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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 11, 1874

WHOLE NO. 110.

VOL. III.—NO. 10.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

TOPEKA, March 4th.

Mr. D. Crichton offered the following:

"That the communication received yesterday from the committee on impeachment of the House of representatives be referred to a committee of three, with instructions what order the Senate shall take therein, and also to report rules for the government of the Senate in the case of impeachment, which reports shall be made at as early a day as possible."

Mr. Murdock moved to increase the committee to five. Adopted.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

H. B. 141, to provide for the speedy publication of the reports of the supreme court, to regulate the sale and disposal of said reports and of the proceeds thereof, and to fix the salary of the reporter.

Senator Martindale moved to strike out \$2,500 and insert \$1,500.

This amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

H. B. 441, making an appropriation for paying regents and trustees of public institutions, and other public officers named therein, for the year 1873 and 1874, came up and was passed.

H. B. 177, to provide for the opening of private roads, was next taken up and passed.

The Senate proceeded to consider H. B. 55, to provide for the establishment of a fiscal agency for the State of Kansas in the City of New York and prescribing the duties of officers in relation thereto. Passed.

HOUSE.

The committee on State affairs reported that they had examined the State printing, and found it done in accordance with law and in an excellent manner.

H. B. 432, making appropriation for the deaf and dumb asylum, which had been amended by the Senate in some details, was read, and the House concurred in the amendments.

Bills on third reading were taken up and the following passed:

H. B. 451, to define the eastern boundary of Labette county.

H. B. 307, to remove and permanently locate the charitable institutions of the State to Shawnee county.

H. B. 318, making appropriations for the current expenses of the insane asylum, and for the erection of additional buildings.

The following resolution was placed on third reading subject to amendment. It provides that any amendment giving women the right to vote at all elections shall be submitted at the next election.

S. J. R. 2, submitting to the electors of the State a proposition to amend section 1 of art. 5 of the constitution of Kansas.

The roll was then called on the passage of the resolution, and it was lost; yeas 58, nays 32, not receiving the requisite two-thirds vote.

The following were passed:

Substitute for H. B. 210, to amend section 24 and chapter 110 of the general statutes of 1868, relating to the election and duties of township officers.

Substitute for S. B. 68, to regulate the terms of the district courts of the fifth and thirteenth judicial districts.

S. B. 184, supplemental to chapter 49 of the general laws of Kansas, entitled "Guardians and wards," and to repeal section 11 of said chapter.

S. B. 129, to prevent and punish the adulteration of milk and cheese.

S. B. 161, to change the boundaries of certain judicial districts, and fix the times for holding courts therein.

S. B. 181, to regulate and fix the terms of courts in the 11th judicial district.

H. B. 420, to create a commission to audit claims of citizens of Kansas for losses by raids of rebels and guerrilla bands in the late civil war.

H. B. 139, making appropriations for State printing for the year 1873.

H. B. 440, in relation to the rights of persons living in the undefined territory lying south of Pawnee county, Kansas.

H. B. 430, to regulate markets and market places in cities of the first class.

S. B. 88, to repeal chapter 29 of the laws of 1859, concerning private corporations, and chapter 68 of the laws of 1873, authorizing counties, incorporated cities and municipal townships to issue bonds, have the same registered, and providing for the registration of other bonds.

H. B. 304, to create a board of commissioners of the State sinking fund, and to prescribe their duties.

H. B. 308, to repeal section 12 of an act entitled "an act to provide for the appointment of regents and trustees for the control of the public institutions of the State, and defining certain powers thereof."

H. B. 353, to compel county commissioners to report double and erroneous assessments.

Substitute for H. B. 100, an act to require county commissioners to give bonds.

Bills on third reading were taken up and the following passed:

Substitute for H. B. 162, to provide for the publication of monthly statements showing the condition of county and city treasuries.

H. B. 291, relating to jurisdiction and procedure before justice of the peace in civil cases.

H. B. 289, to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution, order of sale, or other final process.

S. B. 65, supplemental to an act entitled an act to amend chapter 105, laws of 1872, section two of an act entitled an act to amend section four of chapter 23, laws of 1868, and section one of chapter 65, of laws of 1871, concerning private corporations, being chapter 70, laws 1873.

MARCH 5TH, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Guerin offered a resolution that the committee of ways and means be instructed to draft a bill immediately, making an appropriation of \$5,000 in pursuance of the request of the Governor for the purpose of suppressing the disturbance in Howard county. Referred to committee on ways and means.

Mr. Blair offered S. C. R. 37, relating to adjournment. Laid on the table.

Mr. Crichton, chairman of the Senate impeachment committee, offered the following, which was adopted:

Mr. PRESIDENT.—The committee to whom was referred the accompanying communication (being the notification of the House committee) had the same under consideration and instructed me to report the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, On the 2d day of March the House of Representatives by three of its members, A. H. Horton, C. B. Mason and J. W. Taylor, at the bar of the Senate, impeached Josiah E. Hayes, treasurer of State for misdemeanors in office, and informed the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and likewise demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said Josiah E. Hayes, to answer said impeachment. Therefore

Resolved, That the Senate will take proper order thereon, of which due notice will be given to the House of Representatives.

S. B. 52, to protect bona fide settlers on Indian lands, was read a third time and passed.

S. B. 182, relating to agricultural organizations.

HOUSE.

Mr. J. C. Horton introduced H. B. 453, making appropriations for the legislative departments, and the rules were suspended, the bill read and passed.

Mr. D. R. Anthony introduced H. B. 455, making appropriations to the sisters' orphan asylum at Leavenworth, which was referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Leach offered a resolution, asking the Senate to take early action on certain bills which have passed the House, and are important to the people at large.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. A. H. Horton presented the articles of impeachment against J. E. Hayes, State Treasurer.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. J. F. Cummings in the chair, for the consideration of S. B. 208, to authorize railroad companies to issue preferred stock.

Mr. John Martin offered an amendment to the first section to the effect that the bill should operate on any railroad incorporated under any general law of the State or any special law of the territory, which was adopted.

Mr. Mason urged the passage of the bill, claiming it as one of the most important measures of the whole session, and one calculated to increase very materially the resources of the State, and he hoped the House would pass this bill. He read the bill and explained its provision at some length.

Mr. A. H. Horton moved that when the committee rise the bill be recommended for passage subject to amendment and debate. He supported his motion, claiming that the bill was not injurious to anybody, but on the contrary, it only permitted railroads to do that which would enable them to extricate themselves from the financial trouble that involves them.

The house also refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill making appropriations for the insane asylum, giving \$25,000 to build a wing to the building at Ossawatomie.

as well as all other large business enterprises.

Mr. Gilbert also supported the bill; he had thought at first that there was some swindle in it, but a careful examination had shown him that it would be an advantage not only to railroads, but to all the people.

Mr. Hackney said that the fact that this bill had been kept back till the close of the session was of itself sufficient to caution members, and he wanted time to consider it.

The motion of Mr. Horton prevailed and the committee rose.

MARCH 6TH, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate adopted rules for the government of the trial of the Hayes impeachment case, and resolved itself in a High Court of Impeachment, to meet for the trial of the case on the second Tuesday in May next.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Leavenworth normal school appropriation. Passed.

H. B. 412, making an appropriation to the State normal school was read and passed.

H. B. 345, making an appropriation to the State agricultural college, was taken up.

The item of \$4,000 for additional room to accommodate students, was stricken out.

The bill was then passed.

Substitute for H. B. 319, making an appropriation for the executive and judicial departments, was amended so as to include the insurance department, and was then passed.

H. B. 442, Making an appropriation for carrying prisoners to the State penitentiary, was read a third time and passed.

H. B. 444, making an appropriation of \$34,500 for State printing for the year 1874, and was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE.

Bills on third reading were taken up and passed as follows:

Senate bill 63, to amend an act entitled "an act for the regulation and support of common schools."

H. B. 354, to amend section 109, of chapter 31, of the general statutes of 1868.

S. B. 101, requiring the education of all healthy children.

H. B. 434, amending section 1 of chapter 128 of laws of 1873, entitled "an act to authorize school districts to remove school houses from settler's claims, or condemn one acre or more of lands in certain cases," approved, March 17th, 1873.

Substitute for Senate bills 84, 103, 115, 128, 127 and 147, in relation to an amending of certain school laws.

H. B. 271, providing for the appointment of five State centennial managers for the international exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, and defining their duties.

H. B. 290, to regulate the terms of court in the third judicial district.

H. B. 331, to amend an act entitled "an act concerning universities and institutions of learning," approved March 5th, 1873.

H. B. 305, to amend section 56 of chapter 25 of general statutes of 1868, in relation to duties of county clerks, and to repeal section 75 of chapter 107 of the general statutes of 1868.

H. B. 390, to authorize an enumeration of persons of school age in Rooks county, Kansas.

H. B. 452, an act making appropriations for miscellaneous expenses for years 1873 and 1874.

H. B. 455, making an appropriation of \$10,000 for the expenses of the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment.

H. B. 456, to create a revenue for the years 1874 and 1875.

H. B. 127, to legalize the acts of C. W. Ruggles, notary public.

H. B. 297, to amend section 122, article 14, chapter 23, general statutes of 1868.

H. B. 397, supplemental to an act entitled "an act in relation to fences."

H. B. 282, providing for the collection and exchange of the arms of the State.

Mr. C. C. Hutchinson, by consent, introduced H. B. 457, to provide what animals shall run at large in the counties of this State; which on his motion, was read a first and second time, ordered engrossed, put on its third reading and passed.

The House refused to concur in an amendment to the bill appropriating an additional sum to the State normal school at Leavenworth and concurring in the Senate amendment to the agricultural college bill striking out the item of \$4,000 for boarding house.

The house also refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill making appropriations for the insane asylum, giving \$25,000 to

The Senate asked a conference committee on H. B. 319 making appropriations for the legislative and judicial departments, which was accorded to.

S. B. 99, an act repealing an act creating a board of State House commissioners, and section 10 of an act approved March 6, 1873, was read and passed.

SENATE.

TOPEKA, March 7th, 1874.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

H. B. 149, to amend an act entitled "an act relating to townships and township officers."

H. B. 292, to authorize Cherokee township, Montgomery county, to issue bonds.

Substitute for H. B. 8 and 110, an act to provide for listing and valuing the property of railroads.

H. B. 288, providing for the collection and exchange of the arms of the State.

H. B. 412, making an appropriation to the State normal school was read and passed.

H. B. 557, relating to stock running at large.

Substitute for H. B. 61, to provide for the punishment of mortgagor of personal property.

The following bills were then adopted.

The resolution was then adopted.

The following bills were passed:

Senate bill 208, an act authorizing railroad companies to issue preferred stock.

S. B. 77, an act to amend chapter 167 of the laws of 1872, entitled an act to prohibit persons from hunting within the enclosure of others without leave," approved March 1, 1872.

S. B. 209, authorizing the county commissioners of Coffey county to buy an asylum for the poor.

S. B. 199, to prevent the publication of obscene advertisements and books.

The Senate returned H. B. 452, for miscellaneous appropriations, adhering to their amendments; the house refused to recede, and asked a committee of conference.

[From the Topeka Record.]

Congressional Apportionment.

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Patrons' Department.

The Spirit of Kansas was the first newspaper in Kansas to espouse the cause of the Grange, and the only one that makes the advocacy of that cause a specialty. It is the leading Grange paper of the State. It will publish all Rulings and other official and general information in relation to the Order. 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.

13—So many Letters containing money for us have been lost in transit, that we cannot longer be responsible for money sent otherwise than by P. O. money order, or by registered letter when mailed at an office not a money order office.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ELECTED AT SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.
Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Colleton, S. C.
Lecturer—A. J. Thompson, Plainview, Minn.
Steward—A. J. Vatton, Earl Grove, Miss.
Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Corning, N. Y.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Georgetown, D. C.
Gate-Keeper—O. Dimwidie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Indiana.
Ceres—Mrs. D. A. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.
Flora—Miss J. C. Abbott, Clarksville, Iowa.
Lady Asst' Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, George-town, D. C.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.
Master—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon county.
Overseer—W. Simms, Topeka, Lecturer—John Boyd, Independence, Montgomery county; Steward—E. D. Smith, Jewell county; Assistant Steward—J. B. Thompson, Franklin county; Treasurer—H. H. Angel, Sherman City, Cherokee county; Secretary—G. W. Surprenon, Jacksonville, Neosho co.; Gate-keeper—W. H. McFadden, Ceres—Mrs. M. M. Morris, Clinton, Mrs. M. H. Charles; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Jennie D. Richele; Pomona—Mrs. Amanda C. Rippey; Executive Committee, F. H. Dumbrell, Jacksonville, W. V.; Poplina Topeka, and J. B. Schaeffer, Glasshouse Falls. State agent, John G. Olts, Topeka.

COUNTY COUNCILS.
Montgomery and Howard: John Boyd, Master; E. Taylor R. S., W. H. Barnes C. S. and agent.

Lyon: P. B. Maxson Master, C. F. Conklin secretary. Meets in Emporia on the first Saturday in each month.

Sedgewick: E. P. Thompson Master, John L. Ziegler, Secretary. Sedgewick city.

Neosho: Jas. A. Songer Master, L. G. H. Greene Secretary, Osage Mission. Meets the 2d Thursday of each month.

Wilson, Wm. Spencer, Master; J. C. Moore, Secretary, meets at Fredonia.

Douglas: Meets second Tuesday of each month in anti-monopoly club room in Lawrence, C. W. Lawrence, Master; J. T. Stevens, Secretary.

Woodson: Meets the last Friday of each month, M. C. Smith, Secretary, Neosho Falls.

Mitchell: H. C. Babcock Master, Thos. M. Fisher Secretary, F. P. Snyder Agent. Regular Meeting on Tuesday of each month, P. O. Glen Elder.

DEPUTIES
Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session:

R. S. Osborn, Bull City Osborn county.
W. D. Covington, Cedarville Smith county.

J. J. McClelland, Kerwin Phillips county.

H. C. Babcock, Cawker City Mitchell county.

J. L. Beebe, London Summer county.

J. Bradl, Prairie Grove Benton county.

S. C. Monroe, Brookfield Marion county.

W. C. Johnson, Ottawa County.

P. B. Maxon, Emporia Lyon county.

A. J. McFadden, Frankfort Marshall county.

J. L. Blair, Eden Doniphan county.

J. Ricketts, Garnett Anderson county.

G. F. Card, Eureka Greenwood county.

U. M. Morgan, Tonganoxie Leavenworth Co.

A. N. Case, Honeck Saline county.

C. B. Spaulding, Utica Marion county.

Eugene DeBurn, Hutchinson Reno county.

G. W. SPURGEON
Sec. Kas. State Agt.

The winter wheat is mostly all right in this valley. Many fields are looking very fine, while most of them will bring a crop. This will insure prosperity to the farmers for one year at least.

A great many cows and other cattle are dying in this vicinity. The main cause is want of subsistence, though there seems to be some sort of a spinal malady among the cattle. Mr. John Thomas has lost fourteen head, Fred Kurzen nearly as many, and a good many others have lost half a dozen each.

The past winter has been a severe one on the bees, judging from the few persons who owned any of them with whom we have conversed. Mr. Samuel Lowers lost four stands out of six, and Storey Sargent lost two out of three of his stand. Others report about the same fatality. The loss is not attributed to cold weather, but to dysentery among the bees—a disease that has heretofore proved a scourge to them in States further east.—[Emporia News.]

Immigration is setting in earlier than usual this spring. On Monday quite a number of settlers arrived from McLean county Ill. They brought with them three car loads of baggage, stock and material. They have twelve very fine horses, and lumber sufficient to build several houses. We understand that they propose to locate in the southwestern portion of the county in the neighborhood of W. B. Broadwell.—[Hutchinson News.]

Taxation of Railroad Lands.
The following, from the St. Louis Democrat, will be important to our western counties. It is certainly nothing but right that the roads should pay taxes for the lands they hold, whether they have patents or not:

Mr. Hitchcock introduced a bill into the Senate to-day, to enable States and counties to tax lands granted to railroads, by the acts providing for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific. The bill gives to the States and counties the right to tax any lands that have been earned by the companies by the construction of these roads, whether they have secured the patent for the lands from the government or not. If the patents have not been issued, then from the proceeds of any land sold for taxes there shall first be deducted the amount due the United States Government for making surveys, etc., and the patents shall be issued to the railroad company, the purchaser acquiring valid title as agent of the government, and a title as agent of the railroad company, such as a tax sale of any real estate could give him. This bill is designed to remedy an evil that takes a different form in different States through which the land grants to railroads extend. In Nebraska the Union Pacific and the Burlington and Missouri roads are entitled to some of the best lands in the state, and the sections which they will ultimately own have already been surveyed and selected, but there is as yet little market for these lands, and as by the act of July 18, 1864, it is provided that the cost of surveying, selecting and conveying the granted lands shall be paid by the companies before patents shall issue, the companies neglect to pay the fees of lands that are sold and obtain at present no patents, and escape taxation. The people of Nebraska think this unfair, and Mr. Hitchcock's bill is intended to correct the abuse.

In some other States the railroad companies neglect to obtain their patents, even where they sell land to settlers; but instead of a deed, execute a bond to the purchaser to give him a full title at some future time. In this way the purchaser of the railroad lands escapes taxation for a term of years.

A bill, in many respects similar to Mr. Hitchcock's though more generous in its terms in that it makes the issue of patents for the lands in question mandatory upon the Land Office, has been introduced in the House. Commissioned Drummond to whom the bill was submitted, has written a letter in which he says by making the issue of patents mandatory upon this office, upon lists prepared here without a previous selection by the companies, you necessarily dispense with this revenue to the United States, and release the companies from the payment of a large sum for the surveys, &c., unless some other method is provided for its collection, as by the delivery of patents, you surrender the only lien for its payment provided by law. It is further understood that judicial questions are pending under which the orders of Congress, which may result in showing a large indebtedness of the companies or some of them, for which the only lien of the Government is upon the unpatented lands. The railroad companies complain that this proposed legislation is unjust, since it subjects them to taxation on lands which they cannot sell, and which in many instances are worthless. The answer to this is, that no taxes are assessed when counties are not organized, and that there would be no tax on lands that, when appraised, were found to be absolutely worthless.

Join the Grange, study its inner workings, and learn from your own observation that what you regard as abuses, are really abuses, before you accuse your fellow farmers who are of the order, with countenancing unfair acts. In other words, you may be crying down that which in itself is really right, and of such a nature as should succeed in the interest of humanity itself.—[American Patron.]

The manufacturers of iron and steel have been in session in Philadelphia lately and as a result of their combined wisdom have concluded that the present tariff on iron and steel ought to be increased 10 per cent. They have also concluded that the policy of granting money and lands to the aid of railroads is beneficial to the country. They also propose to send a lobby force to Congress to work in favor of granting new subsidies to railroads.

The feminine element is slowly but surely becoming a power in the land. Ninety-one female students are enrolled at the Michigan University alone for the current academic year—seventeen in the law department, thirty-six in the medical and forty-eight in the regular University course. There are more than one hundred women studying law in the United States, and the question as to who shall be Chief Justices may yet agitate the country.

Wellington has organized a joint stock company for the purpose of sinking a shaft at the recently discovered coal Capital stock \$20,000.

The Burlington Patriot says: "Many farmers inform us they are getting short of hay and other feed for cattle. The present close weather a large amount of hay has been fed, and as a good deal was burned up last fall by prairie fires, it is hard to be bought at the present time. Domestic stock are coming through good condition, but Texas cattle are faring poorly."

THE BENGAL FAMINE.
Forty Millions of Human Beings in Danger of Starvation—England's Supremacy Threatened.

[Boston Post.]

The latest intelligence from the East but too certainly confirms the apprehensions which have for months existed of a terrible and wide spread famine in Hindostan. Again and again have the London papers depicted the foreshadowed horrors in all their ghastly detail, and implored the government, both at home and in Calcutta, to spare no effort and stint no money, and hesitate at no law, which might lessen the extent and check the ravages of this vast misfortune. It has been given from the first that the rice crop of Bengal would fail; that in many places it would be below a quarter of the average, and that in the most of the provinces it would fall below one third. Thus the primitive and staple sustenance of millions of Hindostans must inevitably be cut off; and Bengal instead of exporting, must import immense quantities of the nutritious grain. There can be little doubt that at least forty millions of human beings—population equal to that of the United States—are to be in danger of death by hunger. Compared with this the great Indian famine of a century ago, that more recently in 1866, and the late famine in Persia, were bagatelles. Lord Northbrook, at Calcutta, and the Indian office, in London, have probably used untiring diligence to at least lessen the giant evil. Seventy thousand tons of grain have been sent every week into the Ganges valleys; and nearly a million tons of material for food must by this time be collected in the great storehouses of Calcutta and Madras. But even these accumulations can feed but a very small portion of the afflicted multitudes, and it is strange to learn that the Governor-General has omitted to take one step which might have had a beneficial effect. At the very time the Bengalees are starving for want of rice, Bengal rice is being imported into Liverpool. At the moment that the Calcutta authorities are straining every nerve to accumulate and dispense food, and are demanding it from Australia, the Dutch, and Malay Islands, and the West Indies, Calcutta merchants are coolly shipping rice to England. A vote of the council might place a prohibitory duty upon such exports; but as far as has transpired no such action has been taken.

England may well view with alarm the impending danger of a calamity so mighty. The aspect of a terrible death overhanging such multitudes is awful. Moreover, it is for England's profoundest interest, not only philanthropically, but politically, that this famine should be, if it possibly can be averted. She has taken upon herself the guardianship and care of that great teeming peninsula; she has gathered incalculable wealth from her dominion there; her commercial and military importance has been largely derived from her Indian ascendancy; and upon her now lies the responsibility of feeding the dependent race. Should she fail, and famine desolate the land, and thousands die under her eyes, her prestige and power, in Hindostan will be in serious danger. The superstitious reverence of the Hindoo for the omnipotence of the Englishman will perhaps altogether vanish. England has to fear, after the famine, insurrection; and insurrection now, spread over a territory so vast, and at a time when Russia is posted, watchful, jealous and ready to seize every advantage, just over the Hindoo Koosh, may not unlikely be fatal, at least be terribly.

Seventeen Reasons Why We Want Reform.

1. Political abuses.

2. Our members of the Legislature are more or less in the habit of selling out to monied monopolies.

3. We have sent poor material to represent us.

4. We have failed to get any redress with our many petitions.

5. The 70,000 petitioners were in the last Legislature contemptibly laughed to scorn by the very men whom we spoke into office by our votes.

6. We get fair promises but no redress.

7. Our Congress has likewise ignored our wishes by paying no attention to our prayers.

8. They have withdrawn the soldiers' land bounty and given the same to heartless money power.

9. Congressmen raised their salaries in 1862 and 1863, taking gold coin for their pay and giving the poor soldier greenbacks that were below par \$1.80 on the dollar.

10. A tariff law which makes rich men richer and poor men poorer.

11. The back salary steal and abuses of trade through monopoly are fostered by them.

12. Inequality of taxation.

13. Extortion of freights.

14. Reduced rates of freight to the favored few which virtually apprises us men to take our produce at their own price by reason of using their advantage of a low rate of freight to back competition out of the market.

15. Doctors meet and combine to price their pills and lawyers, litigants.

16. Merchants unite to price their goods, all other trades unite to defend their occupations, while laborers and farmers stand alone, subject to the ravages of all unprincipled men of every calling.

The Wellington Coal Mining Company will begin work this week.

We extract the following timely remarks from the address of Master T. R. Allen, of the Missouri State Grange:

OUR DEPUTY SYSTEM.

needs very careful attention. We are largely indebted to this very important arm of the service for our great increase of members and importance. The earnest, zealous and faithful deputy who has the good of our order at heart, is indispensable to our success. We have many such. To such the office is no sinecure. There should be a warm place in every heart for the faithful deputy. They have to endure much that is not pleasant—their motives and actions are too often misconstrued, and they find themselves liable to censure for doing their duty. Practical experience has demonstrated the fact that this arm of our service needs revision and important changes. Since our organization in May last, I have appointed and commissioned one hundred and six deputies. These are scattered over the entire State. In some instances there are several in a county, and in some instances several counties assigned to one deputy. One of the unavoidable evils under our system is that there is not sufficient time or facility for those deputies to be properly instructed, so as to be capable of doing their work uniformly and alike. To require all of these deputies—as recommended in the different counties, according to our present constitutional provision—to go to the State Lecturer, or to myself, perhaps, in Gayoso, in Southeast Missouri, to be instructed, is utterly impracticable. To meet this difficulty I have in a number of instances authorized experienced deputies, who I believe fully competent, to give the instructions, and when they were satisfied of their proficiency to report to me, and upon their certificates issued commissions. But I have learned from various quarters and many sources that I deem reliable that there is

A GREAT WANT OF UNIFORMITY

in the teaching of deputies all over the State, even among the most experienced of them, and this is not only in the unwritten work of the order, but in the construction and meaning of our laws, organic and statutory. This is a very unfortunate state of things, and should be corrected as soon as possible. Uniformity in our work, and in the understanding of our laws and business operations, is too important a matter to overlook for a moment. I would recommend a small number of deputies, say one from each Congressional district—perhaps two from some of the larger ones. That these be selected with great care, and that they be competent lecturers, capable of clearly explaining the principles, aims, objects and purposes of our organization. That before being commissioned they shall all meet together, in a kind of a school of instruction, under some competent instructor, that they may all understand the work exactly alike, and be required to teach it exactly alike; that they be required to give their whole time to the work, and that ways and means be devised to pay them fairly and justly for their services. It would be well if they were required to meet at some central point convenient of access, quarterly, or at least semi-annually, with the Master of the State Grange and Executive Committee, to report the completeness of the work in all parts of the State, and for general consultation for the good of the order.

* * * * *

I would recommend a fixed amount of compensation to be paid quarterly, and where the deputy is allowed fees for new Granges organized, he should be required to report a strict account of the same, to be charged to him on account of salary. The salary should be enough to secure competent men—I would suggest not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$1,500, and this to include outfit and traveling expenses.

The above remarks are equally applicable to Kansas. The same fault finding and misconstruction of the deputies' motives are found here. The same want of uniformity in their teaching is felt all over our State, and unless some plan is devised by which the business of organization and instruction can be placed in none but thoroughly competent hands, the Order will fall to pieces for the want of the proper harmonizing elements within itself.

Several of the States have already done this. The Grange fund may be used. Send orders under seal if possible, and enclose P. O. money order to

CORRESPONDENCE.

J. W.—Marshall Co. If we can understand your question you are correct. We cannot give a full answer through the Spirit or even by letter. You should consult your county Deputy.

G. R. G.—Woodson Co. "Was the Constitution of the State Grange amended so as to allow the Master a salary? I did not understand it." Yes, Art. 6th was amended by a resolution in the Grange, after the Committee had made their report, allowing the Master a salary of \$500 per annum.

F. R. S.—Saline Co. "What does the Worthy Master mean in Ruling No. 19 published in the Spirit?" We do not know. Ask him. The words were taken down just as he delivered them. The question that called it out we did not understand.

J. C. Y.—Franklin Co. "Must we reorganize our County Council into a County Grange, on the plan proposed by the National Grange, at once? No. Not till three fourths of the State Granges have accepted the amendment.

Mechanic—Tonganoxie. "Can you give us any information about the Patrons of Industry, or Sovereigns of Industry? We would like to organize for our mutual benefit on some plan that will be effective." The Patrons of Industry are played out, gone up, and was a big joke. The Sovereigns of Industry are being organized in different parts of the country, but we know nothing of their real merits. Some members of the National Grange P. of H. have connected themselves with the Sovereigns, but they were not endorsed by that body as reported. The State Grange, P. of H. of Massachusetts, have repudiated the new Order and directed the expulsion of any Patron who connects himself with it. When we have more light

What I Know About Onions.

I have'nt seen anything in the Journal about the culture of onions, yet I thought I would pen you a few lines on the culture of them. Next month is the time to sow them, the first dark moon in March. The first thing plow your ground five inches deep, then harrow it again, then sow your seed and take a log and tie a rope to both ends of it and drag it over the ground till it's smooth as a marble yard. This is the way I raised those large onions last year that measured 14 inches, and took the premium at our county fair and also at the State fair of Missouri. I raised about one hundred bushels of good onions to the acre and sold them for seventy cents per bushel, and part of them for one dollar, making about seventy-five to the acre of salable onions. As far as the culture of them is concerned it is a very small job, all you have to do is to take a weeding hoe and keep the weeds and parsnips out of them; the parsnip is the greatest pest of anything else. I sowed about four pounds of seed to the acre, it's most impossible to get them too thin, for if there comes a heavy rain it will be a great many of them out of the ground; the idea is to sem in early, so they can get root before the hot weather comes. When they once get root they are safe for they strike deep in the ground for moisture. Any one wishing to save onion seed I would advise him to sow the Wethersfield, they are the best for sowing broadcast, and they are the hardest onion that grows. By sowing the Strap Leaf turnip seed when you sow onions, you can raise as fine turnips as you can in the fall of the year; I raised them last year by sowing in the spring, that weighed four pounds and three-quarters. They come in good play when potatoes are gone; at most this season will be a good time to sow turnips, for potatoes will be very scarce in the fore part of the season, and a big price. R. L. Cole.—[Cor. Ottawa Journal.]

The Alpaca Goat Business

Every now and then we have had inquiries from new or intending beginners in the stock branch of agriculture in the West, about the Alpaca goat, and of the probable profit to be derived from his fleece. We have never believed it best to encourage breeding this animal in this country in competition with sheep, or on lands where the latter may be reared; and have, therefore, not done so. There may be situations where the goat can be reared with some profit, but we cannot conceive of any such, where the merino sheep and its grades would not be likely to yield a far better return for the capital employed, and the care bestowed. The U. S. Economist further confirms these opinions, when in a recent number it says:

"It was a sad mistake for the farmers of California, if not Kentucky and Tennessee, when they went into the Alpaca goat business. Far better would it be if they had started right, and imported some good sheep instead. For at a rough calculation we must have some eighty thousand of these animals in the country, and yet there is not a mill within our borders, that has any fine machinery capable of turning the product of these animals into cloth."

We believe it is also true that the lower grades of this fleece as represented, for example, by the first and second crosses of the pure blood on the common goat, are nearly worthless in any market, at home or abroad.

Accumulation of Capital.

If we are to succeed in the great work which we have undertaken as Patrons of Husbandry, we must set about devising some means for the steady accumulation of capital. This, once secured, should be so managed in the interest of each Patron, grange or district, that outside of returning an equivalent to each individual Patron in the form of goods of all kinds at wholesale rates, there would also be a surplus in the form of a dividend, which should go to increase the capital stock of each grange association or council.

If our readers have given this subject but little thought, they will, upon reflection, acknowledge the importance and necessity of devising some means for the accumulation of funds for general or specific purposes. What this plan should, or will be, we cannot say. Its necessity is our apology for urging the immediate adoption of some plan by our State Grange, district or county councils. We have heard no plan suggested, but it is evident that it must be co-operative in character to insure its permanence. Let us hear from the granges on this subject.

Monster Steer.

Mr. Tobias Lites, of Mount Rock, Cumberland county, Penn., is the owner of a monster steer, which he is fattening for the New York markets. The animal was carefully measured in the presence of a gentleman, who attracted by reports of the large size of the animal, traveled a number of miles to see him. His dimensions are as follows: Around the girth, 9 ft. 4 in.; around stomach, 10 ft. 2 in.; around flank, 9 ft. 2 in.; around breast, 9 ft. 7 in.; around front knee, 1 ft. 9 in.; across back from pit to pit, 2 ft. 9 in.; across kidneys, 3 ft. 7 in.; from butt end of horns to rump, 9 ft. 4 in.; from tip of nose to rump, 11 ft. 5 in.; height, 6 ft. 1 in. The nearest scales being four miles away, the animal could not be weighed, but a number of cattle dealers present at the time, estimated the weight at 4,000 pounds.

Best Breed of Sheep.

I wish you, or some of your subscribers would answer the following questions through the columns of The Prairie Farmer: 1. What breed of sheep is the most profitable for wool bearing? 2. What is the average yield per head? 3. What is the average profit per head? 4. What is the best protection against dogs? H. B. H.

Prairie DuRoche, Ills.
In the present state of the wool market with reference to the manufacturers' demand, the most profitable flocks for wool-bearing are made up by crossing the Merino on one of the long-wool breeds. The pure Cotswold or Leicester is a little coarser in fibre than is now required for the grades of luster goods most largely made. In fact, there is a cloud over manufacture into which combing wool enters, so that the raw material of that class generally feels the depression. Still the delicate wools selected from about an even cross of the breeds mentioned, are comparatively high.

2. The average yield of such flocks, so far as we have had the opportunity to observe them, is about five and a half pounds of washed, or seven and a half of unwashed wool per head. High grade, or the pure blood American Merino, will yield about the same average unwashed, but about one pound less, washed; the washing in both cases being well done, so that the wool may be honestly classed as "merchantable." This fine wool average is for the West only. In Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, it is quite one pound less, and in Vermont—just what you please, if un-washed.

3. The profit per year depends upon so many and varied considerations, local and general, that it would be impossible to discuss the question satisfactorily within the necessary limits of this article. Anywhere in this Northwest, a properly selected and managed flock of sheep will pay a large profit in cash returns per annum, if only their fleeces, flesh and increase are considered, and it is a common opinion, and we think a correct one, that no kind of live stock more rapidly enriches the land upon which it is reared, than the sheep.

4. Strychnine and shot prudently used. An old shepherd says he has found by oft-repeated experiments, that certain varieties of the dog, especially hunting dogs that with their masters lie around the saloons of country towns in daytime, for about ten months of each year, and make their living at night during the same time, by foraging over the neighboring farms at night, are fond of bits of sponge compressed to the size of a shell-bark hickory nut, and soaked in warm tallow, which when cool, retains the sponge in position, and enables the animal to swallow it easily. This remedy has the advantage over the others by giving time for the dog to get to his friends, before starting on his final journey to the "happy hunting grounds." —[Prairie Farmer.]

Aylesbury Ducks.

The enormous number of these birds reared in the town and vicinity of Aylesbury almost exceeds belief. The London and North-Western Railway carried from the Aylesbury station tons upon tons of ducklings during the London season, and it has been computed that upwards of £30,000 per annum was paid into the town and neighborhood for this early delicacy. Throughout March and April, and part of May, the ordinary price was from 12s. to 18s. per couple, and it was not an uncommon thing to see at least two or three thousand ducklings all hatched under hens in one establishment. As to treatment, they rarely saw the water, and were fed on barley meal and tallow greaves boiled down, with occasionally a bullock's liver boiled and chopped up and mixed with the meal. They were ready for the table in about six or seven weeks from the time of hatching.

Hung by Mistake.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

A correspondent of the Chronicle, writing from Slack Canon, Feb. 12th, relates the following singular story: "In passing through Slack Canon, on Sunday, the 8th instant, I called on J. C. Flores, saloon, Deputy Sheriff G. W. Cheek had a Mexican under arrest who was suspected of being one of the Vasquez gang. The Deputy was holding him over until Monday, intending to take him before Judge Alesworth for trial. One Thomas H. Hunt, a lawyer of considerable ability, was there, awaiting to prosecute the Mexican. Hunt, having copiously quaffed the flowing-bowl, was asleep in the saloon, when a body of armed men, painted and attired as Indians, broke in and mistaking the lawyer for the prisoner, put chains on him, and, passing a rope over one of the beams, put a noose around his neck and drew him up. But for the great bravery and presence of mind displayed by the Deputy-Sheriff, who, at the peril of his own life, rushed in and cut the rope, the lawyer would have been successfully hanged. During the excitement the Mexican got away and has not been heard from since. They have a regularly organized Vigilance Committee in the neighborhood, so I am told."

Cespedes Killed.

HAVANA, March 4th.—A telegram reports the killing of ex-President Cespedes, by Sandinista battalion, at the time, estimated the weight at 4,000 pounds.

A Little Reign of Terror.

A series of the most atrocious murders and robberies has lately terrified the people in the Arcadian district of Limours, about thirty miles from Paris. There were generally two murders at a time; a man and his wife, or two sisters, or some other two who inhabited a house together. The murders were all scientifically done, and left no traces of the perpetrators. They all occurred within a circuit of five miles of the market town of Limours, and the people in the district began to feel that life was very uncertain. The assassins outwitted the rural police, and Paris experts were sent to stop the violent hand of death, and endeavor to ascertain whose individual hand it was. At last accounts, they had done nothing. The doctors exchanged opinions over the dead bodies. They decided that some of the slain were killed with one blow of a log of wood, an iron bar, or a mason's hammer, and that one woman thus struck down was not dead when her head was severed from her body, and that a man murdered at the same time and in the same house was killed by a blow, and was therefore dead before the decapitation that followed in the case. Both heads and both bodies were dead lying near together. One miserly old peasant and his wife were killed and robbed, and the son of the couple was arrested for the murder because he had been heard to wish at his money. While the boy was in jail another murderer was done in the neighborhood and after this the prisoner was released. That other murderer, in which he could have had no hand, doubtless saved his life. The robberies were not thorough. The French rural people have a habit of hiding their money and valuables in various places, and using many expedients to prevent losing all in case of a descent of robbers. They stick money around in queer places and all of it could not well be found without ripping up all their clothing and tearing down their houses. There is not time for this, and so a French robber cannot be certain of making a clean sweep. A couple of thousand francs were found sewed up in a dead woman's dress, and another thousand or two were found under the tiles of the floor of a house, the occupants of which had been killed for the purpose of plunder. The investigators think there are at least two assassins and that one of them is probably a butcher and the other a stonemason or a blacksmith. They are also believed to be powerful men as one blow suffices for their work. The Paris police have advised the authorities of the district to release some Gypsies whom they have in prison there. The inference is that there are other Gypsies around gently hinting that they are avenging the holding of their companions while they are making a forced living off the community. Some of the victims have lain dead in their houses several days before they were missed from their usual walks. At last accounts the number of murders in this section amounted to about a dozen in a couple of months.

AN EARTHQUAKE PROOF HOTEL.—San Francisco glories in a new hotel which really seems to have some features not often found in that class of buildings. It is four stories high, and contains four hundred suites of rooms, yet is so constructed that the direct rays of the sun fall into every room at some time during each day—provided it isn't cloudy, we suppose. This is mainly effected by means of a large central court. But the peculiarity which especially endears it to the natives is the remarkable fact that it is earthquake proof, and hence may be considered a house of refuge in the midst of a quaking city. It is a compact framework of wood and iron, put together somewhat after the manner of a ship, and this is encased in walls of brick. The theory is, that in case of a very severe shake the brick walls will either have to stand up or fall outward, and so the inmates have only to keep in their rooms for safety. The rent of a suit of rooms, with board, ranges from two hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars a month, which will doubtless come up a trifle during the earthquake season.

PAY CASH.—Oh! how hard it is to pay bills. Everybody knows this. It is such a pleasant thing, too, to have money in your pocket, and there is no way by which this desired end can be secured except by spending less than you receive. Nothing assists in this calculation so much as paying for what you get when you get it. When you run up bills at the butcher's, the baker's, and the milliner's, and dress maker's, and you never know exactly what you can afford. It is hard to keep track of all your accumulating indebtedness, and you are tempted to spend the money lying idle in your hands, for things which you can just as well do without, and in this way inconvenience yourself when the day for settlement of bills arrives. Every tradesman knows that people buy more freely on credit than for cash. When the pocket book is drawn upon every time that a want is to be satisfied, there is a truer appreciation of the value of what you give, as well as what you get; but when things are not paid for at the time, there is a less appreciation of the cost than of the purchase. In housekeeping especially, the cash system is the best and pleasantest. It prevents a great deal of cheating, waste, and saves the mistress of the house no end of trouble. Cash customers buy cheapest, and are the most desirable. Pay cash.

SEE LOCAL NOTICE.

March 21, 1873. **GEORGE FORD,** Successor to Ford & Whitman. (1868)

GRANGES SPECIAL NOTICE.

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.

March 21, 1873. **GEORGE FORD,** Successor to Ford & Whitman. (1868)

SEAL'S \$4.50

SEE LOCAL NOTICE.

SPECIAL REDUCTION

In Price.

ARTHUR FOLGER

104 DELAWARE ST.

Leavenworth, Kansas.

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V. G. MILLER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office 151 Mass. St. Residence corner Tennessee and Quincy streets.

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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.

J. D. PATTERSON,

DENTIST,

79 Massachusetts St.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Warranted of the lightest

strength in the market.

THE CASE THRESHING MACHINE.

BLACKMAN'S CULTIVATOR.

And a FULL LINE of Agricultural goods.

And a large stock of farm implements.

For sale by all Druggists.

Price 25 and 50 cent per package.

R. Nichols. H. E. Mallory & Bro

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LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Chicago—St. Louis—Kansas City

R. Nichols, Kansas City Stock Yards Kas. City Mo. H. E. Mallory and Bro., Union Stock Yards Chicago, Ill.

A. Roth, Salesman, St. Louis, Mo.

Liberal advances on Consignments and market reports furnished when desired.

Correspondence solicited, and Telegrams promptly answered.

GOULD & KELLOGG.

173 Mass. St. Lawrence, Kansas.

Dealers in

FISH BROS. WAGONS.

ALSO

SHAKLEY WAGONS.

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

The Vandevere Corn Planter.

The best Dropper in the market;

and the best Cultivator.

Warranted of the lightest

strength in the market.

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The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MARCH 11, 1874.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

The Articles of impeachment against State Treasurer Hayes are published in full in the Topeka Commonwealth, occupying four solid columns in that paper. There are thirteen articles, and we may give our readers the substance of them without going into the details set out in the official copy.

The first article charges the treasurer with receiving, contrary to law, for monies due the State, checks, drafts and other forms of indebtedness instead of gold, silver, greenbacks and national bank notes, \$11,461.17 from J. B. Bruner, Treasurer of Johnson County, in a check on the First National Bank of Olathe, and others, to the amount of \$200,000.

The second article charges the treasurer with loaning the moneys of the State to various parties. Among the specifications are \$2,700 to Geo. W. Crane of Topeka; \$300 to John Ritchie; \$60,000 to Gilman, Son & Co., of New York; \$6,000 to the Capital Bank of Topeka; \$7,454 to Benj. Haywood, one of the treasurer's bondsmen; \$9,987 to the People's Savings Bank, of Olathe; \$8,500 to the Shawnee County Bank; \$14,700 to the First National Bank of Topeka; \$6,000 to Daniel M. Adams; \$5,000 to Geo. F. Parmalee; \$9,755 to the Shawnee County Bank.

The third article charges him with depositing the funds of the State with certain companies, corporations and private individuals. With the firm of Gilman, Son and Co., in the City of New York, the sum of \$292,178.71; With the People's Savings Bank, of Olathe, the sum of \$9,987.55; with the Capital Bank of Topeka, the sum of \$15,000; with the Shawnee County Bank, of Topeka, \$25,700.66; and with the First National Bank of Topeka, the sum of \$10,149.96.

The fourth article charges the same thing in a different form.

The fifth and sixth articles charge him with misrepresenting the condition of the treasury to the examining officers of the State, in stating to S. S. McFadden, who was appointed to examine the condition of the treasury, and inducing him to believe and report that the Treasurer was entitled to have credit for the specific sum of ten thousand dollars as on deposit with *S. S. McFadden, Son & Co.*, in New York, which said amount had never been forwarded to that firm, and also in claiming and inducing the examiners to believe and report that he had \$50,000 on deposit to the credit of the State, in the New York Loan and Indemnity company, when in fact no portion of that sum had ever been on deposit with that bank.

The seventh article charges him with converting certain sums of the State's money to his own use, to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

The eighth and ninth articles charge him with the delinquencies of his deputy, Mr. Collins.

The tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth articles relate to the payment of the Price raid scrip, charging the payment of \$4,000 to A. Thoman, without authority of law; with issuing said scrip without signing it as State Treasurer, and without the name of the person presenting it; and turning it over to the Auditor in that defective condition, to the amount of \$3,000; with paying \$5,000 out of that fund on what is known as the Military Scrip, and not included in the expenses provided for by the Price Raid Act, and without having the name of the person presenting the same signed thereon.

CALIFORNIA INVESTIGATION.

It is well known that the contest in California in which Governor Booth was elected to the Senate of the United States, was hotly contested and very close, but we did not know or believe that it was coupled with corruption. Now, however; we notice that they have an investigating committee, which has elicited evidence about as follows. One member of the Legislature testifies that the Enrolling Clerk offered him \$2,000 to vote for Booth. The Clerk denies the charge and calls the member a liar. One member testifies that another member offered him \$3,000 to vote for Booth, which is also denied. A man and his son both testify that Booth's private Secretary wrote to a noted politician, and friend of the Senator, to come on to the Capitol and he could show him, "the way a poor man could become rich." This friend has been summoned to appear before the committee and testify, and he quietly places his thumb on the side of his nose, and so things go. Kansas is not alone in the matter of corruption, which is some comfort, cold though it be.

One of the Leaks.

The Hays City Sentinel says several thousand dollars worth of blouses, boots, caps, &c., were sold at that Fort a short time ago. These goods were sold at about a quarter of what they originally cost, simply because some contractors and officers had recommended and secured a change in the styles of these articles of uniform, in order that new contracts and new opportunities for stealing might be had. The sale of army stores and military reservations has for years been one of the great leaks of the Treasury, and one that has attracted the least public attention. It is quite time that the same critical inquiry that is being made into the manner of disposing of the people's money in so many other ways, were being directed to this almost irresponsible and unquestioned manner of disposing of public property. Investigation of this branch of public plunder would be quite as profitable as in many others, and in none has it yet been found to have been unprofitable.

The following, from an Eastern paper, will give a somewhat definite idea of the extent of the steal, or, what is just as bad, the extravagance that characterizes the Quartermaster's branch of the Military service.

"The quartermaster's accounts uncover portions of the waste of the regular army. The latest returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc., on hand June 30th, 1872, when an entire change of uniforms was pending, show that the department had in store 317,955 overcoats (that when the army numbered only 30,000 men,) 279,191 hats, 318,256 forage caps, 305,608 jackets, 252,121 coats, 297,850 trousers, 721,320 flannel drawers, 309,724 flannel shirts, 813,350 boots and bootees, and 794,135 blankets and ponchos of woolen and rubber. Every year contracts are let for furnishing clothing for soldiers, and every year there are sales of the superfluous articles made in excess of requirements. The price received for the clothing when offered for sale, is said to be about one-fourth what it cost the government. This does not embrace the bills for two sets of advertisements in partisan newspapers, which usually are about equal to the money received for the clothing. It costs our government about \$50,000,000 a year to support an army of 300,000 men. It cost Great Britain but \$75,000,000 a year to maintain an army of 175,000 men, scattered in the four quarters of the globe, in some part of which there is always war. If the army of Germany was as expensive in proportion to its size, it would require \$543,300,000 a year to pay its bills. The country would soon be bankrupt or be obliged to obtain a new indemnity from France."

CROP STATISTICS.

Last Monday's telegrams announce that the Executive Committee of the National Grange are maturing a plan for the formation of a Statistical Bureau in connection with the National Grange for the collection and dissemination of information in regard to the condition of crops throughout the country. The new bureau will be located at Washington, D. C., and in charge of D. W. Aiken, Secretary of the State Grange of South Carolina. Subordinate Granges will report direct to the State Grange all information of interest relating to crops and different States. The Granges will report by telegraph to the Statistical Bureau of the Order at Washington, and the Bureau will compile and summarize these reports into monthly reports of crops in all sections of the country, and will simultaneously report by telegraph monthly to all State Granges, which in turn will furnish it to every Subordinate Grange within their jurisdiction. This information will not be furnished to the press for publication, it being intended exclusively for the benefit of members of the Order.

The Woman's Temperance Crusade is under full headway in New York City. On Sunday last, Revs. Bowditch and Steele led a band of women to Sand's distillery in Harlem, where over a thousand men congregated to witness their procedure. The distillery had been offered the women by the proprietor, for the holding of a prayer meeting.

A monster demonstration was also held at the Academy of Music by the Catholic Temperance society on last evening.

A Temperance meeting was also held on the stage of Harvey Hill's Variety shod, on Sunday evening.

A meeting of clergymen of different denominations was held on Monday afternoon in Association Hall for the purpose of taking such steps as might be necessary for the protection of temperance. Rev. Dr. Prime presided. Rev. Dr. Steele offered a series of resolutions, rejoicing in the successful efforts of the women in their movement.

In Jeffersonville, Ind., Columbus, Ohio, and many other places, the women's war against whisky is going on and doing good.

They are boring an artesian well at Men-

CHASE'S NEW METHOD OF HANDLING AND STORING GRAIN.

It will be remembered by the farmers of Douglas county, that two years ago, when the question of Union was being agitated by Mr. Bronson, Gov. Robinson and Mr. Cramer, one part of the argument was directed to the subject of farmers' store houses, and arranged that they might store, handle and ship their own grain, without being compelled as it were to have it all pass through the hands of middlemen. Although the ideas then promulgated met with a general approval from the people, no specific plan was fixed upon that seemed to be satisfactory, and nothing was done in that direction.

The Patrons have long had the same subject under consideration, and are putting the new method of Chase & Co. into successful operation. The plan is cheap and effective and elevators are being run at Blairstown, Bonaparte and other places in Iowa, and at Peoria, Ill., giving good satisfaction. We quote from a circular of the inventor of the system.

DEAR SIR: We are satisfied that information never hurt any one. Our system of handling grain bids fair to become universal. The railroad and grain men have taken it up. The system was introduced to the public last fall, and we have already sixteen houses in successful operation—some of them large ones (one at Duluth, Minn., of 600,000 bushels), and have furnished plans to a large number who intend to commence operations early in the spring. One to the New York Central railroad for a house seven hundred feet long, to be built on the pier at the foot of Thirty-third street, New York; also plans for a large house on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. We have an extensive correspondence with the Patrons on the subject, and have visitors from several committees from different Granges to see our house here in operation. They have all expressed themselves very much pleased, and have invariably given it their entire approbation. The advantages accruing to the farmer by this system are:

1. The bins built in large numbers together are built much cheaper than when they are built on the farm.

2. The farmers can haul their grain at their leisure, when they have good roads, and are not rushed in a busy season and bad roads, to market grain.

3. The grain can be hauled directly from the threshing machine and thrown into the bin in the warehouse, and cleaned by horse power with improved cleaners, both for grain and grass seeds, at a much less expense than when it is cleaned in the common fanning mill by hand.

4. The grain is much safer stored in a warehouse, and is less liable to damage by dampness and heating.

5. The farmer is not compelled to sell his grain until he gets a good price for it, but can deliver his grain to the elevator, and can get an elevator receipt for it, and use this receipt as a collateral to raise money at the banks. These receipts are a favorite collateral with all bankers, and will command money over all other securities.

Any information we can give you will be most cheerfully accorded. To any parties who wish to get up an association we will send a form that will be of assistance.

Address CHASE & CO., Peoria, Ill.

POTATO SEEDS.

It may not be generally known that the eyes of potatoes scooped out with the sharp pointed knife to about the size of vest buttons, and strung up to dry as we do pieces of apples or peaches, make the best possible seed of that useful plant. Yet we assure our readers that such is the fact. Try it for yourselves and see. The eyes on the end and stem are best. Take them out as directed, use the balance for the table, and your potatoes will answer a double purpose, with no expense beside a little time which is much more plentiful just now than money. Plant 2 to 3 eyes in a hill, cover lightly and you will have a quicker and better growth than can be had by any other process. Peach blossoms are about played out, and not one planting in a hundred pays the trouble.

The Rose varieties, both early and late, are good, and quite safe in our climate. We advise farmers not to spend time in trying to raise peach blossoms, or any poorer variety than the rose.

A repetition of the Bender affair occurred at Topeka last week, in the murder of a man named Ferris, who kept a small grocery house a few miles east of the city, and the secret of his body in the cellar of the store building. Two men named Olds have been arrested and are on trial for the murder. These men were found in possession of the store, reporting that Ferris had left them in charge, while he had gone east to get married.

The Kansas City Times gives some interesting details of the expense to the State of publishing the notice of the proposed constitutional amendment, which was voted upon last fall. This amendment was published in the Spirit, as also in many other papers of the State, as an item of interest to the people without charge, and would have been by any of them that did publish it, at one third the prices charged, but for the opportunity to do little quiet stealing.

It will be noticed that some of the papers named are very blatant in their advocacy of "Reform," especially as connected with the public expenditures. These blatant protestations do not accord well with the following figures. The Times says:

The appropriation of \$7,000 for publishing the constitutional amendment will not go around by a good deal, nine papers having already drawn \$3,100 of the \$7,000, the rates charged being simply enormous. The dailies, as follows, Fort Scott Monitor, Leavenworth Times, Commercial and Call, Lawrence Tribune and Journal, Atchison Globe and Champion and Topeka Commonwealth and Blade, drawing \$418.50 each for nine squares ninety-three days, the Lawrence Standard drawing \$391.50, Leavenworth Argus \$355.50 and weeklies each \$63.00. Good Deacon Houston made a nice thing out of it, drawing \$418.50 for the Commercial in the name of Houston & Shaw, \$355.50 for the Argus in the name of D. W. Houston.

TRIPLETS.

An old school mate of ours used to say that whenever he saw a really beautiful woman he always wanted to "holler." Frequently he would rush into our room, swing his hat, give three cheers and instantly retire as if perfectly satisfied. He was bashful to a fault, and modesty seemed to have no other way of eliminating his pent up admiration for womanly beauty than to slide off to one side and "holler," as he expressed it. We had occasion to recall those ancient times, a few days ago, while railing across the uplands of Jefferson Co. At a station which was or ought to have been on the summit of the hills, a party of seven or eight persons entered the coach where we were busily engaged in masticating peanuts and secured seats a little forward of ours. All but three brothers, we guess they were—who did not take seats, but only lingered near till the bell should sound. A hearty pressure of the hand, a gentle good-bye, a welling up of tears, the brothers vanish, and we are moving on. Father and mother and three daughters remain as fellow travelers. The impulse of grief having subsided, they begin to look around and cheer up, and we could not help looking at them. We thought how beautiful the girls were; how nearly they resembled each other in looks, size and age, about eighteen years, and we were pleased. We noticed, too, that they did not appear to have similar tastes as to dress. No two ribbons were of the same width or color, or tied in the same way. No two of their head dresses were of the same style or had the feathers drooping in the same direction. No two patterns about their dress had the same cut, or color of finsh, and we thought how queer it was. We thought about their ravishing, glossy ringlets, their gazelle eyes, and—well, if it were not for our old gray beard, we would like to tell all we thought in regular Bohemian fashion.

Finally, as we near the city and are running down grade, the young man who sold us the peanuts at half price, having noticed our Grange emblem, and who had been amusing himself at our puzzled look, steps over to us and with a knowing wink whispers in our ear "Triplets." Presently all was clear, we revived, our memory went back to other years, to that ancient classmate, and we tried to find a room, a box, a barrel, or any good place in which to holler.

EX-PRESIDENT FILMORE died at Buffalo, N. Y., on the night of the 8th. He had been very feeble for some weeks.

HON. HENRY BRONSON resigned his seat in the State Senate on Saturday last, and his resignation was accepted by the Governor. It is said that he contemplates removing to Linn County in May, and make that his future residence. The Governor intends to call an election for his successor, to be held at the approaching Spring elections.

The Legislature adjourned on Monday last, and nearly all the members left for their homes yesterday. Many of them passed through Lawrence, and paid the Spirit a call, among them Messrs. Beam, Edson, McGuire, York.

A widow woman named Carpenter, in Leavenworth, shot and killed a soldier of the fifth Infantry, named White, on Monday last, in self defense. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Against a Just Measure.

We are sorry to see that Col. Phillips, of this State, voted against the bill to allow public documents to be sent free by members of Congress and the heads of departments, to allow papers to exchange without payment of postage, and to allow subscribers to receive papers free within the county in which they were printed. Col. Phillips owes his election mainly to the newspapers of Kansas, yet he votes against a just and beneficial measure, which nearly all of them favor. He mistakes, or chooses to disregard, the sentiment of the people of the State in this matter. The repeal of the franking privilege was never demanded by them—it's abuses only were denounced. The bill referred to above, which Col. Phillips voted against, was just and fair, and it ought to have been adopted. Col. Cobb worked for it earnestly, and Judge Lowe voted for it. Yet Col. Phillips, who was put forward and helped into Congress by his old newspaper friends voted against a measure of simple justice to them. [Atchison Champion.]

A great snow storm occurred in the Rocky Mountains on Saturday afternoon, along the line of the U. P. A. number of trains are blocked in the drifts, some of them in snows twenty feet deep, where they have been lying since.

The Belleville Telescope says there are already seventeen organized Granges in Republic county.

A New Material for Ink.

Mogno states that the juice of the coriaria thymifolia, or ink plant of New Granada, resists most chemical agent better than ordinary ink. When used fresh, the writing is reddish, but it becomes black in a few hours. It does not corrode steel pens and cannot be removed from paper by sea water, on which account it was used for all public documents when New Granada was under Spanish dominion, under the name of Chanchi.

DITCHED.

Some careless R. R. employee left the switch open last night, and as the eastern bound train left the depot this morning, the engine ran off the track and ploughed up the native soil for some distance. The accident has delayed the train; and at this writing (6 o'clock Friday night) the locomotive is still in the ditch.—[Great Bend Progress.]

On Sunday evening of last week, while the proprietor and clerks were absent (at church) some miscreant entered the store of W. H. South and carried off about twenty watches, together with quite a lot of other jewelry. The watches were packed in a small walnut box, and the robber carried away the box and all. Although at the time, there was considerable change in the money-drawers nothing else was touched.—[Winfield Courier.]

Mr. Joshua Brown wishes us to state that the time for burning prairie, that is intended for mowing, is when the weeds have attained a height of about two inches. In thus delaying the "burn," the farmer would have his hay free of weeds. He has tried this and knows it to be a fact, and would advise all to give it a fair trial the coming season.

Doctor Will. S. Lindsay met with a serious accident while riding horseback. His horse becoming frightened, attempted to run away, when the Doctor, trying to rein him in, the animal slipped in the mud and fell, throwing the Doctor and injuring him considerably, spraining his ankle, bruising and scratching his face and breaking out two of his teeth.—[Gardner Plaindealer.]

The Iola Register says their flowing well has been tubed and will throw water a hundred feet high and burn with a bright flame.—Besides it contains gas enough to light the whole city if it was collected and used. That isn't all either. Good physicians say that the fire water of this wonderful well contains sufficient medicinal properties to cure the aches, pains and diseases of the whole human family, if it was properly used.

On last Saturday night while Mr. Robert Bethel and his wife were away from home, their house situated in the north part of town, took fire and was entirely consumed. The children were at home, had built up a good fire and gone to bed, and when the fire was discovered it was too late to put it out.—Most of the furniture was saved. There was an insurance of \$600 on the house and furniture.—[Iola Register.]

The Patriot is not pleased with the appointment of Ben. Gale to be postmaster at Atchison. It says:

Mr. Gale's appointment has been expected by the knowing ones for some two months past. It has been no secret. A remonstrance against his appointment was sent to Washington; but of course no attention was paid to it. Ingalls was for Gale. A remonstrance reaching from Atchison to Washington would not have the slightest effect. Mr. Gale is not the choice of the Republicans of Atchison. Were it left to a vote of that party, probably a dozen men would be preferred to him. But what of that? What does Ingalls care for the wishes of the people? His whole nature is intensely selfish, and he is as stubborn as a mule and as imperious as a Nero in enforcing obedience to his wishes. Personally Mr. Gale is a clever gentleman. The Patriot has no fault to find with him. He will make a good postmaster, and the same might be said of hundreds of other Republicans in the city. The people have no choice in this matter, and they must submit to the will of Mr. Ingalls. He is king for the remaining portion of Grant's administration.

The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MARCH 11, 1874.

The Spirit of Kansas
Is issued weekly, in Fraser's Hall, Massachusetts Street.

BY ROSS & STEVENS.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One col. one yr., \$100—six mos., \$100—three mos., \$60.

Half " do. 100—do. 75—do. 40.

Third " do. 60—do. 40—do. 20.

Fourth " do. 40—do. 30—do. 20.

Five col. one yr., \$150—six mos., \$150—three mos., \$90.

Six col. one yr., \$200—six mos., \$120—three mos., \$80.

Seven col. one yr., \$250—six mos., \$150—three mos., \$100.

EIGHT OF SUMMER.

A graph brought us to-day the news that Charles Summer died at ten o'clock this morning. Though the feeling has for some years been entertained by many of his friends that he would not outlive his present term in the Senate, the announcement of his death is none the less painful and sudden. Charles Summer was one of the greatest men and purest patriots that this country ever produced, and in his death the friends of free government and human liberty throughout the world will recognize a loss second only to that of the beloved and lamented Lincoln. Few men have ever left a more unmistakable impress of their great personality upon the history of their time and the world, for good, than does Charles Summer.

THE DELAWARE MILLS.

As has been previously announced, these Mills were recently purchased by Mr. S. B. Pearson, late of Genesee, N. Y. Mr. Pearson is making extensive and important improvements in the mills, and is now prepared to furnish flour equal in quality to the best Eastern brands. He buys Kansas wheat, paying the highest market price, therefore, and proposes to supply the Kansas market with a home-made article which in price and quality will successfully resist all competition. Having been in the Milling business all his life, and for many years in the best wheat regions of this country, he is fully competent to judge of the qualities of that product, and to satisfy the most rigid demands of the public in that direction.

By using exclusively Kansas wheat, as far as possible, Mr. Pearson creates a home market for our product, and keeps a considerable volume of currency at home which has heretofore been going abroad, while at the same time improving our manufacturing facilities, and demonstrating the fact that we have no longer any need of sending our money abroad and keeping the country depleted of currency for good breadstuffs. With his means and thorough comprehension of the business, together with the natural facilities for manufacturing that are now being improved, we are confident that Mr. Pearson will soon build up a business in that line that will be highly creditable to Lawrence and the State.

Another home institution, in the line of manufacture, and that will keep more or less of our currency from going abroad, is now on foot here, in the shape of a starch factory. The enterprise is in the hands of responsible business men, and the details will soon be communicated to the public.

Messrs. Gillespie, Rogers & Co.

This live stock firm of Kansas City have started a branch office for the sale of all kinds of farm produce, and from the appearance of things about their office they are doing the grain business of that city. We take pleasure in recommending them to our friends. They are young men fully awake to the interests of the trade, and if integrity and industry avail, we prophecy a brilliant future for them. They solicit correspondence and defy competition.

Our friend Geo. C. Brackett and a young man named Schell, living with him, had a narrow escape from serious injury, if not death, on Monday last. As the hind wagon of the Chapman Sisters was passing through the streets, the team of Mr. Brackett became frightened and ran down Mass. street towards the river, coming in contact with and breaking a wagon belonging to Mr. Beatty. This collision capsized and wrecked Mr. Brackett's wagon, throwing him out and also Mr. Schell, who was with him at the time. Mr. Brackett was severely bruised though not seriously injured. The young man Schell was not so fortunate. He was taken up insensible, and found to have his collar bone broken.

The Times announces that Father Butler, of Leavenworth, has gone to Washington, D. C., to attend a meeting of the Board of Immigration of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, to be held on the 18th inst. The object of this Society is to induce the Irish people living in the eastern cities to emigrate to the west and engage in agriculture.

Father Butler goes to this meeting for the purpose of turning this emigration to Kansas.

THE SPIRIT AND THE FARMER.

For the convenience of such of our patrons as may desire to subscribe for the Prairie Farmer in connection with our journal, we will supply the two papers (the regular price of the former being \$2 50, and of the latter \$2 00), if ordered together, for only \$3.

A first class Singer sewing machine for sale at a sacrifice. For particulars inquire at this office.

THE GRANGERS' FLOW COMPANY.

This enterprise, we understand, is going forward satisfactorily to a successful organization. When once in operation, as it soon will be, it will be to Kansas one of the most profitable industrial enterprises that has yet been projected. It is proposed to manufacture all classes of agricultural implements in the best manner and at Grange prices, putting the improved machinery for farming within the reach of many who are now compelled to do without.

This establishment alone will be the means of saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to the state of Kansas every year, and put us forward in the facilities of production to a degree which will be beyond computation in dollars and cents. We trust every Grange in the State will take an interest in the enterprise, and make it really what it is designed to be, a Grange corporation, owned by and run in the interest of the Grangers of the State.

Kansas Pacific Railway.

The main line extends from Kansas City, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kansas, both flourishing cities on the Missouri River, through Central Kansas and Eastern Colorado 639 miles to Denver, Colorado, and with several hundred miles of Branches, in addition, reaches every portion of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, and offers for acquiring homes a series of country unsurpassed for fertility and health. The State Capital, State University, State Agricultural College, State Normal School, Blind Asylum, &c., of Kansas, are all located immediately along the rail, and the educational facilities generally are unequalled. By reference to the United States Agricultural Reports, it will be observed that Kansas had a greater yield to the acre of cereals than any other State, and Gold Medals and Diplomas for the greatest and best display of Fruits and Agricultural, Horticultural and Mineral products, have been awarded at the Grand Expositions and Fairs throughout the land in competition with the other States. For the tourist and invalid, a varied and charming landscape is presented; and the delightful air of Colorado, and the now just-mentioned "Gold," "Ward," and "Hot Springs," have given new life to the weary and restored health to the sick. Don't fail to take a trip over the Kansas Pacific railway, and if you want good home, be sure to settle along its line. You can obtain maps, circulars, &c., giving all information, by addressing Gerl, Passenger Agent, K. P. R. R., Kansas City, Mo.

A Card.

The wonderful progress of the age is strikingly illustrated by the new medical philosophy of our day, which condemns the purings, pukings, blisters and bleedings of the days of Paracelsus Bombastus, and points out to the suffering invalid rational method, which aids nature to restore diminished vitality by means of invigorants, foremost of which stands Dr. S. O. Hume & Co.'s Peruvian Tonic.

An Old-Fashioned Mother and a Reformed Boy.

Some time ago, a Mrs. Buckley, who lives over in Berrien county, Mich., directed her son Samuel, a lad of fourteen years, to take a turn at the churn. Now, as Samuel had set his heart on going fishing at that very time, he "got his back up" and flatly refused to agitate the cream. The curvature was promptly taken out of his spine with a slipper, and with "tears in his eyes," he went on duty with the dasher. In about half an hour, and during the brief absence of his mother, his eyes fell upon a plate of fly-poison, and a bright, smart thought struck him. Just before Mrs. B. came in, Samuel lifted the fatal platter to his face, and as she entered he put the poison from his lips with the dramatic exclamation, "There, mother! I guess you won't lick me no more!" Now what did this Spartan dame do? Did she shriek for a doctor and fall into hysterics? Not much! She simply took Samuel by the nape of the neck, lifted him deftly into the pantry, beat the whites of six eggs together, and told him to engulf the same instantaneously; he refusing, she called the hired girl, and in a twinkling Sam found himself outside the albumen. Then Mrs. B. began preparing a mustard emetic. Seeing this Sam's courage dissolved, and he commenced begging crying "I was only trying to skeer ye." But the stern mother was not to be softened, and Samuel had to swallow the mustard. He was then forced to take a dose of pain-killer, and had his neck rubbed with "Vigor of Life," and his stomach with the "Oil of Gladness." Then he vomited up everything but his boots and socks. This being over he took seven Ayer's pills, two spoonfuls of castor oil, a teaspoonful of salts, and a blue pill. And now, if you want to behold the maddest boy in Michigan, just say "fly-poison" to Sam Buckley.

Very respectfully,

J. H. BORING.

Formerly with L. Bullock & Co.

In sending in the names of new Granges and newly elected officers, the county in which the Grange is located is often omitted. Deputies and Secretaries in reporting will save us time and trouble if they bear this in mind.

Chicago & St. Louis Live Stock Market.

March, 11th, 1874.

Business in the live stock market opened strong and active at an advance of 25 cts. on Saturdays quotations, more noticeable however in shipping grades than in others. All influences bearing upon the market were of a strong and encouraging character. The supply although small, was made up of fair to choice grades of native and Texas cattle, and the demand was everything that could be desired. We quote:

Extra Choice Native Steers—These were in full demand from shippers and butchers, but very seldom at \$6 to \$25 when offered.

Choice Native Steers—Smooth well formed and well fatted steers of 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. av. in good request from shippers and butchers at \$5 to \$25.

Good to Prime Native Steers—Well formed and finely fatted steers av. 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. in good demand and steady at \$4 to 40 & 2/3 for prime.

Fair Native Steers—Two to six years old in good request from butchers at \$5 to 100 lbs. av.

Medium Native Steers—Moderately active at \$25 to \$30.

Cows and Heifers—Good to choice native cows of 900 to 1,100 lbs. av. were active at \$25 to 40 & 2/3, while rough lean lots of 600 to 900 lbs. av. were weak and unsaleable at \$1 2/3 to 40 & 2/3.

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[Written for the Spirit.]

OUR MOTHERS OF THE EARLY TIMES.

BY E. E. CHERRY.

Our mothers of the early times,
Who used to spin and weave,
And tend the house, and also bind,
As well the golden sheave!
Oh! how we honor you to-day,
And bless you, women true!
Who wrought, and labored with your hands,
But not as now we do.

Nor plaited ruffles, braid nor band,
Nor flounces of silk and tulle,
Nor sweeping trails of poplins soft,
Or daintily tissued muslin.
Ever graced your queenly forms, or claimed,
From your pure hearts a thought;
'Twas homespun wear, with toll and care,
Nor easier lot you sought.

To work for those you loved, content
That they from want were free;
With thankful hearts for blessings sent,
You labored cheerfully;
Within your beautious wildwood homes
No fashions shriveled, when you,
Our mothers gilded round.

Caught you freedom from the birds,
That sang among the trees?
Or from the wild deer of the wood?
Or from the passing breeze?
Or did the angels round you fit,
And strengthen you to bear,
With loving whispers mild and soft,
Your lot of toil and care?

No marvel that your sons were strong,
And daughters very fair;
Maternal love had chastened them,
Not lost those lessons rare,
But rest you mothers—sweetly rest,
Your life of labor o'er,
We'll meet you, we know, among the blest,
On the eternal shore.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

MILK VERSUS BEER.

A LIFE LESSON.

"Look here! How much milk is that boy going to drink?"

John Nibbleton spoke sharply, and not by any means with a smile upon his face. They were at the breakfast table, and little Freddie, the five year old, a robust, bright eyed, laughter-loving and laughter-making boy, was calling for a second mug of milk. John Nibbleton loved this little hero, and was proud of him; but John Nibbleton had his ideas of economy, and on this particular morning those ideas had been stirred afresh. His milk man left his milk bill for the month—a bill of between three and four dollars—and John Nibbleton had groaned when he saw it. One third, at least, of the amount was for extra milk, the stated quantity being one quart per day. It was this extra matter which made John Nibbleton wince, and in memory of which he had called out—

"Look here! How much milk is that boy going to drink?"

His wife, who had carried the nose of the pitcher to the boy's cup suspended the movement, and looked at her husband.

"What?" she said, as though she had not understood:

"He has had one mug of milk, hasn't he?"

"Yes."

"I should think that might answer: There's no need of him drinking himself full."

"But John, milk is more than half his living."

"I don't see it. He eats as much as I do."

"But think how he is growing! You know what Dr. Bunkhead said—how he explained why children needed to eat so much, and why they might eat often than grown people needed to eat. Just look and see how he is growing."

Ordinary John Nibbleton would have responded to such a remark with pompous pride, but on the present occasion he had started to enforce a great moral precept—moral because it was of domestic economy, and he knew that dire calamity often followed in the wake of domestic extravagance.

"I know he is growing," John said slightly; and I don't think he'll stop growing while he has enough to eat; but I cannot afford to let him grow on milk at eight cents a quart. There's no need of it. You ought to think how hard it is to meet these bills."

Nancy set the pitcher back in its place upon the table, and little Freddie sobbed aloud.

"Bah! What a fuss! Let him have it, since you have gone so far. But you know what I mean. There's no need of his drinking so much. I've no doubt he'll drink a quart a day if you'd give it to him."

Nancy did not answer at once. She poured the milk into Freddie's mug; and after a little thought she said musingly:

"A quart a day—eight cents—and how he enjoys it, and he grows upon it. Suppose it was a quart?"

"That's the way with you women," cried John, with lofty assurance; and he proceeded with moral grandeur in his tone, "you can never look at things from a reasonable point of view—you can never gather them up and look at them as a whole. Eight cents a day grows to be two dollars and a half a month, almost. Why don't you think of that?"

"I do think of it," returned Nancy, "and I think beyond that."

"Eh?"

"I think I could, if I were to try, estimate my expenses for the month to come, instead of waiting for the months to pass before the sum of the expense is known; and thus I could plan what articles I had better curtail, and

what, under the circumstances, I had better retain. If I found the projected expenses too heavy and the milk scarce seemed to prevent the most flagrant superfluity, I would cut short a part of the milk, and put master Freddie on short allowance."

The effect of making this speech had steadied Nancy's nerves, and restored her equilibrum of mind, and after a pause she added: "Just for to-day, John, think of this thing. If in all the range of your expenses you shall think, to-night, that the milk affords the least needed, I will cut it down."

John said "Bah!" again, and shortly after got up from the table. He filled his pipe and lighted it, and went away to work.

That very afternoon John Nibbleton had an hour or two of leisure time, and he went with some of his shop mates over to Philip Guelph's saloon, where they took a glass of beer. Before leaving the place John called upon his friends to take a glass with him; and he paid for five glasses at ten cents a glass. He was a generous hearted man, and he did this sort of a thing freely—he enjoyed it. Some body else paid for the cigars—ten cents apiece—and they sat down and smoked; and as they smoked they became communicative. The conversation finally turned upon the cost of living and upon the fearful high cost of provisions.

"Milk eight cents a quart!" cried Dan Spoole, in due course of citation. "Old Watterlog left his bill this morning. It's outrageous."

"And he left mine, too," said John Nibbleton, "and I told Nancy what I thought of it."

In a far corner of the saloon, smoking his pipe, sat old Paul Nettleby—a man who had no sense of propriety, and who was very much in the habit of putting his ear in where it was not needed, and who would persist in saying things which were not always pleasant.

"Boys," said he, "you haven't mentioned the price of beer and cigars."

The young men looked at him indignantly. Their looks did not deter him. He was easily mixed up in this affair, and the boy, and the dog, and the wagon were all before a court which was occupied in adjusting the rights of property in the case.

Young Man, Pay Attention.

Don't be a loafer; don't keep a loafer's company; don't hang around loafing places. Better work than sit around day after day, or stand around corners with your hands in your pockets—better for your own health and prospects. Bustle about if you have anything to bustle about for. Many a poor physician has obtained a real patient by riding after an imaginary one. A quire of blank paper, tied with red tape, carried under a lawyer's arm, may procure him his first case and make his fortune. Such is the word: "To him that hath shall be given." Quit dreaming and complaining; keep busy and mind your chances. Take this advice and then all will go well. Idleness is the mother of mischief.

They treated the old rascal with silent contempt as he deserved; and shortly afterward they left the saloon. Ben Broadsides had evidently contemplated paying for another drink of beer all around, but he did not do it.

That evening Nancy asked John if she should hereafter limit their milk to a quart a day.

"Get just what milk you want and I'll make it come out right somehow."

He spoke so cheerfully and so heartily that Nancy asked no questions. And if she had asked, she would have got no lucid answer, for John would not have explained.

But just one month after the explanation came. John Nibbleton paid the milk bill with all its "extra quarts" without a groan. He even did it with a smile of satisfaction. His wife was amazed. He saw amazement in her look.

"It's all right," said he "I've saved three times the amount in another way."

"How?"

"I've cut off my beer."

"And that's why you've been so bright, and cheerful, and happy, and have spent so many evenings at home! O, bless you John! and she kissed him rapturously."

The Confidence Game on the Darkeys.

The New York Tribune talks of some queer tricks played off on the ignorant blacks of Texas, news of which and similar hoaxes have reached the Tribune through reliable correspondence from Fayette county. "The wards of the nation" must be in a mighty bad way thereabouts, and ought to sell out to some Northern "nigs" who know how uncertain poor white trash is. One fellow in Fayette county disposes of free papers to the colored masses, and they go off like hot cakes at \$10 a piece and no questions asked. If the colored community is numerous, that business is good enough for anybody.

Another ingenious creature sells them a very handy article to have in the house, which he calls a "stake pin." On it are cabalistic figures, and with this in one hand and his free papers in the other, he is told that he can pre-empt forty acres of his old master's land. At a fair calculation about a million of these stake pins have been disposed of at \$300 per pin in the Southwestern States, which will afford a healthy revenue for a few impudent children of toil. The purchaser is required to keep his bargain a profound secret, for the excellent reason that if the white man finds it out, the cabalistic figures will have lost their potential charm, and the forty acres will have gone where the woodbine twineth.

Another genius, a fellow of infinite jest, sells a "hair straightener" to take the kinks out of Sambo's locks. It is harmless. It is colored water, and only costs one dollar per bottle. Cheap enough.

The culminating joke, however, is said to be in the "Freedmen's Savings bank," not in Fayette county, but in other places lying around. The poor black innocent deposits \$10 or \$50, as the case may be, and it is recorded on the pass book as \$1 and \$5, and so carried into the cashier's books and all the other books, which is quite funny, inasmuch as the man and the brother not being able to read, knows no better until he goes to draw his savings out. He learns all about it then, but fails to elicit anything satisfactory from the directors of the Freedmen's Savings banks, who, perhaps, have sold out of the bank directory about that time, having made their little pile, and are succeeded by another lot of the same sort.

Mr. Sniggins wished to start on an early train a few days ago, and he purchased an alarm clock in order to insure his waking at the proper hour. He took it home, wound it up, and set it for 5 o'clock. He went to bed at ten. About midnight something in the alarm clock gave way, and it started off in a terrible clatter. The baby was scared and began to cry, and Mrs. Sniggins hastily awakened, thought burglars were murdering the infant, and went off into hysterics and screams. Sniggins mistook the alarm for a watchman's rattle, and being but half awake emptied six barrels of his revolver out the front window, wounding a passer-by in the leg. The entire neighborhood was aroused, and as the racket inside Sniggins' house continued, the police burst open the front door, and with six bull dogs, rushed for Sniggins' room. They found Mrs. Sniggins holding the baby and crying, while Sniggins had the alarm clock, which was making a terrible clatter, in the wash-basin, where he was pouring water upon it to stop it. When the company came he threw it out in the yard, where it popped about all night and butted the fence and howled until the people in the back alley hurled missiles and curses at it, under the impression that it was cats.

The next time Mr. Sniggins wants to catch an early train he will sit up all night.

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Grange Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The resolutions of the so called General Assembly of Tonganoxie asking the resignation of Dr. C. W. Lawrence in the Legislature was introduced by his enemies. And

WHEREAS, A number of Granges were induced to endorse it by misrepresentations and without due consideration. And

WHEREAS, Said resolution did not represent the majority of Granges in Leavenworth County. Therefore be it

Resolved, By Stranger Valley Grange, No. 11 of Leavenworth county, Kansas, that they fully approve the action of the Hon. C. W. Lawrence in regard to the R. R. passes, also in the rejection of said resolutions.

Resolved, That the Spirit of Kansas be and is hereby requested to publish these resolutions.

W. P. Byler,
Secretary.

Nelson Center, Cloud Co., Kansas, Feb. 27th.

EDITOR SPIRIT:

I am very happy to inform you that the range movement in this county is getting to be very interesting. I shall give you the proceedings of the last three days. There have

been subordinate Granges organized near

Concordia, by Deputy Smith of Jew-

VOL. II. The worthy deputy is still carrying

on our work. Our worthy Master is

of Nelson Grange, Secretary

THIRTY-NINE, of Nelson Grange, Secretary

To the Late Senator Blomson. We came out with

a full number to organize

in our own name of success, with the

Senator & friend before us "Our Union is Strength." There

can be a meeting Concordia on the first Sat-

urday of next month to elect our county com-

cil, and sure to be a large attendance. As soon

as we get fairly at work, I shall let you know

from time to time how we progress. In mean

time, yours truly,

F. A. THOMPSON.

Salina, Saline County, Feb. 28th, 1874.

EDITOR SPIRIT:

The people of this vicinity are becoming wide awake in the interest of Granges. Saline Valley Grange was organized on the 14th day of August, 1873, with thirteen men and seven ladies as members. Since the first of January we have taken in ten new members, and still they come. J. S. Bean is worthy Master, Mrs. Mary Short, secretary. J. H. Short, Treasurer.

FABLES AND PARABLES.**COL. JOSEPH HIGHBY'S FAMILY.**

Col. Highby was a wealthy farmer. He had a large family of sons and daughters, he tried to bring them up right. He was especially desirous to have them confident—to have them all free and familiar with him, and he was not distant, sour, and morose as some fathers are.

He told them he wanted them, when they had done anything wrong, to come and confess

when they wanted anything, to come and ask for it; and when he gave them anything, with or without their asking, to thank him for it.

He gave them food and clothing and sent them to school, without waiting for them to ask

him, but was always glad to see them thankful for it.

On the other hand, if a little one wanted

to play with, or the boys wanted to go skating when he thought it not safe, or

wanted to play when they ought to be at work or at school, or wanted to go into bad company, or wanted money to spend foolishly, he said "No." If they deliberately disobeyed, he punished them. They asked and received, not because they asked amiss. Sometimes, however, when they teased very hard, thinking they knew better than he, if the risk was not too great, he let them find out by experience which knew the best. "He gave them their request, but sent leanness into their souls." But, generally, when they wanted to visit, or have company, or a play thing, or a book, or a musical instrument—especially, when they wanted money to give to some poor family, or the remission of a part or all of the punishment due to brother or sister—and always when they asked for good advice, often worth more than money—they "asked and received." What was sure to come without asking, they did not ask for. What was sure not to come, they did not ask for. What was doubtful and seemed desirable they asked for, and often got; not always immediately, nor always the very thing, but something better instead. And those who were most interested in the farm work, received the oftener. Were they fools? Was Col. Highby a fool?

But Henry, the second boy, when about four years old, wanted a pack of cards. He had grave doubts about getting them by asking, and with the assistance of a neighbor's boy secreted some eggs, sold them, got the cards, and pretended that he had found them. After this he did not like to go to his father for anything. The other boys noticed this, and asked him why he did not ask for what he wanted as he used to. Henry said, "It is of no use, father is a great man for system; with him everything goes like clock work. He knows all our wants and what is best for us, and he will do just as he pleases. Our asking will make no difference. Do you think he will turn every thing topsy-turvy, throw the business of the farm all into confusion just to please us?"

Because Henry did not like to ask, he was blind to the fact that, though his father had regular business for most of his men he had a man of all work ready for any contingency.

Also he often set the children to help one another. "But, no; he could not see this; with his father everything was "decreed" and went by "law," and he would not ask.

His older brother told him that he had noticed lately that Mr. (Henry) never thanked his father for anything. "Well," said Henry, "I do not know what I ought to thank him for; it is his duty to take care of me. If I had been a poor orphan adopted into his family I ought to be thankful; as it is, I do not think I ought."

"Moral. "What prayer is, and what it is good for." Also why some people do not pray.

JOTHAM.

SOME RAILROAD FIGURES.

Total miles in the United States.....	71,664
Total miles Narrow Gauge.....	1,007
Locomotives, all kinds.....	14,223
Passenger cars, all kinds.....	13,723
Freight cars, all sorts.....	388,427
Car manufacturers.....	110
Car wheel manufacturers.....	50
Locomotive builders.....	17
Total capital stock of railroads.....	\$2,072,257,974
Floating and funded debt.....	1,990,741,597
Total cost of railroads and equipments.....	3,728,416,958
Total cost per mile.....	\$53,000
Average annual mileage made by each locomotive.....	27,314
No. of accidents on railroads during 1873, in the United States and Canada.....	1,283
From collisions.....	392
From Derailments.....	815
From other causes.....	67
Unknown.....	9
Persons killed.....	276
Persons wounded.....	1,172

Some roads have a six foot gauge, others 5 feet two inches. The standard gauge is 4 feet 8½ inches. Narrow gauge roads are generally 3 feet. Roads have however, been constructed with only 22 and 18 inch gauge, and one is now in operation in this country having only a single track. And one is being built having a wooden track, with the wheels of the engine and cars all made of wood. Railroads are built everywhere, on the ground, under the ground, and in mid air. They are an expensive luxury, but we cannot and will not do without them. They are a part of the civilization of the world, whatever that is.

CRAMER'S MANUAL, considerably enlarged, will soon be issued from the Spirit Office, bound in connection with the platform of the National Grange, Constitution and By-Laws of the National Grange, proceedings of the late session at St. Louis, Constitution and By-Laws of the Kansas State Grange, By-Laws for Subordinate Granges, Constitution and By-Laws for Councils, and other valuable matter which every Patron should understand.

Subordinate Granges may supply each of their members with a copy from the Grange fund. Send to the "Spirit of Kansas," Lawrence, Kansas.

Clear Water, Kansas, March 4th, 1874.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:

We are doing fine in our Grange. We had a big feast in Jan. and installed our officers for the coming year. I sent you a list of the officers elected in December last; but as I saw no notice of it in your paper I will send them again. Master, Thomas Macrade; Sec. James McClung. We have twenty-eight Granges in the county all in a thriving condition; we have also a county council and a county agent.

ZARAH McCULLING,

Past Master, Nemescul Grange, No. 334.

Ridgeway, Osage Co., March 9 1874.

EDITOR SPIRIT:

Permit me to say to Bro. W. P. Popeno, of Topeka, that his explanation of date Feb. 28th to mine of 20th same month, is satisfactory and that was all I sought.

Yours truly,

G. B. JACKSON.

Elmdale, March 7th, 1874.

EDITOR SPIRIT:

We have eleven Granges in good working order and more ready to organize. Bro. Hanmer gives perfect satisfaction as deputy. Organized a county council last week. We are making arrangements to buy our agricultural implements at Lawrence, of Wilder & Palm, and everything in fact through our agency.

Yours Fraternally,

J. R. HOLMES.

"I can't jine the Grange."

"I am sorry," was the reply; "we have counted on you."

"No, I can't jine," said the voter, "because they have let the women in, and they'll work it round so as to get to vote d'rectly, and I won't have nuttin' to do with it. The women is gettin' above their privileges, any way. They don't stay at home now, as St. Paul commanded and I tell you I won't have nuttin' to do with Granges."

[An Oregon Farmer.]

An Iowa school teacher has been disengaged for the offense of kissing a female assistant. Whereupon a local paper inquires, "what inducement there is for any person to exile himself to the country districts of Iowa, to direct the young ideas in its musket practice if he is to be denied the ordinary luxuries of every-day life?"

The Louisville Courier Journal is responsible for the following on modern charity:

If Lazarus had lived to-day—sat down in some man's door,

And that man's dog had come along and licked old Laz's sore,

I'm satisfied, with all the Christian feelin' that he has,

He'd "station house" poor Laz, and lick the dog for lekin' Laz."

The Civil Service Committee has agreed to report the following bill to the House with favorable recommendations: "That no officer of the United States shall directly or indirectly receive, or be paid, for his own use or benefit, any money or property, whatever of the United States except his salary, to be fixed by law, and that no public property shall be used by officials, or by any person for private purposes. That this act shall not be construed as to prevent the payment from the Treasury of all actual and necessary traveling expenses of U. S. officials when performing legitimate and necessary duties pertaining to their office."

"Moral. "What prayer is, and what it is good for." Also why some people do not pray.

JOTHAM.

PATRONS' REGALIA!

Sets, Jewels, Blanks, &c., the Best, and at the Lowest Prices!

Gent's Regalia, genuine "York XXX" Nankin 55 cents. Ladies, "Clinton C" Bleached muslin, 45 cents.

Give State and number of each grange, as we stamp the same on the wrong side of each piece with indelible ink free of charge. Plow stamped with same.

DOLTON BROS', 214 North 5th street, St. Louis, Mo.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

THE GRANGERS PLATFORM.
Adopted by the National Grange,
At its Seventh Annual Session,
Held in St. Louis, Mo.,
Feb. 18th, 1874.

PREAMBLE.

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry.

GENERAL OBJECTS.

1. United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind.

MOTTO.

2. We heartily indorse the motto: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

3. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves.

To enhance the comfort and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits.

To foster mutual understanding and co-operation.

To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulc each other in labor to hasten that good time coming.

To reduce our expenses both individual and corporate.

To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining.

To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate.

To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel, and more on hoof and in fleece.

To systematize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities.

To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require.

We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the grange.

We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual.

We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition.

Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

4. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them.

Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

NO AGGRESSIVE WARFARE.

Against any other interest whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action that "Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity."

We shall, therefore, advocate for every state the increase in every practicable way, of all

FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTING CHEAPLY.

To the seaboard, or between home-producers and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to "open out the channels in nature's great arteries that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely."

We are not enemies of railroads, navigable or irrigating canals, nor of any corporations that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes.

In our noble order there is no communism, no agrarianism.

We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation, or enterprise, as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits.

We are no enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopoly.

We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century.

OPPOSED TO EXCESSIVE SALARIES.

High rates of interest, and exorbitant per cent. profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers.

We desire only self-protection, and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits.

We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges, that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study.

THE GRANGE NON-PARTIZAN.

5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange, national, state or subordinate, is not a political or party organization.

No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country.

For we seek the greatest good of the greatest number. But we must always bear it in mind that no one becoming a Patron of Husbandry gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs.

It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterize every Grange member, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

We acknowledge the broad principle that

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION IS NO CRIME. And hold that "progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion," while "the fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens, and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic.

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is and of right should be dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West.

It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

C. Ours being peculiarly a farmer's institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks.

Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes.

But we

APPEAL TO ALL GOOD CITIZENS.

For their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption.

We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise, and earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future success.

7. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the

ABILITIES AND SPHERE OF WOMAN,

As is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order.

Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts, to the wisdom, justice, fraternity, and political purity of our forefathers.

Murder near Greeley.

A man named James Day, who lived on the Fort Scott road, in Linn County, and only a short distance from Lane, was murdered on Saturday last by his hired man, named Stewart. From a gentleman living near Greeley, who was in town on Tuesday, we learn the following particulars:

Day, Stewart, Day's boy, and his son-in-law Wells, had been at Greeley, and had been drinking. On their return homeward, about a mile east of Greeley, a quarrel occurred between Day's boy and Stewart. Day caught Stewart, but twice he broke away from him. As he clinched with him the third time, Stewart drew his pocket knife and stabbed Day three times; once in the abdomen, once near the heart, and once in the back near the shoulder-blade. At the third stroke the knife broke. Day died in about half an hour. The two men had been friends for some years, and the quarrel would not have occurred had they not both been drunk.—(Ottawa Republican).

Opposed to Excessive Salaries.

High rates of interest, and exorbitant per cent. profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers.

We desire only self-protection, and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits.

The pay of the engineers and conductors on the I. L. & G. road has been increased according to the promise made by the company, to the same as they received before the ten per cent reduction in December. Supt. Peck in his order to this effect, compliments them for the cheerfulness with which they acquiesced in that reduction, and for the care and fidelity exercised in the discharge of their duty. He also expresses the hope that he may soon be warranted in running the night trains again, and thus give their old positions to those who were discharged on account of their discontinuance.—(Ottawa Republican).

On Saturday night about 11 o'clock, the engine room of the Buffalo mills was discovered to be on fire, and in a very few minutes the flames spread to the main building, and in a short half hour the entire building with its contents, was reduced to ashes. There was no insurance. The loss to the proprietor falls heavily upon him. Loss, six or seven thousand dollars. This is not only a loss to the proprietor, but one that will be felt quite severely in our county generally. Nodice as to how the fire originated has yet been ascertained.

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