

# THE KANSAS SPIRIT

A JOURNAL OF HOME AND HUSBANDRY.

"PLOUGH DEEP WHILE SLUGGARDS SLEEP."—FRANKLIN.

VOLUME 1.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 25, 1872.

NUMBER 17.

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Capital, \$1,000,000.

Charges as Low as any Good Company's.

## Miscellaneous Correspondence.

### LETTER FROM JOHNSON COUNTY.

"THE OLD FARM HOUSE,"  
Near Olathe, Johnson Co., Kas., May 21, 1872.

EDITOR KANSAS SPIRIT: Since I have had the  
pleasure of meeting you, you have started the pub-  
lication of THE SPIRIT, and it is now under good  
headway, and meets the wants of the people. Each  
week since its first issue, I have received it, read it  
carefully, and think it is equal to any family paper  
published, and I congratulate you upon its appear-  
ance and wish you the greatest success in its publi-  
cation.

I presume you would be pleased to hear some-  
what of Johnson county, and will give you some  
items of interest. During the past week we have  
been visited with heavy rains, not causing any spe-  
cial damage, except in washing out corn and in pre-  
venting our farmers from planting it. The wheat  
crop is regarded as a failure—it will hardly pay for  
the seed—and the wheat has been ploughed up and  
corn put in.

There is little of interest in relation to our coun-  
ty affairs. The county offices are being repaired.  
The commissioners have purchased a Poor Farm of  
one hundred and sixty acres, at a cost of \$5,120.00,  
and have recently erected a commodious building,  
costing \$2,060.00, bedding, furniture, &c., furnished  
at a cost of about \$500.00. The paupers of the  
county are now well cared for. When the time  
came for them to move to new quarters the number  
of this class fell from thirty-five to fourteen. The  
Superintendent of the Poor Farm is entitled to all  
the profits of the farm, to the benefit of the labor  
of the paupers, and receives \$1.75 per week for each  
pauper; he is obliged to take care of them during  
sickness. Dr. A. D. Beach has been appointed  
County Physician and will have the general charge  
of their health.

Olathe has been visited by the "International Cir-  
cus," which we are informed has since "struck  
tents" on account of financial difficulties. Dan  
Rice, with his Paris Pavilion Circus, gave two first  
class entertainments last Saturday, which were  
largely attended.

In the town many improvements have been made  
in the way of planting trees and shrubbery, build-  
ing and repairing houses and fences, and the streets  
and sidewalks are receiving the care of the City  
Fathers in grading and repairs. There is one fact  
which is not generally known, and is creditable to  
Olathe, which is, that while we have a county seat  
which in its buildings and general improvements is  
not behind any in the State, the city has not a dol-  
lar of bonded indebtedness, and the floating debt  
will not exceed fifteen hundred dollars.

There was considerable interest manifested in  
the town at the time of the Cincinnati Convention,  
in the Liberal movement, but it did not extend into  
the country. Our county has heretofore had a Re-  
publican majority, and from careful observation  
and enquiry, it is not expected that many Republi-  
cans will leave the party. The Democrats have  
been loud in their praises of the Liberal movement  
but are now cooling off, since the Democratic party,  
through its leaders, has called a Convention and  
will probably nominate its own candidates. The  
Olathe Mirror, which has recently changed hands,  
is now edited by T. J. Hadley, and has espoused  
the cause of the Liberals. The News Letter, which  
has been a Republican organ since its establishment,  
carries at the head of its columns "Grant and Col-  
fax."

I have been a resident of this county, as you are  
aware, for a few years, and have never seen such  
evidences of prosperity as during the past few  
months. Many of our farmers have purchased ag-  
ricultural implements and farming tools of the best  
manufacture, a few are making preparations to  
build dwellings and barns, and, what is of the  
greatest importance, our schools are in a prosper-  
ous condition. The county is divided into eighty-  
nine school districts; there are eighty-seven school  
houses and about one hundred teachers. Our coun-  
ty Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. J. B.  
Pollock, is a man well fitted for the position, and  
has discharged the duties of the office well during  
the past two years. In fact, I have never seen the  
time here when there was so little dissatisfaction  
among the people, and the schools so prosperous

as they now are. The teachers are of a higher grade  
than those we have had heretofore; they are inter-  
ested in their work, and receive the hearty co-op-  
eration of the parents.

Should you visit our county, I assure you you  
will be welcomed at the home of UNCLE BEN.

### HARD PAN NOTES.

NUMBER THREE.

It rains, it pours, and it rains again. As the soil  
becomes dry enough to plow or plant, the windows  
open and the drought is quenched. It is impossible  
to plan work with advantage, or get on with much  
satisfaction, yet I confess to some degree I enjoy  
the difficulties and catch new "holts" to make a  
winning fight. Grasshoppers and drought and  
chinch bugs and rust and weevil, when not too nu-  
merous, make better prices and more profit to the  
good farmer. Years of plenty are not usually years  
of profit in farming, yet we all enjoy seeing a year  
of fruitfulness as this promises to be.

Yesterday (16th) we commenced planting sweet  
potatoes. The ground had not been plowed, and  
the surface was clean. Taking a heavy team we  
threw two furrows together over an unplowed sur-  
face the width of a furrow. This makes a ridge  
large enough, and following the plow, the plants  
were put in with great rapidity. Two boys and  
two men are able to almost keep up with a team.  
As soon as the grass starts on the ridges we will  
throw the soil from the plants, leaving them on a  
narrow ridge for two or three days, when the dirt  
will be thrown to the plants again making the  
ridge. The plan so frequently practiced, of making  
fancy ridges and hills with hoes, is entirely too  
slow and expensive.

As we had not had very heavy rains for twenty-  
four hours, I put the Thomas Harrow on, the field  
of Peerless potatoes which I had been waiting so  
anxiously for a week to become dry enough to cul-  
tivate. The grass had been left too long, however,  
and to destroy it the harrow had to be weighted so  
heavily as to drag out too many potatoes. Putting  
in shovel plows and running close to the potatoes,  
throwing the soil over the ridge as well as away  
from the roots, will help them out of the trouble.  
This will be followed up by frequent plowings,  
hilling slightly each time. The Irish potato re-  
quires a depth of loose soil to form in, while the  
sweet potato will not thicken its tubers until it  
touches hard pan; hence we form our ridges over a  
hard bottom, while every operation with the Irish  
potato is to give it a loose, moist soil in which to  
form its tubers. Much has been said about level  
culture, but with me it has not been successful, as  
the ground packs too easily, and thus far I have not  
secured a paying return on potatoes with level cul-  
ture.

But leaving the farm gossip for a moment, I want  
to say—and if it is not just the place for it to be  
said, strike it out;—or, if you will, remember that  
we farmers choose all sorts of odd hours to cuss and  
discuss what we know about politicians. Well,  
what is on my mind at this moment was suggested  
by your late editorials upon the political situation.  
Your idea that an independent press is not a neu-  
tral one exactly suits us. As one who rallied with  
the John Brown type of Republicans before the  
war, we cannot follow our venerable philosopher  
of the white hat into the new and badly mixed com-  
pany to which he has delivered himself. His elec-  
tion as certainly depends upon the Democratic  
votes as does Gen. Grant's upon the straight Republi-  
cans. Fully comprehending the life-long labors of  
Horace Greeley as the tried and true friend of the  
oppressed for years, earnest and honest in all his  
convictions, we have never known of an act of his  
so entirely at variance with his professions—not  
even the bailing of Jeff. Davis. If successful he be-  
comes President by the votes of the Democracy, or  
causes such a division in the Republican party as to  
elect a Democratic President if a nomination be  
made. The interest Horace Greeley has taken in  
agriculture gives him hosts of friends among us  
farmers, who wish him well—but not President.  
Without an axe to grind or an office to ask for, it  
seems very clear to our rural sense of things that a  
President with a four years' record as brilliant as  
any executive of the American people ever had—  
not excepting Washington—is safe to trust again,  
rather than "fly to ills we know not of."

J. K. HUDSON.

HILLSIDE FARM, Wyandotte Co., May 17.

## The Farm.

## THE PUMPKIN.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Oh! greenly and fair in the land of the sun,  
The vines of the gourd and the rich melon run,  
And the rock and the tree and the cottage enfold,  
With the broad leaves all greenness and blossoms all gold,  
Like that which o'er Nineveh's prophet once grew  
While he waited to know that his warning was true  
And longed for the storm-cloud, and listened in vain  
For the rush of the whirlwind and red fiery-rain.

On the banks of the Xenil the dark Spanish maiden  
Comes up with the fruit of the tangled vine laden;  
And the Creole of Cuba laughs out to behold  
Through orange-leaves shining the broad spheres of gold;  
Yet with dearer delight, from his home in the North,  
On the fields of the harvest the Yankee looks forth,  
Where crook-necks are coiling and yellow fruit shines,  
And the sun of September looks down on his vines.

And on Thanksgiving day, when from East and from West,  
From North and from South come the pilgrim and guest,  
When the gray-haired New Englander sees round his board  
The old broken links of affection restored,  
When the care-worn man seeks his mother once more,  
And the worn matron smiles where the girl smiled before,  
What moistens the lip and what brightens the eye?  
What calls back the past like the rich Pumpkin Pie?

Oh! fruit loved of boyhood!—the old days recalling,  
When wood-grapes were purpling and brown nuts were falling,  
When wild, ugly faces were carved on its skin,  
Gleaming out through the dark, with a candle within,  
When we laughed round the corn heap, with hearts all in tune,  
Our chair a broad pumpkin, our lantern the moon—  
Telling tales of the fairy who travelled like steam,  
In a pumpkin shell coach, with two rats for a team!

Fairy hands never wrought at a pastry more fine,  
Brighter eyes never watched o'er its baking than thine!  
And the prayer, which my mouth is too full to express,  
Swells my heart that thy shadow may never be less,  
That the days of thy lot may be lengthened below,  
And the fame of thy worth like a pumpkin vine grow,  
And thy life be as sweet, and its last sunset sky  
Golden tinted and fair as thy own Pumpkin Pie!

## RAISE SHEEP—EAT MUTTON.

Good mutton, well fattened and neatly butchered, is the most wholesome, nutritious, and cheapest of meats. It grows quickly, and costs little to produce it, compared with beef and pork. Every farmer should have a few long-wooled Cotswold sheep, at least,—Cotswold or Leicester. They are little trouble, and will keep fat on the orts of the cattle. They usually bring twin lambs, which will sell to the butchers for from eight to ten dollars by the first of July. Their fleece averages from eight to fourteen pounds, with from sixteen to twenty-five per cent. more than Merino, which shrinks forty-five to sixty per cent., according to the family and treatment of the flock. Long wool makes strong, excellent and durable stocking yarn, though it is mostly used to make the brilliant, light and lustrous Orleans goods, for the apparel of our pretty women. Two such sheep will yield as much profit as a common cow, and five of them can be kept as cheap as a cow in milk. Their lambs and mutton would keep a farmer supplied with the best of fresh meat of one kind, as often as necessary, the year round, and would make an agreeable episode to the eternal round of salt junk and pork, and be far more healthy than either. Those who eat principally salted meats, show it in their complexion, their skin being less fair and smooth. Pork, at best, eaten constantly, produces irritation and eruption of the skin.

We have now a plenty of sheep in the country—over \$2,000,000 head—(more than ever before according to the population.) Then let all manufacturers, mechanics, and all men who are interested to have good meat and the board of operatives cheap and wholesome, see to it that mutton raising and wool-growing are properly encouraged, as a matter of health and economy. Meat is a great item in the expense of board of operatives, etc. If we grow our own wool, we shall always have mutton plenty and cheap. This will affect materially the price of other meat, and the whole people, including the manufacturers, would probably gain as much by cheaper meats as they would lose by a protective duty on wool; for, encouraged, both wool and mutton would be plenty and cheap.

**REMEDY FOR KICKING COWS.**—Cows, says a contemporary, seldom kick without some good reason for it. Teats are sometimes chapped or the udder tender; harsh handling hurts them, and they kick. Sometimes long, sharp finger nails cut their teats, and sometimes the milker pulls the long hairs on the udder while milking. Shear off the long hairs, cut long finger nails close, bathe chapped teats with warm water, and grease them well with lard, and always treat a cow gently. She will never kick unless something hurts her, or she fears a repetition of former hurts. When handled gently, cows like to be milked. When treated otherwise, they will kick and hold up their milk. It is quite as consistent to whip a sick child to stop its crying, as to whip or kick a cow, to prevent kicking while being milked.

**MILCH COWS.**—Should have plenty of the best hay, and roots if possible. Corn and oats ground together are preferable to clear meal. It pays to feed well, as they not only give more profit for it during the spring, but also much more during the summer, for this generous spring feed. Cows should be carefully sheltered from storms and cold winds, and when the weather is severe, tepid water should be given them to drink. Examine them, and all the stock, for lice, and if any are found, apply kerosene sparingly—too much will take off the hair.

## WHAT A FARMER SHOULD BE.

"Two sorts of people," said a quaint old customer in a village which shall be nameless, "make farming answer in the present day. There's the market man—a noisy, bustling, dealing, haggling, chaffing fellow that bothers everybody into bargaining with him, and then blarries and bamboozles buyers and sellers out of sixpence a head in a lot of sheep, or half-a-sovereign in case it's a fat bullock. Some farmers are half jobbers, and by keeping their eye well up when buying-in and selling-out, manage to graze and feed live stock at a profit. The other sort that are looked to as 'moneyed men,' though, very likely, but small occupiers, are always 'up to the eyes' in breeding; go when you will you're sure to find a cow just calved, or a sow with a brisk young litter, or else the old fashioned farmer is going to sit up all night with a mare that's after foaling. If you ain't a smart chap among the drovers and butchers, depend upon it, breeding's the thing." There is truth in our ancient friend's ideas; but going further, we say that a first-class business agriculturist should not only be an adept at market and in the farmery, but needs also to be a proficient in a multitude of most diverse arts and professions. He should be, as it were, a husbandman, shepherd, herdsman, chemist, seedsman, merchant, horse dealer, farrier, machinist, woodman, etc., all in one; or from halting and swinging a raw colt, to display his judgment and medical skill in a case of bovine midwifery, or to see to the proper packing of an engine piston, or the grafting of a favorite apple.

**AYRSHIRE VS. JERSEY COWS.**—John Giles, Esq., of South Woodstock, Conn., writing to an agricultural exchange in regard to the best breed of cows, says: "You ask my opinion, viz.: 'Which is the best breed of cows for dairy, Jerseys or Ayrshires?' And, as far as my experience goes, (and I have had almost every known breed of bovines), if your object is making butter, the Jersey cow surpasses all other breeds, producing as they do full one-third more of the most delicious orange-colored butter, commanding in market from 13 to 15 cents per pound over common butter. If for milk for market, I should prefer the Ayrshires. They give, on the average, nearly double the quantity of milk."

The following is a Prussian remedy for the sting of a bee: "Beat an onion on a hard body to extract the juice, to which add a pinch of salt. Apply the mixture to the sting, and the pain and inflammation will cease."

## BUCOLIC BREVITIES.

The oysters of Maryland pay more than her grain crop. A manilla rope is about half as strong as the best hemp. Wood is 7 to 20 times stronger lengthwise than transverse.

Melted snow produces about one-eighth of its bulk of water.

To find the area of a circle, multiply the diameter by the decimal .7854.

To find the contents of a sphere, multiply the cubic of the diameter by .6236.

New wood-work requires about 1 lb. of paint to the square yard, for three coats.

At a depth of 45 feet, the temperature of the earth is uniform throughout the year.

A rod of good iron is about ten times as strong as the best hemp rope of the same size.

11 to 12 cubic yards of clover hay weigh a ton; 10 cubic yards of meadow hay, and 8 or 9 from old, settled stacks.

One pound of good seasoned wood will raise 27 lbs. of water from the freezing to the boiling point, if no heat is wasted.

It has been found that the most thoroughly seasoned wood, at common temperatures, still contains about one-tenth water.

2 parts ashes, 3 parts clay, and 1 part sand, mixed with oil, will make a cement that will resist the weather equal to marble.

Cast iron expands 1-162,000 of its length by 1 degree of heat, and wrought iron 1-143,000. It requires 46 tons per square inch to crush cast iron.

The farmer who burns 25 cords of green wood in a winter, loses heat in evaporating the sap, enough to boil more than 15,000 gallons of water.

Powdered chalk added to common glue, strengthens it. Boil 1 lb. of glue with 2 quarts of skimmed milk, and it will resist the action of water.

A hemp rope one inch in diameter will support a weight of force of 5,000 pounds, but in practice, should not be subjected to more than one-half this strain.

A cow of Grass Valley, California, got her back up at being struck by lightning, March 30, and has been a first-class substitute for a dromedary ever since.

It requires about 13 cubic feet of air for the combustion of 1 lb. of tallow, wax or oil; and about the same for the combustion of a pound of coal or pine wood.

It is claimed that warts on cows and horses can be speedily removed by simply rubbing them with hogs' lard. They disappear as if mysteriously. It is easy to try.

The locust tree has grown, in forty years, sixty feet high, and six feet in circumference at a height of 3 feet from the ground. The wood toughens as the tree grows older.

A few iron nails placed in a vase with flowers, will keep the water sweet and the flowers fresh. This arises from the sulphur eliminated from the plants combining with the iron.

To measure corn in the crib, multiply the length, breadth and height together, in feet, multiply this product by 4, strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels.

Copper and gold will conduct electricity six times better than iron or tin, and twelve times better than lead. Zinc will conduct nearly twice as well as iron; silver more than four times better.

A tree transplanted should be set in the same position in which it stood before taking up. That is, the side of the tree that faced the north before it was taken up, should be placed to the north when it is re-set.

## W. A. H. HARRIS,

## NOTARY PUBLIC,

## REAL ESTATE &amp; INSURANCE AGENT.

## NEGOTIATOR OF LOANS

## AND GENERAL BROKER,

## Improved Farms, City Property and Unimproved Lands for Sale.

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

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## FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE

FRANKLIN, Philadelphia. ANDES, Cincinnati.  
NORTH AMERICA, Springfield,  
Philadelphia, Massachusetts.  
KANSAS, Leavenworth.

## CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED, OVER \$10,000,000.

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CHARLTON & LONG,  
notif Office Over Simpson's Bank, Front Room.

## THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

Connects at Kansas City Union Depot with

## THE GREAT THROUGH PASSENGER ROUTE,

The Old Reliable

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

## SHORT LINE EAST!

## THE ONLY LINE RUNNING 6 FAST EXPRESS TRAINS

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

## WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Connecting at Quincy Union Depot with Chicago, Burlington and 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 ROUTE IN AMERICA.

## BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.

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

P. B. GROUT. Gen'l Ticket Agent. GEO. H. NETTLETON. Gen'l Supt.

## "HOW TO GO EAST."

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

"Though lost not least," is an adage as true as it is old, and its truth is again exemplified by the completion of the New Line to the East, via Creston and Burlington, which, though the last, may be called the best route in the West.

The Line consists of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs R. R., with two daily trains from Kansas City, through Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph to the Missouri State Line, there connecting with the Burlington Route, which leads direct to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Logansport, and Columbus—through cars are being run to all these points.

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

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

## OPEN TO INDIAN TERRITORY.

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

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

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

## GOING SOUTH:

Leave.	Express.	Accommodation.	Night Exp.
Lawrence.....	11:30 A. M.	8:00 P. M.	.....
Baldwin.....	12:15 P. M.	8:25 "	.....
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.....	2:25 "	.....	12:50 A. M.
Humboldt.....	3:37 "	.....	2:42 "
Tioga.....	4:25 "	.....	3:15 "
Thayer.....	5:00 "	.....	4:45 "
Cherryvale.....	5:50 "	.....	5:52 "
Arrive at Independence.....	6:40 "	.....	6:45 "
Coffeyville.....	6:45 "	.....	7:05 "
Parker.....	7:00 "	.....	7:35 "

## GOING NORTH:

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

## ALL TRAINS CARRY PASSENGERS.

Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

## CONNECTIONS:

At Kansas City with connecting roads for points East and North. At Lawrence with Kansas Pacific trains East and West. At Ottawa with stages for Pomona, Queamco, Lyndon and Osage City.

At Humboldt with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta and Douglas.

At Tioga with M., K. & T. R. R. for points North and South.

At Thayer with stages for Neodesha, Fredonia and New Albany.

At Cherryvale with stages for Parsons.

At Independence with stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru, Elk Falls, Tiedale, Winfield and Arkansas City.

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For further information apply to O. CHANUTE, Superintendent.

CHAS. B. PECK, Gen'l Freight and Ticket Agent, Lawrence.

## JANUARY, 1872.

## KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The favorite short line and only direct all-rail route

## TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

NO TEDIOUS OMNIBUS OR FERRY TRANSFERS

## BY THIS ROUTE.

## NO LAY-OVER SATURDAY OR SUNDAY.

Express trains run daily. All others daily except Sunday.

## TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING EAST:

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Accommodation..... 7:30 A. M.  
Mail..... 2:35 P. M.

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

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

## TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING WEST:

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

## MAKING CLOSE CONNECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

At Topeka for Burlington, Emporia, Cottonwood Falls, Florence, Newton, Wichita, &c.

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At Carson with the Southern Overland Mail & Express Co.'s daily line of coaches for Pueblo, Trinidad, Las Vegas, Ft. Union, Santa Fe, Las Cruces, Silver City and all points in New Mexico and Arizona.

At Denver with passenger and express coaches for Georgetown, &c., and with Colorado Central Railroad for Central City, Golden City, &c.

At Cheyenne for Ogden, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, San Francisco, and all points in California and the Pacific Coast.

Pullman Palace Cars are attached to all express trains and run through between Kansas City, Denver and Cheyenne without change.

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

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

S. S. BOWEN, Gen'l Supt., Kansas City, Missouri.

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

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—AND ALL POINTS—

## EAST! NORTH! SOUTH!

## NO CHANGE OF CARS

## FROM SAINT LOUIS TO NEW YORK

AN OTHER PRINCIPAL EASTERN CITIES.

## THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD

IS EQUIPPED WITH

## ELEGANT DAY COACHES!

## PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPERS!

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## THE PATENT STEAM BRAKE!

An equipment unequalled by any other line in the West.

## TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

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## SMITH &amp; HAMPTON,

## ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## The Home.

## NO BABY IN THE HOUSE.

No baby in the house, I know—  
 'Tis far too nice and clean;  
 No toys by careless fingers strewn  
 Upon the floors are seen,  
 No finger-marks are on the panes,  
 No scratches on the chairs,  
 No wooden men set up in rows,  
 Or marshaled off in pairs;  
 No little stockings to be darned,  
 All ragged at the toes,  
 No pile of mending to be done,  
 Made up of baby clothes;  
 No little troubles to be soothed,  
 No little hands to fold,  
 No grimy fingers to be washed,  
 No stories to be told;  
 No tender kisses to be given,  
 No nicknames, "Clove" and "Mouse;"  
 No merry frolics after tea—  
 No baby in the house.

## DRAGOONING MEN INTO VIRTUE.

Disaster is sure to result from the withdrawal of lower gratifications before higher ones have taken their place; for gratification of some kind is a condition to healthful existence. Whatever ascetic morality, or rather immorality, may say, pleasures and pains are the incentives and restraints by which Nature keeps her progeny from destruction. No contemptuous title of "pig-philosophy" will alter the eternal fact, that misery is the highway to death; while happiness is added life, and the giver of life. But indignant Puritanism could not see this truth; and, with the extravagance of fanaticism, sought to abolish pleasure in general. Getting into power, it put down not only questionable amusements, but all others along with them. And for these repressions, Cromwell, either as enacting, maintaining or allowing them, was responsible. What, now, was the result of this attempt to dragoon men into virtue? What came when the strong man, who thought he was thus "helping God to mend all," died? A dreadful reaction brought in one of the most degraded periods of our history. Into the newly-garnished house entered "seven other spirits more wicked than the first." For generations the English character was lowered: vice was gloried in, virtue was ridiculed; dramatists made marriage the stock-subject of laughter; profaneness and obscenity flourished; high aspirations ceased; the whole age was corrupt. Not until George III. reigned was there a better standard of living. And for this century of demoralization we have, in great measure, to thank Cromwell. Is it, then, so clear that the domination of one man, righteous though he may be, is a blessing?

## MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

In the first solitary hour after the ceremony take the bridegroom and demand a solemn vow of him and give him a vow in return. Promise each other sacredly never, not in jest, to wrangle with each other; never to bandy words or to indulge in the least ill-humor; never, I say, never. Wrangling in jest and putting on an air of ill-humor merely to tease, becomes earnest by practice. Mark that! Next promise each other, sincerely and solemnly, never to keep a secret from each other, under whatever pretext, and whatever excuse it might be. You must continually and every moment see clearly into each other's bosom. Even when one of you has committed a fault, wait not an instant, but confess it freely—let it cost tears, but confess it. And as you keep nothing from each other, so, on the contrary, preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state, and heart from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt, and all the world. You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one whom you draw into it with you will form a party, and stand between you two. That should never be. Promise this to each other. Remember the vow at each temptation. You will find your account in it. Your souls will grow, as it were, to each other, and at last will become as one. Ah! if many a pair had, on their wedding day, known this secret, how many marriages were happier than, alas! there are!

**LITTLE THINGS.**—A holy life is made up of a number of small things. Little words, not eloquent speeches or sermons; little deeds, not miracles, nor battle, nor one great, heroic act, nor mighty martyrdom, make up the true Christian life. This little constant sun-beam, not the lightning; the waters of Siloam, "that go softly" in their meek mission of refreshment, not "the waters of the river, great and many," rushing down in torrent noise and force, are the true symbols of a holy life. The avoidance of little evils, little sins, little inconsistencies, little weaknesses little follies, little indiscretions and imprudences, little foibles, little indulgences of self and of the flesh; the avoidance of such little things as these goes far to make up at least the negative beauty of life.

**HOME.**—The most friendless of human beings has a country which he admires and extols, and which he would, in the same circumstances, prefer to all others under heaven. Tempt him with the fairest face of nature, place him by living waters under shadowy trees of Lebanon, open to his view all the gorgeous allurements of the sunniest climates, he will love the rocks and deserts of his childhood better than all these, and thou canst not bribe his soul to forget the land of his nativity.

## LITERARY NEWSPAPERS.

A newspaper that loves and encourages literature is a blessing and a power. It has a more immediate and rapid influence than the more ponderous publications whose interests are perpetually devoted to literature, and to literature alone. The passport which its journalistic character endows it with, places it at once in the hands of thousands of readers who would else receive no intellectual influences at all. The importance of discussing the current topics of the day, the manifestations of political feeling, and those revolutionary outbreaks, which are straws showing which way the winds of progression are blowing, is not to be undervalued or denied. All these remain fixed and undeniable objects of human interest and discussion, from which thought and interchange of thoughts can and ought never to be distracted. But beyond all these interests, those of literature hold a supreme and imperial place, appealing to everything that is high and sweet and pure in humanity, and lying open like a calm haven, to receive into its safe tranquility the tired barks that have been tossed on restless seas. A bit of literary news, a little poem, a tasteful grouping of fine thoughts and generous sentiments and true philosophies, help to harmonize life by repeating in the fittest way those happy truths that are gleaned from its sorrows. A tender story, a fragrant episode, an old aphorism newly set, are so many points for the mind to repose in when fatigued with the glaring excitements of the day. It is in this way that the literary newspapers come home to many a heart and head that would be stolid to such impressions otherwise presented. It offers a stimulant from which there is no morbid reaction. It gives the stolen waters that are sweet, and the bread eaten in secret that is pleasant, and the mind before which they are spread digests them and is the stronger and better for it.

## WHAT UNITARIANS BELIEVE.

The *Christian Register*, the New England organ of Unitarianism, says that as opposed to Orthodoxy, Unitarians maintain that human beings do not inherit from Adam a ruined nature; that there is no transfer of his guilt made to us, inflicting upon us a moral inability; that our relation to God has not been prejudiced by Adam's fall; that life is not a foregone conclusion with any one of us when it begins; that we have not been condemned as a race, but shall be judged as individuals; that, whatever be the rank of Jesus Christ in the scale of being, and whatever be his nature, he is not presented to us in the Scriptures as the Supreme God, or as a fractional part of the Godhead—therefore he is not the source, but is the channel of Divine grace; he is not the object of our homage or our prayers, nor the ultimate object of our dependence and trust, but fulfils his highest work for us when he leads us on to the Father; that the Scriptures do not lay the emphatic stress of Christ's redeeming work upon his death, above or apart from his life, character and doctrine; and that his death, as an element in his redeeming work, is made effective for human salvation through its influence on the heart and the life of man, not through its vicarious value with God, nor through its removal of an abstract difficulty in the divine government, which hinders the forgiveness of the penitent without further satisfaction.

Stings of insects are accompanied by an acid poison. One of the best remedies, as we have fully proved, is a paste made of saleratus and water. A paste of fresh ashes would be good. It neutralizes the poison.

It is recorded of Sydney Smith that he was once asked by Landseer, the celebrated animal painter, to sit for his portrait. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" was the reply of the witty divine.

## GOLD DUST.

Tale-bearers and tale-hearers are alike guilty; the one hath a devil in his tongue, the other in his ear.

There are two reasons why we don't trust a man: one because we don't know him, and the other because we do.

Dr. Johnson once said, it matters not how a man dies, but how he lives. The art of dying is not of importance, it lasts so short a time.

There are two reasons why some people don't mind their business. One is that they have n't any business, and the other is that they have no mind.

Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the school-master, we must raise those of the recruiting sergeant.

Qualities not regulated run into their opposites. Economy before competence is meanness after it. Therefore, economy is for the poor; the rich may dispense with it.

Half the pleasure in life comes from the appearance of persons and things about us. It is, therefore, as well a form of benevolence, as a matter of interest, to study appearances.

If we think of religion only as a means of escaping what we call the wrath to come, we shall not escape it; we are already under it; we are under the burden of death, for we care only for ourselves.

Nature, in endowing some men with the gifts of mind, seems to have quite forgotten to add the graces of person, in this resembling capricious fortune, which sometimes gives to the kingly spirit the beggar's portion.

The poor man finds happiness in economy; the rich man, misery. "I knew a man," says M. About, "who makes it a principle to never pay too dearly for anything. The habit of beating down saves him about ten francs a day, and detracts more than a hundred francs' worth from his happiness."

Dr. Johnson, when in the fullness of years and knowledge, said: "I never take up a newspaper without finding something I would have deemed it a loss not to have seen; never without deriving from it instruction and amusement." The newspapers in Johnson's time were meagre enough compared with those of to-day. Now a yearly newspaper volume is a perfect encyclopedia.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## YATES' COLUMN.

## \$100.00 REWARD

Will be paid to any one finding a single grain of *Black Antimony*, *Arsenic*, or any other poisonous mineral in

## YATES' IMPROVED CONDITION POWDER.

This is the only powder in the market which does not contain some of the above named poisons. It is strictly a vegetable compound, and especially adapted to the various diseases to which horses are subject, viz: *Hide Bound*, *Distemper*, *Poll Evil*, *Scratches*, *Fistula*, *Mange*, *Rheumatism*, *Yellow Water*, *Stiff Complaint*, *Heaves*, *Loss of Appetite*, *Inward Strains*, *Fatigue from Labor*, *Botts*, *Worms*, *Coughs*, *Colds*, &c.

Also Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry Diseases Cured by It.

Price, 25 Cents Per Package.

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The Surest Cure for *Biliousness*, *Constipation*, *Headache*, *Fever*, and all other diseases peculiar to a malarious climate.

THEY ARE THE BEST AGUE PREVENTIVE.

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For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, First Stages of Consumption, &c., is positively unequalled in the known world.

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For Chapped Lips and Hands and Irritated Surfaces.

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## YATES' IMPROVED PATENT FLY AND MOUSE TRAP.

The greatest novelty of the age, and the most effectual cure for the pests. Put up in Bottles and in Sheets.

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## THE EMPIRE BAKING POWDER.

— For making —  
 Biscuits, Cakes, Rolls, Muffins, Pastry, and all kinds cooking.  
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## G. W. W. YATES, WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL DRUGGIST,

Sole proprietor and manufacturer of the above articles.

No. 100 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

# Kansas Spirit.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 25, 1872.

## SUNSHINE.

A house without sunshine is desolate as a family without children. What can be more cheerless than the cold, dark, unfrequented parlor,—the most expensive, senseless, useless and unused room in the house? It ought to be banished, excommunicated, condemned. The name should be obliterated. Families who are able should have a room to answer the purposes of a parlor, but they should have it answer other purposes as well. Its floor untrodden by children's feet, its silence unbroken by children's prattle—a room too good for human nature's use—it is at once not only a chilling place for the "company," for whom it was set apart and reserved, but also for the household itself. The master of the house is ill at ease in his own parlor. Consequently he cannot make his guests as easy. The parlor is a nuisance.

But we commenced this article to urge the importance of getting the most occupied rooms of our houses on the southerly side. This is important in any country. For what a glorious thing it is, from October to June, to sit in a room where the sunshine pours its golden beams into it. The very cat and dog know the difference between such rooms and others. Sunshine is a companion. The difference between sitting on a winter's day in a northern room, however warmly and luxuriously it may be furnished, with that of sitting in a southwestern room, is only the lessened difference between the clear air and broad view of the mountain top, and the damp vapors of the cavern. And the warmth of the sunshine is by no means its chief advantage. The spirits are immeasurably affected by it, and consequently the health and well-being. Who is there that has not seen days when he could understand the desolateness expressed in the lines:

"All day the cold and the darkness  
Upon my heart have lain?"

Alas! how many such days are appointed to us. And how wearisome they are! There is joy and beauty and gladness in the world; but after all, Burns has told but too truly the general story in the familiar lines:

"Twice forty years I've seen  
Yon wintry sun return,  
And every time has added proof  
That man was made to mourn."

The grief may not be always known. There may be no perceptible dimness to the eye. The firm step may not tremble. The stout heart may beat in secret. But it may beat in sadness nevertheless. It knows its own bitterness. The stranger may not intermeddle with its grief.

"If every man's internal care  
Were written on his brow,  
How many would our pity share  
Who raise our envy now?"

Now to prevent grief, which is so common, from becoming consuming should be our constant endeavor. And there is no simpler or cheaper way to aid the effort than to get into the sunshine. The well ascertained and indisputable facts cannot be too often repeated that an epidemic will sweep the shady side of the street while it will leave the opposite side of the same street alone; and that in hospitals the proportion of those who die is vastly greater on the shady side.

These truths apply everywhere, but more especially to this region of country. For our southerly breeze is a necessity in the summer even greater than the sunshine in the winter. A man who builds his house, however small it is, without regard to this law, will live to learn that he has made a mistake. Many of our neighbors have said that a man must build one house in Kansas to learn how to build one. Not if he is willing to profit by the experience of others. The simple rule will be of inestimable value to any man who wants to build himself a home in our State:—*to be sure and have the rooms mostly occupied by day and by night have just as many openings towards the south and south-west as possible.* And if a man is about to build a barn or stable of any pretensions, (and we are happy to see a growing attention to this subject), let him be merciful to his beast. They like the sunshine in winter as well as he. They love its companionship and rejoice in its genial influences. We well remember the barn in which we used to work on winter mornings. We well remember the golden rays and columns that streamed through its knot-holes and crevices, and the sensations of delight they produced in us. We fancy that the cattle enjoyed them, too. There is nothing more free than sunshine in winter; there is nothing more refreshing than our southerly breezes in summer. Let us have them.

## HOMESICKNESS.

This is what ails a great many people in a new country. They did not get weaned before they moved. They moved also with very limited or very distorted information and impressions. They supposed they were going to an El Dorado, and lo! they have found no gold. They supposed they were going to a land where the inhabitant never says "I am sick," and lo! they have had chills, colds and coughs, and besides that have not been very well themselves. They supposed they were going to a land where the sky always shines pleasantly and the earth yields her fruit spontaneously, and lo! they find that it sometimes rains even in dry Kansas, and that here as elsewhere old mother earth begrudges her bounty save to the patient will and strong right arm. And so they piteously whine

and drearily mope, and finally pack up and leave. Such people cannot leave too soon. Their room is better than their company. We wish we were rid of the whole of them. Now and then of course a good man makes a mistake in moving and is wise to retrace his steps. We would not offend one such. But for the whole pack of vagrant and shiftless wanderers after a country which will support them without work, we have nothing but detestation. They are no good anywhere in this world. What use they may be put to in another we have not space in this article to discuss.

## SATURDAY NIGHT.

Few holier or pleasanter hours can come to a Christian family than those of Saturday night. The strife of the week draws to an end, and a season approaches of sacred respite from toil and turmoil, from the plots of politics and the babel of mammon. To many a weary battler with difficulty and sorrow how welcome are the shades of Saturday evening as they fall over city and hamlet! Happy now they who can turn from their suspended tasks with grateful hearts, and, sitting down in loving homes, look back without remorse, look forward without fear, and lie down to the sweet slumber of innocence and faith on a blessed Saturday night.

The morrow is the Sabbath. For a day, the clerk lays aside his pen, the merchant, by favor of the gracious time, leaves care with his counting room, the tired laborer escapes from his treadmill, the lawyer forgets his brief, the pale seamstress resumes not her needle, the farmer lets the harvest ripen in the fields;—and old and young, rich and poor, gay and sad, go up in the way their fathers trod to their chosen places of worship. There, in the conscious contemplation of the transcendent themes of eternity and the soul, in the recognized presence of God, who is no respecter of persons, thousands will feel their common brotherhood of frailty and grief, of love and hope, will rise above the perishable objects and poor affairs of time, will repent of their errors and seek grace to do better, will yearn tenderly over the helpless prodigals of earth, and send up prayerful resolves to the everlasting realities of heaven.

And while we think of the many congregations which will on the Sabbath meet to worship, to meditate, and to listen to instruction from preachers, we take great satisfaction in the fact that the old, sour, gloomy, morose, fearful style of religious feeling and exhortation has very generally given way to a more genial, trusting, and happy temper. God is a Father; man is a brother; truth is kind and redemptive; sunshine floods the world; flowers bloom; birds sing. The theologian should be as cordial as the philosopher. The religious man should be a happy man. The preacher should pity, not scorn; plead rather than denounce; be an inspiring philanthropist, not a provoking accuser. We rejoice to see that the tendency of things is in this direction. And when a man in the pulpit cries

"That none who pray with other forms than he  
Shall share the blessings of eternity,"—

we would answer him,—

Hate in the pulpit! Down, intruder, down!  
The place is holy, and thine angry frown  
Sheds visible darkness on the listening throng.  
Down, bigot, down! thy heart is in the wrong!  
Thou art not pure:—within this place should dwell  
Humility, and love ineffable,  
Self-abnegation, and the tranquil mind,  
And heavenly charity, enduring, kind,  
Patience, and hope, and words of gentleness!  
Down to thy closet—not to curse, but bless:  
And learn the law—the sum of all the ten—  
The love of God includes the love of men.

## RELIGION.

There is nothing very captivating about this theme for a newspaper article, and we fear that its bare announcement will deter the very classes from reading it whom we most desire to reach. Religion is associated in the minds of the young, the thoughtless, the uninitiated, with all that is gloomy, forbidding and repulsive. It is regarded as a good theme for old men, the vigor of whose life is gone, or for sick men just ready to cross over Jordan. It will do for funerals, but has nothing to do with feasts. It will answer for the melancholy, but not for the mirthful. This is the popular idea of religion.

But this idea is false in every particular, and is contradicted both by the genius of religion itself and the testimony of all its professors. Religion forbids no pleasures that are not sinful; and pleasures that are sinful can do nobody any good, and nobody knows this better than the sinner himself. Some churches, we admit, have narrow views of these matters, and may be disposed to prohibit some amusements that are in themselves sinless. But religion itself interdicts nothing but sin. And the interdiction of sin would tend to the happiness of every human being. And a Christian, free from the power and the penalty of sin, whether he belongs to a church or not, and we believe that there are multitudes of such out of the churches as well as in them all, ought to be the happiest, liveliest, and most jubilant of men. These morose and sour professors whose faces are as long as horses' faces, who go with their heads bowed down like bulrushes, who are as afraid of a laugh as they would be of a pestilence, are not made so by religion, but by the lack of it. It is not its superabundance but its deficiency, that develops such characters as these.

But a man whose peace is made with God, who has a conscience void of offence, who is not afraid to die, who will knowingly do no man a wrong, who can live unseduced within arm's length of

what is not his own with nothing between his desire and its gratification but the invisible law of rectitude;—such a man can enjoy all that is innocent in the pleasures of life, while his assurance of the life to come gives him a peace of mind, undisturbed by adverse circumstances, of which irreligious men know nothing. "I should want," says John Angell James, "an angel's harp to sing the honors of such a man; a man who can look down upon all the earth-born and earth-devoted geniuses of fame as immeasurably below him, in whatever department of action they may labor or to whatever altitude of renown they may rise."

The same illustrious christian writer elsewhere utters another sentiment which bears directly upon some of the thoughts we have been advancing. "He that would forbid the smiles of laughter, and everything which ministers to the gratification of the laughter-loving heart, must be a very misanthrope, a vampire which in the dark night of human sorrow would suck the last life drop from the bleeding sufferer." True religion is a cheerful, a hopeful thing. It presides as readily at the wedding as at the grave. It sanctifies and hallows all the relations and duties of life and fits a man for whatever he has to do, to enjoy or to suffer. We do not believe in any creed of despair. We invite men to no charnel house of skulls. We recommend religion to them because we seriously believe that it will teach them the way to live happily as well as the way to die peacefully.

## DROUGHTY KANSAS.

We confess the droughty part of it is getting to be a pretty serious joke. The Kaw has already been on a rampage for the second time this spring, and nobody knows how many times it may repeat the operation before the season is over with. The skies have a fearfully weeping tendency. Rainwater could not be sold for much just at present, judging from the appearance of things. People of an unphilosophical turn of mind are taking on a mild disgust. The umbrella trade has been unusually lively for a couple of months. India-rubber suits don't go very slow. One thing that slightly relieves the somber joke that the weather is playing off on us is the childlike astonishment of the newcomer and visitor from the older States. He does not exactly find the historically dry country he expected. He enquires with great simplicity if this is a sample of all our spring seasons. Then it's our turn to laugh, only it's been a little too dampish lately to admit of even a respectably good sized smile. We would not care much what people might say of our country, if it would not rain again for twenty-four hours.

One result of this very wet spring will be that hundreds of acres of choice lands will go uncultivated. They can't be ploughed. They could not be planted if they were ploughed; and they could not be tilled if they were planted. That is, such will be the state of things if there is not a decided change in the programme of the clouds by the time these lines are read by the many farmer friends of THE SPIRIT.

The old settlers and others have tried ineffectually to refute the idea that gained currency during 1860-61 that Kansas was an arid waste. At last nature, tired of their vain efforts and of the perversity of those abroad who would believe a lie, has taken the thing in her own hands and is giving us such a practical refutation of the falsehood that we all begin to think the refutation a greater calamity than the falsehood. Call us what you please hereafter, jealous friends, only deliver us we say from further practical proof that Kansas is blessed with her full share of rain.

## Telegraphic Summary.

### Political.

Horace Greeley, in a letter of considerable length, has accepted the Cincinnati nomination.

Dan Voorhees denies the statement that he is for Grant, and declares that no Democrat can support either Grant or Greeley.

Senator Ferry, recently elected to the senate from Connecticut by a combination of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, declares himself unqualifiedly for Grant.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Virginia, have issued a call for a Convention at Richmond, on the 27th of June next. The members of the committee generally represent the feeling of the State as overwhelmingly in favor of Greeley and Brown.

A Washington special says: The Senate committee on foreign relations, it is understood, has agreed upon the following:

Resolved, That the Senate advise the President to consent to the proposition of the British government, contained in a message of the 13th inst., for an additional article in the treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871.

Four Senators are in favor of the resolution, two in favor of returning the proposition to the President, and one in favor of modifying the proposition.

A concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 29th inst. has passed both Houses of Congress, but important unfinished business is likely to necessitate a continuance of the session one or two weeks.

The Republican State Conventions of Illinois and New Jersey have each adopted resolutions endorsing the administration of Gen. Grant and favoring his re-nomination for the Presidency.

### Foreign.

A dispatch from Yokohama, Japan, of the 23d of April, says that by imperial decree the Mikado of Japan has abolished all edicts directed against Christianity which have been in force for over three centuries.

A late London dispatch says: The steamship Tripoli, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool to Boston, went ashore on the first coast, and is a total loss. The crew and passengers were saved.

From Madrid the 21st, we have the following: Later dispatches from Biscay report that the Carlist organization in that province has been completely annihilated. Five thousand insurgents surrendered to the loyal forces on Sunday last. Order is now restored throughout the entire province.

A letter from Aleppo gives a distressing picture of the condition of Antioch. The town is a mere heap of ruins, and as shocks of earthquake still continue and the soil is quivering with volcanic movement all around, the people are afraid to remove the large number of dead who lie unburied.

### Country.

The strike of the New York mechanics has been entirely successful. They demanded that 8 hours be counted a day's work without reduction of pay. The employers have mostly acceded to their demands and work has generally been resumed.

Over ten thousand emigrants arrived at Castle Garden on the 21st, the largest number landed in one day since the establishment of the institution.

Locusts have appeared by the million in some portions of Kentucky, literally covering the ground. Fears are entertained that they will do serious injury to the fruit crop.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 18th says: A letter from an officer in the Russian fleet says the Grand Duke Alexis will return to the United States via Honolulu and San Francisco, and is expected here in September.

A Scranton dispatch states that the fire on the line of the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad continues, covering a distance of over thirty-five miles in length. The village of Tobyhanna is burned, and several saw and bark mills, bridges, lumber, &c., are destroyed, besides thousands of acres of valuable standing timber on the mountain side. Travel on the railroad is difficult and dangerous.

A New York dispatch says: Fire in the woods in the vicinity of Yaphank, Long Island, has been raging for two days and nights. It is moving rapidly along the railroad track. About 3,000 cords of wood have been destroyed; loss \$20,000. A large fire broke out this morning in the woods near Bayport, on the South Side Railroad.

Large fires are also raging in Delaware and Sullivan counties, N. Y., and in various parts of New Jersey. The damage and loss is estimated at many millions of dollars.

The Methodist General Conference, now in session in Brooklyn, have decided to hold their next quadrennial session at St. Louis.

## THE BIG DRY-GOODS HOUSE OF KANSAS.

L. BULLENE & CO.

—Now offer—

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

—At—

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

—The largest and most complete—

STOCK OF DRY-GOODS

IN THE STATE.

—Our Stock embraces—

EVERYTHING BELONGING TO THE BUSINESS

Adapted to both City and Country Trade.

Our facilities for purchasing enable us to sell at

THE LOWEST PRICES.

And we intend to keep at all times

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE MARKET.

—Our Stock of—

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Etc.,

Is the most complete to be found West of St. Louis,

AND WE WILL DUPLICATE ST. LOUIS PRICES.

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

Careful Attention Given to Orders, and Samples of Goods Sent by Mail on Request.

L. BULLENE & CO.,

No. 89, Massachusetts St., Lawrence.

## ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the matter of the application of RICHARD HUSON, administrator of the estate of ROBERT PRATT deceased, to sell real estate to pay debts.

NOW comes Richard Henson, administrator of the estate of Robert Pratt, and presents to the Court his petition praying for an order for the sale of so much of the real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased as will pay and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate and unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets, accompanied by the accounts, lists and inventories required by law in such cases.

On examination whereof, it is ordered that all persons interested in said estate be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and that unless the contrary be shown on the 21st day of June A. D. 1872, an order will be made for the sale of the whole or so much of the real estate of the said deceased as will be sufficient to pay the debts of said estate that are unpaid for want of sufficient personal assets. And it is further ordered that notice be given by publishing this order for three successive weeks in some weekly newspaper published in Douglas county, the last publication to be at least one week before the said 21st day of June, 1872.

STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF DOUGLAS, ss.  
I, James M. Hendry, Judge of the Probate Court of Douglas county, State of Kansas, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the proceedings had in the above matter on the 15th day of May A. D. 1872, as appears from the record of said Court.

In witness whereof, I hereto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said Court, this 17th day of May A. D. 1872.

JAMES M. HENDRY.

## Town Talk.

are overpowering. It will average a bushel or better  
every man, woman and child in the county. Our  
kinds promises an immense crop.

forget to ask Mr. Shorey to send you this June number

er. — it to Kansas people (especially farmers). — 1970. 1971.

1940

\_\_\_\_\_

## The Young Pioneer.

CONDUCTED BY MISS THEODORA ROBINSON.

## THE WATER-MELON RAID.

BY RAB MOZIER.

[Concluded.]

The Peckham boys crept cautiously around the edge of the patch until they reached the side opposite the wagon, when Hank gave a whoop and sprang forward, while Dan and Hal yelled, "Go for 'em, Fox!"

The marauders bounded off like deers, Dock Norris taking the lead. He reached the creek, cleared it at a single leap, gained the wagon and untied the mules just as the other boys came up. They all sprang into the wagon, and Dock was about to follow when suddenly a heavy hand was laid upon his shoulder and a rough voice exclaimed: "Now yer nabbed, ye rascal!"

"Not yet," said Dock, and he sprang away, only to find himself again confronted by Jack, who made a rush for him.

Dock became somewhat riled to think he was so closely pursued, so he aimed a blow with all his might, which took effect under Jack's chin, dispatching him down the bank of the creek and landing him in the water. No sooner had this happened than another opponent appeared, in the shape of the dog. Old Fox, seeing that affairs were becoming interesting, rushed upon Dock, seizing him by the seat of the trousers, where he persisted in holding on until Jack reappeared, when together they overpowered Dock.

Meantime Hank and Dan and Hal had not been idle. In running, Ned's foot had caught upon a vine; he fell and was captured.

The rest of the boys, excepting Jimmy Clark, whom we left trying to satisfy his curiosity, were thundering along the road at a fearful rate. The breeze had stiffened and in coming out of the bend of the creek Pete saw in the moonlight something come rolling along like a foot-ball. He was already somewhat excited by frequent applications of the whip, and when he saw this thing, which proved to be a tumble weed, he began snorting and pulling to one side. The more he pulled the more Bet pulled. They turned their heads toward the inside and ran with all their might. The boys clung to the wagon as well as they could, while the melons kept bouncing out and scattering all along the road.

"Here, let a fellow have the strings that knows how to handle them!" said Red Fowler, starting up and snatching the lines away from Bill Prentice.

Notwithstanding Red's great strength the mules ran as swiftly as before. He might as well have tried to stop a locomotive. On they went. Right ahead was the threshing machine; if they should happen to strike that the result would prove fatal. They approached it nearer and nearer; but suddenly Bet sprang to one side, pulling Pete with her; they cleared the machine and ran pell mell upon a straw stack, where they stopped, with no one injured.

"Gosh! what a lucky shift that was," congratulated Ben Robb, crawling up from his recumbent position. "I say, how many water-melons have you fellows devoured during this home run? I'll be whaled if there's a half a dozen left out of the whole lot!"

"You'd better shut your mouth and go to rubbing down your shins. If they're banged up as much as mine they need it bad enough," growled Bill Prentice, who was not at all delighted at the turn affairs had taken.

"How many of us are left in the lurch? Dock and Ned and Jim! That's the best joke of the season, upon my word. They'll have a sweet time of it owning up to Deacon Peckham if he gets them in his clutches," said Fred Norris, laughing loud and long over the amusing discovery.

After Jack and Fox had captured Dock, the Peckham boys brought Ned over in triumph. They were about to proceed to the house with the two prisoners when Fox started down the creek and began to bark. Hank went to see what he was barking at. Imagine his surprise when he discovered Jimmy Clark seated upon the limb of a tree, looking down at him. He ordered him to come down; so Jimmy made a virtue of necessity and surrendered. The prisoners were then conducted to the house, the boys chatting and joking with them on the way, and describing in forcible language the punishment which they would receive. The boys roused their father and made a statement of the case to him. He ordered Dock and Ned and Jimmy to be locked into the spare bed-room until morning. This room was on the second floor, over the parlor, and beneath the windows there were spaces dug to let the light into the cellar, so it was dangerous to attempt to effect an escape. The Deacon cautioned the boys against it and told their captors to say nothing to the "women folks" of what had happened. The boys went to bed to talk over their misfortune and speculate as to how it would terminate.

The Deacon arose very early in the morning and ordered the boys to be brought before him. They came looking rather sheepish, all except Dock, who appeared quite independent. He thought he was in a bad scrape and he would put the best foot forward.

"Young gentlemen," said the Deacon, "it grieves me sorely to see you here under the existing circumstance; otherwise I should feel a pleasure in entertaining you. Are you aware of the penalty attached to the crime which you have committed?"

"No, sir," said Ned; "we only came for a little fun. We did n't suppose it was any crime to hook water-melons."

"Well, my young friend, you have been guilty of a crime which would mortify your father very much were he to hear of it, besides laying yourself liable to prosecution by law. And you, Master Clark, I am sorry to find you in such bad company. What have you to say for yourself?"

"Nothing, sir. I am as deep in the mud as they are in the mire," replied Jimmy, humbly.

"Master Norris, have you anything to say for yourself? I believe you are the boy that pushed Jack into the creek," added Deacon Peckham with a mischievous twinkle in his eye.

"I reckon I am," replied Dock in an indifferent manner.

"Young gentlemen, you deserve a punishment. I shall try and inflict it—so that you will remember it as long as you live. Jack, bring me my staff. It is lying upon the table."

"Hold, sir, one moment, if you please," said Ned. "I cannot consent to see the innocent punished for the guilty."

"I will hear what you have to say. Wait a moment, Jack."

"For myself, I have nothing to say; but for Jimmy Clark I plead. He has not committed any crime. He tried to persuade us not to come, and said he wouldn't have any hand in the scrape; but I induced him to come along and stay with the team. He only consented under protest. I petition that he shall be let off without punishment."

"No, Ned; that won't do. I won't let you and Dock shoulder all the blame. I deserve the same as the rest," said Jimmy looking gratefully at Ned.

"Well, I see there is honor even among amateur thieves," the Deacon said. "James, were you at church last Sunday? I think I saw you there."

"Yes, sir, I was," replied Jimmy.

"Do you remember the text from which the minister preached his morning sermon?"

Jimmy thought a moment and then answered seriously:

"My son, if sinners entice thee consent thou not."

"You are right, James. I think that verse would be of great benefit to you should you always keep it fresh in your mind. I think we will spend a short season in reading the Bible, and then I want to pray with you my young friends."

The boys consented quite willingly in view of the punishment they had expected.

The "staff" was brought in, which proved to be nothing more terrible than the family Bible. The Deacon selected the first chapter of Proverbs, which contained the text Jimmy had repeated. The boys took their stand behind the Deacon's chair and read the verses in turn until the chapter was completed, after which the good man knelt down and prayed for them so earnestly they could n't help feeling sorry that they had caused him so much trouble by their conduct. After prayer, breakfast was announced. The boys were invited to remain, but they declined as might be expected under the circumstance. The Deacon bade them good morning, saying:

"Now boys, whenever you want any more water-melons, just come and ask me and you shall have all you want, but don't attempt to 'hook' them from me, I beg of you. And James, don't forget the text. *My son, if sinners entice thee consent thou not.*"

The boys went away, firmly resolved never to sack another melon patch.

But little remains to be told. The boys whom we left with the runaway team upon the straw-stack thought it would be unwise in them to go to their homes at so late an hour, so they all crawled under the threshing machine and went to sleep. During the night a heavy shower came down and gave them a thorough drenching. They were a sleepy looking set next day, and all had come to the conclusion that "stealing water-melons was n't what 't was cracked up to be."

One more fact, and we are done. Jimmy Clark pined over his misdemeanor for several days during which he was striving to work his courage up to such a point that he might be able to visit Sue Peckham to make apologies and retrieve himself if possible in her estimation. At length upon the last evening of his stay in the country—Jimmy's home was in the city—he walked up to Deacon Peckham's where happily he found Sue sitting alone upon the porch. She greeted Jimmy with a mischievous laugh, and when he attempted to offer his apologies she would persist in interrupting him by talking about the music of the frogs and a dozen other topics such as charitable girls understand just how to introduce for the relief of embarrassed youngsters who—hold the team for the accommodation of water-melon raiders upon occasions like that we have been trying to describe in this story.

## LITTLE FOLKS' BUDGET.

TOMMY'S PRAYER.

"Now I lay me down to sleep and so for—dear Lord please send a new bossy-calf before I wake and don't let the old crow build her nest on that high limb so I can't get to see the little ones when they've hatched, for thou knowest dear Lord that baby crows are so drefful cunnin'! Please catch Sissy by the heels next time she goes to tumble into the well, and help Eb Rice to stub his toe when he chases me with a pair of hot tongs and if it is thy will make the hot tongs pinch his own nose a little, just to let him see how good it is, for thine is the

power—O! stop Lord if it can be 'cordin' to thy will please boost me up to the pickle peaches when ma shuts me into the store-room and thine shall be the glory for ever 'n' ever amen."

YOUNG POLITICIANS.

First Speaker—"Hurrah for our side!"

Second—"Hurrah for ourn!"

First—"What side be you on?"

Second—"T' other side."

First—(contemptuously)—"Do n't b'lieve you know t' other from which!"

Second—(warmly)—"Pooh! you vote for which and I'll vote for t' other, and we'll see who'll get sucked in."

Rosy R. went to a children's meeting one Sunday afternoon not long since. She came home glowing with enthusiasm. "Oh, mamma!" she said, running into the house, "I do wish you'd been there—he told us such a heap of pretty little lies!"

Lizzie's teacher was giving an object lesson on hair. After talking at some length, she inquired: "Children, why do you suppose God did n't make everybody's hair black, like mine?" "I reckon he got out of dye stuff," responded Lizzie, promptly.

## CHUBBY AND BOB'S CORRESPONDENCE.

NUMBER THREE.

DEAR COUSIN BOB: Aunt Polly did my back hair up in a little round hard Knot. Then she made a long braid behind each Ear round which she tied a strip of black crape. I don't mean that she tied the crape round my Ears. Then she sewed tucks into my white dress until it reached up to my Knees. After which she put onto me a pair of Black Pantalots that came down to my shoe tops. And then I went to a Picnic. She did this because I spoke Out Loud at a Funeral three weeks before the Picnic took place. I suppose you will want to know how I came to speak Out Loud. The Funeral was given in honor of old father Rogers who died of palsy. Sis Frye sat behind me and she tickled my neck with a sprig of Tanzy to make me look round. I did so and she whispered to me that old father Rogers had marched with the Israelites through the Red Sea. I whispered back that it could n't be so and she said she knew it to be a Fact because she'd heard the Minister say he was a Father in Israel. I meant to whisper but the words slipped Out Loud—O my how funny! And just then Miss Amelia Rogers led the Mourners into the room wearing on her head the queerest biggest old Black Bonnet which grandma Bebb had lent her to appear at the Funeral in. Aunt Polly said everybody thought I was calling Miss Amelia's head funny. I was awful sorry both because of my hair and the Pantalots and because I spoke Out Loud at a Funeral. That rooster Fight of which you wrote me in your last was a very bad thing. I'm glad the proceeds did n't go to the missionaries for I don't think the Cause would have prospered if they had. Then I'm sorry you fit Bill Turner. Moses would n't have done it. Moses was the Meek Man you know. I don't suppose he ever Hit Aaron in his life. Besides you set the other dogs and boys and woodchuck a very bad example.

Let dogs delight to bark and bite

For 'tis their nature to.

I've forgotten the rest but it hits your and Bill Turner's case better than anything I can remember. Have you learned your arithmetic Thorough as far as you have gone? If twelve boys and two boys trapped three pole Cats each and one more boy trapped seven how many did they all trap would n't fetch 52 pole Cats for an answer. Sunbeam and Pussyat are learning to Drop Pumpkin seeds. They look dreadful cunning while they are about their work. Each takes hold of the handle of the basket which they carry between them. Three seeds have to go into one Hill. Now neither of them can count three. Sunbeam can come the nearest to it so she drops two while Pussyat drops one and that just makes it you see. The only trouble is they eat so many while they're Dropping. I hope the wind won't blow when potato planting comes for I have to drop the Plaster and it gets in my mouth while I'm talking. Tim opens up the Hills, Solomon drops the potatoes, and I the Plaster after which Abraham covers up the whole. One walks right behind the other and we form a Long Straight Row. I suppose you drop all the corn your father plants. We should all learn to be useful now while we are young.

How doth the little Busy Bee

Improve each shining Hour.

The mountain back of our house is 1000 Ft high. You feel terrible wild and queer when you stand On Top. If our dear brother Mason who killed himself preaching so Loud when I was very Young should hold a Protracted Meeting in Heaven I wonder if we could n't get the benefit of it by means of an Ear Trumpet from the Mountain Top. The school mistress boards Round. She resembles an apple blossom in appearance. She wears a pink muslin dress and Open-Work stockings and very pretty kid slippers. Mr. Sims the Village Lawyer comes to see her and she plays on the Accordion and sings "Ever of Thee" while the Hens are going to roost and the boys are milking the Cows in the Barnyard. There is a five o'clock meeting every fourth Sunday afternoon at the Frost schoolhouse some two miles from Huckleberry Hill. The girls in our neighborhood all Walk Down including Me. We carry our shoes and stockings in our Hands till we get to the Big Rock most in sight of the schoolhouse. Then we all sit down together and put them On. Some of the girls go to meeting bare legged. I have never done that thing yet. I shall tell you

in my Next how Bess Doughty slipped off unbeknown to any of her folks and where she went and all about her. It's so much work to write Very Respectfully Your Obedient Cousin I'll just sign myself

Your True Friend And Well-Wisher

CHUBBY MERRYWETHER.

HUCKLEBERRY HILL, Vermont.

P. S.—I forgot to tell you that Timothy is Tongue Tied. CHUB.

## THE SPIDER WEB.

CROSS WORD ENIGMA—NO. 5.

My first is in seat, but not in chair.  
My second is in curl, but not in hair.  
My third is in hand, but not in wrist.  
My fourth is in fog, but not in mist.  
My fifth is in book, but not in slate.  
My sixth is in love, but not in hate.  
My whole is standing with open door,  
For all those who love both books and lore.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 4.—Latin.

I am composed of 16 letters.

My 13, 3, 5, 14, 10, is a near relation.

My 8, 9, 15, is a preposition.

My 5, 6, 14, 12, is a numeral.

My 1, 10, 11, is found in many places of worship.

My 9, 5, is a conjunction.

My 2, 16, 6, 9, is to donate.

My whole is a favorite motto with our Young Pioneers.

WORD SQUARE—NO. 8.

A thin piece of anything; crippled; verily; curved.

NAMES OF POPULAR LECTURERS.

An article, a consonant, a vowel, an author, a preposition.

two.

A fowl, material for bread, a part of a city, a tree, to mistake.

A tumor, a small valley, a boy's nick name, a part of the face. A lake, a country, a verb, a retinue.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &amp;c.

Cross Word Enigma No. 3.—Semper idem.

Puzzle No. 1.—Insatiate.

Word Square No. 4.—

C A T

A L E

T E A

Word Square No. 5.—

C I T Y

I D E A

T E A R

Y A R D

Numerical Enigma No. 2.—Mondsyllable.

Correct answer to Geographical Adventure was furnished by Anna Sears of Lawrence.

## NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES.

## WARNE &amp; GILLETT.

DEALERS IN

## HARDWARE &amp; CUTLERY.

Have now in Stock a Full Line of

## GENERAL HARDWARE

of all kinds of the best quality, including

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

## A FINE ASSORTMENT OF RAZORS,

Silver Plated Door and Window Trimmings,  
Brass & Bronze Door & Window Trimmings,

NAILS, DUNDEE THIMBLE SKEINS,  
AXES, CARRIAGE BOLTS,  
HAMMERS, BUGGY SPRINGS,  
HATCHETS, SEAT SPRINGS,  
LANTERNS, CABLE CHAIN,  
STEELYARDS, TRACE CHAINS,  
COUNTER SCALES, HALTER CHAINS,  
PLATFORM SCALES, OX CHAINS,  
BORING MACHINES, IRON WEDGES,  
CORDAGE AND TWINE, CROW BARS,

TACKLE BLOCKS AND PULLEYS,  
MECHANICS' TOOLS IN GREAT VARIETY,  
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

## AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF HARDWARE.

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

We make a specialty of Carpenters' Tools, and keep the best assortment of goods in that line to be found in the Western Country. We sell all articles at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, and respectfully ask the public, before purchasing, to look through our stock, which is one of the most complete in the West.

77 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

nos-ly

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

G. GROVENOR.

E. D. REDINGTON.

GROVENOR &amp; REDINGTON,

Dealers in

PINE LUMBER, DOORS,

WINDOWS, SASH, BLINDS, GLASS, PUTTY,

Cement, Plastering Hair, Plaster Paris, &amp;c.,

Corner Massachusetts and Berkley Streets,

nos-ly

LAWRENCE, KAN.

## SPRING CLEANING.

BY A SUFFERER.

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year,  
Of cleaning paint and scrubbing floors and scouring far and  
near;

Heaped in the corner of the room the ancient dirt lay quiet;  
Nor rose up at the father's tread, nor to the children's riot;  
But now the carpets all are up, and from the staircase top,  
The mistress calls to man and maid to wield the broom and  
mop.

Where are those rooms, those quiet rooms, the house but late  
presented,

Wherein we dwelt, nor dreamed of dirt, so cosy and contented?  
Alas! they're turned all upside down, that quiet suite of  
rooms,

With stops, and suds, and soap, and sand, and tubs, and pails,  
and brooms,

Chairs, tables, stands are standing round at sixes and at  
sevens,

While wife and housemaids fly about, like meteors through  
the heavens.

The parlor and the chamber floors were cleaned a week ago,  
The carpets shook, the windows washed, as all the neighbors  
know;

But still the sanctum had escaped, the table piled with books,  
Pens, ink and paper all about, peace in its very look;  
'Til fell the women on them all, as falls the plague on men,  
And then they vanished all away, books, paper, ink and pen.

And now, when comes the master home, as come he must o'  
nights,

To find all things are "set to wrongs" that they have "set to  
rights,"

When the sound of the driving tacks is heard, tho' the house  
is far from still,

And the carpet woman's on the stairs, that harbinger of ill,  
He looks for papers, books or bills, that all were there before,  
And sighs to find them on the desk or in the drawer no more.

And then he grimly thinks of her, who set this fuss afloat,  
And wishes she were out at sea, in a very leaky boat,  
He meets her at the parlor door, with hair and cap awry,  
With sleeves tucked up and broom in hand, defiance in her  
eye;

He feels quite small, and knows full well there's nothing to  
be said,  
So holds his tongue and drinks his tea and sneaks away to bed.

## FUN AND FROLIC.

Pat was asked the other day if he understood French.  
"Yes, yer honor, if it's spoken in Irish."

"How hollow it sounds!" exclaimed a patient under the  
movement cure, as the physician was vigorously pounding his  
chest. "O, that's nothing!" said the doctor, "wait until we  
get to the head!"

"Here, waiter," said a gentleman as he was about leaving a  
hotel, "here's a dollar for you. I give it to you because you  
have attended to my fire so well." "Thank your honor; may you  
live long, and may I have the making of your fire hereaf-  
ter!"

An Irishman went into a Chicago store, and says, "Faith,  
an' did you put in the paper you wanted a man?" "Yes,"  
said the storekeeper, "and I distinctly stated all applications  
must be made by mail." "An' faith, an' it's meself that's a  
male, sure," says Pat.

A very wicked man being recently taken ill, and believing  
he was about to die, told a neighbor that he felt the need of  
preparation for the next world, and would like to see some  
proper person in regard to it, whereupon the feeling friend  
sent for a fire insurance agent.

During the war, a lady passing from cot to cot, through the  
wards of a hospital, was shocked to hear a soldier laughing at  
her, and turned to reprove him. "Why, look here, madam,"  
said the soldier, "you have given me a tract on the sin of  
dancing, when I've both legs shot off."

A party of men animatedly engaged in discussing politics  
before a country store, attracted the attention of an aged ag-  
riculturist. "There's sumthin' the matter here," he observed  
to his wife; and, drawing up his team, he lightly shouted to  
a consumptive individual on the outskirts: "What's a-foot?"  
"Twelve inches," was the sardonic reply. The aged agricul-  
turist swore some and drove on.

A country clergyman chose for his text, on one occasion, a  
passage of Scripture which had been variously interpreted.  
In concluding his sermon he said: "These are the conclusions  
I have reached after the most diligent study, but I must in-  
form you that the commentators disagree with me." A farmer,  
a great admirer of the parson's eloquence, had paid marked  
attention to the discourse. He went home, filled a large bag  
with choice kidney potatoes, and packed them off to the par-  
son's house, with the following note:

"REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: You told me this mornin' as  
how common nature did n't agree with you. I hope as how choice  
kidneys does."

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A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

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This highly bred trotting stallion will make the season at Man-  
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BY THE SEASON.....\$25 00  
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Pedigree.—Young Messenger was sired by Alexander's Abdal-  
lah (the sire of Goldsmith's Maid), he by Rydick's Hambletonian  
(the sire of Dexter). The dam of Alexander's Abdallah was by  
Bay Roman, he by imported Roman, out of the Pinkney mare by  
Old Hickory, second dam by Membrino, he by Old Membrino, he  
by imported Messenger. The dam of Young Messenger was Bac-  
chante (full sister to Bacchus), by Downing's Bay Messenger, he  
by Harpinus, Harpinus was by Bishop's Hambletonian, dam by  
imported Messenger. Bishop's Hambletonian was by imported  
Messenger, his dam Phoeasant by imported Shark, grandam by  
imported Medley.

Young Messenger is seven years old this Spring, sixteen hands  
high, with good bone and powerful muscle, and possesses all the  
desirable qualities of roadster and farm horse. His color is dark  
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This young trotting stallion will stand for the season at the  
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This famous young Kentucky stallion was sired by Cassius  
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have trotted below two-thirty. The grandam of Gould Clay  
is Imported Glencoe. This horse will stand for the season at  
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from a distance pastured and cared for.

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Sired by Old Bellfounder; dam, a thoroughbred Kentucky  
mare. This horse has trotted in 2:35 and is a famous getter of  
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and save at least fifty per cent. of ice.
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the floor, as they are constructed so that the air is in constant  
motion, and the foul air allowed to escape.
4. Because they sell for less money and are a handsome piece of  
furniture for your dining room. All who use them recommend  
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I have now for sale, at reasonable prices,  
ONE BERKSHIRE BOAR, over one year old,  
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And Young Pigs of each breed, some of the latter nearly old  
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The Faculty numbers EIGHTEEN EXPERIENCED TEACHERS  
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buy, sell or trade, will find it to their advantage to call on us.

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Five miles from town, all fenced, plenty of good fruit, good  
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well improved, good house, fine young pear trees and other fruit,  
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We cannot specify one in a hundred of the properties we have to  
sell. Come in and see our list, and we can certainly suit you.

We are also agents for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the  
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## UNSURPASSED FACILITIES FOR LOCATING COLONIES,

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## We Examine Titles, Pay Taxes &amp; Loan Money

for non-residents. Parties having money to loan, who will be  
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We will guarantee satisfaction in every instance.

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

## THE CONTINENTAL FIRE, OF NEW YORK,

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

Also the GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, of  
New York—cash capital \$1,000,000,—and the TRIUMPH INSU-  
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WE MEAN BUSINESS, AND DO BUSINESS,

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

Deeds and Mortgages Carefully Drawn, and  
Acknowledgments Taken.

J. T. STEVENS &amp; CO.,

Office rear room over Simpson's Bank.

## The Housekeeper.

CONDUCTED BY CORA M. DOWNS.

## CONCERNING COFFEE.

"MANAGING EDITOR OF HOUSEKEEPING COLUMN: Please tell me how you make coffee, and what kind of coffee you are in the habit of using."

Mrs. MARY C., of North Topeka.

I am by no means certain, my dear Mrs. C., what kind of coffee I use. I suppose there is more Brazilian coffee used in this country than any other. It is proper not to feel certain of most things in this world.

I ask for Java coffee, but the Old Government Java that we used to get at the East occasionally, and which ship merchants on the seaboard do use in their families, and which furnishes an aroma entirely different from that of any decoction made of coffee that we buy out West, that original, delectable yellow grain does not often get over the Mississippi river. That is the disadvantage of living so far from shore.

We don't have Peace Jubilees, and Philadelphia Conventions; we don't call for oysters on the half shell. We lack iodine and phosphorus, we lack centralization, we have shot out too far towards the periphery of things, and in consequence of not being born in Boston with the beatific privilege of living there all our days, we shall all die much sooner than we should if our natal stars had been those which glimmer over Boston Harbor. Yet even

Boston's empire, "like to greater States,  
Has certain periods set, and hidden fates."

But the coffee question! We must do the best we can with the materials that we get in this country, where everything is in such inchoate condition, or, as a young clergyman, late from Massachusetts, said, everything was so different from Stockbridge, where he came from—"the West seems in such a formative state!"

"To be sure," I replied, in sympathy with his pale, pretty, melancholy face, where I detected the nostalgic symptoms consequent upon drawing comparisons between Stockbridge and his western home; "but, my dear sir, how did you expect to find the West?" Even Stockbridge had to have a Genesis, I suppose.

But dear me! about that coffee! Well, I don't wash my coffee; I used to; I thought I must, because "our folks" did, and I supposed it was a notion now that wetting coffee injures the flavor before it is parched; in fact, instead of wetting it, it should stand in a warm place under the oven, after it is carefully picked over, and get thoroughly dry, for it is always a little damp. Then brown it rapidly in a hot oven, the hotter the better, if you tend it constantly. I have no patent roaster—I use an iron pan in my oven, but I do not neglect it a moment while it is roasting. Some people put in a little butter just as it is done—I don't know why; it is an old custom, and I suppose originated with the early cooks who thought the oleaginous principles necessary to all articles prepared for the table. I like coffee well and quickly browned, and immediately shut up in an earthen jar with a tight cover. A pound of coffee for a small family, and two pounds for a large family, is all that is required at one roasting. Now grind enough coffee to make it so strong as to be palatable (you can't make good weak coffee, you know); stir the ground coffee with white of egg and cold water, just enough of each to make it a "thin consistency," and pour boiling water over it, and shut it up tightly; shut in the steam with a paper stopper in the spout of your coffee boiler, if you have not the patent arrangements. Let your coffee just boil, and that is all. Some people who theorize, say, and I have even said so myself, "don't let it boil," but it is really better just to reach the boiling process, and then be set on the back of the stove, where it may stand and "sizzle" about five or six minutes. Do not let your coffee be lukewarm. Some things may do to be lukewarm, but coffee must be hot; and if you don't have genuine cream for it, you might just as well not make coffee.

When coffee is left on the stove boiling, and the soul of it escapes in the steam that pervades the atmosphere deliciously, and only the body is left, a black and bitter liquid that is "sarcastically" called coffee, and then, when in lukewarm quantities, with brown sugar and skim milk, it is served out to you, what do you think you are drinking? Coffee? No, ma'am!

I have been in houses where the aroma of the coffee came up the stairway into my bed-chamber before breakfast—ethereal essence, fragrant with the breath of "Araby the blest," subtle, inspiring odors that steal upward from the shrine where Cinderella with the slippers presides; but, my dear! when we sat down to breakfast the coffee was not there! There was the remainder left to tell us of the "might have been," but the spirit had evaporated, had floated off from the unpoetical spout into ethereal regions, doubtless to comfort some of the impalpable existences that the spiritualists are fond of telling us are all around, above, and "forneath" us continually.

"Black spirits and white,  
Blue spirits and gray."

A noted spiritualist in our town declared that no mortal agency could have performed the miracles of the Davenport Brothers; they were the work of the spirits through the Davenport mediums. Alas for the spirits of just men made perfect! What worse "purgatory" (as the French Catholics pro-

nounce the word) could be condemned them than to dwell in the atmosphere of this lower earth, knocking tambourines about the platforms of second class audience rooms, and doomed to engage in tricky antics that even our ancestors, the monkeys, would not be guilty of?

I have only one more word to say about coffee. Some people let their coffee grounds stand in the boiling vessel till next day; if you want pure, aromatic coffee, always see that the boiler is perfectly clean and dry from day to day. See that no dry, bitter grounds remain down in the spout about the perforations of the metal lining to the spout. A tea-pot and coffee-pot, more than all other vessels, need to be kept immaculate.

## INFECTIONS AND CONTAGIONS.

About this time of the year, and particularly after so much rainy weather, there is liability to disease, low fevers, and other miasmatic ailments.

I think we ought all to take greater precautions against infection and contagion than we are in the habit of doing. Infectious disorders are those which are conveyed in the air; contagion is that received from contact with persons already infected. Copperas is a cheap article, obtained as easily as chloride of lime, and both of these plentifully sprinkled about drains, out-houses, and under porches, &c., keep the air free from contaminating odors. The odor of much chloride of lime is an injury to the lungs, so it should not be left in a close room. A fumigation might be effected in a sick room by pouring vinegar on a shovel full of hot coals, or by wafting backwards and forwards for a moment or two, a cloth saturated with chloride of lime.

Now is the time to put away woolen fabrics. I have a closet I call my winter closet, for I put blankets, shawls, underclothing, woolen hose and "all sorts" of winter clothing therein, because I want camphor and tobacco to have a sacred corner, where their particular odor will not trouble the lighter summer toggery that we are beginning to "take on."

Talking of summer gear, when you are in Kansas City, just step into Bullene, Moore & Emery's mammoth dry goods palace. From the initial stage of dressing to the complete outside finishing effect, they make you up a toilet without the aid of a stitch from your needle. Why need you fuss about tucking and ruffling, when it can all be done for you by unseen magicians? Why should shirts be made at home by weary wives and mothers? Why should the village seamstress spoil the summer coat? Why should children's clothing take so many hours of making, after the family have gone to bed, leaving "mother" to keep things in repair?

Don't do it any more. It is cheaper to buy one's wardrobe ready made, except, indeed, the richer fabrics, that require the skill of the modiste for ladies. And I take pleasure in recommending to the patronage that our Kansas friends bestow on Kansas City industry and enterprise, the firm of Miss Roberts & Mrs. Miles, on Main street. Their skill in perfecting a costume is a marvel of elegance in design, fit, and general excellence. I believe they stand deservedly at the head of *artistes* in this line.

I am sorry to say that my bookish tastes and my housekeeping propensities do not detract from an extremely womanly desire for nice clothes. I do confess to a weakness for the "gloss of satin and shimmer of pearls." But how, as one creeps along toward the "sere and yellow leaf," one's tastes subside and shade off into quiet effects, abjuring crimsons, and rosy flushes, and heavenly blues! and how gradually the neutral tints become our favorites, and mild silver grays seem a modest setting off for fast silvering hair, and for the grave, pale face that will in a few years be surprised to find it has looked over the boundary line of half a century!

I want to add a good recipe or two this week, and then good-bye. Not long since I had a little experience in a sick room, and I happened to find the excellence of a chicken tea, which you will appreciate sometime, maybe. Here is the rule, not the tea:

**Chicken Tea.**—Cut up a fowl in small pieces, taking off the skin; put it into an earthen vessel, with some salt and three pints of water; let it boil three hours; strain it; set it to cool six or eight hours; then take off the fat. The tea will be like jelly.

As some kinds of fruit will be coming to their best estate before many weeks, I subjoin a good rule for sweet pickles, one of the very best dainties of the modern table:

To make **Sweet Pickles** from sweet apples, pears, or any other kind of fruit. Eight pounds of fruit, three of sugar, one quart of good vinegar, half a teaspoonful of cloves, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Mix all together, and stew until done; then stew down the syrup to the proper consistency.

WYANDOTTE, May 20th.

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CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

186 Massachusetts Street.

Repairing, Trimming & Fine Painting  
a Speciality.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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—Can be found the—

Renovated, Re-stocked, Neat and Attractive

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—OF—

MORRIS & CRANDALL.

Dr. R. MORRIS having associated himself in business with Dr. T. V. CRANDALL, a practical Druggist from New York City, they will continue the business of GEO. SLOSSON & CO. at the above mentioned place.

Our Motto is to Give Satisfaction.

GIVE WHAT IS CALLED FOR,

Give Pure Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals

From the best Laboratories of Europe and America,

AND, FINALLY, TO GIVE YOUR MONEY'S VALUE.

Call and See, and Try.

## BURR OAK DINING HALL

## ICE CREAM PARLORS.

## SEA-SIDE SALOON.

Oysters on the Half Shell, and Clam Chowders—  
Sea-Side Style.

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Oysters, Game, Fine Cigars & Tobacco,

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OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

## LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

OFFICERS:

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

G. A. McMILLAN, Cashier.

## I'VE LOST MY KNIFE.

I've lost my pocket-knife. I loaned it to somebody—don't know who. It had been my constant companion for ten years. It had a pearl handle with silver mountings, and had three blades. If the borrower will return it to me I will put his watch in good order and charge nothing.

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I have had twenty-five years' practical experience in

WATCH REPAIRING,

and am familiar with all the different varieties, and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases. Call at Frazer's, Frazer's Block, the pioneer jeweler of Lawrence, where I can always be found ready to put your watch in tip-top order.

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

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H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

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BALING COMPANY,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

GEO. ATCHESON & CO., Proprietors.

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

Apply at the Office of G. W. Smith's Elevator, near the Kansas Pacific Railway Depot, North Lawrence, or address Post Office Box 373, Lawrence, Kansas. no3-ly

W. S. RILEY,

## FARRIER

## VETERINARY SURGEON,

Lawrence and North Lawrence.

LABORATORY No. 22 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

Medicines Constantly on Hand.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

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

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OFFICE, POEHLER'S BLOCK,

WM. KIRBY,

## TAILOR.

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

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 the usual and sole security of deposits in New England savings banks, and are fully and safely relied upon. When, therefore, coupled as above with so large personal liability, the safety of money deposited is amply assured. Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and on Saturdays from 8 to 8 o'clock p. m. also, and will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the month of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal. For further information call and get a copy of our by-laws relating to savings deposits. We also do a

## GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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

## Stockholders:

J. G. HASKELL. ALONZO FULLER. R. B. GEMMELL.  
J. H. HAIGHT. M. S. BRACE. CHAS. ROBINSON.  
A. F. ABBOTT. MOORE & BENNETT. JAMES M. HENDRY.  
ANDREW TERRY. C. S. TREADWAY. PAUL H. BROOKS.  
JOHN X. NOYSE. JOHN K. RANKIN. O. A. HANSCOM.  
ROBERT MORROW. L. BULLENE. J. S. GREW.  
SAMUEL FRY. SCAM H. TERRY. C. E. GRAY.  
W. E. SUTLIF & CO. JOHN Q. A. NORTON. JOEL GROVER.  
GEN. JOHN FRAZER. S. A. HIGGS. WANNER CRAIG.  
SCHMUCKER & MC CONNELL. MISS EMILY F. 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	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days
\$1,000									
2,000	14	0	13	11	8	32	10	1	37
4,000	28	0	26	23	5	14	20	1	74
8,000	42	1	9	35	2	6	30	2	21
16,000	56	1	22	46	10	28	40	3	18
32,000	70	2	5	57	2	5	50	4	15
64,000	84	2	18	70	4	12	60	5	12
128,000	98	3	1	82	1	4	70	6	9
256,000	112	3	14	93	9	25	80	7	6
512,000	126	3	27	105	6	18	90	8	3
1,024,000	140	4	10	117	3	10	100	9	0

EXAMPLES.—At 6 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$2,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 33 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at ten per cent. \$32,000 in 33 years, 6 months, 8 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the life-time of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 dollars would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

## 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.

OTTOMAN & POTWIN.

## HOPE

Begs leave to state that he has commenced business

## IN LAWRENCE,

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

## FROM ENGLAND,

is prepared to do cleaning in a superior manner.

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

Please note well the address.

## CITY LIVERY,

## FEED &amp; SALE STABLE,

SAM. WALKER, Proprietor,

No. 37 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## H. E. TURNER,

## HOUSE AND BRIDGE BUILDER.

WORK NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE.

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