

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. II.—NO. 26.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1873.

WHOLE NO. 73.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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One column, one year,	\$150—	six months,	\$100—	three months,	\$60.
Half do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Quarter do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Eighth do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.

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JOHNSON & ALBERTSON,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Having been burned out, we are compelled to make an urgent appeal to all our customers who are indebted to us, either by note or book account, to pay us without delay.

We trust our friends will understand our necessities and make a prompt response.

Our office will be at the Christian Union Rooms, where we intend opening in a few days with a new stock.

Respectfully,

L. BULLENE & CO.

P. S.—All persons who made purchases of us on the 10th inst., will confer a favor by reporting the amount to us, as our memoranda of that day's transactions were burned.

L. BULLENE & CO.

A RAINY SUNDAY.

When I was a child I wished every Sunday rainy that I might be allowed the unparalleled bliss of a calico dress, bare feet, and the following of my own sweet will, which generally smuggled me out of the back door in spite of maternal commands, down to the orchard creek. There I met a confederate and a brother, and then for an instructive excursion. For didn't we explore and name every miniature bay, waterfall, inlet, promontory, cape and island? Many wonderful geological specimens and precious jewels too, did we claim to find and fill our pockets with, to our own discomfort and the disgust of the washwoman. We waded the entire mile of creek and back again; "for" argued my philosophical leader; we might as well go all the way; we're bound to catch it now any how. And notwithstanding we always did "catch it," yet our freest, happiest hours were these same rainy Sundays. Let the weak headed entreat, "O! give me back my childhood's joys." I once thought this a fine and natural sentiment. Now, I don't. Last week we had a rainy Sabbath and I wasn't happy at all. The morn was bright and promising enough to induce us to put on our daintiest light suits, but before the hour for Sabbath school, nature's smiling face underwent a serious change, so likewise did our toilets. The capricious dame however, continued to smile and frown by turns until our patience as well as numerous hooks and eyes were entirely worn out. We finally settled the matter by donning dark suits and waterproof, and marching off to Sunday school beneath a burning sun. Soon the sky became overcast and the beautiful rain began to descend. We looked into each other's faces and smiled cheerfully over what we supposed to be a refreshing little summer shower. At the close of the exercises it continued to rain harder than ever, and very sickly were the smiles as we prolonged Sabbath school one hour, at the end of that time the rain descended in perfect torrents. We sung half an hour. Still it poured. The landscape was one sheet of water, and the poor horses turning their backs to the storm, stood shivering and shivering with drooping heads and back-turned ears. In doors the scene was one to edify the melancholy Jaques; such long faces, hungry, noisy children, dismal forebodings, wretched attempts to look properly resigned. One rash youth sitting near his Juliet ventured to laugh, but was so crushed by the stern gaze of his fellow sufferers that "He never smiled again." We were kept prisoners nearly all day, and I think felt quite as "Grand, gloomy and peculiar," as did Napoleon in his terrible retreat from Moscow. If I had been called upon to give a sentiment it would have been "This world is all a floating show, For man's deluding given." Some people have more rainy days in life than is needful. "Into each life some rain must fall. Some days be dark and dreary," but deliver me from him whose mental horizon is always shrouded in a dull, cloudy, melancholy twilight. "There's nothing so dainty sweet as lovely melancholy" in poems, engravings, and nature in the autumnal days—also methinks 'twould be very sweet could we see it in the actions of snakes, boys and setting hens. But no human being whose digestive organs are healthy, who isn't in debt, hasn't the toothache, a managing mother-in-law, tight boots, or a bad conscience, has any right to indulge in, much less cultivate morbid feelings. The man whom "melancholy has marked for her own" is simply contemptible. My friend Esculapius says cheerfulness, happiness, fortitude and usefulness depend entirely upon and are in proportion to our physical health and strength. People mistake dyspepsia for a broken heart, disordered lives for disappointed ambition &c., all mental troubles being caused by some physical ailment. He declares the writer of "The turnpike road to peoples hearts, I find, Lies through their mouths or I mistake mankind," to be very sensible and well aware of the intimate relations between head, heart, and stomach, and their close sympathy in health and disease." He also thinks we might as well try to cultivate a tree without roots, as to try to cultivate the mind and moral nature without a healthy stomach. The dear old bungler is talking backwards, or at least one sided. Does not our physical health and strength depend in a great measure upon one's mental and moral health. And mental and moral health depend upon culture and continual employment for brain and nerves. Satan is always ready to make a workshop of an idle brain. In the days of Pyranus, Parthenope, Hero, Dido, Sappho, and many other distinguished ancients before the world was flooded with affected feeling and infected literature, unfortunate mortals upon whom fortune or some fellow being had refused to smile did not make of their misery a

"Lingering sweetness long drawn out," but ended it at once either by killing themselves or some one else, and in so doing they committed no greater sin than does the moral suicide. Some bright souled poet has written,

"God means every man to be happy—be sure He sends us no sorrow that has not some cure."

Does not this beautifully expressed truth prove wanton indulgence in sadness and melancholy to be moral suicide as deliberate and wicked as murder of our physical selves? We refuse the medicine offered us by our Great Physician. Neither giving or taking good influences, but obstinately going down to the gates of perdition in sack-cloth and ashes. For I can not imagine one of these who are so churlish in their disappointments, who go through the world in deepest gloom outwardly and inwardly, marring every scene with their lugubrious countenance that would become a professional mute at a funeral, as a bright and shining Angel. In no saying was Solomon wiser than this, "All the days of the afflicted are evil, but he that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast."

L. H. L.

The two-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto, was celebrated in Quebec on the 19th. by a literary and musical soiree, at the Naval University.

It is freely predicted on all sides that a good time for the laborer and farmer of the West is rapidly approaching. In Kansas everything looks hopeful. The prospects for an unusually large return from the soil were never more gratifying. The wheat crop this year will be quite an item to the farmers, and will doubtless furnish enough ready money to lift many of them out of the close places in which they were forced by the partial failure of the wheat last year. The yield of corn in 1872 was very great, but prices dropped down to a figure which hardly justified the producer in hauling grain ten or fifteen miles to market. Corn sold as low as 12 1/2 cents a bushel last year, while for months prices ranged from fifteen to twenty cents.

A BEGINNING OF REFORM.

Philadelphia has been attacked with a spasm of morality that is truly refreshing. The telegraph informs us that Jno. Crookshanks had been arrested in that city and sent to its calaboose for drunkenness, but as to the thieves and bigger rascals of the Quaker city that have been or should be arrested, we hear but little through the medium of the associated press dispatches.

A treaty has been concluded between the Khedive and Sultan for mutual protection, by which the former, in case of an invasion of Turkey, agrees to provide 750,000 troops.

CLUBS AND GRANGES.

An Eastern paper speaking of the Granges, says: One-third of all the elevators and grain warehouses in the State are now owned or controlled by Granges, and no less than five million bushels of grain were shipped to Chicago on Grange account prior to December first, last.

The number of cattle and hogs shipped in the same manner is enormous, and the reports received from all these shipments show an increased profit to the farmer of from ten to forty per cent, as compared with the amount received at the hands of the average "middlemen" in times previous.

In the matter of purchasing agricultural implements direct from the manufacturers, the Grange purchasers of the State have saved the farmers, by actual computation and comparison at the implement store, \$365,000. For instance, one class of reapers ranging as No. 1, retailing at \$240, was sold to the Grange, in fours or more, at \$140—a clean "save" of \$100 on each machine.—[Pacific Rural Press.

EXCHANGE.

Mr. W. S. Willson, of Rienzi, Miss., makes some excellent suggestions in regard to the exchange of the crops of the West and South, through the medium of the Granges. He says: We buy great quantities not only of flour, but hay, oats, grass seed, etc., etc. We could in turn furnish you with sugar, coffee, molasses, rice, cotton, and such crops as are common to the South. The order has made a start in Louisiana, and they would gladly furnish sugar and molasses from the plantation, except white sugar. I have bought from them (the plantations) for our granges, as nice brown sugar as any need to want, and in case white sugar is wanted we can furnish them to you from New Orleans refineries. Freight I presume would be very light when ordered by the boat load. Another article raised in your country, which is bought very largely by our people, is Irish potatoes. We have been paying \$2.50 per bushel for Early Rose and Goodrich. We do not pretend as a general thing to raise them for seed here.

We have up to date one hundred and thirty-one Granges in Mississippi. We move slowly, but very surely, and I am happy to say that our structure, so far, is on a "firm foundation."

A TALK WITH THE BOYS.

BY L. A. B. STEELE.

You don't care? Oh yes, you do, my young friend; you care quite as much as the case deserves and perhaps a little more. There is a big lump in your throat this minute large as a black walnut and a conglomeration of sensations under your vest buttons as much worse than those described in that doleful piece of poetry winding up with—

"That confounded cucumber I've eat and can't digest."

As can well be imagined. In fact, the more you digest the circumstances the worse you feel about it. You were awkward, that is a fact. But in reminding yourself of it don't be too sarcastic, don't put in any adverb before the adjective which you would not allow your sister to use if she felt so delightfully out of conceit with herself. You stammered and blushed, and made up a face as if you were trying to swallow a big pill, and elbowed your next neighbor and dropped your hat, while you were being introduced to the very prettiest girl in the company, did you? And you heard the boys laughing under their breath—how sharp one's ears will get at such times—and you knew every curl and ribbon was flying with the tossing heads, and the bright eyes flashing, and dimples deepening at your expense. You bit your lip under that dose of such an uncertain remedy, and determined to talk so that the world would know you had some sense any way; and so you hemmed and coughed and plunged into a discussion of some of your favorite authors and discovered that Miss did not even know their names, and you felt that the last blunder was more egregious than the first. Do not be too sure of that, Miss is as badly put out with herself as you are with yourself, and is this moment resolving that she will read more, and looking with a vengeful eye at that most elaborately got up little dandy who is trying to win her favor by laughing at you. And you, Sir Dandy, do you know what you are laughing at? "You wouldn't have been so awkward at five years old." No, I know you would not. I remember very well how we used to laugh at the airs and "style" you put on when you were little; but how much over five are you now? Now don't grow indignant and ruffle your plumes. It is not your forte, and you look about as formidable as a vexed pigeon swelling its purple breast in mighty wrath as it parades back and forth on the ridgepole. "You would like to know what I mean, talking to a man in that way?" A man! Well if you are a man, get up and do a man's work. Show us the corner of the field where your dainty hands have made the least impression. Let us hear the manly words for truth and right you have spoken. Let us know the decided influence for good you have exerted in any direction. "Your note is worth just as much as any man's." Yes, and what do you vote for? or rather, what are you going to vote for? your twenty-first birthday is not long past. I will tell you. You may have a chance to vote for the awkward youth you were laughing at just now; for his earnest thought and application will give him the places of honor and trust, while you, if you do not change your course, will be at fifty what you were at five, a little dandy, and of all despicable creatures, an old dandy is one of the most despicable.

As for you, sir, do not imagine that because I do not consider your gaucherie an unpardonable crime, I look upon it as not at all a desirable qualification. It is disagreeable and embarrassing to your neighbors, as well as yourself, and it is in your power to remove it by the use of legitimate means, without neglecting any of the higher aims of life. One of the greatest and most successful leaders in a great religious movement is reproached with having practiced his revival sermons before a looking glass. I am not sure that it should have been counted against him. I rather think it was his duty to cultivate enough of ease in his manner not to destroy the effect of his preaching by his awkwardness. The better way may be to make a mirror of your surroundings and put in practice the maxims of the wise man of Greece. "Know Thyself." "Respect Thyself," and never in anything which pertains to your own appearance and behavior, allow yourself to say or feel. "I don't care."

A Detroit negro prisoner, on his way to the penitentiary for larceny, was asked what he thought of his trial. He said that, "When dat lawyer dat fended me made his speech, I shuah I was going to take my old hat and walk right out of dat co't room, but when de odder lawyer got up and commenced talking, I knew I was the biggest rascal on top of de earf."

A DEPUTY'S TRAVELS.

My last letter contained a typographical error, causing me to say that I had organized "14 Granges in five days," and I also stated it generally took about seven or eight hours to properly organize one Grange.

Leaving Dr. Washburn's beautiful residence in Osage county, I rode to Quenemo, a place containing nearly thirty houses, the most prominent of which is a large church, and an exceedingly fine brick school house, which must have cost six or seven thousand dollars.

I rode south-west, some twelve miles, passing the small town of Melvern on the left, crossing at Tracy's ford, between Long and Rock creeks. I don't like some of these upland farms where the stone is so near the surface that fence posts have to be set on the top of the ground, or where the stones are continually causing a horse's feet to stumble, yet it seems strange to notice fine crops growing on all these farms.

Turning east into Franklin county we passed the large stock farm of G. T. Appleton, containing 640 acres. He has some of the finest stock in Kansas. He is fitting his stock for the State Fair, which is to be held at Topeka on September 22nd.

It is hot, hot, and a ride of twenty-five miles, with the thermometer up in the nineties is sufficient for one day. We passed a field of 150 acres of splendid wheat, belonging to Toppings Bros., millers at Pomona.

Judge Hanway has about one thousand peach trees and not a peach. He has the finest hedge and the most fruit we have seen for some time. Here, surrounded by all the comforts of farm life, the Judge finds leisure time to write some of the finest literary articles known in Kansas.

Some twenty eight miles north, just south east of Baldwin City, we turned the last local farmer's union in Franklin county into a splendid Grange of thirty three members. N. Merchant has presided before, and J. N. Post has always been a leader among the farmers. This makes the thirtieth Grange in the county, and if they average 40 members, will give 1,200 members, organized in four months.

A ride of fifteen miles brings me to Franklin Grange, in south Centropolis, where I found four candidates being initiated. This was the first Grange organized in the county and has about fifty members.

Ten o'clock Saturday found me at the Franklin County council, where we discussed the laws and usages of the order, business, county fair, and the great celebration of Grangers at Ottawa on the Fourth of July. It is the only proper link between the State and Subordinate Granges.

Next week I shall go to Anderson. W. S. H.

POSTAL Changes After June 30th, 1873.

- 1. Franking privilege abolished.
2. Postmaster supplied with official stamps.
3. Official stamps must not be used for official business.
4. Stamps of one department cannot be used for the correspondence of another.

Letters.—Three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. Drop Letter.—Where delivered by carriers two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Printed Matter.—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, scions, chromos, and engravings are classed with printed matter.

Merchandise.—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, limited to twelve ounces. When any of the above matter is mailed wholly unpaid, and by inadvertence reaches its destination, double rates should be charged and collected.

CO-OPERATION.

Single-handed, a farmer finds it very hard to stem the current of trade or to strike out from it. His grocer has been accommodating in extending to him credit, and he dislikes to leave him and give his trade to another.

What we have portrayed as the condition of a single farmer, is the real condition of very many farmers of the State. And as we said before, the only possible way to get out of it is to make common cause, and unite in the sale of produce and in the purchase of necessities.

The commissioner of fisheries seems to be attending to the business of "planting" the streams of the country with the finer varieties of the finny tribe. A few days ago 30,000 young fish passed through Chicago for the Pacific coast, and now come 50,000 shad for the Calumet river near this city.

A most remarkable theft has been unearthed at Washington. Occasion having come up the other day for reference to some of the inside history of the war, the entire secret history of the that important period was found to have been abstracted from the archives.

Netting for Windows and Doors.

If we would have cool parlors, dining rooms, kitchens and bed-rooms, during the hot summer weather, we must have mosquito netting or wire gauze in all our windows, and if possible, at the doors also.

Mosquito netting can be purchased at a very cheap rate, and the "gude mon" can easily make or procure some frames to fit all the windows, which can be either painted white, or stained a dark red to match the sashes of the windows.

Three Times and Out.

A blacksmith of this city, a young man of industrious and temperate habits, has had a checkered matrimonial experience. He and his girl wife have parted many times during their three or four years of married life. The last three times within a few days of each other, and all during the past two weeks.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned have in their hands for sale a good farm, consisting of 180 acres, 1 1/2 miles east of Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas.

PAINTS, GLASS, & WALL PAPER. SMITH & WATKINS. Have opened an entire stock of WALL PAPER.

JAS. G. SANDS, SADDLERY. FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY. LAWRENCE KANSAS. 13v1

H. KESTING & CO. Dealers in GROCERIES & PROVISIONS. No. 86 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. 35

J. M. HUBBEL & CO. Successors to Shimmons & Adams, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in STOVES, TINWARE

Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods. Galvanized Cornices and Tin Roofing put on Buildings on Short Notice.

J. IRA BROWN CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER. Door and Window Frames made to Order. JOBBING 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 Curis, Knit Goods, AND NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE BUSINESS COLLEGE. CORNER MASSACHUSETTS AND WARREN STREETS. Book-Keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics and General Commercial Branches.

J. F. WESTERFIELD & BRO., ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. BURLINGAME, KANSAS. LAWRENCE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

A Rare Opportunity to Obtain a Thorough Musical Education. The best instruction is now brought within the reach of all. Terms lower than the charges of the most inferior teachers.

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

STORAGE AND COMMISSION. Ground Feed in any Quantity.

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.

EMIGRATION TURNING! CHEAP FARMS IN SOUTH-WEST MISSOURI! 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.

"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 Cremona and Burlington, which, though the last, may be called the best route in the West.

Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad. OASIS MISSION, BAXTER SPRINGS, CHECTOPA, OSWEGO, Fort Gibson, and all points in Southern Kansas, Southwestern Missouri, Indian Territory and Texas.

LEAVE KANSAS CITY: Mail, Les Cygnes Accommodation, Fort Scott Passenger, 5.15 p. m., 11.45 p. m., 1.05 p. m., 8.45 a. m., 7.30 p. m.

ARRIVE AT KANSAS CITY: Connections at Kansas City with Hannibal & St. Jo., Mo. Pacific, St. Louis K. G. & Northern, Chicago & Alton, Kansas Pacific, K. C. St. Jo. & Council Bluffs Railroads.

GOING SOUTH. DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Leavenworth 9:50 a. m., Lawrence 11:40 a. m., Kansas City 10:00 a. m., Ottawa 1:10 p. m., Garnett 2:10 p. m., Iola 3:34 p. m., Humboldt 3:50 p. m., Chanute 4:18 p. m., Thayer 5:00 p. m., Cheryvale 5:47 p. m., arriving Kansas City 6:30 p. m., Coffeyville 6:58 p. m., and Parker 6:50 p. m.

GOING NORTH. DAY EXPRESS.—Leave Parker 7:10 a. m., Coffeyville 7:35 a. m., Independence 7:55 a. m., Cheryvale 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 2:45 p. m., and Leavenworth 3:40 p. m.

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.

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.

ELDRIDGE HOUSE, FALLOCH & BEACH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. The only First Class House in the City.

Spirit of Kansas

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JUNE 28, 1873.

Town Talk.

CITY COUNCIL.

Monday evening a quorum of the City Council not being present, owing to the alarming spread of toothache, the special meeting was adjourned until Thursday evening, when the epidemic permitted a quorum to meet. The special business of this special session was to choose city clerk, and appoint one or two other officers, to be followed up by a few "timely and forcible" remarks on the bridge question.

HOT.—The heated term is here in earnest—Ninety-five in the shade Tuesday, with the prospect of a still further advance.
NEW RESIDENCE.—Mrs. Starrett is building a handsome residence on the north side of the river. The material used is dressed sand stone and the style of architecture Gothic.

W. M. Culbertson, dealer in Ft. Scott, Cherokee, Pawnee and Anthracite (hard) coal, office on Warren st. one door east of the State Bank. Parties wishing to make arrangements for Anthracite (hard) coal, can contract at special rates by applying at the above named office.
We have a very interesting communication from James Hanway, that was unavoidably crowded out this week. Look out for it in our next.
WHEAT GROWERS.—The wheat growers of Douglas and adjoining counties are to have a convention in this city on the 19th of July, to consult together for their mutual benefit and as to the best method of disposing of the crop now being harvested.

MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE and SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM, No. 153 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
A Full and Splendid Stock of Pianos and Organs Constantly on Hand.
Also a Full Stock of GUITARS, VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES & FIFES.
Of the best quality and bought directly from one of the Largest Importing Houses in the Country. Mrs. Starrett is sole agent for the Pianos of CHICKERING & SONS, F. C. LIGHT & CO., DECKER & BRO., and other first class Manufacturers; also for the GEORGE PRINCE ORGANS, WHITNEY & HOLMES ORGANS, NEEHAM SILVER TONGUE ORGANS.

PAY UP JULY FIRST.

The Ottawa Republican, an Administration paper, makes the following appeal to its subscribers: Farmers of Franklin county, on and after July 1st, you will please have five cents ready to pay the first quarter's postage of your county paper, in order to assist in making good the \$2,500 more or less, which Hon. D. P. Lowe, your M. C., robbed from the Treasury of the United States. We do not at all object to the action of Congress, so far as abolishing their own franking privilege is concerned; we do not desire as at present advised, to see the name of the Hon. M. C. above mentioned on the corner of either speech or Patent office report, and if we should happen to wish to write to him in relation to our share of the \$2,500 aforesaid, we will try and borrow a three cent stamp for the purpose. We are glad that the mails are no longer to be burdened with millions of speeches made only for home consumption, and books worth only the price they will bring per pound at the rag shops, but when Congress descended to the petty meanness of attempting to injure the county papers by compelling them to pay postage on their exchanges without which they cannot possibly publish readable papers, and the farmers, by adding even the small sum of twenty cents a year to the price of their local papers engaged in a contemptible business. So far as we are concerned, we accept the measure as an insult to the country press, and give notice that we will support no man for either branch of Congress in the future who is not pledged to do his utmost to repeal that portion of the late act to which we have referred.

According to the New York Sun a revolution is in the manufacture of butter, in fact, it has already commenced. The fastidious New Yorker, who has gladly paid his dollar per pound for the golden butter of the cows that luxuriate in the rich pastures of Orange county, is to be fully content to pay a portion of that price for an article produced from a substance found at the reeking slaughter houses within the limits of his own city. The Oleo-Margarine manufacturing company are the chaps who are to render valueless the thousands of dairy establishments of Herkimer, Oneida and Kane. The last lay of the milkmaid is soon to be sung, and frugal housewife's pin money must come from another source. Even the cow itself is no very great necessity in our immediate sense, for her stalwart brothers, in fact the whole bovine tribe without regard to age, sex or condition, are to constitute the dairy herd of these Oleo-Margarines. And here is the way in which our cotemporary says the thing is to be done: In the first place, agents are employed to visit the slaughter-houses and buy up all the beef fat usually called suet. This suet is carted to the butter factory and cleansed. Then it is put into ordinary meat-choppers and minced fine. It is afterwards placed in a boiler with as much water in bulk as itself. A steam pipe is introduced among the particles of suet, and they are melted. The refuse or membrane goes to the bottom of the water, the oily substance floats and is removed. This latter consists of butter matter and stearine. A temperature of eighty degrees melts the former, and leaves the stearine at the bottom. The butter matter, or cream, is drawn off; then about 13 per cent of fresh milk is added and the necessary salt, and the whole is churned for ten or fifteen minutes. The result is Orange county butter at one-half the usual cost. We are informed that all the leading steamship lines between New York and Europe are to be supplied this summer with the newly invented butter. In taste and appearance it is precisely similar to the finest country butter, made from the milk of live cows. Several of the leading men in the butter trade have purchased stock, as have also many of the presidents of the steamship lines, and the proprietors of the leading city hotels. Prof. Ogden Doremus has testified to the success of the new method of butter manufacture, and prophesies great prosperity for the new corporation. Prof. Paraff, the discoverer, expects that the new product will drive live-cow butter out of the market altogether. But after all, we imagine the great question is, will butter from suet suit? We do not advise the immediate slaughter of all the dairy cows by farmers, for they will all remember about the goose and the golden eggs.

Chestnut Trees in Iowa.

How many times have we heard men who were brought up in western New York and Ohio, regret, what they supposed to be the fact that the Chestnut tree could not be grown in this section—the soil did not suit it, or the climate exercised adverse influence over it; at any rate it would not thrive here. But only day before yesterday a chestnut tree only thirty-five feet in height, with a trunk fourteen inches in diameter, and still growing, with every indication of becoming an immense tree, such as one sees of its kind in the States above named, was cut down on the place of Mr. A. W. Bullard, on Locust street. There was great regret over the necessity that compelled its sacrifice—but it was in the way of cherished improvements and fell. It was planted on the place sixteen years ago, as the rings show. For years it has yielded nuts plentifully. Suppose that in 1857 an acre had been properly planted with chestnut trees, and taken care of, what a goodly income might be derived from them now. This tree came up without any special care being taken of it; in fact it was pretty rough usage. In its ninth year, a large spot was cut out of one side—but the deep wound healed over, and the spot where the injury occurred is plainly marked in the section of the tree exhibited to us. The chestnut will thrive here as well as in any other part of America.—Dav. Gaz.

Two young men (unmarried by the way) in the city of Leavenworth, Carl Miller and Frank Taylor, have put their savings together and started a carpet factory. They have ten looms in operation and are turning out every day ingrain carpets equal in every particular and superior in some respects to the very best eastern manufacture.

Curtis, in Harper's Weekly, treating of the Northwestern States as the granary of the Anglo-Saxon race, insists that the claims of our agriculturists are not to be set aside, and adds: "We believe, indeed, that the National Government should lend its aid to the improvement of the public highways and control them, and that a direct route by rail should be opened from New York to Minnesota as speedily as possible, capable of bringing to the sea-board the immense harvests of the new Territories, and cheapening the food of the whole nation. It seems an excess of absurdity that the public roads should be held by private speculators, or that the great avenues of national intercourse should be taken from the control of the people."

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

Under the cumulative method of voting for members of the Legislature now in vogue in Illinois, each Senatorial District sends three members to the lower house. Instead of the Senatorial district being divided into three Representative districts, all three members are elected by the whole district, and each voter may cast three votes—which he may divide up as he pleases. He may cast one for each, or two for one and one for the other, or three for any one candidate. The system enables the party in the minority to elect one member. It is found that both parties for the whole State are represented in about the proportions of their actual strength. The last session of the Legislature reveals the fact that under this system the minority are more careful than the majority to select as their candidates, men of acknowledged ability and character. The Constitutional Convention of the State of Ohio now in session is discussing the adoption of this system, and other States may in time be expected to follow, should experience demonstrate its wisdom. It is a fact that many who prophesied endless confusion as its result, are now among its warmest supporters.

To Members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. We have just printed, and have now on hand a large edition of the constitution of the Order, including a form of by-laws for subordinate granges, rules of order, list of officers of the National Grange, and a short synopsis of the history of the Order. Also, a supply of applications for membership and Dimits, and will also print to order, in any number desired, grange letter heads.

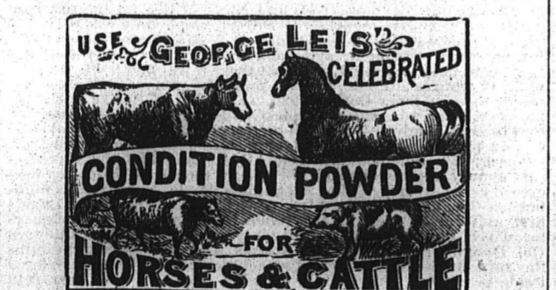
Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Constitution per hundred, dozen, copy, Dimits per dozen, Applications per hundred, Letter Heads per hundred.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS—SIR:—I see a notice in your paper of the 7th inst., to this effect. A ludicrous feature of the procession was our friend Meairs, perched on a little cart drawn by a Mule. That is just where you misrepresent the thing, as it was, for it was drawn by a Jack, or an Ass, the kind of a horse that our Saviour rode—he was not ashamed to ride such a horse, nor was I ashamed to drive him, so just make this correction through your paper, and oblige the farmers that were in procession. WILLIAM MEAIRS, June 9th, 1873. Driver.

PLACE HOUSE, CORNER OF New Hampshire and Warren Streets, LAWRENCE, KANS. \$1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents; lodging with clean beds and good rooms, 25 cents; board per week \$5.00. This hotel is situated in a pleasant, business part of the city. In order to make this house a pleasant home for ourselves as well as others, we earnestly request that no one be drunken and ill behaved persons to stay away; as we prefer the room of all such to their custom. JOHN T. PLACE, Proprietor.

Established 1863. GEO. LEIS & BRO., Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing CHEMISTS. Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic DRUGS & CHEMICALS. Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c. Salesroom No. 90 Massachusetts street. Laboratory and warerooms No. 41 New Hampshire St., Lawrence Kansas. SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS OF LEIS' ELECTRIC INSECT POWDER. Greatest Discovery of the Age. FOR THE CERTAIN DESTRUCTION OF Moths, Mosquitoes, Flies, Bed-bugs, Fleas, Roaches, Ants, Plant Insects, Vermin on Fowls and animals, Centipedes, Spiders and every creeping thing on record. This is purely vegetable and will be found a most effectual destroyer of the above mentioned insects. It is not poisonous and can be used with perfect safety.

LEIS' FLORALINE. For the Hair. An elegant and efficient Hair Tonic and Dresser. It softens the hair when hard and dry, it cools and cleanses the scalp, eradicates dandruff, and improves the hair in strength and luxuriance. Price 50 cents per bottle. Every bottle warranted. For sale by all Druggists.



As the largest sale of any horse and cattle medicine in this country, composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest horse and cattle medicine known. The superiority of this powder over any other preparation of the kind is known to all who have seen its astonishing effects. Every farmer and stock raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as founder, distemper, fistula, poll-evil, hide-bound, inward strains, scratches, mange, yellow water, heaves, loss of appetite, inflammation of the eyes, swelled legs, fatigue from hard labor, and rheumatism (by some called stiff complaint) proving fatal to so many valuable horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood, and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, and promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effects of LEIS' Condition Powder, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, heavy men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' Powder stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of horse and cattle medicines. Also an excellent remedy for chicken cholera among fowls. N. B.—Beware of counterfeits. To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per package.

TAYLOR'S COMMERCIAL NURSERY, ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF THE CITY. Offers for the Fall of 1873 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.

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