

# Spirit of Kansas

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

WHOLE NO. 110.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 11, 1874

VOL. III.—NO. 10.

## LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

### SENATE.

**TOPEKA, March 4th.**  
Mr. 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.

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 2 and 24 of 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 district.

S. B. 134, supplemental to chapter 46 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. 449, 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. 283, 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. 253, to compel county commissioners to report double and erroneous assessments. Substitute for H. B. 109, 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. 286, 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) have had the same under consideration and instruct me to report the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, On the 3d 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. 62, 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. 298, 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 that would enable them to extricate themselves from the financial troubles that involves them

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. 442, 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, relating to the education of all healthy children.

H. B. 434, amendatory of section 1 of chapter 128 of laws of 1873, entitled "an act to authorize school districts to remove school houses from settlers' 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 amendatory 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. 293, 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 \$415,000 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.

S. 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."

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

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. 140, an act 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. 282, providing for the collection and exchange of the arms of the State.

H. B. 537, 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 also passed at the session on Friday night.

H. B. 453, making appropriations for the legislative department.

H. B. 455, making an appropriation for extra services of the Senate.

H. B. 452, making an appropriation for miscellaneous expenses.

H. B. 457, to provide for revenue.

At 10:30 the Senate convened as a court of impeachment.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare a separate journal of all the transactions of the Senate relative to the matter of an impeachment.

The counsel for the prosecution filed a replication to the answer of defendant's counsel filed on yesterday.

On motion the court adjourned to Monday at 9 a. m.

On motion the Senate recessed from its amendment to H. B. 318, relating to the insane asylum.

Mr. Bronson submitted a communication from the governor accepting his (Bronson's) resignation as Senator from Douglas county.

S. J. R. 5, appropriating moneys from the military fund for the suppression of disturbances, was taken up and adopted.

The following bills were taken up and passed.

H. B. 402, to amend an act to provide for a commissioner of the poor in counties having more than thirty thousand inhabitants.

H. B. 319, relating to the militia.

H. B. 119, for the relief of W. C. Black.

Substitute for H. B. 150, defining the boundaries of counties.

H. B. 434, relative to school houses.

H. B. 254, amendatory of the statutes in relation to crimes and punishments.

H. B. 191, to fix the terms of the district court of the seventh district.

H. B. 169, amendatory of the act to incorporate cities of the first class.

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.

After passing back and forth from House to Senate and from Senate to House, the bill dividing the State into three Congressional Districts was finally passed on last Saturday. The bill divides the State as follows:

#### FIRST DISTRICT.

Leavenworth, Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Washington, Republic, Jewell, Smith, Phillips, Norton, Graham, Rooks, Osborn, Mitchell, Cloud, Clay, Ottawa, Lincoln, Riley, Pottawatomie, Jackson, Jefferson, Atchison, Davis, Ellis, Ellsworth, Russell, Saline, and Dickinson Counties.

#### SECOND DISTRICT.

Montgomery, Labette, Cherokee, Crawford, Neosho, Wilson, Bourbon, Allen, Anderson, Linn, Miami, Franklin, Johnson, Douglas, and Wyandotte Counties.

#### THIRD DISTRICT.

Shawnee, Osage, Coffey, Wabunsee, Lyon, Morris, Chase, Marion, Harvey, Woodson, Greenwood, Butler, Cowley, Sedgwick, Howard, Sumner, Harper, Kingman, Barbour, McPherson, Reno, Rice, Pratt, Comanche, Ford, Ness, Trego, Barton, Stafford, Rush, Gove, Lane, Scott, Wichita, Greeley, Kiowa, Clarke, Foote, Meade, Seward, Arapahoe, Grant, Stephens, Kansas, Pawnee, Decatur, Rawlins, Cheyenne, Sheridan, Thomas, Sherman, Stanton, Hamilton, Sequoyah, Kearney, Buffalo, and Hodgman.

This leaves the matter of the re-election of the present members in this shape: Messrs. Cobb and Lowe are both in the second district, and one of them must be counted out at the next election. Mr. Phillips is among his friends in the first district. The third district must perforce elect a new man. Topeka is in the extreme northeast corner of the third district, and to get a representative, will be forced to find a man who is great enough to reach out over the Southwest.

### To the Rescue.

MADRID, March 24th.—The reported successes of the Carlists have aroused the national spirit of the people, who are now coming to the aid of the Government in its efforts to crush the insurrection. Subscriptions of money and clothing are pouring in, and all the theatres in the city have given performances in aid of the cause. Telegrams have been received from the provincial authorities, offering moral and material support.

The latest advices from Bilbao report that the Carlists keep up their bombardment. About 200 shells are thrown into the city daily.

### Burned to Death.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 4.—The house of a colored man named Sears, living nine miles from this city, was destroyed by fire yesterday, and two children, aged respectively 3 and 4 years, were burned to death. The parents were temporarily absent, and had left the children alone in the house with the doors locked. It is supposed the children were playing with the fire, which was communicated to the bed, resulting in this terrible calamity.

### A Hefty Libel Suit.

Washington, March 4.—Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines has entered suit against Caleb Cushing, claiming \$200,000 for libel in this: "That in recent bills filed by Cushing, he charges her with making wanton and grossly malicious accusations against himself."

Chief Justice Waite took the oath of office at 12 o'clock in the Supreme Court Chamber, in the presence of a large and distinguished audience.

Several distinct shocks of an earthquake, accompanied by loud roaring, were felt at Charleston, Mo., about daylight Saturday Morning.

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 Railings 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.

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, Columbia, S. C. Lecturer—T. A. Thompson, Plainview, Minn. Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Miss. Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master, M. E. Hudson, Bourbon county; Overseer, W. S. Sigman, Topeka. Lecturer, John Boyd, Independence, Montgomery county; Steward, E. D. Smith, Jewell county; Assistant Steward, J. B. Rieley, Franklin co.; Chaplain, W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin co.; Treasurer, H. H. Angell, Sherman City, Cherokee county; Secretary, G. W. Spurgeon, Jackson county; Gatekeeper, W. H. Fletcher, Ceres, Mrs. Mattie Morris, Flora, Mrs. M. H. Charles, Leola, Assistant Steward, Mrs. Jennie D. Richter, Potosi, Mrs. Amanda C. Rippey, Executive Committee, F. H. Dunahall, Jacksonville, W. P. F. Foppe, and J. B. Schaeffer, Grasshopper Falls. State Agent, John G. Otis, 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. Zimmerman 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 rooms, in Lawrence, G. 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. McDermott, Kerwin Phillips county. H. C. Babcock, Cawker City Mitchell county. B. L. Beebe, London Sumner county. J. H. Bradd, Prairie Grove Republic county. S. C. Monroe, Brookdale Rice county. G. N. Nichols, Delphos Ottawa county. P. B. Maxon, Emporia Lyon county. A. J. McKee, Frankfort Marshall county. J. L. Blair, Eden Doniphan county. J. P. Eickets, Garnett Anderson county. G. F. Card, Eureka Greenwood county. U. M. Morgan, Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co. A. N. Case, Honeok Sahne county. C. B. Spaulding, Hillsdale Miami county. Eugene DeBum, Hutchinson Reno county. G. W. SPURGEON, Sec. Kas. State Ag't.

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. Commissioner 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 the order 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 in 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—seven 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 in 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 Hindoostan. Again and again have the London papers depicted the forshadowed 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 seen 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 Hindoos 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 the Government-General has admitted 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 exportations; 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, 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 Hindoostan will be in serious danger. The superstitious reverence of the Hindoo for the omnipotence of the Englishman will perhaps altogether vanish, 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 terrible.

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 appoints 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, litigation.
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.

We expect 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 \$1,800, 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 seen the danger of too much irregular organization, and have restricted their territory similar to the suggestion of Bro. Allen.

South Carolina, the best organized State in the union, has entrusted the entire business of organization to one man. Had our late State Grange adopted the system of large districts, employing none but competent men in each, we feel assured that their action would have been fully sustained by the masses of the Order. The value of any organization depends more upon its perfectness, than upon its numbers.

The Wellington Coal Mining Company will begin work this week.

The people of Oxford, are making preparations to prospect for coal.

Several Kaw Indians, with their squaws, children, ponies and dogs, have been encamped on Slate creek near this place for several days. Both sexes are clad in red horse blankets, buckskin leggings and moccasins of the same material. All go bare headed and make regular trips to town, where the men lounge around the stores, while the squaws beg and the youthful braves shoot at nickles with bows and arrows to the great amusement of the juveniles of the town.—[Sumner County Press.

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 so 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 as 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 I. have connected themselves with the Sovereigns, but they were not endorsed by that body as reported. The State Grange, P. of I. of Massachusetts, have repudiated the new Order and directed the expulsion of any Patron who connects himself with it. When we have more light we will let it shine.

Various parties, from different parts of the State. "What is the name of your new work, cost, &c? We want it." We call it the "Patron's Code and Manual of Practice." It contains everything necessary to the clear and perfect working of a Grange.

Table with 2 columns: Paper covers, per copy, 15cts; Per dozen, \$1.50; Cloth covers, per copy, 20; Per dozen, \$2.20.

The Grange fund may be used. Send orders under seal if possible, and enclose P. O. money order to J. A. CRAMER, Lawrence, Kan.

Good Words.

The following is the closing portion of an address delivered by a Master to his Grange at Princeton, Ill., a short time ago.

Let me close by quoting from our admirable manual the impressive words uttered by every Master of every Grange in the land, at the close of every meeting of every Grange throughout this vast country of ours,—this great agricultural country,—in the concluding injunction of each Master, at the time of closing each meeting: "Brothers and sisters: As we are again to separate and mingle once more with the world, let us not forget the precepts of our Order. Let us aim to add dignity to labor. In our intercourse with our fellow men, be honest, be just, and fear not. Whatever you attempt to do, strive to do well. Let us be quiet, peaceable citizens."

No marvel that a good, worthy Master of the Order once said to me, before I became a Patron, "Our institution is a pretty good church in itself." Its precepts, if strictly obeyed, will lead to the enjoyments of the great "harvest feast" above, where we shall realize the answer to the opening prayer offered up by every worthy chaplain at every Grange meeting, when he says: "Endow us with prudence and wisdom, that our work may be good and acceptable in Thy sight, and that our labors may be blessed with a liberal harvest. And when we come to lay down our implements on earth; may we enter the paradise, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, and receive that welcome plaudit, 'Well done, good and faithful servants.'"

Discord and evil surmising among us will greatly mar our peace, and retard our onward progress in the good work in which we have embarked, and will have some evil effect around us; but the little pebbles we may have cast into the vast rushing stream,—the Great Farmers' Movement,—will cause only a very small ripple for a brief moment, and then be lost in immensity; while the impetuous current will move on in its majesty, as though we had never been, to the accomplishment of the great results that are inevitable.

The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry is not a temporary rill that is to be dried up, or turned aside by any trifling cause or impediment. But let us ever bear in mind that honesty of purpose, sincere and disinterested motives, and love of the Order, will secure to us permanent success and lasting good. In union there is strength; divided, we fall. Even increase of members without union of feelings may cause the greater disaster in our fall; but, "The more comes in with a free good will, Makes the banquet sweeter still."

**What I Know About Onions.**  
I haven't 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 smooth, then turn cross ways and harrow it again, then sow your seeds 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 1 1/2 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 saleable 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 parsley out of them; the parsley 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 thick for if there comes a heavy rain it will be a great many of them that will be left on the ground; the idea is to get them 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 sow the Wethersfield, 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 market. 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 pin to pin, 2 ft. 4 in.; across kidneys, 3 ft. 7 in.; from tip of nose to rump, 9 ft.; 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 year? 4. What is the best protection against dogs?  
H. B. H.  
Prairie DuRocher, Ills.

1. 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 decline 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 pounds of unwashed wool per head. High grade, or the pure blood American Merino, will yield about one pound less, unwashed, but about the same average 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 unwashed.  
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. Any where in this North-west, 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 he 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 friend, 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 to London 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 the same 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: "I was passing through Slack Canon, on Sunday, the 8th instant, I called at G. 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 Sniquitis' battalion, and the burial of the body in Santiago de Cuba.

**A Little Reign of Terror.**  
A series of the most atrocious murders and robberies has lately terrified the people in the Arcadian district of Languedoc, 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 Liobemours, and the people in the district began to feel that life was very uncertain. The assassins were sent for to stop the violent hand of death, and endeavor to ascertain whose individual hand it was. As 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 had her head en down was not dead when her head was severed from the same time and in the same house was killed by a blow, and the same house was therefore 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 heard to murder because he had die so he could wish the old man. While the boy was in jail another murder was done in the neighborhood and after this the prisoner which he could have had no hand, doubtless saved his life. The French rural people have a habit of hiding their money and valuables in various places, and using in many expedients to prevent losing all in case of a descent of robbers. They stick case of a descent of robbers places and all of money around in queer places and all of it could not 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, and 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 stevenson 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 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 laid 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 clouded 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 pay. When you run up 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, 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 incommode 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 satisfied, there is a true 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.

**It is now reported that a vein of coal four and one-half feet in thickness has been discovered thirty miles northwest of Wellington, on the Ninesch river, which crops out at the surface.**

Established in 1857.

VINLAND NURSERY FRUIT FARM.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor. At VINLAND, Douglas Co. Kan. On the E. L. & G. Railroad, ten miles south of Lawrence.

For Spring of 1874, a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of Nursery stock at prices TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Price List ready January 1st. APPLE GRAPES put up to order. 97— Vinland, Kan. Dec 18, 1873.

SWEET POTATOES For sale by MILLER & JUNKINS, Growers of Sweet Potatoes & Plants. LAWENCE, KANSAS.

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By which rule I am able to sell all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES

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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.

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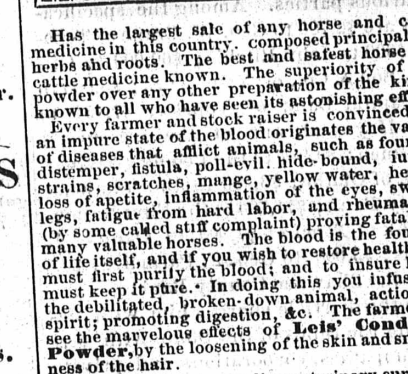
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Has the largest sale of any horse and cattle medicine in this country. Composed principally of herbs and roots. The best and safest horse and cattle medicine known. The superiority of this powder over any other preparation of the kind is known to all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

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that Leis' Powder stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of horse and cattle medicines. The only Remedy that will cure

CHICKEN CHOLERA, GAPS, BLINDNESS, &c., Among Chickens.

N. B.—Beware of counterfeits. To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

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THE CASE THRESHING MACHINE. BLACKMAWK CULTIVATOR.

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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 moneys due the State, checks, drafts and other forms of indebtedness instead of gold, silver, greenbacks and national bank notes, \$11,454.17 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; \$5,000 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. Parmelee; \$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 an deposit with the State, 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 Capital 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 departments had then in store 317,955 overcoats (this when the army numbered only 30,000 men), 279,191 hats, 318,256 forage caps, 395,608 jackets, 252,121 coats, 297,850 trousers, 721,320 flannel drawers, 369,724 flannel shirts, 813,350 boots and booties, 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 surplus 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 advertisement 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 30,000 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 \$543,200,000 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 to be 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 show, 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 Mendota, Ill., which is now 1,035 feet deep.

### 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, so 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, still 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 Blairtown, 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 had 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.

### Potatoe Seeds.

It may not be generally known that the eyes of potatoe 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 potatoe 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 blows 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 blows, 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 secreting 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 a 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 daily, 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 in perfection, and the poor fellow 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 puzzled. 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 fin sh, 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 Fillmore 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 defence. 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 beneficent 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—its 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 at the Rocky Mountains on Saturday last Sunday, along the line of the U. P. Railroad, a number of trains are blocked up in t. drifts, some of them in snows twenty feet deep, where they have been lying since.

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

### A New Material for Ink.

Maigno states that the juice of the coriari thimifolia, 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 run 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.—[Garrett Plakdealer.]

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 medical 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 \$800 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.



[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 sheaf!

To work for those you loved, content
That they from want were free;
With thankful hearts for blessings sent,
You labored cheerily;

Caught you your freedom from the birds,
That sang among the trees?
Or from the wild deer of the wood?
Or from the passing breeze?

No marvel that your sons were strong,
And daughters very fair;
Maternal love had chastened them,
Not lost those lessons rare.

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, laugh-

"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 move-
ment, and looked at her husband.

"I don't see it. He eats as much as I do."
"But think how he is growing! You know
what Dr. Bunkhum said—how he explained
why children needed to eat so much, and why
they might eat oftener than grown people
needed to eat. Just look and see how our boy
is growing."

Ordinary John Nibbleton would have re-
sponded 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 do-
mestic extravagance.

"I know he is growing," John said slighting-
ly; 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.
"Beh! 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'd drink a quart a day
if you'd give it to him."

Nancy did not answer at once. She poured
the milk into Freddy'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 score seemed to prevent
the most flagrant superfluity, I would cut
short a part of the milk, and put master Fred-
die on short allowance."

The effect of making this speech had stead-
ied Nancy's nerves, and restored her equi-
librium 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 Gus-
leigh'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 conversa-
tion finally turned upon the cost of living and
upon the fearful high cost of provisions.

"Milk eight cents a quart?" cried Dan
Spoolie, in due course of citation. "Old Water-
terlog left his bill this morning. It's outrage-
ous."

"And he left mine, too," said John Nibble-
ton, "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 oar 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.
But their looks did not deter him. He was
case hardened.

"You've estimated the cost of beef, eggs and
butter and milk; but you haven't touched upon
the beer and tobacco. Go the whole hog while
you are about it. Milk eight cents a quart
and beer ten cents a half pint. Take into ac-
count the froth upon the top of each glass, and
you pay about fifty cents a quart for beer. It's
all right for them that can afford it; but I
would not be afraid to bet the price of a year's
milk score, with the cost of beef and eggs
thrown in, that you don't pay of you complain
to your wives about the price of beer."

They treated the old rascal with silent con-
tempt as he deserved; and shortly afterward
they left the saloon. Ben Broadbides had evi-
dently 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."

Mercy! What a revelation! This was some-
thing of which John Nibbleton had not thought,
but he thought of it now, and saw it all very
plainly. He had more than money—something
far more precious and more enduring.

Never mind how John Nibbleton prospers
to-day; but you my dear young man, who are
inclined to fret over the expense of luxuries for
your child—have you ever put them into the
scale against beer and tobacco?

If economy demands a sacrifice or if your
burden calls for a groan, which shall be the ob-
ject thereof—the milk or the beer.

Mr. Sniggins wished to start on an
early train a few days ago, and he pur-
chased an alarm clock in order to insure
his waking at the proper hour. He
took it home, wound it up, and set it for
five 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. Snig-
gins mistook the alarm for a watch-
man's rattle, and being half awake
emptied six barrels of his revolver over
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 sixty
or seventy people and a couple of
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 hop-
ped 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 a cat.
The next time Mr. Sniggins wants to
catch an early train he will sit up all
night.

Childless and Dogless.

There is a woman in Milwaukee who
had a bright boy eight years old, and
utilized her son by forcing him to drag
around a small wagon filled with her
wares for sale. Humane people used to
buy to lighten the boy's load, more than
from need of the articles. But the boy
was overworked and became too weak
to conduct his share of his mother's in-
creasing trade. She was a business wo-
man, and looked about her for an im-
provement on the boy. A female neigh-
bor of hers had a big dog, and the ped-
dler's speculative eyes rested upon that
dog. He was docile, and stronger than
the boy, and had showed his liking for
the peddling business by following the
woman and the boy. The woman made
a proposition to the other to swap her
boy for the dog and five dollars, and the
transfer of property was made on these
agreeable terms. The boy was content
and the dog apparently thought it fun
to be hitched to a wagon and become an
object of interest on the streets. The
dogless woman took the boy and
clothed and fed him well, and the child-
less woman went her way with the dog
and wagon, and for a time all parties
seemed to be happy. But one day the
peddler undertook to beat the dog as
she had often beaten her boy, but the
dog, unlike the boy, bit her severely and
ran away with the wagon and all played
smash generally. Thus the childless
woman mourned after her tractable lit-
tle son, and went to the other to effect
an exchange so that all things might be
as they had been before. Both the boy
and his new mother objected to any fur-
ther trading, and then the peddler
reached for the boy, her boy, to take him
by force of arms. The other woman
stepped in between the unnatural moth-
er and her son, and a severe scratching
and hair-pulling match followed. At
last accounts the two women who were
sadly 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.

Don't be a loafer; don't keep a loafer's
company; don't hang around loafing pla-
ces. 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 over an imagina-
ry 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.

There are twenty-five or thirty thou-
sand women in the eighteen hundred
and eighteen Granges of Iowa, each wo-
man having a vote equal to a man in
the managerial transactions of the Or-
der; and Iowa men are thus learning
the ballot force there is in women, while
the women are becoming educated in
parliamentary practice and business
generally. The Iowa women are about
one-third of the whole number of wo-
men in all the Granges of the United
States, there being seven thousand
Granges, in which are seventy-five to
one hundred thousand women mem-
bers.

The Confidence Game on the Darkeys.
The New York Tribune talks of some
very queer tricks played off on the igno-
rant blacks of Texas, news of which and
similar hoaxes have reached the Tribune
through reliable correspondence from
Fayette county. "The wards of the na-
tion" must be in a mighty bad way there-
abouts, and ought to sell out to some Nor-
thern "nigs" who know how uncertain
poor white trash is. One fellow in Fay-
ette county disposes of free papers to the
called "pussens," and they go off like hot
cakes at \$10 apiece 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. As a fair calcula-
tion about a million of these stake pins
have been disposed of at \$3.00 per pin in
the Southwestern States, which will af-
ford a healthy revenue for a few impetu-
ous 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 fig-
ures will have lost their potential charm,
and the forty acres will have gone where
the woodbine twined.

Another genius, a fellow of infinite jest,
sells a "Hair straightener" to take the
kinks out of Sambo's locks. It is harm-
less. 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 45, 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 sav-
ings 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.

1858
LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

KIMBALL BROS.

Corner Pinckney and Tennessee Streets,
Lawrence, Kansas.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable and Stationary Engines,

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

We make a SPECIALTY of the manufac-
ture of Steam Heating Works for
Public Buildings, Boilers, Heat-
ers, Tanks and Jail Work. 48

BELL & LEWIS,

SUCCESSORS TO
J. M. HUBBEL & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STOVES AND TINWARE,

Wooden Ware & House Fur-
nishing Goods.

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

92 Massachusetts Street,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ONE

PRICE CLOTHING

FALL GOODS!!

OTTMAN & POTWIN

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Are constantly receiving additions to their stock
of fall and winter

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

The Largest Stock!
The Best Goods!
The Lowest prices!

Goods at Wholesale!—Goods
at Retail.

Goods for the Million!
AND AT ONE PRICE.

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

ONE PRICE ONLY.

No. 67, Mass. st., Lawrence, Kan.

ESTABLISHED In 1855.
JAS. G. SANDS,

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY

LAWRENCE KANSAS 187

LUMBER!

HENRY LEWIS

LAWRENCE, - KANSAS,

Dealer in all kinds of

PINE LUMBER, LATH, DOORS,

SASH, BLINDS, GLAZED WIN-
DOWS, CEMENT, PLAS-
TER, HAIR & C.

Is selling all goods in his line
VERY LOW FOR CASH,
Would be glad to furnish prices to
parties in surrounding towns and coun-
ties on application by mail 74-87

1873 SHORT, SAFE SURE!
TAKE THE

Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf
Railroad

FOR
OLATHE, OASSE MISSION,
PAOLA, BAXTER SPRINGS,
FT. SCOTT, CHEYENNE,
BUTLER, OSWEGO,

Fort Gibson, and all points in
Southern Kansas, Southwestern
Missouri, Indian Territory and Texas.

LEAVE KANSAS CITY:
Mail, 9.30 a. m.
Les Gygnes Accommodation, 5.15 p. m.
Fort Scott Passenger, 11.45 p. m.
Mail, 1.00 p. m.
Les Gygnes Accommodation, 8.45 a. m.
Kansas City Express, 7.30 p. m.

ARRIVE AT KANSAS CITY:
Connections at Kansas City with:
Hannibal & St. Jo., Mo. Pacific, St. Louis K.
U. & Northern,
Chicago & Alton, Kansas Pacific, K. C. St.
Jo. & Council Bluffs Railroads.
At Olathe with Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroa;
At Paola and Fort Scott with M. K. & T.
road,
At Les Gygnes with stages for Butler
At Pleasanton with stages for Moun-
At Baxter Springs with stages for
Noosho and Seneca.

E. S. HENNING, Sup.
ALLAN BOHRN, G. T. A.

JANUARY, 1873

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The old reliable and favorite short line
TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

NO TEDIOUS OMNIBUS OR FERRY
TRANSFERS BY THIS ROUTE.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE GOING EAST:
Express, 3.25 A. M.
Accommodation, 7.15 A. M.
Mail, 1.55 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE GOING WEST:
Express, 1.05 A. M.
Mail, 1.45 A. M.
Topeka Accommodation, 7.30 P. M.
For Leavenworth, 4.05 and 7.35 P. M.
Express trains run daily. Pullman Palace cars
are attached to all express trains and run through
between Kansas city, Denver and Cheyenne with-
out change.

Passengers going east by this route have the ad-
vantage of seven competing lines from Kansas city
and Leavenworth.

Buy your tickets of the company's agents,
F. C. GAY at the Depot,
EDMUND S. BOWEN, Gen'l Sup't.,
BEVERLEY R. KEIM Gen'l ticket Ag't.
Kansas City, Missouri,

ATCHISON, TOPEKA,
&
SANTA FE RAILROAD.

Now completed to the west line of Kan.
— THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO —

Burlingame, Carbonate, Emporia, Flor-
ence, Newton, Hutchinson, Great
Bend, Peace,

AND ALL POINTS IN AND NEAR THE
LEAVE TOPEKA

Going North, Through Express and Mail
arrives and leaves 11.30 A. M.
Stock Express arrives and leaves 7.30 A. M.
Going South, Through Express and Pas-
senger arrives and leaves 3.30 P. M.
Mixed train arrives and leaves 8.45 P. M.
Freight train leaves 9.30 A. M.
Trains going North leave North Topeka 10
minutes later than Topeka.
Trains going South leave North Topeka 10
minutes earlier than Topeka.

GREAT ARKANSAS VALLEY.
3,000,000 ACRES

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

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

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

Tickets for sale at Atchison and Topeka, to all
points west and south, and at the General Ticket
Office in Topeka, to and from all points in Europe,
to and from all points in Kansas.
GEO. H. NETTLETON, A. E. TOUZALIN,
Superintendent, Gen'l Ticket Agent

ALL PARTIES
Wishing to purchase
PIANOS,
ORGANS,

OR
SEWING MACHINES,

On trial or monthly payments without
interest, will look to their interests and
call at 120 Massachusetts street before
going elsewhere.

A. SUMNER

\$425.00

Will buy a Chickering Piano, full size
interior precisely the same as best, in
plain case. Call on or write to
MRS. H. E. STARRETT,
153 Mass. St. Lawrence.

PROF. JAMES JOHNSON,

BARBER SHOP,
OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

HORACE L. MOORE. GUY BENNETT.

MOORE & BENNETT,

GROCERS

AND

PRODUCE DEALERS.

The Farmers' Store.
132 Massachusetts street,
Lawrence, 70 Kansas.

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 indorse 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 Grange 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 Jewell.

THIRTY-NINE of Nelson Grange, Secretary The Late Senator Thomson. We came out with in a full number to organize in the sanguine of success, with the friend who before us "in this strength." There the first meeting at Concordia on the first Saturday of next month to elect our county council, 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.

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. Beam is worthy Master, Mrs. Mary Short, secretary. J. H. Short, Treasurer.

FABLES AND PARABLES.

COL. JOSEPH HIGBY'S FAMILY. Col. Higby 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 their confidence, 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 a razor to play with, or the boys wanted to go skating when they 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 a 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 oftenest. Were they fools? Was Col. Higby 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 he (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."

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

SOME RAILROAD FIGURES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Total miles in the United States 71,564; Total miles Narrow Gauge 1,007; Locomotives, all kinds 14,223; Passenger cars, all kinds 13,725; Freight cars, all sorts 388,427; Car manufacturers 110; Car wheel manufacturers 60; Locomotive builders 17; Total capital stock of railroads \$2,072,257,974; Floating and funded debt 1,960,741,597; 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 8 1/2 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 elect in December last; but as I saw no notice of it in your paper I will send them again. Master, Thomas Macrae; 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 MCCLUNG, Past Master, Nonesuch Grange, No. 334. Ridgeway, Osage Co., March 9 1874. EDITOR SPIRIT: Permit me to say to Bro. W. P. Popenoe, of Topeka, that his explanation of date Feb. 23th 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. Hanna 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'rec'tly, and I wout have nuthin' 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 wout have nuthin' to do with Granges." [An Oregon Farmer.]

An Iowa school teacher has been discharged 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 idea 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 clarity: If Lazarus had lived to-day—sot 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 lickin' 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 so 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."

PATRONS' REGALIA!

Seals, Jewels, Blanks, &c., the Best, and at the Lowest Prices! Gent's Regalia, genuine "York XXX" Nanken, 55 cents. Ladies, "Clinton C" Bleached muslin, 45 cents. Give State and number of each grange, as we stamp the name on the wrong side of each piece with indelible ink, free of charge. Plow stamped with same. DOLTON BROS., 9-23 214 North 5th street, St. Louis, Mo.

CONSUMERS IMPORTING TEA COMPANY.

No. 8 Church Street, P. O. Box 5,509, New York City. This is a combination of capitalists to supply the consumers of Teas throughout the United States on the mutual principle. We have experienced agents in all the best districts of China and Japan to select Teas especially for our trade. We expect every consumer of Teas to render us all the assistance they can in carrying out our enterprise, as we make a specialty of SUPPLYING CONSUMERS ONLY (and allow no middlemen to make any profit on our importations), which will enable us to supply them with Teas at prices lower than have ever been known, and of those fine qualities that largely reach the interior, being sold only to the large cities and among the very wealthy. Hoping the consumers will take an interest in our enterprise, and send at once for a circular with full explanations of how to proceed to obtain our goods. We remain, Most respectfully yours, Consumers Importing Tea Co., No. 8 Church St., P. O. Box 5,509, New York City. Entered, according to Act of Congress, in January, 1874, by the Consumers Importing Tea Co., in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

What the Press say of us. To Tea Drinkers! On this page appears the circular of the Consumers Importing Tea Company. We believe this company able and willing to perform all that their circular proposes. [American Agriculturist. Consumers Importing Tea Company. Our readers should not overlook the advertisement in another column of the Consumers Importing Tea company. They propose to supply consumers only with pure teas as cheaply as the facilities and direct communication with consumer will allow. We know this company—that it is in every way reliable, and worthy the confidence of the public.—[Rural N. Yorker.]

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods. No. 119, Massachusetts street, Lawrence. Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest.

PLACE HOUSE,

CORNER OF New Hampshire and Warren Sts., LAWRENCE, KAN. \$1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents; lodging with clean beds and good rooms, 25 cents; board per week \$5.00.

This hotel is situated in a pleasant, business part of the city. In order to make this house a pleasant home for ourselves as well as others, we earnestly request all disorderly, drunken and ill-behaved persons to stay away; as we prefer the room of all such to their custom. JOHN T. PLACE, Proprietor.

ANDREW WILSON,

KINGSVILLE, KANSAS, (On the Kansas Pacific Railroad), BREEDER OF PURE SHORT HORN CATTLE

—and— IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS, As Good as Any in the State.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF THE CELEBRATED ESTEY ORGANS. In prices ranging from \$110.00 to \$300.00.

MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Letters promptly answered from any part of the State. Address MRS. H. E. STARRETT, 153, Mass. St.

GOOD & MARCH, DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES!

Provisions, Fruits, &c., No. 71 MASSACHUSETTS ST., LAWRENCE, KS.



T. L. MACKOY,

Olathe, Kansas. IMPORTER AND BREEDER Of Thorough-bred BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Orders for Pigs promptly attended to. HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SWEET POTATO'S

I have for sale, RED and YELLOW Nansmond Potatoes, in Quantities to Suit. Also, will have a Large Quantity of Plants in their season. Orders accompanied by the money will receive prompt attention. For any further information, address D. G. WATT, Lawrence.

REFERENCES. Editors Spirit of Kansas, Eldenour & Baker, Grocers, B. W. Woodward, Druggists, D. C. Haskell & Co., Boot & Shoe Dealers, D. G. WATT, Lawrence, Kansas.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES, FIFES, DRUMS, SHEET MUSIC, & MUSIC BOOKS, VIOLIN & GUITAR STRINGS. ACCORDEON, FRENCH HARPS And all kinds of musical merchandise AT MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

MRS. NORA BALDWIN'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION. DRESS AND CLOAK CUTTING, And Pattern Rooms. No. 107 Massachusetts street, up stairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

Rare Designs and Select Styles. Dress Makers supplied with Patterns to order. S. T. Taylor's System of Dress-fitting and Pattern-cutting taught. Also Agent for "Le Bon Ton," "La Mode Elegante," and Revue De La Mode." 70

GEORGE CARTWRIGHT, LAWRENCE, KANSAS, LANDSCAPE & JOBBING GARDENER, Propagator of Roses and Bedding Plants. Also dealer in Evergreens and ornamental shade trees.

Gardens laid out and kept in order by the day or year. Special attention paid to propagating roses for the wholesale trade. Vines, Roses, &c., trimmed and attended to. Greenhouse, on Heavy St., West end. Post Office box 73.

J. H. STUART, A. M., M. D. OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR FRAZER'S HALL. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M.

CANADA VICTOR TOMATO. I invite the attention of the public to extracts from more than a score of letters in my Catalogue for 1874, from Farmers and Gardeners in various States, who raised this New Tomato for the first time last season. These letters are all emphatic in their praises of the Canada Victor Tomato; 1st, for its surpassing earliness; 2d, for its excellent quality, and 3d, for its uniform solidity. I now offer to the public, Seed saved from selected specimens only, at 15 cts. per package and \$1.50 per ounce. My Seed Catalogue free to all applicants. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

MACHINE THREAD, Both silk and cotton, OIL NEEDLES, and all sewing machine supplies, always on hand, at A. SUMNER'S, 120 Mass. st. TAKE NOTICE.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines can always be found at 120 Massachusetts street. A. SUMNER.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY

OF RIGGS & SINCLAIR. Proprietors of DOUGLAS COUNTY ABSTRACT BOOKS.

Loans Negotiated on Real Estate Security. Abstracts of Title Furnished. Conveyancers and Notaries Public.

No. 52 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

HENRY LEARNED,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, 186 Massachusetts Street.

Repairing, Trimming & Fine Painting a Specialty. In style and quality of workmanship will not be excelled, and our prices shall be entirely satisfactory. CALL AND SEE US.

ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

LUDINGTON BROTHERS, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The only First Class House in the City.

\$350.00 Will buy a new Seven octave Rosew Piano AT

MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

\$125.00 Will buy a splendid PRINCE ORGAN

With two full sets of reeds and six stops AT MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE, LAWRENCE.

THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE. Knits socks & stockings of all sizes precisely like hand knitting. Also SHIRTS, DRAWERS, TIDYS, CARRIAGE BLANKETS, MITTENS, and SCARFS in the most beautiful manner. An expert knitter can easily make \$2.00 per day with a Lamb Knitter. STATE AGENCY AT

MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE, 153 Mass. St. Lawrence, Kansas. Send for a circular. BROWN'S EXTRACT OF BLACKBERRY & GINGER

Is one of the best preparations in use for DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY AND ALL other BOWEL Complaints. It contains the medicinal properties BLACKBERRY & JAMAICA GINGER ROOTS

Combined with aromatics which add to its value as a remedy for diseases of the bowels. Every one should secure a bottle, and be prepared for any sudden attack. Sold by all dealers in medicine at 50 cents per bottle. 74-91

WILDER & PALM

MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS IN Agricultural Implements. Railroad Scrapers, Plows and Wagons, Scotch and Geddies Harrows, CAST IRON ROLLERS, GANG FLOWS, &c., &c. 119 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.

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 emulate 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, 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. We wage 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 monopolies. 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.

If 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. Implored 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 GREELY. 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 Greely, 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 Greely, and had been drinking. On their return homeward, about a mile east of Greely, a quarrel occurred between Day and Stewart. Day caught Stewart's boy and 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 probably occurred had they not been drunk.—(Ottawa Republican.)

The pay of the engineers and conductors on the L. 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. Super 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. No clue as to how the fire originated has yet been ascertained.

Chief Sha-kar-in-ka (No Legs), of the Kansas or Kaw tribe, arrived on Sunday from the Kaw agency, en route for Council Grove, on business pertaining to money matters for his tribe. He reports his tribe as well satisfied with their new change of country. He likes the change on several accounts. The principal one is that his tribe is now out of the reach of intoxicating liquors—something that has for the last ten years depleted his number of warriors alarmingly. He further says that his tribe and the Osages, Kickapoo, Delaware, etc., which have all been moved near one another in the Indian Territory, and are on the best of terms; that game is plenty, and that the squaws will raise "heaps" next season.—(Wichita Eagle.)

Almost the entire Brazilian coffee trade is controlled by three or four New York Houses, foremost among whom is the firm of P. G. Arnold & C., whose profits last year were considerably over a million of dollars. The crop being light enables the few to control it thoroughly, and a few to control is ordinary times a profit of one-half cent per pound is the usual margin, the above firm are clearing four cents on every pound of coffee that passes through their hands.

There are rumors of a movement to consolidate all the steamboat lines on the lower Mississippi into a single joint stock company. This means, if it means anything, a scheme to control the river business and rates of transportation by a single monopoly. If there is any truth in the report, the movement is one that will be watched with intense interest by the business men of the entire Mississippi valley. River monopoly is no less a curse than railroad monopoly.

A newly married lady at Haddonfield, N. J., "just for fun," hid a toy snake in her husband's boots a few days ago. The result of the joke was somewhat peculiar. The husband, on discovering the reptile, first took a critical look at himself in a mirror, and then, going to a closet, seized his demijohn and threw it far out into a neighboring pond.

THE EFFECT OF THE PANIC

Shows itself in the price of DRY GOODS

In Lawrence.

L. BULLENE & CO.

Are daily receiving Goods from their Buyer in New York, bought during the pressure; and they are giving their customers the benefit of THE BARGAINS.

When you can buy such Jeans as they are selling, at 35, 45, and 50 cts, Waterproofs at 75 cts and \$1.00, Heavy Wool Kerseys, at 75 cts, worth \$1.25, and see the low prices at which they are selling goods throughout their stock, it is apparent that they buy their goods low, and are willing to sell at small profits. Fair dealing and low prices will command trade.

Go East by way of St. Louis.

In these days of railroad competition the wise traveler selects his route before leaving home. In almost every instance he desires to reach his destination as speedily as possible, and for the accomplishment of that purpose the Missouri Pacific Through Line from the West to the East, via Kansas City and St. Louis, offers inducements unsurpassed by any other line in the country. Everything connected with the Missouri Pacific R. R. is first class, and the adoption of the Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake, together with its Pullman Sleepers, and Leaning Chair Coaches, render a trip over the line perfectly safe and pleasant. Passengers from all parts of the West by taking its Express Trains at Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison and other prominent cities, are landed in St. Louis at seasonable hours morning and evening, and in ample time to make direct connection with all railroads for every point in the North, East and South. Particular information with maps, time tables, &c., may be had at the various "Through Ticket" offices in the West, or upon personal or written applications to G. H. Baxter, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo., or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

THE LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE AND GALVESTON R. R. LINE

Hope, by furnishing first-class accommodation in every respect, by strict attention to the comfort and safety of the passengers, and by lowering their freight rates as fast as increasing business will warrant it, to deserve and receive a fair share of patronage, and to promote and increase the settlement of the country along its line. Commencing Nov. 9th, 1873, trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

Day Express.—Leave Leavenworth 9:55 a. m., Lawrence 11:55 a. m., Kansas City 10:10 a. m., Ottawa 1:35 p. m., Garnett 2:50 p. m., Iola 4:10 p. m., Humboldt 4:32 p. m., Chanute 5:57 p. m., Thayer 5:40 p. m., Cherryvale 6:30 p. m., Coffeyville 7:15 p. m. and Parker 7:35 p. m.

Freight and accommodation.—Leave Kansas City 5:15 a. m., Ottawa 10:00 a. m., Garnett 12:50 p. m., Iola 2:50 p. m., Humboldt 3:27 p. m., Chanute 4:35 p. m., Thayer 5:10 p. m., Cherryvale 6:30 p. m., arriving at Independence 7:15 p. m., and Parker 7:45 p. m.

Accommodation.—Leave Leavenworth 4:35 p. m., Lawrence 7:35 p. m., Baldwin City 8:30 p. m., arriving at Ottawa 9:15 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

Day Express.—Leave Parker 6:45 a. m., Coffeyville 7:00 a. m., Independence 7:00 a. m., Cherryvale 7:45 a. m., Thayer 8:32 a. m., Chanute 9:12 a. m., Humboldt 9:35 a. m., Iola 9:57 a. m., Garnett 11:35 a. m., Ottawa 12:50 p. m., Lawrence 2:20 p. m. and Leavenworth 4:05 p. m.

Freight and accommodation.—Leave Coffeyville 6:00 a. m., Independence 7:00 a. m., Cherryvale 7:30 a. m., Thayer 8:50 a. m., Chanute 9:50 a. m., Humboldt 10:30 a. m., Ottawa 11:05 a. m., Garnett 12:30 p. m., Ottawa 3:00 p. m., arriving at Kansas City 8:45 p. m.

Accommodation.—Leave Ottawa 6:35 a. m., Baldwin 7:25 a. m., arriving at Lawrence 8:30 a. m., Leavenworth 11:20 a. m.

All trains carry passengers, and will run daily, Sundays excepted.

CONNECTIONS. At Ottawa with stages for Pomona, Quenoco, Lyndon and Osage City. At Humboldt with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta and Douglas.

At Chanute with the M. & T. R. R. for points north and south, and stages for Fredonia and New Albany, Mo.

At Thayer with stages for Neodesha. At Cherryvale with stages for Parsons. At Independence with stages for Elk City, Longton, Peru, Elk Falls, Tisdale, Winfield and Arkansas City.

At Parker with stages for Chetopa. 500,000 Acres of land are offered for sale by this company, in the valleys of the Neosho and its tributaries.

CHAS. B. PECK, Acting Superintendent. SPECIAL NOTICE! Now is your time to buy!

For the first time do we make a special announcement to our numerous customers and the public in general, that our large and well selected stock consisting of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, notions, underwear, &c., must and will be sold in the next sixty days, at cost, or less than cost; not to clear out our old goods, for our stock is CLEAN AND NEW.

But to make a change in business, on January 1st. We mean business; which you will know when you see our goods and prices.

Yours Respectfully, F. EGGETT & CO.

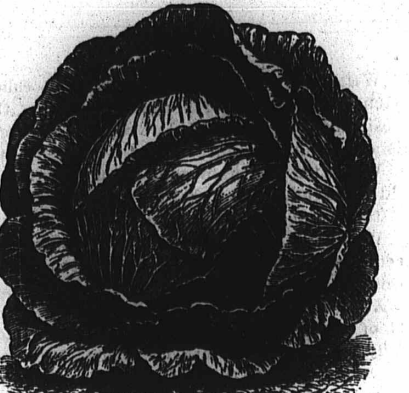
A. J. GILLESPIE, Wm. A. ROGERS, GILMAN REID. R. STRAHORN & Co., IROXS, CASSIDY & Co., St. Louis.

GILLESPIE, ROGERS & CO., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Have had a practical experience of many years, and possess the advantage of a connection with houses in St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo and New York.

We make a specialty of the purchase of stock cattle for Feeders. Prompt attention to all consignments entrusted to us, and sales made at the best prices the market will afford.

All cattle men are invited to call on us, when we shall take pleasure in making them comfortable, as well as looking to their interests in the cattle trade.



FOTLER'S EARLY DRUM'D

Farmers and gardeners you all need this cabbage for two reasons: 1st, because it is the earliest of all the drumhead varieties; 2d, because every plant on an acre will make a large and solid head. Seed of my own growing sent post paid by me for 15 cts. per package; 75 cts. per oz. \$8 per pound. My seed catalogue free all applicants. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Massachusetts.



You will find in my Seed Catalogue letters from a score of people, who by following the directions sent with every package of seed have raised this cabbage to weigh from 30 to 60 lbs. a single head! I was the original introducer of this giant Cabbage, and my seed is all grown from heads that are extra solid. Sent postpaid by me, 25 cts. per package; \$1.00 per ounce; \$10.00 per lb. My Seed Catalogue sent free to all applicants. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

E. J. Gillett and C. F. Gillett, whose places of residence are unknown, will take notice that M. H. Boreland did on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1874, file his petition in the District Court, within and for the County of Douglas, and State of Kansas, against the said E. J. Gillett and C. F. Gillett and defendants Charles Bruce, and H. J. Caldwell and Nicholas Hoyt, as "Caldwell & Hoyt's" setting forth that the said E. J. & C. F. Gillett gave a mortgage to the said M. H. Boreland, on lot No. 5, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, in the only-eight (78) on Rhode Island street in the city of Lawrence, Kansas, to secure the payment of \$704 with interest according to the terms of a certain promissory note referred to in said mortgage, and that since the giving of the said mortgage the other defendants claim some interest in the said property under the said E. J. & C. F. Gillett and praying that the said E. J. & C. F. Gillett may pay the sum now claimed to be due amounting to seven hundred and four dollars with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from July 18th, 1873, and for ten per cent upon the amount which the court may find due in this action as attorney fee therein and the costs of suit, or that said premises may be sold to pay the same, and the said E. J. Gillett and C. F. Gillett are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before Thursday, the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1874, or judgment will be rendered as above set forth.

RIGGS, NEVISON & SIMPSON, Att'ys for Pet'r.

LEGAL NOTICE.

George Carter and Elizabeth B. Carter, non residents of the State of Kansas, will take notice that they, together with H. E. Turner, Gordon Grovener & Edward D. Redington, partners as Grovener & Redington, John J. Jones, William Jones and W. J. Long, have been sued by the Douglas County Loan and Savings Association of Lawrence, Kansas, in the District Court sitting in and for the county of Douglas in the State of Kansas, and that they must answer the petition filed against them on or before the 16th day of April A. D. 1874, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered as therein prayed, to-wit: for a judgment against Elizabeth B. Carter for the sum of \$400 and interest thereon from June 16 1873 at 6 per cent per annum, for \$65 as attorneys fees for foreclosure, and a decree foreclosing a mortgage upon that portion of block No. fifteen (15) in that part of the city of Lawrence formerly known as North Lawrence, described as follows: Commencing in the centre of New York street at the northwest corner of block No. 15, thence run south to the Kansas river, thence east one hundred and sixty-three feet, (163) thence north to Walnut street, thence west along the line of Walnut street one hundred and sixty-three (163) feet to the place of beginning, and for costs. JOS. E. RIGGS, Dated Feb. 20th, 1874. Att'ys for Pet'r. 8-11

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Creditors and all parties interested in the estate of Adam N. McGee, deceased, are hereby notified that I will make final settlement of the business of said estate before the Probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, on the 14th day of March, 1874. J. J. MCGEE, Administrator.

Lawrence, Kansas, February 18 1874. 10

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned have in their hands for sale a good farm, consisting of 180 acres, 1 1/2 miles east of Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas. About 80 acres of same are under fence and cultivation. There is also a good peach and apple orchard on the place, plenty of water, and twenty acres of timber; a dwelling house, and a few out-buildings. It is a very desirable place, and will be sold cheap. No better opportunity was ever offered to get a good farm on such terms. Enquire of SHANNON & SHANNON, Lawrence, Kansas. 10-11