

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 66

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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LAWRENCE, February 14, 1873.

For the Spirit of Kansas.

WILL CAPILLARY ATTRACTION MAKE BUTTER?

BY L. A. B. STEELE.

"Surely the churning of milk bringeth forth butter," says Solomon, and the proverb has held good from that day to this; although the march of improvement, from the goat skin sack, with the hair inside, knocked about by two or three women, in which the butter was probably churned which Solomon, in all his glory, ate, to the multitudinous patents of our own day; is something too great for contemplation. But, with all the new inventions, each better than the other, which have been sought out in the course of centuries, the churning continues to be a weariness to the flesh, and often a vexation to the spirit. For it will sometimes obstinately refuse to "come" in the best of patent devices, and all the experiments that can be tried, in the way of varying temperature, only seem to increase the evil, until we do not wonder at the vengeful delight, taken by some of our great grandmothers, in plunging a red hot poker into the cream, to burn the witches out.

Mrs. V— was idly looking over a late number of "Lefel's Mechanical News," in one of those intervals of rest that come sometimes to a housekeeper, when, in "answer to correspondents," she found some one recommending to an inquirer after a good churn, to dig a hole in the ground, about a foot deep, enclose the cream in a piece of muslin, and bury it therein, leaving it for about twelve hours, when he would find the butter "all right." Mrs. V—s nose went up just a little, at the idea of putting the cream into such close proximity to grubs and worms; but there was something pleasant in the thought of dispensing with the weary labor, and often uncertain results, attendant upon the ordinary method, and presently she tried a plan of her own. She put a quart of thick cream into a napkin, and buried it in two or three quarts of fine Indian meal. The next morning, there was a lump of butter, hard, yellow, sweet and much larger than could have obtained from the same amount of cream by the ordinary process. She tried again with like result. Obeying the eternal law of capillary attraction, the buttermilk "silently steals away" leaving the butter within the "folded tent," powerless to demonstrate the total depravity of inanimate things, by refusing to "come," inasmuch as it is only called upon to stay. But with traditions and customs of centuries clinging about the subject, how dare Mrs. V— say that that butter is butter? To be sure it goes well on the breakfast cakes—but, will it keep if packed? Can it bear transportation? She wishes some one would try it on a large scale, and hence invokes the aid of your paper to bring it to the notice of persons who do not take the "Mechanical News." I will say for myself that there is probably no danger of an immediate decline in the price of butter; or a rise in the price of meal, in consequence of these experiments. The world moves slowly and we shall probably churn our butter, and as Solomon says, and—some of us—fear to "spare the rod," lest we "spoil the child" for some time yet; heeding the letter rather than the spirit of the proverb; nor realizing that it may be possible to so wisely surround our children with healthful restraining influences, as to draw away the evil from their disposition, and leave behind a character of sterling worth. In the mean time will some one answer Mrs. V—s questions?

A Pittsburg firm—Messrs. Rogers & Burchfield, claim to have discovered a process by which they can make the famous Russian sheet iron. The latter is made in Siberia by a secret process which no other nation has hitherto been able to obtain. The British Government has offered £50,000 for its discovery, but even the stimulus of that large sum has failed to achieve the result. American enterprise and ingenuity have accomplished it, and Pittsburg, it is said, can now furnish all common markets with Russian sheet iron, at even lower prices than the Russians themselves. The process has been patented.

A young man named Hurburt, his sister and two horses, about five miles east of Clyde, were burned so severely in a prairie fire, as to cause their death.

When Doctor Logan arrived in Baltimore, says the Leavenworth Times, he found that one of his trunks which had been forwarded, had been opened and robbed of several medals and quite a sum of money. Among the medals stolen was the one presented to him by the Leavenworth Odd Fellows when he was promoted to the position of Grand Sir.

The State Record says such an influx of strangers has scarcely ever occurred in Topeka as for the past week. They mostly look like eastern manufacturers and capitalists, with a good proportion of wealthy farmers. Welcome to all such.

THE "REGISTERED DEBENTURES."

Letter from a Farmer.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:

In your illustration of the operation of the "Act to provide for the incorporation of savings and trust companies," passed by the last legislature, by which they are to obtain from the state, bonds in the shape of debentures, registered by the auditor, with his official seal attached, you neglected to state that the constitution of the state prohibits the state from incurring any debt over one million of dollars without a vote of the people. As that limit has been reached, no liability could possibly be incurred without the action of the people thereon.

These bonds, though sugar coated by the name of Debentures could be made totally valueless, but their issue would involve the credit of the state in any future negotiations for further loans, whenever present debt is reduced, as no future legislature would presume to make any appropriation to pay the interest on these sugar-coated bonds.

There is one difficulty in the way of these speculators, which I imagine had not occurred to them, and that is, they must satisfy the auditor that the title is clear in the first place, and secondly, they must satisfy him that the real estate on which these mortgages have been given, is worth double the amount of the mortgage.

I do not see how he can satisfy himself with regard to these values, without a thorough investigation, and as he cannot be supposed to have the time to make a personal investigation, he must employ agents, who are duly qualified as business men, to form a proper judgment in each case—this can only be done by personal explanation by them, of the mortgaged premises, and of course, at the expense of the applicants. It is not to be supposed that it can be done at the state's expense, sound reason and common sense forbids such an idea, and as no appropriation has been made for such purpose, the auditor cannot incur the cost on behalf of the state, even if it was not an absurdity in itself, and he most certainly will not do it at his own personal expense.

Budlong, Gregory and Cloud, were not sufficient warning, respecting the facility with which certificates could be obtained, but they wanted to "doctor up more, of not exactly the same sort, but of sufficiently similar character, only more so," the homopathic Budlong would be completely overshadowed by this allopathic grab, in the name of the state, instead of that uninhabited villages of the plain.

Well, we shall see what view our State Auditor will take of this new confidence game—he is not green and I do not believe he was ever swindled by any confidence operators selling him a galvanized watch and chain at a low figure, and I think he will exercise quite as much care of the interests of the State as he would of his personal affairs, and not have it come over him thusly.

JEFFERSON.

—Lincoln, Nebraska, was on Wednesday last visited by a gale which unroofed the Capitol and did considerable damage to its windows, and played hob with fences and light buildings generally.

The West must not lose sight of one very important fact which the transportation discussion has brought to light, viz.: that it may be and ought to be, in a large measure, independent of the seaboard markets. This can be accomplished by building up manufactures, whose employees shall consume that surplus of products which it costs so much to send East. The West now ships corn at 35 cents a bushel to New England to be consumed by factory operatives. If those factory operatives were at work in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, this 35 cents a bushel on corn would be saved to the farmer who raises it, and he would have no high freight charges to complain of. In the matter of cheap food, one of the chief conditions of success in manufactures, the West has the enormous advantage of 35 to 45 cents a bushel on grain, and a proportionate advantage on other articles, over the East; and in the matter of cheap raw materials, another important condition of success, it possesses a similar advantage. Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee can make iron cheaper than Pennsylvania, and are doing it at this day; Iowa and Illinois can make leather and leather fabrics cheaper than Massachusetts; the Southern cotton factories are earning 25 per cent. dividends by making cheaper and heavier cloth than the Rhode Island mills make; and in the manufacture of wool, there is no state in New England that possesses equal advantages with the West and Southwest. The West is developing manufactures with surprising rapidity, and in a few years it will have a home market for a large share of its surplus home products. This will solve the transportation problem, or, rather, it will transfer it from the West to the East. It will no longer be the Western question: How to get our goods to the East, but it will be the Eastern question: How to get grain from the West. When the question shall assume that form, the seat of power will have been shifted from the Atlantic slope to the Mississippi valley.—[N. Y. Sun.]

The Atchison Bridge project has again failed—the King Bridge Company, which had the contract, finding itself unable to do the work, "The Patriot pronounces the letting of the Contract a put up job. We trust our Atchison neighbors will yet succeed in their bridge undertaking, as a bridge across the Missouri at that place is very essential to the convenience of the traveling public, and will contribute largely to the prosperity of that city.

GRANGE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry met in delegate convention at the Good Templar Hall in this city on the 7th inst. Mr. Cramer was temporarily called to the chair. On motion a committee on permanent organization was appointed, and one on credentials. The committee on credentials reported about 20 Granges represented by full delegations. Visitors, not delegates, being present, a motion was carried inviting them to remain and take part in the deliberations, but not to have a vote.

The committee on permanent officers reported as follows. Dr. C. W. Lawrence, President, A. Ghat hart, Vice President, J. A. Cramer, Secretary. On motion J. T. Stevens, of the Spirit of Kansas, was elected assistant Secretary.

By request the Secretary read several business communications, which by common consent were laid over for further consideration. Mr. Cramer moved that the convention proceed to organize a Central Grange or Council. Carried. On motion, a committee of three was appointed to propose a Constitution and By-Laws for the Central Grange, which we publish below.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for officers of the Central Grange, oral nominations being prohibited. The officers elected were as follows.

Dr. C. W. LAWRENCE, Master.

T. E. TABOR, Overseer.

J. P. KENDALL, Lecturer.

M. S. WINTERS, Steward.

D. H. LEWIS, A. Steward.

H. TUCKER, Chaplain.

JUSTISS HOWELL, Treasurer.

RUFUS SPITLER, Secretary.

J. A. CRAMER, Gate Keeper.

The following is the constitution adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This association shall be known as the last central council of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Kansas.

Article 2. The objects of this council are for the purposes of facilitating the transaction of business in buying, selling, and shipping, and for such other purposes as may seem for the good of the order.

Article 3. The members of this council shall be composed of delegates from the subordinate Granges as follows: One for each Grange at large and one for each 20 members or fraction equal to 20 and shall be elected by subordinate Granges for one year.

Article 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a Master, Overseer, Chaplain, Lecturer, Secretary, Treasurer, Steward, Asst. Steward, Gate Keeper, and five Trustees, neither of whom shall receive pay for services and neither of the Trustees shall be Secretary or Treasurer.

Article 5. Each Subordinate Grange represented in this council shall pay to the Treasurer an annual fee of 50 cents for each representative, paid in advance.

Article 6. This council shall hold regular monthly meetings in Lawrence on the first Tuesday in each month at 10 o'clock A. M.

Article 7. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article 8. The Officers of this council shall be selected by ballot at the first regular meeting in each year.

Article 9. The duties of the Master shall be to preside at the meetings of the council, sign all orders on the Treasurer, and such other duties as usually devolve on that office.

Article 10. It shall be the duty of the Overseer to preside in the absence of the Master.

Article 11. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep an accurate record of the proceedings of this council, and the account with the members, and draw and countersign all orders on the Treasurer, and have his books ready at any time for inspection by the Trustees or any member of the council.

Article 12. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all moneys due the Council, giving duplicate receipts for the same, one of which shall be sent to the secretary by the party receiving them—pay all orders signed by the Master and countersigned by the secretary, and allow the trustees or any member of the Council to examine his books at any time, and shall give bonds in such sum as the trustees may require.

Article 13. It shall be the duty of the trustees to employ an agent when deemed necessary by the Council, and who shall be confirmed by the council, and shall give bonds in such sum as deemed necessary by the trustees, and whose duties shall be defined by the trustees, and who shall be paid a salary or a per cent. as may be fixed by the council. Trustees shall also have a general supervision over the business of the council.

Article 14. This constitution shall be in force from and after its adoption by this council.

Article 15. This constitution may be amended or revised at any regular meeting of the council by a vote of one-half of the members present, provided notice of such change was given at the last preceding session of the council.

Article 16. This council shall have power to make such necessary By-Laws as will not conflict with this constitution, nor with the constitution of the National or State Granges.

J. C. NORTHROP.

A. H. FIELD.

E. P. GLIDDEN.

Committee.

Jas. L. Orr, lately appointed Minister to Russia, died in St. Petersburg on Monday last, of inflammation of the lungs.

The Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company is erecting a building in Leavenworth, to cost between \$38 and \$40,000. The lots cost \$15,000 more. The building is to have a frontage of 125 ft on Fourth St., and seventy-five on Shawnee St., and to be three stories high.

A dispatch from Rome to the London Standard says the Pope received the pilgrims from France on Monday against the advice of his physicians, and was very much prostrated after the audience. The same dispatch says that it is generally believed that the Pope is dead, but nothing to confirm it has transpired.

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 10, 1873.

Patrons' Department.

All communications for this department, or on matters relating to Granges, should be addressed to J. A. Cramer, State Lecturer, Lawrence.

Blanks of all kinds used by the Orders will be furnished from the Spirit office at the lowest possible rates. Orders solicited.

The Spirit of Kansas is the official paper of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the State of Kansas. It will aim to represent and promote the interests of that Order, and of Agriculture in general, in Kansas and the West.

Members of the Order who desire to aid in the dissemination of its principles, and contribute to the accomplishment of its purposes, can do so in no more effective way than to aid us in the circulation of The Spirit of Kansas as generally as possible among the people, and especially among the farmers of the State.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ELECTED AT SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.

Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
 Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, South Carolina.
 Lecturer—T. A. Thompson, Plainview, Wabasha county, Minnesota.
 Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Marshall county, Mississippi.
 Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
 Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Corning, New York.
 Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.
 Gate-keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Indiana.

Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
 Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.
 Flora—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarksville, Butler county, Iowa.
 Lady Assistant Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.
 E. H. Dumbauld, Master, Jacksonville, Neosho county;
 Joshua Bell, Overseer, Robinson, Brown county; G. W. Spurgeon, Secretary, Jacksonville, Neosho county; H. H. Angell, Treasurer, Sherman City, Cherokee county; I. J. Frisbie, Gate-keeper, Crawford county; J. A. Cramer, Lecturer, Lawrence, Douglas county.

LIST OF DEPUTIES APPOINTED BY THE MASTER OF THE STATE GRANGE.
 For Butler county—J. E. Sifton, Eldorado.
 For Montgomery county—T. W. Peacock, Independence.
 For Linn county—John Nelson, Jacksonville.
 For six townships in Crawford county—John Kipp, Girard.
 For Leavenworth county—Andrew Byers, Jarbalo.
 For Shawnee county—Alphens Palmer, Topeka.
 For Franklin county—W. S. Hanna, Ottawa.
 For Douglas county—T. E. Tabor, Lawrence.
 Deputies may open granges in any county where there is no other Deputy.

State officers may open granges wherever called upon. Persons wishing membership should apply to their nearest grange.

Deputies cannot open granges with names on the petition that have been rejected by other granges.

All officers should send lists of granges, as soon as organized, to the State Lecturer for publication.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

No. 1—Hiawatha Grange, Brown county; Joseph Hittinger, Secretary, Hiawatha.
 No. 2—Prairie Spring Grange, Brown county; C. A. Lemmons, Secretary, West Robinson.
 No. 3—Robinson Grange, Brown county; S. E. Rupe, Secretary, South Robinson.
 No. 4—Cedar Creek Grange, Doniphan county; T. J. Wilkinson, Secretary, Highland.
 No. 5—Osage Grange, Neosho county; W. H. McGuire, Secretary, Jacksonville.
 No. 6—Girard Grange, Crawford county; H. W. Kirkpatrick, Secretary, Girard.
 No. 7—Union Grange, Brown county; J. Dickson, Secretary, West Robinson.
 No. 8—Washington Grange, Crawford county; J. L. Barker, Secretary, Mt. Carmel.
 No. 9—Bethany Grange, Osborne county; E. C. Frear, Secretary, Bethany.
 No. 10—Sheridan Grange, Cherokee county; E. T. West, Secretary, Sherman City.
 No. 11—Stranger Valley Grange, Leavenworth county; Andrew Byers, Secretary, Jarbalo.
 No. 12—Eagle Grange, Leavenworth county; E. H. Cox, Secretary, Tonganoxie.
 No. 13—Mulberry Grange, Crawford county; John V. Mason, Secretary, Monmouth.
 No. 14—Tuka Grange, Labette county; D. C. Thurston, Secretary, Parsons.
 No. 15—Lincoln Grange, Crawford county; J. L. Ward, Secretary, Monmouth.
 No. 16—Mound Grange, Crawford county; George Marriatt, Secretary, Monmouth.
 No. 17—Willow Grange, Cherokee county; W. J. Hammer, Secretary, Girard.
 No. 18—Hickory Creek Grange, Crawford county; A. M. White, Secretary.
 No. 19—Neosho Grange, Neosho county; F. M. Odell, Secretary, Osage Mission.
 No. 20—Monmouth Grange, Crawford county; J. B. May, Secretary, Monmouth.
 No. 21—Capitol Grange, Shawnee county; J. M. Harvey, Secretary, Topeka.
 No. 22—Franklin Grange, Franklin county; M. Jenkins, Secretary, Pomona.
 No. 23—Chester Grange, Jefferson county; R. L. Gilbert, Secretary, Chester.
 No. 24—Excelsior Grange, Douglas county; D. D. Hill, Secretary, Lawrence.
 No. 25—Barker Grange, Douglas county; W. B. Barker, Secretary, Lawrence.
 No. 26—Kanawka Grange, Douglas county; J. C. Vincent, Secretary, Leocompton.
 No. 27—Wheatland Grange, Franklin county; E. S. Clark, Secretary, Centropolis.
 No. 28—Liberty Grange, Franklin county; J. V. Pollinger, Secretary, Ottawa.
 No. 29—Mansion Grange, Crawford county; A. M. White, Secretary, Girard.
 No. 30—Glen Grange, Crawford county; Wm. Baker, Secretary, Girard.
 No. 31—Champion Grange, Shawnee county; D. Shull, Secretary, North Topeka.
 No. 32—Star Grange, Leavenworth county; J. E. Smith, Secretary, Jarbalo.
 No. 33—Fall Creek Grange, Leavenworth county; J. P. Minney, Secretary, Springdale.
 No. 34—Springdale Grange, Leavenworth county; A. F. Evans, Secretary, Springdale.
 No. 35—Elmwood Grange, Leavenworth county; E. Keck, Secretary, Tonganoxie.
 No. 36—Princeton Grange, Franklin county; Wm. Huff, Secretary, Princeton.
 No. 37—Oak Grove Grange, Franklin county; H. T. Johnson, Secretary, Forest Home.
 No. 38—Star Grange, Cherokee county; A. R. Betzer, Secretary, Sherman City.
 No. 39—Fair View Grange, Labette county; J. W. Peak, Secretary, Montana.
 No. 40—Columbus Grange, Cherokee county; Mrs. H. M. Riley, Secretary, Columbus.

No. 41—Lyon Grange, Cherokee county; A. Hammett, Secretary, Baxter Springs.
 No. 42—Independence Grange, Montgomery county; W. H. Barnes, Secretary, Independence.
 No. 43—Onward Grange, Douglas county; Jas. Gilbert, Secretary, Lawrence.
 No. 44—River Side Grange, Douglas county; Miss G. E. Cameron, Secretary, Box 1045, Lawrence.
 No. 45—Clinton Grange, Clinton; Rufus Spitzer, Secretary.
 No. 46—High Prairie Grange, Leavenworth county; T. R. Wilson, Secretary, Leavenworth.
 No. 47—Fidelity Grange, Franklin county; T. Harrison, Secretary, Ottawa.
 No. 48—Emerald Grange, Franklin county; J. M. Thatcher, Secretary, Ottawa.
 No. 49—Appanoose Grange, Franklin county; D. H. Mitchell, Secretary, Appanoose.
 No. 50—Central Grange, Franklin county; J. W. Adams, Secretary, Ottawa.
 No. 51—Walnut Creek Grange, Franklin county; F. A. Prather, Secretary, Ferguson.
 No. 52—Rail Road Grange, Franklin county; J. Robinson, Secretary, Ottawa.
 No. 53—Big Creek Grange, Neosho county; T. E. Manly, Secretary, Humboldt.
 No. 54—Oak Grove Grange, Neosho county; A. J. Anderson, Secretary, Parsons.
 No. 55—Elm Grange, Neosho county; Miss O. J. Curtis, Secretary, Osage Mission.
 No. 56—Deleware Grange, Jefferson county; R. Linsey, Secretary, Dimon.
 No. 57—Washington Grange, Leavenworth county; J. Davidson, Secretary, Leavenworth.
 No. 58—Stanwood Grange, Leavenworth county; G. E. Meader, Secretary, Stanwood.
 No. 59—Eureka Grange, Leavenworth county; L. Pearson, Secretary, Dimon.
 No. 60—Gardner Grange, Johnson county; W. Monroe, Secretary, Gardner.
 No. 61—Pioneer Grange, Johnson county; E. Barrett, Secretary, Olathe.
 No. 62—Hesper Grange, Douglas county; J. Pitts, Secretary, Hesper.
 No. 63—Neosho Valley Grange, Labette county; James White, Secretary, Manhattan.
 No. 64—Harvest Home Grange, Labette county; E. J. Robinson, Secretary, Labette City.
 No. 65—Ozark Grange, Crawford county; Wm. Heckman, Secretary.
 No. 66—Enterprise Grange, Crawford county; Jesse Beeler, Secretary.
 No. 67—Bethel Grange, Crawford county; Wm. Johnson, Secretary.
 No. 68—Marion Grange, Douglas county; A. H. Martin, Secretary, Marion.
 No. 69—Oskaloosa Grange, Jefferson county; J. W. Shrader, Secretary, Oskaloosa.
 No. 70—Pomona Grange, Jefferson county; Klingensmith, Secretary, Oskaloosa.
 No. 71—Friendship Valley Grange, Leavenworth county; N. V. Needham, Secretary, Moore's Summit.
 No. 72—Honey Valley Grange, Leavenworth county; J. G. Kirby, Secretary, Tonganoxie.
 No. 73—Spring Hill Grange, Leavenworth county; T. M. Stearns, Secretary, Fairmount.
 No. 74—Five mile Grange, Leavenworth county; J. J. Hines, Secretary, Leavenworth.
 No. 75—Green Bush Grange, Crawford county; P. Smith, Secretary, Osage Mission, Neosho county.
 No. 76—Centre Valley Grange, Crawford county; Wm. Heckman, Secretary, Girard.
 No. 77—Cox Creek Grange, Crawford county; S. Bigham, Secretary, Cato.
 No. 78—Pleasant Valley Grange, Bourbon county; Jos. Stephenson, Secretary, Pawnee.
 No. 79—Dry Wood Grange, Bourbon county; T. O. Harvey, Secretary, Godfrey.
 No. 80—Appleton Grange, Bourbon county; E. J. Peck, Secretary, Appleton.
 No. 81—Bell Grange, Bourbon county; Thomas Miller, Secretary, Appleton.
 No. 82—Coal Harbor Grange, Bourbon county; P. P. Perry, Secretary, Fort Scott.
 No. 83—Nebraska Grange, Cherokee county; L. Conklin, Secretary; Lexington Grange, Johnson county; O. C. Gordon, Secretary; De Soto Grange, Leavenworth county; J. Jewett, Secretary; Pleasant Prairie Grange, Leavenworth county; Mrs. F. M. Bowman, Secretary; Tonganoxie.
 No. 84—Hawk Hollow Grange, Leavenworth county; W. C. Collins, Secretary, Tonganoxie.
 No. 85—Zarmland Grange, Douglas county; Sam'l Holmes, Secretary, Eudora.
 No. 86—Buck Creek Grange, Jefferson county; W. H. Dias, Secretary; Rural Grange, Johnson county; J. C. Northrup, Secretary; Echo Grange, Douglas county; M. Rothrock, Secretary; Willow Springs.

NEW GRANGES.
 Catlin Valley Grange, Marion county; A. J. Pennington, Secretary, Marion Center.
 Advance Grange, Sedgewick county; L. C. Crawford, Secretary, Sedgewick.
 Vernon Grange, Cowley county; J. Nixon, Secretary, Vernon.
 Coal Valley Grange, Crawford county; Mrs. C. M. Frazee, Secretary, Cherokee.
 Burr Oak Grange, Leavenworth county; Dr. Lawrence, Master, Reno.
 Twin Mound Grange, Osage county; T. R. Fortney, Secretary.
 Maple Grove Grange, Douglas county; W. I. E. Blackburn, Secretary, Lawrence.
 Range Line Grange, Douglas county; Henry Sykes, Secretary, Willow Springs.

AMUSING.

It is amusing to see how some of the political papers are bidding for the help of the patrons to foist them into power. Now we wish it distinctly understood that Patrons do not propose to be tacked to any political party, nor do they propose to have any political party tacked on to them. They mean reform in all its bearings upon the agricultural community. First and foremost, reform in their social and educational relations. Second, reform in their business relations with the rest of the world. Third, reform in their relations to the management of public affairs. For the accomplishment of these things they propose to make a united effort, without asking leave of this or that political party, or telling them just how it is to be done. J. A. C.

HOW TO PROCEED.

We are in daily receipt of letters from different parts of the State, asking about the following questions: "The farmers in this vicinity are anxious to organize a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, but do not know how to proceed. Will you please give us the necessary information and oblige yours truly?"

To save the immense labor of answering all these correspondents in detail we propose now to answer through the "Spirit." All you have to do to start a Grange is to get the proper number of names—any number between thirteen and thirty, about one third of whom must be females—who will pledge themselves to pay the fee of charter members, i.e., three dollars for males and fifty cents for females at the time of opening, or before, and then send to us, or the nearest Deputy you know of and you will be put in working order without delay. Males under eighteen and females under sixteen are not eligible to membership. As this is emphatically a farmers' institution, care should be taken that none but farmers and persons interested in agriculture should become members, and it is the duty of the organizing officer to see that none others are initiated.

All the expenses of the organization are paid out of the fees as above, and the balance of the funds collected remain in the treasury of the Grange, subject to its own control and use. We want to visit as many counties as possible during the season, where Granges can be opened. J. A. C.

CORRECTION.

We see an item going the rounds of the local press to the effect that one year ago the Grangers numbered only 600 in Kansas, while now they number 6,000.

These figures are all wrong. One year ago there was not a single Grange in the State and perhaps not ten members of the order. Now there are one hundred Granges with probably an average membership of 30, making a total of 3,000. All but 12 of these 100 Granges have been organized since the first of Feb. The truth is good enough for the Patrons and there is no need of making fancy sketches. J. A. C.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

We took passage down the valley of the Arkansas on the Southwestern Stage Company's buckboard line from Wichita to Arkansas City, at the rate of ten cents per mile. The team consisted of old Bob, or, as his driver affectionately called him, Bobby. Bob has a history, for what old stager has not? which runs thus: He was born in Ohio at or about the time Gov. Shannon beat his famous competitor, Tom Corwin, for Governor of that State. Emigrated to Kansas at an early day, coming all the way on foot, and was for many years the leader in a six horse omnibus team. For the last year or two he has been retired to single life, and now makes his thirty miles per day except when laid up for repairs. Blood will tell, and Bob is one of the bloods.

Passing through El Paso, a small town of some pretensions, we slowly jogged into the dinner station about 2 o'clock p. m. A mile further and we came to Neenecah, a town one mile in length by half a mile in width, at least so the stakes showed, containing four old, tumble-down houses, all but one of which were deserted, and a crooked cottonwood liberty pole. This last effort broke the town company flat, and they left for the Neutral strip.

Five miles further and we came to Oxford, Sumner county, beautifully situated on a fine plateau on the right bank of the Arkansas. Here we found the party we were seeking, and in the evening opened a splendid Grange in Cowley county at the house of the Worthy Master. The next day we retraced the route to Wichita, and thence home, seeing no fruit blossoms till we reached Douglas county.

The Arkansas valley all the way down to the State line is thickly settled, nearly every quarter section being improved to some extent, and all reserved for actual settlement. Railroads and speculators can never make any grabs of land in this part of Kansas.

Had the same policy been pursued all over the State, we might have had thousands of good settlers where we now have only hundreds. J. A. C.

Central Granges have been organized as follows: At Hiawatha, Brown Co.; Girard, Crawford Co.; Ft. Scott, Bourbon Co.; Ottawa, Franklin Co.; Lawrence, Douglas Co.

THE FARMER'S GRANGES IN THE WEST.

Nothing is more true than that "Agriculture is the nursing mother of all the arts," and nothing is more untrue than the equally true saying, "Agriculture is the most independent of all the industrial callings." But this last is only untrue because the farmers, oblivious of their own best interests, have suffered themselves to become, through the omnipotent power of combination, the slaves of political demagogues, and the victims of capitalists, corporations, middlemen and traders—mere vermin upon the lion's mane of agriculture—all and each of which, collectively and individually, are indebted to the cultivator of the soil for the food which nourishes and the raiment which clothes their bodies. How common it is for farmers to neglect their business to enlist body and soul in ignoble party and local politics? How many plows are left to rust in the furrow, while the team is worn out in galloping through the country in the interests of some petty local, non-producing demagogue? How much money and time is wasted on local and scurrilous political sheets, to the neglect of the agricultural press? Happily, if we are not greatly mistaken, there is to be an end of all this. A cloud has arisen in the far Northwest, which a few months since was "no larger than a man's hand." The politicians, the plundering rings and corporations were too intent upon corrupting the legislation of the country to note the ominous growth of this little cloud; but it has been steadily growing ever since, until now it casts a shade over the whole Western horizon, portentous of the fate of all political demagogues and corruptionists of whatever hue. That cloud is the FARMER'S GRANGE, whose roof-tree reaches from Wisconsin in the Northwest to Georgia in the South. The farmers, after ages of submission, intend in turn to wield in their own interests the "powers of combination," and to become, what of right they ought to be, the real rulers of the land. The handwriting is on the wall—the days of monopoly are numbered.—[Turf Field and Farm.

A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

Is suggested by the Garnett Plaindealer, in the following transaction. Mr. J. M. Watt, of Jackson township, had fifty head of cattle, and Mr. Manners of Walker township, had thirty head, and some other parties at Twin Springs, in Linn county, had about 200 head. Messrs. Conover and Watson were offered four cents per pound for these cattle last fall, but in place of selling them, they concluded to feed them through the winter. Consequently they made contracts with the above parties, and weighed the cattle to them, with the understanding that for every pound they would put on the cattle, in weight, they should receive five cents, and in the spring, they should be weighed back. This week the cattle were received back, and Messrs. Conover and Walker have sold them for five cents per pound, gross weight, to Maj. Bowdon.

On the sixty head which were shipped on Tuesday, the cattle averaged 1800 pounds per head, and the average amount put on during the winter was 270 pounds per head. The other "bunches" of cattle will average considerably more. Messrs. Conover and Watson have about \$25,000 invested in cattle, and their herd consisted of 275 fat cattle, four years old, 225 stock cattle, three years old, and 150 cows and stock cattle.

In this one transaction they will realize \$3,300. Those farmers who have been feeding the cattle have also done well. They have realized from 25 to 30 cents per bushel for their corn at home, and have had a lot of hogs following the cattle all winter, which are fat, and sold at four cents per pound, which may be considered a clear gain.

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.

A 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.

J. D. PATTERSON,

DENTIST,

79 Massachusetts St.

LAWRENCE, - - - - KANSAS.

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.

ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

KALLOCH & BEACH,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The only First Class House in the City.

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

C. H. TAYLOR,

Lock Box 45, Lawrence, Kansas.

HENRY LEARNED,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,

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.

C. C. HUTCHINSON.

Correspondence Solicited. **BANKING** Information Free.

—AND—

REAL ESTATE.

HUTCHINSON, RENO COUNTY, KANSAS.

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.

Miscellaneous.

THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE WORLD.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Blessings on the hand of Woman!
Angels guard its strength and grace
In the palace, cottage, hovel,
O, no matter where the place!
Would that never storms assailed it;
Rainbows ever gently curled;
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rocks the world.

Infancy's the tender fountain;
However may with Beauty flow;
Mothers first to guide the streamlets;
From their souls unresting grow,
Grow on for the good or evil,
Sunshine streamed or darkness hurled;
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rocks the world.

Woman, how divine your mission
Here upon our natal soil!
Keep, O keep the young heart open
Always to the breath of God!
All true trophies of the Ages
Are from Mother Love impaled;
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rocks the world.

Blessings on the hand of Woman!
Fathers, sons, and daughters cry,
And the sacred song is mingled
With the worship in the sky,
Mingles where no tempest darkens,
Rainbows evermore are hurled;
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rocks the world.

VERDICT OF A JURY OF BOYS.

When Dr. Nathaniel Prentice taught a public school in Roxbury, he was very much of a favorite, but his patience at times would get nearly exhausted by the infraction of school rules by the scholars. On one occasion, in a wrathful way, he threatened to punish, with six blows of the heavy ferule, the first boy detected in whispering, and appointed some as detectives. Shortly after, one of the detectives shouted:

"Master, John Ziegler is whispering."
John was called up and asked if it was a fact. (John, by the way, was a great favorite, both of the teacher and his schoolmates.)

"Yes," answered John. "I was not aware of what I was about. I was intent on working out an example, and asked the one who sat next to me to reach me the arithmetic that contained the rule which I wished to see."

"I wish I could avoid it, but I cannot without a forfeiture of my word, and a consequent loss of my authority. I will leave it to any three scholars you may choose to say whether or not I shall remit the punishment."

John said he would agree to that, and immediately called out G. S., T. D. and D. P. D. The doctor told them to return a verdict. This they soon did, after consultation, as follows:

"The master's word must be kept inviolate—John must receive the threatened punishment of six blows of the ferule; but it must be inflicted on volunteer proxies, and we, the arbitrators, will share the punishment by receiving each of us, two of the blows."

John, who had listened to the verdict, steps up to the doctor, and with outstretched hand exclaims: "Master here is my hand; they shall be struck a blow. I will receive the punishment."

The doctor, under pretense of wiping his face shielded his eyes, and telling the boys to go to their seats, said he would think of it. I believe he did think of it to his dying day, but the punishment was never inflicted.

CORK.

But few people understand the nature and preparation of cork. A lengthy article in a late number of the St. Louis Republican describes the article, and the process of its manufacture, as follows:

Cork, now so universally used all over the world, is the soft, elastic bark of a species of oak, which grows abundantly in Spain, Portugal, and Italy. When the tree is fifteen years old, the process of peeling or barking is begun, which may be repeated every eight or ten years afterward. The crops improve in quantity and quality at each separation from the tree. The first peeling is of no great value. Trees so barked, it is alleged, will live for 150 years. The bark is always removed in the months of July and August. This is done by making incisions around the tree and longitudinally to the root, when the pieces are easily detached. These are then soaked in water, pressed under heavy weights, dried before a fire, and stacked up or packed in bales for exportation.

The manufacture by hand is quite simple and consists in first dividing the sheets of cork into narrow strips, and after cutting these of a proper length for a cork, depending upon the size required, the cutter, with a very thin-bladed knife, four inches in width and twelve in length, rounds the square piece, cutting from left to right, holding the piece with the thumb and finger of the left hand, the piece resting upon the table. With one or two motions of the knife it passes through the cork, leaving the first half in a cylindrical form; then shifting the piece and drawing the blade over a whetstone he rounds the other half, making one after another very similar in shape and size. This seemingly tedious operation is a very rapid one withal, one skillful operator being capable of cutting 3,000 corks per day. Two gross per hour is considered fast work, while some cork-makers can do better and many more not so good. The greater part of the St. Louis corks, that is to say those sold here by the manufacturers, are the products of machinery.

Some time ago, say five years, a machine invented in the East was put up and operated in this city, but it was found on several months' trial, that the expense of cutting corks by machinery was greater than by hand. The machine used was capable of cutting 100 gross, equal to 15,000, per day. To adapt the cork to the machine it was necessary to submit it to a scalding process by application of boiling water or steam, in order to soften it sufficiently to be operated upon by the cutting apparatus. A similar but somewhat larger machine is now employed in the Pittsburgh and New York factories. The corks made by these machines are a trifle more uniform in size and shape, but are not regarded as being equal to the hand cut article.

For the Spirit of Kansas.
FABLES AND PARABLES.
No. 5.

NEW NEW UNIVERSITY.

A man who had received a liberal education, and thought himself quite a learned man, read in the papers that the new University was to be 246 feet long and 98 wide. He supposed it was to be oblong, with only four angles, the front and rear each a straight line. After the stakes were driven marking the outline, he went on the ground, surveyed it carefully, and then soliloquized thus learnedly:

I am an educated man, I have two diplomas from one of the first colleges in the land, I have studied Isoperimetry, I find on examination that there are to be in the contour of the new building no less than thirty-six salient and re-entrant angles that are entirely unnecessary, and they will add greatly to the cost of the building, because they will have to be built of more costly and better finished stone, and will require more skill in the workmen. Besides, the building will require more wall, and will enclose much less space than if the front and rear were both straight.

Feeling sure that in all this he was correct, he spoke against the architect and did all he could to injure his reputation; but he lived to see and acknowledge that however much he knew, the architect knew more.

Do not some men with as little reason presume to sit in judgment on the great Architect of the Universe, while as yet his plans have only just begun to be developed?

JOTHAM.

No. 6.

THE POTATO.

Sometime ago a plain man was digging potatoes. The middle of the summer had been dry, and the early potatoes had ripened, and afterwards, when rain came, some of them ripened and produced another crop. The early ones and their progeny could be easily distinguished. The older ones looked rusty, and the younger ones bright and fresh. The older and younger were distinct and connected by a root. But many times our countryman found a case which puzzled him. He found potatoes elongated and a little smaller in the middle, but yet three fourths of an inch to an inch in diameter at that point,—that looked old and rusty at one end, and young and bright at the other. "What is this," said he, "is here one potato, or two? Very plainly one end is the parent of the other, and yet there is only one external form. Is it one potato, or two? Or is it two potatoes in one? It sets at defiance all arithmetic and reason." It was a problem he could not solve: a perfect mystery. He concluded that he would have nothing more to do with a business that had so much mystery:—he would raise no more potatoes.

Was he not as wise as some men who will have nothing to do with religion, because they find some things in the Bible which they do not understand?

JOTHAM.

Adventure With a Pot of Paint.

Old Mr. Watson, on Nelson street, has got a nice little bill to pay. He sent a man down town for a pot of paint and a ladder. The man got the paint, and then went to a lumber yard after a ladder. Then he tied the paint-pot on the end of the ladder on his shoulder. This was a very smart arrangement, and the man himself admired it very much. He started for home this way, and didn't find any trouble in getting along the first block, because people had an impression that a long ladder with a pot of yellow paint dangling on the end of it wasn't exactly the thing to trifle with, so they balanced along the curbstone or rubbed up against the buildings. Pretty soon the man saw somebody in a store he knew, and he turned around to speak to him, and drove one end of the ladder into a millinery case, and knocked the crown out of an eighteen dollar bonnet. Then he backed off in affright, and knocked down two sewing machine agents with the other end; then he started to turn around, and an old gentleman, who was desperately endeavoring to pull his wife out of danger, saw the peril, and shouted out "Hi, there!" But it was too late. The pot struck against the awning post, tipped to one side, and the entire contents went over the aged couple. This so startled the man that he whirled completely around, smashing in an entire store front, frightening a milkman's team, and knocking over some thirteen who were actively dodging about to get out of the way. Then he dropped the ladder, and fled into the country, shouting "murder" and "fire" at every jump. A regularly ordained painter is now engaged on Mr. Watson's house.—Danbury News.

The London Grocer says that whereas a few years ago, provision dealers would not have liked to admit the fact of their selling American cheese to their customers, now they readily admit that the American article is often superior to most of the English make. American hams are also admitted to be fully equal to the best English.

Mr. G. D. Stockwell, of Quincy, in partnership with Mr. Hamilton, of Atchison, has obtained control of all the stock yards along the A. T. & S. F. Railroad, and will immediately commence operations. They expect to handle one hundred and fifty thousand head of cattle during the present season. The Florence Pioneer thinks that Mr. Stockwell ought to be able to handle stock well.

The Mound City Sentinel says work has commenced on the Cheese Factory at that place, and the workmen are pushing things along as rapidly as possible. Five hundred and sixty cows have already been subscribed, and we venture to say that double that amount will be secured inside of twelve months after they get things in good operation.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
LADY'S STRAW AND FANCY GOODS.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned have in their hands for sale a good farm, consisting of 180 acres, 11-2 miles east of Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas.
About 80 acres of same are under fence and cultivation. There is also a good peach and apple orchard on the place, plenty of water, and twenty acres of timber; a dwelling house, and a few out-buildings.
It is a very desirable place, and will be sold cheap.
No better opportunity was ever offered to get a good farm on such terms.
Enquire of
SHANNON & SHANNON,
Lawrence, Kansas.

PAINTS, GLASS, & WALL PAPER.

SMITH & WATKINS

Have opened an entire stock of

WALL PAPER

Of the Latest Styles and Patterns. Also

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Brushes, and Window Shades,

At 112, Massachusetts Street.

(A few doors South of Ridenour & Baker's)

Where they would invite the attention of all wishing anything in their line, STON and HOUSE painting, and paper hanging promptly executed at the lowest prices.

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ESTABLISHED

JAS. G. SANDS,

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY.

LAWRENCE KANSAS

C. A. PEASE,

Dealer in

Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements,

TINNERS' STOCK AND TINWARE,

35yl 114 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

H. KESTING & CO.,

Dealers in

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

No. 86 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

J. M. HUBBELL & CO.,

Successors to Shimmens & 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,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

J. IRA BROWN

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Door and Window Frames made to Order.

JOBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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

COLE BROS. & ASHERS,

DEALERS IN

LIGHTNING RODS

AND WOOD PUMPS,

Lawrence, - - - - Kansas.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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 Curls, 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. Coulter 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.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th day of May, 1873, will make final settlement, with the Probate Court of Douglas County, Kansas, of the business of the estate of Mary Honnold, deceased, late of said county.

A. G. HONNOLD,
Administrator.

L. HARDWICK,

JAMES DOAK.

HARDWICK & DOAK,

DEALERS IN

PORK, BEEF, LARD,

DRIED BUFFALO,

SAUSAGE & C. & C.,

151 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

SHORT, SAFE, SURE.

TAKE THE

Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad

FOR

OLATHE, PAOLA, FT. SCOTT, BUTLER, OASGE MISSION, BAXTER SPRINGS, CHETOP, OSWEGO,

Fort Gibson, and all points in

Southern Kansas, Southwestern Missouri,

Indian Territory and Texas.

LEAVE KANSAS CITY:

Mail	9:30 a. m.
Les Cygnes Accommodation,	5:15 p. m.
Fort Scott Passenger,	11:45 p. m.

ARRIVE AT KANSAS CITY:

Mail	1:05 p. m.
Les Cygnes Accommodation,	8:45 a. m.
Kansas City Express,	7:30 p. m.

Connections at Kansas City with
Hannibal & St. Jo., Mo. Pacific, St. Louis K. C. & Northern,
Chicago & Alton, Kansas Pacific, K. C. St. Jo. & Council
Bluffs Railroads.

At Olathe with Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad,
At Paola and Fort Scott with M. K. & T. Railroad,
At Les Cygnes with stages for Butler,
At Pleasanton with stages for Mound City,
At Baxter Springs with stages for Carthage, Neosho and Seneca.

ALLAN BOURN, G. T. A. B. S. HENNING, Superintendent.

LAWRENCE AND SOUTHWESTERN R. R.

NEW SHORT LINE

VIA

CARBONDALE AND LAWRENCE,

TO AND FROM THE

EAST, NORTH, & SOUTH.

THROUGH MAIL TRAIN.

Westward.	Lawrence	Eastward.
1:10 p. m.	Lawrence	12:25 p. m.
1:15 "	L. L. & G. Junction	12:25 "
1:16 "	Tennessee street	12:19 "
1:20 "	Groves	12:15 "
1:26 "	Knights	12:08 "
1:32 "	Washington	12:02 "
1:36 "	Sigel	11:58 a. m.
1:42 "	Barbers	11:52 "
1:46 "	Clinton	11:48 "
1:54 "	Belvoir	11:40 "
2:08 "	Baileys	11:25 "
2:18 "	Richland	11:15 "
2:30 "	Center	11:02 "
2:46 "	Ridgway	10:46 "
2:52 "	Kinneys	10:40 "
3:05 "	Summit	10:25 "
3:10 "	Carbonale	10:20 "

Close connections made at Carbonale with A. T. & S. F. R. R. at Lawrence with Kansas Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and L. L. & G. Railroads.

Lawrence, Kansas, March 17, 1873. R. B. GEMMELL, Superintendent.

The Leavenworth,

Lawrence and

Galveston R. R. Line

Hope, by furnishing first-class accommodation in every respect, by strict attention to the comfort and safety of the 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.

Commencing March 17, 1873, trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 9:30 a. m., Lawrence 11:40 a. m., Kansas City 10:00 a. m., Ottawa 1:10 p. m., Garnett 2:18 p. m., Iola 3:34 p. m., Humboldt 5:56 p. m., Chanute 4:18 p. m., Thayer 5:00 p. m., Cherryvale 5:47 p. m., arriving at Independence 6:30 p. m., Coffeyville 6:55 p. m., and Parker 6:50 p. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 10:35 p. m., Lawrence 12:40 a. m., Kansas City 11:00 p. m., Ottawa 2:30 a. m., Garnett 4:05 a. m., Iola 5:47 a. m., Humboldt 6:15 a. m., Chanute 6:50 a. m., Thayer 7:45 a. m., Cherryvale 9:00 a. m., arriving at Independence 9:50 a. m., Coffeyville 9:50 a. m., Parker 10:20 a. m.

ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Lawrence 7:45 p. m., Baldwin City 8:43 p. m., arriving Ottawa 9:35 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 7:10 a. m., Coffeyville 7:35 a. m., Independence 7:25 a. m., Cherryvale 8:11 a. m., Thayer 8:52 a. m., Chanute 9:34 a. m., Humboldt 9:55 a. m., Iola 10:16 a. m., Garnett 11:28 a. m., Ottawa 12:55 p. m., arriving Kansas City 4:10 p. m., Lawrence 2:05 p. m., and Leavenworth 3:40 p. m.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 6:50 p. m., Coffeyville 7:05 p. m., Independence 6:50 p. m., Cherryvale 8:05 p. m., Thayer 9:03 p. m., Chanute 9:55 p. m., Humboldt 10:25 p. m., Iola 10:55 p. m., Garnett 12:35 a. m., Ottawa 2:25 a. m., arriving Kansas City 5:30 a. m., Lawrence 4:05 a. m., Leavenworth 5:50 a. m.

ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Ottawa 8:00 a. m., Baldwin 8:50 a. m., arriving Lawrence 9:50 a. m.

All trains carry passengers.

Night Express north will run daily, Saturdays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

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, and stages for Fredonia and New Albany.

AT CHERRYVALE with stages for Neodesha.

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 valleys of the Neosho and its tributaries.

CHAS. B. PECK, G. F. & T. A., Lawrence.

"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. & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 10, 1873.

GOING ABROAD.

It is ascertained that more than twenty thousand Americans are already booked for a trip to Europe during this summer. This number is quite certain to be increased by one half during the next two months.

These thirty thousand people will spend not less than a thousand dollars each in Europe, besides their fare there and back, which will average five hundred more each, which, as the legislation of this country has nearly driven American steamers from the ocean, will be paid for passage in foreign steamers. This fifteen hundred dollars, therefore, will all, practically, go into the pockets of the people of Europe. At a low estimate, then, Americans will spend \$45,000,000 of gold abroad during the current season. The most of these people go to Europe for pleasure, and to spend money, some of them having so much that they do not know, otherwise, what to do with it. Many of these people will buy largely of wines, silks, and European knickknacks, to bring back, which are very far from being classed with necessities, or even comforts. This will add several millions more—so it is entirely safe to say that Americans will spend in Europe, during the next six months for pleasure alone, from fifty to seventy-five millions of money, the whole amount of which is taken from the circulating medium of the country, at a time of remarkable financial stringency—when the volume of our currency is totally inadequate to accommodate the business of the country—when a commercial crash is imminent, and when nearly all classes are complaining of hard times to an extent that has had no parallel for many years.

Of course no amount of scolding or lecturing is going to stop this foolish expenditure of money, for people who have money to spend, will spend it as best computes with their individual ideas of profit or pleasure, regardless of public or extraneous considerations. It does, however, seem to us wrong to take out of the country so large an amount of money at such a time as this, to be expended in sight seeing and the pleasure of travel, when we have at our doors, in our own country, natural objects and scenery which will pay a hundred times better per centage to the pleasure or health seeker than anything to be found in Europe.

Even the travelled aristocracy of Europe, who are familiar with every highway and bridle-path—every natural or artistic object of interest in the Old World, are turning their attention to America as the possessor of natural wonders far surpassing any in their own country in pleasure giving capacity, and equal if not superior in attractions to the health seeker.

Americans should know America before they essay to know any other country, and especially when so large a portion of their country is confessedly on the verge of bankruptcy, Americans should have too much regard for the financial condition of their own people to still further aggravate the evils of the time by withdrawing so large a portion of its circulating medium from its wonted avenues of business.

THE SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY LAW.

The following communication from the pen of State Auditor Wilder to the Fort Scott Monitor, explains itself:

"A Swindling Scheme."

FORT SCOTT, May 5th, 1873.

EDITOR MONITOR.—The Spirit of Kansas, published at Lawrence, contains an article in its last issue, which I have just read in your office, entitled "A Swindling Scheme," and calling attention to a very peculiar and extraordinary act of the last Legislature, for the incorporation of Savings and Trust Companies. The law confers upon the Auditor very unusual powers, and is hardly too severely criticized in the article alluded to. I wrote a letter to the Attorney General as soon as the law was published, nearly two months ago, calling attention to the extraordinary features of the law and asking his opinion as to its constitutionality. I have also consulted the highest legal talent in the State in regard to this law, and am confirmed in my original opinion, namely, never to act under it unless compelled to do so, and then only with the utmost deliberation and circumspection. The law was one not fit to be made, and I believe it will be repealed before time is found for the courts to enforce it.

Your obt'v't,

DANIEL W. WILDER.

The assurance of the State Auditor that he "will never act under the law unless compelled to do so," will be gratifying to those of the people of the State who are aware of the danger which threatens them in this most extraordinary act. There can be no doubt that the State officers who are charged with certain duties by the law have discretionary powers in a case of this kind. Whether they have or not, they owe it to the people of the State to protect them from wrongs which the law must lead to, so far as it is in their power to do so.

Mr. Wilder, in taking the initiative in resisting its operation, is entitled to the thanks of the public, and has given conclusive assurance, if any were wanting, that he is an honest intelligent official, and will carry faithfully for the interests committed to his charge.

The maddest man in Camden is Smith. He wound up his clock regularly every night for fifteen years, and then discovered that it was an eight-day clock.

The situation in Louisiana remains substantially as it was a week ago. There are rumors of collisions between the citizens and Kellogg's Police force at different points, but nothing definite, except that the whites generally seem disposed to resist the authority of Kellogg's government.

AN INCIDENT WITH A MORAL.

On Wednesday last, there passed through the streets of Lawrence a drove of young cattle, numbering some two hundred, and of ages ranging from one to two and a half years.

These cattle had been raised thus far in the vicinity of Lawrence, and had been sold for about three cents per pound, for the purpose of feeding in Illinois.

It is quite probable that they had been sold to those taking them away because their former owners were poor, had taxes to pay which they could raise in no other way, or were so pressed for means to live that this sacrifice had to be made. However that may be, whatever may have been the motive, the circumstance was none the less instructive in its lesson and none the less destructive to the best interests and prosperity of the State, for this was but a single instance of what is transpiring daily all over Kansas. These cattle, if they could have been held for an other year or two would have doubled in value on the hands of their owners every year, and at a nominal cost, and save their increased value, not only to their owners, but that much of money and actual wealth to the State.

In an agricultural State like ours, where stock raising is one of the staple industries, there can be few things in individual economy so ruinous to the general prosperity, as disposing of stock while it is increasing in weight and market value, as it is largely from the rearing of the stock that the profit is derived.

We can conceive of no motive for its sale before maturity, except the pressing demand for money for the payment of taxes, for certainly every farmer can raise enough for subsistence, and no prudent farmer or business man would so clearly rob himself of the certain profits of his business, in hardly any other emergency.

In view of this state of the case, it becomes a pertinent query, why it is that the products of the farm will not support its occupants and pay the taxes without stripping it of prospective profits to a degree that attends scarcely any other business.

Four years ago taxes were but about half what they are now, and yet the population and wealth of the community was very much less than now. In fact, the increase of taxes has just about kept pace with the increase in wealth and population, instead of diminishing as the sources of taxation became more abundant, and as the people had reason to expect would be the case.

It is true, the more people there are to be governed, the greater is the cost of governing—but the converse is also true, that the more there are to be governed, the more there are to pay the cost of that government. If property is worth more, that is no reason why it should pay a higher rate of assessment, but rather the contrary—a very good reason why it should pay a lower rate. In no case that now exists, is it a good reason why the taxation by acreage or individually, should be increased.

Yet that is just what we have. Every acre of land and every town lot, is paying an increased aggregate of taxation, and that increase is going on year by year, out of all proportion to the improvements that are being put upon them, and every man's taxes are being increased, though there may be no increase in the number of his acres, his town lots or his houses—and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the number of people who pay taxes and the number of improved farms, town lots and houses to be taxed, have largely increased in that time.

Why this is so, is one of the problems of the time. It is one of the influences that have set people to thinking, especially people in moderate circumstances, and farmers whose lands produce no more now than they always did, but whose taxes yet go on increasing—trying to discover the cause of the anomaly, and to devise some method for its elucidation and a correction of the evil.

It is that which has stirred the farmers of the State to organize themselves into Unions, Clubs and Granges, and to band themselves together to stop the manifest decadence of their prosperity. The industrial forces of the country are aroused, and though they may strike out blindly for a time, the day will come, and that speedily, when they will strike home to the root of the evil.

Since the world began there has been a conflict between capital and labor—a conflict as irrepressible as any ever waged between antagonistic races, creeds or institutions. Our own race and country is destined to be no exception to the law that has governed since the beginning of time. That antagonism must be held in an even balance, or we will share the fate that has fallen upon so many others, and become a nation of capitalists and beggars. Already that just equilibrium that characterized the early days of the Republic, when large fortunes and extreme poverty were rare exceptions to the general rule of a well-to-do condition in all vocations, is being destroyed, and colossal fortunes counting millions and tens of millions, are complemented by poverty, destitution and beggary just in proportion to the extent and magnificence of those fortunes.

Who can say that we are not approaching, and with disagreeable rapidity, the condition of many of the tax ridden countries of Europe, where the people are peasants, and the governing class who for centuries have made the laws of the land, are the monied nabobs and the aristocracy.

So long as the capital of the country makes the laws, so long will capital continue to demand and receive ever increasing exemptions, and the burden of taxation continue to devolve more heavily year by year upon those who do not make the laws. Indeed, has it not about come to that already in this country? Has it not already come to be difficult for any but a rich man, or one who is willing to become the tool of rich men for the sake of the power and the opportunity to steal which it brings, to obtain high official position.

With the law making power of the country partially under the control of capital, what can we expect but precisely what we have—a great portion of the money

property of the country exempted from all taxation—special interests fostered at the expense of all the rest—the subsidizing of thieving rings in all the specious guises of corporations for public improvement, and the wholesale robbing of the treasury by those appointed by the people to be its guardians?

If this is suffered to go on and grow as it has grown during the last decade, what right have we to expect anything short of the entire subordination of the industrial interests of the country to those of capital, till the rich become lords and dukes, with the paraphernalia of an aristocracy, and the poor become literally hewers of wood and drawers of water, with all the concomitants of poverty and want for their surroundings.

THE CRY OF "PARTY."

Some of the Republican papers of the State are discountenancing the Grange movement because, as they say, "it is being supported by every Democratic paper throughout the country." On this hypothesis they might discountenance the effort to convert the world to Christianity—because the worst men that ever lived have borne testimony to the efficacy and elevating influence of the Gospel.

This negative kind of friendship don't help a good cause. If Republicans don't want to see the cause of the Patrons championed by their political adversaries, the best way to prevent it is to "pitch in" and make themselves its champion. Don't stay back and cry "whip behind!" because some other boy succeeds in getting on the wagon first. This Grange wagon is going ahead, and those who fail to get on in time to ride will be left behind, while those who try to stop it will be run over and crushed.

The farmers of the west are in earnest in this movement, and will heed no party cry or party whip till the party making that cry or brandishing that whip shows some signs of an intention to right the farmer's wrongs.

Party sinks into insignificance in the presence of consuming taxes and legislation that continually depreciates the value of farmers' products.

Mr. W. S. Hanna, Deputy Lecturer, informs us that there are twenty Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry now in operation in Franklin county, with a membership of between seven and eight hundred. He has applications for the organization of six more.

A county council was formed on Saturday last, representatives from twenty Granges being present: Master, W. S. Hanna, Secretary J. Robinson. Post Office address Ottawa.

The first Grange organized in Franklin county, was Franklin Grange, in Centropolis, about two months ago.

FLAT BOATING ON THE SPRING RIVER.

Mr. Bruce Midler, of Baxter Springs, has constructed a flat boat at that place, and started it down the Spring river, for Arkansas, loaded with a thousand bushels of corn. The boat is forty feet long and twelve feet wide. This corn was worth from 15 to 20 cents a bushel at Baxter, and will bring \$1.50 along the Arkansas river, where but little corn is raised, the people there generally cultivating cotton.

This enterprise will be watched with much interest. If successful it will open a new outlet for the immense corn crops of Southern Kansas.

The route is down Spring river to its junction with Grand river, in the Indian Territory, thence to the Arkansas at Fort Gibson, and thence down that river to market.

We learn by the Denver News, that Mr. C. E. Gray, of Lawrence, has organized a company in Denver for the manufacture of metallic cement roofing, under the Wilder patent. The News speaks very highly of the organization, and of the quality of the roofing the company manufacture. We wish our old neighbor abundant success.

Stokes has been refused a new trial. He received the news with apparent indifference.

The State of Louisiana is truly unfortunate. Some man shot at Gov. Kellogg the other day, and missed him.

The cholera has broken out in Vienna. That is the city where certain Americans are making a spectacle of their country's humiliation in having them for its representatives. If these creatures should prove to be among its victims, that dreadful scourge will not have been without its compensations.

"Picayune Butler" has gone out, and "three cent Butler" has taken his place. Though not so musical, the latter is a good deal more fragrant.

A party of some 300 Eastern gentlemen, bankers, merchants, railroad men, journalists, etc., arrived at St. Louis on the 8th on their way to visit Kansas and the Indian Territory.

Barnum's band of Indians, collected for exhibition at the World's Fair, at Vienna, are on their way, having passed through Leavenworth on Wednesday last.

Judge G. W. Purkins, a Democratic editor at Leavenworth in our Territorial days, died recently, in Colorado.

A jury of medical men and experts have pronounced Geo. Francis Train to be sane and in his right mind. If he is, he must have changed very much during his imprisonment.

S. H. Dodge has retired from the Burlington Patriot, and A. D. Brown remains sole proprietor.

American cheese often commands a higher price and readier sale in England than English cheese, yet Kansas, one of the finest dairying countries in the world, imports a large proportion of the cheese that her people consume.

DEATH OF JUDGE CHASE.

Chief Justice Chase died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Nettie Hoyt, in New York, on Wednesday morning last, of apoplexy.

In the death of Judge Chase, America has lost one of her greatest Statesmen, and the cause of progress and humanity one of its truest, firmest friends. From 1848, when Judge Chase first became prominent in the anti-slavery agitation of that time, and allied himself with the so-called Barnburner movement, till his abandonment of political life on his retirement from the post of Secretary of the Treasury, he was constantly in the front rank of all the great public movements of the time, and has left the indelible impress of his great nature and powerful brain upon even the stirring times which covered the last half of his public career.

Like all active public men, at some time of their lives, Mr. Chase was at one time the victim of much undeserved criticism. During the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, at which he presided by virtue of his position of Chief Justice, he was severely censured by a large portion of the press and people of the country, for attempting, as was alleged, to influence members of the Senate to vote for the acquittal of Mr. Johnson. We have reason to know that Mr. Chase was exceedingly pained by the unjust imputation, and good reason to believe that it was entirely unfounded in fact. Mr. Chase sought to, and did, so far as it was in his power to do so, conduct that great trial in a spirit of the most perfect fairness and equity to all.

In the gubernatorial chair—in the Senate—in the Treasury—and in all the political relations in which he was called upon to serve his country and his fellow men, Mr. Chase ever proved an honest, capable and faithful official. No taint of corruption or neglect of duty attaches to his memory; while as Chief Justice it was ever his aim to win and wear the proud and rare distinction of "the just Judge."

Let our farmers raise less corn and more flax and wool, and hard times will soon be forgotten.

A DEN OF MURDER.

A disclosure of a horrible character was made at a place seven miles east of Cherryvale, in Montgomery County, on Wednesday last. In connection with the finding of the body of Dr. York, who has been missing since last February, a search was instituted which led to the discovery of ten other persons who had been murdered at different times at that place. The farm had been occupied for two years past by a family named Bender, who kept there a sort of public house, and who left the country some three weeks ago. Intense excitement prevails in the vicinity. Most of the bodies have been recognized, as of persons who have mysteriously disappeared at different times.

Fifteen hundred U. S. troops left New York on the 5th inst. for Oregon and the Modoc war.

If the farmers of Kansas would do away with the oppression of high transportation, let them make more butter and cheese, and produce such articles as will bear transportation, instead of producing articles that require four pounds to pay for carrying the fifth to market.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Guardianship upon the person and estate of Edward Purington, a person of unsound mind, have been granted to me by the Probate Court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, bearing date the 7th day of May, A. D. 1873.

A. J. PERRY. W. TIMMONS.

PERRY & TIMMONS,

Manufacturers of

-C-I-G-A-R-S-

And wholesale dealers in Tobacco and Smokers' articles,

No. 113 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kansas.

ICE!—ICE!!

If you want a supply of ice for the season, send your orders to 130 Massachusetts street, or address P. O. box 127, Lawrence, Kansas. D. M. MOORE.

AUCTION SALES.

On Saturday, May 17, 1873,

At twelve o'clock m., just north of new National Bank, on Massachusetts street, I shall sell at auction,

**HORSES, MULES, AND CATTLE
WAGONS, BUGGIES,
AND HARNESES.**

Parties having any of the above named articles to dispose of, will do well to put them into my hands for this sale, and all persons desiring to buy, will find it to their advantage to be present at the above named place and time.

REGULAR SALES

ON THE

First and Third Saturdays of each Month.

Parties having Stock or any of the above species of property for sale, will do well to leave with me a description of the same a few days before the day of sale. J. P. WHITNEY.

SWEET POTATOE

PLANTS!

Early Yellow, and Red mansemond,

Carefully packed to go long distances.

Boxed and delivered at the Express office, at \$2.00 per 1000, in lots of from 1000 to 5000. In lots of more than 5000, \$1.75 per thousand. D. G. WATT.

65-4

Lawrence, Kansas.

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 10, 1873.

Local Talk.

LEFT.—Rev. H. G. Murch, for several years a member of the city council, has moved to Missouri.

PRESIDENT.—Mr. S. Hollister has been chosen president of the city council for the ensuing year.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS.—To the Spirit of Kansas, failing to get their papers at the Post Office, will do us a favor, by reporting the same promptly at the office of publication.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Jno. J. Ingalls, United States Senator, was in the city Wednesday.

Dr. McMillan, of Osage Mission, made the Spirit office a friendly call yesterday.

HANDSOME.—The gardens in and around the city have the appearance of vast flower gardens at present. Fruit trees are unusually full of blossoms and the prospect of an abundant yield of apples, cherries, pears, plums, quinces, apricots and the smaller fruits was never better.

EDUCATIONAL.—The new Board of Education has been organized with Col. Blood as president, E. D. Redington vice president and W. C. Rote secretary. The members are E. D. Redington, Jno. Rankin, Jas. Blood, Jno. E. McCoy, Turner Sampson, J. C. Herron, W. C. Ransom, Geo. A. Farwell, T. S. Murray, J. W. Deal, Amos Harris, J. C. Walton.

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The Kansas Dental Association met in this city Tuesday and was called to order by Dr. Wheeler, president of the association. After the transaction of other business, the following officers were elected: Dr. Griswold, of Leavenworth, president, Dr. Patterson, of Lawrence, vice president, Dr. Thompson, of Topeka, recording secretary, Dr. Wasson, of Ottawa, corresponding secretary, and Dr. Perce, of Olathe, treasurer.

The next annual meeting of the Association will be held at Ottawa.

FOR COLORADO.—Ten wagons representing ten families, and something near one hundred souls—fathers, mothers, daughters, sons and babies—passed through this city Monday morning for Colorado. These families were from Missouri and had their household goods with them.

HURT.—Saturday as Mr. Wilkes who resides near Baldwin City was driving his team through Massachusetts street the pole of the wagon broke, and the horses dashed off. Mr. Wilkes stuck to the wagon until opposite May & McKenney's drug store when he was thrown out and had his ankle sprained, the team was caught and further mischief prevented.

FROM GALVESTON.—Gov. Osborne is said to have brought his hat full of cucumbers from Galveston, and other excursionists may have brought "bricks in their hats," but Howard & Spencer beats them all. This enterprising firm for more than a week past have been furnishing their customers with new potatoes and other kinds of vegetables direct from Galveston.

HORTICULTURAL.—The Douglas county Horticultural Society held its regular monthly meeting in this city last Saturday. The discussions were mostly on the fruit prospect the ensuing season. Mr. Deming exhibited specimens of peach blossoms and gave an encouraging report from his peach trees. He has over two hundred trees that will yield fruit this season, notwithstanding the severity of the winter. All of these are seedlings. Mr. Pierson also had a good report from his peach trees.

From the discussions on this fruit we should pronounce the seedling peach sorer in Kansas than grafted or budded fruit, and we have seen seedling peaches good enough for any one to eat. Upon an average, however, any kind will be gratefully received and eaten with a relish the approaching summer.

Mr. D. G. Watt reported his raspberries in good condition. Cherries, plums, pears and apples promised a good crop. The Lawton blackberry was generally killed but the Kittatinny was thrifty.

Strawberries were promising and the Concord and Dracut Amber grapes were hardy and thriving, but the Ives' Seedling was killed.

Mr. Deming read an interesting paper before the society urging upon the farmers to plant more trees of every description. Advice that should be heeded by every one owning an acre of ground.

A new variety of apple that had been presented by Mr. Messenger was reported upon by the committee and named the "Early Messenger."

A motion was carried to amend the constitution at the next meeting so that the officers then chosen shall serve until January next, after which term the annual meetings shall occur on the first of January in each year.

A committee was appointed to arrange a programme for the summer meeting when the society adjourned until the first Saturday in June which is the regular annual meeting.

NEW OFFICE.—Messrs. Engstrom, Rozine & Athos have opened a land and exchange office at 115 Massachusetts street, and will negotiate loans, issue drafts on foreign banking houses, deal in real estate and investigate titles.

CITY COUNCIL.

The city council met in regular session Monday evening. The new members who appeared and took their seats were Messrs. Barker, Carnes, Dickler, Howard, Morrow and Shearer, the other members holding over.

The inaugural address of Mayor Gleason, gave a concise statement of our finances and made some good suggestions. It is perhaps the shortest inaugural message ever delivered by any of our Mayors. It is none the worse for this, however, we augur good from it. It indicates that the new city government intends to work and not indulge in high sounding words. The question of paying a bond for \$500 issued to the Unitarian society in 1859 was again before the council, and the matter was referred to the committee on finance and taxation. The resignation of Geo. J. Barker, city attorney, was presented and accepted. The official bond of J. E. Watson, city treasurer was also read and approved. The bond that he has to give for the privilege of handling the city funds is \$50,000. Mrs. Morris who has had charge of a deserted child during the winter sent to the council to know if she removed to Big Springs, would the city fathers who have to pay for its support, continue to allow her three dollars per week. One of the "fathers" thought the matter should be referred to the committee on city property.

A number of bills, were presented and allowed, aggregating something near one thousand dollars, and an ordinance appropriating money to pay them passed.

The Mayor requested the members of the council to meet him next Friday evening for the purpose of consultation.

An ordinance will be presented at the next regular meeting fixing a salary to the office of police judge. The judge has heretofore received fees. Adjourned.

NEVER TOO LATE.

It is never too late to do a good deed. A man may do a good many untimely things but a good deed is always in season. Many persons have deferred planting trees and shrubbery until they think it is too late, and they had just as well get along the remainder of their lives without them. This is a mistaken idea. If such persons have thus far neglected to put out trees it is not too late to begin. It will soon be too late for this spring, so it is better to commence right away. Then go to Taylor's nurseries just west of the city, and leave your order for nursery stock. Next year you can see them grow and rejoice that you planted them.

You sometimes wear clothes until they are too far gone to save. Remember that a "stitch in time saves nine." Take your clothes to Kirby. He will do them up so as to make them renew their youth. It is sometimes "too late to mend"—clothes.

If you have machinery and it should get out of repair don't continue to use it until it is too late to have repairs done, when it will have to be sold for old iron, but stop at once and take the damaged portion to Kimball's foundry and have it recast and then the whole engine will be good and perform work to greater satisfaction.

If you have business to transact requiring the skill of an attorney, Hampton & Borgholthaus can straighten it out for you or cure any defect in legal papers submitted to them.

At this season of the year the human system has a tendency to biliousness. Don't neglect to attend to this until it is too late. Timely attention may save scores of dollars and weeks of confinement in the monotonous walls of a sick room. Morris & Crandall, whose drug store is near the Spirit office, have remedies for heading off all such attacks, besides a complete stock of family medicines, drugs, toilet articles, &c. Don't pass this carelessly by, but go to their drug store and secure the weapon with which to successfully combat the "fell destroyer."

If any county, township, state, corporation or municipality wishes to have a bridge built, no man can do the job better than our fellow townsman, H. E. Turner. Mr. Turner makes bridge building a specialty.

As for house building and general carpenter work who can beat Ira Brown? Should you not wish to have a new house built, get him to repair the old one before it is too late and a small decayed timber should destroy the whole structure.

Perhaps some young man may read this who wants a wedding suit, and he wonders where he can have one made in the latest style. This matter can be easily settled. Go to Sutcliffe's, select the goods, leave your measure and at the appointed time the groom will find himself fitted out ready to meet his bride and lead her happily to the altar.

Then you must go to house-keeping. The bride must become a housewife. She needs tinware to furnish the kitchen (the romance is gone now) and she must have a good cook stove. Nothing pleases a good wife more than a first-class cooking stove. She loves to brag to her neighbors about her good stove. It is her pride, her pet. J. M. Hubbell & Co. have stoves that will please your wife, cause her much happiness and to heap blessings on the head and furnish superior biscuits to her liege lord.

Having got through with the kitchen, let's go to parlor accomplishments. All young ladies should be taught to assist their mothers if need be and then go to the parlor and entertain the beaux. The gift of song is a divine one and should be cultivated. Well, young ladies can be taught music, vocal and instrumental, by attending the Lawrence conservatory of music, instituted here by Prof. Bartlett. This institution has become one of the permanent schools of our city, and should be liberally patronized by all music loving people. Catalogues giving full particulars will be furnished upon application to Prof. Bartlett.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.—Messrs. Perry & Timmons, formerly with Ridenour & Baker, have bought out the tobacco and cigar store of J. W. Love and have taken charge of the same. Mr. Moore, late book-keeper with R. & B., is also with the new firm. They keep the choicest cigars and best brands of tobacco manufactured, and they can supply their patrons with either one or one hundred thousand cigars and the weed in other shapes accordingly. And then they have meerschaums, and every other kind of pipe. Not to enumerate too closely, they keep a full assortment of goods, and are gentlemen that will do the fair thing with all who may give them a call. See their card in the Spirit.

PATTERNS.—Mrs. Nora Baldwin has fitted up rooms at 107 Massachusetts street (over Duncan's hardware store) and keeps all the latest styles of patterns. The ladies will please make a note of this.

THE LATE E. V. BANKS.

Elliott V. Banks, Esq., for twelve years past a prominent member of the Douglas county bar, died at the residence of his father-in-law, Judge N. T. Stevens, near this city, Tuesday last. Mr. Banks removed to Lawrence from Waverly, N. Y., in 1861. His close application to study, untiring energy and unfaltering attention to business won for him the confidence and esteem of the public and he at once took the front rank as a member of the profession. Consumption lurked in his system when he came to Kansas, but notwithstanding this he was ever ready to do his duty during the dark days of 1863-4 and many a disagreeable night did he go forth to perform military duty when Lawrence was threatened with destruction from the wily foe that crept in the brush along the border. All his worldly possessions, even to his clothing, were swept away in the general ruin that visited Lawrence on the memorable 21st of August 1863. Never faltering, however, with a stout heart, active mind and willing hands he set to work to retrieve his fortunes, and he succeeded, as all such men ever will succeed. For several years he was reporter of the Supreme Court of the State, several volumes of whose reports he published. They remain as a monument to his ability as a lawyer and skill as a compiler and reporter. He had been for several years, and was at the time of his death, one of the well known law firm of Thacher & Banks.

In 1863 Mr. Banks was married to Miss Anna X. Prescott, a highly accomplished young lady from Tennessee, whom he met while on the way to Kansas. Miss Prescott was going to Leavenworth to finish her education at the Convent of St. Mary. In 1868 Mrs. Banks died, leaving a bright little daughter, who is still living. For several years past failing health had caused Mr. Banks to forego active practice to any great extent, and he has several times visited the Rocky Mountains to recuperate if possible. About two years since he was married to the oldest daughter of Judge N. T. Stevens, since which time he has given his attention to beautifying and improving his handsome property near the city and sought by this means to build up his physical by not so severely taxing his mental powers. But the insidious enemy was at work, and Tuesday last Elliott V. Banks quietly passed away, at the early age of thirty-eight years, respected by all that knew him alive and lamented by the whole community when dead.

Wednesday the bar of Douglas county held a meeting at the court house and passed appropriate resolutions. The funeral was largely attended Thursday and the mortal remains now rest in Oak Hill Cemetery.

A WEDDING.

A wedding is always an interesting event. It is the most important step in the life of a young man or young woman. Especially is it interesting to outside parties when the bride and groom elect are well known in the community, or either one had grown up from childhood in our midst. For some months past there had been mysterious whisperings between the young ladies of Lawrence, and such prophetic words as "white dresses," "trails," "orange blossoms," "rings," "bridal presents" and other significant terms might occasionally be heard. As the day approached nearer the few words that had been caught up were constructed into well meaning sentences and every one had learned that Mr. Fred. A. Wann, chief clerk in the general freight department of the L. & G. R. R., was soon to lead to the altar Miss Louisa Guest, youngest daughter of Thomas Guest, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Lawrence. Time, half past eight o'clock, Wednesday evening the 7th of May: place, the Free Congregational church on Kentucky street. All day the clouds draped the sky and promised anything but a pleasant evening to those most interested. At sundown, however, the cloudy scroll was rolled away and disappeared, the moon shed her soft, silvery beams over the landscape, and the stars twinkled with merriment—most propitious sign. Life may commence dark and clouds may occasionally flit across the horizon, but they will finally pass away and leave us in tranquility and happiness.

Long before the appointed hour for the ceremony, every avenue leading to the church was thronged with persons anxious to secure seats, and as early as half past seven every seat was occupied. The gallery and aisles were crowded and the lecture room was opened and immediately filled almost to suffocation. Every available space in the church was occupied, and a crowd thronged the sidewalks and streets outside. Thus they anxiously awaited the appearance of the bridal party. About 25 minutes past 8 o'clock the officiating clergyman, Rev. Mr. Sanborn, appeared and took his position in front of the chancel. Five minutes later a flutter in the audience and a general casting of eyes towards the door leading into the south aisle announced the approach of the bridal party. The organ under the inspiring touch of Prof. Bartlett swelled with the pealing notes of a wedding march as the bridal party entered the church in the following order: Mr. Thos. Guest, Jr. and Miss Cora Fluke; Mr. J. A. Cairnes, of St. Louis, and Miss Angie Ludington as bridesmaids and groomsmen, next the bride and groom. The ceremony was brief but very impressive. We will not attempt to describe the bridal trousseau, in full. It is enough to say that the bride was dressed in an elegant and tasty style and looked "bewitchingly sweet," so were the bridesmaids. We cannot do justice to them by attempting to describe their dress, we should make a miserable failure and not paint them in half the loveliness in which they really appeared.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Wann repaired to their residence on Mississippi street, south of Winthrop, which had been previously furnished, where they received a few of their most intimate friends. A table in the back parlor was spread with refreshments and also contained some of the bridal presents, among which we noticed the following: A solid silver coffee urn and salver from Mr. J. H. Cairns, of St. Louis, a handsome gold lined dessert spoon from Mrs. O. W. McAllister, a pair of silver napkin rings from T. Guest, Jr., pair of Venetian vases, from Miss Cora Fluke, silver card receiver, from Miss Angie Ludington, set of silver nut picks from Miss Alice Ludington, handsome glass and gold toilet set from T. A. Cairns, of Denver, a gold lined silver berry spoon from Tom & Marie Wann, of Meadville, Pa.

COMING.—Warner's circus and Menagerie will be in Lawrence on the 28th. This show don't pretend to form a procession eight or ten, nor yet two miles long, but promises to give all who go the worth of their money.

LEMUEL.—Mr. Lemuel King who has invested in building and various other enterprises in Lawrence, is now running a hack for the accommodation of the public. He will take you to any part of the city for a reasonable fee and give the best attention to the wishes of his patrons. His carriage stands in front of the Eldridge House.

THE CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS, LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Friday, May 9th, 1873. The feature of the live stock market for the week under review was a renewal of the dullness and unsettled feeling which prevailed at the close of last week. This dullness was chiefly the result of the very unfavorable tenor of advices from the east, which reported a decline, and an over stocked market. Early in the week, the market opened with a small attendance of buyers, and the number of transactions were very small.

The market for shipping cattle has ruled steady at the revised quotations, except for second class steers, which were somewhat irregular and lower. Business on eastern account has been tame throughout, and prices have been unsettled and fluctuating. The movement has been limited to a few fair and prime lots. The highest price paid during the week was for a choice lot of natives, which brought \$5.75. We quote choice natives 5.50 to 5.75. Good to prime steers 1200 to 1300 lbs. av. 5.12 1-2 to 5.37 1-2.

Medium to fair butchers stock, these were in good supply, and prices were firm at 4.25 to 4.75.

Stock steers were scarce, for thirty of three and four years old, and brisk at 4 to 4.87.

Cows and heifers, good to choice lots were in request at 3.50 to 4.00, while rough lean lots were steady at 2.15 to 3.00. Wintered Texans were in good request at 4.75 to 5.12 1-2 for good to choice lots, while through droves were nominal at 2.00 to 3.50 for common to light fleshy lots.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, & SANTA FE RAILROAD.

Now completed to the west line of Kansas.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO

Burlingame, Carbondale, Emporia, Florence, Newton,

Hutchinson, Great Bend, Peace,

AND ALL POINTS IN AND NEAR THE

GREAT ARKANSAS VALLEY.

3,000,000 ACRES

Of fine Farming and Stock Lands for sale at low rates.

11 YEARS CREDIT and 7 per cent. interest and 22 1-2 per cent. drawback to settlers.

The lands are located all along the line, in the finest portions of Kansas, and low rates are given to settlers on their people and plunder.

Tickets for sale at Atchison and Topeka, to all points west and south, and at the General Ticket Office in Topeka, to and from all points in Europe, to and from all points in Kansas.

GEO. H. NETTLETON, Superintendent. A. E. TOUZALIN, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

GOULD & KELLOGG.

173 Massachusetts Street., Lawrence, Kans.

Dealers in

FISH BRO'S WAGONS;

ALSO

SHAKLEY WAGONS

Manufactured at Decatur, Ill., of the very best selected material.

THE

VANDERBERG CORN PLANTER,

The best Dropper in the market;

The Little CHAMPION Self Rake

MOWER AND REAPER,

Warranted of the lightest draught in the market.

The CASE THRESHING MACHINE,

BLACKHAWK CULTIVATOR,

And a FULL LINE of Agricultural goods.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

"Every Man Pays his own Bill, and not another's."

By which rule I am able to sell all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES

At lower rates than any House in the city doing a credit business.

I make no specialties, keep the largest variety and the best quality, and

Sell every thing at the lowest prices for cash.

I can well afford to do so, for my expenses are reduced the amount of account books, book keepers, collectors and bad debts.

Persons having the "ready" will find it to their interest to call at the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets before purchasing. GEORGE FORD, Successor to Ford & Whitman. March 21, 1873. (591)

GOOD & MARCH,

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES!

Provisions, Fruits, &c.,

No. 71 MASSACHUSETTS ST., : : LAWRENCE, KS.

COLMAN'S RETREAT.

KANWAKA.

Six miles west of Lawrence.

—:—

I have my fruit farm fitted up in the best of style, for the accommodation of persons from the city or any other place. Invalids desiring a good place to reside during the summer where they can get good board, plenty of fresh milk and butter, and good fruit, can find just the place to suit them at

COLMAN'S RETREAT.

AND

FRUIT FARM.

—:—

They will receive the best attention, and charges will be moderate. There is a nice grove well seated, where visitors can enjoy themselves. Ice Cream, Berries, and refreshments furnished as may be ordered. E. A. COLMAN.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

OTTOMAN & POTWIN

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Are constantly receiving additions to their stock of spring and summer

CLOTHING

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

The Largest Stock!

The Best Goods!

The Lowest prices!

Goods at Wholesale!—Goods at Retail! Goods for the Million!

AND AT ONE PRICE.

Jobbing goods, at Chicago and St. Louis prices—FOR CASH. All orders promptly filled. Remember! all goods retailed at

ONE PRICE ONLY.

No. 67, Massachusetts st., Lawrence, Kansas.

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 10, 1873.

BET ROOT SUGAR.

An analysis has been made of the Beet Root, by Professor Aughy, of Nebraska, which shows the presence of fourteen per cent. of pure sugar. The beet has been successfully cultivated in France for many years, for sugar making, and the manufacture of sugar therefrom has become one of the staple industries of that country. We know of no reason why the same result may not be reached here. The Beet Root is grown quite as successfully here, where grown at all, and its sugar making properties are found, wherever tested, to be quite equal to that grown in France. Were our farmers to engage more generally in its cultivation, there is no question but factories for working it up would be established, and thus large sums of money that are now sent abroad, could be saved to the State.

One great cause of hard times in the west, is not entirely in the low prices and high transportation of surplus products, but in the fact that we consume largely of many products that we do not raise, and which we can raise as well as any body else. Sugar is one of them, and it can be made of the Beet Root just as well as of cane, and of just as good a quality for all ordinary purposes.

Were the farmers of Kansas to manufacture any considerable proportion of what they use of this article they would save money enough to pay all their taxes and have a handsome surplus left for other necessities and comforts. At all events it is worth a trial.

There will be no trouble about getting it manufactured, for whenever the root is cultivated to a sufficient extent to warrant it, there is no doubt that factories will be speedily established to work it up.

THE TRUE MISSION OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The idea seems to prevail very generally, at the present time, that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry was originated expressly for the purpose of opposing railroads, or the high tariffs imposed by them, and also the abolishment of commission men in general, and their commissions in particular.

While it is true that the order has taken this turn and is now bending all its efforts thitherward, it is nevertheless true that its originators never contemplated anything of the kind in its conception. And it is to correct this error and place this matter in its true light before the public that this communication is written.

For being one of the pioneers in this work, and engaged in promulgating its principles, and organizing granges for two years, beginning when there was less than forty granges in the United States, it might well be presumed it has no secrets with which I am unacquainted.

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry was designed purely for social and educational purposes, with no thought of its being directly of material advantage.

It was known that farmers clubs as such, as they had existed in this country for three-fourths of a century at least, had proved a miserable failure. And it was to supply this want of the farmers, to give them something that would bind them together more closely and make their union more serviceable—more efficient than farmers' clubs ever had been, that the Order was suggested and originated. To a lady, now prominently connected with the Order, belongs the credit of conceiving and suggesting this important work. And probably with no thought about the results that are now being worked out by or through this now powerful organization, the idea was communicated to the worthy secretary of the National Grange, and through his prolific brain, indomitable energy and perseverance, the farmers of this country have presented to them one of the best, and if wisely conducted, the greatest institutions the world has ever beheld.

But because the material features of this organization, now brought so prominently forward by its members, were not contemplated in the beginning, is no good reason why such benefits should not be secured, on the contrary, it would seem to be a duty as it is also a necessity, for the Patrons of Husbandry to use this organization in any and all available ways that they can. And while this use of the Order is being made, and is highly commendable, it is also lamentable that the great body of the Order in Iowa (where it is so large) and elsewhere, are sadly neglecting its original features and objects, and fail to educate and instruct their members in all that pertains to their interest and welfare. And this has become patent to all close observers of their meetings and movements of late, showing plainly enough that to become a success, the great mass of the farmers must first be instructed and disciplined in the work which they seek to accomplish. Let them take warning and shun this rock upon which they now stumble, educate their members so as to enable them to cope with the wily politicians and money-changers, the two classes now running our government and ruining our country. J. C. ANBORT, Lecturer, State Grange, Iowa.

St. Louis, April 17th 1873.

A Wisconsin farmer, who evidently believes in figures, has sent the Western Farmer a statement concerning his sales of wheat the past eight years, from which it appears that commencing with 1865 his wheat has averaged him a fraction over \$1.29 per bushel; the sales made from September to January averaged him \$1.22 5-7 per bushel; while the sales made from January 1 to July 31, averaged \$1.36 1-2 per bushel—a difference of 14 cents per bushel in favor of holding wheat, provided the shrinkage and waste does not eat up the amount. It would be interesting to know the average cost per bushel of producing and marketing that wheat for eight years.

Sometimes a railroad company gets to making dividends too large to look well. Then in order to mend matters they issue what they call a "stock dividend," that is, one or more shares to each share already out. Thus the number of shares and the nominal capital may be doubled or trebled if necessary, to get the dividend down to a modest per cent. Then the virtuous stockholder says, "oh, I only get ten per cent. on my stock." Very well, but that may be thirty per cent. on his actual investment.

Geo. Grant, of London, who is at the head of the English colony to be established at Victoria, Kan., arrived at St. Louis on Saturday, accompanied by Sir George and Lady Prescott. Capt. J. Prescott and Hon. Walter Maxwell. A large number of colonists have just arrived at New Orleans, under the guidance of Mr. Smith, manager of Mr. Grant's stock farm in England, who will immediately start for Kansas via the Mississippi river and St. Louis. Many of these colonists are said to be sons of English gentlemen, who intend to enter into stock raising on a large scale. They have several blooded bulls and sheep with them, said to be one of the finest lots of blooded stock ever brought to this country.

New Cattle Trail.

An exchange says that Mr. Cox, of the Kansas Pacific railway, has just returned from laying a new cattle trail from the south line of Kansas to Ellsworth, which is several miles shorter than the old one and is much better supplied with water, and will furnish advantages for feed.

Journalism is indeed looking up in Japan. The Tycoon has started a daily paper, and he announces that he will behold every able-bodied "Jap" who does not subscribe at once. He hopes to work up quite a list of subscribers, and make his paper "pay from the start." Native merchants who do not advertise have their property confiscated.—[Ex.]

A good thing occurred at a justice's court in White county Arkansas, a few days ago. An unfortunate and very old man was brought before the court on a charge of being non compos mentis. There being no insane asylum in the State, the court directed the relations of the man to take charge of him, and send him to the insane asylum at Nashville, Tenn. This decision did not suit the ideas of an aged relative, who wanted to know why he couldn't be sent to the legislature at Little Rock, and draw six dollars a day as the other crazy fools did, instead of being an expense on his poor relations.

Prajerias Uribo, rancho Santo Domingo, some sixty miles above the City of Brownsville, Mr. Pettigrew informs us, has lost several hundred head of horse stock by a disease combining the symptoms of epilepsy and bots. The maws of several of the horses were examined, and found to be nearly destroyed by these worms, their heads protruding through the inner coating of the maw and intestines. So far, nothing has been discovered as a remedy, or affording even temporary relief.—[Corpus Christi Gazette.]

The number of hogs in this county has increased greatly during the past two years. The old breed of wind splitters has about disappeared. With a good breed of hogs, pork at four cents a pound makes corn worth fifty cents a bushel for feeding purposes.—[Eureka Herald.]

Kansas native cattle will soon obtain a reputation second to none in the country. The Manhattan Nationalist informs us that A. E. Houghton & Bro. shipped two cars of cattle east a few days ago. They consider them the best cattle that had been shipped for a long time, and that if they could not find a good market at Chicago, they should take them as far as Brighton.

The way the Farmers are Skinned. A Picture not Overdrawn.

Let the farmer consider for a moment the relation he actually bears, under the present system, to other industries. He produces his wheat, we will say, probably in Iowa, and sells it at the railway at the price paid by the speculator. In the setting of the price he has no voice. He sells it at one dollar per bushel. The speculator allows himself a margin to cover all risks, say ten cents per bushel, and ships it to Chicago. The railways charge twenty-five cents per bushel. They charge enough to pay them a neat profit every time. It is shipped to a commission merchant, who charges say three cents per bushel for his trouble, who sends it to an elevator, where five cents per bushel is again added. The commission merchant gets his pay without discount, as does the proprietor of the elevator. It has now reached a value of \$1.43. From the elevator it is purchased by another party, and again shipped to New York or Boston, and by the time it arrives there, having paid every body well who has touched it, it has become worth \$1.80. Here it is again stored until wanted for export or by the miller. We will presume that it is sold to the latter. By the time it reaches his hopper it has cost nearly or quite \$2. The miller fixes the price of flour so as to pay himself well for the labor and the use of machinery. The flour now passes to the consumer who has no voice in setting the price, but to afford him a support he exacts such wages for his labor in the factory (the trade union assisting him to do so) as will enable him to pay for his flour. The manufacturers of cloths or of implements, bound together by a common interest, fix the price upon their goods to afford them a profit, and a profit, too, which enriches them all. Their goods pass in turn through the wholesale house to the jobber, from the jobber to the country merchant, all of them realizing such profits as their own cupidity may suggest. And in each transfer the railroads again claim a share. Here comes the farmer, now, to buy these goods, which are, in fact, representatives of the wheat he sent away. Can he say how much he will pay for these articles? By no means. He had no voice in naming the price of his wheat. He took what was offered. Now he has no voice in buying his supplies, and he pays what he must. Is the picture overdrawn? Let the farmers of Iowa, and of all the west, aye, and the planters of the South, answer the question.—[Farmer's Advocate.]

SWEET POTATOE PLANTS!

In any quantity

At two dollars per one thousand or at \$1.75 per thousand for lots of more than 5,000. Call on or address

WILLIAM GIBSON,

One mile northwest of Lawrence, on the south side of the river.

THE LIGHT RUNNING HOWE!

EVERY LADY IS ESPECIALLY INVITED to call and examine the Howe

SEWING MACHINE AS NOW IMPROVED, NO MATTER WHETHER SHE WISHES TO PURCHASE OR NOT. Easy Monthly Payments Will Secure a Machine!

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

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.

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.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY

OF

RIGGS & SINCLAIR,

Proprietors of

DOUGLAS COUNTY ABSTRACT BOOKS.

Loans Negotiated on Real Estate Security.

Abstracts of Title Furnished.

Conveyancers and Notaries Public.

No. 52 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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.

77 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

A SPECIALTY!

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP.

A STATED QUANTITY GUARANTEED TO CURE, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

\$100 Reward for any Case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable), that Dr. Fitter's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup will not cure—warranted unobjectionable, and a physician's prescription used inwardly. \$5000 Reward offered to the Proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same period of time as Dr. Fitter's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. \$2000 Reward offered to any Person proving Jos. P. Fitter, M. D., to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Professor of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 30 years. \$1000 Reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover a solid of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitter's Rheumatic Syrup. \$250 Reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guarantees must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity to cure, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to Dr. Fitter, No. 45 South Fourth Street. No other remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also blank application for guarantee, gratis of the special agents, MORRIS & CRANDALL.

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.

GO TO THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST!

SPALDING'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

THE MOST PRACTICAL AND BEST

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE COUNTRY.

— Located in the —

DRY GOODS PALACE BUILDING,

Nos. 712 & 714 Main St., between Seventh and Eighth.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

INCORPORATED 1867.

The College Rooms are six in number—the largest, best ventilated and most elegantly furnished apartments of the kind in the country; and will accommodate FOUR HUNDRED STUDENTS. The Faculty numbers EIGHTEEN EXPERIENCED TEACHERS AND LECTURERS. Tuition is much less than at any other school or college. For full information in regard to terms, etc., call at the College Rooms, or address "Spalding's Commercial College, Kansas City, Missouri," for large Circular of 36 pages, and specimens of Penmanship. Be sure to visit or address this College before going elsewhere.

J. F. SPALDING, A. M., President.

ANDREW WILSON,

KINGSVILLE, KANSAS,

(On the Kansas Pacific Railroad),

BREEDER OF

PURE SHORTHORN CATTLE

— and —

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

As Good as Any in the State.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

FARMERS!

"A Merciful Man is Merciful to his Beast."

Instead of using the worthless "Condition Powders" now in vogue, made from the meanest and cheapest of materials, to which the application of the term "drugs" would be erroneous, try

DR. CARL NEUMAN'S

COMPOUND

CATTLE CONDIMENT And your Stock will improve daily, presenting that beautiful shape and appearance seen only in healthy animals.

The "Condiment" is compounded from remedies comparatively unknown to this continent. Sixteen different compatible substances enter into its composition.

Absolutely uninjurious!

Positively Beneficial!

Sold at the Central Drug Store only.

Price per half pound package, 35 cents.

DELAWARE MILLS,

NORTH LAWRENCE,

ORLANDO DARLING, Proprietor.

THIS MILL DOES FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM WORK ON

SHORT NOTICE. FARMERS LIVING ON

THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER

CAN CROSS THE BRIDGE

FREE TO OUR MILL.

FREE PASSES BOTH WAYS FURNISHED AT THE MILL.

News Summary.

The King Bridge Company, of Topeka, has contracted to build two \$60,000 iron bridges in Arkansas.

The Khan of Khiva has unconditionally surrendered to the Russian Government.

Oakes Ames died at his home in North Easton, Mass., on the evening of Thursday last.

A man at Clay Center is putting out 3,000 grape roots, 5,000 grape cuttings, 2,000 apple grafts, and 30,000 hedge plants.

A terrible railroad accident occurred near Pesth, Hungary, on Tuesday last. Twenty-one persons are reported killed outright, and forty injured; some, it is supposed, fatally. Six cars were completely demolished.

Fifteen persons and a large number of cattle were frozen to death in northwestern Kansas in the terrible snow storm that occurred there some two weeks ago.

A boiler explosion in a laundry rendering establishment in Chicago, on Tuesday last, tore the building to pieces, and killed and wounded fifteen men.

The great bridge across the Missouri river, at St. Joseph, Missouri, is substantially completed, only the flooring is yet to be laid. The formal celebration of the opening will probably take place about the 13th of this month.

Messrs. Baur and Petco, from Prussia, passed through St. Louis on Monday, enroute for Southern Kansas and Texas, to select locations for a colony of forty thousand persons.

Geo. C. Crowther has disposed of his interest in the Osage Mission Transcript, to Mr. J. P. Taylor. Wm. D. Walker, the former partner of Crowther, is to edit the paper in the future. Success to the new firm.

The members of the United States Darien exploring expedition have returned. They report that the ship canal via Nappi and Deguado rivers will be 28 miles long, the length of the tunnel three miles, and the estimated cost of the entire work, \$70,000,000.

The remains of Bishop McIlvaine were brought to New York, on the 5th.

Crawford county will soon be prepared to furnish grindstones for the whole west.

The Augusta Republican says that many Butler county farmers are planting peanuts this year. Some for their own use only, while others, who are planting more extensively, expect a large profit therefrom.

The Missouri State convention of the Patrons of Husbandry is to be held at Knob Noster, in Johnson county, on the 20th of this month. The movement is spreading with rapid pace all over Missouri, and a large number of Granges will be represented.

William Charles Macready, the veteran English tragedian, is dead—aged eighty years.

Ten thousand emigrants from foreign countries have landed at New York during the past week.

The number of cattle received at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago during the past week, was 22,518.

Under the head of "who is doing it?" the Oswego Independent says during the past week some person or persons have been throwing poison into door yards for the purpose of destroying the canine race, and so far they have succeeded admirably. Several very valuable bird dogs have "passed in their checks," on account of this proceeding, and their owners are swearing vengeance on the perpetrators of the foul and cowardly deeds.

A bridge being constructed over the Lamine river, on the northeastern section of the M. K. & T. road, fourteen miles east of Sedalia, Mo., fell on Monday last, carrying down twelve workmen, two of whom were killed outright, and the others were seriously injured.

An aerolite fell in Coffey county, last week, and penetrated the earth to such a great depth that the bottom of the hole has not been discovered yet. The hole is about the size of a silk hat. The momentum must have been very great.

The Garnett Plaindealer says David Pattee, a pardoned penitentiary convict, recently went to Greeley, in Anderson county, where he attacked a young woman, with the purpose of committing rape. Her cries brought relief, and Pattee was arrested and lodged in jail.

Farmers are actively engaged preparing for spring planting and setting out fruit and shade trees. The amount of trees put out in our county this year is simply enormous, and we hear of numbers of farmers that are putting out several thousand of them. Mr. S. F. Casey, of Otter creek, is setting out eight acres to fruit trees, and many of his neighbors are following his example, though not on so extensive a scale.

Mr. James Jacobs, of Strawn, is putting out over a thousand fruit trees, and he has an excellent orchard already in bearing. —[Burlington Patriot.

The wheat crop of this county is very promising—especially in those fields that were drilled. It seems to us that the old plan of sowing "broad cast" should be numbered among the things that were. Drilled crops are so far superior. —[Columbus Journal.

A terrible accident occurred at Dixon, Ill., on Sunday last, on the occasion of a baptism that was being administered in the Rock river. A large number of persons had assembled on the bridge that spans the river at that point, to witness the ceremony, when the iron work of the bridge gave way, and without a moment's warning, fifty or sixty souls were launched into eternity. A horrible panic seized the vast crowd, on the banks of the river, and of course spread throughout the city. Mothers came to the river bank anxiously inquiring for children, and fathers for wives and children. All was horror and excitement. The scene was indescribably terrible, as the struggling victims vainly endeavored to free themselves from the ruins of the bridge and from each other. Large crowds of people on the banks rushed wildly to and fro, many of them so distracted with terror as to be unable to render assistance. Others, more self possessed, speedily brought ropes, planks and boats and went nobly to work to rescue the living and recover the dead. Some of those who were on the bridge when it fell were so near the ends that they were able to reach the bank without assistance, while others were fortunately within reach of those on shore. Up to six o'clock thirty-two dead bodies had been taken from the river, and it is almost certain that there are others still under the wreck of the bridge. All those reported missing are probably in the net work of the bridge at the bottom of the river.

The Atchison Champion, on the authority of some gentlemen who saw ex-Senator Pomeroy recently in that city, declares that he will, in the future, have nothing to do with politics. The Champion approves this course as a wise one, and further says: "Our informant does not know whether he has fully decided to remain in the State or not, but thinks he will hereafter reside in the east. He talks of living in New York City, where he has been offered an important and lucrative position.

F. Wegener, for five years past a resident of Topeka, was found dead in his bed on Monday morning. There were no indications that his death was produced by other than natural cause.

The United States consul at Dundee (whose name we do not know) has shipped 30,000 Scotch fir trees, for distribution throughout the west. It is thought they will thrive on the windy prairies of Kansas and Nebraska. The commissioner of agriculture proposes distributing them in original packages to whoever is willing to pay the cost of transportation.

A three hundred thousand dollar fire at Trenton, Louisiana, on the morning of Tuesday last.

The Commonwealth says five cars of Merino sheep for the Syracuse colony in the south part of the state, passed through Topeka on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road last Monday.

The Times says there is more hemp, corn and wool shipped from Perry than any other city in the State.

The recent reports of Indian troubles in Barbour county were unfounded.

An \$80,000 fire in Boston last Saturday.

French Canadians are emigrating this season to this country, from the Province of Quebec, in greater numbers than usual.

Captain A. M. Wright, who lives near Wellington, Sumner county, has been prospecting some fifty miles west of his home. In a succession of deep gulches he found fine growths of red cedar, from some of which he found no difficulty in splitting sixteen good posts from a single cut. He says there is an abundance of such timber in the above locality.

Salina essays to be a railroad center. The Journal says there is a fair prospect of the Kansas Central (Narrow Gauge) Railroad reaching us the latter part of this, or the first of next year. The Holden road is again talked of strongly and will be built. The new road now being built will eventually be extended northward, making a connection with trunk lines leading to Chicago. When these projects shall have been finished, we shall have direct and competing lines to Chicago and St. Louis, with an almost direct line to the Gulf.

The Eureka Herald says an affray occurred below Twin Falls last week in which Van Horn was pretty badly cut up. He had penned up D. H. Millis' hogs which were annoying him, and when Millis came after them he was armed. He attacked George Van Horn and cut him severely. George ran at the same time calling to his brother for help. The latter came out of the house, when Millis fired at him, luckily missing him. Millis had left and the officers in pursuit of him have failed to capture him. Van Horn will recover. We seldom have local like this and for the fair fame of our county, we are very glad to say that this is the first in five years.

An extensive deposit of tripoli has been opened in Newton county, Mo. The preparation of this material is thus described by the St. Louis Republican: "The natural rock is cut into blocks by patent circular saws with diamond-pointed teeth, for steel teeth will last but a few hours. Some of the rock is cut into bricks and sold as bath-brick, while a large per cent is pulverized by means of machinery suitable for the purpose, and then bolted through a No. 15 bolting-cloth. In the form of powder it is barreled and sent to consumers. It is also made into a soap for cleaning and polishing purposes. For cleaning woodwork this preparation is said to be unsurpassed. It is free from acids, lime, mica, calcareous earths, &c., and, unlike emery when used as a polisher, will not scratch, nor can the grit of the tripoli be ground out."

The Times says a new Liberal Daily is to be established at Leavenworth, sometime during the present month.

The Supreme Court of the State has decided Geo. W. Martin to have been legally elected to be State Printer for the next two years.

The Burlington Patriot learns that the Americus Cheese Factory is doing money, the investment proving profitable to the stockholders.

Hon. Allen Crocker, County Clerk of Coffey County, estimates the wheat crop of that county at 60,000 bushels—winter wheat 45,000 and spring wheat 15,000 bushels, or an average of fifteen bushels to the acre. He considers this a low estimate. The Patriot estimates that this will leave a surplus of 15,000 bushels for exportation.

Gen. Sherman proposes, in case of a general Indian war in Oregon, which now seems probable, to employ friendly Indians to fight the hostile ones, paying them a stipulated price for scalps.

A WORD TO TRAVELLERS!

We have a word to say in favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was the "pioneer" line Westward and is the "old reliable" route to St. Louis. With the improvements which have been made during the past year, we believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi. It is the only line which runs three daily express trains of fine Coaches and Pullman Sleepers, equipped with the Miller platform and the patent air brake, from leading points in the West, through Kansas City, Sedalia and Jefferson City to St. Louis without change, connecting at St. Louis with eleven different through routes to points North, East and South. Particular information, with maps, time tables, &c., may be had at the various "Through Ticket" Railroad Stations in the West, or upon personal or written application to G. H. Baxter, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo., or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

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The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$3 to \$12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. McCURDY, of the firm of McCURDY BROS., has just returned from the East, where he has been purchasing goods to meet the requirements of their numerous customers. He would state to the public that he has purchased

A larger stock of goods, and a greater variety,
than ever before. They can now furnishFROM THE VERY CHEAPEST
TO THE
VERY FINEST GOODS
IN THE MARKET.

He has visited nearly all the principal shoe marts from the Mississippi to Maine, and has made arrangements with the

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To make their best goods, so that he can recommend them highly. Their patrons may feel assured that

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FARMERS will find it to their interest to call on them, as he has selected some

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