

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

WHOLE NO. 111.

VOL. III.—NO. 11.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1874

THIRTY-NINE YEARS AGO. The Late Senator Sumner's First Days in Washington.

Senator Sumner recently met an old friend who enjoyed the honor of being the only man in Washington to live in the same house with him when, in 1834, the future Senator first visited the Capital. This was Dr. Blake, president of the Metropolitan bank, and a member of the board of public works. Dr. Blake was boarding at the house of Mrs. Peyton, at the corner of the Avenue and Four and a half street, when young Sumner, tall, fresh and Bostonian, came there to lodge. He had just seen the first slave on the stage road between Baltimore and Washington, and regarded him with wonder, curiosity and indignation. Before the guests had made up their minds what kind of a youth he might be, the marshal of the supreme court stopped with his carriage and left the cards of all the justices for him, a formality which made no little talk. This courtesy was due to Judge Story, whose pupil Mr. Sumner was, and who had advised him at the termination of his studies to attend the supreme court and get the spirit and association of that tribunal. At that time all the judges messaged together in Mrs. Carter's boarding-house, which was recently torn down to extend the capitol grounds. They drank what was called the judicial Madeira, an importation direct from Madeira island, which George Washington ordered through the port of Alexandria, and seeing his world famed name in the order, the shippers picked out quite a superior, when Gen. Washington died ripe with it; so that to hear Mr. Sumner relate the sequence, gave one a musty hilarity such as might have been felt at the tomb of Washington if the old General had got of the up by request to join us in a glass of the original importations. The justices of the court used their dining-table for consultation, and after they had messed together the cloth was removed, and with nothing but the judicial Madeira and the laws of the realm, they tempered justice with mercy in their decisions.

The Manufacturing Spirit.

The Missouri Grangers have done several things that we ought to thank them for; one of them, not to mention others, is the active and resolute interest in local manufacture they have awakened. We referred to this matter some time ago; but the interest of the grangers in it is steadily increasing. There are meetings in various parts of the State to organize stock companies, with shares of \$50 each, for manufacturing agricultural implements and other similar articles which do not call for the highest kind of skilled labor. This is as good a beginning as could be made, and the Grangers deserve credit for what they are doing. Few persons have an adequate conception of the immense sums of money sent out of Missouri every year for agricultural machinery and implements—reapers, mowers, threshers, plows, cuttigators, cradles and handles. These articles cost so high as to consume a large portion of the farmer's profit. In a large portion of the farmer's profit, indeed, there are experienced and successful assert that farming cannot be successfully prosecuted with what is called agricultural machinery; it costs so much that a farmer cannot afford to employ it. The truth is, it costs so much because it is manufactured abroad; the carriage adds largely to the price which the farmer is made to pay for it. Farming implements do not call for a very high order of skill in their manufacture; they can be made as cheaply and as good at home, they can also be repaired at home, a very important advantage. We need more manufacturers in our State, to save the money annually paid out to support the industries of other States, and the grangers will do both themselves and the State a good turn by persisting in their present effort till all the arm implements needed shall be made on our own soil, of our own timber and iron. [St. Louis Republican.]

The following bill has been offered in the House of Representatives at Washington: "Be it enacted, etc., that the government of the United States shall hereafter pay the women employed by it the same compensation that it pays to its male employees for the same service, and all the laws and parts of laws requiring or permitting a difference of compensation on account of sex are hereby repealed."

France consumed during 1873 27,000 tons of tobacco. Nearly one-fourth of this quantity of weed was converted into snuff.

ARLENE, KANSAS, March 6, 1874.

EDITOR SPIRIT:

Looking over your paper of the 25th ult., I noticed the inquiry of Mr. Dowdall in relation to Barbary Hedge, together with your reply.

I can cordially endorse your commendations, having had ten years' experience with it in northern Illinois, and feeling well assured that its adoption there as the hedge is but a matter of time.

I have heard this and that reason given for the supposition that it might not make a trusty and desirable fence, but my personal knowledge of it—when properly planted for a hedge—emphatically proves that these suppositions are groundless.

It does make a good, strong, clean, trim-built hedge, unaffected by drought, insect or that superstition of our great grandfathers—rust; and, in short, has not a fault that ten years' close scrutiny and comparison with other hedges could suggest.

The fact is that while there the Osage has, year after year, been thinned out, and gapped out, by freezing and by both worms and moles at the root, Barbary, around the same enclosure, has escaped scot free.

While the Osage, where it did grow, followed the law of its nature, and became coarse, high and unmanageable, the Barbary preserved a neat, trim appearance and its own natural height of about five feet. While the Osage has sent its roots out in every direction for twenty feet, filling the adjacent soil with them, and voraciously robbing everything within that distance of plant food, the Barbary has gone down into the sub-soil, and brought its sustenance from that portion not reached by grain or vegetables.

I know that "comparisons are odious," but it is only by means of them that we can decide in making selections of fruit, fences, grain or stock.

In regard to soil, I am satisfied that, coming as the Barbary does, from Turkey, and growing as thrifflily as it does in the sandy parts of New Jersey, there will be no trouble experienced in Kansas. At least I am willing, and am about to risk it, this season, upon what I know of the soil and climate of this State.

Very truly yours,
ED. L. WORTHINGTON.

"Pew No. Sixty-Eight."

A Columbia (Pa.) clergyman, while he was preaching his sermon one Sunday evening, perceived a young man and woman under the gallery in the act of kissing each other behind a hymn-book, but did not fly into an unseemly rage and call upon the sexton to rush up the aisle and disband the rioters. No, he remained calm. He beamed mildly at the offenders over his spectacles, and when the young man had kissed her for the third time he merely broke his sermon short off in the middle of "thirdly," and offered a fervent prayer in behalf of the "young man in the pink neck-tie, and the young woman in the blue bonnet and gray shawl, who were profaning the sanctuary by kissing each other in pew No. 68," and the congregation said, "amen!" Then the young man suddenly dropped her veil down, and the young man sat there and swore softly to himself. He does not go to church as much as he did.

A friend once spoke to President Lincoln, of a noted politician as a "pillar of the church." "Hadin't you better call him a *butteress*?" said the witty President; "it will hardly do to call him a *pillar*, because he's never seen inside."

Aunt Chloe, who was a pious old negro, was taken to task one day, by her pastor for smoking, and told that as her pastor could enter into Heaven nothing unclean could enter there with her, she could not enter there with her breath polluted with tobacco. "What do you say to that?" sternly asked the clergyman, as he concluded his admonition. "Why," quickly answered Aunt Chloe, "what I says to dat is, dat I 'spects to leave my breff behind me, when I goes to Heaven."

The Foot of the Horse and How it Should be Shod.

BY DR. W. S. HILEY.

The horse's foot is composed of a strong horn for the outside—then sole, and then, again, the sensible sole. These are given to the horse to protect his foot from wear and tear on the home roads and when at labor.

It is not positively known how long it has been since the first iron shoe was made and put on the horse's foot, but it is known that it was more than three hundred years ago that the practice of shoeing the foot of the horse was first introduced in England.

The amount of service required of the domesticated horse is attended with a degree of wear and tear of the foot for which Nature has not sufficiently provided, some means, therefore, to prevent this extraordinary abrasion must be used, or the horse would soon become incapable of performing much of the service required of him. Unless he is properly shod, in such a way as to protect that part of the wall of the hoof called the tread, from being bruised and broken, and to guard the other parts of the sole from the accidents to which they are liable, one of our most faithful and valuable servants, would soon be rendered comparatively useless.

The art of shoeing is of much more importance than is generally supposed. It requires of degree of scientific knowledge not possessed by every smith or shoer—for instance, the anatomy of the foot, and the diseases which may be superinduced by improper or defective shoeing. With an understanding of these, the plainest principles of common sense will teach any man that instead of attempting to force Nature, it is better to assist it by adding to the foot if too much cut away, and to trim it if too long. Above all things, never cut the frog. It contains all the moisture for the foot. It is designed as a pad to receive the weight of the horse. It prevents the jarring of the corneal bone and lower pastern joint.

Coffin joint lameness is brought on by a contraction of the heels or quarters, and cutting down the heels of the foot and destroying the bars.

The injuries that are brought upon the horse's foot by bad shoeing are numerous, but they are not instantly noticed, and are the more dangerous on that account. They come on by degrees by this continued evil of bad shoeing. The horse is oftentimes totally destroyed in this way, and the owner never suspects the true reason, but goes back to the smith to get the evil removed. The smith cuts and tears, utterly destroying the foot—then puts on a bar shoe instead of one that will spring with the pressure of the horse's weight, allowing the foot to spread naturally, and then sends the horse home. "Give him a run at grass, and he will get well," he says, and so say I if you will pull off the bar shoe and give Nature a chance.

Very many smiths make all shoes alike, the same shape or form, the same concave, the heels the same for both fore and hind feet, not knowing the difference—all feet, not knowing the same, and with little regard to the size of the horse. Then, too, when they remove the old shoe from the foot, instead of cutting the clinches, they tear the shoe off by main strength, destroying the sole in one minute than they ever replace.

Instead of burning the foot level with a hot shoe, trim it level with your knife and rasp. The less the paring, the better, and rasp the foot level. A shoe, to properly fit the foot, and enable the horse to travel easily and naturally, needs, just as much as does a man's shoe, to be of the right shape, the right weight, and then properly and securely put on. Never fear for the frog or bars. Open the heels, and all will be well. It is an old and a true saying—no frog, no foot—no foot, no horse. Bear this in mind and look after your own interests in seeing how your horses are shod.

LITTLE FOLKS—HOCK HOCKING.

BY L. A. B. STEELE.

Johnnie and mamma went to see the little folks, and a very pleasant sight it was. There were the four little people, who have lived long enough to appreciate the value, in dollars and cents, of being little. We will not describe them. Any one who does not know how Tom Thumb and his suite look, must always live "up Hocking," or in some other out of the way place. Where is up Hocking? Well, there is a town in Ohio, nestled down between the hills and the Ohio river, which is fair to look at, pleasant to live in, and, in the culture, taste, and kindly good breeding of its inhabitants, not a little resembles our own Lawrence, and that is high praise for any place. It was all very well while we staid there, but if we undertook to escape by the river, there was never any means of telling how soon the boat would start, after you had hurried yourself and baggage on board. So it came to pass, one day in early spring time, that we watched the transferring of wooden buckets, churns and tubs, from the river bank to the lower deck of the boat, which we expected would land us at Hocking port that evening, but which had only dropped down stream a half mile or so, and then complacently stopped, having us safely imprisoned, to load all that copperage. The consequence was, that we met our usually good natured uncle the next morning, looking somewhat sleepy and grum, from having waited in the tavern all night, for the boat to come down. Then there was a six mile ride among those terrible hills, which remain, like a nightmare in my memory. On the one hand we could look down, down, until we could have almost fancied the gates of the inferno were within our range of vision. On the other, the wooded hills, and laurel crowned rocks, lifted themselves up, until we thought, if the angels of Jacob's dream had been there, they would have needed no other ladder to the celestial gateway.

The roads were wet, sticky and slippery, with the coming of the frost out of the ground, and between the apparent danger of having the rocks roll down upon us from above, and the real danger of rolling ourselves into the abyss below, our nerves were in anything but a tranquil condition. But it was soon over, and then the faces and voices of dear friends, the warm breakfast, and the prospect of a pleasant visit, caused us to forget the discomfort of the route. Notwithstanding lawless steamboats, and rough roads, the people of the place were well posted in the fashions and news of the world at large, and took quite as much pride in their Academy, and Lyceum, as did the inhabitants of the more pretentious neighboring town, in their college and other literary advantages. Upon some occasion of general public interest, the people came flocking in from the remote hills and valleys where they set and follow their own fashions, in delightful independence.

"That necklace you have on is not in fashion," timidly suggested one of the village girls to one of these ultra rustic belles. "Not in fashion!" affectionately regarding the long chain of large blue and white beads. "Not in fashion!" with a vindictive glance at her would-be advisor. "How do you know what the fashions are up Hocking?" The expression became henceforth common among us, when speaking of anything out of the ordinary.

From the little folks in Liberty hall, to the banks of the Hock Hocking is so great a digression that I will not ask pardon for it, but will get back as fast as possible.

Not less interesting than the small performers on the stage, was the crowd of small but intensely delighted lookers-on. I did not go there to report their winsome ways and pretty sayings. It would in a

manner be breaking faith with the little ones to do so; but I watched them quite as much as I did Tom Thumb and Mingle Warren. Each mother knows which was the prettiest, dearest, sweetest, best child there, and I wondered if there was one among them who would be willing to have his growth checked, and his life work made what Tom Thumb's is, for the sake of all that Tom Thumb has made by it. Among the grown people I saw none of those small people, whose souls being put into a nut shell would crawl out at a maggot's hole. I think they are scarce in these parts. It was just as well that they were not there, to be disturbed by the number and variety of little silk dresses, and other wee belongings of the wee people. There is a young lady, too, I did not see there. She has attained to womanly stature in her physical growth; but her mind and heart are sadly, I fear hopelessly dwarfed. She wears a variety of faces. Sometimes her eyes are bright and smiling; sometimes they are always looking for admiration of their owner's beauty, or some cause for mischief or contempt in another's appearance. She frequently has a trick of rolling her eyes sidewise at some one, until she has attracted attention, and then turning away with a supercilious smile, calculated to make the recipient of such glances feel very much mortified. "I did not wish to take your bean away," said she to her cousin when she would have introduced her to a valued friend, and she turned scornfully away. "I have no particular claim on him, but if I had, are you sure you could have taken him away?" "Of course I should." "You will have to take the second place in society if you come where we are," said she, on another occasion to the fatherless daughter of one whose influence, care and council had made her father all he ever was in the world. She was mistaken, however. Modest worth made its way to the front rank, as it always will in the long run.

This young lady does not live in Lawrence; but this paper may reach her, and I would like to ask her if she ever expects to grow old. What will she do when the bleared and dimmed eyes transform the "killing glance" into an unsightly leer? When the dimples have drawn into long unsightly wrinkles, and the shriveled lips close over a mouth wherein "the grinders are few" that winning smile has lost its power, that silvery voice is cracked and strained, that graceful form bowed and trembling with the weight of misspent years, what resource for comfort does she expect to have? Look at it girls. A dwarfed and even misshapen body, may hold a soul of fair and noble proportions, such as angels might love to claim companionship with, while spirits dwelling in the fairest forms of earth, may be so distorted from their original design as to make humanity blush to own them.

"What is there on earth more attractive and bewitching, than a fine eye in the head of woman?" asks an enraptured correspondent. We think that two fine eyes in the head of woman would beat one fine eye blind, metaphorically speaking.

A Poet, who wrote a flaming poem on martyrdom, in which occurred the line—

"See the pale martyr in his sheet of fire" was cut to the heart when he saw it come out in the village paper.

"See the tall martyr with his shirt on fire."

A friend met a physician that he knew was paying attention to a certain young lady, and asked "Doctor, how is your sweetheart getting along?" "Pretty well, I guess," quietly answered the doctor; "she says I needn't call any more."

Would a little spirits now and then hurt me much?" asked a patient of his physician. "No," said the doctor; "a little spirits now and then would not hurt you much, but if you dont take any they wont hurt you at all."

The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MARCH 18, 1874.

Patrons' Department.

The Spirit of Kansas was the first newspaper in Kansas to espouse the cause of the Grange...

Members of the Order who desire to aid in the dissemination of its principles, and contribute to the accomplishment of its purposes...

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...

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, Plainville, Minn. Secretary—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Miss. Assistant Secretary—G. W. Thompson, New York.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon county. Overseer, J. M. Simms, Topeka, Leocounty. Secretary, J. D. Smith, Jewell county. Treasurer, J. H. Kelley, Georgetown, D. C. Gate-keeper, O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Ind.

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.

DEPUTIES. Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session: R. S. Osborn, Bull City Osborn county. W. D. Covington, Gdardville Smith county.

LIST OF SUBORTINATE GRANGES. ALLEN COUNTY. No. NAME. SECRETARY. P. O. ADDRESS. 104 Owl creek Wm Noble Hope 105 Danforth J. C. Kelso...

Table listing names and locations of granges across various counties including Atchison, Bourbon, Butler, Caldwell, and others.

Table listing names and locations of granges across various counties including Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clay, Coffey, Cowley, and others.

Table listing names and locations of granges across various counties including Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, and others.

Table listing names and locations of granges across various counties including Edwards, Ellsworth, Franklin, Geary, Grant, and others.

Table listing names and locations of granges across various counties including Gray, Greenwood, Hamilton, Hancock, Harper, and others.

Table listing names and locations across various counties including Franklin, Marshall, and others.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS: I will give you a little account of what we are doing in this part of Douglas County this dreary winter.

At our last regular meeting we decided to have a feast; making it public for all Patrons of Husbandry and families.

Industrial Grange No. 582, P. of H. at its regular meeting Feb. 3rd, '74 voted its Master and Secretary a copy of the Spirit of Kansas.

MSRS. ROSS & STEVENS: Gentlemen: After my respects to you I send you a few items in regard to the reorganization of the Shawnee County Central Council.

EDITORS SPIRIT OF KANSAS: On the 11th of Feb. we met at Bucky School House in Dickinson Co., for the purpose of organizing a Grange.

WOODSON: S. Harrison, Bramlette, Nesho Falls, Center ridge, Humboldt, Coloma, Brantlette, Byron, Kalida.

WASHINGTON: J. Veitch, Washington, 318 Pleasant valley, E. B. Evans, 322 Kure-a, J. B. Bright, 411 Pleasant view, L. B. Bright, 422 Laurel hill, J. H. Coffman, 475 Riddle creek, Wm. Hoffman, 889 Mill Creek, Wm. Johnson, 897 Maple Wood, B. Briggs, 915 Liberty, J. Palmer, Sherman city, G. M. Parks, Lone mound, Della Malony, Star of promise, N. M. Mathews, Hannibal, miss. J. Metzker, haddam.

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.

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

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The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MARCH 18, 1874.

THE WINTER'S LEGISLATION.

It is customary with many people and newspapers to indulge in general and indiscriminate criticism of the action of a Legislative body, if it so happens, as is very apt to be the case, that it has failed to effect all that the people or press in general expected of it. Those who have not been members of such bodies, have but little appreciation of the obstacles that always stand in the way of procuring precisely the class of legislation that may seem to be desirable or demanded, and hence are not prepared to make due allowance for short-comings here and there that are sure to occur.

Especially is this true of the Legislative session that recently closed at Topeka. There is no doubt that a large majority of the people of the State are earnestly desirous of reform, and intended, at the fall election, to cast their votes for men who as members of the Legislature would seek to carry out the reforms desired. But the people, and consequently the members, differed as to the instrumentality and manner of effecting them. Very many honestly believed that they could be better secured within the Republican party organization, while many others took a different view, and acted accordingly.

When the Legislature came together, however, it was found that the Reform element proper was in a minority. Three distinct elements were found to compose the House of Representatives, and in not far from equal numbers. 1st, those who were elected on a distinctive reform issue, independent of all partisan considerations, numbering perhaps 35 or 40. 2d, those who wanted reform, but still insisted that the Republican party was the most effective agency for securing it—numbering as many more; and 3d, those who were opposed to everything that did not bear the stamp and brand of the old Republican party, comprising the balance.

The first and second divisions were composed almost entirely of men new in official position, and consequently without experience, while the last were almost exclusively old party politicians, well up in the tricks and schemes of legislation and party politics—many of them men of talent and large experience in public affairs. The first two were generally honest and sincere in their advocacy and support of reformatory legislation, but being without experience, were sometimes humbugged by the specious pretences and pretexts of the third.

Add to these complications the fact that the Senate was almost entirely Republican, having been elected two years ago, and consequently had little practical sympathy with the popular demand for reform, and the wonder is that the winter's legislation is of so good a general character as it is.

In spite of all these embarrassments, the winter's work is better than has been the average since Kansas has been a State, and instead of criticising it, notwithstanding the fact that many excellent measures failed which ought to have passed, we feel to congratulate the people of the State that the late legislation has been of so good a character as it is.

The following summary of the general legislation had at the late session is kindly furnished us by Hon. J. C. Horton, Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means.

A law restricting the issue of bonds for any purpose whatever to five per cent. on the taxable valuation, including all previous indebtedness. Counties that have never voted any railroad bonds are permitted to vote not exceeding five per cent. on their valuation, requiring, however, a two-thirds vote.

The school law was changed so as to bring the annual election in August, and provides for the election hereafter of one member of the board in every year; at the next election the Treasurer is elected for one year only.

The law for semi-annual payment of taxes was passed—takes effect Oct. 1, 1874. Taxes are due Dec. 20, one-half can be paid then and the other half June 20. Falling to pay one-half Dec. 20, the whole tax becomes due and five per cent. penalty is added, five per cent. more if not paid before March 20, and if not paid before June 20 five per cent. more, making a total of fifteen per cent. penalty.

The tax sale takes place in September, and tax certificates draw interest at two per cent. per month for the first year and three per cent. per month for the two succeeding years.

The tax law was also changed so as to

tax personal property, such as merchandise, cattle, etc., at the place where it is located on the 1st of March.

A law was passed to compel County, Township and City Treasurers, under the direction of the county, township, city and school boards, to invest sinking funds in their hands.

A law to establish a redeeming agency for bonds and coupons payable in New York, was also passed, the Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State to designate the bank which is to act as such agent.

The mortgage exemption and the debenture laws were repealed. Also the law authorizing delegates to the farmers convention to draw pay and mileage.

The railroad assessment law was repealed and a new law enacted, placing the assessment in hands of County Clerks, railroad companies to make sworn statements to the County Clerk of each county, the assessment made by County Clerks to be reviewed by the State Board of Equalization, but the State board is not allowed to reduce the aggregate amount.

A law was passed authorizing railroad companies to issue preferred stock under certain limitations. This was strongly urged by the railroad companies as a measure to tide them over their present financial difficulties, and settle their interest on bonded debt, etc.

The amounts asked for in the miscellaneous appropriation bill were about twenty-one thousand dollars. The Ways and Means Committee cut it down to twelve thousand dollars, and but little was added to it in either house.

The executive and judiciary bill was reduced from former estimates, cutting down clerk hire and contingencies. The total amount appropriated was about fifty-six thousand dollars, of which about thirty-five thousand is for the judiciary. The benevolent institutions asked as follows:

Insane Asylum, current expenses, forty-four thousand dollars, and new building one hundred thousand dollars. The Ways and Means Committee allowed about forty-one thousand dollars for current expenses, and for a new wing to present building twenty-five thousand dollars. The amount for new wing was afterward struck out in the House. After March 1, 1874, all patients heretofore supported by counties are supported by the State. In the items for current expenses fourteen thousand dollars being included for that purpose.

The Blind Asylum asked for about twelve thousand dollars, and the committee allowed about nine thousand dollars, and it passed at that amount.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum asked for about eighteen thousand dollars, and received about sixteen thousand.

The Penitentiary received an appropriation of about seventy-three thousand dollars. It is to be hoped ere long this institution will be self-supporting. But so much of the labor is employed in the construction of new buildings, it cannot now yield a direct revenue to the State. A new law was enacted governing the letting of the labor, which, it is thought, will make it more profitable.

The educational institutions received as follows: The State University asked for about thirty-five thousand dollars, and received about twenty-nine thousand; included in this was nearly eighteen thousand dollars due mechanics on the building.

The State Agricultural College asked for thirty-two thousand dollars to pay its debts and for apparatus, etc., and fifty thousand for building. The Ways and Means Committee allowed only the sum to pay the debts due, some twenty-two thousand dollars, but six thousand dollars more were added to the bill for tools and apparatus after it came from the committee. This institution has an endowment of twenty thousand dollars per annum.

The Emporia Normal School asked for about twelve thousand dollars, and received eleven thousand.

The Leavenworth Normal School received six thousand dollars.

The cost of publication of the constitutional amendment was about nine thousand dollars. If Seller's bill (restricting publication in submission of future amendments to one weekly paper in each county) had been a law this would not have cost over one-third the amount.

Shiffs conveying prisoners to the Penitentiary (for which no appropriation was made last year) cost forty-seven hundred dollars; and forty-five hundred dollars was appropriated for the present year.

The State Board of Agriculture received sixteen thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars, about six thousand being for printing and six thousand for payment of the debts of the society, being mostly for premiums due.

The commissioners to visit public institutions drew about three thousand dollars, no appropriation having been made last year for them, as was the case with the railroad assessors and several other items.

The Osage ceded land settlers received twenty-five hundred dollars for attorneys fees.

The public printing which cost about eighty thousand dollars last year was cut down to about one-half that amount, and the legislative expenses will be about thirty-six thousand dollars.

The Court of impeachment calls for fifteen thousand dollars, and it is likely the trial will last long enough to exhaust the amount.

Among the bills which passed the house and which failed to pass the Senate were:

The liquor bill.

The fee and salary bill.

The bill making rate of interest after service of injunction on taxes same as on tax certificates.

The second class city act.

The bill creating commission to audit the Quantrell claims, and bill to punish embezzlement of public funds by Treasurers.

WHO IS PROTECTED?

There are at least forty-three Custom Houses in the Atlantic line of States, at which the cost of maintenance exceeded the amount of receipts on importations in 1872, as follows:

	Receipts.	Expend.
Machias, Me.	\$ 3,048.50	\$ 6,898.72
Castine, Me.	876.58	6,898.25
Waldoboro, Me.	7,356.81	10,114.17
Saco, Me.	53.10	1,318.00
Kennebunk, Me.	6.29	1,279.00
York, Me.	None.	308.39
Belfast, Me.	7,868.33	7,938.21
Wheeler, W. Va.	5,662.33	18,911.03
Marblehead, Mass.	888.14	1,667.79
Barnstable, Mass.	2,856.38	8,095.00
Gloucester, Mass.	2,984.21	6,650.07
Edgarton, Fla.	1,050.24	6,218.15
Fernandina, Fla.	692.16	7,540.00
St. Marks, Fla.	581.83	6,241.65
St. Johns, Fla.	331.00	2,512.13
Apalachicola, Fla.	None.	6,231.03
St. Augustine, Fla.	None.	819.39
Bridgeport, N. J.	None.	2,246.64
Camden, N. J.	None.	165.00
Camden, N. J.	None.	4,553.00
Town Creek, Md.	25.81	5,239.52
Crisfield, Md.	None.	1,819.70
Cherrystone, Va.	None.	384.20
Staunton, W. Va.	None.	1,805.07
Parkersburg, W. Va.	338.00	7,462.12
Bristol, W. Va.	2,350.82	4,064.85
Newport, R. I.	6,384.12	1,980.86
Middletown, Conn.	1,719.50	892.55
Stonington, Conn.	892.55	7,915.43
Perth Amboy, N. J.	302.20	634.00
Burlington, N. J.	2,187.79	4,132.21
Newark, N. J.	5,284.17	7,010.28
Georgetown, D. C.	31,926.60	34,648.50
Tappahannock, Va.	136.97	892.06
Alexandria, Va.	4,566.08	5,993.68
Albemarle, N. C.	679.08	5,873.22
Pamlico, N. C.	2,137.49	7,964.65
Beaufort, N. C.	121.90	2,391.72
Georgetown, S. C.	422.79	2,889.50
St. Mary's, Ga.	1,030.41	3,117.15
Pearl River, Miss.	None.	2,230.73
Bay Harbor, N. J.	4.46	4,324.00
Little Egg Harbor, N. J.	None.	1,690.68
Gt. Egg Harbor, N. J.	None.	1,690.68
Total	86,433.56	226,320.78
		86,433.56

Excess of cost over receipts.....139,887.22

The ostensible purpose of the maintenance of these Custom Houses is the collection of import duties, or tariff, on goods manufactured abroad and brought to this country for sale, that tariff being laid for the ostensible purpose of procuring money for the defrayal of the expenses of the government. The levying of this tariff, however, is in the hands of Congress, a body composed largely of eastern manufacturers, and the real purpose is the protection of their trade from foreign competition. In this way, by affixing an import duty of from forty to three hundred per cent. on foreign made goods of the classes which these members of Congress or their friends manufacture, they are enabled to charge their customers from forty to three hundred per cent. more than the same could otherwise be bought for, the surplus going into their own pockets, and is so much over and above the fair and legitimate profits which they would realize on their goods without that bonus. It is safe to say that in this way not far from a thousand million dollars are annually drawn from the pockets of the people, under the operation of the tariff, ostensibly for the support of the government, while less than three hundred millions ever finds its way into the Treasury.

The deficiency in the maintenance of the forty-three Custom Houses enumerated, is nearly one hundred and forty thousand dollars—a small sum, it is true, in comparison to the amount of customs collected, but it is that much absolutely thrown away, and illustrates the vice of the whole system. It is but a single item in the systematic and wholesale robbery of the great mass of the people, that is being daily carried on by the tariff ring in this country, for the benefit of some thirty or forty thousand persons who have their money invested in manufacturing in the Eastern States.

To show the effect of this system upon the Agricultural interest, and as a still further illustration of the specious working of the tariff system as devised by manufacturing Congressmen, and its discrimination against the great staple industry of the country, we append the following table showing the additional cost to the farmer of every scrap of iron used upon his farm, not less than ninety cents on the dollar of which goes into the pockets of the manufacturer, and not into the Treasury of the government. This table shows the percentage of duty levied by the tariff on the articles named:

Bar iron for a wagon	42 per cent
Trace chains	62 "
Iron for plows	42 "
Steel for plows	30 "
Iron for threshing machines and other machines	42 "
Steel for the same	32 "
Horse shoes and nails	35 "
Horse rugs or blankets	35 "
Rope	35 "
Harrows	35 "
Curry combs	35 "
Horse brushes	40 "
Nails for his barn, duty on iron	67 to 122 "
Wood screws	40 "
Iron tacks	40 "
Seythes	45 "
Spades	45 "
Shovels	45 "
Pitchforks	45 "
Buts and hinges for the barn and stable doors	50 "
Hand saws, twenty-four inches	30 "
Cross cut saws	30 "
Files and rasps	50 "
Hammers	48 "
Hoes	45 "
Whips	35 "
Saddles	53 "
Saddle blankets	140 "

To illustrate, suppose the iron for a wagon now costs fifteen dollars. Without this tariff that iron could be bought for about nine. A set of trace chains that now costs five dollars, could then be bought for less than half that amount, and so on through the list.

Remember, too, that every cent that is thus added to the cost of running a farm is just that much taken off, practically, from the cash value of whatever that farm produces, and the less in value the farm products, the less the farm itself is worth. It is in this way that the value of the farm property of this country, as compared to the value of other classes of property, is many hundred millions less than what it should be, and what it would be, but for this species of legislation—a system which is gradually but surely depraving the finest agricultural lands in the world, and financially ruining the farmers of America everywhere but in the immediate vicinity of the great manufacturing cities. Who is protected by this system—the many or the few?

A Few of the Reasons.

The Concord Monitor, Republican, says the appointment and confirmation of Simmons, Butler's candidate for Collector of the port of Boston, cost the Republican party a thousand votes in the late election in New Hampshire and that together with other acts of general badness on the part of the Republican majority in Congress, was what elected the Democratic Governor of that State.

One, especially, of these acts, and one to which the Monitor does not allude, and which no Republican, nor any other paper or politician has yet been able to explain, is the fact that it cost nearly four millions more to collect about \$300,000,000, of Customs in 1873, than it did to collect nearly \$400,000,000, in 1868.

Another is that it cost \$130,000, in 1873, to maintain the Presidential establishment, against less than half that sum in 1868, when the cost of living, labor and all classes of goods, was very much below what it was in 1873, or is now.

Another is that the Republican party in Congress is so excessively timid about the investigation of the astounding robbery of some twenty millions by the Republican cabal that rules the District of Columbia, and that is asking Congress to make good the deficiency created by their robberies, by levying a tax upon the people of the whole country therefor.

Another is the fact that in 1873, the support of the administration Indian policy cost \$7,000,000, against \$4,000,000, only four years before—an increase of nearly a million dollars a year, while the number of Indians supported by the Government was actually and rapidly diminishing.

These are but a few glaring illustrations of the increasing extravagance that has for years characterized the administration of the Government, and that is piling up taxes year after year for the people to pay—ruining their finances, and impoverishing their lands by making their products worthless.

Is it any wonder that a spirit of investigation is abroad, or that the people demand reform.

They have a genuine volcano down in North Carolina. Bald mountain, in the western part of the State, is in a state of eruption, and houses and cottages on the sides and at the base of the mountain have been thrown down. The inhabitants of the locality are terror stricken and are seeking safety in flight. A thin vapor rises from the top of the mountain and a low rumbling sound is constantly heard.

To-day has been set apart for the discussion of the question of cheap transportation in the lower House of Congress.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported a bill to reduce the army by five regiments of infantry, one of artillery, and one of cavalry.

The U. S. House of Representatives, on the motion of Judge Lowe, has passed a bill exempting Kansas and Missouri from the operation of the law prohibiting the pre-emption of iron and coal lands.

A horrible butchery of women and children was perpetrated by the Apaches at old Camp Grant, Arizona, on the 3rd inst. The fort was occupied as a trading post by a Mexican named Ramon Romano, who was absent at the time.

A hundred thousand dollar fire occurred at Modoc City, Pa., on Tuesday morning.

Industrial Brotherhood.

PLEASANTON, LINN CO., KAN.
March 15th, '74.

EDITOR SPIRIT:

Brother, will you allow me a space in your columns in behalf of the Mechanic and Laborer.

I have been instructed and appointed by the Master of the National Lodge of the Industrial Brotherhood, to organize Lodges in the Counties of Linn, Miami, Johnson, Douglas, Franklin, and Anderson. I am at the present time organizing in Linn county.

I send you by mail, circular and copy of constitution and by-laws, which will explain themselves, also the objects and benefits of the order. As you will perceive, this order, with its beautiful system and internal work is aimed to cement in the bond of brotherly love and unanimity of action the entire laboring class of America; hence, I would say to the mechanic and laborers of the above mentioned counties; it is well that the Grange movement is confined to those "directly interested in agricultural pursuits," but as the mighty moving power of liberation is being felt and understood now, more than at any previous time in the history of the nation; and as the ponderous Jangernaut of the monied power, backed by a pretentious administration in the departments of government, is crushing all before it, who will not bow the knee; then, it behoves us, as men and women, as American citizens to demand the rights, and interests, proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence. To this end let us organize, that we may work more effectively. If some leading mechanic of Lawrence after reading the constitution will confer with me, I will give all necessary information for organizing a Lodge. The minimum number of charter members is ten men and two women, maximum twenty men and ten women, charter fee, for men \$2.00, women \$0.50. The charter, including all necessary books, papers and organizing fee is \$20.00. I agree to give one lecture subsequent to the organization without further charge.

Fraternally,
WM. C. GIBBONS,
Special Deputy.

PERRY ITEMS.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:

I again resume my pencil to inform you of some of the transactions in Perry.

Firstly, the meeting I have previously alluded to have finally closed, having resulted in quite a number of conversions; fifteen of the converts having united with the church.

The Methodists are now holding a similar series of meetings in the school house.

Last week the house of Mr. Chas. Hinton was entirely destroyed by fire, caused by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp; his little daughter barely escaped being badly burned, as she was asleep on the lounge near the table where the lamp was sitting when it was overturned. It was almost a total loss.

There was quite an excitement in town this week, caused by a shooting affray. The parties were from down below this place, their names are Plumer and Parsons; it seems there has been an old feud existing for some time between the two, Parsons declaring he would shoot Plumer. They met near Kretzinger's store and Parsons fired three shots at Plumer without taking effect, Plumer thought it about time to defend himself, returned fire, and the ball lodged in Parsons' side. Both parties were put under arrest, but allowed to go free, Parsons being taken home on a bed.

A break two hundred yards long has occurred in the Mississippi levee near Providence. Several plantations are under water, and the trains on the Vicksburg & Shreveport R. R. have been stopped.

Capt. J. W. Steele, of Topeka, has been appointed to the Matanzas Consulate, Cuba.

The Republican State Central Committee has been called to meet at Topeka on the 24th inst.

Kansas Midland R. R.

The Commonwealth says that arrangements have been completed by which the Lawrence & Topeka, or Kansas Midland R. R. is to be finished and in operation to Lawrence by the first of June, and to Kansas City by the first of October.

The number of prisoners in the Colorado penitentiary is exactly the same as the number of members of the Legislature.

A commission has been appointed by the Boston aldermen to consider the subject of a new public park.

They have now invented a bank lock which works by clock-work and can't be opened except at certain hours even by the owners.

PATRONS' REGALIA! Seals, Jewels, Blanks, &c. the Best, and at the Lowest Prices!

CONSUMERS IMPORTING TEA COMPANY. No. 8 Church Street. P. O. Box 5,509. New York City.

What the Press say of us. To Tea Drinkers! On this page appears the circular of the Consumers Importing Tea Company.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER DEALER IN FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

PLACE HOUSE, CORNER OF New Hampshire and Warren Sts., LAWRENCE, KANS.

ANDREW WILSON, KINGSVILLE, KANSAS, BREEDER OF PURE SHORT HORN CATTLE

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.

GOOD & MARCH, DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES! Provisions, Fruits, &c.

A Californian sold his orange crop for five acres for \$15,000.



T. L. MACKOY, Olathe, Kansas.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER Of Thorough-bred BERKSHIRE HOGS.

I have for sale, RED and YELLOW Nausemond Potatoes, in Quantities to Suit.

REFERENCES. Editors Spirit of Kansas, Ridenour & Baker, Grocers.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES, FIFES, DRUMS, SHEET MUSIC, & MUSIC BOOKS.

ACCORDEONS FRENCH HARP'S And all kinds of musical merchandise

MRS. NORA BALDWIN'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION. DRESS AND CLOAK CUTTING.

Also Agent for "Le Bon Ton," "La Mode Elegante," and Revue De La Mode.

GEORGE CARTWRIGHT, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

LANDSCAPE & JOBBING GARDENER, Propagator of Roses and Bedding Plants.

J. H. STUART, A. M., M. D. OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR FRAZER'S HALL.

CANADA VICTOR TOMATO. I invite the attention of the public to extracts from more than a score of letters in my Catalogue for 1874.

MACHINE THREAD, Both silk and cotton, OIL NEEDLES, and all sewing machine supplies.

TAKE NOTICE. The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines can always be found at 120 Massachusetts street.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY OF RIGGS & SINCLAIR.

Proprietors of DOUGLAS COUNTY ABSTRACT BOOKS. Loans Negotiated on Real Estate Security.

HENRY LEARNED, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. 186 Massachusetts Street.

In style and quality of workmanship we will not be excelled, and our prices shall be entirely satisfactory.

ELDRIDGE HOUSE, LUDINGTON BROTHERS. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

\$350.00 Will buy a new Seven octave Rosew Piano

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

\$125.00 Will buy a splendid PRINCE ORGAN

MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE. LAWRENCE.

THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE. Knits socks & stockings of all sizes

STATE AGENCY AT MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE. 183 Mass. St. Lawrence, Kansas.

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

WILDER & PALM MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS IN Agricultural Implements.

Railroad Scrapers, Plows and Wagons, Scotch and Geddies Harrows,

CAST IRON ROLLERS, GANG PLOWS,

McCormick & Co. 116 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.



16.—The Cubans had information slaves on the subject of Moore, from Havana, of Bahia Honda, on the estates of fomented by the impression of rise in their view would feel bound maintain peace at vent them from the eastern parts Captain General o the vicinity of

The steamship for Algiers, from Mexico gale in the washed overns, and all were

The bark Ju-Mew York. She ins weather and board, including

There was a people at Chis-brate the eight-c birth of Prince 6,000 cards of l, and those of In the morning, services were nke of Padua ad-the name of the gratulating him his majority, urred thanks to eir faithful re- Emperor. In hat despite the tle loyalty of tle current of ounced in favor dy to accept its

as manifested, gaily decorated, renchmen pres- er and the Duke

10.—A fearful d by a mob at of Jalisco, last a priest deliv- mon, in which sion of Protes- his hearers that undred persens and proceeded Rev. John Ste- minister sent r of Foreign "long live the to the house, an, smashed his pped his body wards sacked ay everything delay, the riot local authori- has sent a de- place. A riot set on foot, ed for the ar- Abalancoo, wn of Teshi- acting under the attacked the n, burned the egged the hous-

patrons. is not afraid ashington cor- t Free Press

the National ho- the Michigan would expire. y. continued Mr. e-elected easy trons in your deman. Zach. They up there; but without any them. justice to the that he was in a consequently

Handwritten note: G. H. L. M. C. W. C.

Kansas 150,000 Ahead This Year.

[From the Topeka Record.] This may sound big, but the prospects now are that the population of our State will be increased by immigration one hundred and fifty thousand souls during 1874.

Besides those who are coming through by rail, already are the ferries on the Missouri river, all the way from White Cloud to Wyandotte, daily crowded with emigrant wagons.

Never before has there been a Spring in which the prospect for a large immigration to Kansas, or so great a number coming in at so early a date as this, as now. There is another encouraging feature. The class of people which are coming this year to occupy our prairies, is more than usual, composed of men with sufficient means to establish themselves comfortably in their new homes; and will all the sooner become creators of wealth, from the soil and herds of the State.

KANSAS FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING.

The Chetopa Advance has an excellent article on this subject, which concludes with the following interesting statistics and sensible deductions: From a rough estimate made from figures furnished by our merchants, there are in the neighborhood of 5,000 cans of peaches, 4,000 cans of tomatoes, and 9,000 cans of corn sold in our city in the course of one year.

This purring around and telling the farmers where they can save pennies, and keep them in ignorance of how and where they are robbed of dollars, we must confess, seems to us a short-sighted and a feeble business.

The following proclamation of the Seventh (111.) Congressional District is being indorsed by the Granges all over Illinois: We the farmers of the Seventh Congressional District, in mass convention assembled, having learned through the papers and other reliable sources, that 23 prominent firms manufacturing agricultural implements in this and adjoining States, are making efforts to monopolize the selling of farm implements and machinery.

As the hand car was coming down from the north on Saturday evening it was dumped at the crossing of the road that leads from the Addition to the Bend. An investigation led to the fact that some person or persons had filled the space between the inside of the track and the plank crossing with rocks, and had driven them in with such force that the evening passenger train would have been derailed had the situation not been discovered by the occurrence above mentioned.—[La Cygne Journal.]

The Sheriff of Brown county attempted to make a levy upon a locomotive belonging to the St. Joseph & Denver railroad, at Hiawatha, while the train stopped there. He had climbed into the cab and was reading the writ, when the engineer started. The sheriff had a nice ride of eight miles into the country, but he swore some about the walk home through the mud.

Pleasanton is to have stock yards, at which semi monthly sales of stock will be held. In connection with the yards will be a mile race track.

Some citizens of Sumner county, who were out west hunting buffalo, were arrested by United States soldiers and taken before Indian Agent Miles, at the Cheyenne agency, where they were detained for a week. They were then released, but their horses and wagons were confiscated. It was asserted by the officials that the hunters were trespassing in the Indian Territory. This the men deny. They reached their homes on foot, but are unable, on account of the loss of their teams, to proceed with work on their farms.

Granger's Mills.

Most of the Journal readers have heard of the purchase of the National Mills of this city by the Grangers of the county. But the vast importance of this transaction is probably realized by but few. As we understand it, the Grangers and the present operators of the Mills have entered into a contract whereby the former are to furnish the latter with not over 125,000 bushels of wheat, or such quantity as will keep the mills running twenty-four hours each day, for as many as, but not over, three hundred and thirty-seven days; after which the Mills come under the sole control of the Grangers, and will be managed by them, through their chosen agents.

In the meantime, Messrs. Marston & Bruner are to pay the freight, and prices for wheat, less the freight, and also do their custom work—the Grangers to keep an agent of their own constantly in the Mills to handle their grain. This arrangement went into practical effect yesterday, and, as if by magic, the price of wheat went up fifteen and twenty cents on the bushel at one bound. Mr. Marston informed us last evening that, had it not been for the rain, fully one thousand bushels of wheat would have been received yesterday.

New life will now be infused into our city and county. By the wise action of the Grangers, Osage Mission will soon become the great center of Southern Kansas, not excepting Fort Scott, because we have a better country surrounding us and more wheat-growers within our reach.—[Neosho County Journal.]

The Kansas Farmer is a large and valuable agricultural paper, that now since the Vox Populi went down, endeavors to be the organ of the Anti-Monopolists of Kansas. That paper would make more of a success of its enterprise if it would publish more matter telling the people what ails them, and what the remedies are for their ailments. The policy of telling its readers in every issue some stale remedies for preventing chickens from dying of the gapes, where to get the best catnip to feed the cats, or how to destroy vermin on a cucumber leaf, or what is the best remedy to relieve lambs from stomach-ache, is all very well; but would it not be better, or at least as well, occasionally to tell their readers through what monopoly machinery they are swindled out of about all the fruits of their labors; how they are made the hewers of wood and draw-draws of water for Wall Street sharks and shavers?

How can you expect a man to tell the farmers what ails them who only last fall ran for the Legislature as a candidate on an old party ticket and was beaten by a Granger, and don't yet know what ails himself?

Those who made experiments with a crop of peanuts in Barry county last year succeeded remarkably well, the yield being very fine quality and abundant. Those who tried it last year on a small scale will plant more this year, and those who planted none will make a beginning. One farmer in Diamond Grove prairie has ordered twenty bushels of seed for this season.

A wagon passed through Neosho on the 15th, with the emphatic and touching legend "Dam Texas" marked in large letters upon the cover. The sailors in private schooners frequently rival their brethren of the salt sea in the earnestness of their convictions and the vigor of their expressions.

The amount of tobacco shipped from Neosho is very large considering the fact that it is only two years ago that the trade was begun. Messrs. G. H. Martindale & Co. estimate that their shipments of the season's crop will be between 500,000 and 800,000 pounds. A portion of this comes from Northwestern Arkansas, and the remainder from Southwestern Missouri.

Mrs. Norman Buell of Buchanan county owns a cow that for three consecutive years brought forth twins, and for the last two years seems to have lost all ambition and has had but one calf at a time.

Forty persons are suffering from trichinosis in St. Charles, though up to the present writing none are considered in danger. It seems that the affliction in most of the cases, if not all, came from eating sausage in a raw state.

J. T. Henseley of Callaway county sold 104 head of cattle at the following prices: 75 head that averaged 1,311 pounds per head at 61c; 29 head that averaged 1,385 pounds per head at 61c; The 104 head averaged 1,730 pounds to the head. Lee county, Iowa, has decided that "agebery" is a useless thing, and has abolished it from the schools.

Domestic Products.

To appeal to the women of the country to come to the relief in the present financial troubles may at first seem absurd; but there is a reason for it that more specious calls have not. It is not asked of them to be more economical; to save money; and contribute it to the poor; or to change their expenditure to a whit; but to turn their monetary brooklets into another channel—in short, to buy domestic instead of imported goods. No great expense is needed to comprehend that, while the Republic is paying, yearly, millions and millions more of gold for imports than it gets for exports, it can hardly return to specie payments; and just so long as this is deferred, we must have panics and all sort of monetary disarrangements.

So, if the buying of imported goods by the source of so much trouble, would it not be well to refrain from buying them and keep the gold we need, instead of sending it abroad. There is no need of leagues and clubs and much palaver to make this a practical movement. All that the wisest and most earnest women can do is simply to ask for imports than it gets when making a purchase. It is to women that the appeal is made, because it is for their benefit that the majority of costly imports are bought. It is they who demand and use them; and therefore it is for them to act against the tyranny of mode. The sacrifice will not be so great or so difficult as might seem. We manufacture elegant silks, only less beautiful than their French ones, and Belgian combers. We make as fine ribbons and flowers as are made anywhere. Our alpaca and other stuff goods are not excelled; while all our cotton fabrics are world-renowned. We manufacture beautiful cloakings—often sold under the head of "imported"—and having a mysterious but powerful attraction for most women. The flannels and feltings of certain American houses are proverbial for their fineness. We make fringes, fancy trimmings, and certain kinds of lace. Shawls, shoes, woven underclothing, stockings—all kinds and quantities of goods are in the catalogue of our products.

We do not suppose the Treasury Department will immediately resume specie payment because of our little suggestion; but we do believe that if it were widely acted upon, it would greatly lessen the monetary troubles of the nation.

MISSOURI ITEMS.

[From the Republican.] Saturday, the 28th ult., a number of farmers met at the court house in Platte City, for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing an agricultural implement manufacturing company. There was a good attendance, and the assembly were entertained by some very appropriate remarks. The proposition was favorably received by every one present, and immediately after the meeting subscription books were put in circulation. It is proposed to make \$50,000 the capital stock, divided into shares of \$50 each.

The wheat in Cooper county is looking very well, and there is at present a fine prospect for a large yield of all kinds of fruit. The farmers in some sections of the county are preparing to plant a larger breadth of ground this spring than for several years before.

It is said that General J. O. Shelby and Captain M. L. Belt of Lafayette county, have bought valuable coal lands within three-quarters of a mile of Jefferson City, and will proceed at once to engage in large mining operations. The vein of coal running through these lands is said to be twenty feet thick in places, and of the very best quality. A tramway is to be built from the shaft to the line of the Missouri Pacific railroad, and from the well-known energy and enterprise of the gentlemen, it is safe to say that their dealings in coal will be upon quite a large scale.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

George Carter and Elizabeth B. Carter, non residents of the State of Kansas, will take notice that they, together with G. E. Turner, Edward Gordon, Governor of Redington, John J. Turner, William Jones and W. J. Long, have been appointed by the Douglas County Loan and Savings Association of Lawrence, Kansas, in the District Court 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 against Elizabeth B. Carter for the sum of \$600 and interest thereon from June 16th 1873 at 6 per cent per annum, for the sum of \$75 as attorney's fees for foreclosure, and a decree foreclosing a mortgage upon that portion of block No. 16 in that part of the city of Lawrence, described as follows: Commencing in the center of New York street at the northwest corner of block 15, thence run south to the Kansas river, thence east one hundred and sixty-three feet, thence north to Walnut street, thence east along the line of Walnut street one hundred and sixty-three (163) feet to the place of beginning, and for costs.

JOS. E. RIGGS, Att'y for Pet'r.

PUBLICATION NOTICE. In the District Court, Douglas county, Kansas: Harriet L. Keys, Plaintiff, vs. R. G. Elliott, E. S. Merrick, R. S. Merrick, and Wm. W. Stickney, Defendants. The said Defendants, E. S. Merrick and Wm. W. Stickney, are hereby notified that they have been sued in the above named court by Harriet L. Keys, and that they must answer the petition filed against them on or before the 1st day of May, A. D. 1874, or judgment, the nature of which will be to bar and foreclose the said defendants or either of them of and from any right, title, interest, claim or lien in or upon the north half of section six (6), in township twelve (12), of range twenty (20) east, in Douglas county, Kansas, will be rendered against them accordingly. HARRIET L. KEYS, by DAVID C. BEACH, Her Attorney.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned have in their hands for sale a good farm, consisting of 120 acres, 1 1/2 miles east of Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas. About 80 acres of same are under fence and in 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 here. No better opportunity was ever offered to get good farm of such terms. SHANNON & SHANNON, Lawrence, Kansas.

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16.—The Cubans elved information "slaves" on the su-District of Morea, hills from Havana, hood of Bahia Hog-an on the estates of as fomented by the der the impression would rise in their vid-es would feel bound o maintain peace at prevent them from n the eastern parts y Captain General into the vicinity of

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Handwritten notes in the right margin, including "C. H. L. Howell" and other illegible scribbles.