THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. III.---NO. 8. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 25, 1874 WHOLE NO. 108.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Topeka, Feb. 18th, 1874.

SENATE.

The substitute for S. B. 30, providing for the semi-annual payment of taxes was taken up for consideration, and was discussed throughout the afternoon.

When the committee rose the bill was recommended to be passed, with amendments, and subject to amendment and debate.

The report was agreed to.

HOUSE.

H. B. No. 280, which repeals the tax penalty in Leavenworth county, was reported back with a recommendation that it be considered engrossed and placed on its third reading. A motion to adopt the report was made, and elicited much debate. Some members objecting that this was an unprecedented movement and should not prevail. The motion to agree to the report of the committee was lost.

Mr. Wilson made a motion that the minority report on H. B. 35, which provides for a general herd law for the months of September, October and November, be agreed to, which provoked some debate, was finally laid on the table.

The committee on elections made a report in the contested election case from the 98th district, Goodhue vs. Fritts, to the effect that Mr. Fritts was legally elected and entitled to the seat. The report was adopted.

H. C. R. No. 31, asking congress to give U. S. district courts bordering on the Indian territory concurrent jurisdiction with the western district of Arkansas was adopted.

H. C. R. No. 32 asking congress to extend the time of payment on the lands of the diminished Sac and Fox reservation was read and passed.

Substitute for house bills Nos. 8 and 110, an act for the assessment and collection of taxes on railroads, and the repeal of an act approved March 2nd, 1871, was read. Debate followed, but at length a motion that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of having it perfected, was adopted. The committee rose and so reported, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Reasoner the house went into committee of the whole to consider H. B. No. 209, an act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," with Mr. Reasoner in the chair.

Mr. Anthony moved that the committee rise and report the bill back to the house, recommending its passage subject to amendment. This motion elicited much debate, but at length a motion was proposed that the bill be subject to such amendments only as the special committee may recommend. This motion was carried and the committee rose and so reported, and the report was agreed to.

H. B. No. 118, an act creating and providing for the organization of the county of Yates, and to amend section 9 of an act entitled "An act defining the boundaries of counties," approved March 3, 1868, was read. It involves the division of Butler county so as to form a new one.

Mr. Edson said that it was impossible for the committee to whom the bill was referred, to say what the people did want from the petitions and remonstrances before them. He thought a general law better than to pass these special acts.

The discussion occupied the morning session, assuming toward the last something of a personal quarrel, and at length the bill was recommended for passage; the committee rose and the house adjourned.

H. B. No. 78, amending the act for the encouragement of the growth of forest trees, was read. It provides that no one shall receive the bounty who has taken land under the act of congress, nor to an amount exceeding the county taxes. It was discussed at some length and finally recommended for passage.

H. C. R. No 14, relating to school lands sections numbered 16 and 36, withheld from the state, were recommended for passage.

Substitute for H. B. No. 100, an act to amend "An act to provide for the regulation of the running at large of animals," was read. It provides for taking up stock that is trespassing. It was re-committed to the committee on retrenchment and reform.

H. B. No. 289, an act to amend chapter 181 of the session laws of 1872, in relation to roads and highways. Considerable talk was had over this bill but at last it was recommended for passage.

H. B. No. 87, an act relating to the location roads and highways was also recommended passage.

H. B. No. 181, an act relating to the destruction of forests, fences, grain, forage, wood, buildings or other personal property by fire, referred back to the committee to be perfected.

Feb. 19th, 1874.

SENATE.

On motion the rules were suspended and H. C. R. No. 8, petitioning for the removal of a band of Indians from the Pottawatomie reserve lands in Jackson county and to open said lands to actual settlers, was taken and adopted.

The senate, in Committee of the whole recommended the repeal of the act creating the Board of State House Commissioners.

Also the passage of Senate Bill No. 77, in relation to a game law.

HOUSE.

H. B. No. 144, an act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the regulation of the running at large of animals," approved February 24, 1872, was read. This bill provides for changing the present herd law, so as to make it applicable to township.

A motion was made to substitute H. B. No. 325, an act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the regulation of the running at large of animals," approved February 24, 1872, which makes it imperative on the county commissioners to order a herd law on a petition of a majority of citizens.

The discussion grew pretty warm, and the motion to substitute was lost and No. 144 recommended for rejection, and also substitute for house bill No. 100, an act to amend "An act to provide for the regulation of the running at large of animals." approved February 14, 1872.

H. B. No. 83, an act amendatory and supplemental to an act entitled "An act relating to mills and millers, section 6 of chapter 65 of the general statutes, 1868," approved March 3, 1873. This bill fixes the rates of toll to be charged for grinding wheat, corn, etc. It was recommended for passage.

H. B. No. 93, an act relating to accidental maiming, wounding or killing domestic animals was amended by substituting S. B. 18, which makes railroads liable for the full value of stock killed. It was recommended for passage after a very long legal battle.

H. B. No. 185, an act to promote immigration to the state of Kansas. This bill provides for the appointment of a state agent at a salary of $2,500 a year, and giving $25,000 to be spent in promoting immigration to the state. It was discussed for about two hours and then returned for reference to the committee on ways and means.

Feb. 20th, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Bronson presented a resolution of the Kansas State Grange requesting the Legislature to take measures for calling a constitutional convention. Referred to committee on retrenchment and reform.

S. B. No. 30, providing for the semi annual payment of taxes, with a graduated penalty on unpaid taxes, was taken up on third reading, and after various amendments was passed unanimously.

Mr. Barker offered S. C. R. No. 29, memorializing Congress to transfer the bureau of Indian affairs to the war department. Adopted.

S. B. No. 99, repealing the act creating a board of state house commissioners, was read a third time and passed unanimously.

On motion, S. C. R. No. 18, to repeal the national banking law, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Bronson desired that the resolution be voted upon without debate.

Mr. Martin said the resolution was introduced by Mr. Bronson for political capital; that he (Bronson) thought of being a candidate for governor this fall and desired to make a record.

Mr. Murdock thought the Senate of Kansas unprepared to grapple with the question of national finances. He inquired of Mr. Bronson if he (Bronson) would vote for his own resolution.

Mr. Johnson offered a substitute instructing our Senators and Representatives to use their influence to secure free banking throughout the country.

After debate the substitute was adopted.

The question being upon the resolution as amended, the yeas and nays, were demanded and had with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Blair, Brandley, Crichton, Ely, Grimes, Givens, Johnson, Judd, Martindale, McFarland, Morrill, O'Neil, Rogers, Schmidt, Simons, Topping, Winter—18.

NAYS—Messers. Bronson, Butler, Martin, Matheney, McWhirt, St. John, V. P. Wilson—7.

WHEARAS, Great scarcity of currency now exises throughout the western states on account of restrictions in our national banking system, therefore be it

Resolved, By the senate, the House concurring therein, that our Senators and Representatives are hereby requested to use their influence and support such amendment to the national banking law as will secure a free banking system throughout the country.

HOUSE.

House concurrent resolution No. 14, relating to school land sections numbered 16 and 36, withheld from the state.

This asks congress to give the state land in place of those that were included in Indian reservations and not available for school purposes. It was adopted.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Fenlon in the chair, for the consideration of the bill to provide for listing and valuing the property of railroads. The bill was considered section by section.

The Bill was recommended for passage.

H. B. No. 209, to regulate the sale of liquor, was read, and the amendments reported by the committee were inserted. Several gentlemen attempted to offer amendments, but the chair ruled them all out of order, and the bill was read through.

The roll was then called on the passage of H. B. 209, resulting: yeas, 73; nays 23.

YEAS—Allen, Barber, Ball, Beegle, Bird, Birkett, Bissell, Booth, V. Brown, Burdick, Campbell, Conklin, C. S. Cummings, Cusey, Dow, Firery, Fritts, Funston, Grover, Hackney, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Hill, Horner, J. C. Horton, Huffaker, C. C. Hutchison, W. E. Hutchison, D. Johnson, Ira C. Johnson, Jones, Lawrence, Leach, Maltby, Mapes, Mason, McGuire, McMillen, Medill, Mitchell, Morse, M. C. Mowry, A. J. Mowry, Parker, Perrill, Pilkenton, Pinkney, Potter, Reasoner, Richardson, Robinson, Roe, Springer, Stewart, Stoner, Stout, Stowell, H. Taylor, R. B. Taylor, E. P. Thomson, R. F. Thomson, Tinkham, Underwood, Vance, Van Zandt, Weaver, Welchans, White, Williams, Wilson, Young, Mr. Speaker—73.

NAYS—Anthony, Beam, C. S. Brown, J. F. Cummings, Drenning, Edson, Fenlon, Gilbert, Haff, Hanrahan, A. H. Horton, Latta, J. Martin, Morrison, Pestana, Reed, Robley, Shehi, Stickney, J. E. Taylor, J. W. Taylor, Tucker, Watts—23.

Considerable time was taken up by members explaining their votes.

The following were read a third time and passed.

H. B. No. 119, an act creating and providing for the organization of the county of Yates, and to amend section 9 of an act entitled "An act defining the boundaries of counties," approved March 3, 1868.

H. B. No. 78, an act repealing chapter 20 of the laws of 1872. This repeals what is known as the forest tree act.

Feb. 21st. 1874.

HOUSE.

Petitions were presented:

By Mr. J. C. Horton, memorializing for the reimbursement of certain persons for losses during the late civil war.

By Mr. Allen, from the State Grange, asking for the passage of a law to reduce the rates of freight and fares on railroads.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges of irregularity against the State treasurer made a majority report by Mr. A. H. Horton, the chairman, saying there was gross irregularity in the payment of military union scrip; they also make a detailed statement of the cash and securities in the Treasurer's office; they recommended the establishment of one or more depositories for the State, and conclude by saying that the action of the treasurer has been extremely unsatisfactory and much of it in violation of the provisions of the act relating to the care of the funds in his charge. The report gives details of the violations of the law by the treasurer, instancing the deposit of funds in New York, and also in relation to transactions with various banks in the State.

The committee recommended the passage of a resolution declaring that J. E. Hayes, State Treasurer, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

S. C. R. No. 29, asking Congress to transfer the bureau of Indian affairs to the war department was read; the house refused to concur.

Mr. Lawrence offered the following:

Resolved, That the Patrons of Husbandry respectfully protest against any further appropriations of money to the State Board of agriculture except to pay the present indebtedness of said board.

Mr. Anthony offered H. C. R. No. 34, that the house heartily endorse the resolution presented by the State Grange, in regard to the State Board of agriculture, and instruct the committee of ways and means to make no appropriation to said board.

Mr. Hackney moved a suspension of the rules to pass the resolution now.

Mr. Fuston opposed this. He thought it a matter that should be well considered before being passed on.

Mr. Lawrence moved to amend by adding, except to pay the present indebtedness of said board.

Mr. Firey was opposed to this. He thought it originated in a misconception, and he hoped it would not pass.

Mr. Lawrence said the Patrons of Husbandry had fully considered this matter, the State Grange represents 27,000 people and they demand the passage of this resolution and the abrogation of the State board.

Mr. Hackney said this was asked by the farmers themselves and he believed they knew what they were about; it is this continued steal of small sums that in ruining the State.

Mr. Funston again insisted that this resolution should not be passed; he said it was striking a blow at the agricultural interests of the State, and he thought the State Grange had not well considered the subject.

Mr. Stout favored this resolution as the first step in the direction of reform, and he hoped the State Board of agriculture would be wiped out, as being utterly useless. He claimed this was taxing the many for the benefit of a few and this was radically wrong.

Mr. Potter thought it quite time the State aid was withdrawn from this board and he favored the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Weaver moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed till 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening next, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. R. F. Thompson House Bills No. 57, 68, and S. B. No. 30, all relating to assessment and taxation, were made the special order for next Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

S. C. R. No. 13, asking the repeal of the bankrupt law was on motion of Mr. Potter laid on the table.

S. C. R. No. 28, asking that Indian lands in this State be subjected to taxation, was adopted.

House joint resolution No. 5, relating to the appointment of an agent to collect certain moneys due the State, was read and the discussion opened on it again occupying about an hour. A substitute was offered making it the duty of the Attorney General to collect the money looked for in this resolution, which substitute was voted down. The roll was then called and the resolution passed. Yeas 59; nays 27.

Mr. Gilbert, by consent, presented the minority report of the committee to investigate the State Treasurer, to the effect that from the evidence, he believed that if any violation of the law had been committed it was a technical one only, and that the investigation, in his opinion, had not been fairly conducted, but as he thought, solely with a view to condemn the treasurer.

The third reading and passage of bills was resumed; the following were passed.

H. B. No. 73, an act relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, and amendatory of section 8 of chapter 107 of the statutes of 1868.

Substitute for S. B. No. 12, an act relating to the code of civil procedure, amendatory of section 7 of chapter 87 of the laws of 1870.

Substitute for H. B. No. 217, an act to amend section 146, article 10, chapter 25, of the general statutes of 1868, relative to the office of county attorney.

H. B. No. 259, an act to amend an act entitled, "An act regulating crimes and punishments," approved March 3rd, 1868.

H. B. No. 211, an act prohibiting certain persons from protesting paper.

H. B. No. 170, an act for the removal of political disabilities.

S. B. No. 38, an act to repeal an act entitled "an act to authorize counties of over 30,000 inhabitants to issue bonds."

H. B. No. 153, an act defining the powers of probate courts.

H. B. No. 173, an act to amend sections 560 and 561 of the code of civil procedure in relation to the opinions of the supreme court.

H. B. No. 381, an act to repeal an act entitled "an act conferring power therein specified on county commissioners in certain counties having over thirty thousand inhabitants."

H. B. No. 402 an act to amend section 4 of an act entitled "an act to provide for a commissioner of the poor in counties having more than thirty thousand inhabitants," approved February 24th, 1872.

H. B. No. 403, an act to authorize the county board of commissioners to require officers to furnish additional bonds.

H. B. No. 404, an act to authorize counties having over thirty thousand inhabitants to provide for funding their accrued and accruing indebtedness.

On motion S. B. No. 37 was substituted for H. B. No. 400, an act in relation to county auditors, and passed.

Feb. 23rd, 1874.

SENATE.

S. C. R. No. 7, recommending a constitutional convention was again taken up and discussed at considerable length.

A vote being taken the resolution was defeated.

YEAS—Messrs. Bronson, Crichton, Ely, Matheny, McWhirt, Moonlight, Morrill, Murdock, Price, Rogers, Simons, Simpson, St. John, Topping, J. C. Wilson, Winter, York, 18.

NAYS—Blair, Brandley, Butler, Edwards, Guerin, Johnson, Judd, Martin, Martindale, McFarland, Palmer, Schmidt, V. P. Wilson, 14.

(The resolution required a two-third vote.)

HOUSE.

A resolution adopted by the State Grange protesting against the passage of H. B. No. 185 appropriating $25,000 for the establishment of an immigration agency in New York city was presented to the house.

Mr. Pestana offered H. C. R. asking congress to donate to the State of Kansas the Fort Harker military reservation on condition that a school for instruction in military arts and sciences be maintained thereon. Laid over.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

House bill No. 83, an act amendatory and supplemental to an act entitled "an act relating to mills and millers, section 6 of chapter 65 of the general statutes, 1868," approved March 3rd, 1873.

Substitute for house bills No. 8 and 110, an act for the assessment and collection of taxes on railroads, and the repeal of an act approved March 2nd, 1871.

S. B. No. 18, in relation to killing stock by railroads.

The special committee to which was referred H. B. 130 proposing to divide Howard county and form the county of Elk, with a substitute passed by the Senate, made a long report to the effect that the Senate substitute, which proposes to leave the question of division to a vote of the people, was unconstitutional, the power of dividing counties being vested exclusively in the Legislature, and recommending the passage of H. B. 130 as the best means of settling the difficulties now existing in Howard county. The report was ordered printed.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Anthony in the chair, for the consideration of general orders.

Substitute for H. B. No. 159, an act to regulate and govern the letting of prison labor, was taken up and various amendments were proposed; one, that the labor should be let for a term of fifteen years; that the convicts should be required to labor ten hours a day; that the convicts be employed in sinking a coal shaft and mining coal on the prison grounds, so as to furnish coal cheaper than the present price. These amendments were discussed at some length and the bill finally amended so as to make the letting fifteen years. The debate occupied the whole morning session, when the bill was recommended for passage and the committee rose.

Mr. Fenlon offered a resolution, which was adopted, that whereas there were found in the State treasury certain checks of private individuals and certificates of deposits of various banks, and that it was dangerous to have so much money of the State in that condition:

Resolved, That a joint committee of three be appointed, two from the house and one from the Senate, to present these checks and certificates for immediate payment, and report their action to the Legislature on Tuesday, the 24th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Mr Fenlon and Mr. Jones were appointed on the part of the house.

H. B. No. 181, an act relating to the destruction of forests, fences, grain, forage, wood, buildings, or other personal property by fire, was considered, section by section. An amendment was proposed making it apply to railroads only; the bill, as introduced, making everybody liable whether damage was done negligently or accidentlly. The amendment was not agreed to. After much discussion it was found that the bill was not printed, and it was ordered to be printed and laid over.

H. B. No. 125, an act to amend section 139, of article 10, of chapter 25 of an act entitled "An act relating to county officers, reducing fees of county attorneys."

Substitute for H. Bs. Nos. 126, 127 and 145, an act regulating fees and salaries of State judicial officers, and other persons herein named, which were made the special order, were considered, the house going into committee of the whole, Mr. Fenlon in the chair.

H. B. No. 125 was first considered. It materially reduces the present fees of County Attorneys, making the office a salaried one, and grading it from counties of less than five hundred inhabitants, $200; to counties of more than twenty-five thousand inhabitants, $1,500, and adding fees in certain special cases. Long discussions ensued on this bill, many members favoring an increase of the salary and striking out all fees of every description. The bill was finally recommended for passage.

The bill regulating the salaries and fees of State, Judicial and County officers was then read, section by section. They were adopted without debate up to the 11th, which provides $2,000 for the salary of District Judges, to which an amendment was offered making it $2,500. On this a very animated debate sprung up, but it was lost. The sections were adopted up to the 17th, pending the discussion of which a motion prevailed that the committee rise and ask leave to sit again with this bill for the special order for 3 P. M. to-morrow.

S. B. No. 39, an act to repeal chapter 29 of the laws of 1859, concerning private corporations, and chapter 58 of the laws of 1872, authorizing counties, incorporated cities and municipal townships to issue bonds, have the same registered and provide for the registration of other bonds, was read. A motion was made to substitute for this bill H. B. 115, which repeals the law authorizing the issue of bonds for railroads and water power, leaving the authority to issue bonds for bridges, etc., still in force, and repealing the law requiring the registration of all bonds.

The House refused to adopt Mr. Fenlon's amendment, and the question was on recommending H. B. 115 for passage.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Potter, and adopted, to make the following the first section of the bill:

Section 1. That chapter twenty-nine (29) of the lawt of 1869, being "An act to amend sections 51, 52 and 53, of an act entitled 'An act concerning private corporations,'" approved February 27, A. D. 1869, be and the same is hereby repealed.

On motion of Mr. Hackney the words 'of internal improvement' were stricken out of the bill whenever they occur.

Mr. Beasoner offered an amendment as follows to the second section, "that no bonds shall be issued in aid of any railroad under this act unless so ordered by a two-thirds vote of the legal voters of said county, township, or city, as the case may be," and supported this amendment by a strong speech, but the house refused to adopt it.

Pending the further discussion of the bill the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, FEB. 25, 1874.

Patrons' Department.

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

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

☞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.
Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D.C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Corning, N. Y.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Georgetown, D. C.
Gate-Keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Indian.
Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D C.
Flora—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarkesville, Iowa.
Lady Ass't Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Georgetown, D. C.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon county; Overseer, W. Simms, Topeka. Lecturer, John Boyd, Independence, Montgomery county; Steward, E. D. Smith, Jewell county; Assistant Steward, J. B. Richey, Franklin co.; Chaplain, W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin co.; Treasurer, H. H. Angell, Sherman City, Cherokee county; Secretary, G. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville, Neosho co.; Gate Keeper, W. H. Fletcher, Ceres, Mrs. Mattie Morris; Flora, Mrs. M. H. Charles; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Jennie D. Richie; Pomona, Mrs. Amanda C. Rippey; Executive Committee, F. H. Dumbald, Jacksonville, W. P. Popinoe Topeke, 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.

Sedgwick: E. P. Thompson Master, John L. Zimmerman secretary, Sedgwick 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, C. W. Lawrence, Master; J. T. Stevens, Secretary.

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

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

MATFIELD GREEN, Feb. 17th.

DEAR SPIRIT:

Chase county has now eight Granges, and more coming. There is an increasing interest felt in the order here.

Spring is coming on rapidly, the birds are singing, and the knowing ones say we are going to have an early spring and good crops. Fall wheat looks well, but not much sown.

The grass is beginning to sprout and the prairies to look green. Chase cannot be beat for stock raising. Cattle have needed no feed here for the past two weeks. Enclosed find $1,50 for Spirit. Yours &c.,

D. W. MERCER.

State Assayer Bartlett of Maine asserts that several factories are in operation in that commonwealth producing cheap sugar and syrup from sawdust and other substances. The sugars and syrups are corrected by sulphuric acid, lime, and other ingredients. Maine, with its vast forests, may yet rival Louisiana as a sugar and syrup producing district.

A French physician has discovered that the peculiar odor of Russia leather has a very beneficial effect upon weak lungs, and he advises consumptive persons to repose upon pillows covered with that material.

Large numbers of wild horses abound on the prairies between the Smoky Hill and Arkansas rivers. They are of all sizes and colors and the wildest of wild animals. They usually roam in bands of from six to twenty, and will run at sight of a man two miles away. A great many domestic horses, as well as mules, which have strayed away from their owners, have taken up with the wild ones.

What may one always expect at a hotel? Inn attention.

BY-LAWS

Established by the National Grange At Its 7th Annual Session, Held At St. Louis, February, 1874.

ARTICLE I.

The fourth day of December, the birthday of the Patrons of Husbandry, shall be celebrated as the anniversary of the Order.

ARTICLE II.

Not less than the representation of twenty States present at any meeting of the National Grange shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE III.

At the annual meeting of each State Grange it may elect a proxy to represent the State Grange in the National Grange in case of the inability of the master to attend, and such proxies shall in all cases be Past Masters of their State Granges.

ARTICLE IV.

Questions of administration and Jurisprudence arising in and between State Granges, and appeals from the action and decision thereof, shall be referred to the Master and Executive Committee of the National Grange, whose decision shall be respected and obeyed until overruled by the action of the National Grange.

ARTICLE V.

It shall be the duty of the Master to preside at meetings of the National Grange; to see that all officers and members of committees properly perform their respective duties; to see that the constitution, by-laws and resolutions of the National Grange, and the usages of the Order are observed and obeyed, and generally to perform all duties pertaining to such office.

ARTICLE VI.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all proceedings of the National Grange, to keep a just and true account of all moneys received and deposited by him in the fiscal agency; to countersign all drafts drawn by the Treasurer; to conduct the correspondence of the National Grange; and to perform such other duties appertaining to his office as may be required by the Master and Executive Committee.

It shall be his duty, at least once each week, to deposit with the fiscal agency holding the funds of the National Grange, all moneys that may have come into his hands, and forward a duplicate receipt therefor to the Treasurer, and to make a full report of all transactions to the National Grange at each annual session.

It shall be his further duty to procure a monthly report for the fiscal agency, with whom the funds of the National Grange are deposited, of all moneys received and paid out by them during the month, and send a copy of such report to the Executive Committee and the Master of the National Grange.

He shall give bond in such sum and with such security as may be approved by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to issue all drafts upon the fiscal agency of the Order, said drafts having been previously approved by the Master and countersigned by the Secretary of the National Grange.

SEC. 2. He shall report monthly to the Master of the National Grange a statement of all moneys deposited to his credit in the fiscal agency, and of all drafts signed by him during the previous month.

SEC. 3. He shall report to the National Grange at each annual session a statement of all moneys deposited in the fiscal agency, and of all drafts signed by him since his last annual report.

SEC. 4. It shall be his duty to collect all interest accruing on investments made by the Executive Committee, and to deposit the same in the fiscal agency.

ARTICLE VIII.

It shall be the duty of the Lecturer to visit, for the good of the Order, such portions of the United States as the Master or the Executive Committee may direct, for which services he shall receive compensation.

ARTICLE IX.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to exercise a sort of supervision of the affairs of the Order during the recess of the National Grange. They shall have authority to act on all matters of interest to the Order, when the National Grange is not in session; shall provide for the welfare of the Order in business matters; and shall report their acts in detail to the National Grange on the first day of its annual meeting.

The Master of the National Grange shall be considered, ex-officio, a member of the Executive Committee,

ARTICLE X.

SEC. 1. Such compensation for time and service shall be given the Master, Lecturer, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee, as the National Grange may, from time to time, determine.

SEC. 2. Whenever General Deputies are appointed by the Master of the National Grange, said deputies shall receive such compensation for time and service as may be determined by the Master or the Executive Committee: Provided. In no case shall pay from the National Grange be given General Deputies in any State after the formation of its State Grange.

ARTICLE XI.

SEC. 1. The financial reports of Subordinate Granges shall be made on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July and the first day of October.

SEC. 2. State Granges shall date their financial existence three months after the first day of January, first day of April, first day of July and first day of October, immediately following their organization.

ARTICLE. XII.

Each Session of the National Grange shall fix the compensation of its members.

ARTICLE XIII.

Special meetings of the National Grange shall be called by the Master upon the application of the Masters of twenty State Granges, one month's notice of such meeting being given to all members of the National Grange. No alterations or amendments to the By-Laws or Ritual shall be made at any special meeting.

ARTICLE XIV.

Upon the demand of five members, the ayes and noes may be called upon any question, and when so called, shall be entered by the Secretary upon his minutes.

ARTICLE XV.

Past-Masters are Masters who have been duly elected and installed, and who have served out the term for which they were elected.

ARTICLE XVI.

Vacancies in office may be filled at any regular meeting of the Grange.

ARTICLE XVII.

Subordinate Granges may be consolidated in the mode and upon such terms as may be prescribed by the State Granges.

ARTICLE XVIII.

SEC. 1. In case satisfactory evidence shall be brought to the Master of the National Grange that a Grange has been organized contrary to the laws or usages of the Order, or is working in violation of its laws or usages, it shall be the duty of the Master to revoke the Charter of such offending Grange.

SEC. 2. In case satisfactory evidence shall come to the Master of a State Grange, that a Grange has been organized contrary to the laws and usages of the Order, or is working in violation of the same, it shall be the duty of the Master to suspend such offending Grange, and at once forward to the Master of the National Grange notice of the same, together with the evidence in the case, who shall, if in his opinion the good of the Order requires such action, revoke the Charter of such offending Grange.

SEC. 3. Granges, whose Charters are thus revoked, may appeal to the National Grange at its next session for the final action of that body.

ARTICLE XIX.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the National Grange by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

Kansas City, Feb. 12, 1874.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:

Will you kindly allow a new comer in your State to inquire through your columns in regard to the Barberry hedge—whether any of your patrons have tried it in the west, and with what result? I have succeded admirably with it in New Hampshire, and am satisfied that it there surpasses all other hedges yet tried; but will it do so on western soil, and in a Kansas climate? Being about to take up my residence in Southern Kansas, and expect to inclose considerable land, I would like to have the result of any one's experience who vas given it a thorough trial.

On account of its excellent fruitage, as well as hedge qualities, I am anxious to have the Barberry if possible. Yours truly,

J. D. DOWDALL.

The Barberry is at once a beautiful and effective hedge, and very desirable for its fruit, where successfully cultivated. Have any of our readers tried it in Kansas?

Council Grove, Feb. 19th.

EDS. SPIRIT:

I will drop you an item from our locality whether of interest or not. We have up to this date, a flattering prospect for an abundant wheat harvest, as the wheat is all alive yet and looking healthy, have had a large amount of snow here, 13 inches at one time.

Morris Grange, No. 509, was organized Sept. 2d, 1873, under very discouraging circumstances. We are now prospering finely, adding to our numbers at every regular meeting. We have our Grange store which is doing some good for us, but might do more if properly worked. Our county council meets monthly and is well attended by both members and visiting patrons. All Patrons are from appearance destined to put in their mite to the best possible advantange.

We have already accomplished more in the Grange than our most sanguine expectations sought for the next year.

We are having proposition to meet twice a month in mass meeting with merchants, lawyers and the outside world generally, in order that we may gain lasting benefits by such meetings. But up to the present have been up to the little trick.

At our last meeting in December the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. M., E. Edwards; O., A. G. Bird; L., Wm. Downing; S., J. W. Richey; A. S., A. J. Clymer; Chap., Geo. Morris; Treas., M. Bowen; Sec., W. W. Homer; G. K. Jacob Zimmerman; Ceres, Mrs. V. E. Richey; Pomona M. M. Homer; Flora, Miss A. Clymer; L. A. S. Susan Downing.

At our first regular meeting in January the above officers were duly installed.

Yours truly,

W. W. H.

Mt. Zion Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry took charge of a member sick of typhoid fever. He was poor and uncomfortably housed. The Patrons took charge of him, gave him comfortable quarters, dressed him in new clothes, and have been watching over him ever since.

A gigantic combination of railroads is dimly rumored in wall Street. The purpose of the combination is said to be the pooling of the freight business of the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Erie railroads, each road to to receive its running expenses and a pro rata share of the net earnings over the aggregate expenses.

The Ohio Patrons pledge themselves to sustain the woman's whiskey war.

There is a story of Judge Grier, which everybody delights in, how he set aside the unjust verdict of a jury, with this remark: "Enter the verdict, Mr. Clerk. Enter, also, 'Set aside by the court.' I want it to be understood that it takes thirteen men to steal a man's farm in this court."

The Abilene Chronicle wants a starch factory established there, and says it will make a daily demand for five hundred bushels of corn.

Chetopa wants a tannery. The Advance says there is plenty of bark in that vicinity, and calls for a practical tanner to go there and make his fortune.

The question of fuel is becoming important, even in Minnesota. Coal is scarce, and wood is dear away from the forests. Peat is considered as the great resource. In some counties where there is no wood, two days work will excavate enough fuel for a year.

Rosedale, Feb. 10th.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:

A short time since my attention was called to an article of N. Cameron, published in the Rural American, and for its advice to wool growers, together with its astute reasoning and logical conclusions. Starting out with the assertion that the "estimated damage of dogs being mere speculation &c." To be consistent no doubt the incredulity of the writer would lead him to doubt the census of the U. S. and likely all other estimates that do not come under his observation; but as this is a vital point, I will ask the wool growers of Kansas, for instance, each and every one to furnish me, without delay, a correct statement as near as possible, of the damage to sheep incurred by dogs. I might speculate on the result of such an array of facts as would astound the champion and in a fit of frenzy murder the first unfortunate canine he met..

"The dog" he says "does more good than he gets credit for." Now I do not think we lack appreciation of the services of this domestic animal. If a dog has saved a child from accidental drowning, it is heralded all over the land and stereotyped. If he has bitten an intruder he can bite a dozen innocent persons with impunity; if he has driven a cow from the garden his memory is cherished, if he did smash down the picket fence in driving her out; if he drove the hog from the cornfield, he is patted "good doggy" if the hog did come home minus his ears. If by chance you find a dog that brings up the cows he is "chief among ten thousand and altogether lovely," he has done ten minutes of invaluable service, if he did overheat the milk and otherwise injure the cows by running them. I know a bird dog which sniffs through the air beautifully, but he has eaten hens eggs enough to buy all the birds he ever scented. It is a question with me if these dogs are not a positive damage to the farmer, and no profit to the owner, as their keep costs more than the birds bring. The dog, it is claimed, drives off and destroys wolves; —and he will chase them if you are close at his heels—which puts me in mind of catching pigeons by putting salt on their tails. The dog will fellowship with the wolf and I have known him to invite the wolf to my sheep corrall. My friend has considerable to say about "taxing dogs out of existence." Now it is said "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh," has he whining curs at the door asking charity. If our wise legislators this winter should enact a law taxing all dogs in the State, and it should be found that when in force, worthless dogs would be weeded out, would my friend, in his charity and love for the dog, amend it so they could be spared. I have heard that people in Constantinople receive all the dogs with welcome and have a superstitious terror of putting a dog out of the way, the result is, you cannot walk in the street without stumbling over half starved dogs. Did my friend ever notice that the more ignorant and degraded a nation, the more dogs it possessed; that the more ignorant and degraded families there are in our own neighborhood, the more dogs they harbor. At first this strikes us as very strange; but viewed scientifically it is not so wonderful. In this light the dog should be considered a human parasite. Vermin of all kinds find habitation more readily among this class of persons; and so of misfortune and all manner of contagious diseases. Again the writer goes on to say, "an honest dog has just as good a right to his life as any body else, and under no rule of justice can you tax me because some one else has a dog that kills sheep." Now if it pleases my friend, that is not the reason for taxing *his* dog, it is because it is so *valuable to him*. Where is your loyalty? We lock up vagrants, thieves and robbers, and their support comes out of our honest toil. Let the tax on my friends good dog help mend the ways of his neighbors worthless one. Once more and I close. My friend speaks of "taxing the people for the benefit of a class." This comes from a fevered imagination. Wool growers are to the dog men what the frogs were to the boys, it is fun for one party but death to the other. Wool growers ask no special legislation to encourage them in their favorite enterprise. We ask to be let alone in the prosecution of our calling as long as we do not interfere in the rights and privileges of others. We do not wish to "pull the wool over any bodys eyes," neither do we wish to "cast that which is holy unto the dogs."

Yours truly,

Lawrence, Kansas. M. L. DEY.

Feb. 16th, 1874.

ED. SPIRIT:

In yonr issue of Feb. 11th, I notice that Bro. Popenoe states that the executive committee have lately received many communications, complaining that deputies in many places, are working contrary to the constitution, in receiving persons in organizing, that belong to the territory of other Granges. Doubtless they received one from Hurricane Grange. Then Bro Popenoe comes in the midst of Hurricane Grange, and organizes Summit Grange and takes from our territory 22 persons, but we did not complain, yet he or some other person did take 4 more that the said petition did not claim. In a few days Bro. Tabor of Douglas county comes out and organizes Snowflake Grange, and takes out of our territory 3 persons and yet we do not complain. Still we know that they cannot be legal members without the sanction of Hurricane Grange. We do not complain of Bro's Tabor and Popenoe. Hurricane Grange numbers 30 and 6 others have applied for membership. On St. Valentines day we conferred the 4th degree on 5 members; had a supper and visiting Bro's and sisters from 4 Granges.

Yours truly,

G. B. JACKSON.

Ridgeway, Osage Co.

Hints to mothers—Treat your babes kindly but not cordially.

National Grange Circular for January.

[Washington (Feb. 9) Correspondence of the New York Graphic.]

The National Grange circular for January, shows an increase since the 13th of December, when the last circular was issued, of 1,566 Granges. The total at that date was 9,296; the total at that of the last circular was 10,862. The membership is only approximately stated at 780,000. The increase is largely in the South and the Valley States, as will be seen by the following table:

	Increase.	Total No.
FORMER SLAVE STATES.		
Alabama	18	454
Arkansas	49	164
Florida		29
Georgia	45	439
Kentucky	56	172
Louisiana	9	56
Maryland	3	10
Mississippi	9	516
Missouri	301	1,506
North Carolina	11	132
South Carolina	12	205
Tennessee	40	302
Texas	5	51
Virginia	3	18
West Virginia	4	27
Total	565	2,964
WESTERN STATES.		
Indiana	130	860
Illinois	23	821
Iowa	161	1,700
Kansas	48	779
Nebraska	9	370
Oregon	7	558
California	1	129
Minnesota	9	406
Michigan	22	169
Ohio	44	293
Colorado Territory		2
Dakota Territory	4	39
Washington Territory		6
Total	459	6,142
NORTH ATLANTIC STATES.		
Maine		1
Massachusetts	1	19
New Hampshire	6	17
Vermont	4	42
New York	5	29
New Jersey	6	30
Pennsylvania	9	56
Total	31	194

The only States into which the Order has not yet penetrated, are Deleware, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Since the circular, of which the foregoing is an analysis, there has been an increase of 300 or 400 Granges.

The Missouri State Grange adopted the following preamble and resolution on Saturday last:

WHEREAS, We deem the facilities offered us by our present railroad system inadequate to the transportation of the agricultural products of the West to the seaboard, and,

WHEREAS, For want of sufficient railroads the companies seem disposed to extort rates of freight which are unjust and oppressive, therefore

RESOLVED, That we appeal to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river and all its important tributaries, by the National Government, and as soon as possible.

Rubbing out a Record.

A bill has been introduced into the California Legislature to expunge the record of offenses committed in that State by Harry Meiggs prior to January 1, 1855. Meiggs was a bold speculator, and lost, and left California in the lurch, and went to South America, where he became a great railroad king and a pattern of enterprise and honor and honesty. He is said to have paid off all his California debts with interest, to owe no man a cent, and to be in very comfortable circumstances among his newly earned millions. He has also befriended and helped every Californian whom he ever met in the land of his adoption, feeling that some such reparation was due from him to the people of the State from which he was a fugitive. The bill for the relief of Harry Meiggs is a cordial invitation for him to come back in case the Legislature passes it. Several sections of the penal code are to be suspended by it so far as they affect Harry Meiggs, and his doings prior to 1855. The courts having jurisdiction in the premises are authorized and ordered to dismiss in proper form any indictment that may be found against this fugitive from justice, other than murder, up to the time of his disappearance. Neither is it lawful, under the provisions of the bill, for any grand jury to hereafter present any indictment for any offense, other than murder, committed by Meiggs in California, prior to the date named. California has been keeping a record of Meiggs, but could never catch him to call to account. Nearly twenty years have passed. The papers are musty. The man has done all that a man could do to obliterate his offenses, expiate his crimes, pay his honest debts and build up a new character. It seems nothing more than justice that California should blot out the record of his life in that State. The people wanted to lynch him when he left so unceremoniously—the same people have since invoked blessings on his head, and congratulated themselves that they could not get hold of him when their blood was hot. He proved a good investment for them, and they want to see him again.

An old farmer said: "When I die, I am going to leave behind me, as a heritage for my children, the home where they were born, made as beautiful as my means and educated taste would allow; pleasant memories of the home, fireside, and of the sunny summer days, and a true regard of the worthiness and dignity of the calling which their father followed." It is a capital legacy.

A project is under way to ship corn down the Arkansas during the high water next spring, in flat-boats. If the boats go through it will be a paying speculation.—[Arkansas City Traveler.

Model Farming.

It is unfortunate that the local as well as the state agricultural associations almost altogether ignore the cultivation of the soil in their competition for premiums. As the success of agriculture depends in a much greater degree upon the excellence of cultivation of the farms than upon the size or beauty of the stock raised upon them, it would seem to be more conducive to the attainment of the ends for which these associations are supposed to have been instituted, that they should attract attention to this especial feature by offering premiums for the best-plowed field, the best crops and the best-cultivated, best-managed and best-kept farm, as well as for the best horse, cow, hog or trio of poultry.

The description of the prize farm is one of the most valuable and interesting parts of the reports of agricultural societies that come to us from Europe; and the plowing matches give rise to as much competition and produce as valuable results—if not more so, upon the whole—than the strifes between stock breeders as to who shall produce the choicest animal. Our plowing is something of which new farmers will make a special source of pride, and the general management of the farm, barn-yard and stock buildings cannot be accepted as at all approaching perfection. In fact, our farming is susceptible of much improvement as to its condition of efficiency, neatness and economy; and as there is but little emulation among farmers in this respect, while there is as to who shall have the fastest horse, the fattest hog, or the best cow or sheep, the consequence is that the animals which take prizes at the fairs sometimes come from farms which are notaple for ill-kept fences, poorly-plowed fields, light crops and dilapidated barns, but which yet offer a conspicuously favorable contrast with those of their less enterprising neighbors. There is nothing so "catching" as improvement; and while our agricultural associations have done an excellent work in creating and fostering a taste for good stock, and are yearly causing a vast improvement in the value of this class of agricultural productions, yet there is a wide field for improvement in our methods of cultivation, our modes of feeding or ways of raising crops, our styles of buildings, our manner of dividing fields, fencing, and in the general managemdnt of the farm; which might be occupied very advantageously.—N. Y. Times.

New England Farming.

It may not be amiss for western farmers to look around and see how farmers in other portions of the country are prospering.

The "Journal of Commerce" in a strong appeal for the organization of Patrons of Husbandry, gives the following statements:

Farming in New England is indeed unremunerative, owing to the present taxation upon the agricultural interests. The granges will remedy this, either by direct political or moral influence. Now, we know of one of the finest farms in the vicinity of Exter, N. H., which is let out by the year, with all the use of implements, cattle, farm-house. &c., upon it, for a quart of milk a day. The owner who made this contract was thought crazy by his neighbors, but he retorted that where they were, as he knew by experience, losing money, he earned clear of expense, a "quart of milk a day." What does Dr. Loring, the president of the New England Agricultural Society, say to this, or does the great agricultural politican not know it?

The farmer is to-day burdened by taxation from which legislation can alone afford relief. He has sought this before, and has had a good supply of promises always given in return; but those are not good things to feed either hungry tax collectors or an extensive family. He has therefore had to send his lasses to the factories to look after themselves; his boys must work on the farm, if they can be employed profitbly, or they too must go to the city and and shift for themselves. Education cannot be other than a passing thought, for with his lasses and lads in the city, his wife will have to sit up and do "slop work," if she and the little ones would appear decent at meeting. Among other things, the New England farmer will be annually flooded, with official documents on the "importance of forest culture." He will be told by the wise politicians, professional agriculturists, and gas-bags, that he must raise trees, or there will be no timber for the next generation. He feels sad for the next generation, and then goes out on his woodland, and hews down trees that he may sell the wood to pay the tax collector, whom he had forgotten when he read about the "importance of forest culture." It is tough on the "next generation," no doubt, but he cannot help it. He suffers now. When he has hewn down his trees, he must use his land to pay taxes. He cannot wait ten years to have the trees grow again, for that tax collector will be after him in the mean time.

At a meeting of the Cheap Transportation Society in New York on the 10th inst., information was given that a people's freight railroad would soon be built across the continent, which would be managed in the interest of the people; that after work was fairly begun it would be completed in three years.

Many a lady now-a-days is like a show-window: she takes so much pains with her sash.

Kansas Stud Farm.

This establishment now numbers a larger and stronger list of trotting stallions than any other establishment in the country. At the head stands the famous old Ethan Allen; then there is Rhode Island; St. Elmo, by Alexander's Abdallah; Bourbon Chief, by Membrino Chief; Bay Star, by Daniel Lambert, dam a thoroughbred; Eric, by Young America [son of Hoagland's Grey Messenger], dam Lady Grant, by Roe's Abdallah Chief; Vermont Abdallah; dam, Blonde's dam, by Abdallah; Bullock, by Narragansett [son of Mambrino Pilot], dam Minnie, by Abdallah. As all the best strains are here represented, the Kansas Stud Farm is likely to be well patronized during the season of 1874.—[*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Since quoting the above paragraph, we have examined the proof sheet of the great sale catalouge of Messrs. Sprague and Akers, the proprietors of this famous breeding establishment. The sale will take place early in June, and will embrace one hundred head. At the urgent request of parties from abroad, who have promised attendance, Mr. Akers has consented to dispose of a score of brood-mares, the majority of which are in foal, and some that will be bred previous to the sale. This being the inaugural of the Kansas Stud Farm sales, no reserve whatever is placed upon any animal offered, and everything sold will be guaranteed just as represented. In looking over the list, the first we find is the black stallion Kansas. He is fifteen hands and three inches high, grandly formed, in fact, the highest finished Bashaw we have ever seen. Being of a growthy turn, he has been handled but very little; however, his action is good, and he promises becoming a fast trotter. He was got by Comus, and out of the thoroughbred mare, Rosa Gangle, by Gangllon Gangle, son of Bertrand. Comus, by Greene's Bashaw, the sire of Bashaw Jr., and Kirkwood, with trotting rocord of 2:23 1-2 and 2:24 respectively. Kansas, it will be seen, is well bred, and in addition to his blood and speed, he has the substance requisite for a stock horse. The grey stallion, John W. Sprately is next. This young horse during the past winter, has grown much into the form of his celebrated sire, Rhode Island. He will certainly, if afforded the proper opportunity, win distinction upon the turf. His dam, Dutch Girl, was a mare of extraordinary speed and endurance, and at Malone, N. Y., trotted and gained a record of 2:29 1-2 after which feat she was purchased by Col. Sprague, at $10,000. Third on the catalogue is the young bay stallion, Calamity, by Andrew Johnson, dam, the thoroughbred mare, Lavine, by Revenue; grandam Lady Margrave, by imported Margrave, etc.; thence into the family that contributed to the racing turf, the great Grey Eagle and Longfellow. Andrew Johnson, a full-brother to Mambrino Prince, by Mambrino Chief; dam Sally Woodford, by thoroughbred Woodford. It is the combination of Mambrino and thoroughbred which produced the wonderful young trotters, which appeared last season in Kentucky. After these, follows Quidnick and Len Smith, aged four and three, respectively, by Rhode Island, and out of the Alex. H. Brand mare, by Lexington; grandam Lady Margrave, same as Calamity. Then comes a slashing big youngster, known upon their record as Kansas Central, by Rhode Island; dam, Birdcatcher, by old George M. Patchen, the sire of Lucy, the formidable rival of Goldsmith Maid. We miss Gov. Sprague, but learn since our visit, that he has been purchased at a handsome figure by Messrs. Smith & Migbie of this city. These parties, we understand, express a willingness to match him against any three-year old in the west for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side. In addition, there are eight more young stallions booked, that are fit for the duties of the harem, the get of Rhode Island; Kentucky, formerly Sprague's Mambrino Patchen; Comus; Marlborough, thoroughbred; Sprague's Hambletonia, son of Alexander's Abdallah.

The first of the produce, in Kansas, of the famous old trotter, Ethan Allen, figure conspicuously in the sumptous bill-of-fare, and they have in nearly every instance, thoroughbred mares for dams. St. Elmo comes next and they should all be good ones, for Elmo descends from a family that furnishes the trotting turf with its brightest jewel—Goldsmith Maid—their sire being one and the same, viz., Alexander's Abdallah. St. Nicholos and Bourbon Chief have also a representation. The blood upon the maternal side of these young things will be found equally as good as upon the sires. We find among the brood-mares no line of fashionable blood unrepresented. Thoroughbred, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Alexander's Abdallah, Clay, Pilot, Jr., Edwin Forrest, Bashaw, and Membrino Chief mares, are the lines from which they are bred. Messrs. Sprague & Akers have introduced a very valuable feature in their catalogue, in having the pedigree of each animal in extended form. Purchasers are thus enabled to see at a glance the number of Messenger crosses contained in each. The catalogue will soon be issued and can be obtained by addressing them at Lawrence, Kansas. —[Colmans Rural World.

The way to make tall men short in these times is to ask them for a loan.

Ambition is likened to a weathercock because it is a vain and giittering thing to a spire.

Artificial Incubation.

The following extract, taken from the Journal of the Bath and West of England Society, is from the pen of Mr. W. B. Tegetmeir, who is a well known authority on the breeding and management of poultry.

There are a few other points in the management of fowls about which it may pe desirable to say a few words. In the first place, let me caution all agriculturists against attempting to employ any artificial incubators; despite of all the care and attention that have been devoted to their construction, not one has been found a success in actual practice; nor do I know of any person who continues to employ them, except experimentally. There is no great difficulty in hatching a certain number of the eggs in incubators, but rearing the chickens in any manner without hens, is hopeless. Whatever may be the case in the warmer climate in Egypt, in the colder latitude of England artificial incubation is a delusion. The keeping of fowls in very large numbers by the establishment of what have been called poultry farms, has attracted con siderable attention of late. It has been argued that if a moderate number of fowls around a homestead can be made, and they unquestionably can, to yield a fair profit, it is only necessary to multiply the number by ten, twenty, or a hundred to secure a proportionate return. No argument can be more fallacious. Whenever a very large number of fowls is collected togother in one place, the ground becomes tainted, and disease invariably breaks out amongst them. Poultry farms have been tried under almost every possible condition, and have proved failures. If a very large space of rough, useless ground can be devoted to them, a considerable number may be kept; but such ground is rare near the farm-houses in England. The reason of the greater number of fowls being reared in France from whence before the war we were in the habit of importing considerably more than one million of eggs per day, is, that in the place of large farms the country is divided into very numerous small holdings, and that at each of these a good stock of fowls is maintained. The profit to be made py poultry depends so much on the management and on the demand for fowls in the locality, that it cannot be accurately stated. Mr. Mecchi, who allows his fowls free range of his corn-fields, and regards them as his best friends in the destruction of noxious insects, maintains that they cost no more to rear than a corresponding weight of beef or pork, although they produce double the price per stone in the market. But when it is remembered that during the whole of their lives, corn, in some form or other, forms the main food of poultry, and that whilst they are young chickens and during the time they are fattening, their food is of an expensive character, whereas beef and mutton are grown upon grass and roots, we can readily perceive that one costs much more to produce than the other. Moreover, if the growth of poultry be quite as profitable as Mr. Mecchi would maintain, how is it that every cottager in the kingdom does not follow it more extensively? That poultry properly tended, will yield a good profit, I am fully aware; but that fowls can be reared at the same cost as beef and mutton, I must have some definite accounts to prove.

The Great Destruction.

Horticulturists are still investigating the question of the destruction of orchards during the last two years. Hon. M. L. Dunlap, president of the Illinois Horticultural Society, at their late meeting, in his address, said:

After the experience of another season, we have met to take council together. No doubt the unusual drouth of the past three years has given us some new conditions to be considered, and, if possible, to be corrected. Formerly we have been taxed with a surplus of rainfall, that called for drainage, and now we have the very reverse. The wet feet that occupied so much of our attention have become dry feet; that excess of dryness, like the excess of wet, has led to death in the orchard, the vineyard and the lawn, We need not speculate on the cause of these doings in the progress of the season, but may look to the effect, and inquire for a remedy, Fortunately the plan for the cure of the one is also a cure for the other. Deep tilling, and a pliable condition of the soil, are essential to both conditions. In one case the rainfall may pass off through the soil, and in the other it may arise by capillary attraction. The dead trees are now past remedy, but the lesson should be of value hereafter in the care of trees, vines, and shrubs.

Not long since a nervous lady took passage at the Tip-Top house, White Mountains, to descend by the almost perpendicular railroad. Her fears were apparent to every one, and the following dialogue took place between her and the conductor: Lady: Mr. Conductor, how do you hold these cars when you want to stop? Conductor: Madame, we apply the brake, which you see there. Lady: Suppose, Mr. Conductor, that brake should give way, what would you do then? Conductor: Madame, we then apply the double acting brake, which you see at the other end of the cars. Lady: But, Mr. Conductor, suppose that brake should not be sufficient to check the cars, where will we go then? Conductor: Madame, that depends entirely upon how you have lived in this world. The old lady groaned, but subsided.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

'Every ManPays his own Bill, and not another's,'

By which rule I am able to sell all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES

At lower rates than any House in the city doing a credit business. I make no specialties, keep the largest variety and the best quality, and

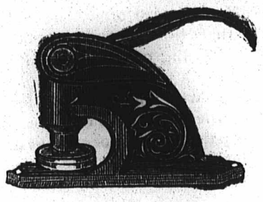
Sell every thing at the lowest prices f·r cash.

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

Persons having the "ready" will find it to their interest to call at the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets before purchasing.

March 21, 1873. GEORGE FORD,
(59tf) Successor to Ford & Whitman.

GRANGES
SPECIAL NOTICE.



SEALS $4.50

SEE LOCAL NOTICE.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
In Price.
ARTHUR FOLGER
104 DELAWARE ST,
85-102 Leavenworth, Kansas.

V. G. MILLER.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office 154 Mass. st, Residence corner Tennessee and Quincy streets.
LAWRENCE :: :: KANSAS

GEO. W. OSBORN
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE
STABLE,
IN REAR OF THE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.
Good Turnouts at Reasonable Rates.
Horses boarded by the day or week. Stock bought and sold on commission. n33

J. D. PATTERSON,
DENTIST,
79 Massachusetts St.
LAWRENCE, -KANSAS.

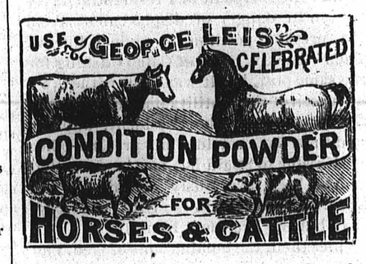
HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS. no1t

MONEY TO LOAN
In sums of $500 and upwards, on mproved farms, for one to five years. Call upon or address J. B. WATKINS,
Office s e cor Mass. and Henry st's, Lawrence.

THE CELEBRATED ESTEY
ORGANS.
In prices ranging from
$110.00 to $300.00.
AT
MRS. STARRETTS
MUSIC STORE.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.
Letters promptly answered from any part of the State.
Address
MRS. H. E. STARRETT.
153, Mass. St.

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

Established 1863.
GEO. LEIS & BRO.,
Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing
CHEMISTS.
Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.
Salesroom No. 90 Massachusetts street.
Laboratory and warerooms No.41 New Hampshire St.,
Lawrence Kansas.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANTFACTURERS OF



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, fistula, poll-evil, hide-bound, inward strains, scratches, mange, yellow water, heaves, loss of apetite, 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,

GAPES, BLINDNESS, &C.,

Among Chickens.

N. B.—Beware of counterfeiters. 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.

Geo Leis

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cent per package.

R. Nichols. H. E. Mallory & Bro

R. NICHOLS & CO.

LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Chicago—S .Louis—Kansas City

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

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

Liberal advances on Consignments and marketreports furnished when desired.

Correspondence solicited, and Telegrams promptly answered.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

J. K. HUDSON,

HILLSIDE FARM, WYANDOTTE CO KANSAS.

Postoffice Address, Kansas City, Mo.

I am breeding only Berkshire Swine, and have for sale at all times first class pigs of various ages, at reasonable prices. My herd and breeding establishment is

NOT EXCELLED IN THE COUNTRY.

Descriptive Catalogue sent free to all applicants. 40

L. HARDWICK, JAMES DOAR
HARDWICK & MARTIN.
DEALERS IN
PORK, BEEF, LARD,
DRIED BUFFALO,
SAUSAGE, &C., &C.
251 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.

The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, FEB. 25, 1874.

SIGNS OF THE STORM.

The unfriendly, even hostile manner in which the Senate latterly receives very many of the important nominations sent to it for confirmation, must be not a little annoying to the President. Within the past three months, the nomination of Attorney General Williams to be Chief Justice, created such a storm of indignation that the President was forced to withdraw it, and the recipient of Presidential favor is even in danger of displacement from his present position by impeachment. Then came the name of Caleb Cushing for the same post, but it was also withdrawn by reason of the hostility it aroused among the partizans of the President, and he could not have retained his present office of Minister to Spain but for the fact that he had been previously confirmed, and was therefore beyond the reach of everybody but the President himself.

Since then, the nominations of Gen. Van Buren to the Kanagawa consulate, and Gen. McCook to the Governorship of Colorado, have been new occasions of difference between the President and his friends, and added new fuel to the flame of discord in the leadership of the party, where but a year ago there was but little save the most complete submission to the expressed wishes of the Chief, and where, then, the fact of a nomination was almost equivalent to a confirmation.

The Senate is manifestly becoming restive under the weight which, as the upper House of Congress, and in the superior position of party leadership which it occupies, it is obliged to carry in the character of the Administration. The financial revulsion under which the country is still groaning, which was in large part brought about by the Administration policy of hoarding and finance tinkering—the legislative domination of capital over the industries—the governmental protection of capitalized corporations in their war upon the business and producing interests—the usurpation of the powers of local government, which have characterized the policy of the Administration—the extravagant expenditure of the public moneys upon the Presidential establishment, which has more than doubled in four years—these developements, and more than all, the recent discovery that the periodical showings of the Treasury accounts, which were intended to create a belief of the rapid diminution of the public debt were but a well concerted lie to delude the people into a patient carrying of their enormous load of tariff and other taxation, have begun to bear their legitimate fruit of distrust and apprehension.

These facts can no longer be hid from the knowledge of the people, and they are fast becoming street corner and fireside topics. The people have borne patiently their load of public debt and taxation, for they desired to pay their debts, and believed they were doing so. They honored and revered the great names which stand at the head of their government and their party for the value and splendor of the services their possessors once rendered the country. They held in grateful and affectionate remembrance that great party which as one man stepped to the front to save the country from threatened demolition. But when they find, as they have found, these same leaders using the honor and reverence that have been so freely given them, as an instrumentality for the satisfaction of private greed and personal ambition, and that great party as an engine for the corruption of the public conscience, and for the fastening of a financial servitude upon themselves and their children for generations to come, they forget the past, and know only the present, and the opportunities it may afford for escape from the toils their deceivers have laid for them.

It is no wonder that with this growing comprehension of the sources of public extravagace, mal-administration and public degradation that are daily cropping out in our official life, the year that has just passed has witnessed a popular uprising and public indignation at official wrong-doing never before seen in this country. It is no wonder that here in the State of Kansas, which has heretofore uniformly given a vote of two to one for the dominant party, should at the late election have nearly evenly divided the State and elected a half of the popular branch of the Legislature on a square issue of Reform, and as squarely repudiated the vicious ideas and domination of a year ago.

Nor need any one be surprised to see that revolution go on, for it surely will, till the last vestage of official corruption is rooted out. Time makes all things even. The political dial has marked the zenith of the power of those who for a decade have robbed the people in the name of liberty, and their power is as surely on the wane. There are other Tweeds and other Pomeroys whose heads are as sure as theirs to be brought to the block. Extremes always beget extremes, and though it may take years, the pendulum is sure to swing as far to the side of just government and public morality as it has heretofore to the side of mal-administration and public degradation.

The Commonwealth and the Grangers.

The Editor of the Topeka Commonwealth don't like the recent convocation held at Topeka for the purpose of organizing a new political party in this State, Under the caption of "the New Sorehead Party," he says:

"Not to put too fine a point upon it, it is office they are after. It is a noteworthy fact that since the State Grange has been in sesion this week, among the candid and worthy farmers who are here as representatives, may be found almost every old, notorious, battered dead-beat and played out politician who has been shelved since the admission of the State. With unruffled front and indurated cheek these sorry old bits of rotten driftwood float serenely on the top-wave of the so-called reform movement, and, disguised in a decennial clean shirt, ask to be heard and believed for their cause. We hope and trust that the new party, if organized, will capture all this unwholesome flotsam of the political pool and claim it eternally."

"It is office they are after," he says. If the claim that this movement is for the purpose of getting office for the movers, is it not quite as pertinent a rejoinder to say that those who oppose it do so for the reason that they now have the offices and want to keep them. Is it not quite as broad as it is long. The editor of the Commonwealth holds a five thousand dollar post office, and of course understands that a change of partizan supremacy would be officially fatal to him. Of course he is opposed to anything that would have that effect. Why shouldn't he be? Of course he looks upon all who join in a movement for the organization of a party in opposition to the one that gave him his office, as "battered dead-beats and played out politicians," no matter how high they have stood in his confidence before, or how meritorious their services may have been in the establishment and success of the principles they then advocated, and now support.

Is it not a little singular how speedily a man becomes a "sorry, old bit of rotten driftwood," in the estimation of a five thousand dollar post master, when he ceases to sing hosannas to the party that gave that post master his office. The members of the State Grange and the Grangers of the State generally, will doubtless receive with a due degree of humility, the admonitions and objurgations of this high-toned five thousand dollar postmaster in relation to their "so-called reform movement."

It is a sorry service this that the dominant party exacts of the recipients of its official favors, but they can't help it. The cry of "Long live the king" is the price they pay for their five thousand dollar post offices. It is stipulated in advance that with "unruffled front and indurated cheek," they shall decry as "soreheads," and "sorry old bits of rotten driftwood," all who do not join in that cry, and stigmatize as "so-called reform movements," all efforts to establish freedom of speech and action in political affairs.

It is more than likely, however that the process of capturing the same kind of "unwholesome flotsam of the political pool," that elected the best third of the present House, will go on, till the "so-called reform movement" will be able even to put men into the five thousand dollar and all other post offices, who will not consider it a part of their duties to villify and slander men who are so for above them in character, ability and in valuable services rendered the country, as to be incomprehensible to their pigmy souls.

They will soon find their puerile anathemas too ridiculous for repetition, and themselves in the condition of the bull that would butt the engine off the bridge—admirable in courage but impotent in performance—neither hide nor hair left of them to tell of the encounter, for "Hayseed is king."

As the Grange is the great Reformatory element of the time, it is legitimate and proper that it should extend the hand of encouragement and assistance to the temperance movement that is now exciting so much interest and doing so much good in many parts of the country. Temperance is a cardinal point in the Grangers creed. The rules of the order forbid drunkeness and intemperance among its members, and no intemperate man or liquor dealer can lawfully be admitted to membership.

A MODEL.

The Greenwood County Council is the Model of the State. Every Grange in the County must have at least one representative who is a matron, by constitutional provision. Their trade arrangements and the capital required are to be in the hands of members of the Order, and under the supervision of the Council. Besides this, in their work they have adopted rules similar to those of the House of Representatives. Petitions and resolutions are referred to appropriate committees. Bills are reported under a first and second reading before being passed or rejected. They are also considered in committee of the whole. In short, the Council is a miniature legislative body. If our State Grange had taken this model for their guide, some foolish things done there might have been avoided. We commend the plan to Councils generally.

REPUBLIC COUNTY.

Since the first of February, seventeen Granges have been opened in this County. Five by Deputy A. R. Palmer, of Washington County, and twelve by Gen. Dep. J. A. Cramer. The twelve opened by Mr. Cramer aggregate 350 members; and there is still room for ten more organizations.

The farmers of this County, although among the last to organize, are, judging from their earnestness, intelligence, and financial ability, better qualified to make the Order a success than in many of the Counties of older growth. Republic County is rich in soil, has an energetic population, and we shall be disappointed if they do not make the Grange immensely successful.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

On motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, the U. S. House of Representatives on Wednesday last adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House of the amount paid since the 1st of January, 1866, for the transportation of troops and property of the United States on each of the several railroads that have been constructed in whole or in part by the aid of lands granted by the United States, conditioned that said rail- should be and remain public highways for the use of the Government free of toll and other charges.

There are thousands of miles of Railroad in the United States which were built in part by the aid of public lands appropriated for that purpose. Almost invariably these grants of lands have been made upon express condition that the Government should be entitled to the free transportation of troops and military stores. It appears now that notwithstanding this stipulation, the Government has been paying, yearly, large sums of money for this service.

This action is the direct effect of the Farmers' or Grange movement, and the saving to the Government and to the people in the consequent lessening of taxation, that will be made, will constitute another important item of relief to the country that the movement has effected.

The St. Joseph and St. Louis R. R., was sold for $100,000 on Wednesday last to Chas. W. Hassler, who bought it for the bond-holder.s

An Odd Fellows Lodge is being organized at Douglas, Cowley County.

The Republican says the farmers of Cowley County are taking time by the fore-lock and getting their plows sharpened and other implements prepared for spring work. It is always better to be ahead than behind with work.

Another indication of the near approach of spring down there, is that the base ball fever is begining to make its appearance.

Greeting to the Kansas State Grange.

Columbia, S. C. Feb. 18th 1874.

MASTER OF KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

The Greeting of ten thousand Patrons. May our order bind us together more firmly than the ties of Blood.

Unanaimously adopted by a standing vote of the State Grange of South Carolina.

THOS. TAYLOR, Master.

Xenia Ohio, Feb. 18th 1874.

MASTER STATE GRANGE, TOPEKA KAN.

Seven hundred Brothers and Sisters send you their greetings and clasp hands in faith, friendship, and justice.

S. H. ELLIS, Master Ohio State Grange.

Ft. Scott, Feb. 20th 1874.

G. W. SPURGEON, SEC. STATE GRANGE.

The Patrons of Bourbon County in council assembled, send their greetings to the State Grange of Kansas, and desire to express their highest appreciation of the wisdom of the State Grange and of the honor conferred upon Bourbon county by electing our worthy and highly esteemed brother M. E. Hudson, Master of the State Grange. U. F. SARGENT, Sec.

An interesting debate on the modified restoration of the franking privilege, and the free transmission of newspapers in the county where they are printed, occurred in the House of Representatives last week. Some facts bearing upon that matter not generally known, were developed.

The bill previously reported by the post office committee was called up.

Mr. Packer stated there were now in the Document rooms of the House and Senate some 266,000 volumes of valuable public documents folded and ready for transportation, besides pamphlets. The postage on these books and documents would be about $122,000, but if not distribut d free through the mails, they would be sent by express. The bill only applied to Congress the same principle under which the various executive departments were now allowed for postage by having special stamps furnished them, and which were furnished to the 8th of September, 1873, to the nominal value of $1,900,478. In the treasury department these special stamps were furnished to six hundred and seventy-eight persons all over the country, and he thought it safe to say they were used by ten times that number of persons.

Mr. Hurlbut asked Mr. Packer whether there had been any diminution in the expense of transporting the mail since the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Packer said he believed not.

Mr. Kasson explained that no new contracts for transportation of mails had been made since that time.

Mr. Packer stated that the cost of transportation of the mails preceding the abolishment of the franking privilege was nearly $2,000,000 less than the estimates for the next fiscal year. Some thought that the increase was attributable to the extension of postal routes, but it was clear that nothing had been saved by the adoption of the franking privilege.

Mr. Shannon, member of the post office committee, believed the provisions of the bill were right, and believing so, he had backbone enough to advocate it at the risk of incurring newspaper criticism. He had been informed that five sixth of all mail matter of the country consisted of newspapers and periodicals.

The U. S. House of Representatives on Wednesday last passed a bill of much importance to settlers on the public lands. It provides that where an occupant of the public land having color of title has made valuable improvements thereon, and his title is found afterward not to be good, he shall be entitled to all the rights and remedies as provided in such cases in their respective states or territories.

Should the effort now being made to invalidate the disposition of lands made by certain Indian treaties, be successful, and the lands revert to the government as public lands, this bill will be the means of perfecting the title in the occupants of large tracts of land in this State.

Tennessee State Grange.

The first annual session of the Tennessee State Grange commenced at Gallatin on Wednesday last. Nearly 500 subordinate granges were represented, there being between 500 and 600 representatives present, many ladies being delegates. The question of establishing a cotton and plow manufactory at Nashville, was among the questions discussed. Great harmony prevails.

Cuban advices to the 19th state that in an engagement which was fought about the first of February a column of Spanish troops, 1,000 strong, was utterly defeated by the insurgents, incurring a loss in killed wounded and prisoners of 600 men. Intelligence that Captain Morton regarded trustworthy, represented the Spaniards worsted in every engagement.

The State Grange.

This body, which was in Session at Topeka from Wednesday till Saturday inclusive, was a remarkable body of men. The number present was about three hundred, though under the plan of representation adopted, there were but 168 delegates voting.

Hon M. E. Hudson, of Bourbon County, was elected Master—Wm. Simms, of Shawnee County, Overseer—W. P. Popenoe, of Shawnee County, re-elected on the Executive Committee, and W. H. Fletcher of Clay County, Gatekeeper.

A large amount of business was transacted, and all harmoniously and generally satisfactorily done. The abilty displayed by the generality of the members, both as public speakers, debaters, and in executive qualities, was above the average, and illustrated the fact that the farmers of Kansas are in no wise behind their fellow citizens of other vocations in those respects.

A full record of the proceedings will be published in our next issue.

Ex-Senator Wigfall, of Texas, died in Galveston on Saturday last.

Thirty or forty persons are dying daily, at Buenos Ayres, of Cholera. The total number of deaths thus far is 700. Fifty thousand persons had abandoned their homes in the city to seek refuge in the open country.

Victoria Woodhull could not get a hall in Chicago in which to lecture on Saturday and Sunday evenings; the manager of the one that had been engaged having cancelled the engagement as soon as he found out who the hall had been engaged for.

State Treasurer Hays is said to be a defaulter to a a very large amount, probably $80,000. The Committee appointed to investigate his case has recommended his impeachment, and it is quite likely that the House will prefer charges, which will have to be tried at an extra session of the Senate.

The Topeka correspondent of the Walnut Valley Times says we understand the government has contracted for two million pounds of corn to be delivered at Fort Dodge. This will, in all probability, make corn worth forty or fifty cents a bushel in Butler county by spring. Corn is advancing in price, along the Atchison Topeka&Santa Fe railroad.

Dr. Lincoln gives us the particulars of two accidents this week, where he was called upon to attend the injured men. A man named Dennis, living a few miles north east of town, started for Howard county, on Saturday, and considering it necessary on such a trip to have some weapon of defence along, put a small revolver in his pants pocket. On alighting from his horse at Williamsburg, the revolver dropped from his pocket, was discharged, and the ball entered his thigh. He was taken back to his home, and the wound dressed, which fortunately is not a serious one.

A Swede, engaged in digging a well on the soap factory lots, had a marvelous escape from death on Monday. The heavy bucket used in removing the dirt fell a distance of thirty feet and struck him on the head, causing an ugly scalp wound, bnt not injuring the skull. This is the third accident of the kind that has happened this man, and he may safely conclude that he is not to be killed in that way.—[Ottowa Republican.

The stream of emigration has once more set in, with a prospect of continuing throughout the coming spring. Four families arrived in town in one day. numbering twenty-nine persons in all. They are all looking for farms, and of course cannot avoid finding them, if they would, in this county, where there are so many good farms that can be had so cheap, and on such favorable terms. Our people should do all they can to give them the most favorable location in the county, so they can start out with all possible advantages.—[Abilene Chronicle.

Mr. Lindley, of Pottawatomie Co., says that a great many cattle in his neighborhood are dying. Cause—stagnation of blood.

Severance Grange.

There will be a meeting of Grangers at Severance, Saturday, Feb. 28th, at 11 A. M., to communicate the new annual word and give a rehearsal of the unwritten work, and report of the particulars of the National and State Granges.

All are invited, and the Masters are especially requested to be there. Deputies and delegates for State Grange will be present.

S. J. EDGERLY, Secretary.

Of the numerous letters received by Dr. S. O. Himoe & Co., bearing witness to the success of a remarkable medicine, the following is a fair sample.

J. T. Preston, Esq., *Millwood, Kansas*, May 1st, 1873, writes: "I find your Pulmonic Elixir the only preparation to relieve me from a state of incipient consumption. After testing the skill of some of our most able physicians, I concluded to try your Elixir, of the merits of which I was in doubt, but, after using a few days, according to directions, I found myself recovering from the strong symptoms of consumption. The lapse of a few weeks healed me sound and well, and I have never felt a symptom of the disease since."

MACKEY, BEAM, & CO.

Successors to HASELTINE & MOORE,

Dealers in

GROCERIES,

& PROVISIONS.

No. 130 Massachusetts street.

Lawrence, Kansas.

We invite the attention of farmers and city residents to our very large and well selected stock of

STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES, FLOUR, BRAN, &c.

The Highest Price paid for Country Produce.

☞ Remember the Big Flour Sign. ☜

The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, FEB. 25, 1874.

The Spirit of Kansas

Is issued weekly, in Frazer's Hall, Massachusetts Street.

BY ROSS & STEVENS.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One col., one yr.,	$150—	six mo.,	$100—	three mo.,	$60.
Half "	do.	100—	do.	75—	do.	40.
Q'tr "	do.	60—	do.	40—	do.	30.
Eighth"	do.	40—	do.	30—	do.	20.

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State.

All kinds of Book and Job Printing done to order, and at reasonable rates.

Town Talk.

The Lawrence Plow Company.

The recent "strike" of the eastern Plow Manufacturers, in refusing to sell to the Grangers except though their regular agents and at regular rates, has had one good effect at least. It has caused the organization here at Lawrence of a company, which has been duly chaatered under the laws of the State, for the manufacture of the justly celebrated Wilder & Palm plow. This plow is well known to many of the farmers of Kansas as one of the best in use, and under the arrangement now entered into, it is hereafter to be manufactured by a corporation of Grangers, and afforded to the members of the order at prices as low or lower than those of eastern make.

The following are the articles of incorporation:

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY.

ARTICLE 1st.

This corporation shall be known as the Lawrence Plow Company.

ARTICLE 2d.

The objects of this Company are the manufacture and sale of plows and other agricultural implements, as well as a general hardware business.

ARTICLE 3d.

The capital stock shall consist of $100,000 divided into shares of twenty dollars each.

ARRICLE 4th.

The number of Directors shall consist of seven until otherwise ordered by the stockholders.

ARTICLE 5th.

The office of the Company shall be located at Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas.

ARTICLE 6th.

The first Board of Directors shall consist of the following named persons: John Kelley, J. Leary, J. H. Harrison, Fitz Reid, C. Robinson, Justin Howell and Wm. Meaires.

Applicants for charter, C. Robinson, Wm. Meaires, T. E. Tabor, John H. Wilder, A. J. Glathart, Levi Woodard, J. E. Deming.

This project was laid before the State Grange at its recent session and received the unqualified endorsement of that body, having first been carefully considered by a committee appointed tor that purpose, and unanimously agreed to by it.

We understand that catalogues and circulars with the necessary blanks for contracting for these plows will soon be issued by the Company, in accordance with the recommendations of the State Grange.

The following is the testimony of one of our oldest and best farmers, E. A. Colman, of Kanwaka:

It has often been said that "when Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war." It seems to me they have met in the shape of Monopoly and Anti-monopoly. Now, it is the longest pole that knocks the persimmons, and it is a question of time who holds the pole, the farmers or the monopolists. The first open fire made upon the farmers by these monopolists was made a few days ago in the State of Illinois by the plow manufacturing companies. It seems that all the principal plow manufacturing companies met together and passed resolutions that they would not sell any plows to Grangers except at retail prices. These resolutions were telegraphed to every State in the Union, and within two weeks they were read in at least four thousand Granges and to a million of Grangers. The result is, all of the Granges passed resolutions not to buy a single plow of either of these manufactories, and sooner than do it, "we propose to do our plowing with a bull tongue. We care not what their price may be in the future. We have them all marked and shall not, from this time henceforth and forever, have any further use for the plows made by the companies passing those resolutions." As soon as the State Grange of Illinois had time to get together it whereased and resolved to go to manufacturing plows for themselves. Iowa has done the same and Minnesota is falling into line.

Is there any reason why we in Kansas shall not make our own plows? Or, if we as grangers, do not want to go into the plow making business, let us put our shoulder to the wheel, and loan a little money, if it is not over a dollar apiece, to Wilder & Palm, so as to enable them to supply us with plows, if they will "say turkey" to us as often as they do to themselves. They are the best plow makers this side of Illinois—and I say that the plows they are making are fully equal to, if not better than the Peoria plow. I am not the only one in my township who will say the same. I wish to say to all brother Grangers: "Try one of Wilder & Palm's plows, and my word for it you will say they are the neatest running plow you ever held. We bought two of their plows last year and they will scour in my red loam where the Peoria or Moline plow never would. By this means we shall save thousands of dollars from going out of the State, besides giving employment to many of our citizens that to-day are out of employment. That I think should be taken into consideration before we let any more of our money go out of the State for plows. I believe it to be the duty of all Grangers to encourage all manufactures within the State. Some few grangers have had an interview with this firm, and they say if they can get the means they will be able to furnish the grangers of this State with what plows they will be likely to want, and sell them cheaper than we had ever been able to buy them before; guaranteeing every plow to give satisfaction. Is this not the best thing the grangers can do for this year? Would it not be well for all grangers, as far as convenient, to call and talk with Wilder & Palm, and if the plan I have suggested is not the best, see what arrangement can be made with them, and let us speak through our Douglas County Central Council, in terms that cannot be misunderstood, by the plow lords of Illinois, of any other monopoly that attempts to strike at our order by refusing to deal with us.

COMMUTED.

In my Manual, under the head of how Granges may become incorporated under the laws of the State, I stated that *one dollar* should be sent to the Secretary of State as fees. Since then I have made arrangements with that officer to the effect that Granges need not send more than *fifty cents*. The State Agent is of the opinion that the business of the order will be greatly facilitated and better terms obtained, if all Subordinate Granges and County Councils will procure Articles of Incorporation under the State laws according to the instructions I give in the Manual. I wish farther to state that the rulings of the Master of our State Grange, so far as they relate to matters treated of in the Manual, coincide with it in all respects. J. A. C.

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 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.

DECISIONS.

BY THE MASTER OF STATE GRANGE.

1. No Grange can be organized nearer to an existing Grange than the constitutional limit, except where natural obstructions intervene, such as a stream that cannot be crossed at all times. The facts to be stated in the petition, and the written consent of the Grange or Granges encroached upon to be obtained at a regular meeting of said Grange or Granges, and consent of the Master of State Grange. The distance in fenced districts to be reckoned by the usual travelled route, in unfenced or open districts by strait or air lines, which will be adhered to.

2. Where persons from one jurisdiction are taken into another Grange without its consent, upon complaint of that Grange, the fees shall belong and be surrendered to the Grange encroached upon, but the person shall be retained where joining.

3. Granges shall at the time of organization establish their center of jurisdiction, and shall have no right to change the same. They can only claim half the distance from such center to surrounding Granges. A Grange after establishing its jurisdiction can hold its meetings anywhere inside of said jurisdiction.

4. Whenever it is possible, it is the duty of the Master of each subordinate Grange to procure all the implements and emblems, so as to confer the degrees in their purity and detail.

5. A Grange has no right to withhold a Dimit from any member in good standing whose dues are paid.

6. The Delegates (Masters) to the State Grange who have been instructed in the annual word, have the privilege of communicating the same to other Masters in their respective counties, upon their producing a receipt from the Treasurer of State Grange that their Grange is clear on his books.

7. No number of members above the legal number, as specified in the National Constitution, can be initiated at the time of organization under any circumstances.

8. Any action of a Grange to refund or remit any portion of the initiation fee is contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and the Grange offending will have itscharter revoked. A Grange cannot take a note for fees, nor vote back any fees after they are taken.

9. I do not hold that a true Patron must forever be a farmer. If his record remains good he has a perfect right to follow any honorable occupation.

10. If a Deputy knowingly admits at the time of organization as charter member, or a Grange shall admit by initiation, a dealer in intoxicating liquors, or an habitual drunkard, said Deputy shall, upon complaint, be subject to be deprived of his commission, and said Grange to the surrender of its charter.

11. A Grange can be reduced to seven members by Dimit.

12. The proper officers are obliged to sign Dimits granted at a regular meeting of the Grange, if the person applying is in good standing and clear on the books.

13. Parties Dimitted can join any Grange they choose, subject to same examination and ballot as new applicants.

14. Successive degrees shall not be conferred on the same candidate nearer together than are the regular meetings, and regular meetings should not be held ofther than once in two weeks.

15. Any person making application for membership on Dimit and rejected, may renew the application immediately to that or any other Grange.

16. A member is not out on Dimit until it is signed by the Master and Secretary, and delivered and proper fees paid

17. The Annual word shall not be given to any members till they are clear on the books.

18. Standing committees on applications are not allowed. All committees on applications must be special in each case.

19. Deputies have no discretion in taking in members when all are equal in character.

20. The Rituals of the Grange are not to be distributed among the different members of the Grange, but are to be kept by some one officer of the Grange.

21. The Overseer, Lecturer, Chaplain and Steward of the State Grange, and members of the Executive Committee, are hereby authorized to organize subordinate Granges, and give instructions in the work of the order.

22. All Deputies who are not Masters or Past Masters will forthwith forward their commissions to my office, Mapleton, Bourbon County, and cease organizing Granges at once.

M. E. HUDSON, Master.

ADDRESS

Of the Worthy Master, Hon. M. E. Hudson, Delivered at the second annual Meeting of the State Grange held at Topeka, Feb. 19-21, 1874.

Patrons of the State of Kansas: Through the favor of Divine Providence we have once more assembled in this the 2d annual session of our State Grange. We have come up here to take council together and I need not say to you that this will be an important meeting; for I am well aware, that all are fully impressed with the responsibility resting upon them as representatives of our order.

We are yet in our infancy; but our growth is rapid. The success we have had in planting and developing our order, is without a parallel in the history of societies. Never before was the adage "In union there is strength," so clearly demonstrated as it is in the farmers' movement. Though as yet in our swaddling clothes, our power is being felt and recognized in the land. The giant hand of monopoly that has grasped so tightly the throat of labor, is already slackening its hold; and very soon, if we stand firm and united, and let wise councils prevail, we will succeed and come out more than conquerors, asserting our manhood, free and independent as God destined man should be when he created him. But in order to accomplish the great object of our Order we must be prudent. Not too exacting, remembering that others have rights as well as ourselves. And here let me correct a false impression that prevails to a considerable extent among those outside of our order that we are waging war against other classes, and if we should get the power we would encroach upon their rights, s we claim they have upon ours.

But not so, the farmers and working classes are noble and generous, and will not ask for themselves more than they are willing to grant to others. The cardinal principle of our Order is equal and exact justice to all. Special privileges to none. Hence we make no fight against railroads, banks, manufacturing corporations or other enterprises, as such, only so far as they discriminate against us, making us pay tribute to them to an amount wholly disproportionate to the comparative values of money and labor.

All we ask is equal protection with other interests. That labor may be made remunerative and honorable.

The growth of our order since our last meeting has been very rapid; and the information from all sections of our State excites the admiration and wonder of its most sanguine friends, whilst those outside of the order have beheld our growth with undisguised amazement. Since our last meeting closing first of August, during an interim of six months there has been organized in our State five hundred and seventy-five subordinate Granges with a membership of fifteen thousand five hundred; and so far as we are able to learn there is a rapid increase in the number or applications for dispensations. These results have been achieved through the instrumentality of our deputies, and to these faithful men who have done their work so nobly and so effectively, we owe a lasting debt of gratitude. And here I would say to the deputies that my correspondence reveals a feeling among many subordinate Granges, that they do not place that construction on the clause of article (5th,) which reads, "any one interested in agricultural pursuits," as was originally designed. True, the clause is capable of varied constructions, consequently much confusion and misunderstanding must arise. During the infancy of the order when members were few, our strength feeble and our chief aim social and educational, there was but little danger in construing this clause liberally. But now these circumstances are changed. To be a Patron of Husbandry is not of doubtful propriety, but the proudest of the land are knocking at our doors. The order is recognized as one of the great powers of the land, and our gates are besieged by hordes of speculators, small politicians, demagogues, office seekers, lawyers &c., who suddenly discover that they are interested in agricultural pursuits, but we fear only as the beast for his prey. The National Grange had under consideration several propositions bearing directly on this point; and I feel justified in saying that they will determine by law the proper construction of the constitution. So we may be able to keep our gates closed against those whose only interest consists in what they can make out of us. To admit such can only result in evil, and sow seeds of discord.

For us to decide what interpretation shall be placed upon the word "political" demands our serious and impartial consideration. That we are substantially a unit in the opinion that the order should in no sense become a political party; at the same time there are questions fundamentally affecting our material interests, which can only be reached through legislation. The question of transportation, taxation, finance and corruption in public places are such as come home to the pockets of our members, and it seems imperative that they be discussed in the Grange. Shall it be ruled that such questions are political in the meaning of the constitution, and they be denied the privilege of canvassing them; on the ground of politics? I am fully aware that this question belongs legitimately to the National Grange, and I am satisfied that that body will clearly set forth an authoritative interpretation for the guidance of members; but as there has probably been more said upon the subject in our own State than any other, I deem it my duty to call your attention to this subject, hoping thereby that we might all have a better understanding and avoid all impediments which our enemies are continually casting in our way to harmonious action.

I desire to call your attention to the business agencies, State and local, established by our executive committee since our last meeting, and would urge that our members transact their business through those agencies as far as possible.

Those in charge of this, the business department of the order, notwithstanding the obstacles they had to contend against, have secured large reductions in the price of several of the leading farm and domestic implements, making it a great saving to all who will purchase through our agents. While we make no war against middlemen who handle our products, yet we think it advisable to dispense with their services as far as possible and deal through our agencies direct with manufacturers and wholesale dealers. And in order to secure these benefits at as early a day as possible, I would recommend the formation of county councils, as soon as the requisite number of Sub. Granges are established in a county, and a local agent selected by the council take charge of the commercial interests of the members of our order in the several counties. Agencies are being established in all the principal cities of the west, through which our products can be sold and supplies purchased at a very moderate expense. I hope our Subordinate Granges will take hold of this unitedly and make our agencies a success.

I would recommend that article No. 25 of our Constitution be so amended as to prevent Subordinate Granges from receiving a petition for the degrees in our order, from a person outside of their jurisdiction without permission of the Grange having jurisdiction. I am convinced that this rule should be strictly adhered to by our Subordinate Granges. Considerable dissatisfaction already prevails on account of a misunderstanding of this sec. of our by-laws. I would therefore recommend this and other sections of our organic law, that is to some extent ambiguous, be so revised as to be more clearly understood by the masses. I would most respectfully call your attention to the third article of our constitution, which sets forth in whom the legislative powers of this Grange shall be vested.

At our last annual meeting it was potant to all that our body was too large for any practical purpose and thus it was that the article under consideration was incorporated. But owing to the unprecedented growth of our order, I seriously apprehend that under this article our numbers will be too great, and that it will be apparent to all that such an assemblage is very expensive, and too large for the careful consideration or rapid transaction of business.

I would, therefore, suggest that this article in our constitution be so revised as to make the basis of representation larger, and thereby avoid these troubles in the future.

It is fast becoming apparent to all that the opposition without our gates will be impotent to distract or disorganize us. This now can only be affected by our own internal dissensions, and to avoid the introduction of any question that might either directly or indirectly tend to bring about this unhappy result, should be the duty of every good Patron. Uniformity in our ritualistic work, as well as a strict conformity to our constitution and by-laws, is essentially necessary to our harmony and prosperity. I would therefore most respectfully urge it upon those who are entrusted with the responsible duties of organizing and governing our subordinate Granges to become thoroughly acquainted with the standard work and rulings of our order. Now that we are beginning to get a clear view of the responsibilities and burdens that are inseparable from the producing interests of the country, that under the sweat of its brow, as it enriches the furrow and the harvest fields, springs all the wealth, and from that wealth is gathered all the luxuries as well as the colossal fortunes that are being created all over the land; that it pays for everything, including every dollar that is squandered, as well as every cent that is stolen, and that from this inexorable law of political economy there is no escape, we can have no hesitancy in proclaiming the fact that the interests of the farmers in this connection demand, that upon the simple but suggestive trio of agriculture, commerce and manufactories, the future prosperity of the country depends. Placing agriculture, as our farmer statesman did in the highest nitch, warning his countrymen that as that pursuit was "the nursing mother of all arts, from which the riches of the earth would be drawn, it would of course be the subject of spoliation from all other sources, and that in consequence of its diversified interests and disconnected situation, and like the great citidel of our liberties, it should be carefully and continually watched, otherwise we would become a nation of plundered plowmen and beggared yoemanry.

Let me urge it upon you with the most solemn earnestness to be patient, be circumspect, be firm, be just, so that we may place our order on an enduring basis.

The future progress, prosperity, and usefulness of our order in Kansas, depends to a great extent upon our action at this session. The responsibilities resting upon us are immense. We are being strictly scrutinized from without and within—our foes to make capital for themselves—our friends hoping and expecting much for the good of the order. To this end, then, let us cultivate every virtue, improve every means of diffusing knowledge, interest and harmony among ourselves. And, Brethren, that we may be benefited socially and pecuniarily, avoid every source of bickering, and continue with an untiring diligence to guard well the affairs of our noble order.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to say that since I have held the position as Master of your State, I have met with the most cordial co-operation of the officers and members, thereby lightening my work, which otherwise would have been truly enormous.

I am fully aware that the honor was unmerited, that the duties imposed could have been much more faithfully discharged by others among you, but it was thought proper to entrust for a while the affairs of the Patrons of this State to my hands, and since it has been my lot to act as Master, I have discharged the duties to the best of my ability. If I have erred then in the performance of any duty, attribute it, if you please, not to an unwillingness to abide by the constitution and by-laws of the order, not to an error of the heart, but of the head. And now in conclusion, Brethren and Sisters, may we not hopefully look to the future in the expectation of seeing the Patrons of Husbandry intelligent, prosperous and happy. So that this grand movement, which has its basis in the affections and understandings of the men of the furrow and the harvest field, be cherished, and in the language of Webster, when laying the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument, "Let it rise. Let it rise, till it meets the sun in its coming; let the earliest light of morning guild it, and the parting day linger and play on its summit."

M. E. HUDSON.

The Cunnington Boys.

These gentlemen have removed their Bakery to No. 128 Massachusetts street, next door south of McCurdy's Boot & Shoe store. There they have commodious quarters, and are much better fixed for the transaction of their rapidly increasing business.

There is one fact which especially entitles these young men to the patronage of the public. They make all their bread of Kansas made flour, paying from three to four hundred dollars per month for flour made right here in Lawrence, by Lawrence mills, keeping that much money at home for home use, instead of sending it abroad and thus depleting the home supply of money by that much. As Kansas can grow just as good wheat as any State, and Kansas mills can make just as good flour as any other, so the Cunningtons can make just as good bread and crackers out of Kansas flour as can be made of any other.

Give these boys a call. They are industrious, intelligent, energetic fellows, and deserve to be patronized, and to succeed, as they will.

We regret to learn that the dwelling house of W. L. G. Soule, near Vinland, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. Mr. Soule and family are in Colorado, and the house was occupied by a tenant. No insurance.

The best and oldest Family Medicine in the State, is Leis' *Vegetable Cathartic Pills*, adapted to this climate, for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick-headaches, billious attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. The formula of these Pills will be sent to any regular practicing Physician desiring the same.

☞ Observe my signature upon the wrapper, without which none are genuine.

Price per box, 25 cents, or 5 for $1.00. Sold by all Druggists. Should you fail to find them, enclose 25 cents to the proprietor, and they will be sent to you Post-paid. *

Leis & Bro., are bringing down prices on all goods in their line, such as Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Lamp Goods, &c.

CAUTION.—No person is authorized to repair or adjust the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, without written authority from A. Sumner, 120 Mass. st. Any person permitting unauthorized parties to repair or adjust machines, will thereby forfeit their warranty. *

WORLD'S EXHIBITION, VIENNA, Aug. 19, 1873.

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Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company awarded Grand Medal on progress, Grand Medal of merit, and the only Sewing Machine Company recommended by the international Jury of the Grand Diploma of Honor.

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CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000.

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This corporation is organized under the laws of Kansas. The capital is one hundred thousand dollars, and its stockholders are liable by statue to its creditors for twice the amount of their shares, making two hundred thousand dollars personal liability. One-half of the savings deposits received will be loaned upon first mortages on real estate of ample value in this State. The balance, except the amount necessary to be kept in the bank to meet ordinary calls of depositors, will be carefully invested in other first-class securities, such as can readily be realized npon, for the payment of deposits in case of special need. Similar investments constitute the usual and sole security of deposits in New England savings banks, and are fully and safely relied upon. When, therefore, coupled as above with so large personable liability, the safety of money deposited is amply assured.

Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 o'clock p. m. also, and will draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the months of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal.

For further information call and get a copy of our by-laws relating to savings deposits. We also do a

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EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

$1,000 at interest, compounded semi-annually, will progressively double in amount, until it exceeds $1,000,000, as follows:—the upper line of figures for years, months and days shows the time required for any sum to double at given rates of interest—

Amounts as they multiply.	Time at 5 per cent			Time at 6 per cent			Time at 7 per cent		
	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days
$1,000									
2,000	14	0	13	11	8	22	10	0	27
4,000	28	0	26	23	5	14	20	1	24
8,000	42	1	9	35	2	6	30	2	21
16,000	56	1	22	46	10	28	40	3	18
32,000	70	2	5	58	7	20	50	4	15
64,000	84	2	18	70	4	12	60	5	12
128,000	98	3	1	82	1	4	70	6	9
256,000	112	3	14	93	9	26	80	7	6
512,000	126	3	27	105	6	18	90	8	3
1,024,000	140	4	10	117	3	10	100	9	0

EXAMPLES.—At 6 per cent. $1,000 will grow to $8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be $16,000 in 35 years, 4 months, 16 days; or at ten per cent. $32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. $1,000 will grow to $1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the life-time of many a youngman now 21 years of age. $100 dollars would of course increase to $100,000 in the same time.

AN AIR SHIP AT LAST.

A Vessel with Wings Worked by Steam.

[From the New York Sun.]

For many years Mr. L. B. Hunt, a talented mechanic of Auburn, N. Y., has been constructing a vessel with which to navigate the air, and is convinced that he has at last solved the problem of ærial navigation. The vessel is now on exhibition at the fair grounds near Auburn. The car which is destined to carry passengers, is of wood, 30 feet long, 8 feet high, and 8 feet in width. Four wire cables connect it with the engine room 20 feet above. The car will be fitted up in attractive style, and afford accommodation for forty persons.

The motive power of the ship is steam, one of Silsby's rotary 50-horse power engines being used. It is so constructed as to turn upright shafts, one with the other, and revolving in opposite directions. To the outer shaft are attached four wings 9 feet wide next the shaft, 6 feet at the extreme end, and 12 feet long. To the inner shaft are fastened four similar wings ten feet above the other. They are made of sheet iron, slightly concave, and incline at an angle of 20 degrees. When the machinery is set in motion these wings revolve at a rate of 150 times a minute, and it is claimed by the inventor will lift the vessel, weighing about six tons, and laden with six tons more.

The desired direction is given the machinery by four wings, ten feet long, acting on a horizontal shaft and revolving at a greater velocity than the lifting wings, and manipulated at the will of the operator or engineer, The whole apparatus is steered by a sheet-iron rudder, parallel to the shaft of the engine, at the right of the machine, and sixteen feet long by five feet wide. From the car to the top of the shaft the vessel measures fifty-eight feet long. It has cost $12.000.

Mr. Hunt does not entertain the slightest doubt of the success of the air ship. He says he will be able to propel it safely to any point at the rate of 100 miles an hour. He is constructing a vessel of minature dimensions for the initial trial, which will be made at an early day.

Mrs. Beecher gives some recipes for curing and smoking hams, that have been tested and found excellent. For molasses-cured hams she says: Moisten every part of the ham with molasses, and then for every hundred pounds use one quart of fine salt and four ounces of saltpetre, rubbing them in very thoroughly in every point. Then put the hams thus prepared in a tight cask for four days. Then rub again with molasses, and one quart of salt and return the hams to the cask for four days. Repeat this the third and fourth times, and then smoke the hams. This process takes only sixteen days, while other methods require five or six weeks.

The best recipe for brine or pickle for corning hams, beef, pork and hung beef is as follows: Four gallons of water, two pounds of rock salt and a little more of any other kind. Two ounces of saltpetre, one quart of molasses. Mix but do not boil, Put the hams in a barrel and pour this over them, and keep them covered with it for six weeks. If more brine is needed, make it in the same proportion.

For smoking hams she gives the following directions: Make a small building of boards, nailing strips over the cracks to confine the smoke. Have within cross sticks on which to hang the hams. Have only one opening at the top, and one in the floor. Set it up so high that a stove can be set under it with the smoke-pipe entering the floor. Change the position of the hams once or twice, that all are treated alike. When this cannot be done, use an inverted barrel or hogshead, with a hole in the bottom for the smoke to escape, and resting on stones, and keep a small smouldering fire. Cobs are best, as giving a better flavor, and brands or chips of walnut wood are next best. Keeping a small fire a longer time is better than quicker smoking, as too much heat gives the hams a strong taste, and they are less sweet.

A California miner fond of whisky attempted to obtain a drink surreptitiously from a soda-water bottle which the foreman had in a box in the wagon. Watching when the overseer had turned away for a minute, he slipped up to the wagon, slyly inserted his hand, took out the soda-water bottle, and swallowed the contents. But just then the foreman discovered him, and saw that he drank a bottle of quicksilver instead of the coveted whisky. All the window-glass in the neighborhood was collected and that miner was kept busy breathing for two days on the panes to convert them into mirrors?

Water in which potatoes have been boiled exercises a remarkable cleaning influence upon silverware of all kinds, especially spoons that have become blackened by eggs. Even delicately chased and engraved articles can, it is said, be made bright by this method, even better than by the use of the ordinary polishing powder, which is apt to settle in the depressions, requiring particular care in its removal.

The fowl which is said to be most like a carriage in the Chinese empire is the Cochin China.

Would it be apt to tire a man much if he should pass half-a-dozen restless knights on horseback?

Mysterious Girl.

The San Francisco papers tell about a young woman out there who is known as "the mysterious deaf and dumb girl"" and one of the reporters went around to interview her a few days ago. While he was standing by her taking notes of the intelligence conveyed to him by signs, he happened to remark to a companion that a girl who had such a nose as that ought to be deaf and dumb, as a punishment for lending herself to such an outrage. He had only time to wonder why his companion slid down the banister so suddenly, when he was surprised to find himself at the bottom of the stairs with the coal scuttle on him, and the girl coming down three steps at a time with a rollingpin in one hand and a bed slat in the other. He now thinks her more mysterious yet.

The Oxford Enterprise learns that "responsible parties are talking of putting up three flouring mills in Sumner county—one at Oxford on the Arkansas river, one at Wellington, on Slate creek, and one in Falls township on the Chikaskia.

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173 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

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W. E. BARNES, Proprietor.

At VINLAND, Douglas Co. Kan.

On the L. 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 GRAFTS put up to order.

97— Vinland, Kan. Dec 18, 1873.

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. 63-68

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. EGGERT & CO.

TAKE NOTICE.

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

A. SUMNER.

THE KANSAS SHORT LINE.

St. Louis, Lawrence, & Western Rail Road, through passenger and freight route, between

ST. LOUIS & CARBONDALE.

without change of cars.

Pullman Sleeping Cars, run daily,

On and after Sunday Dec, 28, 1873. the trains will run as follows:

Going East.		Going West.	
L'v Carbondale	10:15 a m.	L'v St Louis	8:50 p m
ar'v Lawrence	12:40 p m.	" Pl's't Hill	7:50 a m
L'v "	2:30 p m.	" Olathe	10:00 a m
" Olathe	4:05 p m.	arv Lawr'e	11:40 a m
ar'v Pleasant Hill	6:20 p m.	l'v "	1:55 p m
" St Louis	6:30 a m.	arv Carbon'e	4:20 p m

St Louis and Lawrence Sunday Express.

Express leaving St. Louis Saturday 8:50 p m. Arrive at Lawrence 10:47 a m Sunday. Leaves Lawrence at 3:45 p m and arrive at St Louis 6:50 a m.

Connections.

At Carbondale direct with trains of A T & S F R R. east and west. At Lawrence with L L & G R R. At Pleasant Hill direct with trains of Atlantic & Pacific railroad.

Through tickets to all points east, for sale at principle offices on the line.

J. M. WEBSTER, Manager, Lawrence, Kansas,

THE LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE AND GALVESTON R. R. LINE

Hope, by furnishing first-class accomadation 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.

Commmencing Nov. 9th, 1873, trains will run as fallows:

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., arriving at independence 7:15 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 4:05 p. m., Thayer 5:10 p. m., Cherryvale 6:30 p. m., arriving at Independence 7:15 p. m., Coffeyville 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 11:15 a. m., Ottawa 12:50 p. m., arriving at Kansas City 4:10 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., Iola 11:05 a. m., Garnett 12:50 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, Quenemo, Lyndon and Osage City.

At Humboldt with stages for Eureka, Eldorado, Augusta and Douglass.

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

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 tributtaries.

CHAS. B. PECK,
Acting Superintendent

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 fewout-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,
60-tf Lawrence, Kansas.

A. J. GILLESPIE, WM. A. ROGERS, GILMAN REID. } R. STRAHORN & CO., Chicago, IRONS, 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.

1858 **1873**

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

—o:o—

KIMBALL BROS..

Corner Pinckney and Tennesse 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 manufacture of Steam Heating Works for Public Buildings, Boilers, Heaters, Tanks and Jail Work. 48

BELL & LEWIS,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. M. HUBBEL & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES AND TINWARE,

Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.

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

92 Massachusetts Street.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

n12tf

ONE

PRICE CLOTHING

FALL GOODS!!

OTTMAN & POTWIN

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Are constantly receiving additions to their stock of fall and winter

CLOTHING

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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

Goods at Wholesale!—Goods at Retail.

Goods for the Million!

AND AT ONE PRICE.

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

ONE PRICE ONLY.

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

JAS. G. SANDS,

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY

LAWRENCE KANSAS 13v

LUMBER!

HENRY LEWIS

LAWRENCE, - KANSAS,

Dealer in all kinds of

PINE LUMBER, LATH, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, GLAZED WINDOWS, CEMENT, PLASTER, 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 counties on application by mail .74-87

SHORT, SAFE SURE!

TAKE THE

Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad

FOR

OLATHE, OSAGE MISSION,
PAOLA, BAXTER SPRINGS,
FT. SCOTT, CHETOPA,
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 Cygnes Accommodation,	5.15 p. m.
Fort Scott Passenger,	11.45 p. m.
Mail,	1.05 p. m.
Les Cygnes 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. C. & Northern, Chicago & Alton, Kansas Pacific, K. C. St. Jo & Council Bluffs Railroads.

At Olathe with Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad,

At Paola and Fort Scott with M. K. & T. Railroad,

At Les Cygnes with stages for Butler,

At Pleasanton with stages for Mound City,

At Baxter Springs with stages for Carthage, Neosho and Seneca

B. S. HENNING, Superintendent.

ALLAN BOURN, G. T. A.

JANUARY, 1873.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

—:o:—

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	11:45 A M
Topeka Accommodation	7:25 P M

For Leavenworth.... 4.05 and 7:35 A. M., 2:40 P M

Express trains run daily. Pullman Palace cars are attached to all express trains and run through between Kansas city, Denver and Cheyenne without change.

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

Buy your tickets of the company's agents,

F C GAY at the Depot,

EDM'D 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, Carbondale, Emporia, Florence, Newton, Hutchinson, Great Bend, Peace,

AND ALL POINTS IN AND NEAR THE

LEAVE TOPEKA

Going North, Through Express and Mail arrives and leaves 11:00 A. M.

Stock Express arrives and leaves 7:30 A. M.

Going South. Through Express and Passenger arrives and leaves 3:30 P. M.

Mixed train arrives and leaves 8:45 P. M.

Freight train leaves 9:00 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 22 1-2 per cent. drawback to settlers.

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

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

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

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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. Callon 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.

Women in the Grange.

A St. Louis correspondent of the Kansas City Times has this to say on this interesting subject:

I purpose to write of that feature of the Grange which exemplifies more than any other their superior wisdom and intelligence. The presence of the sisters on terms of perfect equality with the brothers completely meets a popular demand which the civilization of the age is unwilling to grant, and while the Anthonys and Woodhulls are clamoring for their rights, making assaults upon Congress and war upon the constitution, the founders of this order have wisely met the demand through the fashion destroying influence of the Grange.

The presence of the sisters on all occasions—occasions for deliberation as well as those for social culture, is productive of the most beneficial results. I have observed brothers addicted to the use of tobacco, who upon ordinary occasions are apt to assault the spittoon with reckless violence, approach that indispensable article of furniture and drop the deposite with the most genteel circumspection, and also that the air in the Grange, even in its infancy, is purer than the atmosphere of other assemblages of like character that are exclusively masculine. The gentle influence of the sisters has already been felt by both the producer and the consumer of the narcotic, and I have no hesitation in saying that the time will soon come when all evil fashions and customs will be abandoned and their devotees will bless the Grange for the mighty reforms it hath wrought.

WHAT THE GRANGERS HAVE DONE.

The last Rural World has the following correct summary of what the Grangers have done:

"The influence of the Grangers" movement has been felt all over the land. It has penetrated into the innermost recesses of every monetary institution in this country. It has brought fictitious, inflated values down to real values. It has put a stop to the operations of stock-gamblers and swindlers. It has brought many down from the high stilts on which they have been taking colossal strides, to the solid earth, where they walk very much as other common mortals. It has stopped the spirit of speculation. It has given credit its death blow. It has made more wary and cautious every business man. It has poured hot shot into the ranks of corrupt rings, until their numbers are thinned and they are left harmless for evil. It has put a stop to extravagance and recklessness in the expenditure of money for private or public purposes. It has killed off the whole race of salary grabbers. It has made the very word "back-pay" ignominious. It has been more effective in slaying politicians than Sampson was in slaying Philistines. It has filled the very air with the spirit of reform. The year 1873 will be a memorable one. A new era will date from it. It was inaugurated by the farmers. But the work which they sat out to do has only begun. There is an Augean stable to cleanse. The purity that existed in the early days of the republic must be restored. Every farmer must gird up his loins and prepare to bear his part in the contest against the corruption of the times.

My Experience in Managing Hogs.

In March last I purchased three thrifty shoats, six months old, weighing on an average about thirty pounds. They were slaughtered on the 10th of December, and turned out seven hundred and forty pounds of pork, costing me about four cents per pound. I raised them mostly on swill made in this way:

Procure a tub or barrel and put fifteen gallons of water and half bushel of wheat bran in the barrel; let it stand till fermentation takes place, add one tablespoonful of madder, teacup of copperas, and six grains of arsenic, and slops as often as four times per day, as much as they will consume, but never give it to them unless it is thoroughly sour. As the barrel of swill lowers fill up with water or kitchen slops, soapsuds, &c., (which are still better than water), and add one peck of bran, and also one tablespoonful of madder, teacupful of copperas, and six grains of arsenic once a week. About three weeks before they are to be slaughtered, put them in a small enclosure and give them as much corn as they will consume without wasting it, and continue slopping, arsenic. The corn will harden their fat. Give them a warm, dry bed, sheltered from the weather, and keep them out of the cold and mud as much as possible, dry bedding and regularity in feeding are a safeguard against most diseases the family of swine are heir to.

I have managed hogs in this way for a good many years past, and have always succeeded in having better pork than most of my neighbors, and at less cost.—[Cor. Rural Messenger.

A Kentucky grange has had its little romance. Recently a young brother and sister of the order walked to the front of the master and were united in marriage. The entire audience was taken by surprise, having had no intimation that there was to be a wedding. Soft eyes began to dart love-glances around the grange, and diffident bachelors exclaimed that the new order exceeded their most sanguine expectations, in providing life-partners for the faint-hearted.

Would it not be cruelty to animals to "throw physic to the dogs.?"

The following is the ultimatum of the grangers as concisely set forth by one of their number in Illinois,

To Transportation Companies, Common Carriers, Manufacturers, Patentees, Middlemen, etc.

GENTLEMEN: We, the Grangers, extend to you the right hand of friendship, and assure you that we are, in point of fact, your best friends. We simply ask that we may live, without which you cannot thrive; and; vice versa, we desire that you may live, that we may thrive. We believe that our best interests are inseperable from yours. We wish to see you stand in that *one relation only* which, by any sound theory of political economy, you can ever hold towards us, as we believe. And, to that end, we demand, in the name of liberty, justice, and the laboring men of the whole nation, that you shall cease to be the arrogant, aggressive, extortionate masters of the people, and become their thrifty, well-kept and well paid servants. And we assure you that at whatever cost it may be, we will ultimately accept of nothing less.

The following card in the Petersburg Index gives a hopeful account of Grange matters in Virginia:

"Since the organization of the State Grange and the election to office of some of Virginia's truest and best sons, it's success connot be any longer doubted or its purpose questioned. While it was true that it has met with opposition from some of the leading newspapers of the state, its progress has been onward. * * We confidently believe that in twelve months from this time every county in the State of Virginia will be represented in the State Grange, and in many counties every township. And even then we can confidently say that not the slightest interference will be had with the politics of the country. We have for our object higher aims and nobler purposes—the moral and social elevation of our people. We have united together in a common brotherhood for our mutual protective interests and advancement, and this we have done without the slightest infringement upon the rights of others, and by the help of God and our own strong arms, we expect to go on till we kindle a flame of brotherly love and bind together under one common banner the farmers of Virginia.

Loss of Cud in Cattle.

The ruminants, or those animals that chew the cud, that is, re-masticate the food that has been previously swallowed, have four stomachs. The first one is fitted to receive a large amount of substance that is partially masticated in the process of gathering. From here it passes into the second stomach, where it is moistened and formed into pellets, or cuds. The animals have the power of raising these again to their mouth, whence after thorough mastication they pass direct to the third stomach, from which it passes to the fourth stomach, where it is finally digested. The cud, therefore, is of food contained in the stomach, which is raised to be masticated; and an animal cannot lose the cud except from the exhaustion of food, or the inabilty to raise the cud from disease.

The cessation of rumination, called loss of cud, is more a symptom of disease than a disease itself. It accompanies most inflammatory diseases, and may also arise from debility. If it arises from the latter cause and there is no fever, simple alteratives and aromatics will be indicated, since the object is to restore tone to the stomach. A simple formula is, one ounce of powdered golden seal, two ounces of caraway, one-half ounce cream of tartar and two ounces powdered poplar bark, divided into six powders, one to be given every four hours in a sufficient quantity of camomile tea. Or on several successive days one-half ounce caraway powder, the same of ginger, one ounce of powdered gentian and four ounces of Epsom salts, all mingled together in camomile tea or sound ale. If fever or inflrmmatory action be present, the disaasc must be specifically treated. —[Western Rural.

ABOUT INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

SALINA, KAN., Feb. 19th, 1874.

To the Editor of the Commonwealth.

The Kanssa City Journal says that a move is being made in Kansas to introduce the English sprarow into the state with a view to the destruction of insects, etc. Now, if such a move is being made, permit me to suggest to the movers that we have an insectivorous bird among us already, which we slaughter by the tens of thousands, and do so at a time when they are especially doing us good. I refer to the prairie chicken, which our laws permit shooting as early as August the first, when not a feather should be ruffled until November the first, or until after the first frost. Why? Because they are as busy as they can be in the fall, eating grasshoppers, and if grasshoppers are the curse of Kansas and the west, we want to get clear of them just when they are about to deposite their eggs.

I know whereof I write, as I have examined the craw of the birds and find grasshoppers, and them only, even when the birds had been killed in wheat fields and corn fields.

I trust the present legislature will amend the game laws to conform these remarks. JNO. W. BERKS.

Can a lover be called a suitor when he doesn't suit her?

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 seldom 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. 4—

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 large 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.

PLACE HOUSE,

CORNER OF

New Hampshire and Warren Sts.,

LAWRENCE, KANS.

$1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents; lodging with clean beds and good rooms, 25 cents; board per week $5.00

—:o:—

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 be-haved persons to stay away; as we prefer the room of all such to their custom. JOHN T. PLACE, Proprietor.

GOOD & MARCH,

DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES!

Provisions, Fruits, &c.,

No. 71 MASSACHUSETTS ST., LAWRENCE, KS.

C. A. PEASE.

Dealer in

Hardware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements, Tinners' stock, and

TINWARE.

114 Massachusetts Street, **Lawrence, Kan.**

THE EUREKA

AGUE PILLS

Are the BEST REMEDY Known

FOR

CHILLS AND FEVER,

Sold by all Dsalers.

SWEET POTATOES

For sale by

MILLER & JUNKINS,

Growers of

Sweet Potatoes & Plants.

LAWEENCE, KANSAS. 4-12.

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.

LIGHTE PIANOS.

These celebrated Pianos can be obtained only of

MRS. H. E. STARRETT, State Agent.
153, Mass. St. Lawrence.

SWEET POTATO'S

I have for sale, RED and YELLOW Nansemond 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,

Ridenour & Baker, Grocers.

B. W. Woodward' Druggists.

D. C. Haskell & Co., Boot & Shoe Eealers.

D. G. WATT, Lawrence, Kansas.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES, FIFES, DRUMS, SHEET MUSIC, & MUSIC BOOKS, VIOLIN & GUITAR STRINGS.

ACCORDEONS FRENCH HARPS

And all kinds of musical merchandise

AT

MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE.
LAWREECE, 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. Taylors'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,

LANDCSAPE & 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 Henry st., west end. Post Office box 753.

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.

Go East by way of St. Louis.

In these days of railaoad 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 Reclining 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. 3

LAWRENCE

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

A Rare Opportunity to Obtain a

Thorough Musical Education.

The best instruction is now brought within the reach of all. Terms lower than the charges of the most inferior teachers. Pupils can enter at any time. Send for Circular to

J. E. BARTLETT, Professor of Music
23m3 in the State University, LAWRENCE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

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&c., &c.

116 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.

Machinery for Joplin.

Orders for machinery from the Ft. Scott Foundry, for the mining region about Joplin, are so extensive that Mr. Crawford finds it necessary to keep an agent constantly at that point. Mr. Hugh Dyer, as we see by the Mining News, has opened an office at Joplin, where he receives orders for pumps,engines,and mining machinery of all kinds.—[Monitor.

The Illinois river is again rising rapidly, submerging the bottom lands from bluff to bluff at La Salle, and an immense gorge of ice is held by the bridge at Peru. It is much broken up, however, and will soon pass down, when navigation will be open to the Mississippi, an event anxiously looked for by the ice shippers.

The artesian well-borers have struck oil on the grounds of the Michigan Central railway, at the Junction, a few miles south of Chicago.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, though seventy-eight years old, is mentally as vigorous as ever. In a recent case in Raleigh, North Carolina, he spoke two hours without notes, in reference to the legality of certain bonds issued by the authorities of that State. His eye-sight failing, the authorities to which he he referred were read by his secretary.

A gentleman who has been on a visit to this city says that during two weeks stay he heard more said about providing for the poor, and saw more done than in any place he ever visited.—[Atchison *Patriot*.

[illegible] received one hundred and twenty Tex[illegible] emigrants last year—at least thousand im[illegible] from Europe and the sixty thousand [illegible] and Georgia are northern States. Texa[illegible] in wealth, the banner States of the Sou[illegible]

Mr. Bancroft is at work on the tenth volume of his "History of the United States," which will be glad news to those who began the perusal of that interesting serial forty years ago.

We learn from the Emporia News, that on Saturday night, the 6th, J. W. Stevenson went hunting, taking with him his neighbor's son aged 14. Coming upon some geese, the excited boy let his gun go off accidentally, the charge taking effect in stevenson's arm, literally shattering it to pieces.

Boonesboro, Iowa, has a gas producing well which can be lit up at will. Some of the citizens in the neighborhood are laying pipes to their residences for the purpose of lighting up their houses with gas.

A negro named Johnson, a short time ago, became enraged at a German named Block, at Union, Franklin County, Missouri, and hurled an axe at him, which missed its aim, but passing across the street struck a promising young lawyer named Ellis, in the throat, cutting a terrible gash, and killing him instantly.

A few days since, Senator Doolittle, of Wis., sent Rev. H. K. Stimson, the pioneer Baptist preacher of Ottawa, a check for $25, as a little memento of old times when Doolittle was a parishioner of the elder.

A few days since, near Melvern, James Lane accidentally and fatally shot himself while hunting. He stooped and looked under a cake of ice lying on the creek bank, and seeing a rabbit beneath the cake remarked that he would shoot it. Taking hold of the muzzle of the gun to draw it to him, he occasioned its discharge, the ball passing through his brain and causing instant death.—[Ottawa Republican.

From a passenger who came down on the Council Bluffs road yesterday afternoon, we learn the particulars of a shooting affray which occurred in the Missouri bottoms several miles above the city day before yesterday. About dark two villainous looking desperadoes rode up in front of a shanty occupied by a man named Verns, called him out and then turned loose on him with their revolvers, firing eight shots, and wounding Verns in the fleshy part of the leg. Verns returned the fire as soon as he could secure his firearms within the shanty, and at the second shot succeeded in bringing down one of his assailants. The other then lashed the horse into a run and made his escape,carrying with him the dead body of his comrade. No pursuit was made, and the entire affair is shrouded in mystery. The man Verns cannot give any reason for the attempted assassination,which termirated so fatally for one of the desperadoes.—[Leavenworth Times.

The Holton *Express* thinks the narrow gauge railroad will be pushed west from that place early next spring.

The next annual session of the South Kansas conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held at Fort Scott, commenceing March 11 th. Bishop Andrews will preside.

N. W. Taylor, of Crawford county, formerly sheriff of Jefferson, fell from a load of hay, a short time ago, and run a pitch fork entirely through his body. The tines were so firmly embedded in his breast that it took three men to remove them. His life was despaired of at one time, but it is now thought he will recover,

The Parsons Sun says that 500 judgments have been obtained in justices courts along the line against the M. K. & T. R. R. Co.

The child that cried for an hour didn't get it.

Is a man thinner than a lath when he's a shaving?

Items from the Burlingame Chronicle.

A religious revival of more than usual interest is now in progress at various points in the southern part of this county. At Quenemo about thirty persons have joined the Presbyterian church. A number also connected with the M. E. church at that point. At Melvern a large number have united with the Methodist and Baptist churches. And the same can be said of other points along the valley of the Marias des Cygnes.

Stop shooting the birds! No more prairie chickens are wanted. They are a perfect drug in the market and cannot so much as be given away. Don't shoot any more! Don't! The game law takes effect on the 1st of March.

Messrs. Williams & Davis are working a newly opened coal-shaft on the farm of J. H. Burke, two miles south of town, which is said to produce coal of a very superior quality.

The Council of Choctaw Indians, which was recently in session at Caddo, in the Indian Territory, passed resolutions protesting against a territorial government and the allotment of their lands in severalty, and refused to entertain a proposition to adopt the Negroes residing among them. This action does not reflect the sentiment of the intelligent portion of the nation. A majority of the Legislature is composed of full-blood Indians from the mountain district, with its governor at their head, who publicly stated that if he had his way he would hang every white man in the nation, and if he could separate the little white blood in himfelf he would open his veins and let it out. The civilized Indians of this Territory do not want to be transferred to the war department, but they do want a territorial government with courts of justice and a delegate in Congress to speak for them. They do not need government agents, but they want citizenship and equal rights for all.

It is very probable that the treaty bill introduced into Congress by Hon. D. P. Lowe, recently, will become a law before the adjournment of Congress. This treaty provides that the bands known as the Chippewa and Muncy Indians, shall become citizens on and after July 1876. It also makes provision for paying all tribal indebtedness, and requires the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for their land. Mr. L. Ricksecker is not forgotten in the disposition, and is to have the Muncy Mission farm with buildings and improvements thereon.—[Ottawa Journal.

A suitor for the hand of Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, is said to have appeared. He is a young German Prince, a cousin of Prince Louis, of Hesse, and an officer in the German navy. Princess Beatice was born in April, 1857, and is consequently not yet seventeen years old. Her eldest sister, the Princess royal, was married to the Crown Prince of Prussia when only a little over seventeen years of age.

Williams.

Senator Cameron is said to be at the head of a well organized movement to oust Williams from the office of Attorney General. Cameron's interest in having Williams removed is represented to to secure the Attorney Generalship for his colleague, Senator John Scott, whose term expires next year, and to have a successor for the latter elected by the existing Legislature. He would like to have his son-in-law, Wayne McVeigh, elected to the Senate, and fearing that a new Legislature may not be as easily or as as readily managed as the present one, he will make this movement against Williams a lively one.

It is charged that the developments against Williams while his nomination for Chief Justice was pending, have furnished proof that he is alike unfit for Attorney General.. The startling developements of fraud, etc., in certain departments which the New York Tribune of yesterday claimed to have intelligence of, are said to include among other things, transactions regarding the procurement of Pacific Mail subsidies. The name of "Bill King," Post Master of the House of Representatives, is connected with the matter. The promised expose is looked for with wonderful anxiety here.

Two or three Senators are uncomfortable. They don't sit easy. And the reason they are so nervous and fidgety is the rumor that Caleb Cushing has written a billet-doux, in which he pays his distinguished respects to the gentlemen who snatched the Chief Justice's chair from under him just as he was sitting down in it for life. A dangerous man is that Cushing. He never forgets to rememberdisagreeablefacts.

The Augusta Republican sasys: A man from Missouri gave Newton the smallpox a few days ago. They are rapidly recovering from the disease however. The physicians were commendably diligent in their work to prevent the spread of the disease and cure the unfortunates. We learn of no deaths except the man from Missouri.

Sad Accident.

Stephen H. Sharp, son of Mr. J.D. Sharp, who lives near Kennekuk in this county, met with a fatal accident at Iowa Point last week. He has been at school at Highland for the past year and boarded with his uncle, H. H. Sharp. One morning the boy went with a young man named Cougher, living with Mr. Sharp, for some oats, on the adjoining farm of Mr. Thomas. While the young man, Cougher, was buudling up the oats young Sharp was sitting on the fence holding a gun which he had taken along; and it is supposed that while getting down from the fence the gun was discharged. The load went through his jaw and came out at the back of his head, causing instant death. [Atchison Patriot.

Bond Forgers Arrested.

New York, Feb.18.—Stephen Raymond, charged with being one of the ring-leaders of a band who operated in Wall street and elsewhere last summer with forged securities, has arrived in this city from England in charge of a private detective, and is now in the tombs. The gang passed over $500,000 worth of forged bonds on the Central, Buffalo and Erie railroads, and were about to throw on the market a vast number of fraudulent bonds of the Western Union telegraph company when detected. Dr. Alvah Blaisdell, notorious for having his name associated with the Cunningham Burdell murder, and who served a term at Blackwell's Island and a short time in Sing Sing for running an illicit whisky distillery, has also been arrested. It is alleged that a large number of these bonds were prepared in his house.

The Blair-Stitzel Shooting.

Atchison, Kan., Feb. 18.—A special dispatch to the daily Champion says that the jury in the case of Samuel D. Green, tried at Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, for shooting Blair and Stitzel, two prisoners confined in a room at Grasshopper Falls, Kansas, on a charge of horse-stealing, brought in a verdict to-day of murder in the second degree.

The Seiver Tragedy.

J. W. McNutt, one of the parties implicated in the murder of a man by the name of Seiver, at Wichita, Kansas, a short time ago, was arrested Tuesday in Missouri, taken to Wichita, and to-day made confession of the horrible crime. The object of the murder was to secure a five thousand dollar insurance policy on McNutt's life and have the body of the murdered Seiver identified as that of McNutt. The murderer confessed that he and Winner, his accomplice, enticed Seiver from Lansas City, druggsd him with laudanum bound cords tightly around his body, saturated his clothing wirh kerosene and then fired the building, burning the unfortunate man to a crisp. The populace of Wichita is much excited and there is danger of summary vengeance being visited upon tne murderers. McNutt also stated in his confession that Winner, his accomplice, was one of the party engaged in the robbery of the treasurer's box at the Kansas City fair a year ago last Fall.

Indians Punished.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The war department has advices from Texas that Lieut. Col. Buell, with a command consisting of parts of companies D. and G., 10th cavalry, and fifteen Tonka scouts, struck a small camp of Comanches on Double Mountain Fork, on the 9th inst., and killed ten Indians and captured all their stock, consisting of 64 horses.

[From the Arkansas City Traveler.]

Anticipated Indian Trouble.

Some weeks since the Indians of the Territory endeavored to hold a council on the Salt Plains, for the purpose of renewing their peace treaties. Word was sent to the different tribes, but most of them hesitated to attend. The Osages, however, met the Pawnees and had a long peace talk, declaring themselves friendly. During the council several Cheyennes rode into camp, saw the Pawnees, (who numbered less than twenty,) and then rode off. Ill feeling was suspected, but no prepations were made to prevent any disturbance. Soon after the departure of the former,a war party was seen dashing toward the camp, making hostile demonstrations. The Osage chiefs went out to meet them, saw the chiefs of the Cheyennes, and caused the attacking party to desist, but not until several shots were made on the part of both. The Pawnees, though small in number, stood their ground, and showed fight to the last. After the Cheyennes had entered camp the Pawnees pulled several from their ponies and beat them over the head with their "girts." The Cheyennes were armed with Spencer rifles, and the Pawnees with needle guns, improved Colt's pistols and knives.

Our information was gleaned from "Bill Connor," an Osage, who called on us last week to make a friendly visit. He was present at the time of the disturbance, and vouches for its truth.

Bill is of the opinion that the Cheyennes will declare war against the Pawnees in the spring, and that considrerable fighting will be done during the summer.

The Plains Indians have made a good hunt this winter and will average forty robes to the lodge.

Last evening there passed through our city two special trains, which had come from Illinois bound to various points in the upper Arkansas valley. The trains were made up of twenty-two car loads of household goods, horses and cattle, wagons, agricultural implements and immigrants' outfits; one baggage car filled with baggage, and four coaches, containing one hundred and eighty of the thrifty people of Illinois.

The trains were made up on the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad, and came through from St. Louis to Atchison via the Missouri Pacific railroad, and were taken from thence over the A. T. & S. F. R. R. without change of cars.

This, we are informed is the first of a series of trains that will be run from various points in the east during the coming season, so as to more fully meet the wants of the large immigration which is destined to quickly settle the valley of the upper Arkansas. [Topeka Commonwealth.

A rumor comes from Havana that United States Consul Hall was threatened by a mob, and was obliged to flee for safety to a British man-of-war. The rumor is probably well-founded, as the volunteers, now in possession of the city, are known to be extremely hostile to all Americans. A United States vessel has gone to Havana to investigate the matter, and it is said will demand full satisfaction for the outrage.

THE OSAGES.

Last week we were pleased to learn from Mr. I. T. Gibson, Supt. of Osage Indian affairs, that that tribe is now in a fair way to become civilized. During the past year no depredations by that tribe have occurred—and many families have built houses and opened farms. Among the number 25 families of blanket Indians. The tribe has now in cultivation over 2,500 acres. Regular church service and Sabbath School is maintained and a congregation of from 75 to 100 persons attend. A young people's prayer meeting is also maintained. The day school is running quite successfully, with about 40 scholars, who are also maintained at the Agency, the conditions are that their parents must build houses, cultivate land and live so as to make a home for their children. These scholars are represented as being quick to learn and generally intelligent—learning their letters and to spell words of one syllable in three weeks. The Agency buildings are nearly completed, and all are generally satisfied. He now has employed about 50 whites as laborers, instructing the Indians in farming, stock raising, teaching, &c., and as mechanics. None of the employes are allowed to use profane language or play games of chance, and the endeavor is made to teach the Indians morality by example.—[Independence Tribune.

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EARLY DRUMH'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 postpaid by me for 15 cts. per package; 75 cts. per oz. $8 per pound. My seed catalogue free to all applicants. JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
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My business is to supply what every farmer of experience is most anxious to get, *perfect reliable* Vegetable and flower seed. With this object in view, besides importing many varieties from reliable growers in France, England and Germany, I grow a hundred and fifty kinds of vegetable seed on my four seed farms, right under my own eye. Around all of these I throw the protection of the three warrants of my Catalogue.. *Of new vegetables I make a speciality*, having been the first to introduce the Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of others. My Catalogue containing numerous fine engravings, taken from photographs, sent *free* to all.
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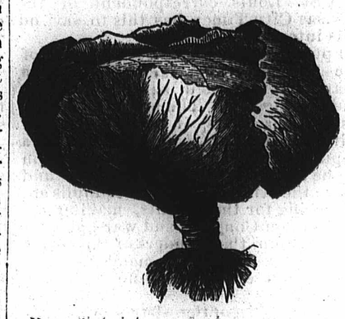
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Orders for Pigs promptly attended to.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH.



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 applacants.
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Marblehead, Mass.

SEED FOR GRANGERS?

I offer Seed to my fellow Grangers at a liberal discount. Special rates sent to all Granges that apply through their Secretaries.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.
8-9

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 9th 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 Hoysradt as "Caldwell & Hoysradt" setting forth that the said E. J. & C. F. Gillett gave a mortgage to the said M. H. Boreland, on lot No.seventy-eight (78) on Rhode Island street in the City of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, to secure the payment of $704 with interest according to the terms of a certain premissory 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. and C. F. Gillett and praying that said E. J. and 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 fourth. 9
RIGGS, NEVISON & SIMPSON.
Att'ys for Pl'ff.

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, Gurdon Grovenor & Edward D. Redington, partners as Grovenor & 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 9th 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 $700 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 Pl'ff.
8-10

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMEMT.

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. A. McGEE,
Administrator.
Lawrence, Kansas, February 18 1874. 10

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Morton J. Enright and Francis Enright, whose places of residence are unknown, will take notice that Wylie C. Ross, did on the 27th day of December 1873, file his petition in the District Court of the County of Douglas, State of Kansas, against the said Morton J. Enright, Francis Enright, Mary Hart and Henry Hart, defendants, setting forth that the plaintiff, at the November term of said Court, A D., 1873, recovered a judgment against the said Morton J. Enright for the sum of $293.66 and costs, which judgment still remains in full force and wholly unsatisfied. That on the 7th day of October, 1873, the said Morton J. Enright being the owner in fee simple of the following described real estate, viz: The north half of the north west quarter of sec. nine(9) in township twelve (12), range twenty (20) excepting fifteen acres in the north west corner of said sec., did jointly with his wife, Francis Enright, convey the said lands and premises to the said Mary Hart, without any consideration therefor,and with the intent of defrauding this plaintiff out of his said claim, as the said Mary Hart then well knew. That on the 12th day of April, 1873, this plaintiff procured an order of attachment against the said property as the property of said Morton J. Enright, which said order was executed by attaching the said property. That the said Morton J. Enright is wholly insolvent, and has no property in said county, subject to attachment except the land above described, and praying that the said deed of canveyance from the said Morton J. and Francis Enright, to the said Mary Hart be declared null and void, and the said lands and tenements be ordered sold and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction of said judgment and costs, and the said Morton J. Enright and Francis Enright, are hereby notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before Thursday, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1874, or judgment will be rendered as above set forth.
RIGGS, NEVISON & SIMPSON.
4-8 Att'ys for Pl'ff.