

KANSAS SPIRIT

A JOURNAL OF HOME AND HUSBANDRY.

"PLOUGH DEEP WHILE SLEGGARDS SLEEP."—Franklin.

VOLUME 1.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 16, 1872.

NUMBER 7.

YATES' COLUMN.

\$100.00 REWARD

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

YATES' IMPROVED CONDITION POWDER.

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

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

Price, 25 Cents Per Package.

YATES' IMPROVED VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

The Surest Cure for *Billiousness*, *Constipation*, *Headache*, *Fevers*, and all other diseases peculiar to a *Bilious* climate. THEY ARE THE BEST AGUE PREVENTIVE.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

YATES' COMPOUND SYRUP TOLU, SQUILLS & HONEY

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

Price, 50 Cents and \$1.00 per Bottle.

YATES' FRENCH COUGH CANDY.

For Chapped Lips and Hands and irritated surfaces.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

YATES' IMPROVED PATENT FLY AND MOUSE TRAP.

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

Price, 25c per Bottle, 10c per Sheet.

THE EMPIRE BAKING POWDER.

For making Biscuits, Cakes, Rolls, Muffins, Pastry, and all kinds cooking. Hotels and families will find it to their interest to use the Empire Baking Powder. Samples Free.

Liberal Discounts will be Given to Dealers on all the Above Articles.

G. W. W. YATES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGIST,

Sole proprietor and manufacturer of the above articles, No. 100 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. nos-1y

Contributed Articles.

FOR THE KANSAS SPIRIT.

INSANITY.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

The subject of insanity has nothing to do with agriculture, but the agriculturist is frequently the victim of insanity—he is by no means exempt from this distressing malady. In fact, in looking over the statistics as they are annually reported from our different State Insane Institutions, we find that, under the head "occupation," the farmer heads the list; but this may be accounted for by the agricultural being the most numerous of any calling or occupation in this country.

There is, perhaps, no charitable institution which has undergone so vast a revolution in its treatment and management as the insane asylums in the United States and Europe. Fifty years ago, or even less, this unfortunate class of humanity were looked upon as objects of displeasure. No ameliorating or Christian hand intervened between the stern mandates of the civil law and the almost universal prejudices of the multitude, and the poor maniac who was chained to the floor of his gloomy cell. We love to dwell on the vast strides which science, through the mechanic arts, has accomplished within the last half century; for there is something elevating and grand in contemplating this mighty change—to annihilate space, lessen animal labor, and promote the facilities of productive industry. Grand as is this picture to contemplate, fascinating as it is to behold, there are other instrumentalities at work to ameliorate the condition of society, and which are worthy of being ranked with the leading reforms of the day.

Insanity, or the derangement of the intellect, in former days was considered a curse inflicted on the victim for some crime or misconduct. The gods took this mode of manifesting their displeasure; hence, when this belief prevailed, it was to be expected that all classes would help to make the unfortunate victim the subject of scorn and derision, and treat him with more cruelty than a condemned criminal. In a remote age, even amongst those who prided themselves on an advanced civilization, we find that the physically deformed or mentally deprived of reason, were considered as a burden on the community. As they were a warlike people, the spirit and fire of patriotism triumphed over fraternal feelings, and fond mothers gave up their offspring without a murmur, to the stern necessity of the law.

As civilization and Christianity spread their benign influence over the world, these cruel and barbarous practices became modified; but it is only within the most recent date that the unfortunate insane have received the fostering care of the government. Go where you will, no prouder monuments of enlightened philanthropy exist than those institutions which are provided for the cure of the insane. Yet it is evident that there exists in the minds of many, a very erroneous impression that an asylum is a prison, where dungeons and cells, handcuffs and other instruments of torture are kept, and its inmates are treated like criminals confined in our jails and penitentiaries. It is far otherwise. Kindness is the rule in all well regulated institutions of this kind. Centuries of ill-treatment, when force was the motive power to restrain the wild ravings of a "mind diseased," has left its impress upon the public mind.

At this day, no intelligent person supposes that the moon, by its influence, is the cause of insanity; yet the term *lunatic* has become a household word, and received its origin from this common error. Years have modified these erroneous impressions, yet many at this day cling with tenacity to these deep rooted prejudices, and look upon a poor, unfortunate maniac as an object to be shunned and despised.

It is the moral appliances which are introduced in the treatment of this malady, in lieu of physical force. Kindness and forbearance are as necessary as medical treatment is to remove the maladies and derangements of the body. Cheerfulness, blended with innocent amusement, is more potent to dispel the self-destroying delusions which the unfortunate maniac nurses in his bosom.

So different is the treatment of insanity at this

day from what it was even a few years since, that a medical man who had visited many of the institutions in the different States, remarked that, from the construction and arrangement of the building, the intelligent observer could almost date the time the building was erected. Such are the visible changes going on even in our day, to ameliorate the condition of this unfortunate class of persons.

As knowledge becomes diffused over the country, cases of insanity will doubtless increase.

"The tree of knowledge is not that of life." The intellectual mind may become wrecked by over-study; the mind of the well-informed becomes more sensitive. The uneducated and illiterate mind is not troubled with metaphysical abstractions, and questions which take thought and study to retain them; it is more interested in a song, or a dance, or a game of billiards, which diverts it from more laborious and more serious meditations.

Insanity abounds in countries which are the most advanced in civilization. England, France, Germany and the United States perhaps have a greater percentage than most other countries. Go to Turkey and it is a matter scarcely heard of. Cross the Mediterranean Sea and enter the Barbary States, and cases are of rare occurrence. In short, where intellect abounds, there we find insanity. It is not confined to age, sex or condition; it finds victims in the most humble cottage and in the mansions of the rich.

That genial writer, Charles Lamb, we are informed, was at intervals saddened by the terrible calamity which afflicted his sister, to whom he was fondly attached. No sadder sight could be witnessed than to see Lamb and his sister pacing together towards the asylum, both weeping bitterly. What admirer of the poet Southey but must shed a tear over his last declining years. Robert Southey, the poet laureate and the author of over one hundred volumes, was, in his old age, one day found near the sea-beach a few miles from his home, bare-headed and bare-footed, a maniac. His wife, also, was afflicted with spells of insanity, which it is supposed led to his own affliction.

We might mention numerous other cases where this disease has found victims in the roll of honorable names, known to the world for their literary attainments; but the thought is a gloomy one. It draws forth our sympathies, but it reads a lesson of instruction to us all,—to be temperate in all things. For the great Author of our being has so arranged the government of the world, that moral laws can no more be violated with impunity than those by which the physical world is governed.

LANE, Franklin County.

FOR THE KANSAS SPIRIT.

RAIL-ROADS.

BY AN EMPLOYEE.—NUMBER THREE.

Several years ago, Sir Morton Peto, with a host of English railway kings and barons, visited this country for the purpose of becoming more familiar with the American system of managing railroads. They were feasted and followed, and made the lions of the hour. Those who had occasion to be in their immediate presence will remember of the frequent suggestions that "they do these things better on the other side." Our visitors found that our railroad system was pernicious; that the roads were badly managed, and the arrangements entirely inadequate for the development of our advantages to their fullest extent. Sir Morton Peto has proven himself the most magnificent failure of the generation, and by his fall has caused the ruin of thousands. An interesting article in the *London Quarterly Review* shows that they do not manage these things so much better on the other side, and that the English railway system is hardly less a failure than the great king himself. The great arteries of trade and traffic in England are in the hands of a monopoly, and that monopoly seems to be a permanent one. The administration of the companies is thoroughly corrupt. The dishonesties of the managers are most flagrant, and poorly concealed. Shareholders are imposed upon, and are by no means assured of permanent ownership. The corporate conscience is carried in the pockets of the directors. Evil lawyers, rings, dishonest contractors, illegal elections, proxies of stock-holders who are men of straw, and all the mischievous machinery of corrupt combinations and swindling operators, exist and are in very frequent use.

The railway management in England has failed in two most important particulars: it has not succeeded in increasing dividends, and has not gained the popular good will. The *beau-ideal* of English railway managers, it appears, is frequent service and fast trains. To the accomplishment of these results, everything else is subordinated. The directors seem to regard the rails as a race-track, and the engines as fast trotters. Although the officers are said to weep when an accident occurs, the express trains are made to "run the gauntlet through goods trains, coal trains and cattle trains," by this terrific speed greatly increasing the wear and tear of the machinery and rails and endangering the safety of passengers. And yet it is not the express traffic that pays the dividends. While it increases all the elements of danger of railway travel, it is even doubtful whether in many cases express traffic defrays the expenses of working it. The entire system is based on a false theory of the true way of arriving at dividends. A greater rate of speed is obtained than in any other country; but this speed is ruinously expensive, while freights and fares are enormously high. The trains "for the accommodation of the public" are frequent beyond the most extravagant requirements of the public. The result is that notwithstanding the heavy traffic in connection with London and the towns, the average number of passengers carried per mile, by all the trains in the United Kingdom in 1866, was only thirty-two. On a large number of the roads the management is such that the passengers are described as "eating their own heads off." Nor have the managers been able to obtain the good will of the people. While on the Continent, railroads are considered the friends of the people, in England they are regarded as its enemies. On the Continent, railroads are public servants; in England, they are public tormentors.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

DEAR SPIRIT: Your No. 5 reached me this week and I have read it all through, and now I want all from No. 1 to No. 5 sent me. It is a superb paper and you shall have a number of subscribers in Denver. Denver is a live town, and will support a live paper although brains in Kansas produce it. Colorado and Kansas can never be rivals, therefore *interest* ought and will make them friends. Kansas can and ever will boast of her agricultural interests, her fruit and blooded stock, but Colorado can blow a loud trumpet on climate, mining interests and common stock.

Within fifteen years Kansas will lead the world in her blooded stock, (Horses, Cattle, and Hogs). Colorado can never rival you in this, for it takes not only blood but corn to make blooded stock, and Colorado do'n't raise corn; but Colorado will successfully rival Kansas in raising the great common herds. Here cattle actually winter without hay or grain and come out beef, *not dead*, but fat beef in the spring. I did n't believe it, but I am now convinced. In many Parks 75 miles North of here thousands have done splendidly, although this winter has been unusually severe; and all through Southern Colorado cattle are as fine as you can wish. This winter settles the question that Colorado as a cattle producing Territory is a success. It is not claimed that cattle have done as well here this year as they have lived (the percentage of the dead being very small) while in many parts they have thrived and are fat. All concede that no severer winter will ever occur. Very many stock men too are turning their attention to sheep. New Mexico has for a long time yielded a large amount of common wool. Immense flocks are kept there at a great profit to the owners. Already flocks that reach into the thousands may be found in this Territory and are being graded up from the Mexican to the good wool producing sheep. Woolen manufactories are being established and before many years this Territory will be heard from in this direction. More anon.

Proud of Kansas, satisfied with Colorado, I remain,
DEARER, March 8, 1872.

A very interesting communication from one of our best contributors, "Shawnee," is already in type but unavoidably crowded out this week. It will appear in the next issue.

Kansas Spirit.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MARCH 16, 1872.

HORSES AT FAIRS.

It is one of the questions on which honest men will differ, whether trials of speed should be encouraged at our Agricultural Fairs.

To give unbridled license to the horse interest would be dangerous to the general peace and prosperity of our fairs.

The great argument against these is the bullying and betting and jockeying of the horsemen.

But there is no class of men striving harder to elevate and purify their industry than those interested in developing the speed of horses.

It gives me much pleasure to be with you to-day, and the presence of so large a number of delegates, representing the Associations which compose the National Association.

These are certainly good sentiments, and should receive aid, and not suspicion, in enforcing them by our farmers.

Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, the leading sporting paper of the country, claims the credit of having done much to redeem horse racing from the discredit into which it had fallen.

We never admitted for a moment that horse racing was a thing of which any man in America need be ashamed.

NUMBER OF FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Beginning with the smallest, there are 52,642 farms of 3 acres and under 10 acres.

FASHION AND WORK.

The health of our daughters, wives and sisters is sacrificed quite as much to the vicious customs which fashion inculcates as to the unsuitable costume it tyrannically demands.

Even those women who are forced to earn their own livelihood, suffer from the despotic exactions of fashion—partly in consequence of a false pride in the mistress, which makes her ordinarily treat kitchen girls as being of a different order.

If rum slays its tens of thousands among men, fashion slaughters nearly as many among women.

LETTER FROM KANSAS CITY.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Your last number is before me, with its accustomed welcome, and that it contains no word from among our hills, would need an explanation.

Since our last chat Spring has come to us, and its presence as seen in the renewed activity of our streets and business interests is hardly suggestive of a better sentiment than trade and traffic.

Our commercial interests are rejoicing in a full formed sprawling cooing vigorous board of trade; child of promise in which we indulge the allowable pride of a fond father.

Already it has laid hold of the city water-works question with both its untied arms, toyed with our county bonds, embraced whole self-made railroad committees.

This is only clear to us on our belief that the next world is a better place than this, for there the last red man soon lands; his protection from Government removed.

With greater semblance of wisdom it is claimed that the same policy which has previously caused the removal of the Indians from the sites of more prosperous cities and fertile farms.

What We Know About It.

A. D.—"How do you tell exactly the number of bushels a wagon bed will hold?" ANSWER.—If the opposite sides are parallel, multiply the length inside in inches by the breadth inside in inches, and that again by the depth inside in inches.

A stock feeder wants to know if we think it will pay to steam food in this country. ANSWER.—We refer our friend to the Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, written by Mr. E. W. Stuart of North Evans, New York.

1. It renders mouldy hay, straw and cornstalks perfectly sweet and palatable. Animals seem to relish straw taken from a stack which has been wet and badly damaged for ordinary use.

2. It diffuses the odor of the barn, corn-meal, oil-meal, carrots, or whatever is mixed with the feed, through the whole mass; and thus it may cheaply be flavored to suit the animal.

3. It softens the tough fibre of the dry corn-stalk, rye-straw and other hard material, rendering it almost like green succulent food, and easily masticated and digested by the animal.

4. It renders beans and peas agreeable food to horses, as well as to other animals, and thus enables the feeder to combine more nitrogenous food in the diet of his animals.

5. It enables the feeder to turn everything raised into food for his stock, without lessening the value of his manure. Indeed, the manure made from steamed food decomposes more readily, and is therefore more valuable than when used in a fresh state.

6. It cures incipient heaves in horses; and horses having a cough for several months at pasture, have been cured in two weeks on steamed food.

7. It produces a marked difference in the appearance of the animal, at once causing the coat to become smooth and of brighter color—regulates the digestion, makes the animal more contented and satisfied, enables fattening stock to eat their food with less labor (and consequently requires less to keep up the animal heat).

8. It saves at least one-third of the food. Two bushels of cut and cooked hay will satisfy cows as well as three bushels of uncooked hay.

A Douglas County farmer wants to know what kind of a house we would build on his farm, which he describes. ANSWER.—It is impossible to answer such an inquiry in full. We will give two hints however, which it will do our friend no harm to bear in mind.

H. S., Ottawa.—"I see that you still have a plenty of horses. I am not as unfortunate as you are, but what I have all have the horse distemper. What do you do for it?"

GROWLER, Wakarusa.—"I have a neighbor who has been attending Mr. Hammond's meetings every day for two weeks. He does not get home till after twelve o'clock any night.

ELEVATOR.—How much advantage is there, if any, in buying dry wood over green?" ANSWER.—We do not know.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will, on Tuesday the 19th day of March, 1872, at his residence in Wakarusa township, Douglas county, Kansas, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following personal property, to-wit:

- 19 head of horses and mares, including several matched teams, suitable for road, draft and farming purposes.
300 bushels corn in crib.
1 set earlage harness, new.
2 cows.
1 lumber wagon and harness.
A complete set of farming utensils.
A lot of household furniture, including carpets, parlor and bed-room sets, kitchen furniture, etc.

H. E. TURNER, HOUSE AND BRIDGE BUILDER. WORK NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE. Shop on Corner of Withrop and Vermont Streets, Rear of Eldridge House.

HOWARD & SPENCER, GROCERS.

145 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Offer for Sale

- DEHESA RAISINS, MALAGA LAYER RAISINS, VALENCIA RAISINS, SULTANA RAISINS, CHOICE TRIEST PRUNELLAS, SMYRNA FIGS, ARABIAN DATES, MESSINA ORANGES & LEMONS, CARthagENA COCOA-NUTS.

STRICTLY CHOICE AND PURE SPICES.

- EXTRA GENUINE ENGLISH MUSTARD, FINEST PURE GROUND SHOT PEPPER, VERY FINE WHITE PENANG PEPPER, GROUND RED CHILLIES PEPPER, VERY FINE AMBOYNA CLOVES, BRIGHT NEW SIFTED PIMENTO, BROWN PENANG NUTMEGS, BRIGHT PENANG MACE, VERY FINE SPECIALLY IMPORTED THIN QUILL CASSIA.

TEAS.

- GUNPOWDER, \$1.00, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60, 1.75, 1.80, 2.00. IMPERIAL, 80c, \$1.00, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60, 1.75. YOUNG HYSON, 90c, \$1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.70. JAPAN, 90c, \$1.00, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60. OOLONG, \$1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.40, 1.50. ENGLISH BREAKFAST, \$1.25, 1.50.

FISH.

- CHOICE SHORE MACKEREL (very fine and fat), CHOICE MESS MACKEREL (in Kits), NO. 1 MACKEREL (in Kits), FAMILY MACKEREL (in Kits), LABRADOR HERRING, PLYMOUTH COD, GEORGE'S BANKS COD, NO. 1 WHITE FISH, CRINANAW TROUT, ALASKA SALMON, Lake Michigan Fresh Fish weekly by Express.

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,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The Story Teller.

MODES OF PROPOSING.

There seems to be other ways of getting a wife besides advertising for one.

A young lady in England, it is said, the heiress of some property, had occasion from time to time to consult a lawyer, who was one of the trustees of the property, though not much older than herself, on matters of business.

At length she came to him one day to consult him about an offer of marriage which had been made to her.

"Well! Yes! Marriage is certainly an important subject, and every body must think of it at some time or other, I suppose, though I have never thought of it particularly in my own case."

Then turning to the young lady he asked her if she was particularly interested in the young gentleman who had proposed to her.

"Well, then," said he, "if you have a fancy for being married, here am I. If you think you could be comfortable and happy with me, I am at your service. Think of it."

The lady said she would think of it, and retired, while the lawyer returned to his work of arranging his papers.

A month afterward they were married. On the subject of the fate of the disappointed suitor history is silent.

The above is an English story. The next is a French one.

A young lady, beautiful and accomplished, went to Paris to see the Exposition and the other wonders of the place.

A week or two after this an intelligent and handsome young salesman in one of the principal "magazines" had his attention attracted by a very charming young lady who came in several days in succession to make purchases, and always came to his counter, where she usually held more conversation with him than the business strictly required.

When he came she received him as a friend, and told him in the course of the interview that she had come to Paris to see the Exposition, but she had no male protector, in consequence of which she was greatly restricted in her movements and subjected to much inconvenience.

The gentleman said he would accept. "It is understood, however," added the lady, "that the very first instance in which you depart in the slightest degree from your role, which is that of my brother, even by so much as paying me a compliment, all is over between us."

The gentleman said he agreed to the condition. The contract was faithfully kept on both sides.

For two months the lady enjoyed the countenance and protection of her temporary brother, who came every morning to attend her in her visit to the Exposition, and in the evening to the opera and the theatres.

The next day the lady left Paris by the morning train for Brest, where she was to take passage by the steamer for her native land.

On the morning of the day following, as the lady was entering the carriage that was to take her to the quay, she received a package by express from Paris.

On opening it she found that it contained a casket of jewelry, consisting of diamonds of great value. They were from her "brother."

She was so touched with the delicacy which her companion had manifested in returning the value in this form instead of refusing to receive it when it was offered to him, and with the feeling on his

part toward herself which his action denoted, that she gave up her voyage, returned to Paris, and sought the gentleman again to thank him for his present.

In about a month afterward they, too, were married.

These two stories are both in the same measure characteristic of the manners and usages of the respective countries in which they are said to have occurred.

The two following are Yankee stories, and they are equally characteristic of their origin: A young Boston merchant, who had come in the city when he was eighteen, and had devoted himself strictly and faithfully to his duties, found himself at the age of thirty-two in possession of a large and fast-increasing capital, at the head of a very prosperous and lucrative business, and in the receipt, by means of it, of an ample income, but with no wife.

There were plenty of frivolous and fashionable women about him, whose idea of a husband was a gentleman to work all day in his counting-room in order to furnish them with money for their dresses, and with a house containing suitable parlors for their balls and parties.

"New Hampshire is a good State," said he to himself, musing.

So he went from his store round the corner to the counting-room of a commission-merchant, who acted as agent for the sale of goods manufactured by a large company at Dover, and asked for a letter of introduction to the mills, vouching for his respectability.

"The bearer of this is Mr. A. B., a gentleman thoroughly reliable, and worthy of entire confidence in every respect."

Armed with this missive, he went to Dover, presented his letter to the superintendent, and asked permission to go through the mills and observe the different operations.

He took the next train which went into that part of the country, and stopped at the village in question. At the tavern he fell into conversation with the landlady about village affairs, and from her obtained much additional information.

To make a long story short, the gentleman went back that same afternoon to Dover, called at the young woman's boarding-house, and asked to see her on business; and he so far succeeded in his negotiations with her as to induce her to close her engagement at the mill, go home and consult her father and mother on the "business" in question.

In all the preceding cases the matches were made in a very business-like and matter-of-fact way. There is one story remaining to be told, which is of a much more romantic and sentimental character, so that those readers who do not fancy romantic tales may perhaps as well pass over the remainder of this article.

A student who had completed his studies, and was commencing his professional life under very favorable auspices, was on his way home late in the autumn to make a little visit to the parental roof.

It was in old times, when the only mode of conveyance for travelers was the stage-coach. Among his fellow-passengers in the coach was a young lady of very agreeable person and manners, who first attracted his notice by her kind consideration for an aged woman, who was assisted into the coach at a way-side inn.

During the afternoon a rain-storm came on. The roads became wet and heavy, and the progress made was slow. The sky was over-cast, and darkness supervened at a very early hour, while the stage was yet several miles from the village where it was to stop.

The student called out to the passengers to lie still as possible, so as to get out quietly, one by one, from the opening in the side of the coach which was uppermost.

So he took her in his arms and began to carry her across the muddy road, feeling his way in the utter darkness, made more intense by the trees of a forest that bordered the road.

"I believe this couple were not married within the month, but they were duly united at the proper time. The lady afterward often told her friends that she always had the most agreeable associations with the idea of the upsetting of a stage-coach, though they could not imagine why.

"GOULD CLAY" AND "LEOPOLD." These CELEBRATED STALLIONS will be managed the coming season by Mr. W. S. WELLS, and their service can be secured as follows, by the season:

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

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

"LEOPOLD'S" PEDIGREE. Sire, the "Ives Colt," a famous Wisconsin horse by "Old Bell-founder," his dam was a thoroughbred mare.

100 BERKSHIRE & ESSEX PIGS. I have the choicest stock of pigs of these bloods to be found in this region. In addition to the splendid stock on hand previously, I have purchased the entire lot formerly owned by E. A. SMITH, furnished with him with the greatest care and expense.

W. S. WELLS, LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE, REAR OF ELDRIDGE HOUSE. Fine Driving and Saddle Horses Always on Hand.

LIPPINCOTT'S PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY AND MYTHOLOGY.

CONTAINING MEMOIRS OF THE EMINENT PERSONS OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES, AND ACCOUNTS OF THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS OF THE NORSE, HINDOO, AND CLASSIC MYTHOLOGIES, WITH THE PRONUNCIATION OF THEIR NAMES IN THE DIFFERENT LANGUAGES IN WHICH THEY OCCUR. BY J. THOMAS, A. M., M. D.

This invaluable work embraces the following peculiar features in an eminent degree: I. Great Completeness and Conciseness in the Biographical Sketches. II. Succinct but Comprehensive Accounts of all the more interesting Subjects of Mythology.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary, according to the unanimous opinion of distinguished scholars, is the best work of the kind ever published."

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. HOPE IN LAWRENCE, as Tailor, over McCurdy's boot and shoe store, 128 Massachusetts street, and having brought with him some of the best recipes FROM ENGLAND, is prepared to do cleaning in a superior manner.

N. B.—Gentlemen's clothes, ladies' 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. ELDRIDGE HOUSE, LAWRENCE. The undersigned have purchased the above well known Hotel of E. A. Smith & Co., and will spare no pains or expense to make it A PLEASANT HOME FOR THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

The house is being repaired and refurnished, the best articles of food and drink that the markets afford are on hand, and a large supply of genuine imported cigars have been ordered from the well known importing house of Acker, Merrill & Co., New York. BARBERSHOP. Prof. JAMES JOHNSON.

The Farm.

PITY THE FARMER.

Pity the farmer, hear him complain,
'Week after week not a sprinkle of rain,
Yellow and crisp is the grass on the plain,

DOING GOOD.

A portion of the farmer's time should be spent in doing good. It is a fault of our best farmers in other respects that they are too selfish. They have struggled hard to secure a comfortable home, and have been so busy in its attainment that they have not had time to look after the wants of others.

man strive more earnestly to reach the goal set before him? Why look upon life as upon a gloomy picture? A spirit of benevolence towards our fellow man will do more to banish gloomy thoughts than all the wealth of the East.

HORSES FOR SPEED.

Since remote antiquity the horse has been the most powerful auxiliary of man; without him, in fact, we would be, in many conditions, entirely helpless. His back has been the throne of the conquerors of the world. He carried Genzhis Khan and Tamerlane into China; he rushed with Alexander through India, and bore our own mighty Washington to victory and everlasting fame.

FAIRS THIS FALL.

A circular from the Kansas City Industrial Exposition informs us that the annual Fair of that Society will be held commencing on Monday September 23d, and ending on Saturday September 28th 1872. The Kansas State Fair will be held, at some place as yet not fixed upon, commencing on Monday September 16th, and ending on Saturday September 21st 1872.

OTTAWA TRADING INCIDENTS.

The Southern Kansas Land Association has issued a manual of the counties of South-Eastern Kansas for the information of whom it may concern. The value of the work may be inferred from the following "incidents" which are given a place proportionate to their importance.

BUCOLIC BREVITIES.

John H. Whetstone, of Franklin County, has over one hundred acres of Osage orange hedge. Why is a good potato digger yet an unsolved problem? It is as much needed as the mower was. In the Agricultural Report of the Patent office, regarding the production of wheat to the acre, Kansas ranks first.

J. T. STEVENS & CO., GENERAL REAL ESTATE AGENTS, HAVE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE A Large and Well Selected List of IMPROVED FARMS AND TOWN PROPERTY. We are the oldest REAL ESTATE AGENTS in Lawrence, and have sold more land in Douglas county than any other firm doing business here.

GOSSIP FROM THE FARM.

NUMBER SEVEN.

DEAR SPIRIT: Your farmers all know the difficulty of keeping boys on the farm. Just as soon as they are able to get around for themselves, they begin to hanker for the town.

It is my opinion that there is not fun enough on the farm. Farm life is too sober and sombre for the boys. It looks to them as if there is more life and animation about town pursuits.

But it behooves us to remember that the young folks have fortunately not arrived either at our years or our cares. They are in the elastic period of life; their nature craves and clamors for recreation.

There was hard work on the farm when I was a boy, but there was fun too. My grandfather was a laborer of the old school, who bought a hundred acres of solid Maine woods from General Knox.

I. S. K.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. Connects at Kansas City Union Depot with THE GREAT THROUGH PASSENGER ROUTE.

JANUARY, 1872. KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. The favorite short line and only direct all-rail route TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

MAKING CLOSE CONNECTIONS AS FOLLOWS: At Topeka for Burlington, Emporia, Cottonwood Falls, Florence, Newton, Wichita, &c.

I'VE LOST MY KNIFE.

I've lost my pocket-knife. I loaned it to somebody—don't know who. It had been my constant companion for ten years.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I have had twenty-five years' practical experience in WATCH REPAIRING, and am familiar with all the different varieties, and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

W. S. RILEY, FARRIER AND VETERINARY SURGEON. Lawrence and North Lawrence.

LAWRENCE ELEVATOR. G. W. SMITH, Jr., Proprietor. Grain and its Products Bought and Sold by the Bushel or Car Load.

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

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

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

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

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

NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES. WARNE & GILLET, DEALERS IN HARDWARE & CUTLERY. Have now in Stock a Full Line of GENERAL HARDWARE.

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

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

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

OTTMAN & POTWIN.

OTTMAN & POTWIN.

LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS, AT THE ONE PRICE STORE.

67 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Our Chicago manufactory now being in full operation, having recovered from the recent great fire, we are receiving fresh goods every week.

HATS AND CAPS CHEAPER THAN EVER. CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

J. T. STEVENS & CO., INSURANCE AGENTS, Office Rear Room Over Simpson's Bank.

We represent some of the best insurance companies in the country.

THE CONTINENTAL, OF NEW YORK, Cash assets over \$2,500,000.

TRIUMPH, OF CINCINNATI, Cash assets over \$1,500,000.

Charges as Low as any Good Company's.

LAWRENCE BUSINESS COLLEGE, CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND WARREN STREETS.

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

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

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

H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

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

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK, No. 52 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence.

General Banking and Savings Institution.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: A. TERRY, President. CHAS. ROBINSON, V. Pres.

ROBT. MORROW. J. M. HENDRY. C. S. TREADWAY. A. F. ABBOTT. J. K. RANKIN. J. H. HAIGHT.

This corporation is organized under the laws of Kansas. The capital is one hundred thousand dollars, and its stockholders are liable by statute to its creditors for twice the amount of their shares.

Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and on Saturdays from 8 o'clock p. m. also, and will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

Eastern and foreign exchange for sale. Coins, United States, State and county bonds bought and sold.

Stockholders: J. G. HASKELL. ALONZO FULLER. R. B. GEMMELL. J. H. HAIGHT. S. S. BEACH. CHAS. ROBINSON.

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES. \$1,000 at interest, compounded semi-annually, will progressively double in amount, until it exceeds \$1,000,000.

Amounts as they multiply. Table with columns for Time at 5 per cent, 6 per cent, 7 per cent and rows for \$1,000, 2,000, 4,000, etc.

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, 6 days; or at ten per cent, \$100,000 in 25 years; 6 months, 5 days.

Apply at the Office of G. W. Smith's Elevator, near the Kansas Pacific Railway Depot, North Lawrence, or address Post Office Box 373, Lawrence, Kansas. nos-1y

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

MATTHEW SHAW, HOUSE BUILDER, NO. 9 MASSACHUSETTS ST., (NEAR THE BRIDGE).

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. I would call special attention to my refrigerators.

1. Because they are well made of the best material; lined with zinc throughout, and made with double walls; the space between which is packed with dry powdered charcoal, and not with saw-dust, as is the case with nine-tenths of Eastern refrigerators.

2. Because they are home manufacture, and are more durable, and serve at least fifty per cent. at less.

3. Because they can be kept in the dining room without wetting the floor, as they are constructed so that the air is in constant motion, and the foul air allowed to escape.

4. Because they sell for less money, and are a handsome piece of furniture for your dining room. All who use them recommend them.

DISSOLUTION. THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between STEVENS & ANDERSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES T. STEVENS. LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 1, 1872. 1-41. A. S. ANDERSON.