"PLOUGH DEEP WHILE SLUGGARDS SLEEP."-Franklin.

VOLUME 1.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 10, 1872.

NUMBER 2.

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## Contributed Atteles.

LAND GRANTS TO RAILROADS.

BY JOHN T. SCOTT. FOR THE KANSAS SPIRIT.

system.

It has become very much the fashion, of late, to denounce the policy of granting land subsidies to aid in the construction of railroads, as detrimental to the interests of the laboring classes, and threatening danger, at some future time, to the peace and prosperity of the country. We are told, on the one hand, that all the unoccupied portion of the public domain should be reserved as homes for the landless poor who crowd the older and more densely peopled districts of our country; and on the other hand, that the railroad companies will eventually become great landed monopolies, farming out vast estates to a poor and dependent tenantry, with all the evils which the experience of other times and countries has shown to be inseparable from such a

It is not proposed to discuss the first of these propositions, further than to suggest that much might be said on the other side-many wise and good men holding that the advantages offered by the construction of these great modern civilizers more than counterbalances the enhanced cost of the land, even to the poorest purchaser. In regard to the other, it may be safely said, that the danger is purely imaginary.

The apprehension of a great landed aristocracy founded upon these grants, is utterly groundless, for the very good reason, if for no other, that it would be impossible for any corporation, especially of these railroad corporation are, to hold the land in large bodies-pay the enormous taxes imposed upon them, and so manage them as to make it a paying investment. It could not be done, and no company has ever shown a disposition to try the experiment. On the contrary, their uniform policy has been to sell the land rapidly, and to the greatest possible number of purchasers.

There is probably no railroad in Kansas that is paying to-day, or ever has paid, interest on the cost of its construction; and the sole reason is found in the sparsely settled and undeveloped condition of the country.

It is the local trade and travel that furnishes to railroads their most profitable husiness. It is estimated that each inhabitant of the country tributary to any given line, pays to the road, directly and in directly, ten dollars per annum.

In almost every portion of Kansas now penetrated by railroads, the population is so thinly scattered, and the area in cultivation comparatively so small, that the local business has never yet reached a paying amount.

All this is well known to the corporations which control these roads, and which have never been accused of lacking sagacity, however destitute they may be of souls. They fully recognize that they have much more to gain, pecuniarily, by the sale of the land and the consequent settlement and development of the country, than they could hope for in any other way. Hence, so far from desiring to hold their lands with the view of creating great baronial estates, they spare no pains or expense, by the employment of local agencies, and the most liberal system of advertising, to bring them to the notice of those seeking homes in the State, to whom they offer extraordinary inducements in the way of time, terms of payment and facilities for the transportation of themselves and their chattels.

A fair illustration of the foregoing statements may be found in the liberal policy adopted by our Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, one of the half dozen land grant roads in the State.

This company has a congressional grant, technically covering ten sections to the mile from Lawrence to the south line of the State; and also a grant from the State of 125,000 acres. Under the first of these the company was entitled to receive about 865,000 acres, or an aggregate, including both grants, of nearly one million acres; practically, with some of his choice Kentucky blood. Reynolds

The cattle men must look to their laurels. Andy sifting into the cracks of his house; and a woman's influence in the household, if she be not stormy and violent, if she be gentle, and especially if she be artful, sifts itself into a man's life as summer air or with a hundred thoroughbreds. Ogden is here with some of his choice Kentucky blood. Reynolds

grant by the amount so taken out of its

Owing to the war and other causes of delay, the construction of the road was not begun for several and in quantities rarely exceding one quarter section to each.

As before stated, these lands have been reserved from still since 1863. Selected at this parly date, they include much of the choicest prairie land in that the immigrant locating upon these lands enjoys and intellectual culture, the absence of which is generally the greatest privation of pioneer life.

That the company is not only willing to sell the land, but anxious to sell to those who will occupy and in rove it, is sufficiently shown by the line of police feeted in record to its disposal. It is said a me, at low rates of interest as interest goes in the West, and the earlier payments are so inconsiderable that the poorest need not hesitate to purchase, while the purchaser who is able to command means may use it in such a way as to pay his are taken for actual settlement, as in the case of colonies, not only are special terms given on the land, but in the way of transportation every facility is ing agents who penetrate every corner of the counry with their circulars, and placard with their posters the walls of every railroad depot from Maine to Georgia.

What has been said of the Leavenworth, Lawall the other land grant roads in the State. They are all equally desirous to secure the sale and settlement of their lands, thereby promoting the growth and prosperity of the State. For this purpose, and to advertise the resources of Kansas, they have spent more money, ten times over, than the State itself has ever expended for a like, purpose. In the light of these facts it must be apparent that the fashion of denouncing the railroad companies as great land monopolies, dangerous to the liberties of the people and detrimental to the interests of the State, is as false and abusive as it is unjust. Whatever man be thought of the land grant policy itself, there can be no question that the railroads built in Kansas by means of it, have done more than all other agencies combined to settle and develope the State. Kansas is indebted for her growth and prosperity-unprecedented in the history of new States to her magnificent system of railroads; a system which, without these land subsidies, could not have and are as worthy of remembrance now, as the day reached its present proportions within the lifetime they were first spoken. of this generation.

## THE STATE FOR HORSES.

grants, of nearly one million acres; practically, however, it receives just about half this amount. The original grant took effect May 3, 1863. Prior to this all of Douglas county, nearly all of Franklin, a large proportion of Anderson, and considerable bodies in Allen county, had been entered up or others have been doing heretofore. But with these erwise disposed of and of course diminished the law comers the horses threaten to lead.

with some of his choice Kentucky blood. Reynolds it from him, as to attempt to put from him is morning; which is in his bed; which is in his morning; which is in his noon; whic noter | erwise disposed of, and of course diminished the new comers the horses threaten to lead.

BEANS.

FOR THE KANSAS SPIRIT. I hope no person in casting his eyes on the above years subsequent to the date of the grant, and has moment that I am so profane as to speak of beans been only recently completed; and as the title of as an article which has entered into the "commerthe land was contingent upon the building of the cial politics" of Kansas. Not at all. Although I road, the company has but lately been in a position have not forgotten the funeral oration which was to put it in the market. A few months ago a gen- delivered by a gentleman from Leavenworth in the eral office was established at Tioga, and local agen- city of Topeka on a certain occasion, when he said, cies at all the principal points within the practical "Now let the body be lowered in the grave, and limits of the grant, and the lands, having been pre- cover it all over with beans, and there let it rest." viously classified and appraised, were offered for I am glad to hear, Mr. Editor, that you have exchanged political for agricultural editorship, and purchasers. Up to this time nearly 50,000 acres that therefore the gentleman who has heretofore have been disposed of, mostly to actual settlers, received some hard usage from your hands as a politician, must henceforth be treated with the respect due him as farmer.

But my object is to call the attention of the reader to the fact that that great man of antiquity, Pythagoras, advised his fellow-mortals to "abstain from Anderson, Allen, and the counties south; while, in beans." This was a maxim of Pythagoras, and was the meantime, the adjacent government lands have given to the people for their guidance. At first this all been occupied and improved. It thus happens maxim seems somewhat obscure, but when we exa double advantage—he secures choice land at a us so many interesting facts concerning our ancient amine Plutarch and other writers who have given reasonable price, and at the same time finds himself progenitors, the Greeks and Romans, we find that contiguous to thriving towns, and surrounded by this maxim was well understood in the days it was churches, schools, and all the appliances of moral spoken. For while the Athenians cast their votes by depositing a shell, other nations made use of beans, which were black and white, and thus the maxim, "Abstain from beans," evidently was to be understood as a warning against frequenting popular assemblies. Whether the beans in question were herse beans, kidney leans, cranberry beans, navy beans or Lima beans, history does not inform us, and perhaps it matters but little, so that they were of two colors-black and white.

Last spring I planted a small bag of beans in my garden. They were direct from the Agricultural installments all the way through, and in the end Department, imported from Europe, and what was leave his capital intact. Where considerable bodies equally interesting they had a name designating their genera, which I have forgotten. I attended to them with extra care. As they blossomed I thought to myself I had years ago observed a flower very afforded which the most exacting could demand. similar, but yet I was in doubt. At last they ma-To advertise its land, and the State as well, this tured, and to my horror and disgust I found them company spends money without stint, both in to be the old horse bean, which is cultivated in Euprinting at home and in the employment of travel- rope for horses and hogs. I sat upon the ground friend Pythagoras involuntarily presented itself to my mind-"Abstain from beans."

Proverbs, it is well known, were frequently spoken in a figurative sense, as for example, "In the rence & Galveston, may be said with equal truth of tempest, adore the echo," which doubtless was intended to mean, during civil broils and popular commotions, retire from the cities and places of popular resort to the country, where alone "the echo" would be heard. Again, "Stir not the fire with the sword," meaning do not irritate minds already inflamedand excellent proverb which if attended to on every occasion would free us from many a uselesa lawsuit and much bitter feeling. A philosopher of Tarsus advised the Emperor Augustus to always repeat the twenty-four letters of the Greek alphabet before he gave way to the impulse of passion. It may be doubted if the Emperor always adhered to this wholesome advice. Three of the maxims of Chilo, a Spartan philosopher and one of the seven wise men of Greece, were inscribed in letters of gold in the temple of Delphi. They were, "know thyself," "desire nothing too much," and "misery is the sure companion of debt and strife." These maxims contain the purest principles of morality,

There is no art, nor cunning, nor device, nor strength, nor wit, nor wisdom, by which a man can

#### Miscellaneous Correspondence.

#### APICULTURE.

EDITOR SPIRIT: You have kindly offered mea column or less in THE SPIRIT through which to make known to its readers the importance of bee-keeping as a branch of husbandry. There is no question that the importance of this business to each State and community demands for it a place in every agricultural journal. For the present will endeavor to furnish or select something in the bee line, until the spirit of THE SPIRIT finds some one more competent for the position.

The history of bee-keeping is not very full. In the Bible mention is made many times of honey, as though it was one of the foremost products of the time. God's promise to Israel was that he would take them to "a land flowing with milk and honey." Whether there was any attention paid to beeculture, or whether they were in a wild state and took care of themselves, we are left pretty much in the dark. We would suppose that the latter was the case, for we read of hency dropping from the trees. John the Baptist's food was locusts and wild honey." But this might also indicate that there was tame honey. Judah "traded in honey and oil," which shows that it was an article of commerce. As far as history enlightens us, there was no other sweet at that time, nor until within a few hundred years of the present time. Honey is a bounty of Providence, a free gift, which we refuse to accept as the children of Israel did to enter the promised land and for no better reason-"The giants, the sons of Anak are there: they are stronger than us." The bee sting is there, and they are more numerous than we. The cause of the failure of this bountiful flow of honey mentioned in the Bible is probably owing to bee enemies. But the discovery of the frame hive has given us control of what was considered the most formidable enemy—the bee moth (Tinea Millonella,) Other late inventions and discoveries give us reason to hope that we shall yet get into the promised land flowing with milk and honey. (The Editor with his Jerseys has what will give the milk.) The bee-keeper however has the advantage. The milk-man has to raise hay and grain, and feed and tend his milk producers every day, year in and year out, and forage his stock on his own crops. The beeist, on the other hand, lets his bees range all over his neighbors' fields gathering in what Providence provides. It matters not whether the neighbors raise crops of corn or weeds. And this is an advantage of the bee, if you fail to get corn you will certainly have weeds, and they will probably yield you more value in honey than your eorn would if you had a crop. It is positively asserted that no legitimate pursuit of the farm will pay so large a per cent. on the capital invested as apiculture. I know there are many that will doubt this, but I would eall upon the sturdy tillers of the soil, dairymen, stock raisers, horticulturists, &c., to report. I have already reported for last year 100 per cent. on capital invested.

There are many yet who believe in the superstitious notion that there is luck in bee-keeping. But under intelligent practice results are just as certain as in any other pursuit. Of course we poor mortals are liable to vicissitudes in every walk of life. It is a destiny of Providence to which we should cheerfully submit. We hope to see the day when Kansas shall indeed be a land flowing with milk and honey; when the millions of pounds of honey now wasted on the "desert air" shall be collected; when the nectar of our extensive flora shall be utilized; when our "golden banded" friends shall float on every morning breeze laden with the nectar and the honeydew, adding to our treasure drop by drop. ("Little drops of water make a mighty ocean.") Whether bees in olden times needed care and attention, is of little matter to us. We know that they need it now. Without it they would be a poor investment; and so would anything ess. But that they will, with the proper attention, yield a larger return than any other honest pursuit, is what we maintain. Gov. Robinson has clearly shown that it costs 30 cents to raise a bushel of corn, and to sell it for 25 cents farmers are not likely to become rich before they know it. To raise corn you must hire men and sell the crop to pay them, leaving you the satisfaction of being. boss. The bees work for nothing and board themselves. If we will give them a chance they will serve us. Just now our little pets are asleep. They have been put to bed for one hundred days. I don't believe in the cruel practice of leaving them out in the cold. In a few weeks when the gentle breezes and the evolving flowers come, they will rally forth about their business with an eagerness and enthusiasm we would NOAH CAMERON.

## DOUGLAS COUNTY, Feb. 8.

MR. EDITOR: Your "Gossip from the Farm" has tempted me to give a hint of what I think should be at Hillhome as an addition to its many conveniences. Although you have very comfortable quarters for your stock, you have no large "loos box" in which you can turn a cow about calving or which has just calved. And because you feed good fodder to your stock is no reason why its stalks should be allowed to cover the floor of the stall, and thus render it uncomfortable for the stock and unsafe for any very young calf that might be allowed the privilege of staying with its mother. If any litter is allowed the "critters," poetically speaking, should n't it be hay, straw or leaves?

A POLITE HINT.

You are well fixed to keep fine stock, and have a real good "tender" for it. May your stock increase in numbers -it can hardly increase in quality-and may the list of subscribers to THE SPIRIT increase until it amounts to as many thousands as it now does hundreds.

## A PLEA FOR THE GIRLS.

EDITOR SPIRIT: Why should n't old young ladies keep their age to themselves? Their youth is their market value. If they pass a given period without launching into the blissful sea of matrimony, they are just as valuable as ever inherently. though by no means so in the matrimonial market. Then why should n't they conceal their age? They do n't cheat those who marry them under the impression that they are younger than they really are. They make just as good wives as though they were ten years younger each. It's doing neither more nor worse than many merchants do, who sell last year's goods for this year's, provided they are just as good and the difference can't be detected. Who would n't rather have well kept feminine qualities thirty years old, than poorly kept ones twenty-five years old? It's cruel, exacting and unfair to require the girls to publish their usually supposed hindrances to successful marriage. And they have the best of authority for concealing their age. The Good Book gives the ages of but two of all the hundreds of women it mentions, and they were very old. Mrs. Abraham was one hundred and twenty-seven years old it says. Anna the prophetess, spoken of by Luke, was eighty-four years old at the time of the narrative. So much for the Scripture authority for concealing the age of women-at least till they get to be eightyfour years old. But the number of men whose ages are specified by the same authority is legion. Why, in one chapter we find the ages of ten different men given.

It's folly to say that all girls of twenty-five are the same age. Some at thirty are younger and fresher than others at eighteen.

Every good pomologist knows that all apples do not ripen at the same age. A Romanite six months old is younger than an Early Harvest one week old from the tree. The same is true of the girls. They ripen at different ages. A nice Romanite of a girl retains her freshness and beauty and magnetism for a dozen years after your Early Harvest creature has passed the point of her greatest charm.

No! the girls are right. They act sense and practice Scripture when they keep mum on the subject of their age BACHELOR.

#### A VINEGAR STORY.

EDITOR SPIRIT: Miles away from even so necessary an atendant of civilization as a grocery-store, lived in early times in the Sucker State an industrious pioneer farmer. Te was not one of the thriftiest, though one of the most houset of men. The good wife's supply of vinegar happened once upon a time to give out.—What a good thing if all wives were continually out of the metaphorical vinegar. But in the economy of a good household, literal vinegar plays no unimportant part. "Quaker stews" require it, if nothing else.—The good man in question was not going to allow his family to suffer for want of so simple a thing as vinegar. Not far away from his farm-house was the somewhat spacious abode, for those days, of an old widow lady by the name of Pierce. She kept vinegar. I now realize how appropriate it was for her to keep the article. It was a standing advertisement of her general temperament. She had a barrel full of it-the vinegar, not the temperament. Yes, she was willing to sell her vinegar for a fair price. She wanted some stakes for the improvement of the worm fence about her pent-up-Utica of a place, and she was willing to give a pint of vinegar for a load of sixty stakes. Fence stakes were valuable to the vinegar widow, and vinegar valuable to the farmer. The bargain was struck with a full knowledge on the part of each that the load of stakes would have to be hauled seven miles, and it was winter too. True to promise and word, a good big load of sassafras poles, the kind specified, was duly delivered on the widow's premises. The "build" of the poles bore a strong resemblance to the widow. One of the little chaps was soon dispatched from the farm-house with a jug for the vinegar. When he came home the jug was found to contain only half a pint. The widow was informed of her supposed mistake. Only it was n't a mistake. She said the vinegar was so "sharp" that it would do to weaken it one-half, and she thought the farmer's wife might prefer to weaken it according to her taste. There was no appeal. The widow had the load of stakes and the extra half pint of vinegar besides. Besides, she was a woman, and there was no use of arguing the point. Her tongue was too "sharp," like her yinegar. But she was a "good" woman, and I suppose went straight to heaven when she died, Who inherited her estate with its vinegar barrel of cease sup-SCCKER. ply, I never learned.

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	GOING SO	UTH:	
Leave.	Express. A	ccommodation.	Night Exp
Lawrence		8:00 P. M.	1.00
Baldwin	12:13 Р. м.	8:58	\$500 PERSONAL REPORT OF THE REST.
Kansas City.	10:00 A. M.	5:00 64	7:00 P. M.
		6:45	8:25
Arrive at Otta	Wa12:55 P. M.	9:50 г. м.	10:45 "
Ottawa	1:10 **		10:55
Garnett		Appear of the second	12:50 A. M.
Iola	3:37 **		2:42 "
Humboldt	4:00	and the second	3:15 **
Tioga	4:23 **	28.00 a	3:52 "
Thayer	5:00 44		4:45 ***
Cherryvale	5:50 **		5:52 **
Arrive at			4.04
Independence	6.40 (1		6:45 **
Coffeyville	6.45	*********	7:05
Parker	7.00 44		7.95 66

GOING NORTH:

Leave.		
arker 7:00 A. M.		6:25 P. M.
ndependence 7:10 ''		7:00 ''
offeyville 7:25 ''		6:45
herryvale 8:15 ''		7:52 **
hayer 9:00, "	1	9:00 "
ioga 9:40 ''		9:55
lumboldt	*********	10:30 ''
ola10:27 ''	7	11:00 "
arnett 11:40 ((		12:50 A. M.
Ottawa 1:30 P. M. Olathe 3:15 ''	8:10 A. M.	2:40 "
{ Olathe 3:15 "	11:00 ''	4:45 **
Arrive at Kas. City 4:20 "	12:35 р. м.	6:00 "
ttawa 1:05 ''	8:00 A. M.	
Saldwin 1:40 "	8:50 ''	
Arrive at		

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JANUARY, 1872.

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 Accommodation
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At Junction City for Council Grove, &c.
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Sanfa Fe, Las Cruces, Silver City and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.

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change.

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#### The Household.

#### THE CORNER.

The seat in the corner-What comfort we see In that type of affection, Where love bends the knee; When the prayers of our childhood We learned to repeat, And the lips of a mother Made holiness sweet.

The name of a corner Has something still dear, That tells us of pleasures Ne'er bought with a tear: Of loved ones remember'd, Of faces, once gay, That have fled like a dream Like a vision away.

In our letters, full often, Kind sayings abound; But still in the corner The kindest is found; We look to the postscript, And there, written small, We find in the corner Words dearer than all!

Our heart receives many We love with good will, But who gets the corner Is loved the best still: For the heart hath its corner, And dear is the one Who remains its possessor Till life's love is gone.

#### A NEWSPAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

A wise and good man, who was obliged to admit a stranger to conversation with his family, would look to his character, and try to estimate his prob-

which it is the painful duty of lawyers to elicit in the police or divorce courts. No wise mother wishes to familiarize her children with the plans of the vicious or the schemes of the degraded. In fact, the instinct of their gentleness forbids allusion to them in the family by those who must know them; and why should a powerpareness and in details for

why should a newspaper spread out in detail before the eye what dare not be addressed to the ear?

On the same principle of common sense, we presume a Christian man would not willingly introduce to familiar intercourse with his children a scoffduce to familiar intercourse with his children a scoffer, who never misses a chance to make religion ridiculous or hateful. Bigotry, you say. Be candid now, and inquire who puts into his family the print that habitually ridicules even his politics or abuses his party. Do not be angry with men for valuing their religion as much as you do your politics. One should desire for a family friend a man who, when he has occasion to touch religion, will touch it in a religious spirit. Can any one assign a good reason for selecting a newspaper from an opposite principle?

But even where scoffing is shut out, and impurity is rigidly excluded, there is a certain objectionable tone adopted in many newspapers, we presume from a natural anxiety to satisfy the demand for liveliness. Fatal accidents are made amusing; felony becomes funny; tragedies are done into comedies, and even murder loses its horrors in the facetious narrative. Widows may weep or the virtuous be shocked, but the readers get a good laugh out of the transed, but the readers get a good laugh out of the transaction. This is bad taste and demoralizing in influence. It takes all seriousness out of life; but crime are serious. They are matters for horror or for tears, but not for laughter. It habituates the mind to see, and eventually to see only the trif-ling side of things; it deadens sympathy, and makes vice and cruelty dangerously familiar. It destroys carnestness and that horror of evil which is the safeguard of the young till they are actuated by fixed principle. fixed principle.

The newspaper for the family should avoid all this. Being a newspaper it must give the history of the day, but it will give it in the tone and spirit of a pure and refined man at the family table. All the intelligence, wit, poetry, anecdote, that such a man may earry into a domestic circle, the family newspaper may introduce, and we venture to think nothing more.

## BASIS OF OUR POLITYCAL SYSTEM.

The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government; but the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government pre-supposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government. All obstructions to the execution of the laws—all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe, the regular deliberations and action of the constituted authorities—are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. time exists, till changed by an explicit and authen-

ties—are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency.

They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumph of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common councils and modified by mutual interests.

TRUE GREATNESS.—He that can understand and delight in greatness was created to partake of it; the germ is in him; and sometimes this admiration, in what we deem inferior minds, disc overs a nobler spirit than belongs to the great man who awakens it; for sometimes the great man is so absorbed in his own greatness, as to admire no other; and I should not desitate to say, that a common mind, which is yet capable of a generous admiration, is destined to rise higher than the man of eminent capacities, who can enjoy no power or excellence but his own.

Into ask what, under similar circumstances, I would not grant.—George Washington.

"If you wish to know what hollowness and heartlessness are, you must seek for them in the world of light, elegant, superficial fashion, where frivoilty has turned the heart into a rock-bed of selfiishness. Say what men will of the heartlessness of trade, it is nothing compared to the heartlessness of fashion. Say what they will of the atheism of science, it is nothing to the atheism of that round of pleasure in which the heart lives; dead while it lives."—F. W. Robertson.

#### JUICY TRUTH ABOUT HOMES.

Among all our acquaintances, scarcely a half-dozen standing at the head of families seem to appreciate the moral bearing of the right sort of homes and high influences of every name which come from them. Home to a good many men is the place wherein to eat and sleep and loll and snarl and order children about, and put into practice generally their small views of a husband and father. And then, something higher than these, stand a more intelligent and genial class who have a warm, social side, and are void of tyranny, and cherish every noble hope for their children, and yet do not quite see that home and its influences should be the main thing in the thoughts and plans of every father, instead of being held greatly subordinate to business and politics and out-door pleasures. To provide abundantly and keep the house warm in cold times, and send the young ones to school punctually and have family prayers once or twice a day are not all the things that need doing, but home should be made a really bright and happy place in every way. It should most the wants of the whole netween the transfer of the whole netween the family of the standard of the whole netween the family of the standard of the whole netween the family of the standard of the whole netween the family of the standard of the whole netween the family of the standard of the whole netween the family of the standard of the standard of the whole netween the standard of the standa bright and happy place in every way. It should meet the wants of the whole nature of the young. Games should be devised, and a wise man or a care-Games should be devised, and a wise man or a careful mother is doing a good thing in spending time to invent and diversify these, with a view to keep the household in good nature and cheery. Festivals should be instituted. Returning birth-days should be emphasized and made memorable. Little expeditions of the household to this place and that should be planned. The right kind of books should be planted and talked over altegrather. be sought and talked over altogether.

Indeed, scarcely anything helps a home so much as general and cheerful conversation. Music should be cultivated. Decorations are excellent in a merely moral view. Flowers and greenery should be made to assist in the general culture. And if time is consumed and some money spent on these things, there is no folly in it, but best wisdom. For boys and girls are blessedly guarded when they find all their faculties well met and exercised at home. They do not care to roam, and so they are detained They do not care to roam, and so they are detained from a thousand outside dangers. Their passions are kept quiet. They lie open to celestial influences. look to his character, and try to estimate his probable influence. But no common visitor can exert the same amount of influence that is exercised by the newspaper, which gives all current events its own color, and presents all living questions in its own light. It is admitted to an intimacy denied to ordinary visitors, and can present facts, make aldusions, and suggest thoughts that would not be uttered, or if spoken, would be rebuked by the blushes or the protests of an average household.

A newspaper for a family should as near as possible resemble the conversation of a purely and thoroughly informed man. No considerate parent wishes his friends to detail in his family the information which it is the painful duty of lawyers to elicit in woman in Adversity.

#### WOMAN IN ADVERSITY.

Woman should be more trusted and confided in as wives, mothers, and sisters. They have a quick perception of right and wrong, and, without always knowing why, read the present and future—read characters, designs and probabilities, where man sees no letter or sign.

What else do we mean by the adage "mother wit,"

what else do we mean by the adage "mother wit," save that woman has a quicker perception and readier invention than man? How often, when man abandons the helm in despair, woman seizes it, and carries the ship home through the storm.

Man often flies from home and family to avoid impending ruin. Woman seldom, if ever, forsakes home thus. Woman never evaded mere temporal calamity by suicide or desertion. The proud banker, rather than live to see his poverty granted. er, rather than live to see his poverty gazetted, may blow out his brains, and leave his children to suffering and want. Loving woman would have counselled him to accept poverty, and live to cherish his family and retrieve his fortune.

Woman should be counselled and confided in. It is the beauty and glory of her nature that it instinctively grasps at and clings to the truth and right. Reason, man's greatest faculty, takes time to hesitate before it decides; but woman's instinct never hesitates, and is scarcely ever wrong where it has even chances with reason. Woman feels where man thinks, acts where he deliberates, hopes where he despairs, and triumphs where he fails.

We should be sure, when we rebuke a want of charity, to do it with charity.

Insults are like counterfeit money: they may be offerd, but you need not take them.

"Equality means," says a French writer, "a desire to be equal to your superiors, and superior to your equals."

Formerly we treated those with whom we differed in theology to a hot stake, now we only offer them a cold shoulder!

It is a base temper in mankind that they will not take the smallest slight at the hands of those who have done them the greatest kindness.

Said Pope in a letter to Swift: "When I die, I should be ashamed to leave enough for a monument, if there was a wanting friend above ground."

Perhaps it is best not to study character too closely, lest the foibles revealed on a nice inspection make us forget the nobler properties which also belong to it.

A brave man thinks no one his superior who does him an injury; for he has it then in his power to make himself superior to the other by forgiving it .- Pope.

Particular events may occur to overthrow any government, but the general, and ultimately inevitable, tendency of things is not the less to establish and perpetuate the democratic form.

It is no disgrace not to be able to do everything; but to undertake, or pretend to do, what you are not made for, is not only shameful, but extremely troublesome and vexatious.-Plutarch.

In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened: Cherish public credit. One method of preserving it, is to use it as sparingly as possible: It is a maxim with me not to ask what, under similar circumstances, I would not

heart lives; dead while it lives."-F. W. Robertson.

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ORANGE JUDD & CO., Publis 245 Broadway, New York.

# Kansas Spirit.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 10, 1872.

#### SOME EVIDENCES OF A GOOD FARMER.

The thrifty, prudent farmer,-one interested in his business, and who pursues it as well for the love of it as for the profit it will surely afford if conducted with system and economy—is constantly engaged in fixing up his premises, and putting them in more convenient and thorough order. He spends no stormy days at the country village, as do his less prudent neighbors, nor does he have any spare hours in which to loaf at the corner shop or store. His time is better employed. In winter as well as summer he has the stormy day work planned before hand, reserving to be performed at such time some needed job that can be done without interfering with the regular work of the farm on pleasant days. But while constantly active and watchful that no time is lost or wasted, he always has plenty of time to receive and make calls upon his neighbors, attend to necessary business that frequently calls him away from home, and store his mind with useful knowledge. It is this very attention to his home duties, in the shape of posting books and the like can be this husbanding of his time, this constant care to the little necessary fixings of his farm and buildings that enables him to keep before his work and have time for a day's leisure without being driven by his business. Not only are the more important matters upon his farm attended to, but the little details are not overlooked. While his fields are smooth and productive, his fences upright and permanent and in good repair, at the same time the windows to his house are not stuffed with old rags, the latches and he does not often wish to break if he could. As to a lad, against thieving old "critters" abundantly handles to his doors are perfect, and the numberless us fellows who run a printing office-why, no rules little contrivances quite inexpensive in themselves, but which render a set of farm buildings so convenient and handy are to be found at every turn.

There are many otherwise good farmers who are entirely regardless of these little fixtures, and who devote all their time to the larger matters. Now we hold that while the latter should by all means be gestions referring to those of our ilk. made the main objects of attention, the former should on no account be neglected, and it is as much the part of the thoroughly good farmer to see to the mer, are the regularly recurring seasons and day one as the other. We enjoy visiting a farm where and night. There is no breaking over their bounds. this attention to little matters, this time spent in The work in the field must be stopped at a certain "fixing up," is everywhere noticeable and in complete keeping with the more weighty matters. We only mismanagement that disturbs in any manner like to see well built gates, instead of bars, barndoors on rollers instead of hinges, and fodder racks misfortune or vice, whichever it may be called, canor floor. We like to see all doors to outbuildings and setting of the sun much more than his meet provided with hasps for both fastening them upon the inside if necessary, and also for securing back, when open, from the action of the wind; to see a rare instances when a boy, some of our neighbors gate shut across a barn door to keep out cattle or sheep when the door is open; to find in connection cury was 95 in the shade, and plough by the moon's with every barn or stable a closet for harnesses and pale light, all night. Nature has fixed a "time-table" carriage robes, as well as a tool-room and a room for the farmer which is more wisely adapted to the for the storage of the larger farm tools and imple- promotion of his interests than that which any exments; to find hooks for hanging up odd pieces of perienced railroad manager ever devised for the rope, chains, shovels and the like, and the nails for running of his trains, and which it is far more diffihanging up the smaller tools and utensils used upon cult to violate. The observance of this will give the farm, as well as boxes for the reception of old the farmer full barns and a full mind. The long fron and every sort of waste; and a work-bench and winter evenings—the very words have an irresistitools for making and repairing all kinds of farm imble charm—may be enjoyed by him to the fullest ex\$100,000,000. In Ohio the estimated cost of fences is plements. If in examining the buildings upon a tent. His chores should all be attended to in good even greater. In New York, the fences are said to farm we find the latter, we are also generally sure season, so that with the lighting of the evening to find all the other conveniences suggested above, lamp may begin a season of true social and intellecas well as many others it is not necessary to enu- tual pleasure. He does not have to hurry off to bed merate. And one hardly knows, without having in order to rise a little after the middle of the night. tried it, how much the farmer can accomplish du- Nothing is so urgent as to call him up at an unseasonring his spare hours in the fixing up of his buildings able hour. His stock will not need feeding till it is with these handy accompaniments, nor how much they add to the actual value of the farm, not only for himself in performing the necessary work upon it, but in the estimation of any one wishing to purchase a farm. Attention to these matters mark the really economical, successful farmer.

## THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

We recently listened to an address delivered by an intelligent mechanic before a body of his associates, in which the speaker complained that the term "the learned professions" was applied exclusively to law, medicine, and divinity. As if, said he, the lawyers and doctors and preachers monopohe, the lawyers and doctors and preacners monopolized all the learning in the land! The mechanic for the purpose of intellectual growth. I am sorry the citizens of Lawrence have given to the State learning, as well as the others. We thought there was some justice in the remark, although at no loss to understand how the professions first named acquired their learned distinction.

The term "learned professions" is a relic of the past, and indicates a different state of things from feeding the stock, &c., only to repeat the same that now existing. When it first came into use, lawyers, doctors and ministers were the only men who made any pretensions to learning. A certain amount of knowledge was necessary to their pursuits, while the mass of the people, knowing no need of it, and having no opportunities to acquire it, were sunk in ignorance. Even among noblemen it was a rare accomplishment to be able to wield the pen. Now the case is quite different. Learning has become diffused among all classes of society. Men who labor at the bench and anvil may, and do, aspire to the highest seats in the temple of knowledge. There are men of business in all our large cities who have libraries containing thousands of volumes, and who are acquainted with their contents. The architect, are acquainted with their contents. The architect, the engineer, the mechanic and the merchant all drink deep of "the Pierian spring," and are, in many intelligence and intellectual growth as that of the

LEISURE AND FARMING.

The great obstacle in the way of Americans continuing their studies through life, and so presenting examples that are frequently met with in Europe, of gentlemen far past the prime of life reading and studying with all the zest of college boys, is the everlasting hurry that besets the path, that surrounds the person, of every business man in this country. It seems as impossible to escape from it as from ones personality. It begins in childhood. The contagion of it is felt in the sitting room and school room as well as counting room. It comes of being an American that one must go through life with a full head of steam. Englishmen attribute this nervous hurry and bustle of Americans in great measure to the strongly tonic properties of our atmosphere. This has much to do with it, undoubtedly; but a truer reason is to be found in the prevailing impression that the "best chance" may slip, and a fortune be lost, if one does not rush at business as though life and eternity depended on rushing it. Farmers are about the only class of citizens who can pass through life exempt from this contagious disease of "hurry." As long as shop doors can be unbolted at five in summer and six in winter, and kept open till late bed-time, and business pursued for a couple of hours longer, and there is no law against it, "smart" business men will not be day more mischief may be done by a herd of vagawanting in America to perpetuate the practice. But nature has a set of enactments forbidding all such unnatural wear and tear on the nervous system, and such consumption of the time that ought infest every neighborhood. The good fence may otherwise be given to other things no less sacred look very expensive to a young farmer, or an old than business, which the farmer cannot break very easily if he would, and which it is hopeful to know than any other, as the writer's nightly raids, when apply. We are not noted for observing times and of an ordinary farm house and out buildings, not inseasons. If we were to, herhaps the frugal and in-cluding much of a barn of course, does not generaltelligent husbandman would not see the Spirit on ly come short in a new country of one thousand dolthe right day. The less said about us in this par- lars; and the expenses of fencing a quarter section ticular, the better. We are talking about farming, with a board fence, or any other equally good, will so please don't interrupt us with any mental sug-

tellectual advantages that leisure brings for the far- his land and begins making a home. the methodical order of the farmer's life, and this ical or mercantile friend. He cannot plough and reap by lamp-light; though we remember, in a few preferred to "lie by" in the day-time when the merfime every thrifty person should be out of doors. The good, quiet evening, is his. For three hours he can enjoy the luxury of reading such a paper as the Spirit-or what is nearly as much of a luxury, writing for its columns. From early in the fall till early in the spring, this evening time can be devoted to the posting of himself on all the improved methods in agriculture, which will put money in his purse as well as intelligence in his mind. Durthis special kind, the farmer will find time to continue his early studies in history and the natural sciencies. His opportunities are the best. Nature animals that pass the winter in a semi-conscious, dormant condition; that when winter comes on it is the signal for them to go to bed by dark, rise in the morning, attend to what is necessary by way of round the next day. But while nature, with its snow and flosts, is rejuvenating his ground, the farmer should, by the wise improvement of his long still hours, improve his mind and enter upon his more pressing duties in the spring with the consciousness of added mental wealth. There is no reason why the farmer's family should not be the ought to rust out far more slowly than the merchant or mechanic. The farmers of Kansas are as a body, an unusually intelligent class of men. They can pay for their farms, make money, vote against corruption, be every way up and doing as cifizens, and at the same time not only not lose a particle of their present intelligence, but become more intelli-

COST OF FENCES.

The greatest tax on the agricultural community s the construction and keeping in repair of fences. The first cost is very great, provided the fence is valnable. If it is not worthy of the name to begin with, the subsequent cost of repairs will soon exceed the original cost of a first class fence. It is an axiom that all thrifty farmers have long ago learned that a poor fence is much more expensive than a good one. If there is still any disbeliever of this axiom let him undertake to prove the cheapness of poor fenees by practical tests, and he will not be slow to find out his mistake. His fences will have to be watched more closely than unfaithful servants. A portion of every day will have to be given to the examination and repair of them, the fences not the servantsor he is likely at any time to find his corn full of his neighbor's cattle. Then to be ready to spring out of bed at any hour of the night at the alarm of the dog, and follow him to the fields and over the fields in pursuit of breachy steers is not one of those experiences that is apt to add to either a man's good nature or the length of his mortal career. Fences must be made so as to provide against improbable contingencies. No others are safe. A poor fence may answer three hundred and sixty four days and a half in the year just as well as a good fence, because no test is made of it, but in the remaining half bondish eattle than can be atoned for by months of labor. No farm can be considered fenced that is not proof against the incursions of the lawless cows that one for that, and so it is, but it is less expensive proves, at least to his own satisfaction. The cost not fall far short of the same considerable sum. These two items alone make a large bill of expenses for Nature's enactments that favor leisure and the in- any man of limited means to incur who has bought

We disclam any and all intentions of discouraging young man, who thinks of following the noble calling of agriculture. In some places in a new time of day, whether the farmer will or no. It is State, fences are not necessary at first. But such favored spots are growing less every month. We only wish that such a public sentiment might be for sheep instead of feeding them upon the ground not wholly destroy it. He must observe the riging legislators would imitate those of Illinois, in passcreated against the luxury of fences, that soon our ing a law, that every man must take care of his own cattle, on pain of paying damages.

The expense of over five dollars an acre may not seem very great when you consider only a quarter section, but when you consider a whole section, a township, a county a state, the aggregate expense is simply enormous. No political economist, which every sensible farmer is, can consider such figures as these without seriously asking himself, is there no way by which this vast sum of money may be turned to a more productive account? In South Carolina the improved land is worth \$20,000,000, the fen- HATS! HATS! ces have cost four fifths as much. Thirty years ago have cost \$114,000,000. A recent estimate places the cost of fences in the United States at the round sum of \$1,300,000,000. Let some farmer with a turn for facts or figures occupy one of his winter evenings calculating what this pile of money would do for the country in a moral and material way, if used for the more advantageous objects of true national development, and we venture the assertion he will become a convert to the idea that a large part of the fences are an unnecessary luxury. Let each man take care of his own stock, and three fourths of the fences in the country would be needless. Illinois is said to have ten times as much fence as Germany. Duchess, County New York, boasts more than all ing this delightful season, in addition to reading of a single footpath divides the farms in France, France. A narrow wagon road and in many cases Germany, and Holland. Why couldn't a path serve Americans as good a turn? A recent calculation has kindly made just the provision that he needs have cost more than four times the munificent sum shows that the fences in Douglas County, Kansas, to say that some farmers seem to act as though they University. How to dispense with fences is a more thought they were born to imitate the hibernating important subject than how to lessen the cost of construction.

FARMERS' CLUB.

The importance to the farmer as well as any other citizen of co-operation with those engaged in the same pursuit, is too great and obvious to need enlargement or enforcement. We are glad to see by onr exchanges that co-operative societies are being talked up and formed in different parts of Kansas. Such a union or society was recently organized at Farmington, Atchison county. The following are most intelligent people in the community. They to purchase dry goods, groceries, agricultural implements, seeds, trees, &c., by wholesale. 2. That they, in the same manner, will obtain corresponding advantages in the sale of their grain- beef, pork, and all other farm products. 3. The society will hold regular meetings, in which they will discuss all farm management, and the best and most profitable methods of farming, the best agricultural machinery among competing machines, and the best and most profitable breeds of horses, cattle and swine. 4. By employing among their number to make their

purchases men who are their most judicious and experienced dealers, and ladies of approved taste and skill, they hope to avoid, on the part of the society, the perpetual blunders that are now made by purchasers who buy without being able to judge of the quality or value of goods, who are ignorant of or but poorly comprehend what are the prevailing styles worn, and who thus become the dupes and victims of sharpers and unscrupulous dealers.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

The reading of much metaphysical writing is productive of no good. It only distracts the mind, and the wisest of men are compelled to leave off where they commenced. History and the natural sciences are the great store-houses of wisdom. In the former, man learns how insignificant man is. He sees the nations of antiquity as wise in their own conceits, and in some respects as wise in reality, as those of our own time, and he learns to look with distrust upon the intoxicating flattery which fourth of July orators pour into the ears of our people. He beholds one race after another rising to the supreme command of the world, and, when apparently in the zenith of their power, tumbling headlong down the precipices of their own folly and ignorance. A good knowledge of history, probably, more than any other subject, gives the mind correct notions of life. It learns to judge of the bubbles of the hour, not by the excitement of the day, but by the light which the past affords, and is not, therefore, deluded by every ignis fatuus which arises. We want a great deal more of this attentive studying of the past.

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> NOTICE. State Fair Proposals.

AGRICULTURAL ROOMS, CAPITOL BUILDING, TOPERA, January 26, 1872.

A T the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kansas State Agricultural Society to be held in the Capitol building, Topeka, March 12, 42 % clock P. M., proposals for the location of the State Fair for 1872 will be considered. All towns and localities competing for the same are nespectfully invited to send sealed prosals to the Secretary's office on or before 10 c clock A. M. of the 12th proximo. Proposals must contain a condition that the exhibition halls, executive department, amphitheatre, horse and cattle stalls, sheep and hog pens, &c., will be sufficient in number and dimension to accommodate the exhibitors and attendants of a State Fair. A detailed statement thereof must accompany the proposal with the amount of cash to be paid the first day of the Fair, in addition thereto. It is the purpose of the executive board to publish the premium list in April and advertise the Fair extensively, and with the cordial support of the farmers, mechanics, stock-raisers and other friends of agriculture, to make the next State Fair the Fair of the West.

ALFRED GRAY, Secretary,

#### Telegrapic Summarn.

#### The State.

The investigating committee is feeling its way into the fraud business as carefully and rapidly as possible, so it is said. With what success, those who are summoned before the committee and are privileged to enter the dimly lighted dissecting room, know better than those who look on afar off. Enough mean business to keep the temperature at a slightly uncomfortable heat for some—at a delightful heat for others.

The House has released from criminal prosecution witnesse who testify in the Senatorial bribery matter. It passed a bill providing for the election of officers of the State Agricultural Fair. The same bill appropriates \$3,500 for premiums at the

Children in public schools must hereafter be vaccinated. Jeremiah Clark has been confirmed as postmaster at Leav

The bill appropriating \$50,000 each to the State University and the Normal School at Emporia has passed the Senate.

#### The Country.

The New York grand jury are indicting the city defrauders by the wholesale. It's a grand jury and no mistake.

The Japs think it is not very funny to be snowed up in Sali Lake on their way East.

The Presbytery of Brooklyn are after Theodore L. Cuyler for allowing a woman to preach in his pulpit. They are decidedly opposed to the practice of women preaching.

Richard D. Hubbard of Hartford has been nominated by acclamation by the Democrats, for Governor of Connecticut.

Dr. E. G. Robinson of the Rochester Theological Seminary has been elected President of Brown University; salary \$5,000 per annum.

"Little Phil" has had an interview with the President in regard to strengthening the war power of the Government. Orders have been dent to the forts to have everything overhauled and put in readiness. Ten more war vessels will probably be built immediately.

Alexis has gone to New Orleans.

Hillard R. Hubbard has been confirmed as Comptroller of Currency, and W. T. Haines as Commissioner of Internal

New York still holds bad pre-eminence for official stealing. Gross frauds have been unearthed in the matter of State Drinting.

Thirty-two citizens of Los Angelos have been indicted for murder in the Chinese riots.

The action of the Supreme Court granting Mrs. Fair a new trial, is severely condemned by the press and bar of California. Thomas K. Call of Pittsburgh has been appointed Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, vice Vincent Colver, resigned.

Archbishop Spaulding of Baltimore died on the 7th inst. He was sixty-three years of age.

The Arctic weather in the neighborhood of Sioux City has aused the death of a number of persons, and several hundred head of stock.

Ex-Senator Grimes died at his home in Burlington, Iowa, on Wednesday.

The Governor of Florida is to be impeached.

An avalanche in the mining districts of Utah killed three miners.

The United States troops sent after the Apaches who murdered the drivers and passengers of two stages near Tucson, Arizona, found some of the victims, but were unable to capture the savages.

Tweed & Co. offer to give up \$4,000,000 of the \$6,000,000 they stole during June and July, 1870, on condition that the civil suit against them be discontinued.

All that portion of Dakota lying north of the forty-sixth parrallel, will probably be formed into a new Territory to be ealled Pembina.

Edwards was decided in favor of the former, who was contestant. He was admitted and sworn in.

Utah sends a memorial to the President in favor of Judge McKean, with over five thousand signatures attached.

## Foreign.

England seems to prefer the probability of war to honorably abiding by the decisions of Geneva. The reference made to the matter in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament, is as follows: "In the case submitted by America, large claims were included which were understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States."

Thiers has been shot at.

The Liberals are moving in England. The supporters of Sir Charles Dilke have held an immense meeting in Trafalgar

The British officers in India have again been practicing their old game of blowing Sepoys from cannon mouths. Baron Von Offenburg takes Catacazy's place as United States Minister.

The European press is outspoken against the probable action of the English government in regard to the Alabama

Minister Washburne is soon to return home on a temporary leave of absence, Secretary Hoffman will act meantime in his

A movement is on foot to make Thiers President for life. A special from Matamoras says that an attack is expected on that city. The officer in command of the government runs around the world after a perfect climate. Our Kansas force broke into the American agency and appropriated the goods of the Americans.

Bismarck says in regard to education the government is disposed to propitiate the Catholics, but its patience is exhausted, and that now the policy would be to Germanize the Polish schools as France had Gallicised those of Alsace and Lorraine.

It is reported from Halifax that a treaty exists which has been signed by the British and Canadian authorities, for the separation of the Dominion from the Empire. The terms were agreed to some time ago, but the treaty was not to take effect for a number of years, unless the British government saw a necessity for such action sooner. Ever since the treaty was drawn up the government troops have been withdrawn, till now there is hardly a soldier in the Dominion outside of Halifax. If the differences between the United States and Great Britain should increase, the probabilities are that the treaty will be published, and the independence of Canada be

LATER.-The tone of the British press is much less threatthe treaty of Washington.

#### What We Know About It.

[Under this head we will endeavor to answer all questions upon all subjects which we understand—particularly those concerning the soil, climate and capabilities of Kansas. Inquiries concerning stock and their diseases, farms and their management, homes and their improvement, connected with and growing out of the life of our people, will receive prompt and careful consideration.]

The following letter, like most of those we answer, has been on hand some time, patiently waiting the appearance of THE SPIRIT to give it answer. Though most of them were addressed to us personally, we shall take the liberty of anwering them as addressed editorially.

This is from an old friend in Maine, who writes: "I am sick and tired of our long, cold winters. I presume you have not Society, in January, instead of the time of holding the State forgotten them. Do you remember some of those fearful rides we had to Augusta? I want to find a warmer climate. But some folks who have been in Kansas say it is colder there in the winter than it is here. Others say it is like Italy. What do you say? I, as well as some others who think seriously of emigrating, shall be a good deal influenced by your statements."

> We shall try to answer our friend honestly, especially as his question is so often asked, and the answer may be taken as authoritative by our many friends in the East to whom we send this Spirit greeting. We are more likely to do so because we write this-Sunday, January 28, may the angels and ministers of grace forgive us-on a day cold enough to satisfy the hyperborean taste of a frosted Esquimau. As a specimen brick will show of what material the building is constructed, so the history of this one cold "snap" will do for all. Some five days ago the wind from the north admonished us that the "snap" was approaching. As usual, the execution followed the threat apace, although our "northers" bear no comparison, either in suddenness or force, to those of Texas. For three days it was cold, blustering and very uncomfortable, though at no time did the thermometer get down to zero. Day before yesterday the wind hauled around to the south, and we congratulated ourselves that the cold spell was over Yesterday the sun shone warm, and the roads, as usual, even in winter, being smooth and elegant, we hitched up Dixey and took an invalid friend in the buggy for a ride to the farm. It was smooth sailing at first, but before we returned, or in less than an hour it was as cold as-well, comparisons are odious, and sometimes impossible-suffice it to say it was cold. And last night was one of the coldest we ever experienced in any country. It continues yet. By to-morrow or next day it will moderate, and we shall have two, three or four weeks of weather as warm, and a great deal more pleasant, than it is in Maine in April or October. For the four weeks preceding this cold snap the weather was the pleasantest and best possible kind of winter weather. It was preceded by a very cold week, with a slight fall of snow. There had been but one cold spell before it, unusually early and unusually severe, when the ice in the river froze to the very unusual depth of twelve inches, but only in a few places. We may count on another severe spell before winter is over, which will make four for this winter, or about four weeks of very severe weather during the season. We shall not dwell upon the fact that this is the coldest winter within the memory of that venerable personage denominated the "oldest inhabitant," for we But the best, he would find the legal demand pretty well prefer that our friend should understand this thing in its

Now why does one man say that the winters of Kansas are Italian, and another that they are colder than Maine? The answer is anticipated by what we have written. A gentleman spending the last month here would go into ecstacies on his return to Maine. He would tell of clear skies, smooth roads, unsheltered cattle, and everything lovely. Another gentleman, equally reliable, who had dropped down on us last evening, and shivered in one of our cold houses, and slept in one of our cold rooms with a fearfully insufficient quantity of clothing, would feel like hurrying back to Maine, if not to Greenland, to save a funeral from freezing in this frigid land. We are not as well prepared for cold as you are in Maine; our cold comes, as we have shown, by fits and starts, and not steadily and surely, as it does in Maine. We suppose that a majority of the families of Kansas are living in houses with only a single clapboard or board between them and the weather, perched on posts or rocks, without banking. A "banked" In the House, the Arkansas contest between Bowles and Maine? This is no way to live here, we admit. But it is one house would be a curiosity here. How would that do for of the reasons why it is called colder here than it is in Maine, when it is cold. The other reason is that the suddenness and infrequency of our cold spells make them more severe to bear than constant cold.

As all the changes have been rung on our "Italian climate," and as many good souls from Maine have been fooled thereby, a word more may not be out of place. We well recollect that when our old friend Dr. Robinson—peace to his ashes!—left the good old town in Maine from which our friend writes us, in an early spring more than a dozen springs agone, he left the comfortable fur overcoat behind him as a superfluity unneeded in this "Italian climate." And we well recollect his writing back to us that he had never come so near freezing in his life, and would give the best corner lot in Manhattan for the old fur overcoat. Moral: Bring all your overcoats and bed clothes along with you. Our old friend Scammon also came to Manhattan from Maine in an early day with the same immature "Italian" notions, and he used to be heard, through the thin partitions, by adjoining lodgers, blowing the snow out of his face with a furious snort, and muttering savagely: "Italy, by -!" All of which leads us to suggest, what seems not to have been thought of by many, that history informs us of Italian rivers that have been frozen over; that the lagoons of the Adriatic are said to be frequently covered with ice; that a well posted preacher speaks of the Apostle Paul as "buffetting the Adriatic's wintry brine;" that night frosts in many localities begin as early as November and continue as late as April; and that even in the summer months piercing cold winds are not uncommon. Bayard Taylor has been something of a traveler, but he pronounces the man a fool who climate is not perfect; but, taken all in all, it is as good as any, and better than the most.

In the line of the above, a gentleman from Minnesota writes and raiser, as you will see by the enclosed advertisement,"do you want it inserted in THE SPIRIT? It is the best stock advertising medium in Kansas-"but our winters are against me. Please answer the following questions: 1. Will cattle winter without shelter in Kansas? 2. Do they require extra feed, and how much? 3. What can good grazing land be bought for? 4. Are there good cattle ranges? 5. Does blooded stock or common stock pay the best?" To which we reply: 1. Cattle can winter, and many do, without shelter in Kansas. And many die in the attempt. Our friend has heard of the successful effort of the Paddy in teaching his horse to eat sawdust. He succeeded, the only drawback to the experiment being the death of the horse. Still, we have no ening. The Times declares that England will never revoke State. Our previous remarks on the winters of Kansas will

hardly inow what you mean by "extra" feed. If it means more than prairie hay or corn fodder, we answer that they require no more than these for ordinary purposes. At any rate, but few get more. Although where corn is as plenty and cheap as it is here, it can be put to no better use than in a little "extra" feed to the cattle. 3. Good grazing land, by going where it is in the western, southwestern or northwestern parts of the State, can be secured at the Government price, \$1.25, or thereabours. Hutchinson's "Resources of Kansas" can be had upon application to the author at Topeka, or at Hutchinson, and it will tell you all you wish to know about the quality and prices of Kausas lands. Mr. H. is himself located at a promising point in the southwest, and will willingly furnish reliable information, in addition to that contained in his book, to all inquiries. Address C. C. Hutchinson, as above. 4. There are plenty of good cattle ranges, adjoining good tillable lands, which may remain open for many years. It is not safe to put too much trust in time, however. This State is very rapidly filling up, and will be full befor long. We advise you to come as soon as you can, and, if you are able, get as much land as you need. 5. That is very much a matter of circumstances, location, means, &c. We believe this is to be the great "Stock State" of the country. Mr. Sprague of Rhode Island already has one hundred blooded mares and sixteen stallions-notably among which is the venerable Ethen Allen-in the State. The attention of Kentuckians is already turned this way, and some of their blooded stock men are already here, and more are coming. It will not be long before seekers after fine stock will be coming here instead of to, or at least as well as to, Kentucky to find it. As to common stock, Kansas is as near its paradise as any place we have ever seen. The native grasses are rich and abundant. blue grass grows naturally in its place—the cattle themselves being its best cultivators—the cold in winter is of short duration, hay and corn are cheap and plentiful, while our extensive and splendid railroad system transports them in every direction. Years ago we christened Kansas "The Stock State." It is so, and it will yet be admitted to be so by common consent.

A letter lies before us from a young gentleman of good New England blood and training, asking what the opening is for a young lawyer. Of course Webster's remark is always in order and generally uppermost when such an inquiry is made: "There is room above." Superior talent and character always win their way anywhere. But the most of us, unfortunately, are not superior. Unfortunately, also, we are apt not to know this. But the lamentable truth remains. We are common sort of men. And we need the help of a fair chance to work out our temporal salvation-and our eternal too, for that matter. We are compelled to say then, most decidedly, that the chances in the legal profession in Kansas are not of the most promising character. We know of but one department here that is as much crowded and overdone—the professional politician. There are too many lawyers in all our towns for their own good, or the good of the community. With all due respect to this most respectable profession and its many respectable members, it is cursed with a lot of small. scheming, subterranean pettifoggers, whose business is to stir up strife, to create causes, to alienate friends, in a word, to make a business. Such men are a curse to any country. We

know our young friend would not be one of that character.

## Cown Calk.

OUR PAPER.—The issue last week though large was not enough to "go round." The bookstores were out of papers before night the day we issued. And during the week, 'many men of many minds" have climbed the two flights of stairs to our office in quest of a copy only to be disappointed, and to leave vowing that they would be in time next time. So this time we have issued a much larger number, in the hope that besides supplying our regular subscribers, we shall have the pleasure during the week of seeing a few copies on the news stands. It does one good occasionally to see his paper bought by a transient lover of good literature. Tell your friends who have not yet subscribed to go early and secure a copy.

expected home the middle of next week.

THE SPIRIT on Thursday, and left his \$2.00 for subscription. reader by studying either set. Such visits are very welcome. Ditto Mr. Jack Harris, the popular Treasurer of Franklin

Mr. Hammond comes to Lawrence the middle of next week. Rev. Mr. Ellis of this city, who has been confined to his com for two weeks from an attack of erysipelas, is out again,

his many friends will be glad to learn. Rev. S. Y. Gardner of the Presbyterian Church, has spent most of the week in Leavenworth, assisting Mr. Hammond in his meetings.

Mr. Van Ameringe, of the firm of S. Poole & Co., left on Monday for St. Louis, where he expects to stay some ten days on business connected with the house.

Dr. b. J. Prentiss is going to move at once to Colorado on account of his health. His hosts of friends here will regret the necessity which induces him to leave Lawrence.

HOME COURSE.—The ladies of the Universalist church have given another exhibition of their enterprise and industry in ugurating a course of home talent lectures at their church. The first lecture was delivered on Thursday evening by Prof. Snow of the State University. A good audience—the surety of more of the same kind-greeted the speaker and was deeply interested in his lecture on "The Higher Education of Woman." It was thoughtful, spicy, well written and well delivered. Of course all who know the Professor, need not be told that he took radical and advanced grounds, claiming that women ought to recieve just the same general education as men. This he argued from their equal natural ability. Such statements coming from a teacher whose classes are composed of young men and women have much weight. But this right of woman he showed was virtually denied them, by the inferiorus about the cattle business in winter: "I am a cattle breeder ity of schools for the education of women to those for men. This difference he claimed it should be the aim of every advocate of general and impartial education to labor to destoy.

The Professor has delivered the lecture in several other places with like acceptance. This makes an auspicious opening of the new course, and gives the ladies of the church the assuragce of complete success. The next lecture will probably be by President Fraser.

RELIGIOUS.—The Union prayer meeting last night at the Presbyterian Church was turned into a speaking meeting, and the large audience evidently didn't object as they listened to several of the Leavenworth pastors tell of the great revival now in progress in that city. Much good advice as to preparation for the coming of Mr. Hammond to Lawrence doubt that cattle will winter here with a great deal less shelter, and for much shorter periods than in our correspondent's tainly is a hopeful omen of what every good citizen desires to see here, a general interest on the subject of religion. We perhaps furnish a sufficient answer to his question. 2, We understandMr. Hammond will be hereon Friday of next week,

BEES.—The Douglas county beekeepers held their monthly meeting last week, in the court room. And that reminds us that those who ask when the association holds it meetings, would do well to jot it down in their memory that they occur the first Saturday of every month at ten o'clock A. M.

The President, H. S. Clarke, was in the chair. The Secretary, Noah Cameron, was also on hand to "do" the minutes of the meeting. There was a good attendance and a good time, as there always is when these live folks-women attend as well as men-meet to discuss the "little busy bee,"

An invitation was read from Mr. M. M. Balbridge, of St. Charles, Illinois, President of the State Association, urging the society to send representatives to the National Convention, which meets in St. Louis during the big fair next fall.

NEW CHURCH.—The contract for building the Friends' Yearly Meeting House was awarded on Wednesday, to Mr. Oliver Paul of this city. The building is to be of stone of the same style as the new University. The dimensions are 60x80, with small wings, giving it a cruciform shape. The building is the only one of the kind this side of Indiana. It is to stand on the high ground east of town, near Mr. Speer's residence, where the society own five acres of beautiful land. The contract was let for a fraction over \$16,000. This will make a distinctive feature of the "Head Center."

GOOD,-There is talk of another elevator, probably near the union depot. If any one can drive the grain business as successfully as Major Smith drives it at his red elevator on the north side, and whose advertisement appears in this issue of THE SPIRIT, we do not wonder at the attempt to build another. His success has turned a good many eyes toward the elevator business. But it takes pluck, and liberality and perseverance to make it succeed. If any one has these, as he has, and has the capital, let him build another and he too will

QUAILS.-Much talk if not more, has been and is being expended by the farmers on account of the defeat of the quail aw by the Senate. The bill had a hopeful passage in the House, but the Senate didn't concur. It is felt that the protection of the quail is of great importance to the agricultural interest of the State. These birds, it is claimed, are the surest enemy of the chinch bug. An agricultural State can't do without them, it is argued, by those who ought to know.

BOARD OF TRADE.—The Lawrence Board of Trade sent Col. Terry, President of the Savings Bank, to Topeka on Tuesday, to effect if possible, a modification of our present appraisement laws. He pledges himself to bring one million dollars to loan in Kansas, on long time and at rates which people can afford to pay, if capitalists can be made secure in

COURT.—The District Court has been in session during the week, Judge Bassett presiding. A large batch of cases has been disposed of, though no case of general interest has been pefore the honorable Court.

The Supreme Court is now weighing the evidence in the case of the Medlicott appeal. The decision will not be rendered for a week or more.

SKATING .- Lights and a bonfire on the river made a picturesque scene the other night, especially when the young nen and maldens stopped and stood about the fire to warm The snow covered the ice four or five inches deep, but paths representing all sorts of geometrical figures had been shoveled out during the day. The sport was continued till a late hour.

PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT.-A delightful and successful parlor entertainment was given by the ladies of the Episcopal Church at the residence of our friend J. C. Horton, Esq., on Wednesday evening. This was one of a series of similar entertainments that are given for the purpose of raising funds for the new church edifice. Success

L. BULLENE & Co. have wiself and generously given the picture of the new University a place on one side of their fourpage advertising circular. It always pays to advertise the University. And, by the way, it is getting any amount of gratuitous advertising since the new building was erected, and the picture of it struck.

NEW BOOKS .- The city School Board are not a little ex-Personal.—Mr. Kalloch left on Monday for his family, ereised over the subject of new readers. It seems a hard who have been spending several months in Maine. They are matter to decide between the comparative merits of Hillard's, and the series edited by Epes Sargent and Amasa May. A Esquire Paine of Ottawa smiled on the "press gang" of chap must be dull-brained that couldn't become a capital

> CITY LIBRARY.—The new books that have recently been added to the city library are making that useful institution more popular than ever, The selections are generally very

> "ITALIAN."-Nova Scotla took its leave and Italy returned all in one day during the week. We hope this is an end of the "peculiar weather" long enough for us to get our feet dry. TRAVEL.-Travel is increasing very much of late, judging

from the look of the omnibuses as they return from the depots, and the number of autographs on the hotel registers. IMPROVEMENT.—Kimball Bros, are enlarging and improv-

ng their engine room. It is to be distinct from the machine shop, and roofed with iron. Building.-Very general preparation is being made for

building as soon as the frost "lights out." The builders begin to look gay and happy too. SPRING GOODS.—Spring goods will soon be all the rage,

udging from the number of merchants who are East laying in their spring stocks. Too Good.—An intelligent gentleman tells us he thinks The

SPIRIT too good. He thinks it can't be sustained at such an elevated pitch. We shall see. THE CHILDREN.—A meeting of the Sunday school children

of the city will be held at the Baptist church this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. LIGHTNING.—The Great Western telegraph wires were

stretched through town yesterday. The office is under the Eldridge House The advertisement of our friend, Matt. Shaw; will attract the at-

tention of all who want work done, in his line. We have tried him, and not found him wanting. Matt, is one of the few fellows who does a job on time, and sometimes ahead. He tells his own story of his refrigerators better than we could. Read it. CARPENTER WORK .- H. E. Turner is one of the best workmen in

the line advertised in his card in this or any country. Those who have seen specimens of his work on the Editor's house at Hillhome

Moist .- The melting of the snow has moistened the dry sisterns enough to remind them of what they were made for.

VETERINARY .- G. T. Clark, veterinary surgeon, may be found at Cary's block, first building north of the bridge.

VALUABLE .- Ornamental city furniture—the ferry.

#### The Storn Teller.

#### THE WEST.

Then, with a burst of music, touching all The keys of thrifty life—the mill-stream's fall, The engine's pant along its quivering rails, The anvil's ring, the measured beat of flails, The sweep of scythes, the reaper's whistled tune, Answer the summons of the bells of noon. The woodman's hail along the river shores, The steamboat's signal and the dip of oars,-Slowly the curtain rose from off a land Fair as God's garden. Broad on either hand The golden wheat-fields glimmered in the sun, And the tall maize its yellow tassels spun. Smooth highways set with hedgerows living green, With steepled towns through shaded vistas seen, The school-house murmuring with its hive-like swarm, The brook-bank whitening in the grist-mill's storm, The painted farm house shining through the leaves Of fruited orchards bending at its eaves, Where live again, around the Western hearth, The homely old-time virtues of the North; Where the blithe housewife rises with the day, And well-paid labor counts his task a play. And, grateful tokens of a Bible free. And the free Gospel of humanity, Of diverse sects and differing names the shrines, One in their faith, whate'er their outward signs, Like varying strophes of the same sweet hymn From many a prairie's swell and river's brim. A thousand church-spires sanctify the air Of the calm Sabbath, with their sign of prayer.

#### GOOD WIVES.

Good wives to snails should be akin, Always their houses keep within; But not to carry, (fashion's hacks.) All they are worth upon their backs.

Good wives like echoes still should do, Speak but when they 're spoken to; But not like echoes (most absurd), To have forever the last word.

Good wives like city clocks should rhyme, Be regular and keep in time; But not like city clocks aloud, Be heard by all the vulgar crowd.

#### WANTED, A HOME.

Those were the three words which attracted my attention when I took up the Times one morning about a year ago.

"WANTED, A HOME.—A young lady, alone in the world, de stres to enter a family as a boarder. Liberal terms offered."

There was a touch of pathos in the wording of this want that appealed to me, and I become nervously impatient for my husband to come home, in order that I might try to win his permission to write and offer the room to my mind. I might try to win his permission to write and offer the advertiser a home with us. We were young married people, blessed with an increasing family and a small settled income, and, as we had a large house and large expenses, it seemed to me that this work be the very thing to meet our wants.

Our house was situated on the landward side of a

cliff that reared itself on the beautiful western coast, and the situation possesed many advantages. We were only a mile from a fashionable watering-place. The views from our windows are not to be surpass ed for grandeur and wild beauty on the coast-side, or for sweet smiling, peaceful prettiness on the inland quarter. And the interior was well arranged, and gracefully furnished. The only disadvantage, indeed, that the house possessed, was the great one to us of being a high-rented one, and of demanding

exhibitions, and good prices. Notwithstanding this latter fact, we wanted more than we had, for I had were been able to work very much of late, and my had, for I had mantelpiece. Hopefully I arranged the minutiæ of mantelpiece. Hopefully I arranged the minutiæ of descriptions. that I ought to have expended on my bread-winning

As soon as my husband came home that night, showed him the advertisement, and propounded

my plan to him.
"It would be a nice addition to our little party if she's a nice girl," I argued, and he refused to admit that that was a reason for having her.
"We are happy as we are, Flo," he said. "Our lit-

tle party is too perfect in my eyes for me to wish to see it increased."

"But, Edgar, housekeeping on what we have is such hard work!" I pleaded; "and, if she would come to us and pay us liberally, what matter whether she is nice or not! We could endure her.

"If you take that tone, Flo, what's the worth of anything but so much money as 't will bring?' may conclude that you've made up your mind to try the experiment," he said laughing.

"Not without your permission—but it would be such a help to us, Ted!" I said, eagerly.

And then, with a little more ado, we went into a committee of ways and means, and finally rose up with the determination to try how fortune would favor us with respect to this young lady, alone in the world, who wanted a home.

I wrote to the address she had given, and stated our terms as concisely as I could. I also mentioned our respective professions, thinking, with a justifiable pride in my own, that any cultivated girl could but be glad to be admitted as one of the family of

By return of post I got a letter, acceding to my terms, and asking if she could come to us early in the following week.

'She does n't say a word about references," I said. dubiously, as I handed the letter to my husband. "What a pretty name she has—Isabella Cleveland!" "The pretty name mayn't be her own," Edgar said, laughing. "Well, little woman, you must gang your own gait; all I advise is that you don't let the account between you run too long, or you may find

yourself in the wrong box."

commonplace hand. We won't prejudge Miss Cleve-"And I may write and say she may come next

"And I may write and say she may come next week?" I interrogated.
"Yes, dear, if you're anxious to rash into your troubles so soon," he said, laughing...
"Oh, Edgar, I won't foresee 'trouble' in the matter at all!" I remonstrated; "she is going to pay us so liberally that my load of housekeeping care will be lifted off my shoulders at once, and, additionally, being a youngledy she may turn out a most delightbeing a young lady, she may turn out a most delightful companion for me. I won't foresee trouble."
"And I hope you won't have any, dear," he said,

lightly; and then he went off to business, and I went over my house to see about making it put on its fairest aspect in the eyes of our new inmate.

My house was a very pretty one, and I was fond of it, as women are fond of the homes in which they are happy, and which they have arranged in a great measure according to their own taste. It always gave people blessed with the "artist's eye" the impression of being well furnished, though an uphol-sterer would have deemed it wanting in much that the upholsterer's mind deems strictly essential. For instance, the carpets and curtains, the chairs and couches, were no longer new and bright and fresh. But the colors of all had been chosen judiciously, and, as now their first bloom was brushed off, there was a harmony of tint about them all that often made me find other neonly's furniture gapter and made me find other people's furniture gaudy and

glaring.

My drawing-room was my special pride. It was a long, lofty room, with a fireplace at either end, and two large bay-windows in the side. It was papered with a delicate gray-and-gold paper, and the windows were draped with some soft-textured. green material. There were a number of incongruous arm-chairs and easy-lounges about, some covered with rose-and-gold-colored satin, some worked in wool, and some modestly clothed in brown holland. And these all stood out in clear relief on a dark polished floor, for economy and taste had combined to make us adopt the foreign custom of dispensing with a carpet. There were several quaint and beautiful cabinets, filled with old china and glass, and one that we called "the children's cabinet," in which were displayed the silver goblets, and ivory-bound books, and other pretty things that had been given to our babies. And the walls were hung with fine rare old Venetian mirrors a few good photographs and engravings, and several good specimens of Oriental and old French china plates and dishes, that were fastened up in a peculiar way with fine wire, making spots of "color" on the delicately-tinted paper that were delicious to my eyes. Additionally, there were large and admirable copies of the Venus de Medici, the Venus of Milo, the land. And these all stood out in clear relief on a of the Venus de Medici, the Venus of Milo, the Apollo Belvedere, the Clytie, the Ariadne (Dampliers's), and other masterpieces of ancient and modern art, disposed about the room on pedestals. And there was one magnificent bronze—the pride of my heart-standing on a handsome marble pedestal in a corner that was sacred to herself—"The Abandoned Ariadne," a marvel of Barbidienne's—that glorified

Scattered about, in a profusion that I had too correct an eye ever to suffer to degenerate into muddle, were Chelsea china-figures of a good period, old German and Italian glass jugs, and vases and poblets; an Indian casket; in ebony, wonderfully cast, little tables of various shapes, ivory ornaments, feather, fans, crosses on brackets in white and colored marbles, from which were suspended silver cruci-

fixes and rosaries, and flowers -flowers everywhere In pots on the piano and the cabinets, on big old china plates on the polished floor, in baskets suspended from wire over the square opening that was made by the taking down of the double doors, in slender glasses—wherever, in fact, I could find a resting-place for them, my love of flowers induced me to put them. My room, as will be gathered from this description of it, was very pretty and very ar-tistic, and it must be owned that I was justified in

home might feel that her comfort was studied in the one she had chosen.

The day appointed for her arrival came, and I could not settle to my usual work at all, so impatient was I to see her. A dozen times I placed my-self before my easel, and feebly essayed a few strokes with my brush. A dozen times I gathered my babies about me, and strove to amuse them, and failed; for my heart was not in my task this day, and children are so quick to discover that fact. I dispensed with luncheon altogether, in order that my cook might devote all her energies to the elegant little dinner I had ordered for seven that night. And, as may be supposed, my unusual excitement, idleness and abstinence made me feel very tired and low-spir-

ited and nervous before Miss Cleveland arrived. She came at last—about three o'clock in the after-tion. "A horrible time for any one to choose," I thought, discontentedly, as news of her advent was brought to me; and then, before I had time to do more than feel that I was a touch less well-dressed. a trifle less composed, a shade less well-prepared in body and mind for her than I would like to have

I confess to having been staggered out of these feelings most abruptly when she came into the room. In place of the fragile, shrinking, rather sorrowful-looking girl whom I had pictured to myself as wanting a home, I saw a fine, splendidly-arrayed woman, a year or two my senior. I rose to greet her with a grasp, and she advanced to meet me with a sweeping courtesy, that made me feel very much at a disadvantage, although I was planted securely on my own domestic heights.

"I hope that we shall get on well together, and soon become very good friends, Mrs. Forrester," she began at once; and I felt that I ought to have said that, and that she was robbing me of my pre-

said that, and that she was robbing me of my prerogative of giving the initiative.

"You seem to have a very nice place here," she
added, graciously, and then she threw off her hat
and cloak, and I saw her as she was—one of the
prettiest women I ever saw in my life.

Protective women is the roughly complete the many if I

"She writes the hand of a frank, open nature," I said, reconsidering the epistle under discussion.
"Yes; it's good, bold writing," Edgar said, looking at it—"rather like a man's. However, deciphering character by means of calligraphy is all bosh; one of the cleverest, most original women I ever met with in my life wrote the most conventional, stiff," I was certain—a woman who was

not quite what she seemed on the surface. A yellow-haired woman, with brown eyes and a perfectly clear rosy complexion, with something not anxious but interrogatory in the brown eyes, though, and with something that was not quite suspicion, but that might possibly develop into it, in the rapid glance and turn of the head. As I looked at her, I became feverishly anxious to have my husband's indement upon her: and when he came home, he judgment upon her; and when he came home, he gave it to me without reservation.

"Well, Flo, I don't want to dishearten you—poor little hard-working woman—but before you have done with her, you'll regret the hour that made you acquainted with Miss Cleveland, I fancy; there's something crooked. Has she offered any solution

of the mystery of her loneliness?"
"No," I said, hesitatingly.
"It strikes me that she has come down here with some other object than the avowed one," he said, meditatively; "however, if you're satisfied, little woman, I ought to be, I suppose; so we'll make up our minds not to meet trouble half-way.'

Trouble came fast enough; there was no need to go half-way to meet it. It commenced in this way. I have described my incongruously-artistic drawing-room, and my pride in it. Well, Miss Cleveland elected not to "find it quite what she expected when she agreed to my terms; she must beg that I would put a carpet down; that slippery, cold floor made

I apologized, pleaded, protested, argued, and finally effected a compromise. She would be contented with a Persian rug or two; but they "must be good." So I expended a small fortune in three, and hoped that her demands had come to an end. Not at all! She had "been fastidiously and deli-cately brought up," she said, "and naked images" (thus she designated my beloved copies from the antiques) "made her shiver." With all an artist's fervor, I became counsel for the defense of their purity and excellence of purpose in design. But Miss Cleveland added blushes to her previous shiverings and shudderings, and I had to give in. My statuettes were removed to my husband's study and my own bedroom, and I hoped that Miss Cleveland's

scruples would requiescat in pace.

For a few days this seemed to be a well-grounded assumption, and my bruised spirits recovered them-selves sufficiently for me to tell my husband that I forgave the overthrow of my lares and penates, in consideration of the sensible relief from the addition to my household purse of what she paid me. He laughed and shook his head, and bade me "wait and see, before I went over unreservedly to the enemy."

How can people bring themselves to speak lightly of what they term "minor miseries?" Those that I was called upon to endure would come into that category, I suppose; but what excruciating wretchedness they caused me! I grew nervous and irritable, unfit for my work as a mother, wife, and artist. But I endured on hopefully, and contrived to make my husband believe that I found compensation for the ills I endured in Miss Cleveland's

About a week after the copies of the antiques had been condemned to beat a retreat, I went down to the drawing-room one morning and found Miss Cleveland sniffing the air with a deeply-aggrieved

expression in her fine brown eyes.
"Is anything amiss?" I asked, tremblingly, and, without hesitation, she told me that there something very much amiss. She had serious doubts about the plants."

"The plants!" I exclaimed, looking around anxiously at my healthy green friends. "They are doing beautifully; my plants always flourish.".

"Ah, but they flourish at the expense of the human

beings who live with them. I'm sure," she said, with some vehemence, "I have read in some medical work that they actually rob us of the oxygen we

"I think you're a goose to put up with it, Flo," Edgar said to me.

And for answer I reminded him that we had three small children, and that Miss Cleveland paid us at the rate of four hundred a year. Or at least that she was to pay us at this rate according to our agreement, and I had no fear of her falling short of it. She had a fine, lavish way of spending her money on anything that struck her taste, that confirmed me in my belief that she was a very rich woman, although no coin of the realm had passed between

A thrill of suspicion would pass through my mind at night sometimes as I was lying broad awake. But, in the garish light of day, she looked so very frank, and fresh, and fair, and above-board generally, that I could not doubt her.
"We shall get the money all down in a big lump

at the end of the quarter, probably."
"I hope we shall," he said, dubiously. "Mean-

Time went on, and Isabella Cleveland had become very much one of us. Under her auspices my house had assumed an appearance of luxury and splendor which it had certainly been lacking in before. But the art-aroma had fled from it. It was strictly conventional now in all its arrangements-strictly proper, and comfortable, and conventional. But it had lost its look of individuality, and the process by which it had lost this had plunged us very deep-

At length I gathered up my courage and spoke to her on the dreaded subject of payment. I well remember the morning on which I burst the bonds of silence. It was a summer morning, and at breakfast she had suggested a number of expensive alterations in the garden and conservatory, which if At length I gathered up my courage and spoke to

said, in some surprise; and I felt some embarrass-ment in explaining to her that I was "fond of many things that I felt I could not afford."

have had a hard fight of it, I assure you; our expenses are heavy, and our ready money is short."
She looked wistfully away out of the window for awhile, and then she turned to me and asked, in an altered tone, if a "little ready money would be of any service to me now?"

"If you could let me have just the quarter," I said, with spasm; "it would be very nice, very convenient, very helpful to me, indeed!" I blurted out at last, and I almost stiffened with horror when she an-

"Mrs. Forrester, I can't—I can't!"
"Not just yet, is that it?" I asked, in the weak
hope that she was only sorry to be obliged to defer

"Not at all," she said miserably. "I have been trying to make up my mind to tell you this, and I have put it off, thinking you were rich people, and it didn't metter."

I think she saw the shiver that passed over me. as I reflected on all the consequences her imposture would bring upon us. A hideous array of unpaid bills stared me in the face, of unpaid bills that were to have been paid with that money which she had agreed to give us, and which would never be paid now. In the bitterness of my spirit I let my head droop down into my hands, and sobbed a weary,

droop down into my hands, and sobbed a weary, tired, woman's sob of helplessness.

"Look here," she said, at last, in a quick tone, that made me glance up, "I will tell you my story, and you shall judge for yourself which is the most to be pitied of us two. If I have run you into expenses that you can ill-afford (and I see that I have done that now), I can help you out of them; but the wrong that has been done to me no one can right. Listen."

no one can right. Listen."

"Miss Cleveland, I am in no mood to listen to a tale that you will know how to tell to suit your own purpose," I said, bitterly. "I have been straining every nerve to better the condition and presents of my near listle skildness and the condition and presents of my near listle skildness and the condition and presents of my near listle skildness." prospects of my poor little children, and you have ruined them!"

"Flo," she said with passionate energy, "don't say that. I will give you every jewel I have, and they will more than discharge my debt to you; don't say I have hurt you by injuring your children,—I have children of my own!"

"You, Miss Cleveland?"
"I am not Miss Cleveland at all," she said, impatiently. "Listen. I said I would tell you my story, and I will tell it, however much it hurts me. When I came here four months ago, I came full of hope; I go away full of despair."
"Where is your husband?" I asked.

"In his grave," she answered, laconically. "I'm not a runaway wife; my children are with his mother, poor little things; it was for their sakes that I did what my soul abhorred—played a game of

systematic deception. "When my husband died I was left with forty pounds a year, and four children to support on it. That is three years ago now, and at that time I believe I had beauty. At any rate I was told that I had, and I was sought foe for it, and for it only, I believe now, by a man who had been my husband's friend, and who then professed to be mine.

"I won't tell you his name, but I will tell you this, that he is a man well known in the legal world as one of the most powerful pleaders for women at the bar. I appealed to him for the sake of his old friendship for my husband, to get me a situation as a governess or a companion, or to help me to start a boarding-house—to do anything, in fact, that might help me to maintain my poor little children. And he affected to shrink with horror from the thought of my doing anything of the sort. If we thought of my doing anything of the sort. It was not fitting; it 'was incongruous,' he declared. And at last, about six months ago, when I was in very deep distress, he asked me to be his wife.
"He is a rich man, and I at once asked him if my

to us of being a high-rented one, and of demanding rather a large establishment. However, if this young lady who wanted a home would come and pay us liberally, neither the high rent nor the large establishment would be drawbacks any more.

Now, for ourselves. We were, as I have said, young people, and our friends were wont to aver that we were very attractive young people. My husband was a junior partner in a good, old-established banking-house, and I was more or less well lished banking-house, and I was more or less well lished banking-house, and I was more or less well known to the public as a painter of scenes in domes-

"I did not like his argument, but I was poor, miserably poor. Oh Flo! you, who have a husband to fight for you and your children if the worst comes, don't know what I felt that day when he put me into this path of deceit, and bade me follow it for my little ones' sake. He engaged himself to me solemnly, he bound me to him, and then he counselled the strictest secrecy respecting our engagement. I was not to let it be known to a single member of my late husband's family, because 'they had prejudices, and were friends of his,' he said. And I swallowed that pill for my little children's

"I was staying with my late husband's mother at this time, and my prudent lover at length objected to this arrangement. It placed him in a false position when he visited the family, he said; he was: afraid my looks and manner would betray me, and,, for the sake of the future, there must be no quarrel.. These and sundry other arguments he used with, such effect that at last my mind was open to the "I hope we shall," he said, dubiously. "Mean-while, dear, we must pay for the Persian rugs; she has 'exquisite taste,' no doubt, as you're always should be no fear of our relative positions towards one another becoming known, until the recollection one another becomes the basis of the property of of the cause celebre in which he was engaged had faded out of the public mind. Then it was that I advertised (under his orders), and then you answered me, and I came here.

"He supplied me with funds at first" (a scorching blush passed over her face as she said this), "telling me that, as I was to be his wife, there was nothing in his doing so. And I came down here, my mother and sisters-in-law all thinking that I was coming as governess to your children, and applauding me for my independent spirit—'my independent

fast she had suggested a number of expensive alterations in the garden and conservatory, which, if carried out under existing circumstances, would, I felt, half ruin us. Under the influence of this terrible conviction I spoke.

"Belle," I said (we had grown so intimate and fond of one another that we had fallen into the womanly weakness of Christian-naming one another)—"Belle, I really can't have any more beds cut in that lawn."

"Yet you pretend to be so fond of flowers?" she said in some surprise; and I felt some embarrass-

have only found the fault in order to divert my own ment in explaining to her that I was "fond of many things that I felt I could not afford."

"Do you really mean that?" she said, looking at me dubiously, in some distress.

"Indeed I do," I said, dejectedly. "Ted and I in-law's letter. I only wrote these words, 'Is it

true?' I knew that his cleverness and his conscience would fill up the blank. And to-day I have heard it is true; and my poor children write to me through their aunt in ecstacies about their new uncle. Mrs. Forrester, which of us is the one most to be pitied?' I was in deep household distress myself, but when I looked at the gray, haggard look which had crept like a cloud over her brilliant beauty during the narration, I could not conscientiously lay claim to competing with her in misery. I still had Edgar to turn to.

"What will you do now?" I asked.
"Seek for a situation," she said, curtly; "do anything—keep a shop if I can."
A bright thought struck me. I said to her:
"Why should you not turn your bonnet-making talent to account? Take one room in town for a showroom until your bonnets remunerate you, and stay with us till you can afford a house of your own."

"You won't turn me out—you'll trust me yet a little longer?" she said, with tears in her eyes.

"Indeed we will."

"Then I have an additional incentive to be up and doing," she said, rising up and throwing up her arms as if she was throwing off a weight of care; "if you had turned against me it would have crushed me, I believe; but, as it is, I will work so well, and I will work at once—what will your husband

"Being a man, he won't say that he always told me so," I said, laughing; "but he did think that a man would have gone to work in a more business-like way than I did."

"And if you had gone to work in a business-like way, as you call it, I should have been disentangled from my web of deception all the sooner," she said, thoughtfully; "it's too late now to tell you that honesty is the best policy; but, for your future guidance, Flo, let me tell you that it was the touch of pretentiousness in your manner which misled me. I should n't have not you to such expresses bedn't I should n't have not you to such expresses bedn't I. I should n't have put you to such expenses, had n't I fancied that expense was no object to you."

My tale is told now. "Miss Cleveland" was put

on her metal to redeem herself in our eyes, and as she had no fancy to be regarded as an adventuress, she did it nobly. Her millinery establishment is the first in town now, and people who are not in our secret wonder how it is that she always takes care that unimportant I have the prettiest and newest of her bonnets and mantles. Her children are under her own wing now, and she looks back with a shud-der to the time when, "for their good," as she thoungt, she was ready to sacrifice herself and their father's memory to the heartless man who led her into a false position.

As for ourselves, we have never answered any more advertisements; and as the children are growing up, I am able to decrease my establishment, and more advertisements; and as the children are growing up, I am able to decrease my establishment, and work harder at my art. I have sold off the Persian, rugs, and reinstated the Venuses and plants, and ures—the chief aim should be to make a home for the chief aim should be the chief aim should be to make a home for the chief aim should be to make a home for the chief aim should be to make a home for the chief aim should be the chief my drawing-room is again the delight of my eyes and the pride of my heart—the head-center, so to say, of all manner of unconventional incongruities. Whatever my difficulties with my bills are now, I refrain from mentioning them, for fear of Edgar counselling me, with a laugh, to take a short cut to fortune by looking out for a young lady who wants a home.

The surroundings of the house charled in the conveniences which it embodies, and its adaptation to the circumstances mony and wants of its owner that constitute its true harmony and beauty.

The surroundings of the house charled in the conveniences which it embodies, and its adaptation to the circumstances mony and wants of its owner that constitute its true harmony and beauty. a home.

#### FUN AND FROLIC.

Nebraska courtships average three hours and a halfin length Alexis is said to draw well, paint tolerably, and to be a clever musician, a good shot, and a capital swordsman.

It was an Irishman who wanted to find a place where there was no death, that he might go and end his days there.

"My dear sir, I will pay you in time, and since time is mon-ey the longer you wait the surer you will be of your pay." "Ah!" mused Smith, as he contemplated his extensive collection of New-Year's bills, "how true it is that in the midst of life we are in debt!"

A saloon in Watertown, N. Y., has conspicuously posted: "Vitals cooked here." That is the business of saloons generally. Some shops we know of have got their "vitals" pretty will needed.

Longfellow, in his "Divine Tragedy" represents Christ as saying of the woman,

"Thou gavest me no water for my feet, But she has washed them with her tears, and wiped them With her own hair."

It was not, then, her chignon that Mary used.

One of old Dr. Bellamy's parishioners, who was a notorious sca.hp, came to him, saying, in the parlance of divinity that pervaded New England at that period, "I feel that I have obtained a hope!" The doctor looked surprised. "I realize that I am the chief of sinners," continued the hypocritical canter. "Your neighbors have been long of that opinion," rejoined the doctor. The man went on to say out the leaven. "Your neighbors have been long of that opinion," rejoined the doctor. The man went on to say out the lesson—"I feel that I am willing to be damned for the glory of God," "Well, my friend, I don't know any one who has the slightest objection."

Difficulties in village choirs, which are so proverbial, might be less frequent if all ministers knew how to meet the matter as decidedly as did the Rev. Dr. West, of New Bedford. He once heard that his choir would not sing on the next Sunday. When the day came he gave out the hymn, "Come, ye that love the Lord." After reading it through, he looked up very emphatically at the choir, and said: "You will begin at the second verse. second verse,

"Let those refuse to sing That never knew our God." The choir sang.

A SARE PROPOSITION.—In one of the smaller cities of

A SAFE PROPOSITION.—In one of the smaller cities of Massachusetts, the colored population held a meeting to discuss the propriety of celebrating the anniversary of West Indian emancipation, August 1st. At one of these meetings, a very conservative gentleman was much surprised to see some of the "flir sex" rising and taking part in the discussion. After two or three of the sisters had "freed dar mines" on matters under debate, he sprang up in a greatly excited state, and addressed the audience:

"Feller citizens! Ef I'd a spose 'at the ladees wood be p'rmitted to take part in dis yere 'cussion—(sensation)—efI'd a note 'at de ladees cud jine in dis yere debate—(all eyes turned on the speaker)—cfI'd beleeved fur one momunt feller citizens, 'at de female sect wood dar to raise deir voice in dis yere meetin, I'd—feller citizens—(Wot! wot wood you've a did, ef you'd node it? shouted two or three of the strong minded sisters, as the whites of their eyes flashed on the speaker)—I (scratching his wool,) I'da brung my wife along wid me."

Here the discomfited orator dropped into his seat, completely exhausted.

## FARMERS' DRESS.

A farmer while laboring, is brought into pretty close intimacy with dirt, and his clothes should correspond with his labor. To wear fine cloth and clean linen while at work in the field, would be highly inappropriate; but when he rides into town with his family, or to market his produce, it would elevate his calling in the estimation of the world, if he were a little more careful of his appearance. No matter how independent we may feel—however we may effect to despise the opinions of others, we are none of us entirely insensible to the fashions of the time or the opinions of the world. Henry Ward Beecher once used the expression—"True; dress does not make the man; but when he is made, he does not make the man; but when he is made, he looks better dressed up,"

THE OLD "NUMBER FOUR" Plow.

Last time I returned to my father's plantation The elm-shaded landscape was visibly green, The breezes were filled with the sweet exhalation Of flowers, and song, and the sky was serene. My spirit rejoiced in the beauty of summer, And the fancy took flights unattempted before, But suddenly sank when I saw a new comer Had taken the place of old Number Four.

My joy was dispelled by the shadows of sorrow As all the reverses arose to my view Since guiding that plow, with its share like an arrow, Its iron-bound beam and its handles of blue. How oft in the field, when the crimson of morning Made golden the mist on night's shadowy shore, As wood robins welcomed the daylight's returning I turned the brown furrows with old Number Four.

And all the day blessed with the thrilling reflection That soon as the eventide slowly drew near, By chance I would meet with the blushing perfection Of golden-haired Annie, the tenderly dear; And wander with her, in the beauty a sharer, 'Neath roseate skies round earth's flowery floor,

The fields that were furrowed by old Number Four. Perhaps, after all, 't is this rose of our spirits, Plucked out from life's wormwood, yet gathered in vain, That gives the old plow such a halo of merits, Being mingled with joys that return not again. Yet thought fondly turns from life's wearisome changes, And beats for the beauty that blessed it of yore:

Till earth seemed to fade, and the heavens come nearer

#### THE HOUSE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

Yea, loves to contemplate, wherever it ranges,

The rapture connected with old Number Four.

"More than building showy mansion,
More than dress or fine array,
More than domes or lofty steeples,
More than station, power and sway,
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest, contented,
Grateful for each beauty there."

"Show me the house he lives in and I will tell you the character of the man," is a saying embodying much truth but which too few, especially among our American farmers, appear to comprehend. A mean house as surely exerts a debasing influence upon the minds of its inmates, and a pleasant, atractive house an ennobling influence, as a frown de-

resses or a smile lightens the spirit of childhood.

In the planning and construction of a house, while the family, and not to graitfy a false pride or the public eye. It is not the sum invested in a dwelling, but the neatness, taste and conveniences which it

The surroundings of the house should be characterized with like neatness and taste. Trees, shrubs, hedges, vines and flowers, abounding with strips of refreshing green—all these are essential. They make any home more attractive and lovely, and cause the sentiments of love and beauty to sprout in the heart, like the very leaves and buds themselves. How few realize that

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever,"

or stop to consider what a powerful association lies hidden in every simple but familiar object, like a bush, a tree, a rustic seat or vase, a bit of grass or a border of flowers. They are objects which hold us almost as steadily and strongly to home as wife and children, to whom they are closely allied.

In a home such as we here plead for there is wealth of beauty, comfort and happiness. The children in their daily life exemplify the beautiful thought that "Heaven lies about us in our infancy."

"Heaven lies about us in our infancy,"

and all the members of the household realize "There's no such place as home,"

while it attracts proper associates for the children and entertaining guests for the older ones.

A home the reverse of this lies under a cloud of adverse influences certain to produce unhappy results. Parental neglect to beautify and embellish home has driven thousands of sons and daughters far away from "the old homestead," to which, otherwise, their natural affections and interests would have securely bound them

"Scenes must be beautiful which daily viewe'd Please daily, and whose novelty survives Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years."

## FISH CULTURE.

Mr. Hammond of Cook county, Illinois, has made extensive preparations for the propagation of fish on his farm about three miles from Elgin. The Prairie Farmer has an interesting article on the subject of fish raising, giving full particulars of Mr. Hammond's experiments. He has fifteen thousand trout, growing like little pigs. He has also a thousand salmon eggs and fifty thousand trout eggs in process of hatching. Next year he intends to begin the raising of black bass. He has so far succeeded better than his Eastern neighbors engaged in the same business.

Kansas water and climate are certainly better adapted to such work than those of Illinois, and perhaps one of these times an enterprising Yankee, of whom we have a good supply, will make himself rich and famous in this kind of business. At any rate we would n't object to eating a few of the fish, if some of our friends would raise them for us.

MISCHIEVOUS CHILDREN.—We like mischievous children, and for this reason: they are apt to make old men. Good boys generally die in their fifth year; not because they are good, but their quiet habits make them strangers to mud puddles, oxygen, dirt-pies and out-door exercise. When a friend tells us he has a little boy who "never wants to leave his books," the knob of his front door immediately becomes an object of intense interest to us; we know, as if we were blest with foreknowledge, that in less as if we were blest with foreknowledge, that in less than a year a strip of black crape will be throwing a shade across his path that time will never eradi-

The total value of farm products in the United States and Territories during the year ending June 1, 1870, according to the census statement just published, was \$2,445,000,000.

BUCOLIC BREVITIES. Horse radish is a flery steed.

The queen of spades is a gardener's wife.

A horse is lightest when he is a ray, sir-(racer.)

The best way to keep potatoes from freezing, is to bake them for breakfast. A Connecticut farmer says the Swedes, young men and women, make the best farm help he can find.

The Chestnut, we see it asserted, has proved a failure in Kansas. We do not believe it. Who can tell us?—Moore's Rural New Yorker. We can tell you. It has not.

Buckwheat cakes are a favorite article for the winter breakfast-table. Properly cooked, they are wholesome for most persons. They abound in heat giving elements, are nutritious, and keep away hungiving elements. ger longer than almost any other kind of food.

A Mr. Bidwell of South Haven, Mich., so the papers say, has made a most successful experiment in the culture of figs. He has three hundred trees in a fine, healthy condition, and has raised two crops, yielding a handsome profit. Figs flourish remarkably in our sister State of Arkansas; and why may they not do so in Kansas? Certainly the soil is better than that of Arkansas, and the climate more favorable than that of Michigan.

"GOULD CLAY" ---AND---

"LEOPOLD."

These CELEBRATED STALLIONS will be managed the com-ng season by Mr. W. S. Wells, and their service can be secured as follows, by the season:

"GOULD CLAY," \$25.00 "LEOPOLD," - - - \$15.00

"GOULD CLAY'S" PEDIGREE. He was sired by "Cassius M. Clay, Jr.," dam by "Ethan Allen," grandam by "Imported Glencoe."

He is five years old, and, in only six weeks ordinary driving, has trotted, without special training, inside of three minutes.

"LEOPOLD'S" PEDIGREE. Sire, the 'Ives Colt,' a famous Wisconsin horse by 'Old Bellfounder.' His dam was a thoroughbred mare.

He has a record inside of 2:40 on the Milwankee track. He is a large and sure foal-getter.

These horses are the property of the Editor of The Kansas Spirit. Communications respecting them may be addressed to him or to not.

W. S. WELLS.

100 BERKSHIRE & ESSEX PIGS.

I have the choicest stock of pigs of these bloods to be found in this region. In addition to the splendid stock on hand previously, I have purchased the entire lot formerly owned by E. A. SMITH, and selected by him with the greatest care and expense. I will furnish unrelated pairs, boxed free, and

WARRANTED PURE, FOR \$25.00 THE PAIR.

None of the boars from which they spring have cost less that one hundred dollars each, and some much more.

Also, a few Suffolks. Address the EDITOR OF THE KANSAS SPIRIT.

#### WIND UTILIZED!

THE NICHOLS WIND MILL!!! PERFECT SELF GOVERNOR!!

Faster in a Gale than in an Ordinary Wind. IT IS THE BEST WIND MILL MADE.

IN DEMONSTRATION OF THIS WE CHALLENGE COMPETI-TION WITH THE WORLD.

Farmers and Stock-raisers, this is just what is needed, and is destined to bome 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

Foriaformation, call on or write to

J. T. LARKIN & CO., Lawrence,

Gen'l Ag'ts for the State of Kansas.

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

## DRIDGE HOUSE, LAWRENCE.

The indersigned have purchased the above well known Hotel of E. A. Smith & Co., and will spare no pains or expense to make it

A PLEASANT HOME FOR THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. The house is being repaired and refurnished, the best articles of

food and drink that the markets afford are on hand, and a large supply of genuine imported cigars have been ordered from the well known importing house of Acker, Merrall & Co., New York. noltf GEORGE W. OGDEN & CO.

## HOPE

Begs leave to state that he has commenced business

IN LAWRENCE. as Taller, over McCurdy's boot and shoe store, 128 Massachusetts street, and having brought with him some

of the best recipes FROM ENGLAND, la prepared to do cleaning in a superior manner.

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

NORTH AMERICA, SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.

KANSAS, Leavenworth. CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED,

OVER \$10,000,000.

JOHN CHARLTON, Office Over Simpson's Bank, Front Room. J. T. STEVENS & CO.,

GENERAL REAL

ESTATE AGENTS,

HAVE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

A Large and Well Selected List of

IMPROVED FARMS AND TOWN PROPERTY.

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

Among many other choice bargains, we have

A 240 ACRE FARM FIVE MILES FROM LAWRENCE,

with abundance of living water, plenty of timber, choice fruit of all kinds, all fenced, and comfortable house, at \$25 per acre on very easy terms. Also,

AN 80 ACRE FARM THREE MILES FROM TOWN,

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

A 160 ACRE FARM FOUR MILES FROM TOWN,

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

A FINE DWELLING HOUSE PROPERTY

on Massachusetts Street, very cheap and on easy terms.

One of the best located and most desirable residence proyecties in the city

AT VERY MUCH LESS THAN COST-TERMS LASY.

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

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

UNSURPASSED FACILITIES FOR LOCATING COLONIES,

colonies to locate in Kansas.

We Examine Titles, Pay Taxes & Loan Money

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

WE DO A GENERAL

INSURANCE BUSINESS.

BOTH LIFE AND FIRE,

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

THE CONTINENTAL FIRE, OF NEW YORK,

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

WE MEAN BUSINESS, AND DO BUSINESS,

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

Deeds and Mortgages Carefully Drawn, and Acknowledgments Taken.

J. T. STEVENS & CO., Office rear room over Simpson's Bank. NUMBER TWO.

It has occurred to me-in some of those dreamy discursive regions in which I like to wander, and which find best expression in this gossipy sort of way-that there are some species of property, like some peculiarities of character, which will stick to a man like the shirt of Nessus. (I assume that my farmer friends know all about old Nessus and his shirt. If not, any needed information will be gratuitously furnished on the receipt of a stamped envelope.) No matter how poor he may be-how destitute of things he needs-there will be some things which he does not need, but which he cannot sell, and which, by some mysterious process, will multiply on his hands like "autumn leaves in Val-

I need hardly say that my weakness, as well as my woe, in this respect, is horses. I cannot raise money enough to pay for a horse-shoe, but horses! Mercy on us! I cannot keep from having them. How they come, the Lord only knows, and how to get rid of them is equally a hidden knowledge. I have now and then in a fit of sheer despair, got rid of the whole lot, at any price or at no price, and piously resolved to keep clear of them. But the first ting. "And Solomon had forty thousand stalls of to cheer them, this, the last and worst storm of all, comes thing I know, there they are again, old and young, horses." I take off my hat to Solomon. That beats down and buries beneath it hundreds more. fast and slow, big and little, blooded and dung me by several hundred. I wonder what sort af a them-to say nothing of the deed-confounds me.

And the worst of it all is, that everybody knows my weakness. I have some four hundred applications every day to buy a horse. I have to listen pa- But most of all I wonder how he got so many. No, tiently to the stereotyped strain of glorification of I do not. I know how he got them. He got them his horse of which any man who has a horse to sell in the same way I got mine. He "dickered" for is so eloquent. He is just what I want. Blooded. them. That explains the mystery. They were Threatened with speed. Kind. And then comes a marrying and giving in marriage, swapping and long story of how the breeching broke, and the giving-or taking-in swapping then as now. Solwagon came onto his heels, and how he stopped and held on, until Sally Ann and the rest of the load body, knowing how fond he was of horses, was algot upon terra firma. All showing that the driver ways ready to trade with him. of that "hoss" would never get in the lamentable she ought to have trusted in Providence when her used to say, when bantered for a trade: "Money is lady exhibited the same disposition to manage things for herself in the end as the parson who gave days are not ended. Lucky for us that they are not notice that he "would preach in a certain school For with the present scarcity of money what a staghouse the next Sunday, the Lord willing; the Sun- nation there would be if we could not "dicker. ". day after next, anyway.". It is positively alarming to think how tar this

unfortunate reputation of mine extends, and what thouble it brings upon me. Not long since I reget d a letter from an unknown gentleman in the at great length and in glowing terms a stallion which I could have for the modest little sum of five

of an acquaintance.) Therefore Uncie Tommy also off of ing it in that stallion—which I am awfully tempted to do-and paying twenty or twenty-five dollars a week for it, the interest-but I hate mathematics, and as for interest, if I begin to figure on that, this gossip would become a gasp, and end in a groan as long and solemn as the one about which Pollock sang. I quit this part of the subject in disgust.

Gentlemen who have horses to sell will please write to somebody else hereafter.

The horse is a noble animal. But there is such a thing as having too much of a good thing. And that is what is the matter with me and my horses. I have too much of them and sometimes they have too much of me. It may be a matter of wonder to some unsophisticated distant reader-folks in these parts will understand it easy enough-how an impecunious agricultural editor, without money enough to buy a Texas steer, comes to be so rich in horses. It is readily explained. The Good Book tells us that the ancient worthies were, many of break long before they would if cared for right. them, rich men, but it takes pains to tell us in what their riches consisted. Job was "the greatest of all the men in the East," not because he had most money, or stocks, or bonds, or any such trifling trash as men steal and squander in these degenerate days, but because "his substance was seven thousand sheep, and three thousand camels, and five hundred yoke of oxen, and five hundred she-asses," &c. That suds) until the leather is well soaked, take a hard brush and was Job's kind of property. Nobody supposes that he had the money to buy them all with, or got cash down and no grumbling when he sold. "Abraham was very rich in cattle." True we are also told if desired, and will make the harness look all the better. that he had "silver and gold." But they are men- When properly soaked in, a rub over with a cloth will do no tioned after the cattle, as mere secondary and comparatively unimportant additions to his worth in matter which requires more attention than is usually given, stock. And Lot, who had such a fine eye for a well-

But Solomon suits my purpose best. He was a royal old fellow. For modern purposes he might have been a little too much married—as Artemus Ward would say, and as any modern matrimonial man ample, Solomon must have been a prodigious success-though what this has to do with what we are driving at is more than I can see yet. But what in a gossip? His "provision for one day was thirty measures of fine flour," (if anybody knows how much that was) "and three-score measures of meal," (they eat more meal than flour, which accounts for the great age to which they lived,) "ten fat oxen, and twenty out of the pastures," (stall fed cattle were preferred then, it seems, as well as now,) "and an hundred sheep, besides harts, and roe-bucks, and fallow-deer, and fatted fowl." What a gorgeous hand he would have been to get up the Michigan supper! There are few such hotel keepers left. But this only in passing. Where I come into closest the misfortunes of those who have been wintering Texas sympathy with Solomon is on the horse question. He is the only character I read of who had more on hand at one time than I have at the present wrihill, in such numbers that the attempt to get rid of track he had-what kind of trainers-what was the weight of his trotting wagons-whether any of his horses beat Goldsmith Maid's time—what were the rules of the turf-and a great many other things. omon had lots of things to "trade." And every-

In the early days of the Ottawa settlement, one state of mental confusion of the old lady-with of its most distinguished citizens, and one of our whom we are all acquainted—who, when told that most honored subscribers, Mr. J. H. Whetstone horse was running away, replied: "I hell on, and I tolerably scarce, but perhaps we can 'dicker'." hell on, and I did trust in Providence till the wo be to the fellow with whom he "dickered." But brichin' broke, when I thought it was time to look | further this deponent saith not. This was unquesout for myself!" Which "reminds me" that the old tionably the old way of getting a superabundance of horses. And this is the way yet. The dickering

#### LUCH IN FARMING.

EDITOR SPIRIT : It means sensible attention to what every farmer knows to be conditions of success-nothing more. Do extreme southeastern part of the State, describing you suppose there is any inherent curse resting over a certain quarter-section-the size of an ordinary farm-and a big blessing ever ready to fall on another quarter-section by his side? You are much mistaken if you have any idea at the Land divers in quality, certainly, but its production depends more upon the care it receives than inherent quality. parts? Does he know what it would cost me to Certain kind of farming-Franklin with his deep ploughing get it. I have but one reliable banker. His name motto forgive us for the misuse of the word-will ruin even is Uncle Tommy. Uncle Tommy always lets me the Kaw bottom; while such tillage as the Sweeds are giving hove money when I want it. He likes me because different portions of our upland prairie, will make the plans hore money when I want it. He likes me because productive. No, my friend, set it down as a standing rule, to which there is no exception, that success in farming is not a 22 Que similar pair to any gentleman friend inatter of what is blindly called luck. Some men will get rich and riege farm, others will starve on the richest will. ways less me have money. If I give him five dol. is nek infavor of the sand tidee as against the bottom land? had the advantage of grinding their wheat at home lars, or some such will give me a hundred dollars for a week or two. Is n't that kind of him?

Les in farming is getting a good start in the morning is from day to day, so that it was perfectly fresh and using good ploughs and cultivators and harrows and reapers sweet. This daily use of it rendered it indispensis feeding your horses well and taking good come of these last last been well called the "staff of dollars for a week or two. Is n't that kind of him? I do not know how this blessed Spirit of Kansas would have ever seen the light but for him. So blessings on the head of Uncle Tommy! But when it comes to getting five hundred dollars, and investquire by way of special cultivation; is keeping the ends, and letting nothing run to waste; is being so situated a het to be obliged to sell your grain and cattle when the marke is very low, if there is any reasonable prospect of its rising, is going security on no doubtful paper, and especially not mortgaging your farm for money at a killing rate of interest. Ohserve these things and take THE SPIRIT, and you will always have luck in farming, no matter what the season or the sol is. Neglect these and you will always lack luck, which means be cursed with bad luck, no matter where you may farm it. The inference from all of which is, that farming is a science whose laws cannot be violated with impunity, and which, when obeyed, produce certain invariable results that make the heart of the husbandman rejoice. DOUGLAS COUNTY.

## HARNESS CLEANING.

EDITOR SPIRIT .- Now is the time for farmers to get their harness in good order for the coming Spring work. Fewif any pay much attention to their harness, and from the time they are bought till thrown away as useless, they searcely ever get properly cleaned, often not even oiled, so that they get as hard as it is possible for leather to get, and crack and

A day can be well spent now in giving harness a good thorough cleaning and it will not be long before the improvement will appear. Not only will they last twice as long, but the horses and mules that wear them will find their labor very sensibly lessened. There are many ways of doing this, We think the following as good as any. Take the harness all to pieces, unloose every strap and open the buckles, then steep in moderately warm water (there is nothing better than soap stretch the pieces on a board and scrub all the grease and dirt off, then rinse and let them dry slowly. As soon as the surface seems pretty dry, rub as much oil (say neatfoot) in as the leather will absorb. A little lampblack can be used profitably harm, and will remove all unnecessary oil or black. This is a watered farm—on which he had better stayed than hard and rough as an old boot. We find it necessary for our But amid the small circle of Kansas pioneers, who helped to own comfort to keep our boots oiled or polished, so as to keep make that border-land a home of freedom, he must have the afternoons—had "flocks, and herds, and tents." the leather soft and pliable. Clean clothes are essential to our next place to John Brown.—Golden Age.

comfort in every particular, and shall we through carelessness or worse still, laziness, deny to our beasts of burden, at least a trifle of that care bestowed upon ourselves?

Comparisons are generally odious, but we have in our mind would admit—but in other respects he is the man the old country, horses who do a tremendous amount of work the general appearance of the large draught horses in use in to illustrate and explain this mystery which we and that with ease. True they are well fed and taken care of, commenced to unravel. As a hotel keeper, for ex- but more than their bodies receive attention. Their harness is as soft as when it left the tannery, and every bit of plating, buckles, &c., shine as brightly as polished steel. There is no hard, dirty, cracked pieces to chafe, irritate and gall .-Every night their heavy collars are carefully sponged, and boots it if one thing has nothing to do with another freed from all extraneous substances, and the result of this care is very evident. The horse feels at home and easy in his harness, and does his work cheerfully and well. Fretting an hour because of a hard uncomfortable harness does a horse or mule more harm than a day's work. Only a few more weeks and the time will have come for the hardest work on a farmploughing. Would it not be advisable to try this plan of eas ing ones best friends from the many annoyances arising from the continued use of harness unfitted for wear by neglect.

CATTLE AND THE LATE STORM.

EDITOR SPIRIT: The snow storm of this week has exceeded all the previous ones in its severity, and added not a little to stock out on the plains. Hundreds and thousands perished during the December and January storms, being literally frozen to death, and now, just as the hopes of the owners had

This winter has been full of disaster to these drovers, and I sincerely sympathize with them in their severe losses. But shipments of Texas cattle to our large cities has very materially lessened the prices of our native cattle, and to a very large extent served as a check upon any tendency they had to rise, and our farmers were becoming discouraged, but there seems to be a much better prospect for high prices now, than

The severe losses experienced by those engaged in the Texas cattle business, both by fever and frost, give us every reason to expect a decided and permanent increase in prices for the different grades of home stock, because it will take sometime for them to recover their losses. The cattle which were being wintered out west, and intended for the spring and summer market-where are they? Little competition need be expected from that source, and though Texas as a stock raising State has a recuperative power for which, per-

haps, we do not give her full credit, yet we predict that even

there, the constant drain of the last two years has been felt, and the calamities of the last season have dampened the drovers' hopes to a great degree.

there has been for many months.

I think, therefore, that our expectations for better prices are pretty well based, at least for some time, and the tions from Chicago go far to support my position. Choice graded stock averaging 1,500, being quoted at \$5.50@5.75. In our own city, prices range from \$3.75@4.50, according to quality, and the supply is not equal to the demand. Good, fat steers are comparatively scarce, and those who have such stock may rest assured that ere long they will be able to get a better price than they perhaps even imagined or expected. The same may be said about younger stock, and although there is not very much demand, yet the recent prices cannot fail to affect them favorably.

I am of the opinion that for years to come the farmer in Kansas has to expect to realize nearly all his profits directly through his cattle. This is the best way to market his grain, and yields the largest income when properly attended to. of Farmers take care of your stock and they will take care of

BREAD.

One of the most important items on the table at very meal we eat, is good bread. From the earliest time in the history of man, bread has formed the most important article of food. The quality of the bread of ancient times seems to have been classed into two kinds-leavened and unleavened so that we may infer that they had good raised bread in those times, as well as now. Besides, they tious qualities. The more modern methods of making bread, by the use of the salts of potash and soda, have increased the facilities of bread-making,

but rather at the expense of its nutritious qualities. But the great question at the present day is, good bread and bad bread. In this respect there is a great difference among domestic bread-makers. some persons can never make good bread with the best of materials. It is sour, it is heavy, or it is dry as chips. We ate bread the other day at a house where it seemed quite as good as we generally eat, and this we deem a great compliment. To have sweet, tender wheaten bread, is a great desideratum in every family. This requires good judgment on the part of bread-makers. Careless persons can never be good bread-makers. Persons possessing good taste in other matters will generally be good bread-makers; or we might express our idea in a negative form with more truth, that a person cannot, as a general rule, be a good bread-maker, who is careless in other matters.

While it is the duty of every man to provide as good materials as possible for bread-making, it should be the housekeeper's pride to make as good bread as anybody else can make, so that her husband can truly say, nobody can excel his wife in bread-making. Any woman who cannot make good bread when in the possession of good materials, should visit a neighbor who is skilled in such matters, and carefully take lessons of her till she can imitate her in every particular. Farmers' wives have the advantage over others, in the abundant supply of milk in their possession, with which they

can mix their flour and produce a better article. The whole matter of modern cookery is reduced the whole matter of modern cookery is reduced almost to an exact science. The flavor of a soup, the right seasoning and cooking of meats, and, inshort, every thing pertaining to our daily food, have become subjects of the greatest importance. It is not so much the costly articles of diet, as the right preparation of those we have, that renders our food pelatable and partitions. our food palatable and nutritions.

WE are pleased with Mr. Sanborn's tribute to Col. Mont-

IMPROVE THE HOME.

Improve your lots or acres as soon as you can by the setting out of choice trees, shrubs and flowers Nothing can make home so attractive to your family and so delightful to yourself as the cultivation of a few of Nature's fairest gifts. Twine the honeysuckle or jessamine around your porch, and in the summer sit on the piazza and watch the humming-bird and bee fly in and out gathering their fragrant store. Deck your lawn with beautiful tulips, peonies, roses, pansies, dahlias, and other flowers; and see how your neighbors will stop before your gate and gaze with admiring eyes on the delicious sight. What a charm your cottage immediately possesses, and how popular it becomes as a visiting place for friends. Plant out handsome variegated shrubs, the Japan quince, snow-ball, and others, that, when flowers fail, there shall still be something left to give a pleasure. Plant out evergreens, that when both flowers and shrubs are gone, there shall still be left an element of life and beauty, and your grounds seem not altogether bare and desolate. There is scarcely a place, large or small, from a single lot to a villa-site of several acres, but can possess either few or many of these charming adornments and indispensable accompeniments of a wellkept country home. When the quiet Sabbath comes, and the "lord of the manor" can spend it in peace and enjoy with holy quietness the luxury of such a rural life, the influence of these simple yet beautiful charms will be productive of an everlasting good in both mind and heart.

DOGS.

It is hard to believe that two races so spliced together as the canine and human, do not lap overhard to feel that some dogs are not better worth sato those nearer home, especially the farming community, this dark story has a bright side. For some time past the heavy ground and be forever forgotten than some dogs. Creatures so intelligent, and yet so patient of our neglect—so sensitive, and yet so forgiving of our roughness and our ingratitude! So gentle when we do not seem to love them, so overjoyed when we do! So uncomplaining even of hunger if we are not ready to feed them-even of storm and cold, when turned out from the bright fire on the winter's night, to watch for us while we sleep warm in our beds. So ready to fight and die for us and those of our poorest belongings! Surely for qualities like these, though they go upon four legs-qualities that would grace a Christian or a hero-there should be outer vestibule in religion. We might even let a child pray, it seems to me, that, through the open door of heaven for the humble, where he is taught that the begger that takes ams from his hand may sit above him, his faithful dog may be permitted to

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