

Das Hanway

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. II.—NO. 7.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 54.

HOTELS.

LUDINGTON HOUSE,

W. E. SMITH,
OTTAWA, - - KANSAS.
All Trains stop for Dinner.

TEFFT HOUSE,

E. A. SMITH,
TOPEKA, - - KANSAS.

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

ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

KALLOCH & BEACH,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The only First Class House in the City.

PLACE HOUSE,

Corner of New Hampshire and Warren Streets,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

BOARD \$5 PER WEEK.

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

1871 JOHN T. PLACE, Proprietor.

JAMES T. STEVENS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
Office Rear Room Under Frazer's Hall.

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

A FINE LIST OF LAWRENCE CITY PROPERTY

— and —
IMPROVED FARMS IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.

—:—:—
We represent several

FIRST CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES,

Among which are the

CONTINENTAL OF NEW YORK,

Capital \$1,000,000;

THE GERMAN AMERICAN OF NEW YORK,

Capital \$1,000,000;

AND THE FIREMAN'S FUND OF SAN FRANCISCO,

Capital and Assets in Gold over \$800,000.

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

MAKE A NOTE OF THESE FACTS.

W. E. SUTLIFF.

W. E. SUTLIFF & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Cloths, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

43 No. 63 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kas.

COLE BROS. & ASHERS,

DEALERS IN

LIGHTNING RODS

AND WOOD PUMPS,

Lawrence, - - - - Kansas.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

H. E. TURNER,

HOUSE AND BRIDGE BUILDER.

WORK NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE.

Shop on Corner of Winthrop and Vermont Streets,

Rear of Eldridge House.

LAWRENCE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

A Rare Opportunity to Obtain a Thorough Musical Education.

The best instruction is now brought within the reach of all. Terms lower than the charges of the most inferior teachers. Pupils can enter at any time. Send for Circular to J. E. BARTLETT, Professor of Music in the State University, LAWRENCE.

FARMERS OF KANSAS!

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Turn Every Dollar to the Best Advantage!

Buy Goods Where You Can Buy Cheapest!

L. BULLENE & CO.,

NO. 89 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE,

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

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

WE BUY OUR GOODS FOR CASH.

WE BUY AT FIRST HANDS.

We buy in conjunction with one of

The Largest Dry Goods Houses in the West.

Our two houses doing a business in the

State of nearly

A MILLION OF DOLLARS PER ANNUM!

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

WE SELL FOR CASH!

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

CAN AFFORD TO SELL LOWER

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

WE ARE SATISFIED WITH SMALL PROFITS,

And believe that low prices and

Square Dealing Will Command Trade.

L. BULLENE & CO.

LAWRENCE, February 14, 1873.

CLOTHING.

OTTOMAN & POTWIN,

LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS

— AT THE —

ONE PRICE STORE,

67 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

HATS AND CAPS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

notif

OTTOMAN & POTWIN.

WM. KIRBY,

TAILOR.

Gentlemen's Clothing Cut and Made in the Latest Style.

Clothing Secured and Repaired on short notice at Low Rates.

First Door North of Eldridge House, LAWRENCE.

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JAS. G. SANDS,

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.

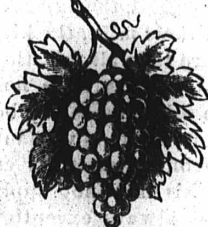
LAWRENCE KANSAS.

1871

LAWRENCE

ENTERPRISE

NURSERIES,



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

A General Nursery Stock—Home Grown.

Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs a Specialty.

Address, for Price List,

JOHNSON & ALBERTSON,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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PROF. JAMES JOHNSON,

BARBER SHOP,

OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

FOR THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LABOR.

The thought of many hearts in regard to the subject of labor is thus revealed: "Labor is a curse. It can never be made desirable. Everybody wishes to rise above the necessity of work. Every pursuit which involves the necessity of manual labor is a drudgery."

We concede to some extent the truth of these assertions. We admit that labor, as at present organized, is not attractive. We do not wonder that so many attempt to get rid of it. It is not at all surprising that such hosts of our young men leave the farm, the workshop, the laborious trades, and engage in the several professions, rush into the arena of politics, become traders, bankers, speculators, brokers, gamblers, insurance agents, venders of patent rights, and enter upon those schemes which promise exemption from hard work and plenty of ready cash.

We maintain, however, that all this distaste for industrial pursuits does not arise from any innate repugnance to labor itself, but rather from the repulsive conditions under which labor is performed.

To maintain that industry, the activity of all our powers, physical, mental, moral, that labor itself, is repulsive, is to impugn the wisdom and goodness of our Creator. Labor is not a curse. It is a necessity of our existence. It is our very life. Man is always and everywhere, in his normal condition, an active, working being. The very first impulse of the child is to use his muscles, to be doing something. The sorest trial of old age is the loss of bodily power, the enforced necessity of sitting all the day idle. The most terrible penalty inflicted upon the criminal is deprivation of work. The heaviest curse that can rest on an individual, or in society, is luxurious ease, idle, trifling, listless ennui. The love of work, the desire of action is the strongest impulse of the human soul. Man longs for constant efficient, active employment. The desire to produce effects, to bring about results, to mould and fashion things around him. He is restless and unhappy when he has no object of pursuit, nothing upon which to expend his force. He is cheerful just in the degree that he is fully and usefully occupied. We maintain that all true success in life is the result of labor. All the achievements of science, all the products of skill, all that is beautiful in art, all that is inspiring in the thought of progress, is due to well directed labor. Place a stigma on labor, deny its dignity, pronounce it a curse, diminish its rewards, make it the slave of capital, and you strike at what is best in civilization. Productive industry is the lever which moves the world. Without it there would be no progress. Without it there would be no true civilization. If, therefore, progress of life, if the race is to advance in knowledge, in power, in greatness, and in goodness, all is to be achieved by labor. To say, therefore, that labor is, in itself degrading, that its tendency is to injure the body or debase the soul, is a libel upon the wisdom and goodness of God, who made us and who is the greatest worker of the universe.

To the extent, then, that labor is unattractive, repugnant and degrading, it is made so, not by the fiat of the Almighty, but by our own neglect, so to

organize and direct it, that it shall be made pleasant, attractive and elevating.

For a moment let us glance at the conditions under which labor is performed, and which make it repulsive. It is repulsive, because it is so prolonged, severe and exhausting; because it is so monotonous and mechanical; because of its loneliness and silence, and lack of social excitement; because it is the slave of capital, the tool of the master who employs it; because it is inadequately paid and sneered at by the more wealthy and fashionable classes. These are a few of the almost numberless causes which make labor repulsive. Are these causes so deep seated, so inveterate, that they cannot be removed? Is labor ever to remain in its present depressed in attractive condition? Not so if the good and wise of this generation really will a better condition of things. Not so, if the rich, the influential and well-to-do classes say with emphasis, that the condition of labor shall be elevated, made attractive and receive its just reward. There is no evil in society, so inveterate and deep seated that it cannot be cured by the application of proper remedies. We have faith to believe that labor can be raised high above its present condition. Instead of its being regarded a curse it can be made a blessing. Instead of being a drudgery, it can become a delight. Instead of being slavish, it can be raised to the dignity and freedom of voluntary choice.

A LETTER, A QUESTION AND THE ANSWER.

MANHATTAN, February 8, 1873.

EDITOR SPIRIT: "Organize! organize! organize!" seem to be watchwords at farmers' gatherings everywhere; and in order that the farmers in the vicinity of our flourishing Agricultural College may not be behind, fifteen or twenty of the farmers residing in this vicinity met at the school house Friday evening January 31st and organized themselves under the name of the Bluemont Farmers' Club. Major F. E. Miller was elected President, O. W. Bill, Vice President, C. Kimball, Recording Secretary, W. Marlatt, Corresponding Secretary, and G. C. Campbell, Treasurer.

The Club meets at the school house the 1st Tuesday evening in each month. Its object is self-improvement in agriculture, social culture, and self-protection generally.

I have just received two numbers of the "Farmers' Union." I like the appearance and reading very much. There must be more union of action and organized effort among the industrial classes, and there ought to be a paper especially adapted to their interest in that direction, although I presume none of the agricultural papers now-a-days would deny them a hearing in their columns. Success to the "Farmers' Union."

What do you think of the Patrons of Husbandry? Does their organization have any advantages over Farmers' Clubs, provided the aims and objects of the latter are the same as those of the former—co-operation and protection to the industrial classes from moneyed monopoly? I would like to know more of the workings of both.

In reply to our correspondent's question, we have to say that we can see no advantage which the Patrons of Husbandry have over Farmers' Clubs except possibly in their more perfect organization. The objects of the two are identical, and are sought to be accomplished through the same means, viz: organization and combination for mutual protection and benefit. That organization is a powerful help toward success in any direction is pretty generally recognized as true; and if true, then the more perfect and thorough the organization, the greater the benefit to be derived from it. In this respect we suppose the Patrons of Husbandry have the advantage at present; but it is an advantage which cannot be monopolized, and the Farmers' Clubs can easily avail themselves of it. An organization to be perfect and thorough need not necessarily be a secret one. Farmers' Clubs as now organized are usually neighborhood affairs, each acting for itself, independent of all the others; while the Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, though in some measure acting independently, are all under one general control and direction. Neighborhood organization is good, but State organization through neighborhood organization is better. Why cannot Farmers' Clubs have this, as well and as perfectly as the Patrons of Husbandry?

The Farm.

THE FARMER'S HOUSE.

Firmly builded with rafters of oak, the house of the farmer stood on the side of the hill commanding the sea; and a shady sycamore grew by the door, with a woodbine wreathing around it.

Farther down on the slope of the hill, was the well with its moss-grown

Bucket, fastened with iron, and near it a trough for the horses. Shielding the house from the storms on the north, were the barns and the farmyard.

—[Evangeline.]

From the FARMER'S UNION.

PATRONS' HARVEST SONG.

Hear the reapers rattling,
See the strong arms battling
With the sheaves of grain.
Toss them to the master,
Quickly toss them, faster,
Ere the falling rain.

Done at last the lapping,
Finished up the capping
On the rounded stack.
Homeward go we singing
Where the vines are swinging
O'er the beaten track.

Shepherdess and matron
Greet the tired Patron,
Welcome to the feast;
amp-light gaily streaming,
Moon-light softly beaming,
Coming from the east.

What exquisite pleasure,
Gathering in the treasure
Of the fruitful grange.
Joys like these shall never
Let our hearts disserve—
Time shall bring no change.

PROFITABLE FARMING.

A gentleman farmer—we do not mean one who puts on airs, or farms at the expense of money made in other callings, but an earnest, self-reliant, enterprising man; one who farms for profit, and wins—wrote us, last November, as below:

"My carrot crop has just been harvested. I employed a practical surveyor to measure off just one half acre on the west side of the field you saw, and the carrots were all sold by the pound, and I was satisfied of the weight, and found it to be 51,250 pounds. This lot was entered for the premium offered by our society. They required all to be weighed, and thinking it less trouble, I sold them on the lot for one half cent per pound, and received \$10,625 in cash for the half acre, besides nearly enough for tops to feed to pay for the harvesting. Nothing more was done after you saw them than harvesting and loading teams on the lot. I am sorry that I did not thin a row to compare the difference. If any one had told me two years ago that a crop would grow like this, standing as they did, about ten to the foot in the row, I should not have believed it; but I am now convinced, after two trials."

We had visited this gentleman a few days before. The carrots of which he speaks were exceedingly thick-rowed, not more than twelve or fourteen inches apart, and the carrots a real thicket in each row—two or three to an inch as it appeared to us. His doctrine was, that they must be so thick in order to shade the ground. They served, as he thought as a sort of mulching to keep the ground moist. We thought otherwise, that they should be thinned to one in three or four inches, and we are obstinate enough to think so still; though it must be confessed that he had a great crop without thinning.

The same gentleman wrote: "My onions harvested 900 bushels of a first class article, and sold for seventy-five cents a bushel."

The carrots on the west side of the field were no better, as we could see, than those on the east side. The value of the crop on the whole acre must have been \$212.50 and the two acres of onions brought him, at seventy-five cents a bushel, \$875, making on the two acres of onions and one of carrots, \$887.50.

The cost of cultivating was undoubtedly more than is requisite for small crops; but after hearing his statement, knowing him, as we do, to be a most reliable man, we think the increased cost was little compared with the increase of crops. The net profit was equal to that of some large farms slatternly cultivated. Perhaps we might say a thousand times greater, for we doubt whether there is much net profit in slatternly farming.—[Plough, Loom and Anvil.]

HOW TO ACQUIRE A DAIRY OF GOOD COWS.

There can be no greater mistake committed by dairymen, than the indiscriminate slaughter, annually, of dairy calves, and the constant importation of cows to replenish their dairies.

First, get a good male from some of the best known and most approved breeds of milkers. If you cannot do this, then save a male from the best cow you have, or if your neighbor has a better cow, then get one from his herd. Having done this, then save and raise all the heifer calves from your best cows, and continue this process. As fast as these become cows dispose of the older and poorer ones of your herd, by fattening them for market.

The dairy will, in this way, become replenished with a choice lot of young and healthy native cows, which are decidedly the best. First, you can rear them to your liking; by kind and gentle treatment they become docile and tractable, easily handled and kind to the milker, free from bad habits of jumping or kicking, which they will hardly ever have, unless they are taught by a mean and unkind temper in the person who has the first management of young cows. Then again, you can rear your

cows to be orderly and always in the lot where you put them. They are more hardy, will stand the winters better, and as you have raised them you know the requirements of their natures. Some are more tender than others, require a little more care, or different feeding at the different seasons of the year, and you are prepared to act according to the requirements of the case.

Then, by raising his own cows, the farmer stands credited by the value of the cows, which will prove quite as remunerative, in point of dollars and cents, as to look for the whole income from the amount of surplus butter and cheese sold. Judging from the later tendency of prices in this last commodity, it could be made more profitable to raise and sell a few choice young native cows than to pursue the opposite course of buying milch cows. In so doing you often run great risks of getting animals gargety, foot rotten and diseased in many other ways, which often infect the balance of the then healthy cows that you have on hand.

You also bring unruly cows to your farm, which the others their bad habits by letting the whole herd into your meadows and grain fields.

What is true of ourselves is in many cases true of other people. If we have any cows to sell they are commonly and almost invariably our poorer ones. So with most of the cows found at the cattle yards. They are the diseased, the unruly, the hard milkers, those that leak their milk, the kickers, and the bad generally. More than all this, they are abominably poor cows, and, as they were not worth keeping, they have been sold, and can be bought in the open market by any one who is verdant enough to want them, or who from necessity is compelled to purchase cows. This may not apply in all cases, for there are almost always exceptions to the general rule, but there can be but little doubt that the above is true in a majority of cases, as the bitter experience of many who read this can testify.

There is but one safe course in the matter, and that is to adopt measures for raising up a choice dairy of young cows.—[Cor. Ex.]

SHADE AS A FERTILIZER.

A correspondent of the "Ohio Farmer" gives the true solution, as to how shade acts as a fertilizer, in the following sensible remarks:

"That shade is a fertilizer is a fact which has long been noticed, and much has been written to explain it. A few words will be sufficient for that purpose. Shade operates simply by preserving the ammonia which is deposited by rain and snow water, and also by manures, and which is rapidly driven off from a naked surface of the soil, by a scorching sun. To preserve the ammonia, the skillful farmer plows his manure under shortly after it is spread upon the soil; and spreads his manures upon his meadows late in the Fall, or in the Winter, or early in the Spring, so that the ammonia may be washed out of it into the soil, thus preventing its evaporation by the sun.

Ammonia is either food or a condiment for most plants, and is necessary to their rapid growth. It has been ascertained by repeated experiments in England that the largest crops of wheat can be raised by imparting to the soil an extra amount of ammonia, either by directly spreading salts of ammonia or by guano. Hence the greatest fertility of the soil will be more surely preserved by an alternation of crops rather than naked fallow from which the scorching sun drives off the ammonia rapidly. We should ever bear in mind the eloquent words of an English writer, that "mighty nature renews her strength, not by indolent repose, but in alternations in energy."

RAISING POULTRY.

Some people complain wofully of their bad luck with the different kinds of poultry. If they would substitute carelessness and ignorance for the much abused phrase, it would be nearer the truth. Some farmers have bad luck with their horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and crops; simply because they always keep a poor class of stock, and give it but the poorest attention, and put their crops in, in the poorest of order, and then trust to Providence for the rest. The bad luck experienced by so many in their efforts to raise poultry has the same origin. To be successful in raising fowls requires just as much system as anything else.

If we keep on our place an inferior stock of hens for years without exchanging eggs even, they will grow more weakly every year, and all the diseases that the feathered tribe is heir to will invade their ranks and make them a burden of expense instead of a source of profit to us. Everybody who attempts to raise chickens at all should be very careful to have them crossed every year by an entire change of hens or roosters; as breeding in-and-in should not be done with poultry any more than with horses, cattle or other stock. If the hens are only a year old, it is better for the roosters to be two or three years old; but if the hens are older, roosters a year old will be better. In choosing roosters be careful to get well built, live, active birds, as a drone and dead-beat of the roosters is a poor piece of property and should not be kept on a place. Our experience with different breeds of chickens leads us to believe that there is not so much difference in the different kinds as there is in the way they are kept, so far as laying and the value of their flesh is concerned.

Some breeds are more inclined to roam and scratch than others, and our preference in this matter should be governed by our territory. If we have a wide range for them, the more active sort will be

the best, as they will secure more worms and insects, which will be a great benefit to them, besides aiding materially in ridding the premises of these pests that make so much havoc in our truck patches and orchards.

If we have only a small lot of ground, the more quiet and domestic kind will do better; and we must make up for their loss of insects by giving them fresh meat occasionally.

There should be at least one rooster to every dozen hens. Let them have a good warm place to roost in cold weather, and feed them well on corn, corn meal, boiled potatoes, and such pickings as may be convenient, and let them have fresh water every day. They should also be furnished with sand and gravel, as without it they cannot well digest their food. My hens are laying well this cold weather, and are as healthy looking lot of fowls under the above treatment as one could wish. They are all of last year's raising.—[Cor. Ex.]

HALL & THORNDIKE,

OTTAWA, KANSAS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

READY MADE, OR MADE TO ORDER.

First Class Work Done, and Warranted.

"Having moved into our New Building,

OPPOSITE THE "JOURNAL" OFFICE,

And Greatly Enlarged Our Business,

We are prepared to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

in all respects.

THE LIGHT RUNNING HOWE!

EVERY LADY IS ESPECIALLY INVITED

to call and examine the Howe

SEWING MACHINE,

AS NOW IMPROVED,

NO MATTER WHETHER SHE WISHES TO PURCHASE OR NOT. Easy Monthly Payments Will Secure a Machine!

C. T. JENKINS,

SEWING MACHINE DEALER,
No. 125 Massachusetts Street, Between Henry and Warren,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

J. S. WHITE.

E. B. GOOD.

WHITE & GOOD,

Dealers in

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Provisions, &c.

FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

141 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

Connects at Kansas City Union Depot with

THE GREAT THROUGH PASSENGER ROUTE,

The Old Reliable

HANNIBAL, ST. JOSEPH, KANSAS CITY & QUINCY

SHORT LINE EAST!

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING 6 FAST EXPRESS TRAINS

Between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, over Iron Bridges, with Pullman Sleeping Palaces and Palace Day Coaches from

Kansas City to Quincy, Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

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

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

SEE WHAT THEY ARE!

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

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

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

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

THE BEST ROADS IN AMERICA.

BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.

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

P. B. GROUT,

Gen'l Ticket Agent.

O. S. LYFORD,

Gen'l Supt.

OPEN TO INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON RAILROAD LINE

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

On and after January 1st, 1873, trains will run from Lawrence and Kansas City as follows:

GOING SOUTH:

Leave.	Express.	Accommodation.	Night Exp.
Lawrence.....	11:30 A. M.	8:00 P. M.	.....
Baldwin.....	12:13 P. M.	8:58 "	.....
At Kansas City.....	10:00 A. M.	5:00 "	7:00 P. M.
At Olathe.....	11:05 "	6:45 "	8:25 "
At Arrive at Ottawa.....	12:55 P. M.	9:50 P. M.	10:45 "
Ottawa.....	1:10 "	.....	10:55 "
Garnett.....	2:22 "	.....	12:50 A. M.
Iola.....	3:37 "	.....	3:42 "
Humboldt.....	4:00 "	.....	3:15 "
Toga.....	4:23 "	.....	3:52 "
Thayer.....	5:00 "	.....	4:45 "
Cherryvale.....	5:50 "	.....	5:53 "
Arrive at Independence.....	6:49 "	.....	6:45 "
Coffeyville.....	6:45 "	.....	7:35 "
Parker.....	7:00 "	.....	.....

GOING NORTH:

Leave.	Express.	Accommodation.	Night Exp.
Parker.....	7:00 A. M.	.....	6:35 P. M.
Independence.....	7:10 "	.....	7:00 "
Coffeyville.....	7:25 "	.....	6:45 "
Cherryvale.....	8:15 "	.....	7:52 "
Thayer.....	9:00 "	.....	9:00 "
Toga.....	9:40 "	.....	9:55 "
Humboldt.....	10:05 "	.....	10:30 "
Iola.....	10:27 "	.....	11:00 "
Garnett.....	11:40 "	.....	12:50 A. M.
At Ottawa.....	1:30 P. M.	8:10 A. M.	2:40 "
At Olathe.....	3:15 "	11:00 "	4:45 "
At Arrive at Kas. City.....	4:20 "	12:35 P. M.	6:00 "
Ottawa.....	1:05 "	8:00 A. M.	.....
Baldwin.....	1:40 "	8:50 "	.....
Arrive at Lawrence.....	2:20 "	9:50 "	.....

ALL TRAINS CARRY PASSENGERS.

Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

CONNECTIONS:

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

500,000 ACRES OF LAND

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

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

JANUARY, 1872.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The favorite short line and only direct all-rail route

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

NO TEDIOUS OMNIBUS OR FERRY TRANSFERS

BY THIS ROUTE.

NON-STOP OVER-SATURDAY OR SUNDAY

Express trains run daily. All others daily except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING EAST:

Express.....	8:25 A. M.
Accommodation.....	7:15 A. M.
Mail.....	1:55 P. M.

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

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

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST:

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

MAKING CLOSE CONNECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

At Topeka for Burlington, Emporia, Cottonwood Falls, Florence, Newton, Wichita, &c.
At Junction City for Council Grove, &c.
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The Home.

IN THE RIGHT BE STRONG.

Go boldly forth and fear no ill,
When fierce oppressors rise;
Let mental strength, abounding still,
Such puny foes despise.
Though stung with many a bitter word,
And persecuted long,
Yet let them pass as if unheeded,
And in the right be strong!

The noblest causes ever known
Have met with scoff and jeer—
The brave, though journeying alone,
Should never yield to fear!
Go onward—up the rugged steep,
Beyond the lagging throng;
Thy own heart's counsel wisely keep,
And in the right be strong!

Although grown weary, strive not less,
No duty leave undone;
Soon will oppressors join to bless
The deeds thy daring won.
The strife once over, then will earth
Send forth her sweetest song,
To laud and bless the noble worth
That in the right was strong!

Have faith—have courage—never fear,
The promise is in sight;
The lamp of truth is shining clear,
To banish error's night.
Though trials gather thick and fast,
And all the world be wrong,
Onward, still onward to the last,
And in the right be strong!

LIFE IS SWEET.

"What," I asked a friend, who had been on a delicious country excursion, "did you see that best pleased you?"

My friend has cultivated her love of moral, more than her perception of physical beauty, and I was not surprised when, after replying, with a smile, that she would tell me honestly, she went on to say: "My cousin took me to see a man who had been a clergyman in the Methodist connection. He had suffered from a nervous rheumatism, and from a complication of diseases, aggravated by ignorant drugging. Every muscle in his body, excepting those which move his eyes and tongue, is paralyzed. His body has become as iron. His limbs have lost the human form. He has not been lain on a bed for seven years. He suffers pain.

He has invented a chair which affords him some alleviation. His feelings are fresh and kindly, and his mind is unimpaired. He reads constantly. His book is fixed in a frame before him, and he manages to turn the leaves by an instrument which he moves with his tongue. He has an income of thirty dollars! This pittance by the vigilant economy of his wife, and some aid from kind rustic neighbors, brings the year round. His wife is the most gentle, patient and devoted of loving nurses. She has never too much to do, to do all well; no wish goes beyond the unvarying circle of her conjugal duty. Her love is as unbounding as his wants—her cheerfulness as sure as the rising sun. She has not for years slept two hours consecutively.

I did not know which most to reverence, his patience or hers! and so I said to them. 'Ah!' said the good man, with a most serene smile, 'life is still sweet to me; how can it but be so with such a wife?'

And surely life is sweet to her who feels every hour of the day, the truth of this gracious acknowledgment.

Oh, ye who live amidst alternate sunshine and showers of plenty, to whom night brings sleep and daylight freshness—ye murmurers and complainers who fret in the harness of life until it galls you to the bone—who recoil at the lightest burden, and shrink from a passing cloud—consider the magnanimous sufferer my friend described, and learn the divine art that can distill sweetness from the bitterest cup.—[Miss Sedgewick.]

AN AIM IN LIFE.

There is nothing so important to a young man who has reached the age when he first begins to look out for himself, as a distinct and definite aim. Young men are apt to think only of present maintenance and gratification. If they can obtain sufficient to clothe themselves according to their taste, enough to eat, and money to spend, they are too apt to be satisfied. Such characters, or the evidences of the want of character in young men will never allow them to rise above the position of dependents; they must ever remain as servants and hirelings, and cannot achieve that independence of fortune which is the reward of patient industry and forethought. It should be the desire of a young man to have a home of his own; and, if he be a farmer, a farm free from incumbrance, and a surplus of money which together with the products of his farm, shall yield him comfort and support in the decline of life. Such a man is independent. In the possession of a home and lands, however few the acres, he can feel an ease and security, which the monarch with all his grandeur might envy.

The thriftless man labors as hard, although with no such aim. He enjoys not the satisfaction of feeling that he is secure, day by day, and year by year, a home and possessions, of which he himself will be the independent owner, when he will no longer be subject to the bidding of others. Then when the realization comes; when he can rest peacefully at night beneath his own roof, or sit beneath the shade of the tree that beautifies his own home, peace and plenty crown his days, and enjoying the fruit of his own labor, he numbers his days.

VIRTUES OF BORAX.

It may not be generally known how valuable borax is in various purposes of household use. We find it the very best cockroach exterminator yet discovered—one half pound, costing but 50 cents, has completely cleared a large house, formerly swarming with them, so that the appearance of one a month is quite a novelty. The various exterminators powders puffed and advertised have been found not fully effective, tending rather to make the roaches crazy than to kill them. There is something peculiar either in the smell or the touch of borax which is certain death to the cockroaches. They will flee in terror from it, and never appear again where it has once been placed. It is also a great advantage that borax is perfectly harmless to human beings—hence, no danger from poisoning. It is also valuable for laundry purposes. The washerwoman of Belgium and Holland, so proverbially clean, and who get up their linens so beautifully white, use refined borax as washing powder, instead of soda, in the proportion of a large handful of borax powder to about ten gallons of boiling water; they save in soap nearly half. All the large washing establishments adopt the same mode. For laces, cambrics, etc., an extra quantity of the powder is used; and for crinolines (requiring to be made stiff) a strong solution is necessary. Borax, being a neutral salt, does not in the slightest degree injure the texture of the linen; its effect is to soften the hardest water, and therefore it should be kept on the toilet table. As a way of cleansing the hair, nothing is better than the solution of borax in water. It leaves the scalp in a most cleanly condition, and the hair is just sufficiently stiffened to retain its place. This stiffness, however, can be readily removed, if objectionable, by washing with water. Borax is also an excellent dentifrice. Dissolved in water it is one of the best of tooth-washes. In hot countries it is used, in combination with tartaric acid and bi-carbonate of soda, as a cooling beverage.

THE ETERNAL WORD.

No fragment of an army ever survived so many battles as the Bible; no citadel ever withstood so many sieges; no rock was ever battered by so many hurricanes, and so swept by storms. And yet it stands. It has seen the rise and downfall of Daniel's four empires. Assyria bequeaths a few mutilated figures to the riches of our National Museum. Media and Persia, like Babylon which they conquered, have been weighed in the balance and long ago found wanting. Greece faintly survives in its historic fame—"Tis living Greece no more;" and the iron Rome of the Cæsars is held in precarious occupation by a feeble hand. And yet the Book that foretells all this still survives! While nations, kings, philosophers, systems, institutions, have died away, the Bible engages now men's deepest thoughts, is examined by the keenest intellects, stands revered before the highest tribunals, is more read, and sifted, and debated, more devoutly loved and more vehemently assailed, more defended, and more denied, more industriously translated, and freely given to the world, more honored and more abused, than any other book the world ever saw. It survives all changes, itself unchanged; it moves all minds, yet is moved by none; it sees all things decay, itself incorruptible; it sees myriads of other books engulphed in the same stream of time, yet it is borne along triumphantly on the wave; and will be borne along till the mystic angel shall plant his foot upon the sea and swear, by him that liveth forever, that time shall be no longer. "For all flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away, but the Word of the Lord endureth forever."

THE YANKEE SCHOOLMARM.

It is evident that the Yankee system, with modifications, is destined to prevail over the fairest parts of this continent, if not finally over the best parts of the other. It prevails already in the West as far as San Francisco, the famous Vigilance Committee of which was a veritable town meeting. Wherever the Yankee soldier has tramped, the Yankee schoolmarm will teach. Noble and Chivalric gentlemen may throw stones at her windows, burn her schoolhouse, drive her from their neighborhood; but she reappears (she or her cousin) and the work of Yankeeification proceeds. First, Julius Cæsar, then Roman civilization, then Christianity. The soldier must always go first and open the country. In this fortunate instance the gentle and knowing schoolmarm quickly follows the man of war, and she is preparing the way for the gradual reorganization of the south upon the general plan of New England towns. It is hard for the noble and chivalric gentlemen to bear, but it seems inevitable. The Carolinas may object, and Georgia expel; Texas may slay and Louisiana massacre,—it will not avail; this is the fate in reserve for them. The Yankee schoolmarm is extremely addicted to writing long letters home, which go the round of the village, are carried into the next county, and are sent at last to circulate by mail over all the land. Most graphic and powerful some of her letters are, and New England knows her new conquest in this way. The schoolmarm's lover has thoughts of settling there, when the land itself is "settled." Her uncle, the capitalist, has long had an eye on those rich lands, those unused watercourses, those mines and quarries. She is merely one of the first to tread the path worn by the army shoe stamped U. S. A.—[James Parton in Atlantic.]

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The Finest Establishment of the Kind in the State.

News Summary.

LEGISLATIVE.

February, 10th, no quorum in the Senate. In the House several petitions were presented and appropriately referred. The House did not concur in S. C. R. Nos. 28, 30 and 31.

S. C. R. 39, providing that the expenses allowed to visiting committees be only their actual and necessary outlay, was read and adopted.

By Mr. McDermott, a resolution that the committee on congressional apportionment be and they are hereby instructed to report at an early day a bill to divide the State into three congressional districts as nearly equal as possible in population, and shall take the vote cast at the election held on the fifth day of November, 1872, as the basis of division. The resolution was adopted.

Numerous bills, generally of a local character, were introduced, read a second time and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Kallioch rose to a question of privilege. He referred to a report of the testimony before the investigating committee in which he is charged with having a \$1,000 draft to be used to bet on Pomeroy. He said that he did not arise to refute any conviction in the mind of any person present as to his possession of that amount, but he desired to undeceive certain importunate creditors whose hopes might be woefully elevated by such a rumor. That such might not be unnecessarily elevated he desired to declare here and now that he had never had in his keeping, permanently or temporarily, so large a sum as \$1,000 since he could remember.

On motion adjourned.

February 11th, in the Senate reports were made on general bills by the chairman of committees on corporations, ways and means, fees and salaries, judiciary, public buildings and institutions.

Mr. Edwards, S. C. R. 33, memorializing Congress in relation to public buildings at Topeka. Laid over under the rule. On motion, the rules were suspended and H. C. R. in relation to the alleged restitution of money to the Secretary of the Senate, was taken up.

Mr. Ely moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried. The House amendment to the resolution requesting S. C. Pomeroy to resign was taken up and on motion concurred in.

S. C. R. 28, to amend section 1, article 14, of constitution of State of Kansas was made a special order for Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

After a short executive session the Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of bills on the calendar with Mr. Ely in the chair. In the House several standing committees made reports through their chairmen. By Harvey, H. C. R. 23, concerning railroads within the Indian territory as follows: Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that we earnestly request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to prevent any legislation looking toward the opening of the territory known as the Indian territory for settlement under the land grant proviso in all charters of railroads be repealed, crossing said territory present or prospective and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby urge our entire delegation in Congress to labor for the repeal of the aforesaid land grant provisions, and if upon trial it is ascertained that they cannot be repealed, we further request that they endeavor to make the necessary arrangements for the sale of said lands in trust for the Indians, for actual settlers and none others, in tracts not to exceed 160 acres to each person, and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of State be and he is hereby instructed to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to each of our Congressmen elect and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Kallioch moved that the resolution be printed. Adopted.

Mr. Reasoner moved that it be made the special order of the morning hour to-morrow. Adopted.

Several bills were introduced and appropriately referred, after which Mr. Harvey moved that the House go into a committee of the whole for the consideration of bills under general orders. Adopted.

Various bills of local character were considered. Among those of a general character, H. B. 96, an act to amend section 1 of an act entitled an act to amend section 36, article 2, chapter 25, of the general statutes, relating to counties and county officers, approved March 1st, 1872. Reported back recommending passage, subject to amendment and debate.

H. B. 81, an act relating to municipal bonds, and amendatory of sections 13 and 15 of chapter 68 of the session acts of 1872, and providing for the registration of the same. Passed over to retain its place in the calendar and ordered printed.

H. B. 42, an act relating to the issuing of municipal bonds and amendatory to section 3, chapter 68, of the session laws of 1872. Pending the consideration of this bill, after a long and exciting debate, taken part in by nearly the whole house, the committee rose, made report as above, and asked leave to sit again.

February 12th, in the Senate reports were made from several committees through their respective chairmen.

A report was also made from the special committee on the State University.

Mr. Ely offered S. C. R. No. 34, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to assist the settlers on the Miami Indian lands, which under a suspension of the rules was adopted.

S. C. R. No. 33, memorializing Congress in relation to public buildings at Topeka, was taken up and adopted.

In committee of the whole, S. B. 44, relating to dram shops, was taken up, amended, and its passage recommended.

S. B. 39, to amend an act entitled an act relating to the sale of property without appraisal, approved March 1, 1872, was taken up and its adoption recommended.

S. B. 13, an act making an appropriation of \$50,000 for the State asylum for the deaf and dumb, was then taken up for consideration. After a lengthy debate in which Mr. St. John, Mr. Crichton, Mr. Simpson and others participated, the bill was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

In the House reports of standing committees through respective chairmen were made.

H. C. R. concerning railroads within the Indian Territory was called up under the order of the day previous. After some amendments the resolutions were adopted and read as follows:

Be it Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that we earnestly request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to prevent any legislation looking toward the opening of the Territory known as the Indian Territory for settlement until all acts of Congress granting lands to railroads within said Territory are repealed; further

Resolved, That we hereby urge our entire delegation in Congress to labor for the repeal of the aforesaid land grant; and if upon trial it is ascertained that they cannot be repealed, we further request that they endeavor to make the necessary arrangements for the sale of said land in trust for the In-

dians, to actual settlers and none others, in tracts not to exceed 160 acres to each person, and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of State be and he is hereby instructed to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States to our Senators and members of Congress and to each of our Congressmen elect.

Resolution regarding admission of delegates to the floor of the House was called up.

The resolution was adopted and the delegates were admitted to seats with all the privileges of members except the right to vote.

Several bills were introduced, read a second time and appropriately referred; others passed to a third reading after which the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Buchanan in the chair.

The consideration of H. B. 42, an act relating to the issuing of municipal bonds and amendatory to section 3, chapter 68, of the session laws of 1872 was resumed.

Mr. Baker moved to amend by striking out "Weekly Commonwealth," and inserting "statutes." Lost.

The discussion of the bill was quite animated. Messrs. Hutehinson, Baker and Titus joining in the debate.

Motion to report the bill back and recommend its passage called out a tie vote. The chairman voted "no" and the bill was thus rejected.

H. B. 65, an act to create a office of public administrator in the various counties of the State, etc. Indefinitely postponed.

H. B. 81, an act relating to municipal bonds, and amendatory of sections 14 and 15 of chapter 68 of the session acts of 1872, and providing for the registration of the same. Report of committee for re-election agreed to.

The committee arose, reported progress and shortly afterward the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Dodge City, Kansas dispatch of the 8th inst says:—A vigilance committee was organized here a few days since. This evening they proceeded to the dance house and killed two men named Charles Hill, alias Texas, and one Ed. Williams, and gave five others permission to leave before daybreak or take the consequences, which advice I think they have taken as they are not to be seen. These two men are the ringleaders of a gang that have kept the town in an uproar ever since it has been started, but we think they have got them pretty well cleaned out now.

The following portion of Mr. York's testimony before the investigation committee was kept back from the press at the time it was given. Its publication has since been authorized: Mr. Pomeroy then told me who were acting as spies in our anti-Pomeroy camp; the names were, Senator Moonlight, Captain Tough and Representative Bond. He also told me that Governor Osborn was in full concert with him; that Dr. Logan was to be withdrawn after the first vote, in his favor; that a part of the Leavenworth delegation was to support him Tuesday, and all the delegation was to support him on Wednesday, except Senator Moonlight. He said Moonlight was not to vote for him on Wednesday, but was simply acting as a disorganizer in the anti-Pomeroy caucus. In an interview had at the time he paid me \$5,000, he said that Senator Moonlight had just sent him word that he was going into the anti-Pomeroy caucus that night (Tuesday) to play hell with it.

A Madrid dispatch of February 9th says: King Amadeus manifests a disposition to abdicate the crown, in which case he will resign his power into the hands of the Cortes, and a republican form of government will probably be established.

In the United States Senate on the 9th inst. Mr. Pomeroy arose to a question of privilege, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Pomeroy: I embrace the first opportunity after being able to reach my seat in the Senate to arrest for the moment the business of the session in order to make a statement personal in its general character to myself and one which in justice is due also to members of this body, with whom I have so long been associated. Senators and individuals, as well as the country have had their attention called through the press to the late Senatorial election in Kansas, and have had some information of a conspiracy there planned, plotted and executed for the purpose of accomplishing my defeat. Upon the subject matter of that act of villainy, unparalleled in wickedness, my lips have heretofore been silent for want of proper place and opportunity to speak. I now propose to break this silence in your presence. Sir, in the presence of my fellow-Senators and before the country, I publicly deny the truth of each and every charge of bribery and corruption made by the chief instigator of this conspiracy, or by whomsoever made; I deny each and every statement imputing to me any act inconsistent with moral rectitude and correct conduct, and declare all such statements to be totally, absolutely and wickedly false; and further specially deny that I ever entered into any contract or agreement, directly or indirectly, with any man, member of the legislature or not, for his vote in my favor, or that I ever directly or indirectly paid any individual one dollar or any other sum for his vote for me in the late Senatorial election.

I know the pressure of public duty, and an mindful of the great labor imposed upon every Senator in the closing days and nights of an expiring congress; still, I am the subject of such serious charges, and shall so soon retire from the jurisdiction of the Senate that I must now ask and urge, and if deemed proper, demand that a select committee be appointed with full power to investigate fully, thoroughly and quickly each and every charge of conspirators made or even insinuated against me; that full authority be given them to send for papers and persons and to compel the attendance of witnesses, even though they may be members of a state legislature now in session. To the end that an impartial and unbiased judgment of the committee of the Senate may be reached while I am a member of this body, and that there may be no possibility of any party bias in the composition of this committee, I should be especially gratified if gentlemen from the other side of the chamber were largely represented on the committee, and that neither myself nor any political associate should be even consulted as to the members composing the committee, or who should be its chairman.

Under all these circumstances it is too much to ask for this committee, suggesting its power, duties and composition, knowing as I do full well that I have committed no crime and am asking only for a patient and fair investigation, that an impartial verdict may be rendered.

Mr. Pomeroy concluded by offering a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of five with power to send for persons or papers, and to compel the attendance of witnesses, to investigate the charges made. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and Vice-President Collax appointed the committee as follows: Frellinghuysen, chairman; Messrs. Buckingham, Alcorn, Boreman and Vickers.

From Washington dispatches of the 11th inst. we clip the following: The Pomeroy investigating committee met this morning. Witnesses were sent for by telegraph. The examination will commence immediately, and the sessions will be public.

Gen. Pope informs Governor Osborn that the President has ordered the removal of the troops from the Cherokee neutral lands.

A harum-scarum rumor, which, being circulated a few days ago, was laughed at, is beginning to assume a shape of serious intention, and there is no longer any doubt that a strong interest has been concentrated and is to be put to work at once. A formidable lobby in favor of an assumption by the Federal government of the debts of the Southern States, contracted since the enforcement of the reconstruction acts. The movement is fairly on foot already, and the desks of members have been furnished with circulars setting forth the importance, economy and necessity of such action.

Secretary Fish this evening read the following dispatch from Minister Sickles: "The Cortes adopted the Republican form of Government by a vote of 250 in the affirmative, and 32 in the negative."

Madrid dispatches of the 11th say Amadeus persists in his determination to resign. It is expected that an executive commission will be formed to proclaim the republic when it becomes known that the King will certainly resign. Groups have gathered in the streets and there were some attempts at disturbances.

Congress declared last night for the present that a branch of the Cortes of 50 deputies should constitute a permanent committee.

Governor Osborn has nominated Edward Russell of Leavenworth to be superintendent of insurance in place of W. C. Webb removed.

Latest dispatches from Madrid indicate that the revolution in the government of Spain is complete and thus far peaceable. King Amadeus has abdicated and a resolution establishing a Republic has passed both Houses of the Cortes by a vote of 256 years to 33 nays. The resolution comprised the following propositions: That Spain be declared a Republic; that the assembly assumes all power of supreme authority, and appoint a responsible government to execute their decrees; that to another Assembly here after elected be referred the duty of determining the form of a constitution.

In the Caldwell investigation matter Washington dispatches say: The investigating committee in the Caldwell case will report to-morrow. If there are two reports, which is probable, it is doubtful if Caldwell is expelled, because the Senate has already and very recently shown that it is very loath to oust its own members. It is certain that the majority will report in favor of Caldwell's peremptory expulsion, while the minority, if not in favor of an out and out acquittal, will favor a mild reprimand, and end the matter there. If there is only one report it will probably be adopted without hesitation, no matter in whose favor it may be; but if there should be two, Caldwell will be safe, majority or no majority. It takes two-thirds rule to expel.

Down Talk.

FEES.—Not long since, a couple who wanted to get married called upon a minister in this city and desired him to tie the nuptial knot. The minister readily consented, as he is always ready to make others happy. It might have made him feel better as he recognized in the groom one of a class who are proverbial for thrift and a well filled purse. With a good fee prospectively in the near future the minister soon pronounced the twain one flesh. In a business like manner the groom inquired what was the charge. "I make no charge," was the answer, "pay what you please." The bride and groom conversed in whispers awhile, when the head of the family says, "here's a dollar and a half—will that satisfy you?" "Yes," replied the minister, "anything will do." "What do you think?" said the groom, addressing the bride. "I think it is enough." "So do I," remarked the minister, and the three half dollars changed hands. As the groom "forked over" he fastened it that was not enough, he was willing to pay a little more.

It may be of interest to say to those contemplating matrimony, that the law fixes the fee at not less than three dollars, and as much more as the groom is willing to pay for the privilege of being a married man.

MUZZLES.—We are told "not to muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn," but nowhere is it written that dogs shall not be muzzled, on the contrary the written law of this city is directly the reverse. Dogs must have their mouths sewed up to prevent mischief in these piping times of hydrophobia, or else suffer the extreme penalty of being shot. Wednesday last the law took effect, and the discharge of deadly weapons and yelling of dying canines might be heard the city round. Warno and Gillet brought on a large stock of muzzles, and the rush was so great to secure a badge to protect some favorite dog that the supply was soon exhausted and another cargo ordered which comes to hand just in the nick of time.

NEEDS ATTENTION.—We desire to call the attention of the city council to the "Wychoff" in front of the Eldridge House and Fraser's Hall. By some fault of the construction the drainage is imperfect and after each rain storm the water remains standing in the gutters to the depth of several inches, until it disappears by evaporation. This is a great inconvenience to the hundreds of people who have occasion to cross daily to or from the Post-office, and on this account, as well as for sanitary reasons a remedy should be sought and applied at once. We can ill afford to tolerate such a nuisance and pestilence breeder on our otherwise clean and handsome thoroughfare.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Frame house on Ohio Street, west side, between Hancock and Quincy, north house. Contains six rooms, good cellar, well &c. Two lots with choice fruit. 30 peach trees, 14 apple trees, several pear and cherry trees, strawberries, grape vines, and fine shade trees in front. House in fair repair. These grounds overlook the entire city and are as desirable as can be found in Lawrence. Terms moderate. Inquire of D. S. Alford, at Riggs, Neilson, and Simpson's law office, No. 52 Mass. street, or at his boarding place, northwest corner of Tennessee and Quincy streets.

EASTWARD.—Parties proposing a trip to the East will find it greatly to their interest to send their address, the locality they wish to visit and time they desire to go, to G. M. Richards, Railway Excursionist, Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. Richards is organizing excursions for various points East, and will be able to furnish excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates.

PERSONAL.—Dr. S. S. Wood special correspondent of the Chicago "Journal of Commerce," is stopping in this city for a few days in the interest of his Paper. He is favorably impressed with Lawrence both in a social and business point of view and will write up his impressions for the "Journal."

NEW.—We call attention to the new advertisement of Messrs. L. Bullene and Co., No dry goods house in the State can offer greater inducements to buyers than they. They keep everything in their line the people want. And their large and increasing trade bespeak their popularity.

MASQUERADE BALL.—The masquerade ball which is to come off at Liberty Hall on the 23rd inst. promises to be a very brilliant affair. A splendid assortment of costumes have been secured and the managers are sparing no pains to make it a grand success. Everybody will go.

EXCURSION.—Mr. George M. Richards the excursionist is getting quite a number of passengers for Boston, Chicago and Indianapolis, for his spring excursion.

Market Reports.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Feb. 14, 1873.

Freights per Atlantic & Pacific R. R. FROM LAWRENCE TO ST. LOUIS.—N. Y.

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

DENVER, VIA K. P. R. R.

Cattle cars	\$150 00
Hog cars	150 00
Hay cars, 7 tons	30c
Flour, grain and vegetables, per 100 pounds	85

St. Louis Market.

Wheat, No. 2	\$2 00
Corn, No. 2, mixed	35
" No. 2, white	43
Oats, No. 2, mixed	31
" No. 2, white	35
Cattle, choice native	6 00
" fair native	4 50
common Texas	3 00@4 00
Hogs firm at	4 00@4 20
Hay, per ton	\$18@20

Lawrence Produce Market.

HOGS AND CATTLE.

Live hogs	31c
Dressed hogs 200 pounds and over	31c
" light	31c
Fat cows	31c
Fair native steers	31c
Prime native steers	34c

GRAIN.

Corn	20c
Oats	20c
Buckwheat	75c

PRODUCE.

Potatoes	40c
Onions	50c
Beets	40c
Carrots	40c
Turnips	20c
Rutabaga turnips	30c
Cabbage	10c
Butter, 1st quality	20c
" 2d	15c
Eggs	15c
Turkeys, dressed	12 1/2c
" live	7c
Chickens, dressed	8c
" live, per doz.	\$2.50

HAY.

Prairie	\$6.00
Timothy	8.00

WOOD.

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

PROVISIONS AT RETAIL.—FLOUR.

Strictly choice family, per sack	\$5 75
Choice	5.15
Second choice	5.00
Third choice	3.50
Nebraska spring wheat	4.25
Corn meal per 100 pounds	1.20
Buckwheat	6.00

COFFEE.

Mocha, per pound	60c
Java	33c
Best Rio	28c
Second	25c
Laguira	27c

SUGAR.

A. C.	15c
Ex. C.	14c
XXX S.	13c
Portorrique	12 1/2c

MOLASSES.

Sugar House molasses	75c
Golden Syrup	\$1.00
Sugarloaf syrup	1.25
New Orleans	1.00
Sorghum	.80
Coal oil	.40

1858 1873
LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

KIMBALL BROS.,

Corner Pinckney and Tennessee Streets, Lawrence, Kansas, MANUFACTURERS OF

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

WATCHES.

125 Massachusetts Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND CLOCKS,

The Largest Assortment in the State,

Wholesale & Retail.

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

PARSONS' JEWELRY STORE.

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

H. S. PARSONS.

125 Massachusetts Street. n35y1

GEO. W. OSBORN,

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE,

IN REAR OF THE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

Good Turnouts at Reasonable Rates.

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

ANDREW WILSON,

KINGSVILLE, KANSAS,

(On the Kansas Pacific Railroad),

BREEDER OF

PURE SHORTHORN CATTLE

—and—

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

As Good as Any in the State.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF. 60

The Story Teller.

GRANDMA'S DEARY:
OR,
RECORDS OF OAK HILL HOME.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

[Continued.]

In April came that electric touch upon all true hearts, the proclamation of Liberty throughout Columbia. It was the more encouraging because, to most of the people, quite unexpected. The President, it seemed, was pondering in his heart the signs of the times. I had just been thinking ill of him, for a certain pro-slavery gentleman that I knew had uttered in my hearing things in regard to him and his intentions that if correct were, to my mind, greatly against him. I had said to myself:

"Perhaps his heart is hardened, and he does not mean to try to let the people go." So judgment has reached his own household. His son is taken. Will God proceed?"

But the very next morning uncle Harold, opening the paper, cried out in joyful surprise:

"Why, Deary! Deary! The President has proclaimed Liberty through all Columbia to all the inhabitants thereof."

I sprang to him to read for myself the wonderful news.

"Oh! how delighted that good man, Mr. Bingham of Ohio, will be, or is," I said. "Have you noticed how he has fought for freedom? I think he has left even Mr. Sumner behind. I have read every one of his speeches, and they are splendid. I wish I could see him now. Ah! yes, this is 'going forward.' Nobody on earth would have guessed that Lincoln meant to do this. What a sly, non-committal being he is. My hopes are rushing up, uncle. Oh, me! is it not joyful? Don't you feel grateful to God? I do. Don't you feel excited, uncl? Why don't you hurra? Dear me! we are taking this quite too quietly. Let me call them all in and read it to them. Mrs. Freeman, please call the people all in."

So I had in the whole household, Mari and all, and read aloud to them, in my best and most impressive style, the President's proclamation, and then proposed three cheers, which were heartily given.

"I declare, I feel so happy I believe that I could write poetry," said I. "Suppose I were to try it?"

"Try it by all means," said uncle Harold, only too glad to see me like myself once more.

"Did ever you write any, Deary?"

"Only some verses to a favorite kitty who came to an untimely end," said I. "Well, friends, you may be excused now and I'll try and write my poem."

They went out laughing, and I sat down by the west window and did actually get off the following lines, which are sincere, if not poetic:

THE DAY OF JUBILEE.

Awake, arise, give thanks and sing
Loud hallelujahs to the King.
Bless God! for we have lived to see
Our own beloved Columbia FREE.

Her loathsome stains are washed away;
Her royal brow is crowned this day;
In regal beauty now she stands,
The pure Desire of many lands.

Blest be each hand, blest be each heart,
That in this noble work had part;
Down through the ages may each name
Go heralded by glorious fame.

Greater than heroes of the sword
Are braves that speak the timely word,
That dare, in spite of jest and jeer,
In spite of wrath and rage and fear,

In spite of bribery and lies,
To speak the word that's just and wise,
To stand, in spite of wealth and power,
For God's oppress and downcast poor.

Honor to every hero brave
Whose voice was given to free the slave!
Oh, glory! Do we live to see
Our own beloved Columbia FREE?

Wave! wave! proud banner, set with stars!
Ring, ring, blue skies, with loud huzzas!
Roar, roar, dread cannon, stretch your throats,
Pour forth with joy your thund'rous notes;
Grand organ sound, peal out sweet bell,
Let trump and drum and bugle tell
That 'tis a nation's jubilee—
That fair Columbia is free.

Fair, dear Columbia, washed in blood,
And purged by fire, is loved of God.
Oh! shout, ye mountains and ye hills,
Break forth in praise, ye little rills,
Oh, forest green, oh, great blue sea,
Sing, for Columbia is free!
Our heart's best blood has washed her stains;
Shout! for the Lord Jehovah reigns.

My head was hot and my face very red by the time I had finished.

"It would be miserable now not to have anybody want to read my song," said I, standing up and holding it behind me. I believe I really felt as sensitive as a young poet who has none to understand or appreciate him.

Uncle Harold looked at me and burst out into a hearty laugh—the first that had echoed from his beautiful lips for many weeks. How splendid was his face just then! I wished that I could paint him. It seemed an unbearable thing that such a face as his should change and pass away. His fine white teeth gleamed through the glossy black beard over which no desecrating razor was allowed to pass,

but which did not hide the proud curve of his lips. He held out his hand towards me.

"You look like a little goose, Deary," said he, with merriment in his eyes. "I never saw you with such a foolish expression of face. What have you produced?"

"You are making fun of me. I'll put my verses in the fire," cried I, and ran to suit the action to the word. But he caught the paper from my hand and read it attentively. Then read it aloud, with his deep, magnificent voice, and it really sounded well. He liked it I know.

"Do not burn this, my child," he said, "and be kind enough to write a copy of it for me. I think it worth saving."

I was comforted.

But ah! those days were not the ones to take long continued comfort. We were constantly hearing of new sorrow, either for ourselves or for some one else. Pretty Jennie, our maid, had been wondering for two weeks or more why she did not hear from her lover, who was in the war. My heart rather misgave me for her sake; but I hoped for the best.

On the afternoon following our joyful morning, I saw Jennie talking to a horseman in the avenue. He was a soldier—his head was bandaged, and his cheek ghastly white. His look was full of pity as he spoke. He handed Jennie a letter which she thrust into her bosom; and covering her face with her apron, began passionately to weep, swaying backwards and forwards as in great trouble. I ran hastily down to her side. "What is the trouble, sir?" I asked of the pale soldier.

"Jim Pers is dead, Miss. He was shot in his camp at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He was my comrade, and we promised each other if we fell that the other should carry the news to his friends. He had written a letter to this young woman the day before the battle."

Jennie had fled into the woods to read her last precious message from her dead lover, and to give free way to her grief.

The horseman followed her retreating figure with his deep blue eyes, now filling with tears, and his voice had a slight quiver as he said, drawing up his reins to go forward:

"It is a sore task that a man has to perform when he bears about the news of a dead comrade. Jim was spared this, for there be hearts that would have been nigh broken had it been Ned Dwight's turn to fall. Good day, lady," and the soldier rode away.

Thus, through our once peaceful land was woeful tidings going. Oh! cruel, cruel war!

And I could see no signs of advancing peace, though papers and pastors were constantly prophesying its approach. Every now and then the enemy gave us some new start of dread surprise. Never were we ready for him; always his numbers and his strength, also his agility seemed greater than ours. It is true I was no politician, but only a woman, and so was very much given to looking at facts just as they were, instead of viewing them in the light of one party or another. I never could think that doing nothing was "masterly," that running away was "one of the grandest efforts of the war," that a defeat was "a marked success," that being outwitted was "strategy," or that a great, fertile nation, with plenty of slaves to till its soil, could be easily conquered when its very women were resolved to perish before they would yield.

The shallow talk of the papers worried and disgusted me. Uncle Harold pretended to think it was all right; but I was sure that he too, had his doubts.

The army of McClellan had crossed the Potomac at last. Corinth and Yorktown were evacuated; our army had fought the battle of Williamsburg, and letters were coming home with "latest accounts." The raid of Stonewall Jackson had taken place, and he had been chased back down his valley faster than he came up. So said the papers; but, as usual, I had my own thoughts of that. I believed that he had accomplished just about what he had set out to do, and that now he was gone to Richmond. I had no faith whatever in the total or even considerable demoralization of Beauregard's army, nor in any of the frequent deaths of Beauregard himself: and it made me almost sick to read the complacent assumptions of the various papers that the "backbone of the rebellion" was "broken." I was in too close communication with the hearts beating in the army of the Potomac to be far cheated by delusive hopes. All my Western cousins, as well as Charlie and Constant and March, and my husband and Angela's, for she, too, was married, were now with Gen. McClellan, and long and deep were the complaints that the sturdy Western boys poured out on paper at being kept under a wilting sun, in the trenches, or at other labor which sickened them, and made it almost certain that many of them would be unfit to take part in the grand battle, if ever it came off, when the negroes could have done all that work so well, and would have been so glad to do it. "No reporter is allowed to tell the whole, nor half the truth," wrote one of Uncle Norman's boys. "Why, the army will be decimated, at the very least, if things go on as they are now going. We shall need reinforcement after reinforcement if we must thus fight sickness and death in swamps and trenches as well as in the battle field. Three of my brothers gave up sick yesterday and two more to day. Better we had died on the field of our former battles than to perish miserably here, in sight of the city we long to

storm. Oh! that I had command for one week. I would manage to have help within that city. It could easily be done. Then I would storm the walls, and the work that would then be done would be worth dying for. I can't endure the way we are situated here. It seems to me all the while that we are in the midst of ambushes and traps, and we are only waiting to be set upon and slain or routed. I actually fear to sleep by night or day, yet I, and all of us, need sleep badly enough. How strange is the policy which refuses to strike at that which is the life and strength of the rebellion. Once I thought that slavery would be an element of weakness in the South; but as far as this contest goes, it is an element of strength. The slaves do all the work; they have no idea of rising; they are not of a warlike mind; would hardly wish to fight even for their freedom; but if they had confidence in the North—if they knew that our Government was openly and resolutely on the side of liberty for all—they would never work another hour against us. They would do gladly everything but fight, even if they would not learn to do that for us, and it would be simply impossible for the rebellion to stand. As things now are, I see no reason why it cannot be maintained forever. These Southerners are willing to bear anything, to live any way, and to resist to the death. What can be done with such a people so long as they can get food? Clothes, except the barest necessities, they do not ask for; food the slaves are preparing in great abundance. It is idle to jeer at them for saying that they will 'die in the last ditch,' and to call them cowards because they run away. They run only when they wish to lure us after them: witness many a struggle. Perhaps many more will bear the same testimony. Are they not of our blood, and are we cowards? Why do we expect to crush them easily? We never shall do it! Never. Oh, I am nearly crazed for want of rest and sleep!"

Poor Fred! He rests at last.

"The soldier sleepeth peacefully—
He will not wake again."

[To be Continued.]

ANDREW TERRY, PRES. JNO. K. RANKIN, CASH.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE
SAVINGS BANK,

No. 52 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence.

General Banking and Savings Institution.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

This corporation is organized under the laws of Kansas. The capital is one hundred thousand dollars, and its stockholders are liable by statute to its creditors for twice the amount of their shares, making two hundred thousand dollars personal liability. One-half of the savings deposits received will be loaned upon first mortgages on real estate of ample value in this State. The balance, except the amount necessary to be kept in the bank to meet ordinary calls of depositors, will be carefully invested in other first-class securities, such as can readily be realized upon, for the payment of deposits in case of special need. Similar investments constitute the usual and sole security of deposits in New England savings banks, and are fully and safely relied upon. When, therefore, coupled as above with so large personal liability, the safety of money deposited is amply assured. Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 o'clock p. m. also, and will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the month of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal.

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

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

Stockholders:

J. G. HASKELL. ALONZO FULLER. R. B. GEMMELL.
J. H. HAIGHT. M. B. BEACH. CHAS. ROBINSON.
A. F. ABBOTT. MOORE & BENNETT. JAMES M. HENDRY.
ANDREW TERRY. C. S. TREADWAY. PAUL R. BROOKS.
JOHN N. NOYSE. JOHN K. RANKIN. O. A. HANSCOM.
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SAMUEL FRY. SUSAN H. TERRY. C. E. GRAY.
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SCHMUCKER & MC CONNELL. MRS. EMILY P. D. WOODWARD.
B. W. WOODWARD & CO.

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

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

Amounts as they multiply.	Time at 5 per cent.		Time at 6 per cent.		Time at 7 per cent.	
	Years	Months	Years	Months	Years	Months
\$1,000	14	0	11	8	10	0
2,000	28	0	22	16	20	0
4,000	56	0	44	32	40	0
8,000	112	0	88	64	80	0
16,000	224	0	176	128	160	0
32,000	448	0	352	256	320	0
64,000	896	0	704	512	640	0
128,000	1,792	0	1,408	1,024	1,280	0
256,000	3,584	0	2,816	2,048	2,560	0
512,000	7,168	0	5,632	4,096	5,120	0
1,024,000	14,336	0	11,264	8,192	10,240	0

EXAMPLES.—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$2,000 in 35 years, 3 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$2,000 in 25 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at ten per cent. \$2,000 in 20 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 56 years and 7 months, or during the life-time of many a young man now 21 years of age, \$100 dollars would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

G. GROVENOR. E. D. REDINGTON.
GROVENOR & REDINGTON,
Dealers in
PINE LUMBER, DOORS,
WINDOWS, SASH, BLINDS, GLASS, PUTTY,
Cement, Plastering Hair, Plaster Paris, &c.,
Corner Massachusetts and Berkeley Streets,
LAWRENCE, KAN.

NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

WM. M. WARNE,

Dealer in

QUEENSWARE, CHINA,

GLASSWARE, ETC.,

Hotel and House-Furnishing Goods,

WOODEN AND WILLOW-WARE.

A fine assortment of

PLATED WARE,

KNIVES,

FORKS,

SPOONS,

WAITERS,

LAMPS,

LAMP CHIMNIES,

LAMP TRIMMINGS,

WALNUT BRACKETS,

BIRD CAGES, &c.

I make it a specialty to keep the

BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

in my line, to be

FOUND IN THE WEST.

I sell all articles at the

LOWEST CASH PRICE,

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

120 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS. n136

MRS. STARRETT'S
MUSIC STORE

SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,

No. 153 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

Also a Full Stock of

GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES & FIFES,

Of the best quality and bought directly

From one of the Largest Importing Houses in the Country.

Mrs. Starrett is sole agent for the Pianos of

CHICKERING & SONS,

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

And other first class Manufacturers; also for the

GEORGE PRINCE ORGANS,

WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS,

NEEDHAM SILVER TONGUE ORGANS.

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

FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS,

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

MRS. STARRETT CALLS ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO,

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

A Large and Complete Stock of

SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS,

Just Opened; also

GUITAR AND VIOLIN STRINGS

Of the Best Quality.

Mrs. Starrett also offers for a variety of

STANDARD

SEWING MACHINES.

THE MANHATTAN SILENT SEWING MACHINE,

Making the "Elastic Lock Stitch."

THE BLESS NOISELESS LOCK STITCH MACHINE,

—and the—

AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE MACHINE.

—Also—

THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE

AND THE

FRANZ & POPE KNITTING MACHINE.

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

For further information call on or address

Mrs. H. E. STARRETT,

153 Mass. St., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Miscellaneous.

THE BABY.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

Where did you come from, baby dear?
Out of the everywhere into here.
Where did you get your eyes so blue?
From the sky, as I came through.
Where did you get that little tear?
I found it waiting when I got here.
What makes your forehead so smooth and high?
A soft hand stroked it, as I went by.
What makes your cheek like a warm white rose?
I saw something better than any one knows.
Whence that three-cornered smile of bliss?
Three angels gave me, at once, a kiss.
Where did you get that pretty ear?
God spoke, and it came out to hear.
Where did you get those arms and hands?
Love made itself into hooks and bands.
Feet, whence did you come, you darling things?
From the same box as the cherub's wings.
How did they all come just to you?
God thought of me, and so I grew.
But how did you come to us, you dear?
God thought about you, and so I'm here.

CHINAMEN IN AMERICA.

John Chinaman is a sort of museum in his character and habits. We must be pardoned for giving details of these, mingled promiscuously, rather after the museum style. His New Year comes in February. For the chinaman of limited means, it lasts a week; for the wealthy it may endure three. His consumption of fire-crackers during that period is immense. He burns strings a yard in length, suspended from poles over his balconies. The uproar and sputtering consequent on this festivity in the Chinese quarter at San Francisco is tremendous. The city authorities limit this Celestial Pandemonium to a week.

He does not forsake the amusement of kite-flying even when arrived at maturity. His artistic imitations of birds and dragons float over our housetops. To these are often affixed contrivances for producing hollow, mournful, buzzing sounds, mystifying whole neighborhoods. His game of shuttle cock is to keep a cork, one end being stuck with feathers, flying in the air as long as possible, the impelling member being the foot, the players standing in a circle, and numbering from four to twenty. Some show great dexterity in kicking with the heel. His vocal music to our ear seems a monotonous caterwaul. His violin has but one string; his execution is merely a modified species of saw filing.

He loves to gamble, especially in lotteries. He is a diligent student of his own comfort. Traveling on foot during a hot day, he protects himself with an umbrella and refreshes himself with a fan. In place of prosaic signs on his store fronts, he often inscribes quotations from his favorite authors.

He is a lover of flowers. His balconies and window sills are often thickly packed with shrubs and creepers in pots. He is not a speedy and taciturn eater. His tea table talks are full of noisy jollity, and are often prolonged far into the night.

He is a lover of the drama. A single play sometimes requires months for representation, being like a serial story, "continued" night after night. He never dances. There is no melody in the Mongolian foot. Dancing he regards as a species of Caucasian insanity.

To make an oath binding, he must swear by the head of a cock, cut off before him in open court. Chinese testimony is not admissible in American courts. It is a legal California axiom that a Chinaman cannot speak the truth. But cases have occurred wherein, he being an eye-witness, the desire to hear what he might tell has been stronger than the prejudice against him; and the more effectually to clinch the chances of his telling the truth, the above, his national form of oath has been resorted to. He has among us, some secret government of his own. Before his secret tribunals more than one Mongolian has been hurried in Star-Chamber fashion, and never seen afterward. The nature of the offences thus visited by secret and bloody punishment is scarcely known to Americans. He has two chief deities—a god and a devil. Most of his prayers are offered to his devil. His god, he says, being good and well disposed, it is not necessary to propitiate him. But his devil is ugly and must be won over by offering and petition. Once a year, whenever collected in any number, he builds a flimsy sort of temple, decorates it with ornament of tinsel, lays piles of fruits, meats, and sugared delicacies on an altar, keeps up night and day a steady crash of gongs, and installs therein some great, uncouth wooden idols. When this period of worship is over, the "joshhouse" disappears, and the idols are unceremoniously stowed away among other useless lumber.

He shaves with an instrument resembling a butchers cleaver in miniature. Nature generally denies him beard, so he shaves what a sailor would term the fore and after part of his head. He reaps his hair in a crop dry, by using no lather. His cue is pieced out by silken braid, so interwoven as gradually to taper into a slim tassel, something like a Missouri mule drivers' "black snake" whip lash. To lose this cue is to lose cast and standing among his fellow men. No misfortune for him can be any greater.

Coarse cowhide boots are the only articles of American wear that he favors. He inclines to buy the largest sizes, thinking he thereby gets the most for his money, and when his No. 7 feet wobble and

chafe in No. 12 boots he complains that they "fit too much."

He cultivates the vegetables of his native land in California. They are curious like himself. One resembles our string-beans, but is circular in shape and from two to three feet in length. It is not in the least stringy, breaks off short and crisp, boils tender very quickly, and affords excellent eating. He is a very careful cultivator, and will spend hours picking off dead leaves and insects from the young plants. When he finds a dead cat, rat, dog or chicken, he throws it into a small vat of water, allows it to decompose, and sprinkles the liquid fertilizer thus obtained over his plantation. Watermelon and pumpkin seeds are for him desert delicacies. He consumes his garden products about half cooked, in an American culinary point of view, merely wilting them by an immersion in boiling water.

There are about fifteen English words to be learned by a Chinaman on arriving in California, and no more. With these he expresses all his wants, and with this limited stock you must learn to convey all that is needful to him. The practice thus forced upon one in employing a Chinese servant is useful in preventing a circumlocutory habit of speech. Many of our letters the Mongolian mouth has no capacity for sounding. He invariably sounds like "I" so that the word "rice" he pronounces "lice"—a bit of information which may prevent an unpleasant apprehension when you employ a Chinese cook. He rejects the English personal pronoun I and uses the possessive "my" in its place; thus "my go home" in place of "I go home."

When he buries a countryman he throws from the hearse into the air handfuls of brown tissue paper slips, punctured with Chinese characters. Sometimes, at his burial-processions, he gives a small piece of money to every person met on the road. Over the grave he beats gongs and sets off packs of fire-crackers. On it he leaves cooked meats, drinks, delicacies, and lighted wax tapers. Eventually the bones are disinterred and shipped to his native land. In the remotest mining districts of California are found Chinese graves thus opened and emptied of their inmates. I have in one instance seen him, so far as he was permitted, render some of these funeral honors to an American. The deceased had gained this honor by treating the Chinese as though they were partners in our common humanity. "Miss Tom," as he was termed by them, they knew they could trust. He acquired among them a reputation as the one righteous American in their California Gomorrah. Chinamen would come to him from distant localities, that he might overlook their bills of sale and other documents used in business intercourse with the white man. Their need of such an honest adviser was great. The descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers often took advantage of their ignorance of the English language, written or spoken. "Miss Tom" suddenly died. I had occasion to visit his farm a few days after his death, and on the first night of my stop there saw the array of meats, fruit, wine, and burning tapers on a table in front of the house, which his Chinese friends told me was intended as an offering to "Miss Tom's spirit."—[Lippincott's Magazine.]

WHY PEOPLE DON'T WRITE LETTERS.

The "Riverside Bulletin" accounts for the apparent decline in letter writing by the part which newspapers play in modern society, and then discourses of public correspondents as follows:

Who it is that writes, we do not know. The letter, nominally written to the newspaper, is divided by that impersonal medium into a thousand lights for a thousand readers. Each who reads is aware of a more or less direct communication with the writer, and the newspaper seems to be scarcely more than the air between them. But the finest quality of professional correspondence is not always apprehended by those who undertake it.

Letter writing is an art, and the grace which endears it to us in domestic uses should never be absent from the newspaper letter. The letter writer who addresses a newspaper has his own place and no one else can fill it. He is not an editor, passing judgment and trying causes; nor a reporter, giving a clear, uncolored account of incident or circumstance; nor a summarizer, placing in convenient form for reference related but scattered facts. He is not all these in one. He is in a balloon, so far as the world is concerned. When he makes his observations, he skims over the surface, just enough above it to be brightly independent of it, just near enough to see clearly from the top to look downward; he gathers the several objects about him in one coup d'œil, and gives sufficient newness to his observations to make them deceive the reader for a moment. It is the momentary deception in common things that charms, the slight jostling of familiar objects by which they are unfamiliar for a second or two.

The correspondent gives us no new facts, but he puts just so much of his isolated personality into each as shall make them seem to us like a confidential disclosure. He writes about books, saying nothing which the books could not more satisfactorily say; but when you read what he says, it seems for a moment as though no one else had a chance at seeing those books. He tells of new pictures, and becomes a tin opera glass to you, that child like instrument by which you seem to have the picture all to yourself. He overhears the talk of the world and tells you in a whisper what you can easily hear by keeping your own ears open. He cannot be spared from the newspaper when he comes in this way, so light, so frank, so interested in everything, little or great—an evening caller, that in hand, ready to leave before he has quite delivered his budget of gossip.

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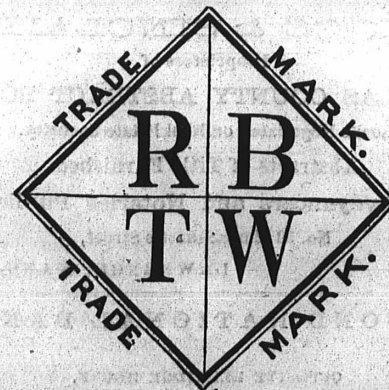
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SEASONABLE PRUNING.

Those of your readers who have pruning yet to be done, should now have it attended to as soon as possible. When the grape vines are pruned late, they should be taken from their fastenings and laid flat upon the ground, to check the flow of sap until the wounds at the cuttings are healed;—let them lie, say three weeks. In pruning the tops of berry bushes late, let them remain in their bending, natural state—which precaution will prevent bleeding; and common sense and experience alike teach us that profuse bleeding is both injurious to animals and vegetables.

Some self-wise people say—"Do not prune in frosty weather." Now the most experienced pruners do all their pruning in frosty weather, when little else can be done. Such is the practice with all skillful gardeners in European countries.

In pruning trees it should be borne in mind, that the wood dies back of the cut as much as the diameter of the shoots and branches;—so cutting off close and paring the wound smooth, is very injurious. Knobs should be left as long as the diameter of the pieces cut off, when the branches or stems from which the shoots and branches are cut remain sound and uninjured.

In pruning shrubbery the shoots have often been thinned out, and suckers cut away from the roots; the ends of the shoots of many species should be cut off more or less as they need it—this is such kinds as bear their blooms upon the sides of their shoots—such as Forsythia, Philadelphus, etc.; but many species bear their blooms on the tops of the shoots, as do lilies;—such top shoots should not be cut.

In pruning gooseberry and currant bushes the shoots are thinned out when they are too numerous, and the points of the shoots cut off one to six inches, as they may need it.

With raspberry and blackberry the old dead shoots are cut down, and a piece is clipped from the tops of living shoots. So, the modes of pruning are various to suit the nature of different kinds of plants.—*Practical Farmer!*

THE DAIRY.

We lately saw a recipe for keeping dairy utensils pure and sweet, which we mean to try, as we think it cannot but be advantageous. Keep close by the table on which the milk things are washed "a small tub or a hoghead, according to the size of your dairy. In this, slack some good quick-lime, enough to make a thin whitewash; fill with water, cover closely to keep out dirt and dust. The lime will settle, leaving a saturated solution of lime water over it, as clear as spring water. Wash the utensils as usual; then dip each article into the cask of lime water, giving them a quick turn, so that every part shall be immersed in the lime water; then set them up to drain and dry, and then purification is complete. We presume in case of a churn, cheese press or other large article that pouring the lime water over it will answer the purpose just as well, though using the lime water up sooner than dipping it into the cask.

The lime in the clear water instantly neutralizes the acidity of the milk which may yet remain in the cracks or seams of the milk vessels. The lime keeps the water pure all summer, and the water and evaporation may be made up for by adding clear water when needed, as the lime settled on the bottom will keep up the strength of the saturated solution.

AVOID MEDDLING WITH OTHER PEOPLE'S AFFAIRS.—This is a common fault. A number of people seldom meet but they discuss the affairs of some one who is absent. This is not only uncharitable, but positively unjust. It is equivalent to trying a cause in the absence of the person implicated. Even in the criminal code a prisoner is presumed to be innocent until he is found guilty. Society, however, is less just, and passes judgment without hearing the defense. Depend upon it, as a certain rule, that the people who discuss the affairs of others will scandalize you in your absence.

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