

Spirit of Kansas

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. II.—NO. 8.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 22, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 55.

HOTELS.

LUDINGTON HOUSE,

W. E. SMITH,

OTTAWA, - - KANSAS.

All Trains stop for Dinner. 35

TEFFT HOUSE,

E. A. SMITH,

TOPEKA, - - KANSAS.

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

ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

KALLOCH & BEACH,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The only First Class House in the City. 35

HOWARD & SPENCER,

GROCCERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FRUIT AND PRODUCE,

No. 145 MASSACHUSETTS ST., LAWRENCE, KAS.

PLACE HOUSE,

Corner of New Hampshire and Warren Streets,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

BOARD \$5 PER WEEK.

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

1871

JOHN T. PLACE, Proprietor.

FARMERS OF KANSAS!

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Turn Every Dollar to the Best Advantage!

Buy Goods Where You Can Buy Cheapest!

L. BULLENE & CO.,

NO. 89 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE,

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

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

WE BUY OUR GOODS FOR CASH.

WE BUY AT FIRST HANDS.

We buy in conjunction with one of

The Largest Dry Goods Houses in the West,

Our two houses doing a business in the aggregate of nearly

A MILLION OF DOLLARS PER ANNUM!

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

WE SELL FOR CASH!

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

CAN AFFORD TO SELL LOWER

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

WE ARE SATISFIED WITH SMALL PROFITS,

And believe that low prices and Square Dealing Will Command Trade.

L. BULLENE & CO.

LAWRENCE, February 14, 1873.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!!!

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

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

WHICH IS UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY,

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

A CHEAP CASTOR OIL, FOR THE SAME PURPOSE

A Large Number of Empty Alcohol Barrels,

For Vinegar, Putting up Pickles, Rain Water, &c.

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

MORRIS & CRANDALL.

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE,

ON MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

LAWRENCE

ENTERPRISE



NURSERIES,

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

A General Nursery Stock—Home Grown.

Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs a Specialty.

Address, for Price List,

JOHNSON & ALBERTSON,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS. 2417

CLOTHING.

OTTOMAN & POTWIN,

LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS

— AT THE —

ONE PRICE STORE,

67 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

HATS AND CAPS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

notif

OTTOMAN & POTWIN.

SHOOTING FROM BEHIND A TREE.

BY MRS. DOWNS.

Reader! did you ever receive an anonymous letter, full of slurs, and insinuations, and libellous sentences? If not, you are one of that quiet, inoffensive class who never step out of the way to do startling things, but the even tenor of whose life is such as to cause no agitation of the social ripples about you.

It is decidedly unsafe in this turbulent world to have opinions, especially if you are a woman. A woman should not think—especially she should not think for herself. She should do nothing that is original, or striking, or terse, or decided.

Emerson says the world should beware when God lets loose a great thinker upon this planet. (Sometimes the compositors get this quotation all wrong by changing *thinker* to *tinker*.) But when people will think and choose to give expression to such thoughts as they have, I do like to see them brave enough to be responsible for such expression. Somebody signing himself *Veritas* writes me a long letter, postmarked Ottawa, in which he addresses me in such terms as no man would dare to use in directly addressing a lady. Here is a specimen: "Do you prate about charity? For shame, woman! Do you not despise yourself?"

Since he asks me a direct question, and gives me no opportunity to reply to his letter, he will allow me to reply through my usual medium and say to him that his early education has evidently been neglected, as he does not know how to use courteous terms in addressing the weaker sex. The strength that is in a man should make him gentle.

As for despising one's self, it seems to me that it is a question which would not interest the community at large as to how one held one's self in one's own estimation; but a man who could deliberately sit down and pen two foolscap pages of malicious writing under an assumed name to one who bears him no ill will, who doesn't know whether he is worth any ill will, must be of that canine brotherhood that takes the precaution to always run around behind the house and bark furiously under safe retreat at the harmless passer by.

He further says that no wife of his should so pander to the depraved taste of the editor of *THE SPIRIT* as to write for his paper.

I am sure I have no idea how many wives this curious person has, but I hope he will keep them

all under lock and key if he has no trust or confidence in them.

I like to hear a man say that no wife of his shall do thus or so. It brings to mind those delightfully feudal days when women were walled up in castles, and the solid masonry shut in a living, breathing presence, for daring to differ in opinion, or for being jealous, or for being in the way of somebody else!

Ah! those were times indeed, when a man could say to his wife, *You shall*, and *you shall not*.

I doubt if we have improved much in these latter days now that he says, "My dear, *will* you do so and so?" or "I trust your judgment entirely, do as you like—I know you will do what is best."

"*Veritas*" criticises severely my poor scribbling for *THE SPIRIT*; he says,

"Your literature and style of writing is offensive to good manners and propriety. It is *maukish*, and while not downright so offensive to pure minded men and women as obscure writings are, it is next door to such."

Now you see, Mr. SPIRIT, "what showings we are, and what shadows we pursue." Did I not immediately recall the saying of the Frenchman, (was it Talleyrand?): "If you could hear all that is said about you, you would be ashamed to show your face in the street." And the wise observation of somebody else that to obtain a fair estimate of yourself you must take what your best friends say of you, also what your enemies say, and sift them together; from the siftings you will find the true value to put upon yourself.

After all the abuse heaped upon trials by jury, it is a good thing to have in society. Men are so the victims of opinion, that it is well sometimes they can turn from the malicious and warring passions of the prejudiced crowd to the deliberate judgment according to the evidence before them of twelve dispassionate men sworn solemnly to do justice to the individual accused. I hold it to be a solemn thing to swear away character and life and liberty; but I had rather place those sacred interests in the hands of twelve responsible persons who seriously taking all the views of the case into consideration, pronounce a verdict, than to trust myself to the rabble crowd who are always seeking a new victim and shouting for blood.

Therefore while with the crowd I might shout for blood, and cry "Crucify him," yet if I were sitting in solemn conclave with eleven other jurors, solemnly weighing the evidence that would exalt a man to Heaven, or cast him down to Hades, I might be induced to be more considerate and to do the best I could for this dependent and suffering sinner at the bar of justice.

I think when we see how merciful a Providence seems sometimes in this world, that even divine justice deals not so hardly with man as we often pray that it should. I have heard a preacher praying in belligerent tones that God would "overturn, and overturn, and overturn!" and deprecatingly I have thought, "We shall all go under!"

Who shall escape the law? Plato says: "Thou art not so little that thou canst creep into the earth, or so high that thou canst mount to heaven; but either here, or in the world below, or in some other place, thou shalt pay the penalty. There is an immortal conflict going on, in which gods and demigods are our allies; and the most extraordinary care is required to save the property of the gods, that is to say, the soul of man which is preserved by justice and virtue, and destroyed by folly and wickedness. There is little of the first to be found on earth; and brutal and unjust natures fawn upon their keepers who may be dogs or shepherds, or may be the most perfect of masters. But we affirm that dishonesty is to human souls what disease is to human bodies, what plague or pestilence is to the seasons, what injustice is to states."

Ah, thou divine Plato! it would seem that human nature had not changed much in nearly six thousand years since backward into time thy glance makes of men and heroes very much what thou madest of them by thy clear, prophetic gaze along the future of generations of men.

"Is not courage a part of virtue?" asks Plato, "and cowardice a part of vice?" I wish much that Plato were now living, that I might ask him if it is courageous to shoot from behind a tree, or to bark from behind the house.

WYANDOTTE, February 17.

The Farm.

BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM.

Farmers ought to know that, as a class, their reputation is not high in regard to their living well, and especially with regard to the use of fruit on their tables. Of small fruits they have so few that industrious and intelligent mechanics, living in cities and towns, when they happen to sit at farmers' tables, think it is surprising, for it is supposed that farmers have everything good. The diet is bread, potatoes and meat, almost without exception year in and year out. Dried fruit is, or it used to be, in fair supply; but when sweet apples are used instead of sugar to sweeten the sour, the taste is far from inspiring. And yet, with a little labor and attention, strawberries can be grown in sufficient quantities for canning; also gooseberries and currants whenever its great enemy, the currant worm is not destructive. A jelly can be made from apples both cheaply and plentifully, and it is exceedingly palatable. Quinces can be grown almost anywhere without difficulty, while cherries and plums at least of some sort can at least be produced. Whatever may be the difficulties in particular localities with regard to growing fruit trees, the small fruits almost invariably do well, and it may be said, also, that if a variety of trees are planted, some of them at least will be quite sure to bear every year.

It may be said that if a farmer lives any considerable number of years in one place, and has not fruit to supply the table, he is either lazy or shamefully neglectful. The chance is that he is lazy; and as a consequence, his children are not likely to improve on the stock, while the prospects are that they will degenerate into criminals. Boys living in homes where fruit is scarce will be almost certain to steal it, and when conscience is once weakened other stages are easy and natural.

The growing of fruit is so important that many other good qualities and habits are connected therewith, and firstly, for the reason that the habit of thorough cultivation is established. One who grows fruit will also be certain to grow all kinds of vegetables, and to take a pride in showing his garden. Second, he will be certain to cultivate such farm crops as he undertakes to grow, with much greater care, and it may be truthfully said that the foundation of agricultural, is horticultural knowledge. More than this, a fruit grower comes to have a refined taste and a generous sensibility; and he will naturally encourage his wife in the cultivation of flowers; he will see that his dwelling has pleasant surroundings of evergreens and other trees, and he will seek to abrogate and make pleasant the labors of his family within doors by securing conveniences and improvements, and be making home more attractive and the children happier and better.

Among the rights which women have not claimed is that of having more industrious husbands, and almost all farmers' wives suffer for want of such. They work and slave and suffer mortification because their husbands spend hours in idleness when they might plant and cultivate fruit and add to the adornment of home. Farmers talk about hard times and railroad monopolies and the extortion of merchants and tradesmen, while they lose hundreds if not thousands of dollars by neglecting to plant fruit and to improve their homes; and their children following their example, of necessity take the downward course. Farmers want more energy, more judgement, more refinement, more sense.—[N. C. M. in N. Y. Tribune.

GROWING CHESTNUT TREES.

In the fall of 1829, I gathered a few nuts in Newburg, New York, and planted them in a box of sand moistened a little. On reaching Quincy, I placed them in a dry soil, hilled somewhat to prevent water from standing about for fear of rotting them. Early in spring, the nuts were removed to the nursery and planted in beds, drilled a few inches apart, as you would plant corn—the beds slightly ridged. As soon as the warm weather set in, they sprouted and came up as early as corn. A year after, or the following spring, they were transplanted; care being taken to take a ball of earth around the roots, sufficient not to disturb or break them. The trees were mulched and watered occasionally during the dry season. They grew vigorously and rapidly, bearing in seven or eight years; and regularly every year. I have transplanted trees when they were in a bearing condition, and successfully. Have also trees growing finely from their seed. Caution should be used in not allowing the nuts to become too dry before planting, as it kills the kernel. Have not known any disease to affect the trees. I find the chestnut a valuable shade tree, as well as valuable for its fruit.—[Gov. Wood, Quincy, Illinois.

A farmer at Fontenoy, near Paris, believes he has discovered an efficient means for preventing potato disease. It consists in the use of tan-waste, the residue of the bark used for tanning, which is taken out of the tan-pits after being exhausted and thrown away as useless. This substance the French farmer collected, and at sowing time put a small quantity into each hole with the potato. For three years he has carried on this experiment, and each time has been completely successful; his potato crop which formerly, when planted in the ordinary way in the same field, was always tainted with the disease, is now thoroughly sound and in a perfect state of preservation.

FATTENING CATTLE QUICK OR SLOW.

There appears no room for questioning the fact, that an animal fattened quickly makes much finer eating than an animal which has been fattened slowly, or which has remained fat for sometime. The meat in such cases is sweeter and juicier, but whether it possesses any more nutriment is not quite so clear. There are many people who have had the privilege of partaking of the flesh of prize animals, which have been kept in a high condition for a long time, and they have generally reported the flesh as hard and tough; and probably they did not judge it as harshly as they would have done had they purchased the same "cut" from the nearest butcher's stall.

During a somewhat extended connection with the public press, we have at various times been favored with slices from "Christmas cattle," which are generally pushed for a couple of years at least before being regarded as ready for the shambles, and in all such cases have been profoundly disappointed with the results realized at the table. We never yet had such a piece of meat prove as good as the "cuts" we were able to obtain every day from the regular family butcher. The best meat is certainly to be found where an animal has been fattened with the utmost rapidity.

Aside from the matter of quality, there is a question of economy which is well worth considering. An animal requires a certain amount of food daily to sustain life and supply heat and the waste of tissues. It is only the excess of food over these requirements of nature which go to make fat or increase flesh. And if too great a time is expended in the supply of the natural requirements of its system, and a less proportion devoted to an increase in weight, than if the fattening process were hastened.

In short, a great deal more food will be required to make 100 pounds increase in the weight of an animal, if thirty days are taken for it, than if the feeding operations are confined to twenty days and so on. There is where many make a great mistake. Animals in course of preparation for the shambles, should not be stinted in food. They should be fed all they will eat and properly assimilate in a given time, the more profitable he will be for feeding purposes, other things being equal. The money in feeding is all made by forcing animals to the utmost, whenever their preparation for the shambles has been once undertaken.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF GRASS.

Some interesting experiments have been made by the German chemist, on the nutritive value of meadow grass at different points of its growth and upon hay cut at different seasons. An elaborate series of analysis show that young grass is more nutritious than mature grass, and physiological experiments show that it is more easily digestible. Thus grass 2-12 inches high contains nearly 50 per cent. more of albumenoids than grass which is 6 inches high, and about 10 per cent. more of "crude fat" (5.24 per cent. against 4.82). The mature grass contains more woody fibre and less ash than the young grass, and besides this, it is found that the nutritious albumenoids exists in a less soluble form in hay than in young grass. Hence the difference of nutritive value and digestibility. Autumnal hay was found to be more nutritious and digestive than summer hay. English agriculturists must make some qualifications to this result, inasmuch as it was obtained from German hay, grown in a much drier summer climate than ours. Similar experiments were made by E. Wolff on clover. He found that its digestibility diminished during the four weeks from the beginning to the end of flowering, while the digestibility of clover hay was about the same as that of green clover cut at the same stage of growth. The moral of this is obvious: Do not be greedy with your hay crops, by leaving them to grow so very tall. By so doing you not only lose the seed, which if fully ripe falls on the ground during harvesting, but you also obtain a less nutritive and digestible blade and stem. Better cut early, and utilize the after grass.

LONGEVITY OF FARMERS.

In a late address before the Farmers' Club at Princeton, Mass., Dr. Nathan Allen said that according to the registration reports of deaths in Massachusetts, published now for about thirty years, and preserved with more accuracy and completeness than anywhere else in the country, the greatest longevity is found to obtain in agricultural life. In the ten different occupations, as given in these reports, the cultivators of the earth, as a class, stand at the head, reaching on an average, the age of nearly sixty-five years, while that of the next class, merchants, is only fifty years; and that of mechanics of all kinds, about forty-eight years; and that of shoemakers about forty-four years. Thus there is an advantage of about fifteen years on the side of farmers as compared with merchants, as they reach an average age, but little short of three score and ten, allotted by the Psalmist to human life.

A series of experiments instituted to test the average loss of weight in drying shows that corn loses one-fifth and wheat one-fourteenth by the process. From this statement it is seen that farmers will make more by selling unshelled corn in the fall at thirty cents than the following summer at forty cents a bushel, and that wheat at \$1.32 in December is equal to \$1.50 for the same wheat in June following. The estimate is made on the basis of 7 per cent. and takes no account of loss from vermin. These facts are worthy of consideration.

H. J. RUSHMER,

SIGN OF THE BIG SPECTACLES,

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE,

—Dealer in—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS,

SILVERWARE,

FINE JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

—ALSO—

MARBLE SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &c.

STEINWAY

—and other—

PIANOS AND ORGANS

THE BEST STOCK,

—and—

THE BEST TERMS IN KANSAS.

NO. 57 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

nos-ly

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Have now in Stock a Full Line of

GENERAL HARDWARE

THE CELEBRATED UNION CHURN, WARRANTED TO GIVE

PERFECT SATISFACTION, OR THE

MONEY REFUNDED.

We make a specialty of Carpenters' Tools, and keep the best assortment of goods in that line to be found in the Western Country.

We sell all articles at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, and respectfully ask the public, before purchasing, to look through our stock, which is one of the most complete in the West.

77 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

nos-ly

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

JOB PRINTING!

The Proprietors of

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

Have Recently

MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO

THEIR STOCK

OF

JOB PRINTING MATERIAL,

AND

Are now prepared to

Execute in

FIRST CLASS STYLE,

All kinds of Printing

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

HANDBILLS AND POSTERS

Of any required size and style.

All work WARRANTED to be of the

BEST CLASS, ON TIME,

AND AT

Prices that DEFY COMPETITION.

Our Type and Presses are new, and of the

BEST AND FASTEST KINDS.

The Home.

THE DAISY.

Not worlds on worlds, in phalanx deep,
Need we to prove a God is here;
The daisy, fresh from winter's sleep,
Tells of His hand in lines as clear.
For who but he who arched the skies,
And pours the day-spring's living flood,
Wondrous alike in all he tries,
Could rear the daisy's curious bud;
Mould its green cup, its wiry stem,
Its fringed border nicely spin,
And cut the gold embossed gem,
That set in silver, gleams within;
And fling it, beautiful and free,
O'er hill and dale and desert sod,
That man, where'er he walks, may see,
In every step, the stamp of God?

PARLOR DAY OF THE WEEK.

Every house of any consideration has in it a best room. It is usually the largest in the house and the most comely. It usually is furnished with the choicest things which the owner can afford, and represents the best outward estate of his household. Here is the best carpets. Here are the best colors. Here is the best furniture. Here are hung the best pictures. Here are the chairs burnished and covered. And here, it may be, is the sofa, luxurious with extra springs. The few choice treasures are put upon the mantel-piece, or on some corner shelf. Whatever there is that stands apart from common uses by being a little better, the parlor receives. And this room is scrupulously kept—too scrupulously often. All festive occasions are celebrated in it. It is the room of honor. It is here that we devote ourselves to company, when we would show them hospitality. It stands in the house as a perpetual reminder of beauty—what little beauty we can command; of hospitality—so much as we are able to exercise of it; of superiority. A best room is not simply an emblem of vanity, as cynics would say. To have a room which has in it choice things, is rather the unconscious inspiration of idealism; and it is a silent but real influence for refinement and for high living.

It is a sad thing to see a person or a family who makes one day just like another; who does not care to make one day better than any of the others; that regards all things as good enough. On a low level it is a moral influence that leads one to dress better on some occasions than on others, and to spread a better table on some occasions than on others. Although I should not dignify such efforts as these by calling them religious, I do say that they are minor forms of the inspiration of moral feeling, and indicate the disposition that is so necessary to humanity—the disposition to go up; to leave lower forms in favor of higher developments, both in material things, in social elements, in intellectual progress, and in moral estate. It is aspiration, in one of its lower forms.

Now, what the parlor is to the house, the Jewish Sabbath and its substitute, the Christian's Lord's day, were meant to be to the week. The week is a house, and Sunday is the best room in it, and it ought to be kept religiously; and it is to exercise upon all our time just the same unconscious influence, or conscious influence, as the case may be, which a well prepared and a well kept parlor invariably exercises upon all the occupants of the house. Every week has to have its parlor day. It was to be a day that should be looked up to by the young and by the old as the best day. In other words it was to be a delight. It was to be honorable, and so, memorable. Isaiah declares that if men in their observance of the Lord's day, will lay aside their common doings and their lower pleasures and worldly occupations, and so give themselves to the Sabbath as to make it a delight and most honorable, God will not fail to bless them, and their posterity, and their nation.

STRONG CHARACTERS.

Strength of character consists of two things—power of will and power of self-restraint. It requires two things for its existence—strong feelings and strong command over them. Now it is here we make a great mistake; we mistake strong feeling for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake—because he has his will obeyed, and his own way in every thing, we call him a strong man. The truth is, he is the weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he that is mastered by them is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feeling he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult, and only grow a little pale, and then reply quietly? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless daily trial remain silent, and never tell the world what cankered his home peace? That is strength. He who, with strong passions, remains chaste; he who, keenly sensitive, with many powers of indignation in him, can be provoked and yet restrain himself and forgive—these are the strong men, the spiritual heroes.—(Rev. F. W. Robertson.)

The fear of death does not, in the Christian, show any want of religion. Dr. Conyers, one of the best of men used to say, "I am afraid to die, though I am not afraid of death."

TEACHING CHILDREN HYMNS.

Some one in urging upon parents the duty of teaching their children spiritual songs and hymns, very appropriately remarks, that "there is a chord in every human soul which is touched by poetry;" hence the magical power of ballads, national songs, and religious hymns. Listen to the snatches of popular ditties which you hear in the street from passers-by, after you have gone to bed, and you will own that metre and music have avenues to human souls, and consequently, they should be largely employed in religion. There is reason to believe that versified truth has peculiar force upon the common mind, as it is certain that it affords aid to the memory. Luther and the other authors felt this, and hence arose the wonderfully rich collection of hymns in the German language, to which there is perhaps, nothing comparable on earth. To this stock Luther himself contributed much. He was aided by Hans Sachs, the poetical shoemaker. In a later period came Paul Gerhardt, the greatest hymn writer of Germany, if not of the world. Wherever there are pious Germans, you find them with their beloved hymn books; and from frequent use they usually know great numbers of these hymns by heart. It is an error to confine children to the learning of children's hymns, because when they become older these will have lost much of their fitness. Why should we not fill our children's minds with the choicest evangelical hymns in the language? These they will remember after we are dead and gone. They should not only be learned once, and then left for others, but repeated again and again, and sung over in order to fix them in the memory, and to lay a basis for lasting associations. The old words and the old tune, come back to us with indescribable tenderness. Let the pious mother, when causing her boy to learn some sacred song, say to herself, "Perhaps, years hence, my son will remember the saving truth of this hymn, as having been taught by his mother."—[Home Journal.]

GOOD MANNERS.

Speaking at a recent meeting, Dr. Guthrie said: "Ask a person at Rome to show you the road, and he will always give a civil and polite answer; but ask any person a question for that purpose in this country, (Scotland) and he will say, 'follow your nose and you will find it.'"

"But the blame in this country is not with the lower classes. The blame is with the upper classes; and the reason why in this country, the lower classes are not polite, is because the upper classes are not polite. I remember how astonished I was the first time I was in Paris. I spent the first night with a banker, who took me to a pension, or as we call it, a boarding house. When we got there a servant girl came to the door, and the banker took off his hat, and bowed to the servant girl, and called her mademoiselle, as if she was a lady. Now the reason why the lower classes there are so polite, is because the upper classes are polite and civil to them."

Washington was once remonstrated with by a friend for returning the salute of a colored man. It was "beneath the General's dignity to bow to a nigger."

"I should be ashamed," replied Washington, "to be outdone in politeness by a black man."—[Youth's Companion.]

DEVOTION.

No man can complain that his calling takes him off from his religion; his calling itself and its very worldly employment in honest trades and offices is a serving of God; and if it be moderately pursued, will leave void spaces enough for prayer and retirements of a more spiritual religion. God hath given every man work enough to do, that there shall be no idleness, and yet hath so ordered the world that there shall be space for devotion. He that hath the fewest businesses of the world is called upon to spend more time in the dressing of his soul; and he that hath the most affairs may so order them that they shall be a service of God, whilst at certain periods they are blessed with prayers and actions of religion, and all day long are hallowed by a holy intention.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE.

Is the Bible infallibly inspired? Bacon and Newton thought so; and, if so, the Almighty actually spoke, during succession of ages, through the mouths of the Jews. Is the Bible uninspired? Name then, another race whose chief literary monuments, brought together into a single collection, could serve for moral guidance to the most civilized nations of Christendom, and be accepted as, beyond comparison, the best collection of religious writing in existence, by Lessing and Goethe, by Sir William Hamilton and Mr. Carlyle, by earnest men of all creeds and of no creed. Try to make a Bible of the literature of Greece or the literature of Rome, and see how it would look beside the Old and New Testaments.—[Saint Paul's Magazine.]

Pounded alum is one of the simplest modes of purifying water—a fact which should be more generally known. A tablespoonful of pulverized alum sprinkled into a hoghead of water (the water stirred at the same time) will, after a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A painful, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single tablespoonful of alum.

Lawrence Business Cards.

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ESTABLISHED 1851. JAS. G. SANDS, 1851.

SADDLERY.
FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.
LAWRENCE KANSAS

C. A. PEASE,
Dealer in

Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements,

TINNERS' STOCK AND TINWARE,
351 114 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

H. KESTING & CO.,
Dealers in
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
No. 86 Massachusetts Street,
LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS. 35

H. E. TURNER,
HOUSE AND BRIDGE BUILDER.
WORK NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE.

Shop on Corner of Winthrop and Vermont Streets,
Rear of Eldridge House. notf

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. Pupils can enter at any time. Send for Circular to
J. E. BARTLETT, Professor of Music
in the State University, LAWRENCE.

GEO. W. OSBORN,
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE,
IN REAR OF THE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.
Good Turnouts at Reasonable Rates.

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

E. B. GOOD,
Dealer in
Staple & Fancy Groceries, Provisions, &c.
FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

W. E. SUTLIFF & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
43 No. 63 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kan.

J. IRA BROWN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
REEDY'S PATENT HOISTING MACHINES PUT UP.

Door and Window Frames made to Order.
JOBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Shop and Office at Kimball Bros., Pinkney St., Lawrence

LAWRENCE ELEVATOR,
G. W. SMITH, Jr., Proprietor.

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

no2-ly Ground Feed in any Quantity.
GEORGE FORD. H. D. WHITMAN.

FORD & WHITMAN,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
No. 93 Massachusetts Street, corner of Henry,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Full Stock of First Class Goods always on hand, and delivered in the City, free of charge. n35

COLE BROS. & ASHERS,
DEALERS IN

LIGHTNING RODS
AND WOOD PUMPS,
Lawrence, - - - Kansas.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
J. M. HUBBEL & CO.,
Successors to Shimmone & Adams.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STOVES, TINWARE
Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.

Galvanized Cornices and Tin Roofing put on
Buildings on Short Notice.
22 Massachusetts Street,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

PINE LUMBER, DOORS,
WINDOWS, SASH, BLINDS, GLASS, PUTTY,
Cement, Plastering Hair, Plaster Paris, &c.,
Corner Massachusetts and Berkeley Streets,
LAWRENCE, KAN.

LAWRENCE HAY
BALING COMPANY,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

GEO. ATCHESON & CO., Proprietors.
Buy, Bale, Ship and Sell Hay, Hemp, Flax, Broom-
Corn, Etc., in any Quantity.

Apply at the Office of G. W. Smith's Elevator, near the Kansas
Pacific Railway Depot, North Lawrence, or address
Post Office Box 73, Lawrence, Kansas. not-ly

LEARNED & SON,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
186 Massachusetts Street.

Repairing, Trimming & Fine Painting
a Specialty.

In style and quality of workmanship we will not be ex-
celled, and our prices shall be en-
tirely satisfactory.
CALL AND SEE US.

LAWRENCE
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND WARREN STREETS.

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

OPEN TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Students Can Enter at Any Time.

For particulars, call at the school or send for circular.
H. W. MACAULAY, Principal,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY
OF

RIGGS & SINCLAIR,
Proprietors of
DOUGLAS COUNTY ABSTRACT BOOKS.

Loans Negotiated on Real Estate Security.
Abstracts of Title Furnished.

Conveyancers and Notaries Public.
No. 52 Massachusetts Street,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS. n17f

THE LIGHT RUNNING HOWE!

EVERY LADY IS ESPECIALLY INVITED
to call and examine the Howe

SEWING MACHINE,
AS NOW IMPROVED,
NO MATTER WHETHER SHE WISHES TO PURCHASE OR NOT.
Easy Monthly Payments Will Secure a Machine!

C. T. JENKINS,
SEWING MACHINE DEALER,
No. 125 Massachusetts Street, Between Henry and Warren,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS. n20y1

1858 1873
LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

KIMBALL BROS.,
Corner Pinkney and Tennessee Streets, Lawrence, Kansas,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable and Stationary Engines,
Circular Saw Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Well-Drilling Machinery,
Store Fronts, Iron Fences and Castings of all kinds.
We make a SPECIALTY of the manufacture of Steam
Heating Works for Public Buildings, Boilers,
Heaters, Tanks and Jail Work. 48

WATCHES.
125 Massachusetts Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND CLOCKS,
The Largest Assortment in the State,
Wholesale & Retail.

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

PARSONS' JEWELRY STORE.
N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired and
warranted, by a new and reliable method,
and equipped with the latest machinery.
125 Massachusetts Street. n3y1

F. DURANT,
PRACTICAL MATTRESS MAKER
ALL KINDS OF MATTRESSES MADE.
Half and most mattresses renovated and made equal to new.
Warehouse, Dixie's old stand, corner of Vermont and Win-
throp streets, rear of Eldridge House. n20

friends in that body can doubtless defer final action

friends in that body can doubtless defer final action in the matter until after the close of the present session if they choose to do so. The attempt to break the force of Mr. Caldwell's fall by the expression of the opinion that he was more sinned against than sinning, will pass for just what it was worth among Kansas people.

We think the committee have chosen the better course in declaring the election invalid rather than to recognize Mr. Caldwell's right to his seat by expelling him.

Legal Advertisements.

Publication Notice.

[illegible]

n54w3

NOTICE.

Attachment.

Samuel Bogle, whose place of residence is unknown, will take

Notice that Andrew Terry, of the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, did, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1872, file his peti-

tion in the District Court within and for the said county, against each of the said defendants, to wit: That the said Samuel Poole, defendant, settling forth that the said defendant had received from the said plaintiff the sum of \$100.00, and entered his promissory note to D. and N. G. Miller for the payment thereof at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, and thereupon duly protested, and that there is due and owing to said plaintiff the sum of \$129.00, at twelve per cent. interest thereon from October 22d, A. D. 1872, at twelve per cent. per annum, and \$72 damages of protest, and \$1.25 for attorney fees; and that the said defendant has refused to pay the same, and that the said plaintiff desires to have judgment rendered against the said defendant, order of attachment in said action against the property of said defendant, Samuel Poole, and that the Sheriff of said county in pursuance of said order attached the following described real estate to satisfy said debt, to wit: One acre and ten tenths (ten) eleven (11) and twelve (12), in block five (5) in Lane's second subdivision to the city of Lawrence, being in the north-east quarter of section one (1), township twenty-four (24) north, range ten (10) Douglas county, State of Kansas, and now holds and retains the same under said order of attachment; and the said Sammeusee desires to have judgment rendered against the said plaintiff recover of the said defendant the sum of \$100.00, at twelve per cent. per annum, and \$72 damages of protest, and \$1.25 for attorney fees, and that the said plaintiff desires to have judgment rendered the sale of the said attached property above described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said debt.

54w3 RIGGS, NEVISON & SIMPSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Attachment.
SAMUEL POOLE whose place of residence is unknown will

Take notice that D. and N. G. Miller, doing business under the name and style of "D. & N. G. Miller," did, on the 2nd day of

November, 1872, file their petition in the District Court of Douglas county, State of Kansas, against the said Samuel Poole, defend-

MARY A. McLANE and Rachel McLane, non-residents of the State of Kansas, will take notice that Henry Spittler did on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1873, file his petition in the District Court, sitting in Douglas County, State of Kansas, against the said Plaintiff, Henry Spittler, the owner in fee simple, and that he is now in quiet and peaceable possession of the following tract of land, to-wit: The East half of Section No. 10, (eleven, (11) in township No. fourteen, (14) of range No. nineteen, (19) in Douglas County, Kansas, praying a Judgment against the said Plaintiff, Henry Spittler, to quiet the title to the said land in the said Plaintiff, and the title of the said Defendants to be null and void. The Defendants are required to answer the said petition on or before the 10th day of March, A. D. 1873, and the petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly.

JAMES M. McLANE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

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

At two (2) o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, certain lands owned by the undersigned, to-wit:-
 The first, one-half section twenty-six (26), in township thirty-one (31) north, range twenty-two (22) east of the sixth principal meridian, in Kansas, excepting so much thereof as was mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, either of them, before the 14th day of February, A. D. 1870, the said mortgaged land containing one hundred and nine (9) acres, appraised at four thousand and no cents (\$4,000.00);
 The second, one-quarter section corner between section twenty-three (23) and section twenty-six (26) in said township and range, the same being eight (8) links, thence east two (2) chains and fifty (50) links, thence north fifteen (15) chains and sixty-eight (68) links, thence west two (2) chains and fifty (50) links, more or less, with the appurtenances, in Douglas County, State of Kansas, appraised at one thousand dollars, and \$81.00 taken as the property of Elijah Sells and William H. Sells, deceased.
 Given under my hand at this office in the City of Lawrence, this 22d day of February, 1873.

55w5 Sheriff of Douglas Co., Kansas.

LEGAL NOTICE

RICHARD THORNTON, Nathaniel H. Dubois, Henry Stephens and Susan Stephens, whose places of residence are unknown, will take notice that William A. Simpson, of the County of Douglas, State of Kansas, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1873, file his petition in the District Court within and for the County of Douglas, in said state of Kansas, against Thomas M. White, Mary White, William E. Suttif, Henry Stephens and Susan Stephens, defendants, setting forth that the said Thomas M. White made and delivered to the said Catherine H. Smith, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1869, a promissory note for the sum of \$1,400, in three equal annual installments, with interest at ten per cent. per annum from date, for value received, and that to secure the payment of said note, the said Thomas M. White and Catherine H. Smith, on the south west-quarter of section thirty-six, (36) in township thirteen, (13) and range nineteen, (19) containing one acre and six tenths of an acre, in the County of Douglas, State of Kansas, and that since the giving of the said mortgage, the other defendants claim some interest in said lands, under the said Thomas M. White and Mary White, and praying the court to order the said Mary White to pay the said interest thereon from the date of the rate of ten per centum from the 18th day of June, A. D. 1869, and ten per cent. thereon as attorney's fees for foreclosing said mortgage; that the said premises be ordered to be sold and the proceeds of said sale in satisfaction of said demand, and that all the defendants be barred and forever foreclosed of all right and claim to said premises, and the said Richard Thornton, Nathaniel H. Dubois, Henry Stephens and Susan Stephens, answer said petition, or before Monday, the 31st day of March, 1873, or judgment will be taken as above set forth.

RIGGS, NEVISON & SIMPSON,
Attorneys for Wm. Simpson.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

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

at two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, and said William A. H. Harris and Frederick Byrne, and to the best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of, to and in said William A. H. Harris and Frederick Byrne, and to the heirs, assigns, and heirs at law of said William A. H. Harris and Frederick Byrne, to and in the following to-wit: The east half of lot No. seventeen (17) and the west half of lot No. eighteen (18) in addition No. five (5) of lot No. one (1) in the city of Lawrence known as North Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, and the above described half lots appraised at eight hundred dollars (\$800); the Ash street appraised at three hundred dollars (\$300); taken as the property of said William A. H. Harris and Frederick Byrne and to be sold to satisfy said judgment.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence this 14th day of February, 1873. S. C. GILBERT, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

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

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas County, Kansas, to wit: That I, the undersigned, Clerk of said court, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as the same appears from the records of said court.

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

at one and a half o'clock, (1-13) p. m. of said day, at the Front Door of the Court House, in the City of Lawrence and County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the undersigned has in and to the following described Real Estate, to wit: Lots numbered two (2) three (3) and four (4) in Block No. seven (7) Lane Place, and the following described Real Estate, to wit: Lot No. three (3) in Block No. two (2) appraised at twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) Lot No. three (3) in Block No. two (2) appraised at twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) Lot No. three (3) in Block No. two (2) appraised at twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) the property of John Smith and the undersigned is authorized to sell the above property for cash to be paid to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand and official seal at the City of Lawrence, this 15th day of February, 1873.

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

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 8th day of March, 1877, application was made to the Governor of the State of Kansas, for the pardon of John Fitzpatrick, convicted of the crime of horse stealing at the February term of the District Court for Douglas County, State of Kansas.

O P BARBER

DEALER IN

DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC.

No. 157 Massachusetts Street

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Town Talk.

CITY COUNCIL.—The city council had a spirited meeting Monday evening. The session lasted from half past seven until after eleven o'clock. The mayor made four different nominations for assessor, but the council refused to confirm either, when the mayor announced that he had no further nominations to make at present. The consideration of the bond question then came before the council. The discussion of this question occupied the remainder of the evening, during which nearly every member expressed his views. The motion to adopt the report of the committee to the effect that a special committee be appointed to investigate the matter of the issuing of \$60,000 to the St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad was lost by the casting vote of the Mayor. A resolution offered by Councilman Fisher to appoint a committee to investigate the legality of the bonds, after an animated discussion, was indefinitely postponed. Councilman Morris offered a resolution that the Mayor and Council were opposed to adopting any measure that looked towards a repudiation of the city indebtedness. Pending this resolution a motion to adjourn was carried by the casting vote of the Mayor.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—For the past year or more our city has been infested by a set of graceless young scamps who have made pilfering their trade. Several of them pretended to be boot blacks, and the opportunity to pick up things that did not belong to them was never unimproved. Several of them have been arrested at different times charged with petty offences and punished by confinement in the calaboose. Last week they concluded to enlarge their field of operations by going regularly into the burglary business. The result has been a trial before Judge Christian, who sent them up to the county jail for a term of months. Their next step in the line of promotion is the penitentiary, with the prospect of a still further promotion to the gallows.

A RELIC.—B. W. Woodward, Esq., has in his possession a card of invitation issued to celebrate the opening of the first 40 miles of the Union Pacific Railway, East Division (now Kansas Pacific) issued in 1864. The lithograph letter accompanying it bears the bold autograph of Samuel Hallett, then superintendent, who was subsequently shot and killed at Wyandotte. Mr. Woodward intends to have it framed and preserved as a relic of our early history. It has been less than nine years since this 40 miles was completed. The Atlantic and Pacific cities were then sixty days apart, now they are only six. It then took at least thirty days to send intelligence from San Francisco to New York. Now it does not require as many minutes. The progress of a few years of time have annihilated both time and space.

LECTURES.—Prentiss, ex local of the "Journal" delivered a fine lecture on Friday evening last at the Congregational church on the subject "Stories and Story Tellers." He had a good audience and his lecture was not only good but was appreciated by his hearers. Monday evening Mr. Lefebvre of the "Tribune" addressed the city council upon the "Utility of dead dogs and their relation to the living by supplying light." The main point of the address was, by taking the slaughtered dogs to the gas works their carcasses might be converted into illuminating gas.

POLICE JUDGE.—We hear it rumored that Mr. Albert Knittle, now doing business with Messrs. Riggs, Nevison and Simpson, contemplates running for the office of Police Judge in this city. Enjoying an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Knittle we can cheerfully recommend him as in every way qualified for that position and as one who would earnestly and faithfully discharge the duties of that office, creditably to himself and to the best interests of the public. Comparatively a young man, he possesses the advantage of four years experience in the practice of the law.

HATS.—All carpenters are not hatters no more than all hatters are carpenters. Carpenters generally do not deal in hats and caps, but for a hat that will cap the dinax, Carpenter, of the Lawrence hat emporium, takes the lead. The aforesaid emporium is near the post office, and the new spring style, that will be introduced will astonish the natives. Repairing is also done, and old hats turned into new ones for a very small consideration.

TABLEAUX.—We have it from the best authority that the ladies of the Episcopal church have decided to give an entertainment at Liberty Hall Tuesday evening next. It will be remembered how excellent were the tableaux they got up last summer, and what satisfaction they gave. Well, they propose to give an entertainment as good as the last. We believe the object is to raise funds to pay for carpets for the new church.

D. D.S.—Monday was Blue Monday with the canine race. The slaughter commenced at troy morn' and continued until 'dewy eve.' Something like half a hundred of animals that had not fully made up their minds whether they would go mad or not, while halting between two opinions, were suddenly halted in their career by the police and made to 'bite the dust.' The work goes bravely on. Let it go.

DEFECTIVE.—There are many defective flies in our city, as we often hear when a fire is reported, but there are more defective sidewalks. In fact the sidewalks in many places are decidedly demoralized. Only a few evenings since a lady was tripped by a loose board and fell receiving severe injuries. The city authorities might look to these matters a little.

THE DAM.—Darling is still at work on the dam when the weather and condition of the river will permit. The weather is now very favorable, but the floating ice and high water of the week past has somewhat retarded operations. Mr. Darling is determined to push the work as soon as operations can be resumed without hindrance.

CLINTON.—The Lawrence and southwest railroad Co., have completed a good depot and switch, together with cattle yards and all the conveniences for loading and shipping cattle at Clinton. Some 60 cars of cattle have been shipped from that station since the opening of the road. This is good for Clinton.

QUEENSWARE.—Wm. M. Warne is setting his house in order for the spring trade. His stock of queensware, china and glass ware and house furnishing goods is complete. In one month he expects to move into his new store, when people will hear further from him.

ANIVERSARY.—If Washington were living he would be 140 years old to-day; but as he is not, all who wish to remember the father of his country can celebrate the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of his birth to-day.

THE MASQUERADE.—The hour at which THE SPIRIT goes to press prevents a description of the various costumes worn at the Masquerade ball last evening; wait awhile and the history of the affair shall be duly chronicled.

P. M.—Mr. Uriah Biggs has been appointed post master of Jefferson post office vice Parker Putnam. Jefferson post office consists of the fifth and sixth wards of the city of Lawrence.

CORN.—Corn is selling at wholesale at only 20 cents per bushel.

CHANGED.—Mr. J. D. Eason, for a long time with Bullene, then of the firm of Hume and Co., is now with F. W. Reid.

NEW CHURCHES.—The new Episcopal church building will soon be so far completed as to be occupied for worship before Easter. The windows and seats will be put in within the next week or two and the carpet and other furniture will be added as soon as practicable.

The present spring-like weather favors operations on the new Methodist church.

The new Baptist church being built by the colored Baptists on the corner of Warren and Ohio streets, is about ready for the roof. The building is of stone and will be a credit to the society.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—This great lecturer is now on his western trip which everybody will rejoice to know brings him to Lawrence. He will lecture in Lawrence two nights in the second week in March. The dates are not positively fixed, but will be announced in due time. As it will be in the full moonlight the people who reside in the country can come without inconvenience to hear him. As it is his first, and probably his last western trip every one should hear him. Parents should take their children, and every man, woman and child that possibly can, should avail themselves of the opportunity to hear the greatest living lecturer.

THE SOCIAL CLUB.—Social amusement has been brought to the perfection of a fine art by our German fellow citizens. They better understand its vital principles, and better appreciate its value than any other people on earth. The private masquerade ball of the Social Club, at their club room on Thursday evening last, was of itself sufficient to establish the truth of this assertion. It was altogether one of the pleasantest affairs of the kind we ever witnessed. When next the "Socials" give a ball may we be there to see.

GROCERIES.—Howard and Spencer, have some information in THE SPIRIT this week that will interest all who have to purchase family groceries. Their store is one of the nearest in the State and their stock of groceries complete in all departments. They challenge competition on canned fruits and in every thing else they offer great inducements to buyers. Their sign still hangs out at the old stand, corner of Massachusetts and Warren streets.

FROM COLORADO.—H. W. Horton, Esq., of Colorado City, Colorado, is displaying, for a few days in the north window of Chadwick's auction store a fine collection of the minerals of Colorado. His object is to induce emigration to that Territory by furnishing any information in his power to those contemplating a move. His collection of fossils, signets and pyrites is excellent.

CARELESS.—A party of boys, ranging in age from seven to ten years were engaged one day this week in the rather dangerous amusement of shooting at a mark with a pistol in the western part of the city. Neither boys nor boys parents seem to take warning from the numerous accidents that occur from the careless use of fire arms. Little boys especially should not be permitted to indulge in such dangerous amusements.

SOCIAL.—The ladies of the Episcopal church are making preparations for another of their popular entertainments, which will be given at Liberty Hall on Monday evening next. The popularity of these entertainments is so well established that the simple announcement will be sufficient to secure a crowded house.

MONEY.—Wm. Gilbert Esq., of the firm of Gilbert and Gay, bankers, Winsted, Connecticut, is spending a few days in town, with a view of informing himself as to the resources &c. of Kansas, and the advantage of investing capital in the State. He is at present stopping at the Eldridge house.

PAINTING.—C. H. Herrington's store front has lately assumed quite a festive appearance, having been newly dressed in colors. No better advertisement of the painters trade could have been made, excepting, of course, a notice in THE SPIRIT.

FESTIVAL.—There is to be a festival at the Odd Fellows Hall next Friday evening. It is given by the ladies of Rebecca Lodge. Oysters, coffee and other refreshments will be furnished.

O. K.—The railroad bridge across the Kansas river at Armstrong which was reported in jeopardy from the ice last week, has stood the pressure thus far and is now we believe perfectly safe.

ILL.—Mr. A. Skinner and family were summoned to Leavenworth by telegraph Thursday to the bedside of their youngest daughter, Dolly, who lies dangerously ill in that city.

PROGRESSING.—Work on Bally Smith and Co's new furniture store is going along nicely. They will soon be at the place from which the fire fiend drove them last fall.

CROWDED.—The crowded condition of our streets since the weather has changed so as to permit farmers to come to town, makes Lawrence look like herself again.

GONE EAST.—Mr. L. Bullene has gone East to buy goods for the spring trade. Bullene is always earliest on hand with new and seasonable goods.

HORTICULTURAL.—The Douglas County Horticultural Society holds a meeting at the Court House in this city Saturday, March 1st.

REPAIRING.—Fred Read has put his goods under cover and is fixing up the interior of his store so as to be prepared for the spring trade.

DEAD.—Robert Christian, brother of Police Judge Christian, died at Alleghany city, Pennsylvania last Sunday.

MAIL ROUTE.—A mail is to be placed on the Lawrence and southwestern railroad on the 1st of March.

Insurance.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Feb. 19 1873.
I have this day sold out my interest in the insurance business to Mr. John Charlton the following companies, viz., Continental of New York, German American of New York, and Fireman's Fund of San Francisco, California.

J. T. STEVENS.

The Continental Insurance company of New York, has this day been assigned to Mr. John Charlton, and hereafter any business in the above company will be attended to by Mr. Charlton, who is the duly authorized agent.

J. N. TRINKHAM, State Agent.

M. SHAW,

NO. 25 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

Manufacturer of

REFRIGERATORS

ICE CHESTS, BEE HIVES & LADDERS.

Also a general line of household and business articles.

STONEWARE, SEWER & DRAIN PIPES.

Chimeys for Prairie Homes.

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

Large Stock on Hand. Send for Price List.

Market Reports.

STOCK MARKETS.

Receipts of cattle at the Chicago market for the past ten days have been extremely light, and prices have improved. This improvement is likely to be maintained throughout the season, and if only good, fat cattle are sent forward, fair, paying prices are sure to be realized. Texas, as well as native cattle, are in better demand and prices are higher, and all that go forward in good condition meet with ready sale. The outlook for the feeders of Texas cattle is by no means unfavorable.

With regard to hogs, the Drovers' Journal says: "We can assure our customers that the price will be no lower than at present, for the next two months. Since our last report prices have advanced some 40 cents per hundred on all grades and with only fair shipping receipts our market is fair to-day as follows: Good heavy smooth grades 4.60 to 4.70; medium heavy smooth grades 4.55 to 4.60; rough, heavy and mixed grades 4.40 to 4.50; light Canada grades 4.65 to 4.75; light grades for New York market 4.50 to 4.60."

We quote the cattle market active and firm at the following prices: Good, fat, smooth, graded steers, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. avg., nominal, 6 1-4 to 6 1-2; good, fat, smooth steers, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. avg., 5.50 to 6; good, fat, smooth steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. avg., 4.75 to 5; good, fat, smooth steers to butchers, 950 to 1,050 lbs. avg., 4 1-4 to 4 1-2; fat cows and heifers, smooth, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. avg., 4 to 4 1-2; fat, smooth cows and heifers, 900 to 1,050 lbs. avg., 3 1-2 to 4. Half fattened and rough grades we quote as follows: Steers of 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. avg., 5 1-2 to 6; steers of 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. avg., 5 to 5 1-4; steers of 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. avg., 4 1-2 to 4 3-4; steers of 900 to 1,200 lbs. avg., for stockers, 3 1-2 to 4 1-2, according to quality. Heavy, smooth, fat oxen, 4 1-2 to 5; rough do., 4 to 4 1-2; oxen half fat, stags, bulls, &c., 3 to 4c.; common, thin, light and heavy cows and heifers, 2 1-2 to 3c.

Texas cattle as well as native are meeting with a better demand, and prices are higher; and as the hog season is about over, butchers are beginning to buy more freely, and all those that are going forward fat and in good condition are meeting with ready sale; and as packers will no doubt confine their packing to this particular kind of cattle more than any other, we see no reason why the feeders of Texas cattle should not be as well rewarded for their labor as those that feed natives. We quote the market to-day on Texas as follows: Good, fat, smooth steers of 1250 lbs. avg., 4.50 to 5; fat, smooth steers of 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. avg., 4 to 4 1-2; heavy, fat Texas oxen, 3 3-4 to 4; smooth, fat steers of 950 to 1,050 lbs. to butchers, 3 1-2 to 4; half fattened steers of 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. avg., 3 1-4 to 3 3-4; common half fattened steers and cows of light weights, 2 1-2 to 3.

We advise for the present to hold all stock not fat, and crowd on the feed.

St. Louis Market.	
Wheat, No. 1, prime.....	\$2 00
Corn, No. 2, mixed.....	40
" No. 2, white.....	28
Oats, No. 2, mixed.....	35
" No. 2, white.....	1 60
Flax.....	6 00
Cattle, choice native.....	1 60
Castor Beans.....	4 50
" fair native.....	3 00@4 00
" common Texas.....	4 25@4 70
Hogs firm at.....	\$18@20
Hay, per ton.....	

Lawrence Produce Market.	
HOGS AND CATTLE.	
Live hogs.....	31c
Dressed hogs 200 pounds and over.....	32c
" light.....	31c
Fat cows.....	3c
Fair native steers.....	32c
Prime native steers.....	41c

GRAIN.	
Corn.....	18c
Oats.....	18c
Buckwheat.....	75c

PRODUCE.	
Apples.....	\$1 50@2 00
Potatoes.....	40c
Onions.....	50c
Beans.....	\$2 50
Peas.....	40c
Carrots.....	40c
Turnips.....	20c
Turnip stalks.....	30c
Cabbage.....	50@60c
Butter, 1st quality.....	15c
" 2d.....	15c
Eggs.....	12c
Turkeys, dressed.....	7c
" live.....	8c
Chickens, dressed.....	8c
" live, per doz.....	\$2.50

HAY.	
Prairie.....	\$6.00
Timothy.....	8.00

WOOD.	
S. B. hickory.....	\$8.00
Dry oak.....	8.00
Green oak.....	6.00
Soft wood.....	5.00

PROVISIONS AT RETAIL—FLOUR.	
Strictly choice family, per sack.....	\$5 75
Second choice.....	5.15
Third choice.....	5.00
Nebraska spring wheat.....	3.50
Corn meal per 100 pounds.....	4.50
Buckwheat.....	1.20
" ".....	6.00

COFFEE.	
Mocha, per pound.....	50c
Java.....	33c
Best Rio.....	28c
Second.....	26c
Laguira.....	27c

SUGAR.	
A. & B. refined.....	15c
Ex. O. refined.....	14c
XXX.....	13c
Portorico.....	12c

MOLASSES.	
Sugar House molasses.....	75c
Golden Syrup.....	\$1.00
Sugar corn syrup.....	1.25
New Orleans.....	1.00
Syrup.....	60c
Coal oil.....	40c

NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

WM. M. WARNE.

Dealer in

QUEENSWARE, CHINA,

GLASSWARE, ETC.,

Hotel and House-Furnishing Goods,

WOODEN AND WILLOW-WARE.

A fine assortment of

PLATED WARE,

KNIVES,

FORKS,

SPOONS,

WAITERS,

LAMPS,

LAMP CHIMNIES,

LAMP TRIMMINGS,

WALNUT BRACKETS,

BIRD CAGES, &c.

I make it a specialty to keep the

BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

in my line, to be

FOUND IN THE WEST.

I sell all articles at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE,

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

120 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, - - KANSAS. n136

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

No. 153 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

Also a Full Stock of

GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES & FIFES,

Of the best quality and bought directly

From one of the Largest Importing Houses in the Country.

Mrs. Starrett is sole agent for the Pianos of

CHICKERING & SONS,

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

And other first class Manufacturers; also for the

GEORGE PRINCE ORGANS,

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS,

NEEDHAM SILVER TONGUE ORGANS.

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

FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS,

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

MRS. STARRETT CALLS ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO,

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

A Large and Complete Stock of

SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS,

Just Opened; also

GUITAR and VIOLIN STRINGS

Of the Best Quality.

Mrs. Starrett also offers for sale a variety of

STANDARD

SEWING MACHINES.

THE MANHATTAN SILENT SEWING MACHINE,

Making the "Elastic Lock Stitch."

THE BLESS NOISELESS LOCK STITCH MACHINE,

—and the—

AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE MACHINE.

—Also—

THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE

AND THE

FRANZ & POPE KNITTING MACHINE.

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

Mrs. H. E. STARRETT,

153 Mass. St., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The Story Teller.

GRANDMA'S DEARY:

OR,

RECORDS OF OAK HILL HOME.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

(Continued.)

What my cousin said in his letter about assistance from slaves within the rebel capital affected me strangely. I read it to Mari, and asked her if she supposed that the slaves in Richmond would try to give the city into the hands of the Federals, if they were ordered to do so and promised freedom for the deed.

"They would gladly do it if the Federals could make them believe what they promised; but, Miss Deary, the slaves have no confidence in the Northerners. Why should they have? They know that Mr. Lincoln has agreed with the South not to touch slavery more'n he can possibly help and to give back to all loyal men their negroes. Every man is loyal when he wants back his nigger. What chance has the slave to live but to just keep still and obey his master the best he can?"

"Very little, I confess, Mari. It is dreadful, isn't it?"

"Yes, Miss Deary; but there is a God over all. He has always been the hope of the poor slave. The white man, North and South, cares little for negro; but the God that made him cares, and some how or another—I can't yet see how—there is going to come out of this war freedom for the slave, and no credit to man, either; for he has not done anything right till he was obliged to by circumstances, and he won't do anything right until he is obliged to. That seems to be nature, North and South; but God knows how to make circumstances mighty pressing."

Mari here fell a laughing with all her might.

"Oh!" said she; "I've had to laugh so many times since this war begun."

"What at, Mari? I think it is more to cry than laugh over."

"Yes, Miss, it is I dare say; but I mean I've had to laugh at the men—to see how determined they were to go one way and to have things go so, and how the Lord put his hook in their nose and dragged them another and all affairs with them. I keep watching all the time, Miss Deary—the Lord's hand is so plain to see, and I love so well to see it."

"I wish that I had your simple faith, Mari. But do you think the North will ever conquer?"

"Oh! I do not know, Miss, how things are going to turn out; but the Lord keeps saying to my heart, 'Trust in me. Every color but black has had its high day in the world, and now the black man's turn is coming.' It may not be very near, but it is surely coming. 'The last shall not always be last.' That's what he says to me, Miss Deary."

It was strange, I thought, that after hearing me repeat all that Mari had said Uncle Harold could still mistrust her honesty. But he would not think well of the negro; that was his fault. Yet he hated all forms of oppression and longed to see the day when every slave should be free.

Freeman, feeling very patriotic, had always kept colors flying from our house and from the barn and stable. I often used to sit and watch them, for I loved to see them waving in the breeze. One morning I discovered one more flag than usual. It fluttered from the window of a small house which was the residence of a pair of swallows. I laughed at what I supposed was rather an amusing accident, and soon forgot all about it. During the day I heard one of our maidens lamenting loudly the loss of a favorite red, white and blue neck ribbon. She had but left it a moment on the window sill, she declared, and some one had made off with it. Freeman had stolen it, she said, to plague her. She was sure he had: it was just like him. Freeman heard the accusation and kept silence, looking dark and mysterious. Kate ran after him. He led her a long, winding chase, and then turned on her, saying that when girls were so determined on running down a man, the best thing a man could do was to run and meet them. At this Kate came to a sudden stop, and would have fled the other way. I was watching all from my window. The two were under the martin house. Freeman caught the girl in his long, sinewy arms, and tipping her into a horizontal position bade her "look aloft" and tell him what she saw.

"My very ribbon, true as anything," said the astonished girl. "Let me down, you Freeman!"

He released her, and she came in, trying to content herself without her neck-tie.

That evening the ribbon disappeared, which I did not consider remarkable. But I thought it was rather remarkable when it reappeared next morning, and for a dozen successive mornings as regularly as Freeman's own flag did. Every night that ribbon was carefully drawn into the house, and every pleasant morning did those patriotic birds unfurl their banner to the breeze, and they chirruped and twittered, if they did not hurra, to their "red, white and blue."

"If any one doubts this assertion let him make inquiry of my uncle Harold or of the editor of the Portland Transcript."

About this time Jennie gave warning of her intention to leave Oak Hill Home. I was exceedingly

sorry to part with the girl. She had lived with us since her twelfth year. But go she would; and what was strange, she would not tell where she was bound. She was an orphan; she had no acquaintances outside Oak Hill; and since her lover's death I had felt that there was nothing in the world to call her away from us. I expressed much grief, surprise and curiosity about her departure; but she only wept, saying she never expected to find so good a home, or so kind a mistress as she now had—she was sure she never should be happy anywhere else—but she must go. So she departed.

A few days subsequent to this a company of volunteers marched through the village when Freeman chance to be down there. He came home declaring that if one of the soldiers was n't our Jennie then we never had a Jennie. We all scouted the idea, and Freeman had to entertain it at his own expense. But that night that Jennie, all arrayed in soldier dress and bearing a standard spotted with blood in her hand, came to my bedside and said:

"Freeman told you true. Why should woman tarry safe at home when the hearts that loved her have poured out their life blood in battle? I shall bear my lover's standard in the fight till I, too, shall fall."

I waked with a start. "Then it is true," I said, "and you, Jennie, are more true and brave than your mistress."

I slept again and dreamed again. This time I was in the camp near Richmond. I heard the uneasy tossings and the moans of the sick troops. I heard my cousins calling for water and for "mother," and I saw my husband waiting on them all.

I looked into the tent and into the heart of Gen. McClellan and saw—what I shall not tell: nothing to prove that he is not a fairly good man, but I saw—that he knew nothing of what the enemy was planning. There was an immense army spread out before our host, and I could see and hear that they expected soon to destroy or capture it. I turned to seek for Ruthven when suddenly the scene changed. The sleeping soldiers were all upon their feet. There was hurrying to and fro, and quick commands given. Then the cannon roared and men fell and blood flowed. I could find nobody that I knew, but I heard the voice of my husband cheering on his men. Then I woke, trembling and faint, and it was a long time before I could again return to sleep. No sooner were my eyes sealed once more than I was again before Richmond. Oh, sad, sad sight! All around me, in every position of weakness and distress, lay dead and dying men. Many faces that I knew I saw turned towards me with unknowing stare. Far in the distance I saw our army retreating, pursued by the foe. In wild dismay I hurried over the bloody field, seeking my husband, but I woke before I found him. It was daylight, and I arose. My mind was made up to start at once, that very day, for our army, and get as near to it as I possibly could. Uncle Harold opposed me, but I paid no attention to him, and he soon began preparing to accompany me.

Mari was sweeping the dining room as, during the forenoon, I entered it. The windows were open and some small birds, chased by a hawk, were trying to enter. Mari, apron in hand, was there, shunting at them with all her might and driving them away.

"Why, Mari," I said, "why don't you allow the poor little frightened creatures to come in out of their peril? It is not like you to be so unkind."

"It is bad luck to a house to have chased birds fly into it," said Mari gravely.

"Why, you are too sensible a woman to believe in such idle notions. I think it more likely to be good luck to a house to have them come, if it welcomes and protects them."

"I'm glad you're going to see to Col. Luther," said Mari abruptly. "You'll maybe see him alive, if you make haste!"

"What do you mean?" demanded I, my knees growing suddenly almost too weak to hold me.

"I saw him last night. He was riding a white horse and wading up to the saddle in rough, muddy water. There was blood upon his forehead and on his heart, and his face was deadly pale. He was looking up to the sky and was singing—oh! I never heard any such singing as that when I was awake. Seems to me that I can hear his voice now."

Tears were gushing from my eyes at the image Mari presented to my mind. I hastened my departure, and uncle Harold and I were soon upon our way.

"Only let me see my Ruthven once more, my God," I prayed, "only once more, if his fate is indeed sealed. Spare, O spare him till I come."

I will not linger on my journey. My cry was heard. I met my husband safe and well at Williamsburg. He was not to return to his post until the second day from that time. Charley was also there, and Georgie came in twice within three days. I saw also several of my other cousins. My husband laughed at my alarm and anxiety about him. He would not tell me any of the dark side of matters. If he had but allowed that there was a dark side I could the better have believed in the bright. The battle of Fair Oaks had been fought, and four or five of our relatives were lying severely wounded in Williamsburg, but the brave fellows made no complaint. One of these was little Oscar. The child's leg was broken by a cannon ball, but he seemed rather proud of his misfortune than otherwise, and was amusing himself highly at the expense of a comrade who, having a slight wound in the right wrist wore his arm in a sling.

"Making believe hurt," Oscar said. "If I could n't be wounded better than that, I'd never show it!"

Luther said that Oscar had ran here and there among the men all the while the battle raged at Fair Oaks, passing powder and doing fearlessly everything that he was ordered to do. "He is a perfect little hero. George Lakewood says he'd give half he owns to possess the nerve of that merry boy."

"But is he crippled for life?" I asked. "Perhaps not. The surgeon will do everything in human power to save him. Charlie feels dreadfully about him. The boy is his peculiar pet."

We went over the ground of the last battle. It was a sad walk to me. We found a pretty lamb lying quietly down by a spring. He did not move as we approached, and when Luther spoke to him came and put his little, cold nose into his hand, as tame as a dog.

"How came it here?" I asked.

"There was a flock of sheep here during the action. They became scattered, terrified, confused and mixed up with the army in such a manner that they could not escape. They were probably all killed but this little cosset. When the fight was over this one was found half dead from fear and hunger curled up under a bush. The men pitied the lone creature, and fed it and tended until it became well and happy. You see they have built it a house by this spring. How soon it has forgotten all its slaughtered friends. You see it is quite content without them."

My husband looked at me. I knew his thought. Tears came quickly to my eyes.

Ruthven drew me to his side and said more steadily, for his voice had faltered as he spoke before: "In war times it would be a mercy were human beings as easily consoled and comforted as is this poor lamb."

We came near to a well and I wanted to drink again, but my husband feared to go near. He had lost one of his men there by a concealed torpedo.

"What a murderous and barbarous way to conduct a war. But perhaps we ought not to expect anything better from 'the chivalry.'"

I wished very much to see my trooper cousins all together, and Ruthven took me to a place where, by the help of a strong field glass I could have a good view of our host, or at least of that portion of it nearest to me. Dear, splendid Georgie, mounted on his magnificent coal black steed, I saw near at hand, as I said before. The idea of such a grand and stately being's knowing the meaning of the word "fear!" I thought this aloud as Georgie, dashing towards me, checked his horse at my side. His cheek, now brown from exposure, flushed brightly as he laughingly assured me that appearances are very deceitful.

"Not yet can I go into battle with anything like a brave heart, though I do manage to act as though not afraid. My men do not suspect me, I believe."

"I should say not! How fortunate you have been, Georgie, never to have been even wounded—nor Bachante either."

"Yes; God has been better to me than my fears," said my cousin reverently. "But, oh! Deary, you have no idea of what I suffered at the battle of Lee's Mills when young Scott fell. He was—you remember, don't you?—the youth who was to have been shot last fall for sleeping on his post. Never was there a braver fellow. He was a Christian, too. He had been on duty two nights—once in place of a feeble comrade—and he was worn out, when sleep overcame him. His regiment petitioned the President to pardon him, and to the honor of his name be it spoken, Mr. Lincoln granted their prayer. He telegraphed to the proper officer, but not receiving a reply he was afraid that something was wrong, and took pains to ride ten miles to camp to make the matter sure. Neither young Scott nor any of the thousands present, except a few officers, knew that he had received a pardon until it was read. He was released and received into the ranks with the greatest enthusiasm. At the engagement at Lee's Mills, before Yorktown, on the 16th of April, young Scott rushed boldly forward, and was the first who fell. As his life-blood ebbed away, he said to the comrade who was supporting him, 'I have proved myself not a coward, and not afraid to die,' and shortly after he breathed his last, praying for the President."

[To be Continued.]

"HOW TO GO EAST."

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

"Though last not least," is an adage as true as it is old, and its truth is again exemplified by the completion of the New Line to the East, via Creston and Burlington, which, though the last, may be called the best route in the West. The line consists of the Kansas City, Saint Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R., with two daily trains from Kansas City, through Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph to the Missouri State Line, there connecting with the Burlington Route, which leads direct to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Logansport, and Columbus—through cars are being run to all these points.

This line is well built, thoroughly equipped with every modern improvement, including Pullman's Sleeping and Dining Cars, and so where else can the passenger so completely depend on a speedy, safe and comfortable journey.

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

Prof. JAMES JOHNSON,
BARBER SHOP
OPPOSITE BLOOMER HOUSE.

Railroad Advertisements.

OPEN TO INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON RAILROAD LINE

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

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

GOING SOUTH:

Leave.	Express.	Accommodation.	Night Exp.
Lawrence.....	11:30 A. M.	8:00 P. M.	.....
Baldwin.....	12:13 P. M.	8:58 "	7:00 P. M.
At Kansas City.....	10:00 "	5:00 "	7:00 P. M.
Olathe.....	11:05 "	6:45 "	.....
At Ottawa.....	12:55 P. M.	9:30 P. M.	10:45 "
Garnett.....	1:10 "	.....	10:55 "
Olathe.....	2:22 "	.....	12:50 A. M.
Humboldt.....	4:00 "	.....	3:15 "
Tioga.....	4:23 "	.....	3:52 "
Thayer.....	5:00 "	.....	4:45 "
Cherryvale.....	5:50 "	.....	5:52 "
Arrive at.....	.....	.....	.....
Independence.....	6:40 "	.....	6:45 "
Colleyville.....	6:45 "	.....	7:05 "
Parker.....	7:00 "	.....	7:35 "

GOING NORTH:

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

ALL TRAINS CARRY PASSENGERS.

Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

CONNECTIONS:

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

500,000 ACRES OF LAND

Are offered for sale by this Company in the valley of the Neosho and its tributaries.

For further information apply to
O. CHANUTE, Superintendent.
CHAS. B. PECK, Gen'l Freight and Ticket Agent.
Lawrence.

JANUARY, 1872.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The favorite short line and only direct all-rail route

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

NO TEDIOUS OMNIBUS OR FERRY TRANSFERS

BY THIS ROUTE.

NO LAY-OVER SATURDAY OR SUNDAY

Express trains run daily. All others daily except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING EAST:

Express.....	7:10 A. M.	3:25 A. M.
Accommodation.....	7:10 "	3:25 "
Mail.....	7:10 "	7:15 P. M.
Close connections are made at the Kansas City, State Line and Union Depots for all points North, East and South.		

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

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST:

Express.....	1:05 A. M.	1:45 A. M.
Accommodation.....	1:05 "	1:45 "
Topeka Accommodation.....	1:55 P. M.	7:25 P. M.

MAKING CLOSE CONNECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

At Topeka for Burlington, Emporia, Cottonwood Falls, Florence, Newton, Wichita, &c.
At Junction City for Council Grove, &c.
At Carson with the Southern Overland Mail & Express Co.'s daily line of coaches for Pueblo, Trinidad, Las Vegas, Ft. Union, Santa Fe, Las Cruces, Silver City and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.
At Denver with passenger and express coaches for Georgetown, &c., and with Colorado Central Railroad for Central City, Golden City, &c.
At Cheyenne for Ogden, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, San Francisco, and all points in California and the Pacific Coast.
Pullman Palace Cars are attached to all express trains and run through between Kansas City, Denver and Cheyenne without change.

Remember this is the great through line, and there is no other direct all-rail route to all points East and West.

Be sure to ask for tickets via Kansas Pacific Railway, and purchase them of W. D. WATKINS, Ticket Agent, at the Depot, or of J. C. HORTON, City Office, corner room under Eldridge House.

S. S. BOWEN, Gen'l Sup't.
BEVERLY R. KEIM, General Ticket Agent,
Kansas City, Missouri.

A WORD TO TRAVELLERS!

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

EMIGRATION TURNING!

CHERRY FARMS IN SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI!

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$5 to \$12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

Miscellaneous.

FOOTSTEPS OF ANGELS.

When the hours of day are number'd,
And the voices of the Night
Wake the better soul that slumber'd
To a holy, calm delight;
Ere the evening lamps are lighted,
And like phantoms, grim and tall,
Shadows from the fitful fire-light
Dance upon the parlor-wall;
Then the forms of the departed
Enter at the open door;
The beloved ones, the true-hearted,
Come to visit me once more;
He, the young and strong, who cherish'd
Noble longings for the strife—
By the roadside fell and perish'd
Weary with the march of life!
They, the holy ones and weakly,
Who the cross of suffering bore,—
Folded their pale hands so meekly,
Spoke with us on earth no more!
And with them the Being Beautiful,
Who unto my youth was given,
More than all things else to love me,
And is now a saint in heaven.
With a slow and noiseless footstep,
Comes that messenger divine,
Takes the vacant chair beside me,
Lays her gentle hand in mine.
And she sits and gazes at me,
With those deep and tender eyes,
Like the stars so still, and saintlike,
Looking downward from the skies.
Utter'd not, yet comprehended,
Is the spirit's voiceless prayer,
Soft rebukes in blessings ended,
Breathing from her lips of air.
O, though oft depressed and lonely,
All my fears are laid aside,
If I but remember only
Such as this have lived and died!

ANOTHER "ANCIENT CITY."

Col. W. T. Roberts, who recently went down to Arizona, hunting for diamonds, etc., reports to the "Pacific Scientific Press" the discovery of the ruins of an ancient city, which covers an area of about three square miles. It was enclosed by a wall of sandstone neatly quarried and dressed, ten or twelve feet thick, and which, judging from the debris, was fifteen or twenty feet high before its fall. In most places it had crumbled away and fallen, and was covered with sand, but in many places it was still standing six or eight feet above the sand-banks, which had drifted around it. The entire area inside of this had at one time been covered with houses, built of solid sandstone, which showed excellent masonry in their construction.

This ancient city is situated in Arizona, about ninety miles from the boundary line between Utah and Arizona, and the same distance from the western Colorado line. It has the appearance of being an old Aztec city that has been deserted for hundreds of years and fallen to ruins. It is entirely of stone, and not a stick of worked timber is to be found among the ruins. Nothing but the walls are standing, and none of them now are left more than eight or ten feet above the sand, which is eight or ten feet deep. The walls still bear the traces of many hieroglyphics, cut deep into them, showing various Indian customs and superstitions. There are also the ruins of stately monuments, built of square block sandstone, well quarried and showing good masonry, which are worked with notches and crosses cut into them at regular intervals.

The city is covered with sand, which it is thought has blown there from the desert. The sand has become solid and packed by the rains. Under the sand is a layer of blue clay, six or eight feet deep. No bones, implements or relics of any kind were found, with the exception of some pieces of pottery of dark color. These were embellished with paintings of flowers and ornamental figures in blue colors. The coloring matter is of a blue mineral substance of some kind. It is perfectly indelible, and pieces of pottery which have been exposed to storms, which have worn away the solid masonry of the walls of the city, show their colors as fresh and bright to all appearances as when new. The pottery itself has been found to be perfectly fire-proof upon trial in crucibles and furnaces.

THE ECONOMY OF ENGLISH MONARCHY.

Monarchy may be the bulwark of England's liberty, but we doubt it, and certainly think that the people pay a deal of money for the luxury of supporting an imported family in idleness. This bulwark costs no less than £1,000,000 sterling annually—£700,000 being spent upon the royal family alone, £12,000 on furniture for their palaces, £40,000 for stabling purposes, £90,000 for the Queen's "pin money" and £385,000 for the civil list, otherwise Her Majesty's household expenses. We hear of Queen Victoria's generosity. Do naive republicans remember that the Queen annually receives from Parliament £23,210 to expend in charity?

The people are taxed this number of pounds that "the first lady of the land" may not put her hands in her own plethoric pocket when the munificence of a Peabody and the darning of a Stanley suggest the presentation of a portrait and a snuff-box. The people—not the Queen—are responsible for these gracious acts, and it is about time for us to give credit where credit is due. Generosity is not a peculiarity of the descendants of George the First, whose one aim in life was to squeeze English money into Hanoverian chests.

CUSTOMS OF ABYSSINIA.

An article in the "London Telegraph" gives some interesting statements concerning life in Abyssinia: "Land is cultivated with a rude, home-made plow of wood tipped in iron, and drawn by two or four oxen. Farms pass from father to son, the holder paying one-tenth of the produce to the King, and one-fifth to the Governor of the province. Dwellings are built to contain barn, stables, mill, kitchen or cooking place, and living room, all under one roof. The young women, especially those of the Woollah Gallas, are handsome featured and well-formed, of from five feet to five-feet-five in height, and they have remarkably small hands and feet, and well-rounded limbs. Their skins are of a warm, reddish, copper color, teeth white and regular, hair black and plaited at the back. The inferior women, who are employed in cooking, drawing water, and fetching wood, and in doing the drudgery of the household, seldom 'do their hair' more than once a week. Ladies of quality 'do' it at least once a day. The regular dress of a woman is a sheet of white cotton, covering all the person from the neck to the ankle. The match, or silk cord, is worn round the neck as a token of Christianity. Ladies of higher rank wear a mantle as well, ornamented with jewelry of silver and gold, and have shoes on their feet. The poorer classes go bare-footed. There are, in fact, but two classes in the country—the governors and the governed. The men are wiry and agile, keen in the chase, and clever in feats of horsemanship, but are lazy in point of industry—the fruitful land yielding them all that they require with very little labor.

"Marriages are arranged by the parents of bride and bridegroom, the young people being generally disposed of in matrimony about the ages of sixteen or seventeen. A prime consideration is that each of the contracting parties shall be able to bring into the matrimonial engagement an equal amount of possessions in cattle, horses, grain, or other property. These little matters being settled satisfactorily between the parents, the consent of the priests and elders of the village is obtained, and a day is fixed for the ceremony. On that day feasts are made at the houses of the parents of the bride and bridegroom, each party giving the best entertainment they can afford, and inviting as many friends as they can. After the feast, the bridegroom goes to the house of the bride, where the priest gives her to him, and he takes her home."

SALTING, PACKING AND SELLING BUTTER.

Blanchard's Butter Manual recommends one ounce of salt to a pound of butter as sufficient for keeping it; but the better paying class of customers, who are a little more fastidious about the quality, prefer about one half as much; and this is sufficient, if the caseine has been properly removed. Butter makers in the vicinity of large towns should seek out regular customers for their product, in which case it may be put up in balls, or any other form adapted to the demand. "Philadelphia prints," which have acquired a world wide reputation, are pound balls, with a small figure on the top. They are usually enclosed in a white linen napkin, and packed in a cedar, zinc-lined chest with apartments at each end for ice, to keep it hard, while being transported to market.

For the great mass of butter makers, the wooden tub, holding from fifty to one hundred pounds, must ever be the most economical way of packing. In the vicinity of New York city, heavy return pails, of the best white oak, with thick covers, and names branded on them, are used and refused year after year. In some parts of the West, miserably poor oaken tubs are employed which affect the butter very injuriously. In other localities, ash tubs are favorites, while in northern Vermont the most approved tubs are spruce. Spruce is unquestionably the least liable to affect the flavor of the butter injuriously; while it is generally believed that for long keeping and much exposure, good white oak is preferable. Stone and earthen jars and crocks are sometimes used, but we do not recommend them. Much depends on the purity of the salt—it must be perfectly white and soluble in water. The office of salt is, first, to remove the buttermilk from the pores of the butter, and secondly, to render harmless what cannot be removed.

ANCIENT ROMAN ROADS.

The Romans found out, as soon as the empire began to extend, that nothing but hard highways, diverging from the capital to every corner of their dominion, would suffice to bind it together. The result was the construction of those magnificent causeways, composed of large square blocks of hewn stone, crossing hill and dle, and piercing right through forests and swamps for hundreds or thousands of miles as the crow flies, in every direction, and bringing home to the inhabitants of the remotest provinces as nothing else could, the extent of the imperial power. "Far as the eye could reach," says the latest historian of the empire, "stretched these mysterious symbols of her all-attaining influence, and where the sense failed to follow, the imagination came into play, and wafted the thoughts of the awe-stricken provincial to the gates of Rome and the pretorium of the venerable emperor." When she fell, the roads went gradually to decay. During the Middle Ages, nothing was done to repair them. Many of the great lines were totally abandoned. Forests grew over them, the soil covered them, and the return of civilization found the modern world tolling through the mud

of the self-same tracks across the country which Cæsar had got rid of a thousand years previously. In short, the art of road-making was lost, and was not revived till the close of the last century and the beginning of this, when good macadamized roads began to make their appearance in all the countries of western Europe, and had become general before the railroads took away the greater part of their importance.

An ordinary sized cow will eat about 200 pounds of hay per week. Cows "coming in" should be fed liberally.

Lawrence Banks.

ANDREW TERRY, Pres. JNO. K. RANKIN, Cash.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 52 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence.

General Banking and Savings Institution.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

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

Deposits amounting to one dollar, and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and on Saturdays from 8 to 8 o'clock p. m. also, and will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the month of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal.

For further information call and get a copy of our by-laws relating to savings deposits. We also do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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

Stockholders:
ALONZO FULLER. R. P. GEMMELL.
J. H. HAIGHT. CHAS. ROBINSON.
A. F. ABBOTT. MOORE & BENNETT.
ANDREW TERRY. C. S. TREADWAY.
JOHN M. NOYSE. JOHN K. RANKIN.
ROBERT MORROW. L. BULLENE.
SAMUEL FRY. SUSAN H. TERRY.
W. E. SETTLIFF & CO. JOHN Q. NORTON.
GEN. JOHN FRAZER. S. A. RIGGS.
SCHUCKER & MC CONNELL. MRS. EMILY P. D. WOODWARD.
B. W. WOODWARD & CO.

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

\$1,000 at interest, compounded semi-annually, will progressively double in amount, until it exceeds \$1,000,000, as follows:—

Amounts as they multiply.	Time at 5 per cent.	Time at 6 per cent.	Time at 7 per cent.
	Years	Months	Days
\$1,000	14	0	13
2,000	28	0	26
4,000	56	0	52
8,000	112	0	104
16,000	224	0	208
32,000	448	0	416
64,000	896	0	832
128,000	1,792	0	1,664
256,000	3,584	0	3,328
512,000	7,168	0	6,656
1,024,000	14,336	0	13,312
	144	4	10
	117	3	9

EXAMPLES.—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 35 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent. \$32,000 in 35 years, 8 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the life-time of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 dollars would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

OFFICERS:

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

Foreign Advertisements.

A SPECIALTY!

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP.
A STATED QUANTITY GUARANTEED TO CURE,
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

\$100 Reward for any Case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism. Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup will not cure—warranted unobtainable, and a physician's prescription used inwardly. \$5000 Reward offered to the Proprietors of any as many genuine living cures as will produce one-fourth as many cures as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup. \$2000 Reward offered to any Person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D., to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Professor of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 30 years. \$1000 Reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover the exact nature of the Rheumatic Syrup, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Syrup. \$2500 Reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or reduce the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guarantees must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and sealed, without any charge. Address all letters to Dr. Fitler, No. 45 South Fourth Street. No other remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular or the various forms of Rheumatism, also blank application for guarantee, gratis of the special agents, nny!

HALL & THORNDIKE,

OTTAWA, KANSAS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

READY MADE, OR MADE TO ORDER.

First Class Work Done, and Warranted.

Having moved into our New Building,

OPPOSITE THE "JOURNAL" OFFICE,

And Greatly Enlarged Our Business,

We are prepared to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

in all respects.

35

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

J. K. HUDSON,

HILLSIDE FARM, WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS.

Postoffice Address, Kansas City, Mo.

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

NOT EXCELLED IN THE COUNTRY.

Descriptive Catalogue sent free to all applicants.

40

"Absolutely the Best Protection Against Fire."

Over one thousand actual fires put out with it.

MORE THAN

\$8,000,000.00

worth of property saved from the flames!

THE BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Fire Departments in the principal cities of the Union use them daily.

They are safe and simple, and a powerful protection.

The Government has adopted it.

Forty-six railroads use it.

Insurance Companies reduce rates where it is introduced.

—Also the—

BABCOCK SELF-ACTING FIRE ENGINE,

FOR CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE USE.

It is more effective than the steam fire engine, because it is instantaneously ready and throws a powerful stream of carbonic acid gas and water for any length of time.

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

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

SEND FOR "THEIR RECORD."

STODDER & STERRE, Gen'l Agents,

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

GO TO THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST!

SPALDING'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THE MOST PRACTICAL AND BEST

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE COUNTRY,

Located in the

DRY GOODS PALACE BUILDING,

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

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

ESTABLISHED 1865. INCORPORATED 1867.

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

J. F. SPALDING, A. M., President.

THE HAIR STORE.

J. E. VINCENT

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

Mr. Vincent is a

PRACTICAL WIG MAKER,

and manufacturer of all kinds of Hair Goods generally.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

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

No. 712 MAIN STREET,

Kansas City, Missouri.

CONFIDENTIAL LECTURES

TO YOUNG MEN,

On the Indiscretions of Youth and the Frailties of

Maturer Years.

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

Address DR. JOHN FEE,

Sixth Street, between Main and Delaware,

Kansas City, Mo.

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

News Summary.

LEGISLATIVE.

Monday, February 17th. Both Houses were in session, but no business of general interest was transacted.

In the Senate on the 19th, Senator Ely presented a petition of R. W. Hough and 800 others, asking to have the number of judicial districts diminished, officer's salaries reduced, and that school districts sinking funds be loaned out, or invested in bonds, and asking for other legislation. Referred to a committee on finance and taxation.

The resolution from the House, asking for the investigation of George C. Crowther, in relation to his having received \$6,200 from members of the legislature, was then taken up for consideration, which was referred to the committee on investigation.

In the House an act to authorize the making of deeds of trust to secure the payment of money by the grantor to third persons, with powers of sale therein, and to regulate the rights of parties thereunder, and to amend section 339 of civil procedure, and repealing all laws inconsistent therewith was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Hutchings offered the following amendment: Strike out section 16 and insert the following: If no case shall any land conveyed by deed of trust as herein provided be sold until after the expiration of three months from the time the debt may be payable, and in all cases any real estate conveyed by deed of trust as hereinbefore provided, shall be advertised in some newspaper published in the county, if any there be, and if not, in some newspaper of general circulation therein, for twenty days before the same shall be sold. After considerable discussion, the bill was reported back to the House and its passage recommended.

February 20th.—In the Senate a message was received from the house announcing the passage of H. C. R. 29 in relation to the adjournment of the legislature.

Senator Murdock moved to suspend the rules and consider the resolution now. Carried.

Senator Edwards offered an amendment that the legislature adjourn on the 25th day of February to the 4th day of March. Senator Murdock moved to amend by striking out 4th of March and inserting 10th of March.

Senator Blair moved that the amendment to the amendment be laid on the table. Which motion prevailed, thereby tabling the resolution.

The president of the senate made a statement in regard to the \$7,000 placed in his hands, saying that the money had been taken out of the state treasurer's office without his knowledge or consent by the chairman of the investigating committee.

Senator St. John moved to adjourn, which motion was lost. Senator Edwards moved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the investigating committee.

The president appointed as such committee Senators Edwards, J. C. Wilson and Butler.

An act to establish a state board of education was read a third time and passed.

Senator Edwards, chairman of the committee to investigate the investigating committee, reported that the chief clerk of the treasury department had withdrawn the \$7,000 from the express office, and that it was now in the hands of the treasurer of state.

Senator St. John offered a resolution that the president of the senate be authorized to forward by express the \$7,000 to Mr. W. E. Guerin, at Washington City, to be used there as evidence in the Pomeroy investigation, and then returned to the senate of the state of Kansas.

Senator Edwards offered an amendment that the President of the senate be instructed to telegraph to Senator Guerin that the \$7,000 is in the hands of the Senate, and that it will be forwarded to Washington upon proper application of the committee. Adopted.

The motion as amended was then adopted. On motion the senate then adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) morning.

In the House no business of general interest was transacted.

GENERAL NEWS.

New York dispatches of the 17th inst. says it is stated that President Grant's southern tour will be of the greatest significance to the people of that section. The President contemplates starting on the 20th of March, and expects to be accompanied by nearly all his cabinet, besides many distinguished gentlemen, Senators and members of Congress and others. Richmond, Va., will be the first stopping place.

It is the President's purpose to make this the initial movement in his next administration in the attempt to harmonize the people of the North and South. He will look into the condition of the South socially, and the local government of the States to be visited. At Richmond and other places along the line of his visit preparations are being made to give him an enthusiastic reception.

A \$500,000 fire occurred at Shreveport, La., on the 18th inst.

A Madrid dispatch of the 17th inst. says a majority of the conservative generals of the Spanish army have assured the government that they will not oppose the Republic.

The government officials at Lisbon deny officially that there is an army movement in Portugal for the establishment of a Republic.

A Pittsburgh dispatch of the 17th inst. says the flood which so unexpectedly commenced in the Monongahala river last night, continues without abatement and is rather increasing in violence. It is impossible to approximate an estimate of the damage, but it is considered that it is the heaviest river disaster ever experienced here. Grave rumors are current concerning damage done up the river. The loss of life has not been as great as at first supposed.

The King Bridge company of Topeka have the contract for building the iron railroad and wagon bridge over the Missouri river at Atchison. The contract price is \$815,754 cash.

In the neighborhood of Denison Texas the farmers are putting in their spring crops.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention has nominated Hon. Charles E. Ingersoll for Governor.

A Washington dispatch of the 19 inst. says the House committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have agreed to report against the use of the White House except for executive offices, it being too unhealthy to live in. This involves the building of a new house for the President.

A Washington special says: Oakes Ames took the report of the Poland committee very coolly. He does not believe the House will expel him. His friends urge him to employ counsel, but he does not think it necessary, as he is not likely to make any defence. He understands that Beck and Kerr are going to speak against his expulsion; also, that Morgan, Farnsworth and Butler of Massachusetts, are against the report.

The feeling at Washington is said to be strongly against an extra session of Congress. It is probable that none will be called.

The Governor of Wisconsin recommend a law to prevent church fairs and church lotteries, which he says are next to sweet-boards and euchre decks.

A Leavenworth dispatch says it is the prevailing belief throughout the State that Morton's resolution declaring Caldwell's election illegal will be adopted, unless Caldwell resigns before next Tuesday, and there is already considerable talk about another Senatorial contest. Among the candidates mentioned are Gov. Osborn, Col. Phillips, Ex-Gov. Harvey and D. P. Lowe. In the event of Caldwell's displacement, several leading republican newspaper of the State will ask that the election of his successor be deferred until the next session of the legislature.

President Grant has signed the bill providing for the sale of certain Indian lands in Kansas.

New indictments have been found against Tweed, Sweeny, Connelly and Ingersoll.

By late London dispatches we learn that the "Daily Telegraph" devoted a large space in its columns to the details received by mail to the investigation now going on in the United States. Referring to the disclosure made with regard to the election of Senator Pomeroy in the Kansas legislature. The "Telegraph" praises the conduct of Col. York, and concludes that so long as America can boast of the free press, and finds Yorks in each State, we shall not despair of American institutions.

The indignation of the "Standard" is aroused by Congressman Butler's bill for the distribution of the Alabama award, declaring that it merely shows that the awards exceed the total amount of the real claims over a million dollars. It considers the Geneva decision a diplomatic defeat, the treaty of Washington a blunder and the arbitration a failure.

FLAX SEED AND CASTOR BEANS.

Messrs. Wilder & Palm offer to furnish the above seed to farmers on the following conditions: For every bushel of seed taken by the farmer he is to return to them in the fall one and one-fourth bushels, and they will pay cash for all he chooses to bring them at St. Louis market rates, less the cost of transportation. Directions for raising the crop will be furnished every farmer who will call at their store.

This enterprising firm are doing this business without compensation to themselves, in the hope of aiding the farmer in these depressed times to raise a sure crop that will pay better than corn. We think favorably of the project, and hope farmers will avail themselves of the offer sufficient to materially shorten up the corn crop. Call on Wilder & Palm for seed and information.—[Farmers' Union.]

HALL & THORNDIKE.

OTTAWA, KANSAS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

READY MADE, OR MADE TO ORDER.

First Class Work Done, and Warranted.

"Having moved into our New Building,

OPPOSITE THE "JOURNAL" OFFICE,

And Greatly Enlarged Our Business,

We are prepared to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

in all respects.

ANDREW WILSON,
KINGSVILLE, KANSAS,
(On the Kansas Pacific Railroad),
BREEDER OF

PURE SHORTHORN CATTLE

—and—

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,
As Good as Any in the State.
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

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

A SPECIALTY!
DR. FITLER'S
RHEUMATIC SYRUP.
A STATED QUANTITY GUARANTEED TO CURE,
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

\$100 Reward for any Case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable), that Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup will not cure—warranted unimpaired, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.
\$5000 Reward offered to the Proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same period of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.
\$2500 Reward offered to any Person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D., to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1853, and Professor of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 35 years.
\$1000 Reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Syrup.
\$2500 Reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guarantees must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity to cure, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to Dr. Fitler, No. 45 South Fourth Street. No other remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also blank application for guarantee, gratis of the special agents, MORRIS & CRANDALL.
n2871

TAYLOR'S
COMMERCIAL NURSERY,
ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF THE CITY.

Offers for the Fall of 1872 and Spring of 1873

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.

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

APPLES, PEARS AND CHERRIES,

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

C. H. TAYLOR,
Lock Box 45, Lawrence, Kansas.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

H. H. CARPENTER,

NEXT DOOR NORTH OF POSTOFFICE,

SIGN OF PRISMATIC HAT.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

HEADS MEASURED AND HATS MADE TO ORDER.

SILK HATS IRONED.

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

CUFFS, COLLARS AND CANES.

The Finest Establishment of the Kind in the State.

THOMPSON & CLAYTON,

Dealers in

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

No. 71 Massachusetts Street.

CASH PAID FOR GAME AND PRODUCE.

All Kinds of Vegetables in Season.

A Supply of Everything Usually Kept in a

MARKET GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE

Constantly on Hand.

NEW YORK

BLACK LEAD WORKS

172 Forsyth Street New York.

NELSON & CO., Proprietors,

Importers of

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

Also Manufacturers of

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

STOVE POLISH.

JAS. H. PHINNEY. 35 HORATIO NELSON.

WIND UTILIZED!

THE NICHOLS WIND MILL!!

A PERFECT SELF GOVERNOR!!

Runs no Faster in a Gale than in an Ordinary Wind

IT IS THE BEST WIND MILL MADE.

IN DEMONSTRATION OF THIS WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.

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

IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

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

For information, call on or write to J. T. LARKIN & CO., Lawrence, Gen'l Ag'ts for the State of Kansas. Local Agents: C. T. TOMPKINS, NORTH TOPEKA; J. M. HODGE & CO., Abilene.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTICE.

FRANK B. FESLER,

Consulting and Operating Surgeon for all Diseases and Deformities of the

EYE, EYELIDS AND EAR.

DEAFNESS EVEN CAUSED BY CATARRH, CURED!

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

CATARRH, DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, LIVER AND STOMACH, AND Scrofula in all its forms, Rheumatism and other Nervous and Chronic Diseases of the Human System.

—:O:—

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

CANCERS, OLD SORES, TUMORS AND DEFORMITIES

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

—:O:—

INFIRMARY AND SURGICAL ROOMS AT THE LAWRENCE HOUSE, Lawrence, Kansas, where he is permanently located.

MILLINERY & NOTION STORE,

153 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER

Respectfully invites the attention of Ladies and others to her large and elegant assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS.

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

Real Hair Switches and Curls, Knit Goods,

AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

The making of Caps for Old Ladies,

Head Dresses for Parties and Concerts,

AND BONNETS & HATS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.

Parties from the Country Especially Invited to Call.

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

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ON ALL ORDERS. 42

JAMES T. STEVENS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

Office Rear Room Under Frazer's Hall.

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

A FINE LIST OF LAWRENCE CITY PROPERTY

—and—

IMPROVED FARMS IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.

—:O:—

We represent several

FIRST CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES,

Among which are the

CONTINENTAL OF NEW YORK,

Capital \$1,000,000;

THE GERMAN AMERICAN OF NEW YORK,

Capital \$1,000,000;

AND THE FIREMAN'S FUND OF SAN FRANCISCO,

Capital and Assets in Gold over \$300,000.

These companies have all withstood the two great fires of the country, and enter upon the year 1873 with capital unimpaired and a large surplus. Property holders should

MAKE A NOTE OF THESE FACTS.

THE KANSAS SPIRIT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY J. T. STEVENS.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.