

148

Jas Hamway

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. II.—NO. 1.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 11, 1873.

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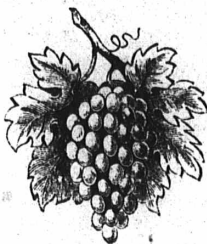
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Address, for Price List,
JOHNSON & ALBERTSON,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

WHO PLAYS LION?

Will the good SPIRIT permit a few thoughts on the Woman Question, which have been provoked by a discussion in one of our Kansas papers?

A couple of right racy writers have been bombarding each other's convictions upon this question for some time. One of them considers "woman in her sphere," the staff of life and the ottar of roses. And that sphere, he thinks, is not a sphere, but a small definite circle with the cook stove as its center. The church is outside, and she may have liberty to circulate for spiritual exhilaration, and to labor at such kinds of work as are not in keeping with the dignity of the *genus homo*.

The other writer complains that women are a proscribed race, doomed to drudge or starve unless born rich, which circumstance is, unluckily, not within the province of her volition. And the "unkindest of all" is, that she must bear the goads and jeers of earth's despotic lords with no hope of appeal. In short, she thinks it inconsistent and unjust in men to exhort girls to support themselves, while they—the men—bar every door through which girls must seek for lucrative employment.

This writer certainly levels well on the line she has chosen, but is she fixing at the *real lion*? Does not the great barrier to woman's social advancement lie in another direction?

A short time since and the eternal fitness of things declared woman's sphere to embrace only housework, needlework, nursing, and teaching—the latter being an open question. In the last decade a few representative women have fought a battle and won a victory on the issue of woman's right to do *any thing* of which she is capable. And to-day there is nothing in public opinion which should deter any woman from following that occupation for which she is best adapted. But "confidence is a plant of slow growth," and business men from habit, and from caution, perhaps, more than from prejudice, are quicker to recognize *capacity* in applicants for situations, from the male persuasion than in women. And yet a *sensible, prudent girl* may so approach and besiege an employer, that if he has work to give she'll stand a fair chance for a share.

Woman, as a race, is completely hampered and fettered by the conventionalisms of society. She would not for the world, that her nose were crooked in any other cue, her cheek tinted in any other hue, or her foot pinched in any other shoe, than that dictated by the goddess of fashion. And in like manner does she dread to attempt anything that others do not do. She *would* rather and *does* rather bear the pinchings of poverty, or wear her life away at some unremunerative toil than make a breach in the stockade of custom, and run the risk of being discussed over the dish pan, or hinted at in the drawing room.

"There's the respect that makes us
Rather bear the ills we have, than
Fly to others that we know not of."

Those who are so fortunate as to number among their friends some influential masculines to urge them on and pave the way, find it easy thus escorted to occupy the higher ground. But when one must rise up alone, sounding her own trumpet, and pressing her own suit, concerned as both plaintiff

and defendant, it is hard to stem the tide, and emerge from the routine of affairs. And yet this Lion in the way is more within our own imaginations than in the minds of others. Public opinion of late is disposed to be quite docile. Mr. Public has, I think, conceded all that could be desired, although Mrs. Public has not been quite so generous. And as has been intimated, it is from our own sex that the "unkindest cut" will come. Talk of "man's inhumanity to man," it doesn't compare with woman's inhumanity to woman!

A young lady teacher stood at the head of the profession in one of the Eastern cities. She was compelled to gain a livelihood by her own efforts. She felt that the confinement of the school room was telling severely upon her health; and had long cherished the desire of becoming a public lecturer. After overcoming family opposition, she at last summoned the courage and made her *debut* last winter. She was favored with a large audience in the largest hall in the city. Her effort was considered a complete success, and lauded in the dailies to a flattering degree. Soon after twenty-five leading citizens requested her to repeat the lecture in the same hall, which she did. She also delivered it in several surrounding towns. In the midst of all these compliments she wrote to a friend,—"I find many to condemn as well as many to praise. And strange as it may seem, two-thirds of all who do condemn are women." But the Board of Education of that city—*men*—were sufficiently magnanimous to see seeing to elect her as principal, with a salary instead of first assistant for the year.

Occasionally we hear conceited pimps at the professions, half-fledged literati, or sanctimonious elders, warning the tender minded against attending lectures and readings given by women. A pet formula which they use is: "You may play with fire and not get burnt; but you can't handle soot and not get black." But the social moorings of such Pharisaical confessions are such as to suggest the admonition, "Physician heal thyself."

But these are not representative men. They are *creakers* who hold up their hands in holy horror when a woman dares to earn her bread by brain work while there is washing to be had. *No!* the men are on our side. The days of ancient chivalry are past. A new order has arisen, who bear on their standard the inscription,—"Heaven helps those who help themselves." ADVIRAM.
OTTAWA, Kansas.

A PRIMITIVE ICE HOUSE.

EDITOR SPIRIT: I have just finished putting up my supply of ice. It is fully a foot thick, clear and pure. It is a cheap luxury which every farmer may have who lives accessible to some body of water large enough to form ice. During the long summer months nothing is more refreshing to any over-worked farmer than this ice water, the doctors to the contrary notwithstanding. It is good to have in the house on churning days, it brings the butter out firm and good. It preserves the steak, cools the milk, and better than this, gives us ice cream for tea. In sickness it is always invaluable, and we want our regular supply every year. Our ice house is not an expensive affair, or we should probably not have had one. Some four years since we made an excavation on the north side of a bank, about twelve feet square, and some eight feet deep on the south side. In this was built a rail pen, and rails put in for a floor, and covered with saw dust about eight inches deep. The ice was built up in this pen some three feet above the ground, as nearly solid as possible. The blocks of ice were cut about eighteen inches square, with a cross-cut saw, and all spaces between filled in with broken ice. Three or four loads of saw dust was put over this, and a shed roof of rough boards placed over all. On the north side, which was only protected by the rails, it was boarded up and saw dust filled in. All water from melting ice drained off on the north side, which was left lower than the bottom of the pen. There was no attempt to close the top—the only points observed were to have drainage and a good protection against rain and sunshine. The ice keeps well in this rude affair all summer. The cost the first year was about ten dollars; since then the storing of from fifteen to twenty tons of ice each year, costs

about sixty cents per ton for cutting, hauling (the distance being only one-quarter of a mile), and packing. There are many elaborate and expensive plans for building ice houses, which, of course, are more desirable than the above if "Spinners" are plenty. Among pioneer farmers, where economy is a necessity, the above plan will be found to fully answer the purpose, and has the recommendation of being the cheapest on the record.

J. K. HUDSON.

A CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH.

EDITOR SPIRIT: Nearly thirty years ago, George S. Hillard, a Christian and scholarly gentleman of Boston, Mass., gave utterance, before a convention of ministers, to the following noble sentiments:

"My thoughts are haunted with the vision of a Christian Commonwealth, in which every man, whatever be his function or office, shall feel himself to be appointed priest of the Lord, and infuse into his daily life the spirit of purity and devotion, in which different seats of the Christian world shall lay aside their theological wrangling and enter into a noble strife to see who shall most resemble, in life and spirit, Him, after whose name they are called, in which the rent fragments of Christ's garment shall be woven again into a web of wholeness and beauty. Then the earth will become a temple, and the roar and hum of daily life will go up like a chorus of praise and thanksgiving. Brethren, is this a dream and no more? Are the tares ever to grow in the field of the Lord? Are the faint and bleeding hosts of truth never to forego their wasting conflict, and are the meek never to inherit the land that is promised them? The end is afar, and cannot be discerned. Some see it gilded with hope, and some darkened with gloom. But motives to effort are to be drawn from sources over which the changing moods of our own mind have no power. The past we cannot recall; the future we cannot command; but the *present*—of the present heroic action and generous sacrifice. Brethren, the night cometh in which no man can work; let us so live and work while it is day that we may lie down to our repose with no unavailing regrets—no stings of self-reproach."

"A Christian Commonwealth!" Words of deep meaning; they express thoughts of grand significance; they have a world-wide application; they include in their scope the organization of the State; they descend in their details to the well ordering of every man's daily life; they embrace the whole range of human existence; they handle the soul with the promise of the universal harmony of the present conflicting interests of human life. "A Christian Commonwealth!" Can we adequately comprehend the idea? It is social order where wealth is distributed according to exact justice, where all men help each other, where every right is secured to every person, where the most perfect education of the whole being is as free as the common air, where all the varied interests of society are so combined and harmonized as to secure the best welfare, material and spiritual, of the human race.

We have only to look around us to see that a Christian Commonwealth has, at the present time, no existence. Instead, there is a "Commonwealth" of discord, strife, individualism, in which men with a selfish greed pursue their own ends, regardless, oftentimes, of the welfare and happiness of others. Their chief aim seems to be to enrich themselves, secure official distinction, win a heaven of personal comfort and luxurious ease, though their neighbors suffer hunger and thirst, poverty and wretchedness all the days of their life. They practically ignore the fact that "we are all members of one body," and if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it. But criticism and fault-finding are unavailing, unless we can point out a better way and realize a better condition of things.

If you will kindly offer me a little space in your liberal SPIRIT OF KANSAS, I will offer some criticisms, candid and fair, I hope, on our present modes of life, our unwise methods of transacting business, our selfish competition system, our wretched modes of farming; and suggest, if possible, the better way of doing and living in this bad world of ours.

A young man near Wathena put out 1,800 apple trees last fall, which completes an orchard of thirty acres.

The Seneca "Courier" learns that "three times the number of cattle are being fed in the vicinity of Sabatha this winter than ever before. Most of the old farmers are feeding."

Corn is so plenty and cheap in Southern Kansas that a man wore a pair of boots out hauling corn to pay for them.

According to the Washington "Republican," ten acres in Miami county yielded seventy-five bushels of shelled corn to the acre.

Kansas has shipped more cattle East than any other Western State.

Bro. Davis is getting perfectly reckless as to how he gets his pay for the "Republican." Hear him: Beef, pork, butter, eggs, corn, potatoes, chickens, turkeys and even money, taken in payment for the "Republican," at this office. Don't hesitate, but bring them right along."

Holton shipped 20,000 bushels of oats to Leavenworth last week.

Kansas will plant double the number of orchards this year that she did last.

Eleven thousand head of cattle were shipped from Solomon City the past season.

The Farm.

SOWING AND REAPING.

MRS. J. SAYAGE.

In the world's broad fields of labor, There's work enough for all; Not only for the strong and great, But for the weak and small.

For there are none so affluent They have no need to toil— With brain or muscle, head or hand— As tillers of the soil.

But one thing is always certain: Whatever the crop we sow, We must most surely reap the same— For that alone will grow.

And if we sow with thorns and weeds, We cannot well complain If in the harvest we shall find No full and ripened grain.

But if we sow the goodly seed With liberal, generous hand, We surely in the harvest time 'Mid golden sheaves shall stand.

Life's springtime is for sowing, And for culture, summer hours, That in autumn we may gather Ripened fruit in sunny bowers,

Which shall grow more sweet and mellow As the winter days draw near, And shall bring us joy and beauty, Making glad life's closing year.

Then when the angel reapers, With their sickles sharp shall come, We shall gather up our sheaves And go singing "Harvest Home."

SPRING FARM, JANUARY, 1873.

HOW GLAD WE FEEL.

When we see the fields of rich waving grain which we have sown, coming to maturity, and think of the many bushels almost ready for the market, how it gladdens our hearts. When we see the tall rustling corn which we have planted and tended with so much care and labor, putting on its golden colored dress, and think of the loads of splendid, large ears, safely stored in our cribs, how the prospect of honest, well-earned gain gladdens our hearts.

When we see the animals reared by our care, growing large and fat for the shambles or the plow, our pockets almost involuntarily expand with the plethora of greenbacks which all these may bring us.

All at last is ready for the market and we hasten to sell, that we and our families may enjoy the comfort to which we believe we are entitled. The sales being effected we foot up the column and balance accounts, and lo! we find it against us. Don't we feel glad though?

Well, we wonder how it is. We look around us and find all our neighbors in the same predicament. We inquire of every one we meet as to the cause.

In the mythical land, no one knows exactly where, the ruinous prices which we were compelled to take, were fixed by a few men who stood behind mahogany desks, who had gold pens stuck above their ears and were making long columns of figures which they called "demand and supply," and were themselves known as a board of trade. Of course we do not quite understand it. Why should we? What right have we farmers to know anything about the science of trade? What right have we "hoors" to question the laws of commerce? What right have we "hard-fisted yeomanry" to talk about business? Rather, let us feel glad that all these perplexing questions are removed far from us, so that we may, unembarrassed, delve and toil for others' comfort and wealth. We tramp along the broad side walks in our rough stogies, staring at the burnished silver ware and rich stuffs displayed by the enterprising merchant behind his crystal plate-glass windows; we rattle our old lumber wagons over the costly Wyckoff pavement, gazing at the tall warehouses faced with signs of crimson and gold, and we rejoice at the display of wealth and prettiness.

Here we pass an enormous church edifice finished without in many angles and tall steeples and elaborate friezes and elegantly wrought columns; within, are heavy mouldings and brilliant frescoes and elastic cushions and soft carpets and well carved altar, and we think, perhaps, how easy to be a christian if we could only worship in such a house instead of our little old school house. Here we pass an elaborate structure lain in granite and polished marble, the wonder and pride of all passers by. It is a bank. Usurers and money exchangers hold court therein, and we are glad to pass on.

On yonder hill side is a beautiful mansion surrounded by all the luxury of foliage and mechanism that wealth can procure. 'Tis the home of a merchant prince and we point to it with pride. These and similar ones make up our towns and cities. We boast of them to strangers, we eulogize them to our distant friends, and altogether we are very proud of them.

But, farmers did it never occur to you that the owners of all this wealth never produced a dollar of wealth themselves? That these wide walks, these costly pavements, these large churches, these tall warehouses, these marble banks and these elegant residences were built by you, out of the profits filched from your hard earned stores—out of the wealth created by you and the mechanic and day laborer?

When this is realized as it ought to be, we think the pride will be a little mixed, that gives us only the enjoyment of the remnants.—[Farmers' Union.]

FARMER'S UNIONS.

All will admit that the farmers of Kansas are, as a class, honest, industrious and frugal, and as such, are fairly entitled to a competency and the respectful consideration of mankind. They have been allotted here by a beautiful climate, a fertile soil and cheap homes. They have come willing to endure for a time the hardships and privations of frontier life, fondly hoping that industry and frugality would eventually bring them respite from toil and surround them with plenty. Thus encouraged, they have bought their lands, erected cheap homes, and commenced improvements. Usually, but a part of the price has been paid, and a mortgage covers the remainder. This, it was thought, could be reduced from year to year, until cancelled, when a home free from incumbrance would be theirs. But they have fallen upon adverse times. The products of the soil which a few years since commanded highly remunerative prices, now fall to pay the cost of production. Money which might come to the rescue, is in the hands of the few, and can be had only at ruinous rates. This dilemma of itself would seem to be bad enough, but it is not the worst. While prices have naturally vibrated from one extreme to the other, demagogues have as naturally robbed the public treasuries. Sharpers have levied fees and perquisites upon us, and corporations, by way of bonds, have again and again mortgaged our homes anew. Multitudes of middle-men have swarmed in upon us only to depress the price of our staples, and to add the cost of sumptuous livings and rents to our supplies.

To meet these contingencies, we have redoubled our efforts. We have raised more stock, have planted and gathered more, and to economize, have worked harder and hired less, hoping thereby to extricate ourselves at another turn of Fortune's wheel. But alas for our hopes! Like the mirage of the desert, they have eluded our grasp and receded from us until faint and weary we are ready to despond.

Our increased productions instead of realizing to us our expectations, have only served to disappoint them. Rigid economy has been tried only to show its futility, while excessive labor has benumbed our brain and incapacitated us to grasp and solve this financial problem. Do what we may, mortgages and debts increase until like a horrid nightmare they have become the bane of our waking moments and the terror of our dreams. Under such circumstances it may well be asked what shall be done. Shall we blindly work on as in the past until our bodies sink from exhaustion into their last resting place, and a sheriff's sale closes out our affairs? Shall an erroneous faith in Providence lead us to believe that He will interpose in our behalf and save us when we daily enjoy all the gifts He has promised? Or shall we accept His bounties and work out our own salvation? To the adoption of the latter course we are impelled by the strongest dictates of prudence and common sense, and by every tie of affection. If we love our families, if we entertain any sentiments of manly self-respect, how can we take their hard earnings to market and tamely surrender them for one-fourth or one-half their value.

It is asked how shall these wrongs be corrected, and what means shall be adopted for our redress? Does not the attitude of the world toward us suggest the remedy. Were commerce allowed to flow naturally, we might be contented to abide the simple laws of supply and demand, but while avarice overtakes the keenest intellects to circumvent and oppress us—while every trade and occupation is organized and disciplined to levy their exactions upon us, and while we adhere to the humiliating terms "what do you ask and what will you give," how can we expect singly to meet them and not be vanquished.

Evidently, then, what we need is organization and combined action. We need them to give us a representative to develop within us the social element of our nature, and, though not least, to emancipate us from the suicidal bondage which we are now under to hard labor. Then let names everywhere be enrolled. Put every minor organization in communication with headquarters. Let us all pull together, and before another new year dawns upon us we shall witness the dawn of a better era for ourselves and for all mankind.—[Cor. Far. Union.]

DO WE NEED MIDDLE-MEN?

About as much as a school house needs mice to pick up the crumbs left by the children while taking their lunch, but not to gnaw the books, maps and other valuable property of the house. About as much as a colony of bees needs drones, to assist in keeping up the proper modicum of the swarm, but not to consume and waste the rich treasures of honey stored by the workers.

Middle-men may be compared to the gates placed across a turnpike road, at each of which the farmer is compelled to stop and pay toll for every animal or load of produce he attempts to move to market. Yonder is the city, in full view, filled with hungry consumers eager to buy and pay him a fair remunerative price, but the only avenue by which he can reach it is blocked by middle-men, drones of society, whose exactions must be paid before he is allowed to proceed. At last the great market place is reached, when he finds that the supplies he wishes to take home to his family are likewise subjected to the same toll-gate process in getting out to the open country. Home reached, a reckoning made, and he rejoices if the vampires have taken no more than half the value of his load.

Farmers, how long, oh! how long shall we endure this monstrous iniquity daily practised upon us? Is it not about time that we unite ourselves in one great, strong, universal union, and tear down the barriers placed in the way, or build free highways around them? We can do it. We will do it. We must do it or perish. Let us try.—[Farmers' Union.]

Double Production.

The great hobby of fancy agricultural writers just now seems to be to urge upon farmers the advantage of so cultivating their land that each acre may yield twice as much as it does now, the argument being that his net receipts will increase in proportion.

No greater fallacy was ever attempted to be taught. Common sense should teach us that we are producing too much, and instead of raising the standard of production it should be materially lowered, until the demand will pay the cost.

Paying crops do not imply an enormous quantity without regard to price, and if prices cannot be raised in any other way, then the farmer must stop producing beyond his own home necessities.

First Annual Report of the Douglas County Farmers' Co-operative Union.

Co-operation among persons engaged in the same or similar operations of life, is no new thing. It was by co-operation that the gentry of England wrested Magna Charta from the reluctant King John. It was by co-operation that the scattered American colonies were enabled to resist the exactions and oppressions of the Mother Country, and it is by co-operation in a hundred ways that laboring men are enabled at all to stand up against the encroachments of the moneyed power. In all departments of civilized society co-operation has become a recognized element of success, hence we have Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Railroad Consolidations, Manufacturers' Conventions, Trades Unions, and Labor Strikes, all of which are successful, if that is possible. If capital seeks co-operation for the furtherance of its objects, how much more should labor unite, and create by force of numbers a power adequate to check its grasping proclivities! In fact, this appears to me to be our only salvation as farmers, that we must maintain by union our proper level, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

Seeing the ruinous policy of continuing to do business singly and alone, the farmers of Douglas county met in convention at Clinton, March, 1872, to consider the propriety of forming a union. After a full and fair discussion of the various questions in issue, the convention determined that an organization should be effected. Committees were appointed to prepare a plan, and call a future convention to adopt laws, elect officers, &c. The second convention met April 19th, in the court house at Lawrence; adopted the Charter and By-Laws accompanying this report, elected officers, and made provision for putting the plan into operation as speedily as possible. The plan contemplated the concentration of the farmers' trade for the purchase of supplies upon the house already in business at Lawrence, in each of the principal departments, that would bind itself to furnish goods on the most favorable terms to the purchaser, the directors being the judges. The same principle is to be applied in handling our stock, grain and produce, i. e. we are to give this trade to the parties who will do it to the best advantage for the least commission. The theory being that the more business a dealer has to do the less profit he needs to take to keep himself safe, until a certain limit is reached.

Owing to circumstances which could not be controlled, we did not commence active business till about August 1st, and then only in the lines of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing and drugs.

No sooner had we commenced than battle was given by some of the other dealers in Lawrence, with the hope of bringing discredit upon the union, and finally breaking it up, even attempting to intimidate the Lawrence press. Some of these schemes were anything but creditable, others were very small for business men of any pretensions to respectability, and I am happy to say that all of them proved unavailing in bringing about the end desired. The means resorted to, to break us up, only tended to strengthen us, just as any student of human nature might have foretold. From the start we have been constantly and steadily increasing in numbers, till to-day we are about 600 strong, with a reasonable prospect of doubling the number before the close of the first year's operations. As far as we have gone our experiment has proved a success, and all we need to make it absolutely so in all departments, is the further co-operation of farmers. An increase of 120 per month means this, and something more.

WHAT CO-OPERATION HAS TAUGHT US.

It has taught us that we can unite for a common benefit, like other folks. It has taught us that we can do business for ourselves, and be a party to the contract. It has taught us that it is better to pay cash and small profits than it is to pay on credit and carry a large balance. It has taught us that seventeen per cent. saved on our purchases is worth striving for. It has taught us that when tax-paying time comes we have no little store debts to annoy us. And it will teach us some of these days how to make taxes less and dollars purchase more. "Let well enough alone" is a good motto, and I am therefore in favor of continuing the organization in substantially its present form, long enough to test its capabilities for good in all the departments contemplated.

From sources deemed reliable, I estimate that the association has thus far made an aggregate net saving on its purchases of \$4,250, a pretty good saving, considering the capital invested.

Now suppose the three thousand farmers doing business at Lawrence were all united and working harmoniously on this co-operative plan, let us figure for a moment the probable result.

I believe it is safe to say that the natural necessary purchases of these 3,000 farmers in ordinarily prosperous times, will average \$400 each, annually, or in the aggregate \$1,200,000, at the lowest estimate. Twenty per cent. on that amount of trade can be saved, as offers already made will prove, making a total saving of \$240,000 per year.

The farmer's sales ought to equal his purchases or he goes under, and experience has shown that as much or more can be gained on sales by co-operation as is saved on purchases. Calling them equal, and we have another \$240,000 in our favor.

These two items make \$480,000, more than enough to pay off the total bonded indebtedness of Douglas county in two years.

Again, the number of families in Douglas county not engaged in farming, number over 2,000; calling them even 2,000, and supposing their purchases to average \$600 each, gives a total of \$1,200,000. On the co-operative plan, at twenty per cent. off, they would save \$240,000 annually. Add this to the \$480,000 due to the farming interest, and we have a grand total of \$720,000, nearly three-quarters of a million dollars saved to the people of this vicinity alone. Suppose the saving per cent. is taken at fifteen instead of twenty, and we still have \$540,000 saved.

In the above calculation we have estimated the total retail supply trade at \$2,400,000, but a good business man tells us it is not one cent less than \$4,000,000. Take that sum, try any rate per cent. you please, and note the result.

Table with financial data: There have been collected on membership cards— By the Treasurer \$134.00, Paid for printing \$82.00, Paid for agents' expenses \$62.30, Total \$278.30. In hand of Treasurer \$89.70, In hand of agents (estimated) 176.00, Total \$265.70. Due from members (estimated) \$280.00, Estimated claims to be passed upon 300.00, Total \$580.00. J. A. CRAMER, President.

RECIPE GRATIS.—The best way to protect tender vegetation, vines, fruit trees, &c., from frost, is to manufacture artificial clouds to hang over them at night, thus preventing the radiation of heat from the ground. This may be done by burning a preparation of tar, which forms white clouds, and which remain suspended a few yards above the soil. This recipe is quite Frenchy, and may yet become fashionable.

OPEN TO INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE & GALVESTON RAILROAD LINE

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

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

GOING SOUTH:

Table with columns: Leave, Express, Accommodation, Night Exp. Rows include Lawrence, Baldwin, At Lawrence with Kansas Pacific trains, At Ottawa with stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and Osage City, At Humboldt with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta and Douglas, At Topeka with M., K. & T. R. R. for points North and South, At Cherryvale with stages for Parsons, At Independence with stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru, Elk Falls, Tisdale, Winfield and Arkansas City, At Parker with stages for Chetopa.

GOING NORTH:

Table with columns: Leave, Express, Accommodation, Night Exp. Rows include Parker, Independence, Coffeyville, Cherryvale, Thayer, Topeka, Humboldt, Iola, At Ottawa, At Lawrence, At Kansas City, At Baldwin, At Lawrence.

ALL TRAINS CARRY PASSENGERS.

Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

CONNECTIONS:

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

500,000 ACRES OF LAND

Are offered for sale by this Company in the valley of the Neosho and its tributaries. For further information apply to O. CHANUTE, Superintendent. CHAS. B. PECK, Gen'l Freight and Ticket Agent, n.o.l.f. 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.

LAY-OV, SATURDAY, SUNDAY

Express trains run daily. All others daily except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE, GOING EAST:

Table with columns: Express, Accommodation, Mail. Rows include Express, Accommodation, Mail.

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:

Table with columns: Express, Accommodation, Mail. Rows include Express, Accommodation, Mail.

MAKING CLOSE CONNECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

At Topeka for Burlingame, Emporia, Cottonwood Falls, Florence, Newton, Wichita, &c. At Junction City for Council Grove, &c. At Carson with the Southern Overland Mail & Express Co.'s daily line of coaches for Pueblo, Trinidad, Las Vegas, Ft. Union, Santa Fe, Las Cruces, Silver City and all points in New Mexico and Arizona. At Denver with passenger and express coaches for Georgetown, &c., and with Colorado Central Railroad for Central City, Golden City, &c. At Cheyenne for Ogden, Salt Lake City, Elko, Reno, San Francisco, and all points in California and the Pacific Coast. Pullman Palace Cars are attached to all express trains and run through between Kansas City, Denver and Cheyenne without change. Remember this is the great through line, and there is no other direct all-rail route to all points East and West. Be sure to ask for tickets via Kansas Pacific Railway, and purchase them of W. D. WETTERLICK, Ticket Agent, at the Depot, or of J. C. HORTON, City Office, corner room under Eldridge House. S. S. BOWEN, Gen'l Sup't. BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Ticket Agent, n.o.l.f. Kansas City, Missouri.

ON TIME!

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD!!

The Old Reliable & Popular Through Express Route

TO SAINT LOUIS,

—AND ALL POINTS—

EAST! NORTH! SOUTH!

NO CHANGE OF CARS

FROM SAINT LOUIS TO NEW YORK

AND OTHER PRINCIPAL EASTERN CITIES.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD

IS EQUIPPED WITH

ELEGANT DAY COACHES!

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPERS!

MILLER'S SAFETY PLATFORM!

THE PATENT STEAM BRAKE!

An equipment unequalled by any other line in the West.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

A. A. TALMAGE, Gen'l Sup't. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Missouri.

H. E. TURNER,

HOUSE AND BRIDGE BUILDER.

WORK NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE.

Shop on Corner of Winthrop and Vermont Streets, near old Eldridge House. n.o.l.f.

The Home.

NEW RHYMES ON OLD TIMES.

Old times are gone! those good old times
They had in days of yore,
When dear old Grimes wore his drab coat
All buttoned down before.

Then things were all without pretense—
They called a spade a spade,
Boys were not called "young gentlemen,"
Nor girls "young ladies" made.

Old folks were treated with respect,
Though compliments were few—
The boys had fathers, not "old men,"
As now-a-days they do.

The children always had to "mind"—
If off a little free—
They used the "Sir" in answering,
But never said "Sir-ee."

Then wives were sober and discreet,
And helpmates always proved;
They did n't seem to do hard work
For those they dearly loved.

The men were used to hardy toil,
And work was no disgrace;
They filled the land and earned their bread
By working on "the place."

What though the forest all around
Their dwellings thickly stood;
They didn't fear the price of coal—
Wood lots gave lots of wood.

Their houses might be small and cheap,
And filled with numerous cracks;
But though, 'tis true, wind would come in,
There was no income tax.

Improvements modern they had none—
From wells they quenched their thirst;
They never knew the startling cry—
"The water pipes have burst?"

They had no gas or kerosene
To turn night into day;
But dry pine knots or tallow dips
Gave light enough, they say.

The upholsterer's art was all unused,
And brocated unknown—
But comfort reigned on sanded floors,
A "settle" for its throne.

The sway of fashion was but mild,
And governed by the purse—
A man might wear his old clothes then
And be thought none the worse.

The cows then gave good, honest milk,
None of the watery sort;
And if 't were sold you could depend
Upon an honest quart.

The butter then was made to eat,
And always was made well,
For then the farmers' wives did not
Make everything to sell.

Twelve cents would buy the best beefsteak
The market would afford,
And mutton was so cheap, I've heard,
They sold it by the cord.

The hens laid eggs without a care
About what they would bring—
Ten cents a dozen then was thought
To be about the thing.

Their locomotion was but slow
They had no railroads then—
But as they had not far to go,
They bore their loss like men.

In fancy stocks they had no taste
To speculate for luck—
They did not know the misery then
Of being "badly stuck."

No Erie stock was bought or sold,
They never went "short" or "long"—
Except as nature favored them—
But always went it strong.

They knew no "corners," "eliques," nor "rings,"
"Puts," "calls" and other rigs,
The only "stocks" they "engineered"
Were oxen, cows and pigs.

The money market ne'er disturbed
Their daily life a mite,
They did not know or care a pin
If "easy" 't were, or "tight."

They paid their debts like honest men,
Whenever they got trust,
Nor put their money safe away
And "shut up shop" and "bust."

Then days were long enough to work—
Nights were too long at best,
But *tempus fugit* now so fast,
That few get time to rest.

But as times change, we change with them,
And oft new blessings find
To compensate for those enjoyed
In times left far behind.

So all the present should improve,
And make their record right—
Then future ages may look back
And sigh for days so bright.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Boys and girls are not the same. They are born different, and show it while they are infants. The boy-baby is restless and uneasy in his mother's arms. He is never still except when asleep, and even then tumbles from side to side in his crib with sudden flings of arms and legs. When he grows beyond babyhood, he plays differently. Without ever being told of it, he instinctively turns away from dolls; lays them aside in indifference, and freely donates them to whatever little girl will have them. He demands balls and bats and drums; he turns down chairs for horses, lays hold on all the strings of the house for lines, wants all the little sticks made into whips, mounts lounges and drives four-in-hand; he asks for guns, and wants you to tell him the stories of bears, and lions and

tigers, and is amused beyond measure at their leaping upon and eating up cows and oxen. The girl-baby is gentle, even from the first, and looks quietly out of the blue eyes, or laughingly out of the dark ones. She takes naturally to her dolls, and never wearies of dressing them and arranging the baby-house; she is gentle in her plays, and would be frightened with what would fill her brother with a paroxysm of delight; she loves fairy tales, and will not laugh and ask some absurd question about the babes in the woods, but rather cries over their sorrows. The sister will smooth pussy and hold her lovingly in her lap, while the brother wants to see if the cat can jump; and when she tries to get out of his undesirable company, will detain her by leg or tail. And these same divergencies of disposition and character perpetuate themselves as the boy or girl grows older. There are exceptions, it is true; some boys have all the tastes and gentleness of a feminine nature, and some girls have much that is masculine. I do not regret seeing it in each. The gentle boy will not make any the less noble man because there was so much that was girl-like in his childhood; nor will the girl that was, in her rudeness, often called a boy, be any the less, but perhaps all the more, a true and lovely woman.—[Dr. Aikman's Life at Home.

CHILD-TROUBLES.

The disappointments of children are as hard to bear as those of adults. The hopes and plans of a child often refer to what his elders esteem trifles, it is true; still he values his little possessions as highly, and clings to his aims as tenaciously, as older persons do to theirs. But they remember that all human affairs are uncertain, and lay their plans hoping for success, but at the same time more or less apprehensive of failure. The child, on the contrary, sees nothing but sunbeams; and when the sudden darkness comes, he feels even more disappointed than those older, when their important projects come to naught. The child has not learned to reason coolly upon matters and things as men do, and is moved by impulse rather than by deliberate judgment. Children very often suffer real injustice. Sometimes the wrong comes from their playmates, and sometimes from the parent or teacher who does not take time to ascertain facts, reasoning that the thing under consideration is such a trifle that it is not worth inquiry. Parents and teachers should always remember that the trials which seem trifles to them are often very serious to the little ones in their charge, and in dealing with children should help them bear their burdens, rather than scold them for being irritated or grieved. One of the most important lessons that can be taught them is, to bear their trials and troubles in a proper way.

GOD'S OMNISCIENCE.—God never forgets anything. All His works, from the creation of the world to the tinting of a leaf, are finished, perfect. Did you ever stand under a full-boughed, heavy-foliaged tree in summer time, and pluck one of its myriad leaves and examine its delicate tracery, its coloring, the very perfection of its finished beauty, and then think of the countless number of such leaves, of the mighty forests whose luxurious growth covers so much of the world and reflect that among them all there is not a leaf unfinished, each perfect in its form and color.

And did you ever pick a flower, either, from cultured garden or by wayside walk, enjoy its odor and bless its beauty, and stop to think how all the wide earth blossoms with such fragrant beauty, and no flower of them all forgotten—the same careful hand filling each glowing heart with perfume and coloring each leaf with care? When we think of His omniscience, of this never-failing care, we feel something of the attributes of that power—unseen yet ever present; untouched yet ever felt—who gives to the violet its color, to the rose its fragrance, who tints with beauty the tiniest leaf, and yet whose hand controls the planets in their courses, whose fiat rules the countless worlds.

MARRIED MEN.—Married men are of two kinds—good and bad. The bad are truly horrible; the good very good indeed. The bad married man ill-treats his family in every way, and generally ends by running away and leaving his wife to earn a living by needle-work. But the good married man, well, he is not madly in love any more, but he believes that there never was such a woman as his wife. He does not see Time's changes in her face; she is always young to him. Every baby binds them closer to each other.

There is an expression in a good married man's face that a bachelor's can not have. It is indescribable. He is a little nearer the angels than the prettiest young fellow living. You can see that his broad breast is a pillow for somebody's head, and that little fingers pull his whiskers. When some one has said, Husband, and some other, Papa, a seal is set upon his forehead. No one—no woman, at least—ever mistakes the good married man for an instant. It is only the erratic one who leaves you in doubt. The good one can protect all the unprotected females, and make himself generally agreeable to the ladies; and yet never leave a doubt in any mind that there is a precious little woman at home worth all the world to him.

Butter is quoted at forty-five cents a pound at Greeley, Colorado, and yet they claim the best stock country in the world.

H. J. RUSHMER,

SIGN OF THE BIG SPECTACLES,

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE,

— Dealer in —

WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS,

SILVERWARE,

FINE JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

— ALSO —

MARBLE SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &c.

STEINWAY

— and other —

PIANOS AND ORGANS

THE BEST STOCK,

— and —

THE BEST TERMS IN KANSAS.

NO. 57 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!!!

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

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

WHICH IS UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY.

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

CHEAP CASTOR OIL, FOR THE SAME PURPOSE

A Large Number of Empty Alcohol Barrels,
For Vinegar, Putting up Pickles, Rain Water, &c.

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

MORRIS & CRANDALL.

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE,
ON MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

**TAYLOR'S
COMMERCIAL NURSERY,**

ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF THE CITY,

Offers for the Fall of 1872 and Spring of 1873

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.

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

APPLES, PEARS AND CHERRIES,

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

29yl

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

**SMITH & HAMPTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THANKSGIVING DINNER.

On Wednesday, the day before Thanksgiving,

HOWARD & SPENCER

Spread out to the admiring gaze of the multitude who visited their store, to see and be seen, to buy or not, as they pleased,

300 FINE FAT TURKEYS.

Besides Geese, Ducks, Chickens and Game.

10 CASES BEST BRAND BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

50 Dozen Extra Nice Celery. 25 Barrels Cranberries.

MACINAW TROUT AND WHITE FISH.

Fresh Fruit Preserves, and Jelly in Glasses that it would

have made your mouth water to look at.

CANNED FRUIT,

the finest on the continent.

CANNED VEGETABLES

that had no equal on earth.

MINCE PIES,

PLUM PUDDINGS,

APPLES, NUTS,

AND CIDER.

With a variety of other Goods, all of which were pretty effectually "cleaned out," but they at once ordered a fresh supply, and are determined to keep up the "grand display" at their "exposition," corner of Massachusetts and Warren streets, until the Holidays are passed at any rate—possibly longer.

GO SEE FOR YOURSELF.

"Absolutely the Best Protection Against Fire."

Over one thousand actual fires put out with it.

MORE THAN

\$8,000,000.00

worth of property saved from the flames!

THE BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

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

They are safe and simple, and a powerful protection. The Government has adopted it.

Forty-six railroads use it. Insurance Companies reduce rates when it is introduced.

— Also the —

BABCOCK SELF-ACTING FIRE ENGINE.

FOR CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE USE.

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

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

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

SEND FOR "THEIR RECORD."

STODDER & STEERE, Gen'l Agents,
No. 248, Fifth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

H. H. CARPENTER,

NEXT DOOR NORTH OF POSTOFFICE,

SIGN OF PRISMATIC HAT.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

HEADS MEASURED AND HATS MADE TO ORDER.

SILK HATS IRONED.

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

CUFFS, COLLARS AND CANES.

The Finest Establishment of the Kind in the State.

Kansas Spirit.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JANUARY 11, 1873.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

History tells us that the celebrated Cardinal Woolsey began life in obscure circumstances. Favored with early educational advantages, very aspiring and possessed of rare abilities, he rapidly mounted up step by step. Taking advantage of the trouble between Henry VIII and the Pope of Rome, he took the King's side, got into his favor, carried out his plans, and promoted his own, until he became second only to the king under the English Government.

In the course of time, however, he was put down from his high seat by that arbitrary monarch, and on his death bed his bitter lament was "Oh, had I served my God with that fidelity with which I have served my king, he would not have left me in my old age to this wretchedness."

History tells us also of a certain "Saul of Tarsus," educated, able, aspiring, before whom the honors and emoluments of the Jewish Sanhedrim presented themselves, who renounced all these, dared to act according to his convictions, and in the face of tremendous hardships and persecutions did so with remarkable perseverance and earnestness. He died a martyr. Yet, just before his death, his utterance was, "I am about to be offered up, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous judge will give to me in that day."

Now it is laudable for every rational being that God has made to desire success. But what is success? The young man lays himself out to do something. He sacrifices much to do it, gets rich, becomes honored, and by and by, as time rolls on, takes sick. When death stares him in the face, he feels after all that his life has been a failure. He has done nothing for the eternity that opens up before him. While, on the other hand, the disappointed, sorrowing one who has yet found the "pearl of great price," dies content, and so successful. To make wealth our goal, and reach that, is not success in the true sense, nor honor, whatever the position to which people may elevate us.

"Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not our goal,
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul."

It is important, assuredly, to work in that line and pursuit which befit our natural aptitudes. For, as Emerson truly says, "Every man has a natural aptitude for doing or becoming what it is impossible for any one else to do or become." Through mistake right here, many a good farmer has made a poor minister; many a good mechanic, a poor farmer, and so *Vice Versa*.

He who aims for the right, and, in the path which his natural aptitude makes out, seeks that right persistently, unswerving, is successful, be it little or much which he accomplishes. And in this path more than in any other, is he likely to meet great success. For to make greatness our aim is an object we are most likely to fail in reaching.

An object so little and selfish will assuredly dwarf and belittle him who has it. Success is the offspring of enthusiasm. And enthusiasm is that unselfish interest in some worthy object, be it knowledge, country, the good of men, or what not which moves to earnest, untiring, persistent effort. But who can be enthusiastic over his own *desired greatness*, the one object of effort he sets before himself? The thing is impossible. Only the success of the demagogue, at most, can, in this way be reached. Perched on some dizzy height to-day, the man falls from it to-morrow into lower depths than the ordinary mortal. Set a worthy object before yourself then, young man, and be true to that; with self-denial and perseverance, work according to your natural aptitude, and you will not fail.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of Time."

POLITICS A SOCIAL PURSUIT.

Mr. J. Chamberlain of the "World," one of the most scholarly as well as vigorous writers on the American press, in the course of a very touching tribute to Mr. Greeley, takes occasion to refute the too common notion that politicians are more selfish than other people. "Politicians," says he, like other men, have their faults; but the last fault which can be truly charged on men influential in politics is heartlessness. There is no pursuit so eminently social as politics; none in which a strong hold on the hearts of other men is so indispensable to success. The reason is obvious enough: the very essence of politics is associated action, and no man has ever greatly succeeded, at least in our American politics, who has not possessed a large and almost magnetic social nature, capable of binding men to him by other ties than selfish interest. In the lower strata of politics there are doubtless instances enough of men "whose god is their belly," or their ambition; but we are now speaking of the higher ranks of political leaders. We do not believe that in our American public life any leading politician has ever been conspicuous in the first rank who has not numbered among his virtues that capacity to make friends, and that staunch fidelity

in standing by friends, which are among the most lovable and beautiful traits of human nature." Mr. Chamberlain adds that Mr. Thurlow Weed possesses this virtue, and the singular personal fascination which is its consequence, in a pre-eminent degree, above almost all his cotemporaries, and that, in view of his sharp differences with Mr. Greeley in the past, his presence at the funeral was more generous and impressive than that of the President of the United States.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

Henry Kesting and Theodore H. Ruediger partners, as H. Kesting & Co. Plaintiffs, versus Morton J. Enright, and Frances Enright, and Esther A. Raymond, Defendants.

Morton J. Enright and Frances Enright, whose places of residence are unknown: You, and each of you are hereby notified that Henry Kesting and Theodore H. Ruediger, partners as H. Kesting & Co., did, on the first day of October, D. 1872, file their petition in the District Court within and for the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, against the said Morton J. Enright, Frances Enright, and Esther A. Raymond, defendants, setting forth that the said defendant, Morton J. Enright, on the first day of December, A. D. 1868, made and delivered his promissory note to Esther A. Raymond for the payment of four hundred dollars (\$400.00) due two years after date, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, and to secure the payment of said note when the same should become due and payable, the said Morton J. Enright, and Frances Enright, his wife, executed and delivered to the said Esther A. Raymond, their mortgage deed, dated the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, upon the north half of the north-west quarter of section No. nine (9), in township No. twelve (12), of range No. twenty (20), containing one acre and one fourth of an acre, situate in Douglas county, Kansas, which note and mortgage was then and there duly assigned by the said Esther A. Raymond to the said plaintiff, and that there is now due and owing to the said plaintiff from the said Morton J. Enright, and Frances Enright, the sum of four hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of December, A. D. 1870, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and fifty dollars attorney's fees for reclosure of said mortgage, and the said Morton J. Enright and Frances Enright are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before Saturday, the first day of February, A. D. 1873, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered in favor of the said plaintiff, and against the said Morton J. Enright for the sum of \$400.00, and interest thereon at ten per cent. per annum from December first, A. D. 1870, and \$50.00 attorney's fees for reclosure of mortgage, and a decree entered for the foreclosure of said mortgage against the said Morton J. Enright and Frances Enright, and for costs of suit.

HAMPTON & BORGHOITHAUS,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Publication Notice.

SAMUEL POOLE, Eliza W. Poole and Albert Phillips, whose places of residence are unknown, will take notice that Darius Miller and Nathan G. Miller, partners doing business under the name and style of D. and N. G. Miller, of the county of Hartford, State of Connecticut, did, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1872, file their petition in the District Court of Douglas county, State of Kansas, against the said Samuel Poole, Eliza W. Poole, Albert Phillips and Andrew Terry, defendants, setting forth that the said Samuel Poole is indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the 19th day of October, A. D. 1872, payable semi-annually upon his promissory note of that date, and that to secure the payment of said note the said Samuel Poole, Eliza W. Poole gave a mortgage to the plaintiffs upon the south half of lot No. eighteen (18) and all of lot No. twenty (20) on Massachusetts street in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, as aforesaid, and that since the giving of said mortgage the said defendants claim some interest in the said property of the nature and extent of which the plaintiffs are ignorant, and that the said Samuel Poole is also indebted to the plaintiffs in the additional sum of three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$377.50) for money advanced on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1872, in payment of premiums for the insurance of the mortgaged premises, as provided in said mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the said date, and praying a judgment against the said Samuel Poole for the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and fifty cents (\$377.50), with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum as aforesaid, and an amount equal to 10 per cent. upon the amount which may be adjudged to be due upon the causes of action aforesaid, and also an attorney's fees for the filing of said mortgage as provided therein, and that the priorities of liens upon said mortgaged premises may be determined, and that the said mortgaged premises may be ordered to be sold, and the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the payment of the said mortgage, and for a decree forever barring and foreclosing the equities of redemption of the defendants and all persons claiming from, through or under them, since the commencement of this action, in relation to the said mortgaged premises, and the said Samuel Poole, Eliza W. Poole and Albert Phillips are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 17th day of February, A. D. 1873, or judgment will be taken as above set forth.

RIGGS, NEVISON & SIMPSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

PUBLICATION NOTICE

District Court, Douglas county, Kansas.
Emily E. Fuller, Plaintiff, against Rufus H. Fuller, Defendant.
RUFUS H. FULLER is notified that he has been sued by Emily E. Fuller, and that he must answer the petition filed in said case in the Clerk's office of the District Court within and for the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, on or before the third day of February, 1873. The plaintiff charges the said Rufus H. Fuller with having abandoned her for more than one year next preceding the filing of said petition; also with having been guilty of cruelty and gross neglect of duty toward the said plaintiff, and prays that she may be divorced from the said Rufus H. Fuller.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1872.
BARKER & SUMMERFIELD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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

W. Oulton, Plaintiff; W. A. Harris and James B. Hamilton, Defendants.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Saturday, the 4th Day of January, A. D. 1873, at one o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said W. A. Harris and James B. Hamilton, and each of them, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: A lot of lot 5 in the south-east quarter of section 13, township 12, range 19 east, lying south of county section line running from east to west, containing 12 7/10 acres, and more or less, thus: The south-east fraction of the south-east fractional quarter of section 13, township 12, range 19 east, north of the Kansas river, in Douglas county, Kansas, appraised at five hundred and eighty-four dollars twenty-one hundredths of a dollar (\$584.29-100), taken as the property of W. A. Harris and James B. Hamilton, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand and my office in the city of Lawrence this 30th day of November, 1872. S. H. CARMER,
Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

NOTICE.

Samuel Poole, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that Andrew Terry, of the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, did, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1872, file his petition in the District Court within and for the said county, against the said Samuel Poole, defendant, setting forth that the said defendant, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1871, made and delivered his promissory note to D. and N. G. Miller for the payment of \$1300, due twelve months after date, which note was then and there assigned to the said plaintiff, and that such note was duly presented for payment, and such payment being refused, was thereupon duly protested, and that there is due and owing to said plaintiff from said Poole, on said note, the sum of \$1300, with interest thereon from October 23d, A. D. 1872, at twelve per cent. per year, \$72 damages of protest, and \$1.75 for notarial fees; and the said Samuel Poole is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before Saturday, the 11th day of January next, or judgment will be rendered that the said defendant recover of the said Poole the sum of \$1273.75, together with interest on \$1300 from October 23d, A. D. 1872, at twelve per cent. per annum.

RIGGS, NEVISON & SIMPSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

CREDITORS and all others interested in the estate of Horace C. Brown, deceased, late of Douglas county, Kansas, are hereby notified that on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1873, I shall make final settlement of said estate.

JOHN M. SHEPHERD,
Administrator of Estate of H. C. Brown.

O. P. BARBER,
DEALER IN
DRUGS AND TOILET ARTICLES
PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC.,
No. 157 Massachusetts Street.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. n20y1

M. SHAW,
NO. 35 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,
Manufacturer of
REFRIGERATORS,
ICE CHESTS, BEE HIVES & LADDERS.
ALSO DEALER IN
STONEWARE, SEWER & DRAIN PIPES,
Chimneys for Prairie Homes,
FANCY CHIMNEY TOPS, FIRE BRICKS, TILES, &c.
Large Stock on Hand. Send for Price List. 23

NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES.
WARNE & GILLETT,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE & 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, OR 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,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS. n05-ly

WINE BITTERS.
TRADE MARK.
R B
T W
TRADE MARK.

A RELIABLE TONIC.
AN AGREEABLE AND PLEASANT DRINK.
AN ANTIDOTE FOR ALL BILLIOUS DISORDERS.
Our "Wine Bitters" are Made of Pure Wine from Grapes Grown at Rosebrook Vineyard, near Lawrence, Kansas.
DEALERS AND OTHERS ARE FURNISHED WITH CERTIFICATES OF THE PURITY OF THESE BITTERS UPON APPLICATION.
Manufactured by
ROSEBROOK WINE CO.,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
D. M. SELLS, Manager.

THOMPSON & CHAPMAN,
Dealers in
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
No. 71 Massachusetts Street.
CASH PAID FOR GAME AND PRODUCE.

All Kinds of Vegetables in Season.
A Supply of Everything Usually Kept in a
MARKET GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE
Constantly on Hand. n25

MILLINERY & NOTION STORE,
153 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.
MRS. E. E. W. COULTER
Respectfully invites the attention of Ladies and others to her large and elegant assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS.
CORSETS, GLOVES, LACES, COLLARS, FEATHERS, ZEPHYRS AND YARNS.
Real Hair Switches and Curis, Knit Goods,
AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

The making of Caps for Old Ladies,
Head Dresses for Parties and Concerts,
AND BONNETS & HATS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.
Parties from the Country Especially Invited to Call.
Mrs. Coultter bought her stock for CASH directly from the largest wholesale houses, and will prove to all who may favor her with their patronage that she will sell for cash as cheap as the cheapest.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ON ALL ORDERS. n28
J. S. WHITE. E. B. GOOD.
WHITE & GOOD,
Dealers in
Staple & Fancy Groceries, Provisions, &c.
FLOUR A SPECIALTY.
141 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas. n35

F. DURRANT,
PRACTICAL MATTRESS MAKER.
ALL KINDS OF MATTRESSES MADE.
Hair and moss mattresses renovated and made equal to new. Warehouse, Dixie's old stand, corner of Vermont and Winthrop streets, rear of Eldridge House. n23
W. E. SUTLIFF. J. B. SUTLIFF.
W. E. SUTLIFF & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Cloths, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
43 No. 63 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kas.

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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 73, Lawrence, Kansas. n03-ly
TO WESTERN INVENTORS.
Having completed arrangements with one of the most able and responsible soliciting firms in the United States, and their record and references will show,—residents of Washington,—I am enabled to offer valuable service to parties desirous of
PROCURING AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Their business will have the same attention as if present personally at Washington.
J. A. HARD, Solicitor of Patents,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS. n43

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
OFFICERS:
J. W. McMILLAN, President. C. T. HOLLY, V. Pres.
G. A. McMILLAN, Cashier. n011f
Prof. JAMES JOHNSON,
BARBERSHOP,
OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

Town Talk.

THE SENATORIAL BUSINESS.—Some of our exchanges are discussing the Senatorial question with considerable vigor. We will not say ability. There are several gentlemen in the State, perhaps a few out of it, that would be glad to become Senator Pomeroy's successor. In fact, we do not think there is a man in the State who does not imagine his qualifications amply sufficient to be a United States Senator.

The gentlemen most prominently spoken of, however, are Lowe, Kalloch, Phillips and Harvey.

Two of these, Lowe and Phillips, are members of Congress. Mr. Lowe may have the qualifications of a Senator. He is a very indifferent Representative. Phillips is a newly elected Representative, highly spoken of in some quarters, but we should prefer to see him serve a term or two in his present position.

Every Kansas man knows all about Governor Harvey. While there is no telling exactly how this matter may terminate, we don't think anybody seriously thinks of his election. He is said to be a fair farmer and we should regret to lose his valuable services and experience in agriculture. What we are to do with our surplus corn is getting to be a very serious question, and in the solution of it we shall need Gov. Harvey's assistance.

Kalloch publishes the KANSAS SPIRIT, one of the most valuable publications of the State. He blows his own bugle. He wants to go to the United States Senate, and he means that everybody shall know about it. He believes that he is better qualified for the position than any other gentleman, and he don't hesitate to say that Kalloch is his first choice.

He is a member elect of the Legislature. He adopted Kalloch for his platform and beat the regular nominee of the Republican party.

While we have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Kalloch, we recognize his ability. He is said to be a first-class hotel keeper. He is cunning as a fox. He has purposely involved himself in a bitter quarrel with the editor of the Lawrence Journal in order to advertise and attract attention to Kalloch. Every newspaper in the State, patent outsiders and all, except the Times, which admits nothing but the most select matter to its columns, has republished his quarrel with Thatcher.

One thing may be set down for "ad moral certainty," if Kalloch ain't elected, it will not be for lack of his own efforts in that direction.—[Topeka Times.]

ANNUAL MEETING.—The State Board of Agriculture held their annual meeting at Topeka this week. The reports of the officers show the Society to be in good condition. The entries at the fair last year were largely in excess of any preceding year. On Wednesday night the board met with the delegates from the various counties, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. President, E. S. Nicolls, of Anderson county; vice-president, Thos. Murphy, of Atchison county; secretary, Alfred Gray, of Wyandotte county; treasurer, Col. G. W. Veale, of Shawnee county; additional members of the State board, Geo. T. Anthony, of Leavenworth county, Geo. Noble, of Douglas county, J. K. Hudson, of Wyandotte county, S. T. Kelsey, of Franklin county, and Mr. Edgington, of Butler county.

REUNION.—The Society of Michigan hold their annual reunion on the 25th inst., in this city. The local committee have ordered a splendid supper for three hundred, to be provided at the Eldridge House. A large crowd and a good time are confidently expected.

FIREMAN'S BALL.—The Fireman's Ball at Liberty Hall on Thursday evening was in all respects a pleasant and successful affair. A number of visitors were present from Kansas City and Leavenworth.

SLEIGHING.—The people of Eastern Kansas are just now improving and apparently enjoying the finest and the longest continued sleighing ever known in this portion of the State.

COLD.—The thermometer has again dropped away down below the 0. Thursday and Friday mornings are to be counted among the cold mornings in Kansas.

BUSY.—The busiest place in town during the past week has been the County Treasurer's office. The people have been paying their taxes to save the ten per cent penalty which attaches to-day.

ADJOURNED.—The District Court adjourned yesterday for the term.

PERSONAL.—Hon. H. D. McCarty, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was at the Eldridge House on Thursday.

Telegraphic Summary.

The coming inauguration of President Grant is expected to be the occasion of the most imposing military display witnessed in Washington since the grand review of 1865.

Hundreds of Agricultural laborers are out of employment in England, because the farmers refuse to pay the wages demanded. The laborers are preparing to emigrate to Brazil.

Senator Sumner's health is very poor. His old disease of the heart is troubling him again.

The certificates of all the Electors have been received at Washington.

Secretary Fish is reported to have said that the Cubans are no more entitled to belligerent rights now, than three years ago, they having gained nothing in the meantime.

The Credit Mobilier investigation will hereafter be conducted with open doors.

Gov. Woodson was inaugurated at Jefferson City on the eighth.

The new office of the St. Louis "Republican" was formally opened on the eighth inst., it being the forty-sixth Anniversary of the entrance into the office as an apprentice of Col. George Knapp, the senior proprietor. The building is said to be the handsomest one in the city, and the "Republican" claims that they have the finest and best appointed building used for printing purposes in the world.

Ex-Emperor Louis Napoleon died at Chiselhorst on the 8th inst., at 10:45 o'clock A. M. There is great excitement in Paris. It is expected that the Bonapartists in the Assembly will acknowledge the Prince Imperial, now sixteen years of age, as the rightful ruler.

After three days efforts to impel a jury to try the criminal indictment against Wm. M. Tweed, eleven jurymen have been secured.

A bill has been introduced in the House for the admission of Utah as a State.

Ward Hunt, the newly appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, has qualified and taken his seat on the Supreme bench.

In the Stokes trial for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and Stokes has been sentenced to be hung on Friday the 28th of February. His Counsel expect to be able to obtain a new trial.

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The hogs are dying off all over the country now with a disease called *Sticium*.

Bro. Waker, of the Iowa "Register," is slightly facetious in the item line. As, for example: "Texas steers that are well broke to saddle and are showy in harness, are in great demand."

A correspondent of the Garnett "Plaindealer," having occasion to enjoy the abundant hospitality of Mr. S. S. Tipton, at Mineral Point, writes as follows: "Mr. Tipton has a large stone building at his place, which stands on the highest elevation of ground in this locality, built of white sand stone, which was quarried out in large blocks near by, and is a fine specimen of architecture. An extensive range of scenery is presented to the eye from this point of view, and Garnett is in plain sight on a clear day. Mr. Tipton's farm is one of the best in the county, and he owns some sixty head of cattle of the most improved Durham stock, of which mention has been made heretofore in the "Plaindealer." He also has a good orchard of some of the finest fruit in the country, of which I had the pleasure of partaking during the evening."

The Mound City "Sentinel" says: "Hog killing has commenced in earnest, and quite a number of our citizens are now eating meat of their own raising."

Lawrence Wholesale Markets for Farmers' Produce.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Jan. 10, 1873.

There are no special changes from our quotations of last week. The continued cold weather makes business rather dull.

There has been a slight rise in beef cattle in the Kansas City and St. Louis markets, but not sufficient to justify any change in our quotation.

We quote as follows:

| HOGS AND CATTLE. | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Live hogs | 3@3 1/2c |
| Dressed hogs 200 pounds and over | 3 1/2c |
| " " light | 3@3 1/2c |
| Fat cows | 2 1/2c |
| Fair native steers | 3c |
| Prime native steers | 3 1/2c |
| GRAIN. | |
| Corn | 18c |
| Oats | 16c |
| Buckwheat | 75c |
| PRODUCE. | |
| Potatoes | 30@35c |
| Onions | 45c |
| Beets | 40c |
| Carrots | 40c |
| Turnips | 20c |
| Rutabaga turnips | 30c |
| Cabbage | 5@7c |
| Butter, 1st quality | 25c |
| " 2d | 20c |
| Eggs | 25c |
| Turkeys, dressed | 12 1/2c |
| " live | 7c |
| Chickens, dressed | 7c |
| " live, per doz | \$2 |
| HAY. | |
| Prairie | \$5.00 |
| Timothy | \$8.00 |
| WOOD. | |
| S. B. hickory | \$8.00 |
| Dry oak | 7.00 |
| Green oak | 6.00 |
| Soft wood | 5.00 |
| PROVISIONS AT RETAIL—FLOUR. | |
| Strictly choice family, per sack | \$5.50 |
| Choice | 5.15 |
| Second choice | 5.00 |
| Third choice | 3.50 |
| Nebraska spring wheat | 4.00 |
| Corn meal per 100 pounds | 1.20 |
| Buckwheat | 6.00 |
| COFFEE. | |
| Mocha, per pound | 50c |
| Java | 33 1/2c |
| Best Rio | 27c |
| Second " | 25c |
| Laguira | 25c |
| SUGAR. | |
| A | 15c |
| Ex. C | 14c |
| XXX | 13c |
| Portorigua | 12 1/2c |
| MOLASSES. | |
| Sugar House molasses | .75c |
| Golden Syrup | \$1.00 |
| Sugarloaf syrup | 1.25 |
| New Orleans | 1.00 |
| Sorghum | .60 |

NEW YORK

BLACK LEAD WORKS.

172 Forsyth Street, New York.

NELSON & CO., Proprietors,

Importers of

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

Also Manufacturers of

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

STOVE POLISH.

JAS. H. PHINNEY. 35 HORATIO NELSON.

HOPE

Begs leave to state that he has commenced business

IN LAWRENCE,

as Tailor, on Warren street, two doors East of State Bank, sign of the Anchor, 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' saques, cloaks, &c., made to look equal to new. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the present styles of fashion, at prices to suit the times.

Please note well the address.

SMITH & HAMPTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

"HOW TO GO EAST."

By the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Burlington Route

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

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

This line is well built, thoroughly equipped with every modern improvement, including Pullman's Sleeping and Dining Cars, and 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 B. & H. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

LEARNED & SON,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

186 Massachusetts Street.

Repairing, Trimming & Fine Painting a Specialty.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

WM. KIRBY,

TAILOR.

Gentlemen's Clothing Cut and Made in the Latest Style. Clothing Soured and Repaired on short notice at Low Rates.

FIRST DOOR NORTH OF ELDRIDGE HOUSE, LAWRENCE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

JAS. G. SANDS,

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.

LAWRENCE KANSAS.

H. KESTING & CO.,

Dealers in

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

No. 86 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS.

GEORGE FORD. H. D. WHITMAN.

FORD & WHITMAN,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

No. 93 Massachusetts Street, corner of Henry,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Well Stocked with First Class Goods always on hand, and delivered in the City, free of charge.

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Successors to Shimmons & Adams,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES, TINWARE

Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.

Galvanized Cornices and Tin Roofing put on Buildings on Short Notice.

92 Massachusetts Street.

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OTTMAN & POTWIN,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

We have the Largest Stock, and make the Lowest Prices

of any House in the State.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT ONE PRICE,

And warranted as represented or money refunded.

No. 67 Massachusetts St., - - - Lawrence, Kansas.

1858 1873 LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

KIMBALL BROS.,

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

Portable and Stationary Engines,

Circular Saw Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Well-Drilling Machinery, Store Fronts, Iron Fences and Castings of all Kinds.

We make a SPECIALTY of the manufacture of Steam Heating Works for Public Buildings, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks and Jail Work. 48

WATCHES.

125 Massachusetts Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND CLOCKS,

The Largest Assortment in the State,

Wholesale & Retail.

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

PARSONS' JEWELRY STORE.

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

H. S. PARSONS.

125 Massachusetts Street. n5y1

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

G. W. E. GRIFFITH & CO.,

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JAMES T. STEVENS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

Office Rear Room Under Frazier's Hall.

Special Agents for the Lands of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railway Companies. o16a

GEO. W. OSBORN,

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE,

IN REAR OF THE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

Good Turnouts at Reasonable Rates.

Horses boarded by the day or week. Stock bought and sold on commission. n53

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

J. K. HUDSON,

HILLSIDE FARM, WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS.

Postoffice Address, Kansas City, Mo.

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

NOT EXCELLED IN THE COUNTRY.

Descriptive Catalogue sent free to all applicants. 40

LAWRENCE ELEVATOR,

G. W. SMITH, Jr., Proprietor.

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

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.

no2-ly Ground Feed in any Quantity.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE,

CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND WARREN STREETS.

Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics and

General Commercial Branches.

OPEN TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Students Can Enter at Any Time.

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

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R. S. JOHNSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.,

No. 111 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

n33 Cash Paid for Country Produce.

G. GROVENOR. E. D. REDINGTON.

GROVENOR & REDINGTON,

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PINE LUMBER, DOORS,

WINDOWS, SASH, BLINDS, GLASS, PUTTY,

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

Corner Massachusetts and Berkeley Streets,

LAWRENCE, KAN. no1f

IRA BROWN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Door and Window Frames made to Order.

JOBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Shop and Office at Kimball Bros., Pinckney St., Lawrence.

The Story Teller.

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

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

(Continued.)

Grandma had hitherto borne up bravely under all the sudden changes and excitements of the times. I think she kept constantly hoping that when the South saw the determination of the North to resist their intentions they would give up the struggle. The assault upon our troops in Baltimore had distressed her fearfully—so Mrs. Freeman told me. The Sumpter affair she had not so much minded, as it was all over before she had heard of it, and as the papers stated that no one was killed. A letter from uncle James, giving an account of the Baltimore attack as he had received it from his son, had made this matter seem much more real than the other.

"Dear Mother," wrote uncle James,—I read his letter when I got home,—"Join me in devout thanks to the Almighty for the safety of my dear son. Yet what am I, or what is my son, that he more than another should be saved? Reginald wrote that he had passed his gun to his friend Henry Mason and stooped to tie his shoe at the moment the fatal bullet came. Reginald was saved, but poor Henry was instantly killed. He fell upon Reginald as he stooped and stained him with his life-blood. Others of our brave fellows fell that ominous 19th of April, but of this you will have heard before my letter reaches you. Dear mother, the red tide has commenced its flow. God only knows when and where it will be stayed. Hard it is to give our dear boys up to the chances of the field of battle; but the grief seems sorer to have them thus—our brave young heroes!—slaughtered by the way."

This was the worst thing as yet for Grandma, but she worried some at not hearing from Charleston and the extreme South. No one dared slip to her, as yet, the truth in respect to her sons' and daughters' rebellion. She knew that Charlie was loyal; and she hoped against hope that all the others would, in the time of actual trial, be found the same. She knew that from all quarters her children and grandchildren were hastening to the scene of expected conflict; but she would not think the bloody work of killing each other would really begin between North and South. Thus she talked hopefully with Luther and me that Sabbath night. "You must get a furlough as soon as possible. We shall want to hear all the particulars of what goes on in Washington from your own lips, you know," she said; and by and by she added: "If there should be any fighting, do not expose yourself more than you can help. I want all my children to do their duty; but I hope I have not one who would risk life or limb for the sake of vainly showing his daring."

Ruthven left us next morning, followed by our prayers and blessings. His letters came twice a week, and our fears of any immediate danger to the capital and army were soon quieted. But so many small parties of soldiers seemed to be sacrificed that we were kept in constant alarm lest some life dear to us might be the next one lost.

At last this fear was sadly justified. There fell from one of my husband's letters as I opened it a slip of paper with three lines printed on it:

"A large scouting party of the enemy attacked our pickets last night and drove them in, wounding several quite severely, but killing ONLY ONE."

That one, said Ruthven, was uncle Norman's poor little Ned. So this killing of "only one" sent anguish and groaning through scores of loving hearts. I would not tell Grandma of this for a long time, but fearing lest she might learn the sad news suddenly at last, I gradually broke it to her. She looked at me and turned very pale.

"It has come nigh thee, even to thy doors," she said. "God's will be done. I hope the child was prepared to go. He is our first offering, Deary."

Then she began weeping and lay down and turned her face to the wall. I think it was then that she first realized what the war might cost her.

Matters went on—everybody knows how—until July. Small indeed was our summer company this sad year. What there was of it came in June. No Southern face was with us save Charlie's for a few days, and his was so changed that I hardly knew it when I saw it first. Little Edward, the "first offering," and his brothers were missing. Their parents could not afford the time and expense to come. All was needed to carry on the war. They had borne the loss of their boy with fortitude, and were ready to offer all his grown brothers, and themselves also, for their country. Grandma had learned now of the disloyalty of her Southern children, and the knowledge was a slow poison in her heart. Yet the conduct of March was something of a balsam. We had all tried to keep from Grandma the facts of his case, but she had understood and moaned over him. This she admitted after reading a long letter from aunt Howard, sent a week before she joined us, pouring out to her mother all her former trouble and all her present joy because of her son. March was not only a reformed man—he had openly professed christianity; and all the news that came of him was such as causes the hearts of true friends to leap for joy. Aunt Howard, dear soul! said that come what might to the bodies of her friends, she should always bless God for the war that had renewed her dear boy's spirit.

What true mother, having suffered as she suffered, can wonder at that!

Georgie Lakewood, large and handsome and singing as grandly as ever, was with us, and his pretty wife was with him. Nobody was more rejoiced to hear good news of March than he was.

Aunt Hester Hudson was at Oak Hill, but only for two weeks. Her boys were in the army, and she was needed at home to see to making things for their comfort. Two of her sons were married, and the wife of one of them, having no child to confine her, had gone with, or rather after, her husband, who was captain of a very fine company which he had himself raised.

"I mean to stick to my husband through war as through peace," said the heroic little woman. "I can do much for his comfort under all circumstances; and if he is wounded or slain I shall know it, and be near to attend him, or to bear his body safely home."

Elsie's talk and conduct made a great impression on me. I wanted very much to follow her example, but Grandma utterly forbade me.

Charlie had brought with him his colored nurse, Maria—or Mari, as we always called her—and she was, she said, going to live with us forever. Uncle Oscar had, five years before, sold her to a Richmond gentleman, and she had lived in that city until the April of 1861, when she contrived to escape. She wandered about in the woods and swamps of the Chickahominy for weeks, subsisting as only a runaway slave, hoping for freedom, can. At last she made her way to New York, and there providentially met with her "dear young master Charlie." He took her in charge and brought her to Oak Hill Home. Mari had often been with us. She knew us all, and was a great admirer of my "blessed" husband, as she always called Col. Luther. So she was welcomed as an old friend among us. It was rather frightful to hear her talk of the doings at Richmond. She declared that the city had for years been being fortified, and that it would be impossible to take it. She said that negroes were kept at work day and night making mines and trenches and batteries. Slaveholders from all over the country had sent slaves up to Richmond to work for the government. She had heard it constantly talked of. She said that her Richmond master had a great laugh one day about the way "his side" was planting batteries. "They planted the guns, and the shot, and all that first, you know; and then they planted wheat and corn to grow up and cover all over it, so that when the Northern soldiers march down South they will all be blown to pieces."

We made a great deal of allowance for Mari's stories; but when Charlie shook his head gravely and said he feared all she said, and a great deal more, was true, we felt our courage sink—at least some of us did. Ben and Rob, twin sons of uncle Theodore, of Iowa, always made light of the South and all its power, as also at times did Mr. Bert, my favorite of the boarding house, who with his wife passed the month of July at Oak Hill Home.

"I do not see why you should treat with so much contempt the idea that the North may have a hard struggle before she can overcome in this war," said Charlie, seriously. "The very generals and men who proved themselves invincible during the Mexican war are now arrayed against their own government. Why should they not be formidable still?"

"They have a bad cause, now," said Rob. Herbert.

"So had they then," replied Charlie; "but cousins, we will not dispute the point. I hope you may never see that your judgment is less correct than mine. The war has already proved terrible to me. It has left me without parents or brothers or home. Oh! Grandma," he said, tears starting to his beautiful, great eyes, "I do so wish that my poor Maud was safe with you. I am sure they will break her heart—as they have mine."

Dear Charlie bowed his haggard face, and covered it with his hands. Heavy sobs shook his sturdy frame, and we all knew how to sympathize with him; for were not the rebels and the traitors over whom he grieved of our own flesh and blood?

"Maud must come here, dear boy, as soon as ever she can. Do not give way to despair, my son. Thank God rather that you and Maud were not given over to the madness of rebellion."

"To think that my brothers—my own dear brothers—should have crowded into Moultrie, eager to aid in the attack upon our starry flag! Grandma, the thought—the memory—of that awful time nearly drives me mad. If it were not for Maud how gladly would I die in the very first battle!"

Along the latter part of June, Ruthven came for a few days to Oak Hill. Charlie returned with him, and so did brave little western Oscar, who could not be prevented from becoming a drummer boy.

"And if he will go," said his mother, weeping, "and his father do not feel justified in keeping him back, I'd rather have him with Col. Luther and Charlie than with any one else."

"I declare!" ejaculated Georgie Lakewood, as our mounted soldiers swept away from our sight. "This eagerness to face swords and bullets and bayonets, is something altogether beyond my comprehension. It makes my knees weak and my head swim to think of it. I really hope this war is not going to last very long. I hope the President has got all the men he wants—I do so."

"And I do so," echoed his wife, leaning fondly upon her huge husband's arm.

(To be Continued.)

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Miscellaneous.

What Shall we do With Our Fruit?

At last it has come to this, as we always supposed it would, and we are gratified to hear that the question has forced itself upon the attention of our late Horticultural savans after being virtually ignored for years.

At present we see but two ways of answering the question: First. To devise some cheap and safe method of conveying our fresh fruits to parts of the country where they are wanted; or second. To adopt and put in operation some preservative process, by co-operation, if necessary, by which our fruit can be saved and sent to those markets at paying rates.

Last summer, in view of the large peach crop likely to come upon the market, the Douglas County Horticultural Society took steps to ascertain what could be done to save it to the growers.

The third member gave his attention to the subject of drying and canning fruit, and trying to induce parties having capital to invest in the business.

But this required so much time for investigation and preparation, that the season came, advanced and closed, and nothing was done.

The result of the season was as follows: A small part of the crop was sold in the market at a nominal figure. Some were canned and dried at home.

The total market value of the farm products of the United States for the year 1871, was \$2,000,000,000.

Subsiding and manuring land for a general crop in the West, will not pay at the present prices of labor and produce.

An old English humorist advises: "Never marry a widow unless she brings a good character from her previous situation."

An equitable and fair relation of prices might always be maintained were it not for the diabolical operations of speculators in the necessities of mankind.

According to the testimony of prominent railroad officials, freight on grain from St. Louis to New York is a fraction over ten times as much as it need be with proper management.

Hand-to-mouth living is the poorest of all living, and need not be if we would learn to save the surplus when there is more than enough to supply the deficiency until the crop is short.

In old Fleet street, London, the space for foot passengers was defended by rails and posts, and the latter served for the exhibition of the performances at the theaters, and other matters requiring publicity.

It takes three-fourths of the Western farmers' crops to move the other fourth to market, i. e. if a farmer raises 400 bushels of corn, he must give 300 bushels for freight, and other expenses, before he can realize the value of 100 bushels, on the sea-board.

The most remarkable funeral sermon we ever read—remarkable for brevity and point—was written by the Duke of Buckingham. Here it is: "All I shall say of her is this—she was born well, she married well, she lived well, and she died well, for she was born at Shad-well, married at Cresswell, she lived at Clerken-well, and died in Bride-well."

What good does it do us in December to know what kind of weather we had in November? If we could be told what kind of weather January would bring, we might take advantage of the information to our profit.

It is in establishing meteorological stations throughout the country, and having the knowledge thus obtained summed up and disseminated to the people at short intervals. So, too, with a little liberality in gathering and telegraphing a universal, world-wide crop report every month, that the Western farmer might know as well as the London merchant the market value of his products, and need not sell them at half their value, as he, through ignorance, too often does now.

HUMAN CURIOSITIES.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Table with columns: Name, Height, Weight. Includes Count Borowlaski, Rebe, of Poland, Wybrand Lokes, etc.

BIG AND FAT.

Table with columns: Name, Weight. Includes John Love, Edward Bright, Mons. Maillot, etc.

TALL AND STRONG.

Table with columns: Name, Height, Weight. Includes Hans Bar, A Hungarian Soldier, Bernhard Gilli, etc.

OLD AND TOUGH.

Table with columns: Name, Age. Includes Leno, Terentia, wife of Cicero, Democritus, etc.

Horticultural Prospects.

There is no one interest in Kansas that is watched with more vigilance by the outside world than the growth and success of her horticultural enterprises.

The proceedings of the State Horticultural Society, which held its annual session at Topeka recently, made up of active working men from different portions of the State, furnish the last and yet the most convincing proof of the success of the horticulturist, and the adaptation of Kansas to the production of fruits and vegetables.

The universal testimony was that the peach here thrives in its natural home. A little pains and trouble to kill the borers, and the exception shall be when your baskets and tables are not full and overlaid with peaches through summer and fall.

Everything in the way of vegetables have but to meet the hand of industry, to give them a covering in mother earth, and even partial cultivation gives good returns.

The full reports of the Horticultural Society, when published, will present a most encouraging showing. Kansas offers an inviting field of labor to the horticulturist.—[Kansas Tribune.

WHEAT PRICES IN CALIFORNIA.—The "Pacific Rural Press" publishes an ingenious diagram showing the fluctuations in the price of wheat in California for the period of fifteen and a half years past, from which it appears that in February, 1858, the price reached the snug figure of \$6.75 per bushel, and in May of the year following, it was down to \$1.40, and in October and November, 1860, to \$1.00; in January, 1862, the price reached \$2.93, and in November, 1863, fell to \$1.10; in February, 1865, the price was \$5.30; in September, 1866, \$1.25; in March, 1868, \$3.12 1-2, and in November, 1869, \$1.05, while in May, 1871, it stood at \$3.15, and in July of the present year the price was \$1.42 1-2.

The same paper, speaking of the wheat crop of Utah, says: "This is said to be about equally as fine quality as California wheat. We learn from Mr. Wm. J. Jennings, a late merchant in Salt Lake City, that over 1,000,000 bushels surplus was raised in the Territory this year. The producers have unitedly contracted for its transportation by the railroad on private terms to St. Louis, Mo., where it has been sold at remunerative prices. * * * The Zion Mercantile and Industrial Company transacted a business of over \$8,000,000 the past year."

LOOK TO YOUR TOOLS.—One of the important duties of our farmers, grain growers, our orchardists, in fact all who live on farms, is the care of the tools; we mean by this, the implements of the trade, not merely the spade, hoe and rake, that are usually considered the tools, but one and all, from the harvester, thrasher, wagons, plows, corn grinders, carriages, harness, and every and all tools from the largest to the smallest. These must all be cared for, and every wise, good and true farmer will see all these implements housed, cleaned and oiled, or painted, and made ready for another season.

Jacob Elliott, of Afton, has just brought from Colorado 1,500 head of cattle.

The Texas fever is reported as prevailing in Atlanta, Georgia, to a great extent.

EXHAUSTION OF OUR LUMBER FORESTS.—A writer in the "Lumberman's Gazette" computes that Michigan turns out about three billions of feet of lumber per annum.

Insult a Frenchman and he makes faces at you. Insult an Englishman and he kneels you down. Insult a German and he drinks your good health. Insult a Japanese and he excavates a hole through his own body. Insult a Russian and he tries to eat and drink more than you can. But insult an American and he politely invites you to use his revolver as a spy-glass.

The Lampasas, Texas, "Dispatch," says that the prospect of a great loss of stock this winter is very evident. The drought has been protracted to an unprecedented extent, and the only hope for a winter range for the cattle are the cedar brakes and mountains.

A Floyd county farmer set fire to a lot of waste straw, and burned up \$3,000 worth of valuable property.

The education of farmers' sons is attracting the attention of British agriculturists.

Raw prairie is the poorest real estate a practical farmer can own.

The best way to crib corn is to put it between the ribs of animals.

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

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

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Table showing doubling time for \$1,000 at various interest rates (5%, 6%, 7%) over different periods (Years, Months, Days).

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

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

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THE HORSES OF KANSAS.

NUMBER NINE.

To Malcolm Conn, Esq., of Council Grove, the stock growers and farmers of Kansas are indebted in an eminent degree, for his effort toward the improvement of the horse and the general stock of the State. In the important enterprise, the importation of the thoroughbred into the State, Mr. Conn made a most judicious selection, for, in no State in the Union, is found a better combination of rare blood, in a similar number of animals, than in this stud. In a recent visit to the farm we were agreeably surprised to note, that, not alone in the channel of the horse does Mr. Conn's fancy run, but that he has also given a marked attention to horned stock, Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, &c. In visiting the stable our first introduction was to

DERBY.

Bay horse, foaled 1862; bred by Maj. B. G. Thomas, of Lexington, Ky., he was sired by imported Eclipse, first dam Lady Taylor [dam of Talaria], by imported Glencoe; second dam Occident, by Bertrand; third dam Diamond [dam of Occident, Orient, Ozark, Little Turtle, Tolviva, Little Trick and Odd Trick], by Turpin's Florizel; fourth dam, by Lewis' Eclipse; fifth dam Minerva, by Melzar, Medley's best Son; sixth dam, by Old Union; seventh dam the celebrated Kirtley mare [the dam of Jack of Diamonds, Young Melzar, Tea Boy, Tack Box, Pocahontas &c.] by Madison's Milo; eighth dam, by imported Fearnought. There stood the son of imported Eclipse, in his veins flowing the currents of Orlando and Bay Middleton, the sire of Flying Dutchman, and of Glencoe, Sultan and Tramp. The son of a sire standing in the front rank of the race horse getters of the day, regal in his fame, and the descendant of a Kingly line, no animal more worthy of courtly deference? more deserving of a crown. Derby was shown us without any preparatory attention for the occasion, head erect and eyes flashing with fire. His coat a bright bay glistened like the sheen of satin. Legs good, swelling with muscular power, and hard as bars of steel; the deep black running up above the knees and hocks, contrasting handsomely with the lighter color; feet sound and pasterns fine; hocks clean, and quarters broad, denoting immense power; eyes large and clear, and expression bold and intelligent; high withers and a loin that brings the shoulders and quarters compactly together.

Derby, in the paternal line, descends from one of the most illustrious racing families in England; his sire Eclipse was imported by R. Ten Broeck, and was got by Orlando out of Gaze, by Bay Middleton [sire of Flying Dutchman.] Eclipse since his importation into the United States, sired the wonderful race horse Alarm, who recently ran a mile in the unprecedented time of 1:42 3/4, the fastest mile on record. Also Fanny Ludlow who ran a mile and an eighth at the rate of 1:43 1/9 to the mile. Narragansett, Little Mack, Middy, Eclipse, Remorseless, Ruthless, Catesby and a host of others. Derby was an excellent race horse, winning the majority of his races. As a stock getter he gives high promise of a brilliant future.

EGLANTINE.

Chestnut mare, foaled 1857; bred by Judge Leonard, of Missouri, sired by Lambda, first dam Betsey Moore, by Tom Moore; second dam Betsey Marshall, by John Richards; third dam Little Becky, by Sir Charles; fourth dam Brown Molly, by imported Jack Andrews; fifth dam Elephanta, by imported Mufti; sixth dam Patsy Allen, by Fitz Partner; seventh dam, by Dandridge's Fearnought; eighth dam, by imported Fearnought; ninth dam, by imported Bolton; tenth dam, by imported Monkey; eleventh dam, by imported Dart; twelfth dam a mare presented by Gen. Nelson to Col. Coles, and represented as being one of the finest mares of her day.

This is a staunch old racing family. Eglantine in her three year old form was a capital race nag. At the fall meeting over the Epsilon course, at Fayette, Missouri, on October 8, 1860, she won a poststake race of two mile heats in 3:55 and 3:55; on the 12th of the same month she won the Jokey club purse, over the same distance of ground in 3:52 and 3:47; and on the following day over the same route, she won the three-year-old sweepstakes in 3:50 and 3:52. As a brood mare she has distinguished herself by furnishing to the racing turf the fast and fine race nag Ruth, by Zero.

ALICE.

Brown mare, foaled 1861, bred by Judge Leonard; sired by Zero [son of Boston, out of Zenobia, by Zingane]; first dam the dam of Eglantine, which see above. Alice is an admirable brood mare, as is attested by her son Doncaster, who in point of size and racing form is not excelled by any two-year-old in the West.

RINGLETT.

Chestnut mare, foaled 1861; bred in Kentucky, sired by Ringgold; first dam Mildred [dam of Monarchist], by imported Glencoe; second dam Levity [dam of Ruric, Legatee and Lightsome, the dam of Salina], by imported Trustee; third dam Vandal and Alaric's dam, by imported Tranby; fourth dam Lucilla [Carlotta's dam], by Trumpator; fifth dam Lucy [dam of Blacknose, Dick Chinn, &c.], by Orphan; sixth dam, Lady Gray, [dam of Rowena, the grand dam of Lexington] by Robin Gray; seventh dam Maria, by Melzar; eighth dam, by imported Highflyer; ninth dam, by imported Fearnought; tenth dam, by Ariel,

brother to Partner; eleventh dam, by Jack of Diamonds; twelfth dam, imported Diamond, by Cullen Arabian; thirteenth dam, Grisewood's Lady Thigh, by Croft's Partner; fourteenth dam, by Greyhound; fifteenth dam Sophonisba's dam, by Curwen's Bay Barb; sixteenth dam, by D'Arcy's chestnut Arabian; seventeenth dam, by Whiteshirt; eighteenth dam, the Montagu mare. It is superogatory to speak of the winners, in detail, that this illustrious family produced. They are legion, and their deeds unparalleled in the turf annals of both England and America. Ringlett is the dam of the capital race horse Restless, and she was sired by Ringgold, [sire of Delaware, Onward, Tipperary, &c.], out of Flirtilla, Jr., by Sir Archy, &c.

EVANGELINE.

Chestnut mare, foaled 1863, bred in Kentucky; sired by Imported Eclipse, first dam, Prunella [the dam of Lizzie W., Sympathy, &c.] by imported Glencoe; second dam, by imported Hedgford; third dam, by Bertrand; fourth dam, by Cherokee; fifth dam, by Tayloe's Bellair; sixth dam, by Jackson's Paeolet. The speedy blood of Eclipse and the stout Glencoe, are an excellent combination.

ROSE BUD.

Chestnut mare, foaled 1868, sired by Glendower; first dam, Anna Travis, by imported Yorkshire; second dam, Margaret Woods [dam of Star Davis, by imported Priam; third dam, Maria West, [dam of Wagner and Child Harold], by Marion; fourth dam, Ella Crump, by imported Citizen; fifth dam, by Huntsman; sixth dam, by Symme's Wildair; seventh dam, by imported Fearnought; eighth dam, by imported Janus.—This is an aristocratic bred mare; her sire, Glendower, was got by Imported Knight of St. George, out of Evergreen, the dam of Goodwood, by Imported Glencoe.

PITTSBURG.

Bay colt, foaled 1872, bred by Capt. Hutchinson, of St. Louis; got by Pat Malloy; dam Evangeline, which see above. Pat Malloy, full brother to Jack Malone, the sire of Miggins, Chickamauga, &c., was by Lexington, out of Gloriana, by American Eclipse, &c.

DONCASTER.

Bay colt, foaled 1870, bred by Capt. H., sired by Derby, dam, Alice, by Zero, which see above.

JOHN HOWE.

Bay colt, foaled 1871, bred by Mal., Conn., sired by Orlando, dam, Alice, by Zero. Orlando was bred by Col. Pointdexter, and was known in his stable as Baltic, he was sired by Imported Yorkshire, out of Marietta, by Imported Priam.

DEBBIE.

Chestnut filly, foaled 1871, bred by Mal., Conn., sired by Derby, dam, Ringlett, by Ringgold. This is a highformed youngster, and is amply supplied with the running tackle.

ALICE CARY.

Chestnut filly, foaled 1871, bred by Mr. C., sired by Derby, dam Eglantine, by Lambda. Lambda was bred by Gen. Harding, of Tenn., and was got by Imported Priam, out of Beta, by Imported Leviathan.

EARNEST.

Chestnut colt, foaled 1872, bred by Mr. C., sired by Derby, dam Eglantine, above.

PIONEER.

Chestnut colt, foaled 1872, bred by Mr. C., sired by Derby, dam Evangeline, above.

REVERDY.

Chestnut colt, foaled 1872, bred by Mr. C., sired by Derby, dam Rose Bud, by Glendower, &c.

TROTTERS.

FANNY ROSS.

Brown mare, foaled 1867, sired by Edwin Forrest, first dam, Grey Bacchante, by Downing's Bay Messenger; second dam, the dam of Bacchus, by Whip—Comet; third dam, by Imported Messenger. This mare is deeply bred in the Messenger blood, and although never trained, she displays fine action and a fair rate of speed. Her sire, Edwin Forrest, was the sire of Billy Hoskins, and was gotten by Bay Kentucky Hunter; dam by Watkin's Young Highlander; grand dam by Duroc; great grand dam by Imported Messenger. Downing's Bay Messenger was by Harpinus, dam of Messenger and Rockingham blood. Harpinus was by Bishop's Hambletonian, dam by Messenger. Bishop's Hambletonian was by Imported Messenger, dam Pheasant, by Imported Shark.

MAGGIE S.

Brown filly, foaled 1869, by Capt. Walker, first dam, Mag. Skinner, by Gauglion Gangle; second dam Armilda, by Woodpecker; third dam, by Tiger Whip; fourth dam, by Phenipo; fifth dam a mare brought from Virginia to Kentucky, and sold with a certified pedigree. Capt. Walker, a fast pacer, was bred in Kentucky. Maggie bids fair becoming a trotter of considerable merit.

WILD MARY.

Bay filly, foaled 1869, by Capt. Walker, dam, a mare having the appearance of high breeding.—This filly has never been broken, but at the end of the halter shows a nice way of going.

BOB.

Brown gelding, foaled 1869, sired by Jop. Rice, dam Barbara Dunn, a black mare, bob tail, who, in her early day was a fine roadster. Jop. Rice was owned at the time of his death by Capt. Wm. S. Tough; he was sired by Capt. Walker, out of a mare brought from Indiana, by Mr. John Broad-

us, of Leavenworth, the mare being a descendant of the pacing family of Red Buck's.

BETTY G.

Bay filly, foaled 1870, by John B., dam Barbara Dunn, above. John B. was thoroughbred, by Orlando, dam Mag. Skinner, &c.

NEOSHO BELLE.

Brown filly, foaled 1872, by Derby, dam Fanny Ross, by Edwin Forrest, which see. This filly is a trotter, bred upon her dam's side, while her fine finish amply demonstrates her paternal ancestry.

THE TURF RECORD.

With this number of THE SPIRIT we lay before our readers, an accurate and carefully compiled record of the fastest and best performances of the marvelous trotters, race horses and pacers, of the day, their breeding, &c.

TROTTING.

One mile, in harness, June 19, 1872, at Boston; Goldsmith Maid, by Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Abdallah, 2:16 3/4—second heat.

One mile, to saddle, August 16, 1866, at Buffalo; Dexter, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by American Star; 2:18—third heat.

One mile, in harness, the fastest three consecutive heats, June 27, 1872, at Prospect Park; Goldsmith Maid, 2:17 1/4-4, 2:19, 2:17 3/4.

One mile, in harness, the fastest first and second heats, at Philadelphia; Goldsmith Maid, 2:18 1/4-4, 2:17 1/2.

One mile, in harness, the fastest second and third heats, at Prospect Park; Goldsmith Maid, 2:19, 2:19 3/4.

One mile, hitched, with a running mate, June, 1867, Fashion Course; Ethau Allen, by Hill's Black Hawk, dam a mare of Messenger descent; defeated Dexter, 2:15, 2:16, 2:19.

One mile, to wagon, June, 1867, Fashion Course; Dexter, 2:24—second heat—best performance.

One mile, to wagon, May, 1868, Fashion Course; Lady Thorn, by Mambrino Chief, dam thoroughbred, 2:24, a first heat. The time equals Dexter's, but is not the best performance.

One mile, in double harness, at Cranston, R. I.; Jessie Wales and Darkness, 2:27 3/4.

Two miles, in harness, August, 1859, first heat; Flora Temple, by One-Eyed Kentucky Hunter, 4:50 1-2.

Two miles, to wagon, October, 1865, second heat; Dexter, 4:56 1-4.

Two miles, to wagon, in 1863, first heat; General Butler, by Smith Burr, son of Napoleon, 4:56 1-4.

Three miles, to saddle, October, 1839; Dutchman, 7:32 1-2.

Three miles, to harness, September, 1872, Prospect Park; Huntress, by Volunteer, dam by American Star, 7:21 1-4.

Three miles, to 250 pound wagon; Kemble Jackson, by Andrew Jackson; 8:03.

Four miles, to wagon, December, 1869, at San Francisco; Longfellow, two straight heats, 10:42 1-2, 10:34 1-2.

Four miles, to saddle; Dutchman, 10:51. Four miles, to harness; Trustee, son of imported Trustee, 11:06.

Five miles, to harness, August, 1868, at Detroit; Morrissey, 13:11.

Five miles, to wagon; Little Mac, 13:43 3/4. Ten miles to harness, November, 1853; Prince, 28:08 1-2.

Ten miles, to wagon, June, 1868; John Stewart, 28:02 1-2. The best time and performance.

Twelve miles, in harness, at Philadelphia; Top Gallant, 38:00.

Twenty miles, in harness, over half mile track, Captain McGowan, 58:25.

Twenty miles, to wagon, Fashion course, 1868; John Stewart, 59:23.

Fifty miles, wagon and driver weighing 400 pounds; Spangle, 3:59:04.

One hundred miles, in harness, November, 1853; Conqueror, 8:55:53.

One hundred miles, double harness; Master Burk and Robin, 10:17:22.

RUNNING.

Three-quarters of a mile, in 1872; Alarm, by imported Eclipse, dam imported Maud, by Stockwell, 1:16.

One mile, in 1872; Alarm, same as above, 1:42 3/4.

One mile and an eighth, Fanny Ludlow, by imported Eclipse, out of Mollie Jackson, 1:56 1-2.

One mile and two furlongs, in 1872; Frogtown, by imported Bonnie Scotland, out of Ada Cheat-ham, by Lexington, 2:09 1-2.

One mile and four furlongs; imported Glenelg, in 2:37 3/4. This is the fastest, but not the best, over the same distance of ground; he only had a 100 pounds up.

One mile and four furlongs; Exchange, by Endorsor, out of Longfellow's dam, in 2:38, with 110 up—the best.

One mile and five furlongs, Harry Bassett, by Lexington, dam Canary Bird, by Imported Albion; in 2:55.

One mile and six furlongs, Corsican, by Uncle Vic, 3:07 3/4.

Two miles, Lyttleton, by imported Leamington, dam Fanny Holton, by Lexington; 3:34 1-2.

Two miles and two furlongs, Harry Bassett; 3:59.

Two and a half miles, Helmbold, by imported Australian, dam Lavender, by Wagner; 4:33 1-4.

Three miles, Norfolk, by Lexington, dam Novice, by imported Glencoe; 5:27 1-2.

Four miles, Idewill; 7:26 1-4.

PACING.

One mile, to saddle, Billy Boyce, a third heat 2:14 1-4.

One mile, to harness, Pet; 2:18 1-2.

One mile, to wagon, Pocahontas, 2:17 1-2.

Two miles, to harness, Hero; 4:56 1-2.

Two miles, to wagon, Young America; 4:58 1.

Two miles, to saddle, Bowery Boy; 5:04 1-4.

Three miles, to saddle, Oneid Chief; 7:44.

The following have records below 2:23:

Goldsmith Maid, by Alexander's Abdallah 2:16 3/4. She has, in her career up to this date trotted and won twenty-seven heats below 2:20.

Dexter, by Hambletonian, Rysdyk's, dam American Star; 2:17 1-4.

American girl, by Amos' Cassius M. Clay, Jr.; 2:17 1-4.

Lady Thorn, by Mambrino Chief; 2:18 1-4.

Lucy, by George M. Patcher; 2:18 1-4.

Flora Temple, by Kentucky Hunter; 2:19 3/4.

George Palmer, by Lane Bogus; 2:19 3/4.

Henry, by Magna Charta, (Morgan); 2:20 1-4.

Mountain Boy, by Edwin Everett, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2:20 3/4.

Gazelle, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2:21.

Jay Gould, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2:21 1-2.

This is the fastest stallion time on record.

Rosalind, by Alexander's Abdallah, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2:21 3/4.

Judge Fullerton, by Edward Everett, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2:21 3/4.

Camors, by General Knox, Morgan; 2:21 3/4.

George Wilkes, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2:22.

Lady Maud, by General Knox, Morgan; 2:22 1-4.

Jennie, claimed to have been gotten by a son of Grey Eagle; 2:22 1-2.

Huntress, by Volunteer, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; 2:22 1-2.

Flora Belle, claimed to be by a grand son of Washington, son of Sir Archy; 2:22 3/4.

Kilburn Jim, by Wood's Hambletonian; 2:23.

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