck at it, nor did it elude either their steady eye, or their welldirected blow, till they had extirpated and destroyed, to the smallest fibre. On this question of principle, while actual suffering was not yet afar off, they raised their flag against a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome, in the height of her glory, is not to be compared; a power which has dotted over the surface of the globe with her possessions and military posts; whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England .- Daniel Webster.

Socrates was of the opinion that if all our misfortunes were laid in one common heap, whence every one must take an equal portion, most people would be content to take their own, and depart.

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### GOSSIP FROM THE FARM."

DEAR SPIRIT: If it were not for the speculative and active spirits of the world, I sometimes think it would come to a dead stand still. It runs along easily enough when there is money enough to run it. Benign old bankers can then look complacently over their spectacles, with nothing to molest or make them afraid. Merchants have a good run of trade, and farmers a good market for their produce. Money not only makes the mare go. It makes everything else go. Mules, locomotives, balloons, men, everything in short goes the better for money. It buys everything. It accomplishes everything, even, as is sometimes thought, Senatorial elections. It is not so very strange that men love it. It is a good thing to have, and God seems to have considered it so when he made the earth, the air, the sea

and everything that in them is, convertible into it. But when money gives out, when everybody is dead broke, when old 30 per cent. puts on airs, and impecunious mourners go about the streets, then is the time for your true genius to show himself. Adversity, it has been said, only tries us, and brings out our better qualities. Pity that some of us are too much in the condition of the poor fellow who said "it was n't adversity that tried him; it was the County Judge; and he brought out his worst qualities." Now your genuine money man knows nothing but money. When he buys, he pays money. When he sells, he takes money. He knows no other medium of exchange. He is completely "played" when money is gone. He is n't worth a rush in a tight time. There is no elasticity to him. He talks about cash, cash, when there is no cash. You ask him what he will take for something, and he tells you he will take so much, cash. Just as if everybody did not know that to be an utter impossibility! It adds insult to injury to talk about taking cash from a fellow who has forgotten how it looks. It is the unkindest cut of all. Poverty has been said to be no disgrace, but mighty inconvenient. Surely it is bad enough to be out of money, without having old Gradgrinds remind you of the fact every time you want to buy something of him.

And then there is another class, more despicable still, if such a thing were possible, who are as poor months only in their dreams, and you know it, and they know it, and everybody knows it-and yet they talk about "cash down and no grumbling" McMillan's Bank. It is hard to keep your patience when it comes to one of your own kind playing these little fantastic tricks, it is absolutely unbear-

able.

There are some of our merchants and traders the more they talk about it. They seem to have a devilish disposition to aggravate a suffering com- all things became quiet he found his way to Canada. munity. We walked into a store awhile ago, as "big as life and twice as natural," and bought a pair of snoes, and turned to go out in some such Cincinnati. A number of slaves had made their easy manner as our old friend Micawber-peace to escape from one of the river counties of Kentucky. his ashes !-might have done. Imagine our conster- By some unfortunate event in crossing the Ohio and surprising things, especially about a clap of hunters were in close pursuit. They knew them to thunder out of a clear sky, but you never heard of be in the city limits. A large police force was say, between wind and water. It knocked us clean to any one giving information of the lost "chattels." out of time. We felt as Mark Twain's "Scotty" did when he said to the preacher: "All down but nine: set 'em up 'on the other alley." What on

But what I started out to say was, that when money fails, then your trading genius is in his glory. We claim a big credit on the even ledger right here. We can trade, and have traded, thousands of dollars worth of property, but when it came to getting money enough to pay for the stamps, aye, there was the rub. But there is one thing we can say, and that is, knowing how it is ourself, we nevtake for such-and-such-a-thing, why, we say we you know! Now that is business. That keeps nation. I always admired the good Methodist brovival, for a fuss-anything, Lord, but this dead honest old Jersey cow that took the sweepstakes itiated into the order of the U. G. R. R. over all of them at our Fair last fall. Let it not be ced. On came the wagon and on went the cow. as overseer, made the most cruel of task-masters.

of all observers, and the principal object of this slave purchased his own freedom, and in time came gossip is simply to say that it is for sale—for cash. to be a slave-owner himself, and of all the cruel ty-

# U. G. R. R.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

The first case in the courts of Ohio under the fugitive slave law of 1850, was tried in Cincinnati before Commissioner Carpenter. The well known Tom. Marshall of Kentucky was the claimant. It took part of two days for the examination, and it master himself did not excuse him from the wrath being the first case it caused considerable interest. The court room was crowded on the second day of the examination, principally by the colored population and by a few noted anti-slavery men from the country. Carpenter in summing up the case spoke in a low voice, for he had been indisposed. The audience crowded towards the bar to gather up his words. The fugitive was sitting at one end of the his person. I saw him once just after he had eslong table, but like a gentleman he drew back his chair so as to accommodate the anxious public. Dryden, the U.S. Marshal, who had been from the court room for a few minutes, entered and going to the place where the fugitive had been left by him, he could not find him. He immediately cried out, family were to be sold in a few days and taken to 'Where is the prisoner?" Sure enough! where was he? He had fled like a bird of passage, to other climes. The claimant rose up, looked around the room, and then remarked to a person sitting by his side: "Well, I never expected to take the boy to the other side of the river; but I did not imagine State. As the negro's tale was a pitiful one, he told he would escape this way." In a few minutes the him there was a friend in the city he believed who court room was left with scarcely a visitor: the in- might undertake it, and he would make the case terest had vanished. The Commissioner however ordered the U. S. Marshal to deliver the fugitive our hero was there to take the matter under adfrom slavery to the claimant—a duty he would have been happy to have fulfilled if in his power. That night as I was afterwards informed he was convey- meet at a certain school house, signals arranged, ed to Warren county, and there he was placed in etc. At the hour named he was at the rendesvous, the care of a student of Æsculapius, who by the assistance of a burnt cork changed his color to a glos- surrounded by a score of armed men, a prisoner. sy black, (he being a mulatto), which so transmogrified his natural appearance that his most intimate friends did not recognize him. It was strikingly observable to see that the escape of the prisoner as you are yourself, who have seen money for from slavery produced a pleasing sensation on the minds of all not pecuniarily interested. Thinking it would be an agreeable item of news, I proceeded to the office of Chase & Ball, on Third street, where with as much nonchalance as if they had the run of I found Salmon P. Chase, who I need hardly say was highly pleased with the intelligence. Thus with them. It is bad enough for a man that has ended the first case under the fugitive slave law of ist. Although they accomplished their plans by the money to put on airs over a fellow that has n't, but 1850. In a few days after, a telegraphic dispatch treachery of a vile wretch in the person of the newas sent from Cleveland, stating that the lost property had arrived and was then crossing the lake to Her Britannic Majesty's dominious. This however was what Mrs. Amelia Opic would term a statistic that begin to talk about cash down. It is confound- lie;" it was sent to draw off the blood hounds from ed strange that the less cash there is to come down, the track, and it had the desired effect. They gave up the hunt, and in the course of a few weeks when

One of the most novel exploits in the annals of the under-ground railroad occurred in the city of nation on hearing something said about "cash river they were delayed on their journey to the You have heard of all manner of sudden city. Day-light came upon them and the slaveor imagined anything as unexpected, as astound- called into requisition. Every place of suspicion ing, as terrific, as overwhelming, as dumbfounding, was searched; every avenue from the city was as that remark was to us. The fact is, we were un- guarded; hand-bills were scattered throughout the prepared for it. It took us, as the sailors would city and adjacent country offering a large reward Appearances looked gloomy. Information was sent over into Kentucky and a number of roughs crossed the river to be ready for any emergency. The earth the man could be thinking about to ask us for friends of the slaves began to feel the case doubtful, cash was more than we could compreheud. And the more we have reflected on it since; the less we understand it. Our notion is that if men can't sell without cash, when there is no cash, they might as well shut up shop. Gentlemen may cry cash! cash! Dut a ferror on a hearse and several mourning in the afternoon a hearse and several mourning to any expense for repairs during the season.

JAMES INCARY.

JOURNALLY, Agent for the Improved Quaker Mower and Reaper—Dear Sir: This is to certify that the Mower I bought of dient. Securing the services, of an undertaker, a coffin was ordered to be taken to the residence of a coffin was ordered to be taken to the residence of a coffin was ordered to be taken to the residence of a coffin well-to-do negro, and at an appointed hour in the afternoon a hearse and several mourning to any expense for repairs during the season.

JAMES INCARY.

JOURNALLY, Agent for the Improved Quaker Mower and Reaper—Dear Sir: This is to certify that the Mower I bought of dient. Securing the season is just what it is recommended to be. I carefully you last season is just what it is recommended to be. I carefully a coffin was ordered to be taken to the residence of a coffin was ordered to be taken to the residence of a coffin was ordered to be taken to the residence of a coffin was ordered to be taken to the residence of a coffin was ordered to be taken to the residence of a coffin was ordered to be taken to the compton that it is recommended to be. I carefully you last season is just what it is recommended to be. I carefully a coffin was ordered to be taken to the residence of a coffin was ordered to be taken to the compton. The compton that it is recommended to be. I carefully a coffin was ordered to be taken to the compton that it is recommended to be. I carefully a coffin was ordered to be taken to the compton that it is recommended to be. I carefully a coffin was ordered to be taken to the compton that the longitude of the longi coaches were in attendance. The coffin was placed in the hearse and the mourners filled the coaches. Their destination was a cemetery some eight miles from the city limits. Slowly and solemnly they proceeded through the streets of the city, and a short time before sundown they arrived at the cemetery. The coffin was consigned to the place prepared for it, but the mourners, instead of returning er inflict a needless wound upon the sensibilities of to the city, availed themselves of other conveyances a fellow sufferer. When he asks us what we will which were in waiting and journeyed rapidly northward to a Quaker settlement some forty miles away. will take such-and-such-a-thing that we know he The hearse and mourning coaches returned, arriving has got, or perhaps that somebody else has got and in the city some time after dark without arousing he can get by trading such-and-such-a-thing of his, the suspicions of any one. The city was searched for days after the fugitives had followed the empty things alive and active. That prevents a dead stage coffin to the hole in which it was deposited. Not knowing the day nor hour that an emergency might ther who prayed for "a revival, and if not for a re- arise requiring a similar stratagem, it was deemed prudent to keep the mode of exit of these fugitives stagnation." Marc. Parrott wrote us awhile ago a secret, and the mystery of their deliverance was to know what we would take for "Sweetbricr," the never explained to any but those who had been in-

During the early troubles in Kansas it was nosupposed that I had the impudence to answer him ticeable that frequently the most quiet and unassumthat I would take \$250 cash—which is what she ing persons, when they became aroused and had a cost. Ohl no, we never mention it. I said I would little training, became the most daring and reckless. take his Concord wagon, made for him by Abbott And it is notoriously true that a Yankee from the & Downing, of Concord, N. H., and which I know abolition State of Massachusetts, when one was cost him the \$250 there, besides freight here. Nuf found who would sell his services to a slave-holder

rants I was ever personally acquainted with this negro slave-owner was the most barbarous. And I suppose this singular moral phenomena will apply to those who have been nursed in the lap of slavery and afterwards embraced the anti-slavery faith. It will certainly hold good with the case which I am about to chronicle. A son of a Virginia slave-holder, becoming disgusted with slavery, spoke disrespectfully of the institution. Being born a slaveof the faithful. They threatened him with divers punishments, and he was forced from home for personal safety. Coming to Ohio he made his headquarters at Cincinnati, and for years operated in half a dozen States running off slaves. Several times he was caught and managed to escape. He became known, and a large reward was offered for caped from jail, and he gave me the following account of his capture and escape: A negro had crossed the river for the purpose, as he alleged, of procuring some friend to assist himself and family to escape from their master; for he said the whole the sugar plantations of Louisiana. The first person in Cincinnati to whom he made his case known told him that he was always willing to lend assistance to those like him who had made an effort to escape, but he would not go into a neighboring known to him. So another meeting was had and visement. He agreed to undertake the job, a night was agreed on and the hour at which they were to gave the signal; and in a moment he found himself A council was held; some were for hanging him, some for flogging, and others for taking him to jail and giving him a trial before the courts. He was taken to jail, where he remained forty days, finally making his escape by burning off the lock to his dungeon door. He bore the marks on his body for months which were inflicted on the occasion. The negro who came to solicit assistance and told such a pitiful tale was a decoy, hired and sent by a certain class of pro-slavery men to entrap an abolitiongro, they paid a heavy penalty for it. At the time I saw him he had nineteen slaves with him on the road to Canada, and he said he would liberate one slave for every day he had been confined in jail, but he certainly did not stop at that figure, for I heard of him years afterwards still following his dangerous calling. But he left Cincinnati one morning and was never heard of afterwards. It was supposed he had been taken prisoner while undertaking one of his daring exploits and summarily dispatched. LANE, Franklin County.

# E. G. MARSHALL,

KANWAKA, July 5th, 1872.

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8,000	28 42 56 70 84 96	1 2 2	22 5 18	46 58 70	10 7	28 20 12	40		1:
64,000. 128,000. 256,000.	119	3	1	93 105	9 8	4	50 60 70 80	67	
512,000			10	117	3	10	100	9	

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