

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. III.—NO. 9.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, 1874

WHOLE NO. 109.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

TOPEKA, Feb. 25th.

SENATE.
Mr. Matheny presented petition of 3,000 citizens of the cities of Buhlong, Gregory and Cloud, in Cherokee county, in favor of a prohibitory liquor law.

H. C. R. No. 14, relating to school land, sections 16 and 36, withheld from the State was taken up and adopted.

By consent H. B. No. 17, to remove disabilities, was ordered to a third reading and passed; yeas, 23; nays, 1.

The following bills were passed:

H. B. No. 851, 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. 404, authorizing counties having over thirty thousand inhabitants to provide for funding of their accrued and accruing indebtedness.

H. B. 411, an act defining the liability of railroad companies in certain cases, was read a third time. The bill was subject to amendment and after a brief discussion was passed.

This bill provides that every railroad company organized or doing business in this State shall be liable for all damages done to any employee of such company in consequence of any negligence of its agents, or by any mismanagement of its engineers or other employees, to any person sustaining such damage.

H. B. No. 203, to incorporate and regulate cities of the first class, was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE.

Messages from the Senate were taken up and the Senate amendment to H. B. No. 1, securing the citizens of Kansas in their civil rights was read, the House concurring in the same.

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

H. B. No. 87, an act relating to the location of roads and highways.

H. B. No. 57, an act relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, and amendatory of section 98 chapter 107 statutes of 1868.

H. B. No. 177, an act to provide for opening private roads.

Second supplementary for H. B. No. 21, &c., an act to authorize Dickinson and other counties to issue bonds.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Anthony in the chair, for the consideration of substitute for S. B. No. 30, an act to provide for the semi-annual payment of taxes, and to amend certain sections of chapter 107 of the general statutes of 1868, being an act to provide for assessment and collection of taxes; and also chapter 122 of laws of 1867, which was the special order of this hour.

After two hours spent on this bill the committee rose and recommended the bill for passage subject to amendment.

The House again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Fenlon in the chair, and resumed the consideration of substitute for House bills Nos. 126, 127 and 145, an act regulating fees and salaries of State judicial officers, and other persons therein named, the pending question being the adoption of section 25 fixing the fees of district clerks. The debate was quite protracted and the same diversity of opinion manifested as on the previous discussions of this bill. Without coming to any decision the committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

In the evening the House again went into committee of the whole, for the consideration of H. C. R. 34, in relation to an appropriation for the State board of agriculture which was the special order of the hour. This resolution declares that no appropriation shall be made for the State board of agriculture.

On motion of Mr. A. H. Horton the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

The committee then resumed consideration of substitute for H. B. No. 115, an act to amend sections 1, 4, 6, 12 and 14 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate and regulate cities and municipalities, to issue bonds for the purpose of building bridges, adding to the construction of railroads, water power, or other works of internal improvement, and providing for the registration of such bonds, and the registration of other bonds," approved March 22, 1872, being chapter 68 of the session laws of 1872, and to repeal sections 1, 4, 6, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of said act, the pending question being the amendment, offered by Mr. J. C. Horton to insert a clause so that bridges may be let for bonds or cash. The amendment was adopted. And, on motion, the bill was re-committed to the judiciary committee to be perfected.

Feb. 26th, 1874.

SENATE.

H. B. No. 200, an act to provide for the relief of persons who have not perfected their titles to school land, was read a third time and passed by a vote of 19 to 3.

S. B. No. 118, an act to remove and permanently locate the asylums for the deaf and dumb, the blind and the insane, was next considered.

The discussion of the bill occupied a large portion of the afternoon and was participated in by Messrs. V. P. Wilson, J. C. Wilson, Chrichton, Morrill, Butler, McFarland and Winter, in the affirmative, and Messrs. St. John, York, Ely and Murdock in the negative. A motion was finally made and adopted that the bill be referred to a special committee, with Mr. Morrill as chairman, with instructions to report to the Senate a statement as to the probable necessary expenditures in case a concentration of the institutions should be determined upon.

The president appointed as such committee Messrs. Ely and Brandley, to act in conjunction with Mr. Morrill.

HOUSE.

The special committee on the insane asylum made a lengthy report. They review the charges made against the superintendent and matron, stating they had examined many witnesses, especially those who had been active in their opposition to the present management. They report the wards clean and neat and the inmates well treated, many of them eating at the tables of the superintendent and steward.

The committee say that the patients are being treated with all the care and kindness possible, and claim there is no foundation for the stories in circulation as to the bad management of the asylum. They recommend that the Legislature make ample appropriation for the necessities of the institution. A motion was made that the report and evidence be printed, but after some discussion the whole matter was, on motion of Mr. Hornor laid on the table.

Mr. Hodge, by consent, offered a resolution directing the committee on judiciary be instructed to report a bill abolishing the office of superintendent of insurance and transferring that office to the State auditor.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Anthony in the chair, and resumed the consideration of substitute for House bills Nos. 126, 127, and 145, an act regulating fees and salaries of state judicial officers, and other persons therein named, the question being the reduction of fees of county clerks.

The whole of the afternoon session was occupied in discussing this bill, and without coming to any conclusion.

Feb. 27th, 1874.

SENATE.

H. C. R. No. 12, relative to losses sustained by citizens of Kansas in 1855 and 1856, was adopted.

H. C. R. No. 24, authorizing the secretary of state to purchase certain statutes of John Speer, was referred to the ways and means committee.

H. C. R. No. 25, memorializing congress for taxation of interest in lands, was adopted without amendment.

H. C. R. No. 11, relative to losses of citizens of this State by invasion of rebel armies and guerilla bands, was adopted.

H. C. R. No. 19, submitting the question of a constitutional convention, was rejected by a vote of 16 yeas and 11 nays, the resolution failing to receive a constitutional majority.

HOUSE.

H. C. R. No. 36, in relation to national finances, asking congress to increase the volume of the currency, was also laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Mason, H. B. No. 62, to protect the title of bona fide purchasers of Indian lands was ordered to a third reading, subject to amendment and debate.

H. C. R. No. 40, in relation to the transmission of certain evidence to the secretary of the interior, which directs the secretary of state to transmit to Washington all the evidence in relation to Indian depredations on the frontier, was passed.

H. B. No. 186, an act to promote immigration to the State of Kansas, was taken up. A motion was made to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Edson hoped the bill would not pass. He failed to see any good reason why this appropriation should be made.

Mr. John Martin urged the passage of the bill in a long speech. After a long debate, the motion to strike out was carried.

Substitute for H. B. No. 132, an act to make appropriations for the state penitentiary for the year ending November 30th, 1874 was read. The total appropriation is \$74,461.06.

The bill was recommended for passage.

H. B. No. 341, an act making appropriation to pay for the publication of the constitutional amendment in the year 1873, was read, appropriating \$7,000 to be paid on itemized account.

Substitute for H. B. No. 277, an act making appropriations for the state university for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1874, the total appropriation is \$27,749.

H. B. No. 314, an act making appropriations for the support of the blind asylum. This appropriation is \$9,422.

The three preceding bills were recommended for passage.

H. B. No. 426, an act to make appropriation for the state board of agriculture, for deficiencies of 1871, 1872, and 1873, and the current expenses of the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1874. The appropriation under this is \$16,735.42.

A motion was made to strike out the item of \$1,000 for clerk hire. A long discussion followed, but the motion was finally voted down. A motion was then made to strike out the item of \$5,000 for printing the transactions. This motion was also lost. The bill was recommended for passage.

H. B. No. 427, to make appropriations for Leavenworth state normal school for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1874, which appropriates \$6,000. This was also recommended for passage.

H. B. No. 345, making an appropriation for the state agricultural college. This appropriates \$22,083.23. A motion was made to increase the appropriation by adding \$10,000, which was discussed for a long time. The whole story of the college from its foundation was recited. The motion was carried to add the \$10,000, and the bill recommended for passage.

The special order for this hour being the consideration of the report of the committee on state affairs on the condition of the state treasury the pending question being on the adoption of the report and the resolution of impeachment accompanying it. Postponed till Monday.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. C. C. Hutchinson in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the executive and judiciary departments; the pending amendment being to strike out the words "and ice" in the item for "water and ice \$300," but the house refused to adopt this, and the item was not changed. The bill was recommended for passage as were also the following:

H. B. No. 441, an act to make appropriations for paying regents and trustees of public institutions, and other public officers named therein, for the years 1873 and 1874.

H. B. No. 442, an act to make appropriations for conveying prisoners to the state penitentiary for the years 1873 and 1874, and other purposes therein named.

H. B. No. 130, making appropriations for deficiency in the state printing for the year 1873. This bill appropriated \$6,012.86. Some discussion was had over this.

A motion that the bill be made the special order for next Tuesday at 10 o'clock prevailed. The committee rose and reported.

On motion of Mr. Funston, H. B. No. 181, an act relating to the destruction of forests, the fences, grain, forage, wood, buildings, or other personal property by fire, was considered engrossed and ordered to a third reading, subject to amendment.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Reasoner in the chair for the consideration of

Substitute for H. B's Nos. 126, 127 and 145, an act regulating fees and salaries of state judicial officers, and other persons therein named, the question being the adoption of section 24, and after some discussion that said section 25 was adopted.

Mr. Weaver offered a new section to the bill, fixing the salary of the superintendent of insurance at \$1,500 and giving him \$1,200 for a clerk. Some discussion followed this; the provision for clerk hire was stricken out and the section adopted.

The bill was then recommended for passage and the committee rose.

On motion of Mr. Mason substitute for H. B. No. 62, an act to protect the title of bona fide purchasers of Indian lands, was read a third time and passed.

March 2nd, 1874.

SENATE.

On motion the Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of appropriation bills and other bills on the calendar. Mr. Morrill in the chair.

Substitute for H. B. No. 192, making an appropriation of \$5,000 for the Leavenworth home for friendless children, provided that the county of Leavenworth donate the same amount to the institution.

Mr. Price moved to strike out the proviso relating to Leavenworth county. Carried.

Mr. St. John moved to increase the appropriation to \$7,000. Carried.

The bill was then recommended to be passed.

Substitute for H. B. No. 277, making an appropriation of \$9,422 to the blind asylum, was recommended for passage.

Substitute for H. B. No. 277, making an appropriation to the state university, was taken up.

Mr. Blair moved to strike out the \$100 for treasurer. Lost.

Some opposition was developed to the \$15,000 appropriation for professors and teachers, and Mr. Blair moved to make it \$10,000.

Pending action on the motion the committee rose and the senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment, the president in the chair.

The resolution providing for the adjournment of the legislature on Thursday next was taken up.

Mr. Murdock moved an amendment that the legislature cease business on Thursday at 12 M., and adjourn sine die on Friday at 11 A. M. Adopted.

The resolution as amended was then adopted, 15 to 14.

The following bills were read a third time and passed.

Substitute for H. B. No. 192, making an appropriation of \$7,000 to the Leavenworth Protestant asylum and home for friendless children.

Substitute for H. B. No. 314, making an appropriation for the asylum for the blind.

The consideration of the bill making an appropriation to the state university was resumed, in committee of the whole, the question being upon the motion of Mr. Blair to reduce the amount appropriated to professors and teachers from \$15,000 to \$10,000. The amendment was lost, as was also an amendment to strike out \$15,000 and insert \$12,000. The bill was then recommended for passage.

H. B. No. 341, making an appropriation of \$7,000 to pay for submitting the question of a constitutional amendment last year, was recommended to be passed.

H. B. No. 132, making an appropriation of \$74,461.06 to the state penitentiary, together with the earnings of the institution, was also recommended for passage.

H. B. No. 426, making an appropriation to the state board of agriculture, was taken up and discussed at length, and recommended for passage.

H. B. No. 132, making an appropriation for the deaf and dumb asylum, was next considered and recommended for passage.

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tion a call of the house was ordered, and the absentees being brought in and their names being called, the vote stood yeas 56 nays 24.

H. B. 319, an act making appropriation for the executive and judiciary departments of the state.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. C. C. Hutchinson in the chair for the consideration of H. B. No. 444, an act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1874, which was the special order for this hour.

Mr. J. C. Horton explained that the committee of ways and means had cut down the estimates in this bill very materially. After some discussion the bill was recommended for passage, and the committee rose.

Third reading of bills was again taken up, the following being passed.

House bill No. 441, to make appropriations for paying regents and trustees of public institutions, and other public officers named therein for the years 1873 and 1874.

House bill No. 442, to make appropriations for conveying prisoners to the state penitentiary for the years 1873 and 1874, and other purposes therein named.

House bill No. 44, making appropriations for state penitentiary for the year ending November 30, 1874.

Feb. 28th, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Bronson introduced S. C. R. 34, requesting Congress to create an income tax. Referred to our congressional delegation.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of S. B. No. 2, as amended, being an act to provide for the apportionment of the State into congressional districts.

The amendments made by the House were concurred in.

H. C. R. 40, in relation to transmitting certain evidence to the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to Indian depredations, was taken up and adopted.

The amendments made by the House to S. B. 30, in relation to collection of taxes, were adopted by the Senate.

A message was received from the Governor calling attention to the unsafe condition of the State treasury and suggesting the employment of a special police force for duty on the second floor of the capitol.

HOUSE.

S. C. R. 18, asking Congress to establish a free banking system, was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Horton the adjutant general was directed to remove the arms belonging to the State to the capitol building.

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

Substitute for H. B. No. 132, to make appropriations for the State penitentiary for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1874.

H. B. No. 341, making appropriations to pay for the publication of the constitutional amendment in the year 1873.

Substitute for H. B. No. 277, making appropriations for the State University for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1874.

H. B. No. 314, making appropriations for the support of the blind asylum.

H. B. No. 426, to make appropriations for the State board of agriculture, for deficiencies of 1871, 1872 and 1873, and the current expenses of the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1874.

H. B. No. 427, to make appropriations for Leavenworth State Normal school for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1874.

On motion of Mr. Stout, substitute for S. B. No. 30, an act to provide for the semi-annual payment of taxes, and to amend certain sections of chapter 107 of the general statutes of 1868, being an act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes; and also chapter 122 of laws of 1869, was taken up and several attempts made to amend, but after much discussion the bill was passed with only an amendment offered by Mr. Anthony, reducing the interest accruing after sale for taxes.

The house went into committee of the whole on the appropriation bill, Mr. C. C. Hutchinson in the chair. The following were recommended for passage.

H. B. No. 432, to make appropriations for the current expenses for the state asylum for the deaf and dumb, for the year 1874. This appropriates \$10,550.

H. B. No. 419, an act making appropriations for the current expenses of the state normal school for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1874. Total appropriation \$11,222.06.

H. B. No. 310, an act making appropriation for the executive and judiciary departments of

[concluded on 8th page.]

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The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MARCH 4, 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 railings and other official and general information in relation to the Order. It will aim to represent and promote the interests of that Order, and of Agriculture in general, in Kansas and the West.

Members of the Order who desire to aid in the dissemination of its principles, and contribute to the accomplishment of its purposes, can do so in no more effective way than to aid 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.
Secretary—T. A. Thompson, Plainville, 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.
Sergeant—F. M. McDowell, Corning, N. Y.
Treasurer—O. H. Kelley, Georgetown, D. C.
Gate-keeper—O. D. Widdie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Ind.
Scribe—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.
Flora—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarksville, Iowa.
Lady Assistant 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—J. B. Richey, Franklin co. Assistant Steward—J. Smith, Jewell co. Chaplain—W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin co. Treasurer—G. W. Spurgeon, Cherokee county.
Gate-keeper—J. G. Keener, Jackson county.
Scribe—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.
Flora—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarksville, Iowa.
Lady Assistant Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Georgetown, D. C.
Executive Committee—J. H. Dumbauld, Jick, S. W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, 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 Tuesday in each month.
Sedgwick: E. P. Thompson Master, John L. Zimmerman secretary, Sedgwick city.
Neosho: Jas. A. Souger Master, L. G. H. Greene secretary, Ogea Mission. Meets the 24th 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, P. P. Snyder Agent. Regular Meeting on Tuesday of each month, P. O. Glen Elder.

EDITOR SPIRIT:
Not seeing any communication in your excellent paper from these parts pertaining to the interests of the P. of H. or farmers generally, I think it best to let you know that we have a fine prospect for a heavy crop of wheat this coming season. Although we have had some very hard freezing, wet weather, the crop is now looking finely, with a larger area sown than ever before in this region. There will be considerable cotton and flax sown this season in southeast Kansas. Our order is in a flourishing condition—candidates applying for membership every meeting, notwithstanding the hard times.

One tier of townships of the south side of Crawford and a tier of the north side of Cherokee counties have organized a Union Central Council at Cherokee City, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, which is represented by some fourteen or fifteen Granges. The Council has purchased the steam elevator and grist mill at Cherokee, and are now prepared to bulk and ship through our own agent all grain, live stock, or agricultural implements of all kinds, except those that have combined and refuse to sell to farmers. Wonder who they intend to sell their agricultural implements to, if not to farmers?

The officers for 1874 of Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 30, Cherokee county, Kansas, are M. W. Lewis, Master; W. P. Scholl, Secretary. Post Office, Sherman City, Cherokee county, Kansas. Yours, Excelsior.

Manhattan, February 26.—Hon. W. H. Canfield, Judge of the 8th Judicial District of Kansas, died this morning at the residence of his son-in-law, Prof. J. H. Lee, of the Agricultural College. The body will be taken to Medina, Ohio, for interment.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

SECOND ANNUAL SESSION OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE, P. OF H.

FIRST DAY.
TOPEKA, Feb. 18, 1874.

The Second Regular Session of the Kansas State Grange met in Union Hall on the 18th inst., the day fixed for meeting in the constitution of the State Grange.
At 11 o'clock, acting Worthy Master M. E. Hudson called the Grange to order.
Brother E. D. Smith, of Jewell county, was appointed Overseer, and Brother D. W. McGuire, of Linn county, Steward.
Grange opened in due form.
A committee of nine was appointed on credentials, consisting of John Boyd of Montgomery county, Bro. Wood of Labette, Cole of Jefferson, Patten of Chase, Johnson of Cowley, Braden of Republic, Woodard of Bourbon, Simons of Anderson, and A. Shary of Crawford county.
The Secretary proceeded to call the roll of delegates present.
The Grange closed in form.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Grange opened at 1 o'clock p. m., Worthy Master Hudson in the chair.
Brother Simms, of Cherokee county, appointed Overseer, and Sister Blair was appointed Flora, and Sister Simms Ceres.
Minutes of morning session read and approved.
Brother Meredith moved that a committee be appointed to exemplify the secret work of the Order. Adopted.
The Secretary called the roll of counties which did not respond in the morning session, which made fifty-eight counties that reported delegates present, showing that our order has reached nearly every part of our great State.
The committee on credentials reported. Report received and adopted.
Moved by W. S. Hanna, that the number of delegates allowed from the different counties be governed by list on the Secretaries books.
The Worthy Master delivered his annual address as follows:
[The Master's address was published in last week's issue of the Spirit.]
The Worthy Chaplain, W. S. Hanna, offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That we extend a vote of thanks for the able, interesting and instructive address of Acting Worthy Master M. E. Hudson. Adopted.

Brother Boyd, from the committee on credentials, reported the following delegates to the State Grange:
Allen—F. M. Powers, Robert Cook, J. C. Cripps, A. J. Smith.
Anderson—M. E. Osborne, A. Simmons, J. F. Douglas.
Atchison—H. S. Bert, A. J. Evans, Jacob Beck.
Bourbon—J. W. Bowles, L. P. Gray, C. W. Libby, John Bishop, G. T. Pufferbaugh, T. Woodard, J. L. Burger, J. A. Jefferys, P. W. Fuller, J. P. Davis.
Butler—J. L. Ferguson, M. Baught, W. H. Litson, W. M. Crisp.
Barton—J. McKimney.
Crawford—E. P. Pomeroy, A. Sharp, Jacob Ingraham, E. W. Smith, A. Winchell.
Coffee—S. P. Hedges, J. F. Jones.
Cherokee—M. W. Lewis, J. C. Bronson, H. T. Helmick, J. W. Fletcher.
Clay—H. H. Taylor, W. H. Fletcher.
Cloud—F. S. Wallace, G. W. May.
Covey—J. J. Johnson, B. A. Davis, Adam Walsh.
Chase—W. J. Patten, Hewitt Crank.
Douglas—Levi Woodard, J. E. Denning, Wm. Meairs, J. S. Gilmore, A. J. Gladhart, D. W. Seaton.
Doniphan—S. M. Gilmore, J. Randolph, J. L. Blair, Mrs. Amanda C. Rippey, W. D. Rippey.
Davis—John Davis.
Dickinson—no report.
Ellsworth—D. D. Williams.
Franklin—J. P. Lamb, B. W. Kratz, I. Pile, O. R. Hoag, H. Allen.
Greenwood—H. T. Johns, Wm. Tamahill, J. F. Card.
Howard—A. Ellis, T. B. Rice, R. M. Ross, J. H. Brown.
Hutchinson—no report.
Harvey—R. Horton.
Johnson—G. W. Back.
Jackson—H. Bradshaw, E. B. Easley.
Jewell—E. D. Randall, A. W. Mann, M. Winsor.
Jefferson—W. C. Ball, E. M. Coldren, A. Griffin, G. C. Sparks, E. D. Russell.
Leavenworth—J. M. Mason, A. F. Evans, L. L. Fritz, U. M. Morgan.
Lyon—M. L. Kirkendall, R. McMillen, P. B. Maxson, M. J. Owen.
Lynn—Scott Shattuck, Henry Scott, W. B. Clark, D. W. McGuire, J. L. Way.
Labette—J. P. Hill, J. J. Woods, J. Zink, H. C. Cook.
Montgomery—Edwin Taylor, D. W. King, J. Boyd, Geo. Hurst.
Miami—B. B. Spalding, C. M. Dixon, J. Christie, T. J. Siting.
Morris—W. W. Daniels, Horace Hurley, J. E. Durkee.
Marion—R. C. Bates, R. F. Riggs.
Mitchell—M. C. Babcock, W. C. Cochran, C. P. Stevens.
McPherson—John Lamer, James Eakin, G. M. Summerville.
Marshall—A. J. McKee, Horace Smith, M. D. Tenney, John Marsden, S. N. Hillen, John Rilwig, Wm. Connolly, G. N. Nichols.
Osborne—R. S. Osborne, C. W. Crane, Pottowotomac—J. N. Limbocker, J. R. McProud, G. W. Scott.
Phillips—J. C. McMillen.
Riley—O. W. Bill, A. Sweet, G. T. Polson.
Rice—S. P. Monroe, G. Bohrer.
Renos—E. D. Baron, D. C. Trinnell.
Republic—James H. Bradd.
Shawnee—Wm. Sims, H. E. Bush, Geo. G. Shellabarger.
Salina—B. B. Stimmler, A. N. Case.
Sumner—J. M. Kirby, P. W. Lowden, G. E. Meeker.
Smith—W. D. Covington.
Sedgwick—J. D. Zimmerman, F. M. Chase, O. G. Jacobs, H. F. Rhodes.
Wilson—Henry Brown, John C. Child, Ben. W. Ladd.
Woodson—J. W. Davis, J. A. Burdett.
Wyandotte—S. T. Bingham, James Peck, Washington—J. Palmer, G. M. Murdock.
Waukegan—H. A. Stiller, J. N. Barlow.
Neosho—James A. Souger, J. G. Reynolds.
E. Cravens, H. L. Shidler.
Nemaha—C. T. Skinner, R. H. Day, W. S. Matthews.
Fifty-eight reported—two not reported.

John Boyd, Chairman.
Moved that the delegation from all counties not fully represented be filled by the Master from the respective counties.
The Master decided it was out of order.
W. S. Hanna moved that none of the proceedings of this Grange be allowed to be published until sanctioned by a committee appointed by the Master and Overseer. Carried.
Moved that a committee be appointed to report an order of business.
Amended that the form of by-laws adopted in the constitution of the State Grange be followed.
Motion overruled by the Master.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION.
Grange opened in due form, M. E. Hudson in the chair, who immediately announced the following resolutions:—Edward Taylor of Montgomery, J. A. Souger of Neosho, A. J. Gladhart of Douglas, P. B. Maxson of Lyon, J. S. Way of Linn.
Davis of Brown, W. S. Hanna of Franklin, A. M. Winchell of Crawford, M. C. Osborne of Anderson.
Constitution and By-Laws—John Davis of Douglas, G. Shellabarger of Shawnee, O. H. Libby of Bourbon, J. F. Lamb of Franklin, S. M. Gilmore of Doniphan.
Brother A. J. Gladhart moved that all questions relating to revision or change of constitutions referred to a revision committee. Carried.
Brother P. W. Fuller moved that the Master appoint a committee of five on finance. Adopted.

The Master appointed P. W. Fuller, J. C. Brauns, J. E. Demming, A. Ellis, and W. C. Ball.
On motion, Brother Colton, of the Vermont State Grange, he invited to drill the Grange in the unwritten work of the order; which he did, closing with an interesting review of the rise and progress of the order in Vermont.
A vote of thanks was tendered to Brother Colton for his timely and instructive work.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.
The Grange opened in due form, Acting Master M. E. Hudson in the chair.
Committee on credentials reported an additional delegate from _____ county as entitled to a seat.
On motion of W. H. Fletcher the committee on credentials and by-laws were ordered to report at the earliest possible moment.
The Worthy Master announced the following committee on credentials:—Brother Limbocker, Randall, Meredith, Bishop, and D. L. Burge.
Brother A. J. Gladhart offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to consider the subject of Fire Insurance into consideration, and report to the Executive Committee.

The Master appointed L. Woodard, J. C. Cuppy, E. P. Pomeroy, A. N. Case, and W. S. Matthews.
A resolution on local grievances was referred to the committee on by-laws; also one concerning irregularities in subordinate Granges.
A resolution concerning the unjust assessments of railroads, and the killing of stock by the same, asking that a committee be appointed to present the subject to our Legislature.
Adopted.
Brother A. J. Gladhart, E. D. Russell, W. H. Liston, W. D. Rippey, A. J. Palmer, and Scott Shattuck.
Resolution asking the Legislature to take measures for expediting a constitutional convention. On motion it was directed to be presented to the Legislature.
Resolution on subject of Granges which have failed to meet according to the constitutional provisions, and to committee on constitution and by-laws.

Also a resolution asking a committee of five be appointed to inquire into irregularities of deputies. Adopted.
Major appointment—J. P. Davis of Brown, H. L. Shidler of Neosho, A. F. Evans of Leavenworth, R. S. Osborne of Osborne, and J. M. Kirby of Sumner.
Resolution on constitution referred to committee on constitution and by-laws.
Resolution limiting time of speaking to five minutes, and only allowing a member to speak once on a question.
Resolution asking the Legislature to protect and foster the raising of sheep in Kansas.
Resolution refusing to recognize any newspaper as official organ.

Resolution authorizing Subordinate Granges to expel members at end of each quarter for non-payment of dues.
Resolution prohibiting subordinate Granges admitting dealers in intoxicating liquors to membership.
Resolution asking Congress not to extend patents on sewing machines.
On motion, the Grange proceeded to elect by ballot a Master to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of F. G. V. Boling, which resulted as follows:
Brother M. E. Hudson received 95 votes, John Boyd 45, W. P. Popenoe and W. S. Hanna 10 votes each, Limbocker 5; necessary to a choice, 84 votes.
On motion of Worthy Lecturer John Boyd the election of M. E. Hudson was made unanimous.

The office of Overseer being made vacant by the resignation of M. E. Hudson, the Grange proceeded to vote by ballot to fill the vacancy, with the following result:
Sixteen candidates—the five highest being Brothers Limbocker 23 votes; Simms, 71; Souger, Boyd, and Hanna, 6 votes each; Popenoe, 5. Total number cast being 145; necessary to a choice 73.
On motion it was unanimously agreed that the Secretary cast the ballot for the election of the Secretary as Overseer, and Brother Simms was duly declared unanimously elected to that position.
The term of W. P. Popenoe having expired as a member of the Executive Committee, the Grange proceeded to ballot, with the following result:
W. P. Popenoe 111 votes; whereupon W. P. Popenoe was declared duly elected or three years.

The office of Gate Keeper being vacant W. H. Fletcher, of Republican City, Clay county, was elected to that position.
A resolution recommending the Legislature to pass the prohibitory liquor law now pending before the Legislature. Adopted.
Resolution asking that a committee of five be appointed to consider the subject of home manufactures.
The Master appointed L. Woodard, O. W. Bill, W. H. Fletcher, J. J. Wood, and T. B. Rice.
A resolution from the Riley county Grange, with reference to home manufactures, was referred to the proper committee.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

THE MASTER MADE A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT DECISIONS, WHICH WILL APPEAR IN ANOTHER PLACE.

The Fifth Degree was conferred by Brother Colton, of the Vermont State Grange.
FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.
Grange opened in due form.
Resolution asking the Legislature for an appropriation to pay the present indebtedness of the Agricultural Board was adopted.
Resolution requesting the Legislature to reduce fees and salaries, in favor of equal taxation, cheap transportation, etc., adopted.
Also a railroad conference committee to confer with the Legislature.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.
A committee on Life Insurance was appointed to perfect a plan for a Grange Life Insurance company.
The Grange proceeded to consider the amendments to the constitution of the National Grange, which were adopted except one, referring to the time of meeting of the National Grange, which was not adopted. These amendments will not be in force until adopted by twenty-five States.
Committee on Fire Insurance was referred to the Executive Committee to perfect the plan adopted, and if said plan meet the approval of the subordinate Granges, that they proceed to organize a company.

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION.
The Master's salary was fixed at \$500 a year. A vote of thanks was tendered to the General Deputies for their efficient services.
Resolution to pay the rent of the hall, drill room and committee rooms—amounting to \$50.
Constitution amended to allow the Executive Committee \$3 per day.
The report of the Committee on Grievance, in the case of Falls Grange, Chase county, was referred to the Master and Executive Committee to investigate, which duty finally was committed to a number of changes in the constitution and by-laws were made, which will appear in proper form, and will be sold to the members to defray the expense of printing.
The delegates were allowed \$2 per day and five cents per mile.

The Secretary's salary was fixed at \$700 per year.
A resolution protesting against the passage of any act creating a Board of Immigration was adopted.
On motion of Brother Hanna, the declaration of principles adopted by the National Grange was adopted by the Kansas State Grange as the principles of our order in this state.
A vote of thanks was extended to the officers of the State Grange for their cheerful performance of their duties.

Also to Capital Grange for their kind reception for printing blanks; for expressage \$25.70; for blank books for Secretary's office \$21.45; and for stationery and postage \$61.47—all of which are itemized on my books. The amount received at my office in dues from subordinate Granges and other sources, and to be credited to the State Grange, is \$342.44, for which I have duly settled with the Treasurer of the State Grange, and which his report will show. Our Worthy Treasurer will report to you the financial standing of the State Grange. The Executive Committee will also report to you the efforts they have made and the success they have had in their official business.

Our State Agent will also give you a history of the amount and success of the business passing through his office, and I think it will all have a tendency to show you the necessity of the success of the organization, in the objects aimed at, is proper instruction that all may know what is expected or required of them, as all, or nearly all, have shown a disposition to do their duty fully and cheerfully as soon as they understand what that duty is. I feel confident that you will take some action in this matter, and devise a way and means by which such instruction may be given them correctly, and at an early day as possible.

And now, Worthy Patrons, in conclusion, allow me to say that I feel satisfied, after taking everything into consideration, that the condition of the organization is fully up to the expectations of all those who feel an interest in its welfare, and when we consider that the work is still in its infancy—it being less than two years since it was first introduced into this State, and the opposition it has had to contend with—it certainly has achieved a success far greater than its enemies expected or are willing to admit, and even beyond the expectations of its most ardent friends. And now, Worthy Brothers, upon your action at this session the future success of the work depends; and being aware of the interest you have in its ultimate success, and confident of your ability to do this session will be done harmoniously, judiciously, and for the general good of the order.

G. W. SPURGEON, Secretary.
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.
We the committee on finance beg leave to report that we have examined the reports and books of the Secretary, Treasurer, Executive committee and State Agent, and find the amount received by the Treasurer to be cash, since July 31st, 1873, \$1,108.74 amount on hand in cash at the same time, \$301.90, making a total of \$1,410.64. Expenditures since July 31st, 1873, \$1,250.25, leaving a balance in treasurers hands, Feb. 10th, 1874, of \$160.39.

We would further state that we find a considerable amount due sub. Granges for the expense of Masters attending the State Grange, which we ask that you would definitely arrive at. In regard to the report of the chairman of the executive committee, we find that his expenses including traveling, stationery, express charges, &c., amount to \$193.74, time spent 55 days, at \$2 per day \$110, making a total of \$303.74, for which he has received \$120.25, leaving Bro. Dumbauld out of pocket \$183.49, which we would recommend this State Grange to pay.

The State Agent's report has been examined, and we find the same correct, and the business of his office increasing as rapidly as we could expect and would urge all Granges that have not sent their five dollars to aid in establishing this agency, to do so. A central warehouse for the exhibition, storage and distribution of goods is much needed. As there are many expenses that must be paid we would recommend that our State Agent hereafter forward circulars and price lists only to such Granges as see fit to forward their \$5.00 and place themselves upon the business roll of the agency, and thereupon by curial his printing expenses as much as possible. This office should be provided with a complete list of the Secretaries lately elected by the sub. Granges and their P. O. address. As there is no provision made in the constitution whereby the Treasurer or State Agent receive any compensation, we would recommend that the executive committee be empowered to see that those officers be suitably compensated, all of which we would respectfully submit.

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COM. OF THE STATE GRANGE.
We appointed Brother John G. Otis State Agent, and with his assistance we have made arrangements for goods and implements of most every description, which can be had through

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Worthy Master and Brother Patrons:
As our State Grange has convened for the purpose of holding the second regular meeting, it becomes my duty as Secretary to make a report, showing the increase, condition, and general success of the order in Kansas, which I shall endeavor to do in brief and explicitly as possible.
A little over six months has elapsed since we last met, yet there has been an increase from 400 Granges to 676 Granges; forty of which have not yet received dispensations. The total membership must be over 25,000. Nearly all report an increase in membership, and are trying to maintain a higher standard of efficiency. These counties which have established County Councils have accomplished the most, and are far more uniform and systematic in all their work.

The number of Granges that have not sent in their quarterly reports to my office, as the law requires, are and delinquent two or more quarters, is now forty-six Granges, which the law requires me to report to the Master, whose duty it will be to revoke their charters unless they respond within thirty days. I feel certain that the greater number of delinquent Granges have not paid their dues from a want of proper instruction what to do for any other reason, and in order to correspond with all Granges properly, all changes in the office of Master and Secretary of each subordinate Grange should be promptly reported to my office.

I wish to call attention to the necessity of amending the constitution of the State Grange and the revision and adoption of a code of by-laws for the Subordinate Granges which shall be uniform throughout the State. These should be uniform throughout the State. These should be printed and a copy be furnished to each Grange, that all Granges in the State may have a perfect and uniform method of government. I wish to call your attention to the law requiring the financial relations of subordinate Granges to the State Grange. It should be so amended that it may enable the Secretary to show the exact financial relations of each subordinate Grange to the State Grange. The subordinate Grange should send their report directly to the Secretary of the State Grange, who shall credit the same on his books and furnish each subordinate Grange a receipt for all money paid. The Secretary should pay over all funds monthly or quarterly to the Treasurer and take his receipt for the same. This would enable the Secretary and Treasurer of the State Grange to keep their books in such a condition that each Grange can be properly informed of its exact financial condition at any time—which is now impossible—and that it may be early seen whether the duties of their respective officers are faithfully and honestly performed.

The expenditures of my office, since the last meeting, for postage, stationery, printing, expressage, including all other expenses, were \$102.37. Of this amount \$30.75 was expended for printing blanks; for expressage \$25.70; for blank books for Secretary's office \$21.45; and for stationery and postage \$61.47—all of which are itemized on my books. The amount received at my office in dues from subordinate Granges and other sources, and to be credited to the State Grange, is \$342.44, for which I have duly settled with the Treasurer of the State Grange, and which his report will show. Our Worthy Treasurer will report to you the financial standing of the State Grange. The Executive Committee will also report to you the efforts they have made and the success they have had in their official business.

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that agency at very greatly reduced rates, especially as compared with prices before our agencies were established. Your committee have done all they could to select first-class implements from first-class manufacturers. As the largest plow, reaper and harrower manufacturers have formed combinations against us, binding themselves under heavy bonds to each other that they will not deal except through the costly agencies, we, in order to break these rings, have resolved to concentrate our trade through one agent, and pay him only a living remuneration, thereby securing in such terms as the farmers of Kansas never knew before. We deal on a cash basis, and cannot succeed if we divide our trade; but must send in our orders so that transportation will be secured by our loads, and we can so support our manufacturer that he can afford to deal with us, and after having established a plan, our only safety is to stand by our plan and terms, no matter what inducements are held out by the rings to undersell us. We have done all we could to have county granges formed, whose agent shall co-operate with the State agent, and the result has exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and where properly managed, we can supply our State agent, we shall have the means to establish a proper office and a warehouse for the exhibition, protection, and storage of the vast amount of implements received, and the granges will lose nothing from their loans, and the State agent will see that all granges that have responded to the call will receive attention first, and that the amount sent will be credited on their dues as soon as the treasury will admit.

Your Chairman met the Executive Committee of nine States at Keokuk, Iowa, and learned much of the plans of other States. We found a plan which we expect will result in opening a new and cheaper route of transportation. We also had a conference with the Executive Committee and State Agent of Iowa, and learned about the plan that has made Iowa so successful in building elevators and manufacturing, shipping grain and stock, and buying and selling through their agencies.

Our committee have met three times at Topeka for the purpose of getting into the granges, and for forming our plans for the good of the order.

According to the resolution passed by the last State Grange, it became the duty of our Chairman to visit the granges in Illinois, and to correct all irregularities, and these are now in good working order.

The newness of our work, the want of proper information in regard to the law and usages of our order, has caused us to write hundreds of letters to correct irregularities and preserve uniformity. Our business correspondence is immense, and daily increasing. Deputies and granges have violated the spirit and letter of the law, which cannot be tolerated any longer. As nearly twelve thousand granges have been organized within the last twelve months, we must expect an occasional irregularity in the unwritten work of the order, and have referred many things to the Master for his decision, which must settle these points; and since the resignation of T. G. V. Boling the Worthy Overseer, M. E. Hudson, has been elected, and decisions will be referred to the Master.

The work of all the officers of the State Grange has been laborious, as we have labored under many disadvantages on account of not having anything to put in the way of letters to work after, and the traveling, correspondence, and time spent in conferences and making contracts have cost considerable, but it has given us a reasonable degree of success, so much so, that we are saving thousands of dollars in the State. Our great want is home manufacturers, such as mills, elevators, plow and reaper shops, and we hope some definite action will be taken so that we shall not be fleeced by monopolies and middlemen. Our order needs to buy more mills and elevators, and handle our own grain and stock, and to secure our supplies directly from the producer. We must repeat the profits of our labor. We must form more of our joint stock companies, and by each one putting in a small sum, build more mills and elevators—start plow manufacturers. We visited a company, whose subscribed stock was \$25,000, which paid a dividend of 40 per cent. We are now paying from 50 to 100 per cent. on many of our agricultural implements, most of which is consumed by middle men and transportation companies. We spend more for freights each year on our implements than it would cost to build us the best of manufacturers, and have seemed to close our eyes to the fact, while middle men, backed by manufacturers, are doing all in their power to discourage us; but we must fight it out on this line with the spirit General Grant exhibited when he took Vicksburg. We shall soon open trade with the Southern States, and have a direct interchange of products. The railroads that first favored us with cheap transportation will ever be remembered, yet we note a constant decrease in freights.

In reviewing our work, we must say, in the language of Master Adams, "We have accomplished a magnificent success!" when we consider how entirely new everything was to us all; we may hope to profit by our past experience in the future. We thank the brethren for their cheerful co-operation and general willingness to submit to our decisions, and trust that errors made were errors of the head and not of the heart, and hope that our labors may ever meet your hearty approval.

Chairman Executive Committee.

AGENTS' ANNUAL REPORT.

To Executive Committee, Kansas State Grange.
Patrons of Husbandry.

After appointment by you in August last, we immediately commenced correspondence with manufacturers and wholesale dealers, with a view to securing a reduction in price of needed supplies. We also opened a correspondence with all the States, where the Grange had appointed any State Agent, with a view to forming a new system of co-operative business, and also with a view of establishing agencies in the principal commercial centers for the sale of farm products. The correspondence with the different Granges and membership through our own State has been very large, and since the first of September last, has occupied nearly one persons time at this office.

The actual purchases through this agency have not been as large as we might, perhaps, have expected; but the questions and inquiries propounded have been very numerous, showing that there is a deep interest being taken in the business feature of our organization all over the country.

Under your direction we have prepared circulars Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Secretary of each Grange in the State, so far as we have been able to ascertain their address. Our efforts have thus far, been directed more to making arrangements for future operations, than to the actual purchase and sale of goods through the agency. A careful record of all Granges is kept in the chronological order in which they respond. A list and record is also kept in alphabetical order, showing the exact amount paid by each, and the date of payment. Up to the present time we have been unable to get a complete and perfect list of all the Granges, with the post office addresses of their Secretaries. The agency First, there is a lack of sufficient energy in circulation with which to enable

farmers to do their business upon a cash basis. The credit system we abhor, and yet necessity seems often to drive many of us into its adoption. It is a shame in a free country like ours, for money to be enslaved, and made to do the bidding of a few gamblers and money sharks. There ought to be no good reason for a man, with a fine herd of cattle, granaries filled to overflowing, and valuable unimproved real estate, to be compelled to pay 1 1/2 and 2 per cent per month for the use of money, or sell his property at a ruinous sacrifice. Yet such is often the case, and men are found with any amount of valuable property, and yet unable to raise money sufficient to pay their taxes, to say nothing of buying their needed supplies, through this agency and pay cash for them. Something is wrong in this matter, and Congress and our law makers ought to hunt it out. And it might be well for the State Grange to call attention to it. We would very respectfully call the attention of members of our Order to the report of the committee on financial affairs, made at the late meeting of the Iowa State Grange. In their report it seems to us, is foreshadowed the true policy.

The second great obstacle which seems to meet us in this agency, is the want of a uniformity in the charges of transportation lines. If the bankers and money lenders draw from us a large share of our life blood, the railroad and express companies seem determined to suck the life out of us in another way. We have to keep them in proper check, or how light we try to make our own commissions, in comes those terrible freight bills and high express charges, and runs up the price of many of our necessities above a just and reasonable value. We can handle the middle men, but the money lenders and transportation men are likely to prove our ruin, unless legislation, of such wholesome character, is passed to keep them in proper check, and regulate their tariffs.

In order to meet the present emergency, and the wants of the present season, we have perfected arrangements at St. Louis with Brother Price, the agent of Missouri, to purchase anything found in that market at the very lowest cash price. The money to accompany the order. Goods can be bought in whole or broken packages, in full or in part, and in any quantity. Price, of Chicago, Ill. But of course it is desirable to buy in whole packages so far as possible. Parties ordering goods in the grocery line can make use of the price list of Z. C. Hall, as found in circular No. 4, from this office, as a guide in making out their bills and sending the money. Agricultural implements or other goods of any kind can be ordered of Bro. Price, with an assurance that they will be bought by him at the very lowest cash rates in the St. Louis market.

But to carry this matter on successfully, our orders should be collected together in each sub-Grange, as often as once in each month, and passed over to the council agent with the funds accompanying, and be by him properly sent forward. Each person's order will be filled by itself, and then the orders of a given agent or locality, all packed together and forwarded to the proper Council agent, who will see that each parcel is delivered to the party entitled. In this way everything is procured with the least possible margin, and handling charges are kept at a minimum. It is in conclusion, permit me to say that the negotiation under way, and we think in due time will be perfected, to enable us here in the northwest, to ship our surplus products of certain kinds, direct to our own agents in the east and south.

Our Order is in its infancy and rapidly spreading, and no one can fathom its possibilities for good in the future. What is most needed at the present time, is to perfect an systematic business branch. It cannot be denied, in our own State at least, that this feature has been a prominent one in swelling our membership; and we ought to use every means in our power to make co-operation in buying and selling our agricultural products a success; at the same time remembering always that the achievements of our Order, in a social and educational point of view, are not to be computed in dollars and cents. And in the words of a famous journey man, we may say, "the hour is about to strike when labor will assert its rights and demand not only its whole share of what it produces, but that society shall accord to it all the dignity which it attaches to any occupation."

It is of but little use for our State Executive Committee to make attempts to make arrangements with manufacturers and wholesale dealers, unless our membership are willing to purchase through the channel provided.

It is of but little use to have regular established agents for the sale of farm products, in our large commercial centers, unless we make use of them. The position of a nominal agent, with nothing to do, and still less to do it with, is anything but a desirable situation. Our agents are only strong as we make them so, by furnishing them with business to do, and with the facilities for doing it.

It is too much to ask of an agent to put in his own capital, and add his own name to the list of the gold of the Order or the public. Each Council should provide its own agent with a suitable warehouse or place for ordering, shipping, receiving and distributing goods, and a sufficient capital to enable him to carry on his business, and a matter which should receive some consideration at the present session of the State Grange.

If our membership are expected to purchase the kind of implements desired by the Order, it is hardly possible to suit every one. But if we expect to break up the combinations now existing, and that may hereafter exist among manufacturers, we certainly must unite our entire strength and trade. The interests of the farmer and the manufacturer are identical, and all the seeming antagonism existing to-day, arises from the interference of those agents, who desire to fatten off the difference between the price they pay the manufacturer and the price for which they sell to the farmer. But the obtaining of our implements at reduced rates, is only a part of the advantages to be secured by a concentration of our trade. We shall no sooner have demonstrated our ability to unite our trade in a given line, than manufacturers will at once spring up in our midst, upon such terms as will be just to the manufacturer and not oppressive to the farmer. This is the home market for products will be improved, and transportation upon our implements saved. But as long as our trade is so scattered among implements of so many different kinds, we shall find it difficult to get manufacturers to make out their terms for us. The more our agency buys, the greater consideration it will receive at the hands of any manufacturer.

We would recommend our membership to buy as lightly as possible the coming season, believing that better terms can be had one year hence. We trust that all parties who order will be prompt in paying for implements upon the receipt of same, and that the agency will be free from any embarrassment or criticism from outside parties.

Our agencies, both State and county, must be thoroughly sustained, and their engagements properly honored, in order that our character for honor and integrity may never be questioned.

It may not seem improper for us in this connection, to refer to one or two obstacles which seem to stand in the way of our success as an agency. First, there is a lack of sufficient energy in circulation with which to enable

farmers to do their business upon a cash basis. The credit system we abhor, and yet necessity seems often to drive many of us into its adoption. It is a shame in a free country like ours, for money to be enslaved, and made to do the bidding of a few gamblers and money sharks. There ought to be no good reason for a man, with a fine herd of cattle, granaries filled to overflowing, and valuable unimproved real estate, to be compelled to pay 1 1/2 and 2 per cent per month for the use of money, or sell his property at a ruinous sacrifice. Yet such is often the case, and men are found with any amount of valuable property, and yet unable to raise money sufficient to pay their taxes, to say nothing of buying their needed supplies, through this agency and pay cash for them. Something is wrong in this matter, and Congress and our law makers ought to hunt it out. And it might be well for the State Grange to call attention to it. We would very respectfully call the attention of members of our Order to the report of the committee on financial affairs, made at the late meeting of the Iowa State Grange. In their report it seems to us, is foreshadowed the true policy.

The second great obstacle which seems to meet us in this agency, is the want of a uniformity in the charges of transportation lines. If the bankers and money lenders draw from us a large share of our life blood, the railroad and express companies seem determined to suck the life out of us in another way. We have to keep them in proper check, or how light we try to make our own commissions, in comes those terrible freight bills and high express charges, and runs up the price of many of our necessities above a just and reasonable value. We can handle the middle men, but the money lenders and transportation men are likely to prove our ruin, unless legislation, of such wholesome character, is passed to keep them in proper check, and regulate their tariffs.

In order to meet the present emergency, and the wants of the present season, we have perfected arrangements at St. Louis with Brother Price, the agent of Missouri, to purchase anything found in that market at the very lowest cash price. The money to accompany the order. Goods can be bought in whole or broken packages, in full or in part, and in any quantity. Price, of Chicago, Ill. But of course it is desirable to buy in whole packages so far as possible. Parties ordering goods in the grocery line can make use of the price list of Z. C. Hall, as found in circular No. 4, from this office, as a guide in making out their bills and sending the money. Agricultural implements or other goods of any kind can be ordered of Bro. Price, with an assurance that they will be bought by him at the very lowest cash rates in the St. Louis market.

But to carry this matter on successfully, our orders should be collected together in each sub-Grange, as often as once in each month, and passed over to the council agent with the funds accompanying, and be by him properly sent forward. Each person's order will be filled by itself, and then the orders of a given agent or locality, all packed together and forwarded to the proper Council agent, who will see that each parcel is delivered to the party entitled. In this way everything is procured with the least possible margin, and handling charges are kept at a minimum. It is in conclusion, permit me to say that the negotiation under way, and we think in due time will be perfected, to enable us here in the northwest, to ship our surplus products of certain kinds, direct to our own agents in the east and south.

Our Order is in its infancy and rapidly spreading, and no one can fathom its possibilities for good in the future. What is most needed at the present time, is to perfect an systematic business branch. It cannot be denied, in our own State at least, that this feature has been a prominent one in swelling our membership; and we ought to use every means in our power to make co-operation in buying and selling our agricultural products a success; at the same time remembering always that the achievements of our Order, in a social and educational point of view, are not to be computed in dollars and cents. And in the words of a famous journey man, we may say, "the hour is about to strike when labor will assert its rights and demand not only its whole share of what it produces, but that society shall accord to it all the dignity which it attaches to any occupation."

It is of but little use for our State Executive Committee to make attempts to make arrangements with manufacturers and wholesale dealers, unless our membership are willing to purchase through the channel provided.

It is of but little use to have regular established agents for the sale of farm products, in our large commercial centers, unless we make use of them. The position of a nominal agent, with nothing to do, and still less to do it with, is anything but a desirable situation. Our agents are only strong as we make them so, by furnishing them with business to do, and with the facilities for doing it.

It is too much to ask of an agent to put in his own capital, and add his own name to the list of the gold of the Order or the public. Each Council should provide its own agent with a suitable warehouse or place for ordering, shipping, receiving and distributing goods, and a sufficient capital to enable him to carry on his business, and a matter which should receive some consideration at the present session of the State Grange.

If our membership are expected to purchase the kind of implements desired by the Order, it is hardly possible to suit every one. But if we expect to break up the combinations now existing, and that may hereafter exist among manufacturers, we certainly must unite our entire strength and trade. The interests of the farmer and the manufacturer are identical, and all the seeming antagonism existing to-day, arises from the interference of those agents, who desire to fatten off the difference between the price they pay the manufacturer and the price for which they sell to the farmer. But the obtaining of our implements at reduced rates, is only a part of the advantages to be secured by a concentration of our trade. We shall no sooner have demonstrated our ability to unite our trade in a given line, than manufacturers will at once spring up in our midst, upon such terms as will be just to the manufacturer and not oppressive to the farmer. This is the home market for products will be improved, and transportation upon our implements saved. But as long as our trade is so scattered among implements of so many different kinds, we shall find it difficult to get manufacturers to make out their terms for us. The more our agency buys, the greater consideration it will receive at the hands of any manufacturer.

We would recommend our membership to buy as lightly as possible the coming season, believing that better terms can be had one year hence. We trust that all parties who order will be prompt in paying for implements upon the receipt of same, and that the agency will be free from any embarrassment or criticism from outside parties.

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Established 1862.
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
MANUFACTURERS 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 appetite, inflammation of the eyes, swollen legs, fatigue from hard labor, and rheumatism, (or some called stiff complaint) proving fatal to 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 cures.

The only Remedy that will cure

CHICKEN CHOLERA,

GAPES, BLINDNESS, &c.,

Among Chickens.

N. B.—Beware of counterfeits! Be

careful of the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

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

Geo. Leis

R. Nichols. H. E. Mallory & Bro

R. NICHOLS & CO.

LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Chicago—St. Louis—Kansas City

R. Nichols, Kansas City Stock Yards

Kas. City Mo. H. E. Mallory & Bro.,

Union Stock Yards Chicago, Ill.

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

Liberal advances on consignments and

market reports furnished when desired.

Correspondence solicited, and Telegrams

promptly answered.

GOULD & KELLOGG

173 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

Dealers in

FISH BROS' WAGONS.

ALSO

SHAKLEY WAGONS,

Manufactured at Decatur, Ill.,

of the very best selected material.

The Vanderveer Corn Planter

The best Dropper in the market.

The Little CHAMPION Self Rake

MOWER AND REAPER

Warranted of the Highest

draught in the market.

THE CASE THRESHING MACHINE.

BLACKHAWK CULTIVATOR

And a FULL LINE of Agricultural goods.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Every Man Pays 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 for cash.

I can well afford to do so, for my expenses are reduced, the amount of accounts, 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,**
(501) Successor to Ford & Whitman.

GRANGES

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The difficulties and embarrassments under which we have been, and are still laboring, are familiar to you. With no land marks to guide us we have been compelled to move slowly.

The following exhibits will show the actual business, receipts and disbursements, from opening of the agency up to February 16th, 1874.

EXHIBIT.

Whole number of Granges responding to call of executive committee, in circular No. 1, 217, and amount received therefrom, \$1,085.

Whole number of Councils connecting themselves, every means possible should be used to make a wise selection, and have it as satisfactory as possible to all. People's preferences and prejudices go very far in this respect, and it is hardly possible to suit every one. But if we expect to break up the combinations now existing, and that may hereafter exist among manufacturers, we certainly must unite our entire strength and trade. The interests of the farmer and the manufacturer are identical, and all the seeming antagonism existing to-day, arises from the interference of those agents, who desire to fatten off the difference between the price they pay the manufacturer and the price for which they sell to the farmer. But the obtaining of our implements at reduced rates, is only a part of the advantages to be secured by a concentration of our trade. We shall no sooner have demonstrated our ability to unite our trade in a given line, than manufacturers will at once spring up in our midst, upon such terms as will be just to the manufacturer and not oppressive to the farmer. This is the home market for products will be improved, and transportation upon our implements saved. But as long as our trade is so scattered among implements of so many different kinds, we shall find it difficult to get manufacturers to make out their terms for us. The more our agency buys, the greater consideration it will receive at the hands of any manufacturer.

Seven sewing machines have been bought through the agency.

About \$2,000 worth of agricultural implements have been ready ordered.

Cash orders for goods to the amount of about \$600, have been filled through this office. Most of the orders have been received within the farmer and the manufacturer are identical, and all the seeming antagonism existing to-day, arises from the interference of those agents, who desire to fatten off the difference between the price they pay the manufacturer and the price for which they sell

The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MARCH 4, 1874.

THE TEMPERANCE TORNADO.

The past few weeks have developed one of the most remarkable phases of social reform ever witnessed in this country. It commenced, if we remember rightly, in the little town of Ripley, Ohio, spreading thence till it has at last reached the seaboard on the east, and the plains of Kansas on the west. In the City of New York, and surrounding villages, the women are already commencing to storm the liquor saloons with beseeching prayers and hymns of praise, while the note of preparation is heard in more than one of our Kansas towns. Very many people, and even some influential newspapers, speak lightly and derisively of this movement, but happily, they have no power to stop it, or even to retard its resistless, onward march.

This country has reached a point at which the moral element of society must assert itself, or national moral degradation becomes inevitable. The blandishments of the gaming table and saloon have so long been drawing old and young under the influence of the remorseless and insatiable power of strong drink, making paupers, idiots and outcasts of the rarest of society's gems—the young, the bright, and the strong—that it would seem that nothing but a moral tempest, like that which now and then sweeps over the physical world, can produce effective renovation.

Say what we will of the propriety of modest, tenderly reared and educated women, thus publicly engaging in a determined work of reform, the most persistent stickler for the confinement of women to a prescribed "sphere," cannot deny that she is driven to the performance of this work, not only for the sake of country, for the sake of the cause of public virtue, for the sake of sons, and brothers, and fathers, but for her own sake also; for she, of all others, feels through these, and in a far intenser degree than they, the stinging, grinding curse of drink. As the passion of men for drink is stimulated and grows by indulgence, the sensibilities become deadened, and they are lost alike to shame and to anguish, and in a measure cease to suffer. But with her it is different. It is not alone the loss of society, and the luxuries, or even comforts of life, which the passion for strong drink in those on whom she is dependent, has brought upon her, but a thousand times more terrible is it to live day after day, month after month, and year after year, with literally no hope in life—to drudge through the weary years, tied to one who should have been her stay and pride, but now a driveling idiot—a worse than beast. To a woman so situated, there is no rest but in the grave—the only consolation that life affords, is the certainty of a speedy and untimely close, when all that misery and degradation shall end, and the more highly educated and refined, the greater the misery—the keener the sense of degradation. There are thousands and tens of thousands of such scattered all over this land. Every city, village and hamlet has its women martyrs to the power of drink. Strong drink is woman's great enemy. War, pestilence and famine are but slight afflictions compared to the woes that are brought them by the wine cup. The records of all nations, and apparently the more exalted their social and political status, the more patent the fact, prove that no one cause has produced the same extent of deep and broadcast suffering, and moral and physical death as the use of intoxicating liquors. The saloon is the place where they are sold, the place where the old and young, the wise and the foolish alike, are tempted with gilded damnation, till wives and mothers, sisters and daughters, are by degrees brought down with them to the lowest depths of a miserable, degraded, hopeless life, too often of crime, that society knows.

Then why should not woman raise her voice, though it be on the paved street and in the public highway, in prayer and supplication that this curse shall be removed—that the dreadful temptation to sink our manhood in the wine cup shall be taken away. If men themselves will not put away that which is yearly carrying worse than death to those they love, who shall say that the loved ones themselves shall not, all else having failed, congregate even in the vile dens where their natural protectors are worse than murderers, to invoke a power greater than man's in their behalf?

We hope this woman's temperance movement will go on. We hope it will visit every town in Kansas and the nation, and bombard the doors of every place where

intoxicating liquors are sold, till in sheer disgust if not in repentance, their occupants shall cease their dehumanizing traffic. Though in these violent revulsions the individual reformations effected may not always be lasting or permanent, they yet do good for the time being at least, and somebody is permanently saved. They never do harm to anybody, and always do good to somebody.

Senator Morton is not in favor of Grant for a third term. He is a far seeing statesman, and therefore comprehends the fact that things politically are going awry, and that a greater power than the Republican party is liable to arise and take the political scepter of this country. For those reasons, a portion of the Republican press is already beginning to revile him as an ambitious Sorehead that wants office, &c., as follows:

"Morton is among the most ambitious of all men in the U. S. Senate. He can't command in his present position as he desires. He is restless and discontented; he is on the highway that leads out of the party, which has made Oliver P. Morton all he is, without which he would be practicing law in Indiana, and doubtless would have had two good legs."

We are no special admirer of Mr. Morton, but feel, in common with a large portion of the people of this country, a high degree of pride in and thankfulness for the splendid services rendered by him to the cause of National unity during the war of the rebellion. He may not be a saint, but he is a man of unquestioned patriotism, and of great courage and power. He undoubtedly regrets his physical condition, and the causes that produced it, whatever they may have been, but he is no coward, and the great services rendered by his party and his country should forever estop the mouths of his partisans, especially in personal detraction in the venting of their partisan spleen. If he is ambitious, he has a right to be, and has ability to support any position his ambition may lead him to seek. As for the Republican party having made him all he is, that party is quite as much indebted to him for its success, as he is to it. Feeling, as he doubtless does, that that party has accomplished the purpose of its creation, he has an undoubted right to seek such partisan association as may seem to him to offer better opportunities for good to his country, and—himself. How long can any party stand the defection and loss of such men?

NEW CORN PLANTER.

Capt H. W. Williams, of Vinland, in this County, has invented a new corn planter, which is at once the most useful, effective and cheapest planter yet devised, and which he has about ready to offer to the public.

This is a two-horse machine—is worked by two hands, a man and a boy—plants two rows at a time—is made almost entirely of wood, and can be made by any good carpenter. He estimates that it can be manufactured and sold for about twenty dollars; a much smaller price than any similar machine now in market.

The introduction and manufacture of this machine here will bring the price of planters to a figure which many can afford who now are obliged to use inferior machines or do without, on account of the high price of good ones.

We learn from Capt Williams that he contemplates making arrangements for its manufacture at once, so as to have it for sale in time for spring planting.

The Black Land.

The Washington correspondent of the Olathe News Letter says the following plan for the final disposition of this question has been agreed upon by the parties in interest:

The lands are sold at an average price of five dollars per acre, and it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to appoint three persons to graduate and equalize the price of each quarter section in accordance with its relative value. Upon the payment of such graduated price by the occupants of the land, patents in fee simple are to be issued to them. The lands, not sold within one year from the passage of the act, are to be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in parcels not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, to the highest bidder for cash, the sale to be made upon sealed proposals, to be invited by public advertisement, but none of the land can be sold under the bill, for less than the graduated prices fixed by the commissioners above mentioned. The sixty-nine patents are declared to be null and void; but persons who have purchased of the Indians, under and by virtue of such patents, are to receive back the amounts paid the Indians, with twelve per cent interest. There are other provisions in the interest of the speculators; but as there is not the least prospect that they will be retained in the bill, they need not be mentioned.

Such an amount of immigration as is making its appearance thus early in the season was never before known in Atchison. We yesterday met not less than twelve men who were looking for farms in this vicinity. [Atchison Champion.]

The Results.

The efforts of the Patrons to do away with so many middlemen, and cut down profits on all articles purchased, is resulting much better than the most sanguine of them at first anticipated. Patrons are not alone reaping the benefits of the new system of trade, viz., cash and small percentage.

But the impossibility of holding together manufacturer's rings, when purchasers unite in refusing to buy at ring prices, is every day becoming apparent. Plow makers may think it a smart trick to refuse to sell to the plow holders unless the sale can be effected in a certain way, and at certain rates. But it is equally as smart a trick for plow holders to refuse to purchase, preferring rather to leave the soil unturmed than to submit to their would be masters. Bills however must be paid, and sales must be effected to meet them, hence while some manufacturers are wise enough to keep out of the rings, others are not strong enough to stay in, and the result is a good, healthy competition is springing up, which bids fair to be of benefit not only to the members of the Order but to all others. We are credibly informed that already agents of first class farm machine factories are traversing the State offering their goods at low and lower than the best Grange figures. Already we notice implement dealers in various parts of the State are proposing to sell everything in their line to everybody at as low rates and on as good terms as any Grange Agency can offer.

One link after another is dropping out of the monopoly rings, and when they are completely broken asunder, and competition is fully restored to its legitimate place in trade, we may expect still larger reductions in prices. The Climax Reaper & Mower company have discontinued their agencies and are selling direct to farmers in any quantity at two-thirds their usual rates. We have just been shown a new and perfect corn planter which will be sold for about half the usual price. So the Grange movement is not only benefiting its members but everybody else.

The Commonwealth states that five persons recently escaped from the Shawnee County jail. While the jailer was examining the cells, one of the prisoners asked for a cup of water, and Mr. Dawson kindly opened the door of the cell to allow the prisoner to come in the hall where water was kept. He had no sooner done this than the three occupants of the cell rushed out and seized the jailer, tied him with ropes and gagged him. They then took the keys from his pocket, opened another cell door and released two other prisoners, and the entire party escaped. Mr. Dawson was bound so securely that he did not free himself until an hour after the prisoners had departed.

Among those who escaped was the notorious Dr. Ashmore, who got out once before and was captured not long since in Texas and returned to Topeka. The others were G. W. Want, an Osage County prisoner; George Ayres, of Shawnee County, in jail for rape; Joe Sutherland and Wm. Place, U. S. prisoners, arrested for counterfeiting.

We regret to see the announcement, in our exchanges, of the death of Hon. Allen Crocker, of Coffey County. Mr. Crocker was one of the Free State Pioneers of 1856, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1867. He was a man of sterling qualities, and respected by all who knew him.

The Osage Mission Journal says that four of the mercantile houses of that city have taken in \$100 a day in trade, cash, during the winter, or an aggregate of \$29,000 since the first of December last. The Journal wants to know how that will do for hard times.

Items from the Garnett Plaindealer. There are a good many men arriving in this country now from eastern States in quest of lands. We have met a number of them lately, and they all say there is going to be a fair immigration to Kansas this spring of men who will buy property here.

Some of the Grangers are pressing and shipping hay. If they can manage to get it to St. Louis or New Orleans without the aid of middle-men, they may make it bring them more than it would if fed to cattle in the State.

The Commonwealth calls the new party "the new sorehead party." It will do no good to say hard things against the new party movement. Its present proportions will hardly warrant such epithets as the above. We are not sure that the babe has a head yet. When it gets a "head put on it" we can say whether or not it is a sorehead.

New York, March 2nd.—A dry Tortugas dispatch states that a steamer just arrived from Havana reports great excitement in that city owing to the alleged departure from Baltimore of the steamer Edgar Stewart on a filibustering expedition, and that the Spanish naval officers had determined to sink her with all on board if found near the Cuban coast.

"I DON'T CARRY THE MAIL."

"Batesville!" shouts the brakeman. And so we look out to take a view of the town. To the right is a broad range of bottom land covered with dry grass, the river line in the distance—no town there. To the left we see a single log cabin with a ragged ridge behind it, ragged children around the door and a ragged man near by busily at work at some trifling matter, not even deigning to cast a look at the train.

So much we took in at a glance and expected to hear the clanking of the couplet and feel the forward movement of the cars. But they stand stock still. The steam still fries at the engine, and the ragged man still works at nothing. O, if he would only look up, how flattering it would be to us!

Presently the delay becomes tedious, and we wonder out loud if anything is the matter. "Nothing at all," says a well dressed man from Junction, "only the Post office is kept up yonder in that house and the R. R. company had to deliver the mail there because the Postmaster, which you see, says he did not agree to carry the mail and he won't do it." And sure enough, there was one of the train hands paddling along through the mud—and O, how muddy it was—sack in hand, for thirty rods or more, to deliver the mail at Batesville. Our informant further stated that the company had tried to hire the Postmaster, who has an aristocratic name which we have forgotten, to receive the mail at the track, by giving him a free pass over their road. He tried it one or two trips and then gave up the pass, saying it did not pay.

And so they have to carry it to and from his office twice a day, rain or shine, cold or warm; carry it right up to the door of that single cabin, there deliver, there receive, or be reported at head quarters. Well, we shouted, we could not help it, it seemed so neat to find a man way up the Republican valley, who, single handed and alone was enabled to control the great K. P. Railway company. We offered to make him a Granger at once, free of cost. We offered to vote for him for the next Governor. We offered to use our influence to make him U. S. Senator. But we guess he never heard us, for he never once lifted his eyes from his work, and is probably saying to himself, "I am Postmaster, but I don't carry the mail."

J. A. C.

Topeka, February 26.

United States District Attorney Peck yesterday filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court against the L. L. & G. and M. K. & T. railroads, for the purpose of testing the question of their title to the Osage lands. It is expected that the suits will be tried at the next term of the court, and the much vexed question is thus in a fair way to be finally settled. The citizens of the State of Kansas have reason to be thankful to United States Attorney Peck for the promptness with which he has acted in this matter, in taking steps to secure the Osage settlers in the titles to their homes.

The Investigation of Administration Abuses.

Gen. Garfield, in conversation lately on the subject of the investigations of the house committee on appropriations respecting the expenditures of the government and the practicability of a reduction of clerical force and excessive outlays on other accounts, remarked that the navy department of all branches of the executive arm of the government had been conducted with economy, and since the restoration of peace had shown some regard for the fact of the reduced amount of business to be transacted. The department has but sixty-four clerks, which number is as low as before the war. He also alluded to the state department as having a clerical force on an economical basis. The treasury department, he said, had not only ignored the fact that business has diminished since the war, but has annually increased in expensiveness, and to-day, nine years after the war, is far more cumbersome and costly than in 1865, when the business of the department was at its maximum. "The greatest reduction, therefore, will be in this department. Tomorrow this interior department will have an overhauling by the committee. Though there have not been abuses to the extent of those in the treasury, it is supposed by the committee that there may be some improvements. The interior department has under its direction certain branches of the government, business which have naturally increased with the growth and expansion of population, and therefore will be permitted a reasonable increase of force. The Indian office, however, will be subjected to a careful investigation."

London, March 2nd.—Rumors are current that the Ashantee expedition army force is in great peril.

A dispatch received at the Indian office states that over a million people are starving to death in the famine stricken districts of India.

Fifteen of the crew of the ship Grace Darling, wrecked on the Scotch coast in the recent gales, were washed from the rigging and drowned. Four life guardsmen going to their assistance lost their lives by the swamping of their boat.

Well Put.

We have rarely met with a more concise or comprehensive statement of the transportation problem than that made by the Master of the National Grange, at St. Louis at the opening of its recent session there. Mr. Adams said:

I need not here repeat what the discussions of the last two years have developed concerning rascalities of watered stock construction companies buying Legislatures in states and nation, and Credit Mobilier. These have been fully ventilated till we fully understand.

What shall be the remedy? Where lies the difficulty? For even in our own ranks there is a Babel of opinion. Some advocate new routes East, subsidized by government, either rail or canal; others would have new roads made by private enterprise and trust to competition.

The first of these would require many years before they would afford the relief which we want now; and besides will surely develop into other Credit Mobiliers. The second will only add one more link to the chain which now binds us hand and foot. I see no solution of the question but for Congress to avail itself of its constitutional right to regulate commerce between the States, and for the States themselves to regulate the tariff within their own boundaries. That this right is vested in the government of the State and nation seems perfectly clear. When a railroad is to be built, the line of which crosses my private property, and I do not wish to have the property mutilated, I frankly so inform the railroad. Government now steps in and says:

"This railroad is for the development of the State, and on the ground that the public good demands its construction, you must sell them the right of way and he will allow you a reasonable compensation therefor."

Now, it seems clear to me that the same government which can take my land for the public good, and fix the price therefor, can say to the railroad, "The public good demands that you carry freights and persons at reasonable rates, which you henceforth shall do and we will decide what those rates shall be."

As well as any one I fully appreciate the difficulties which lie in the way of a tariff fixed by law—I can easily see where it may sometimes work hardship and even actual wrong. But it is amazing, it seems to be preposterous, that disinterested men are not as competent as those interested to fix rates which shall be just to the railroads and the people. To rely on competition for relief will only bring renewed disappointment. Our past history shows that the rapid increase of railroads has only resulted in more gigantic combinations.

A Congressman asked the Inspector General if he had "any idea what became of the discrepancy between the number of rations charged to the government and the number actually issued to the Indians?" The Inspector General replied by asking, "How can an Indian agent, with \$1,500 a year make \$10,000, more or less, after supporting himself?"

The Temperance Movement.

The women's temperance movement in Ohio is gaining force and spreading all over the State. It is the most effectual effort at moral suasion ever inaugurated. Among the many heart touching incidents occurring in various towns, the Cincinnati Gazette contains the following description of a scene which took place at Hillsborough a few days ago:

Turning a corner on last Saturday afternoon, I came unexpectedly upon some fifty women kneeling on the pavement and stone steps of this store. A daughter of a former Governor of Ohio was leading in prayer. Surrounding were the mothers, wives and daughters of former Congressmen and legislators, of our lawyers and physicians, bankers and leading business men of all kinds. There were representatives from nearly every household of the town. The day was bitterly cold. A piercing north wind swept the streets, peering in all to the bone. The plaintive, earnest, tender tones of that pleading wife and mother arose on the blast and were carried to every heart within their reach. Passers-by uncovered their heads, for the place where they stood was holy ground. The eyes of hardened men filled with tears, and many turned away, saying they could no longer look upon such a sight. When the voice of prayer was hushed, the women arose and began to sing a sweet hymn—some old familiar words, and true—such as our mothers sang to us in childhood's days. We thought—"can mortal man resist such efforts?" The effect on the spectator is indescribable. No sneer or sneer could be given. The eyes of the hardened men filled with tears, and many turned away, saying they could no longer look upon such a sight. When the voice of prayer was hushed, the women arose and began to sing a sweet hymn—some old familiar words, and true—such as our mothers sang to us in childhood's days. We thought—"can mortal man resist such efforts?" The effect on the spectator is indescribable. No sneer or sneer could be given. The eyes of the hardened men filled with tears, and many turned away, saying they could no longer look upon such a sight. 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The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MARCH 4, 1874.

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

BY ROSS & STEVENS.
TERMS—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One col., one yr., \$10—six mo., \$6—three mo., \$4.
Half " do. 100 " do. 75 " do. 50.
Quarter " 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.

Fire.

Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, the extensive smoke house of Bidmour, Baker & Co., packers, was discovered to be on fire. The fire apparatus and the crowd promptly repaired to the spot. The fire being confined to the east end of the building and separated from the west by a partition wall, the latter was rapidly emptied of its contents.

There were from 80,000 to 100,000 pounds of hams and sides in the building, worth perhaps \$10,000. The contents of the east end were largely consumed and the remainder rendered worthless except for grease of a low grade. Loss upon building and stock in the neighborhood of \$5,000, insurance \$3,500.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city have engaged General Butterfield, of Kansas City, to give a reading for their benefit the coming week. A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says he has never heard his superior as an elocutionist. The price of admission will be within the reach of all, and none should fail to enjoy the treat and help so good a cause. Particulars in a few days.

A Card.

I take this method of informing the public, and especially my friends and patrons, that I am now engaged with the well known and popular Dry Goods House of Geo. Innes & Co. They now occupy the spacious building formerly occupied by G. W. Hume, 109 Mass. St., where they will keep a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Notions, carpets and every thing to be found in a first class Dry Goods establishment. With many thanks for favors in the past, I wish all to call and see me with the assurance that I will sell you goods as low as the same can be sold by any House in the city.

Very respectfully,
J. H. BOKING.

Formerly with L. Bullone & Co.

9-10

Messrs Scudder & Saneomb have leased Smith's Elevator building, on the north side of the river, and are doing a general milling business. They are thorough, practical millers, and their work may be relied upon as being first class. They also deal in all kinds of grain, and are gentlemen of business capacity and integrity. All business entrusted to them will be promptly and faithfully attended to. We commend them to the patronage of the public.

Corn Fodder.

Last year I sowed broad east in the prairie grass, an early, yellow, 8 rowed corn, following with the breaking plow, turning over the sod. This yielded abundantly of fodder and corn, and was the best feed I raised. Cattle eat stalks, blades and all. It saves hard work, and is far better than any other sod corn. Sweet corn would make excellent feed sowed in this way. Try it one year on new ground, farmers of the west.
J. P. B.

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

We understand that the Sherman House, on New Hampshire street, has been sold to the Messrs. Holmes, and that Mr. Tomlinson, the former proprietor, has leased the North Lawrence House.

Four weeks of treatment under Dr. Criley's new method for curing nasal catarrh have entirely relieved me, and I feel like a new man. I take pleasure in recommending his mode of treatment to all who may be afflicted as I have been. Signed,
DR. W. S. RILEY.

DR. J. M. Criley, Homoeopathist. Nasal Catarrh treated by a new method. No charge without a satisfactory cure. Office No. 79, Mass. St. over Good & March's Store.

THE SPIRIT AND THE FARMER.

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

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

THE NEW U. S. JUDGE.

Mr. C. G. Foster, of Atchison, has been appointed U. S. Judge for the District of Kansas. He is thus spoken of in the Press despatches announcing his nomination, and we have no doubt truthfully:
"Mr. Foster has been for many years one of the leading lawyers of the State. He is thirty-six years old, was a member of the State Senate in 1863 and '64, and mayor of Atchison in 1858; he has had a large and lucrative practice in the Courts of Northern Kansas, and has been employed in most of the important cases tried in this section for many years. He is a gentleman of high character and a lawyer of conceded ability. His appointment will give general satisfaction. He was not a candidate for the position; the appointment came to him unsought."

The St. Louis Democrat has a fifty thousand dollar libel suit on hand.

TOPEKA, FEB. 28, 1874.

EDITOR SPIRIT:

Please allow me to say to Bro. G. B. Jackson, of Ridgway, Osage County, that I refused to organize Summit Grange until they petitioned the Master of the State Grange to allow them to have a Grange at Ridgway; said permit I have in my possession. This makes Summit a legal organization. In regard to Snow Flake Grange, I was written to, to come down and organize it, but told them that I could not do so until they satisfied me that they did not infringe on the territory of any other Grange. I heard nothing further from them, until a few days ago, when Bro. Chamberlain told me they had been organized. As Bro. Jackson will see, I took especial pains to know all was right before I organized Summit, and the Master of his Grange was there and knew the circumstances. I have taken care at all times to make inquiry and find out whether everything was according to rule before taking any applications.

Yours,

W. P. POPEOUE.

The Tribune of this morning says the dispatch Monday night that C. G. Foster, of Atchison, had been appointed Judge Delahay's successor was probably taken for granted. The truth is, on Saturday both Senators recommended Foster. On Monday both members of the House recommended Judge Lowe, and the president was undecided.

COAL MINE ON FIRE.

A Wilkesbarre dispatch states that the miners who have been for the last two months fighting fire at the Empire mine ceased work yesterday evening. A most extensive caving in of the mine occurred, exceeding in extent the fall of the Baltimore mine a short time since. Great consternation prevails in the neighborhood, and families are preparing to leave. The fire has now free scope, and threatens to ruin utterly one of the most valuable possessions of the newly-formed Wilkesbarre and Lehigh coal company.

BAYONNE, March 2nd.—Five thousand Republicans encamped near Somenestro, fifteen miles northwest of Bilboa, were surprised by the Carlists and a bloody engagement took place, in which 1,000 of the former were killed, and the remainder took to flight closely pursued by the Royalists, and all were either captured or drowned in the attempt to cross a river in the way of their retreat.

The Carlist Junta have received a dispatch stating that Bilbao has surrendered to Don Carlos, and that one church, several banks and seventeen private houses were destroyed by the bombardment.

A Brief Temperance Lecture

The Duke of Orleans, the eldest son of King Louis Philippe, was the inheritor of whatever rights his father could transmit. He was a noble young man, physically noble. His generous qualities had rendered him a favorite of the people. One morning he invited a few companions to breakfast, as he was about to take his departure from Paris to join his regiment. In the conviviality of the hour he drank a little too much wine. He did not become intoxicated—he was not in any respect a dissipated man; his character was lofty and noble—but in that joyous hour he drank just one glass too much. In taking the parting glass he slightly lost the balance of his body and mind. Bidding adieu to his companions, he entered the carriage; but for that one extra glass of wine he could have kept his seat. He leaped from the carriage; but for that one glass of wine he would have alighted on his feet. His head struck the pavement. Senseless and bleeding he was taken into a beer-shop close by and died. That extra glass of wine over-did the Orleans dynasty, confiscated their property of one hundred millions of dollars, and sent the whole family into exile.

Granges are furnishing themselves with circulating libraries, are cultivating sociality at their meetings and festivals, are uniting in deeds of benevolence and charity, are getting up singing schools and cultivating music, are in a hundred ways contributing to the refinement, moral, social, and intellectual elevation of their members. They are debating the leading questions of the day; making themselves familiar with the modes of doing business, and by combinations are advancing their material interests. These are some of the things that the Granges are doing.

A New Agent to sell the best Neck Tie Fastener yet invented. 100 per cent profit. O. A. HARRIS, Patentee. Lawrence, Kansas.

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

"Who would not give a trifle to prevent, What he would give a thousand words to cure?"

The use of Dr. Hime's Peruvian Tonic, for a few weeks, will surely prevent an attack of the justly dreaded Cerebro-spinal Meningitis or spotted fever, which has already sought its victims among us.

The best and oldest Family Medicine in the State, is *Leis' Vegetable Cathartic Pills*, adapted to this climate, for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick-headaches, bilious 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 Sumner, 120 Mass. St. Any person permitting unauthorized parties to repair or adjust machines, will thereby forfeit their warranty.

WORLD'S EXHIBITION, VIENNA, AUG. 10, 1873.

A. Sumner, 415 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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.

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

Farmers and Grangers.

Geo. Leis & Bro. have received several thousand Acres for 1874, which contains many interesting notes. Call and get one, free to all.

PATRON'S REGALIA!

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

Gent's Regalia, genuine "York XXX" Nankeen, 55 cents. Ladies, "Clinton C" Bleached muslin, 50 cents. State and number of each Grange, as we stamp the same on the wrong side of each piece with indelible ink, free of charge. Flow stamped with same. DOLTON BROS., 9-23 214 North 5th street, St. Louis, Mo.

CONSUMERS IMPORTING TEA COMPANY.

No. 8 Church Street, P. O. Box 5,509, New York City.

This is a combination of capitalists to supply the consumers of Teas throughout the United States on the mutual principle.

We have experienced agents in all the best districts of China and Japan to select Teas especially for our trade.

We expect every consumer of Teas to render us all the assistance they can in carrying out our enterprise, as we make a specialty of SUPPLYING CONSUMERS ONLY (and all low middlemen to make any profit on our low prices, which will enable us to supply 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., New York City.

P. O. Box 5,509, New York City. Entered, according to Act of Congress, in January, 1874, by the Consumers Importing Tea Co., in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

What the Press say of us.

To Tea Drinkers! On this page appears the circular of the Consumers Importing Tea Company. We believe this company able and willing to perform all that their circular proposes. (American Agriculturalist.)

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 consumers 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.)

MACKAY, 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 Cunningham 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 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.

HILL'S PAT. HOG RINGER, RINGS AND TONGS OR HOLDER.

H.W. Hill & Co.

DECATUR, ILLS.

If your Hardware Dealers do not have for sale send for circulars.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119, Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest.

PLACE HOUSE,

CORNER OF

New Hampshire and Warren Sts.

LAWRENCE, KANS.

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

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

JOHN T. PLACE, Proprietor.

THE CELEBRATED ESTEY

ORGANS.

In prices ranging from

\$110.00 to \$300.00.

AT

MRS. STARRETT'S

MUSIC STORE.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Letters promptly answered from any part of the State.

Address,

MRS. H. E. STARRETT.

183, Mass. St.

ANDREW WILSON,

KINGSVILLE, KANSAS,

(On the Kansas Pacific Railroad),

and dealer in

BREEDER OF

PURE SHORT HORN CATTLE

and

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

As Good as Any in the State.

and dealers in

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

THE KANSAS SHORT LINE.

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

St. Louis & CARBONDALE

without change of cars, run daily.

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

Going East: St. Louis 6:30 a.m. Going West: St. Louis 6:30 p.m.

St. Louis 10:30 a.m. St. Louis 10:30 p.m.

St. Louis 12:30 p.m. St. Louis 12:30 p.m.

St. Louis 2:30 p.m. St. Louis 2:30 p.m.

St. Louis 4:30 p.m. St. Louis 4:30 p.m.

St. Louis 6:30 p.m. St. Louis 6:30 p.m.

St. Louis 8:30 p.m. St. Louis 8:30 p.m.

St. Louis 10:30 p.m. St. Louis 10:30 p.m.

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St. Louis 12:30 p.m. St. Louis 12:30 p.m.

St. Louis 2:30 p.m. St. Louis 2:30 p.m.

J. K. RANKIN, Pres. C. S. TREADWAY, Cash.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 52 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence.

General Banking and Savings Institution.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. K. Rankin, Pres. Chas. Robinson.

Robt. Morrow. J. M. Hendry.

C. S. Treadway. A. F. Abbott.

A. Terry. J. H. Haight.

This corporation is organized under the laws of Kansas. The capital is one hundred thousand dollars, and its stockholders are liable by and for the amount of the shares owned by them, making two hundred thousand dollars personal liability. One-half of the savings deposits received will be loaned upon first mortgages 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 upon, 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 a personal 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

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Eastern and foreign exchange for sale. Coins, United States, State and county bonds bought and sold. Revenue stamps for sale. Interest paid on time deposits.

Stockholders:

J. G. HASKELL. ALONZO FULLER. B. B. GEMMELL.

J. H. HIGHT. M. S. BEACH. CHAS. ROBINSON.

A. F. ABBOTT. MOORE & BENNETT. SAMUEL FRY.

JAMES M. HENDRY. ANDREW THIRY. C. S. GRAY.

PAUL R. BROOKS. JOHN K. NOBLE. J. S. CREW.

C. A. HANCOCK. C. S. TREADWAY. J. K. RANKIN.

ROBERT MORROW. L. BULLENE. SUSAN H. TERRY.

W. E. BUTLER & CO. JOHN GROVER. S. A. HIGGS.

W. CHASE. J. Q. A. NORTON. GEN. JNO. FRAZER.

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MRS. EMILY F. D. WOODWARD.

B. W. WOODWARD & CO.

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

\$1,000 at interest, compounded semi-annually, will progressively double

LOVE—HUMAN AND DIVINE.

Child-love, is like a rippling rill,
Sparkling and bright, but never still;
In tiny things it has its source,
And even a public might turn its course;
A careless bird, its life might sup,
Too warm a sunbeam, drink it up;
Its life is a tender, unfixed thing,
But from it wondrous powers may spring;
Singing, its merry ripples play,
But stronger, and wider it grows each day;
Stronger and wider, it flows on ever,
Till the tiny rill is the mighty river.

Man's love, like a river, flows broad and deep;
So smoothly it flows, it seemeth asleep;
So smooth, so fair, and shining, it lies,
Reflecting the hues of the sunny skies;
But trust it not though 'tis fair above,
There are pitfalls under this river of love.
It is grand, but inconstant; one never may know.

The treacherous depths that are lying below,
There are shoals of passion, where honor is wrecked;
But the sailor sees only the surface, foam-flecked;

There are whirlwinds of falsehood, and eddies of pride,
But the sailor sees only the silvery tide.

Tis dark beneath, though 'tis fair above,
Oh! trust not, too much, this river of love!

God's love, is like the fathomless sea,
Boundless and vast as Eternity:

His love is farther past human ken,
Than beyond the child's is the love of men.

As the mighty river absorbs the rill,
Yet seems no larger, but flows on, still,

So the depths to God's love, as they upward move,

Drink the rushing streams of all human love,
His justice and mercy no changes know,

They are ceaseless ever, in ebb and flow,
But who can tell of God's boundless love?

Not the depths beneath; nor the stars above,
But each, in his heart, can feel, and see,
That 'tis boundless and vast as Eternity.

FARM, HOUSEHOLD, AND KITCHEN.

The Farm.

A Stock-keeper says he has never failed to relieve a choked animal by raising its head as if for drinking, and "throwing down its throat a broken hen's egg, shell and all.

J. S. Collins, Tullahoma, Tenn., tells the American Rural Home that when his neighbors were losing their hogs and hens by cholera he saved his with sulphur. "I mixed about half a bushel of meal with two pounds of sulphur and let the fowls eat what they wanted to; for the hogs I put in charcoal, ground fine. I have used it for over twenty years and have not lost one.

The editor of Moore's Rural speaks of meadows which have not been plowed in twenty years, and yet they yield not only heavy, but first quality hay, they having always been pastured in early fall, never fed close, and occasionally harrowed and top-dressed with fine, well-rotted manure. Other meadows are mentioned which have not been plowed in half a century, a dressing of lime once in five years maintaining them in good condition.

D. N. Farrand communicates to the Vermont Farmer the details of a careful experiment in deep and shallow setting of milk, the result of which may be briefly summarized as follows: To make a pound of butter it took in first trial, with pails, 27 pounds of milk; with pans, 25 pounds. In the second trial, with pails, 25 pounds 13 ounces; with pans, 24 pounds 10 ounces. In the third trial, with pails, 27 pounds 13 ounces; with pans, 25 pounds two ounces. These tests were made in August, beginning with the 10th.

A New South Wales paper recommends the following method with stumps: "In the autumn bore a hole one or one and a half inch in diameter, according to the size of the stump, vertically in the centre of the latter, and eighteen inches deep. Put in one ounce or one and one-half ounce of saltpetre, fill the hole with water, and plug up close. In the ensuing spring take out the plug, and pour in half a gill of kerosene oil, and ignite it. The stump will shroud away, without blazing, to the very extremities of the roots, leaving nothing but ashes. The stump must be in a fresh sappy state when the saltpetre is put in, or it will not permeate the fibres thoroughly, which is essential to the success of the experiment.

The method of feeding roots adopted by a Canadian stock-grower is explained in the Vermont Farmer. He cuts his hay, straw, etc., with horse power, and pulps his turnips with a machine which tears them into minute fragments as fast as a man can throw them into a hopper. A sufficient quantity of this material is prepared for three days, well mixed, no water being used, and allowed to stand three days before feeding, when it becomes warm and slight fermentation ensues. Two bins are necessary, one to feed them while the other is warming up. Meal can be added to the mixture, if desirable. The stock eat this with avidity and thrive upon it remarkably well.

If farmers will examine their tools at this season of the year they will doubtless find that hired men have brought in plows, harrows and hand tools without cleaning. Take the first opportunity to clean them and polish the metallic parts bright, rubbing them afterward with a little beeswax, grating wax or similar substance, to protect the surface and prevent rusting. The wooden parts

of all tools and implements which are at any time exposed to the weather will last many times longer if well impregnated with oil. The best, as well as the cheapest, is crude petroleum, as it penetrates the pores and makes perishable wood like the most durable cedar. In cool weather it will be necessary to warm or heat it to as high a temperature as will be safe before applying, so that it may enter the pores of the wood. With all the smaller tools, such as hoes, spades, rakes, etc., the work may be done in a warm room.

The Household.

Trimming Lamps.—You must keep your lamps trimmed, if you do not wish to have them explode. The wick, becoming charred far down in the tube, the fire creeps down to the oil below.

To Remove Berry Stains.—If you should be so unfortunate as to crush a berry on a book or engraving, strike a brimstone match and let the fume come in contact with the stain and it will disappear as if by magic.

Recipe For Bleaching Muslin.—One pound chloride of lime to forty yards of muslin; soak the muslin in soft water over night; melt the lime in a pot of water; then strain it in a tub of soft water; then put the muslin in for half an hour; then rinse three times; soak in soft water over night; then hang out to dry.

To Bleach a Faded Dress.—Wash it well in hot suds and boil until the color seems gone. If not sufficiently white repeat the boiling, adding a handful of chloride of lime and a gill of vinegar to the water instead of soap. Good prints and other articles of dress are frequently cast aside because they are faded; but they may again render good service by this mode of bleaching.

Cleaning Lace.—Point, or any kind of fine lace, may be cleaned easily by soaking it in a preparation of sapoline and warm water. If this is not procurable, ammonia may be used with almost equal effect. Let it soak till it is rinsed in pure warm water; then lay it on the ironing board, over clean linen, and iron lightly on the wrong side with a cool iron. Afterward pin the lace on the linen-covered board, inserting a pin in every open loop to keep the pattern clear.

Chapped Hands.—Take common starch, and grind it with a knife until it is reduced to the smoothest powder; put it in a clean tin box, so as to have it continually at hand for use. Then, every time that the hands are taken from the suds or dish-water, wipe them thoroughly in clear water, wipe them, and, while they are yet damp, rub a pinch of the starch thoroughly over them, covering the whole surface. The effect is magical. The rough, smarting skin is cooled, soothed and healed, bringing and insuring the greatest degree of comfort and freedom from this by no means insignificant annoyance.

The Kitchen.

Excellent Johnny Cakes.—One cup meal, one of flour, one of sugar, one of milk, one egg, butter the size of an egg, soda and cream tartar.

Crackers.—Take nine cups flour, one cup lard, two cups water, two teaspoons cream tartar and one teaspoon saleratus. First rub the lard into the flour, and add two teaspoons salt.

Fried Cakes.—One cup sugar, two cups sour cream, one cup sweet milk, one teaspoon saleratus, one egg. Season with any spice you like. Flour to roll. Cut out and fry.

Molasses Candy.—Two cups molasses, one cup sugar, one tablespoonful vinegar, butter size of a hickory nut. Boil briskly twenty minutes, stirring all the time. When cool, pull until white.

Another.—Four tablespoons of corn meal, three tablespoons of flour, one teaspoon of soda, one and a half of cream tartar, one cup of milk, small lump butter, two tablespoons sugar, a little salt.

Keeping Cider Sweet.—Heat the cider until it boils; pour into the bottles, which have been previously heated to prevent cracking. Cork tight, and seal immediately, as in canning fruit. The cider will keep unchanged for years.

To Preserve Grapes.—Procure some tin cases of any convenient size, and put in a layer of dry sand or charcoal, and then a bunch of grapes, until the case is full; seal down the lid and make all airtight, and bury them to any convenient depth in the ground.

To Make Good Bread.—The evening before you wish to bake, take a pan of sour milk, set it on the stove over a gentle fire till the whey separates from the milk. Drain the whey from the milk, or strain through a cloth if you prefer. Sift flour into whatever you mix your bread in. Make a hole in the center of the flour, put in it one pint of yeast to three pints of whey, milk-warm. Stir in flour till you have a thick batter. Keep warm, in cool weather, by covering closely. Extreme heat or cold will result in poor bread. In the morning, knead very stiff; put in a warm jar to rise. A little butter or meat drippings, rubbed over the bread, will keep it from getting dry, and keep away the flies in summer. Do not let it stand too long before kneading, and the third time you knead make it into loaves.

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

A. SUMNER.

Millet and then Wheat.

EDITORS RURAL WORLD: I wish to write a few lines on a subject that I do not think has received the attention it deserves, viz.: Sowing millet to prepare land for wheat.

The soil should be well prepared by deep plowing, then go over it with a harrow, or drag, to level the surface, so that all the seed may be put in the same depth; sow at the rate of from 20 to 22 pounds of seed to the acre; put in with a light harrow and roll. I have raised good crops without harrowing after sowing, but rolled both ways. It should be cut as soon as the seed in the ripest heads begins to get milky. I always sow the variety known as white millet. The seed is sounder, and there is more of it on an acre, grown for hay than on the yellow millet, although some heads of yellow are very large, and branching white millet will yield about two tons of excellent hay for calves, cows giving milk, and for sheep there is no better feed.

Millet leaves the ground free from grass and weeds. The long fibrous roots soon decay, loosening the soil, and making it easy to break up for wheat—no small matter in hot weather. I find it grows better after corn, than any of the other grains, and any land that will bring a fair crop of corn, will bring good millet. I sow about the 20th of May, to 8th of June. If delayed until hot weather, it is apt to be choked by parsley before it gets high enough to shade the ground. I am satisfied that wheat will yield two bushels, at least, more than if sown after oats, owing to the fine condition in which the millet leaves the soil. G. F. M.—[Lexington, Mo., Feb. 12, 1874.]

Cutting a Mammoth Cheese.

The Boston Cultivator says the great cheese made by Gass, Doe, & Chapin, in Northern Ohio, which weighed 4081 pounds, was recently cut and sold in one day, at 35 cents a pound, in pieces ranging from 1 to 175 pounds. Its quality is said to have been rich and flavor fine. It created something of an excitement, two cutters, two weighers, and a cashier being employed part of the time. We believe this cheese was the largest ever made in the United States. One was made in Canada a few years since, which was considerably larger.

Rolling the Ground.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph writes: On dry or wet ground the effect of the roller is found to be salutary. Plowed and prepared for sowing, dry land is much helped by the roller. The blades of grass spring up sooner, and retain a firmer hold in the earth. In a season of drought, rolling has saved the crop, when without it the seed would never have sprung from the ground. In wet and heavy ground it is believed the roller, smoothing and hardening the surface, will leave the soil immediately beneath the surface in a better condition to generate the seed. On grass ground that has been heaved by the frost, the roller has an excellent effect in fixing the roots. Rolling the ground is also good when the land has been laid down unevenly the previous year. If the land is too dry, wait till just after a soaking rain, and it will work capitally. It is a good idea to roll plowed sowed ground before harrowing, as it presses down the furrows that would be turned back and makes the surface less uneven, and the harrow pulverizes it much. We find that on an average not one farmer in four has a roller.

Established in 1857.

VINLAND NURSERY

AND FRUIT FARM.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor.

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

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.

SWEET POTATOES

For sale by

MILLER & JUNKINS,

Growers of

Sweet Potatoes & Plants.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

1858 1873
LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

KIMBALL BROS.

Corner Pinckney and Tennessee Streets,
Lawrence, Kansas.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable and Stationary Engines,

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

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

BELL & LEWIS,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. M. HUBBEL & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES AND TINWARE,

Wooden Ware & House Fur-
nishing Goods.

Galvanized Cornices and Tin Roofing

put on Buildings on Short Notice.

92 Massachusetts Street.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ONE

PRICE CLOTHING

FALL GOODS!!

OTTOMAN & POTWIN

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Are constantly receiving additions to their stock
of fall and winter

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

The Largest Stock!

The Best Goods!

The Lowest prices!

Goods at Wholesale!—Goods
at Retail.

Goods for the Million!

AND AT ONE PRICE.

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

ONE PRICE ONLY.

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

JAS. G. SANDS.

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

LUMBER!

HENRY LEWIS

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Dealer in all kinds of

PINE LUMBER, LATH, DOORS,

SASH, BLINDS, GLAZED WIN-

DOWS, CEMENT, PLAS-

TER, HAIR & C.

Is selling all goods in his line

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Would be glad to furnish prices to
parties in surrounding towns and coun-
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SHORT, SAFE SURE!

TAKE THE
Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf
Railroad

OLATHE, PAOLA, OASGE MISSION,
FORT SCOTT, BAXTER SPRINGS,
CHETOYA, 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 Gynges Accommodation, 9:15 p. m.
Fort Scott Passenger, 11:45 p. m.
Mail, 1:05 p. m.
Les Gynges 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.
& N. W. Ry., Chicago & N. W. Ry.,
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. Rail-
road.
At Les Gynges 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.

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, 8:25 a. m.
Accommodation, 7:15 a. m.
Mail, 1:35 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 with-
out change.

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

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

ATCHISON, TOPEKA,

SANTA FE RAILROAD.

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

Burlingame, Carbondale, Emporia, Flor-
ence, Newton, Hutchinson, Great

Bend, Peace,
AND ALL POINTS IN AND NEAR THE

LEAVE TOPEKA

Going North, Through Express and Mail
arrives and leaves 12:00 A. M.

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

Going South, Through Express and Pas-
senger arrives and leaves 8:30 P. M.

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

Freight train leaves 8:00 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 2 1/2 per cent. drawback to settlers.

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

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

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

ALL PARTIES

Wishing to purchase

PIANOS,

ORGANS,

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SEWING MACHINES,

On trial or monthly payments without

interest, will look to their interests and

call at 120 Massachusetts street before

going elsewhere.

A. SUMNER

\$425.00

Will buy a Chickering Piano, full size
interior precisely the same as best, in
plain case. Call on or write to

MRS. H. E. STARRETT.

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PROF. JAMES JOHNSON,

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OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE

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MOORE & BENNETT.

GROCERS

PRODUCE DEALERS.

Lawrence, 70 Kansas.

the state, was read and some amendments offered, but the chairman of the committee of ways and means, Mr. J. C. Horton, explained the various items and gave the reason that influenced that committee to insert the several amounts. Pending the discussion the committee rose.

On motion of Mr. Reasoner, the house concurred in the majority report of the house committee on conference on the apportionment bill, with an amendment that Wilson county be placed in the second district.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. Yeas, 58; nays, 20.

House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Anthony in the chair, for the consideration of H. B. No. 307, an act to remove and permanently locate the charitable institutions of the State to Shawnee county.

H. B. No. 318, an act making appropriations of the current expenses of the State insane asylum, and for the erection of additional buildings, which bills were the special order for this hour.

Mr. Hodge moved to strike out all after the enacting clause of H. B. 307, and insert H. B. 318, which appropriated \$50,000 to build an insane asylum in Shawnee county, which motion prevailed, and the bill was recommended for passage.

The special committee to see about the payment of checks, etc., in the State treasury reported that Mr. Collins stated the same were all paid, and the money in the treasury, having been paid by the banks on which they were drawn; but the committee find by other testimony a deficiency of \$7,001.80, and that there is no explanation of this deficiency, and that the money was collected through S. K. Lakin, and not through Mr. Collins.

Considerable talk was had over this, but finally the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Mr. J. W. Taylor offered a resolution that the governor transmit to this house by 7 1/2 P. M. the condition of the treasury at the examination on last Saturday, which was adopted.

In the evening the resolution impeaching the State treasurer was called, and after considerable discussion and many attempts to substitute a censure by the House for impeachment, the original resolution was finally passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Allen, Baber, Beagle, Bird, Birkett, Booth, S. C. Brown, Val. Brown, Butler, Campbell, J. F. Cummings, Cusey, Drenning, Dow, Edson, Eyerson, Frey, Funston, Grover, Hackney, Hall, Hancock, Harrison, Hill, Hodge, A. H. Horton, J. C. Horton, Huffaker, David Johnson, Ira C. Johnson, S. W. Johnson, Jones, Latta, Lawrence, Leach, Mapes, John Martin, Mason, McGalligan, McMillen, Mitchell, Morrison, Morse, M. C. Mowry, Perrill, Pestana, Pilkenton, Pinkney, Potter, Reasoner, Reed, Robinson, Robley, Roe, G. F. Rogers, Sellers, Sheehy, Springer, Stewart, Stoner, J. E. Taylor, E. P. Thompson, Townsend, Tucker, Underwood, Van Zandt, Watts, Weaver, Welchans, White, Williams, Young, Mr. Speaker McEckron—75.

Nays—Anthony, Ball, Beam, Bisell, Burdick, Conklin, C. S. Cummings, Fritts, Gilbert, Hanrahan, Hardy, W. E. Hutchinson, Maltby, McGuire, Parker, Henry Taylor, J. W. Taylor, R. B. Taylor, Vance, Wilson—20.

March 3rd, 1874.

SENATE.

The sergeant-at-arms announced the presence of the house committee on impeachment of the state treasurer. Upon being recognized by the president, the chairman of the committee advanced and presented the following communication:

Mr. President:—The undersigned appear at the bar of the senate as a committee of the house of representatives, charged with the duty of notifying your honorable body that the house has impeached Josiah E. Hayes, treasurer of the state of Kansas, for mismanagement in office, and will in due time by the managers present special articles of impeachment, and demand that the senate take order for the appearance of Josiah E. Hayes, state treasurer, to answer to said impeachment.

ALBERT H. HORTON,
C. B. MASON,
JOSEPH W. TAYLOR,
HOUSE.

Mr. Reasoner offered a resolution asking Congress to improve the harbor at Galveston, and take such measures as will facilitate communication between the Missouri basin and Galveston, and also the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, and also such other measures as will secure speedy and permanent communication between the Missouri basin and some point on the Mississippi river below interruption from ice in winter, which was adopted.

An act authorizing the District Court of the State of Kansas to confer upon minors the rights of majority as to property was passed. When substitute for H. B. No. 2, to prevent and punish the giving of free passes, or passes at a discount by railroads or other transportation companies to officers, which proposes to prevent railroads from giving passes to anybody for any cause, quite a debate sprang up, and Mr. Funston offered an amendment which prevented the issuing of passes to public officers only. The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

FOSTER'S NOMINATION.

St. Louis, March 3.—The Globe's Washington special says there is a row in the Kansas delegation over Delahay's successor. The Kansas who are here are almost all against Mr. Foster's nomination. The responsibility for it rests upon Mr. Ingalls without doubt, Senator Harvey having acquiesced in his colleague's action. The secret of the nomination is said to be that Foster has purchased a controlling interest in the Kansas City Times, which circulates freely in Kansas, and has been bitterly hostile to Senator Ingalls. [This is denied by the Times.]

ANOTHER LUCKY KANSAN.

Captain J. W. Steele, of Kansas, better known as "Deane Monahan," is to be appointed consul general in the West Indies, probably Kingston, Jamaica.

[From the Topeka Commonwealth.] NEW RAILROAD TAX LAW.

A substituted bill submitted by the house committee on assessment and taxation, providing for the listing and valuing of railroad property, was considered in committee of the whole house yesterday and was reported back favorably. It repeals the assessment law of 1871, abolishes the board of railroad assessors and institutes a scheme of taxation in reference to railroad property in all essential respects similar to the law regarding the taxation of individual property.

The first section makes it mandatory of every person, company or corporation owning, operating or constructing a railroad in this state, to return lists of all their taxable property to county clerks.

The second section provides that such return must be made on or before the first of May, 1874, and at the same time in each year thereafter if required of all property, including railroad track, rolling stock, ties, weight of iron or steel in track per yard, ballasting, buildings, capital stock authorized, issued and paid up, with market value of the same, including the total listed valuation of all the tangible property of each railroad in the state.

The third section defines what shall be considered as rolling stock, viz. all movable property, and enforcing the return of a strict inventory of the same.

The fourth section provides "the value of the railroad track shall be listed and valued in the several counties, townships, cities, &c." This "value" shall be proportioned to that of the main line, except side tracks, shuntings, etc., which shall be assessed (as we understand the section) arbitrarily by the county township, or city in which the same are located.

Section 5 provides for apportioning the valuation of rolling stock among the different counties along the line in the ratio of the length of the main track in each county, the list or schedule setting forth "the number of miles of main track on which said rolling stock is used in the state of Kansas and the number of miles of main track on which said rolling stock is used elsewhere."

Section 6 provides for the assessment and listing of tools, materials and repairs, and all other personal property, in the locality where they may be on the 1st of March, and the listing and valuation of real estate belonging to railroads, as land or lots, as the case may be, in the county, town, or city, where they may be located.

Section 7 makes it the duty of the county clerks to return a schedule of railroad property to the city or township assessor for assessment, and orders it to be treated in all respects like the property of individuals save in the terms and restrictions made by this bill.

Section 8 orders the railroads to make full and succinct reports of railroad property in each county to the state auditor.

Section 9 provides in case the railroads refuse or neglect to make any return, for a listing and assessment of the property by the township and city assessors, and also fixes the penalty for each offence of nonfulfillment at "not less than one thousand, nor more than ten thousand dollars."

Section 10 directs the auditor to lay before the state board of equalization the statements and schedules made to him, and assessments of railroads shall be equalized the same as other property.

Section 11 relates to the keeping of separate records by the county clerk and the return of the same to the county treasurer for collection, which shall be in the same manner as other property.

Section 12 reads "When any railroad company shall make or record a plat of any contiguous lots or parcels of land belonging to it the same may be described as designated on such plat."

Section 13 repeats the old assessment law and does away with the board of railroad assessors.

From The Newton Kansan.

A large number of cattle in this county have fed entirely upon buffalo grass during the past winter, and are looking well therefrom.

John F. Dodds, Esq., formerly of Osage City, is now at Trinidad, Colorado, making preparations to commence a survey for the A. T. & S. F. railroad, as soon as the weather will permit. It is stated that an eleven-foot vein of coal has been discovered at the foot of the mountains on the proposed extension of the above named road.

The Topeka Bulletin says the A. T. & S. F. railroad is preparing for an immense trade in the spring. Excursion trains will be run from all over the country to the Arkansas valley. The track will be laid on toward Santa Fe during the summer, and within the next two years the road will be completed to the immediate vicinity of the richest gold and silver mines in the world.

The freeze on Sunday night was much the hardest on wheat that has occurred this winter. Some farmers entertain fears that both crops are badly damaged. We think, however, that their fears are groundless; and that while the wheat may have sustained slight injuries in some localities, the fruit crop is as yet unharmed or injured in the least. [Osage Mission Journal.]

The Eureka Herald publishes the following amusing case of divorce litigation.

A good story was told us of a certain attorney residing here. It seems that he was attorney for the plaintiff in a divorce suit, and before the day of trial, the defendant died. When the case was called, the attorney rose and said: "May I please say a word, I hardly know what to do in this case; the defendant is dead." A legal gentleman sitting by advised that he suggest the death of defendant and continue the case against his heirs. "I hardly just what I was trying to think of," said the lawyer. "May I please say a word, I suggest the death of the defendant and move that the case be continued against his heirs."

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PANIC

Shows itself in the price of

DRY GOODS

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L. BULLENE & CO.

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

THE BARGAINS.

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

Fair dealing and low prices will command trade.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

SIMPSON'S BANK.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY STS.

Interest paid on time Deposits. 22 1/2

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 23nd in the State University, LAWRENCE.

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.

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Have had a practical experience of many years, and possess the advantage of a "condemned" 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.

MONEY TO LOAN

On sums of \$500 and upwards, at improved terms, for one to five years. Call upon or address J. B. WATKINS, Office corner Mass. and Henry st's, Lawrence.

Go East by way of St. Louis.

In these days of railroad competition the wise traveler selects his route before leaving home. In almost every instance he desires to reach his destination as speedily as possible, and for the accomplishment of that purpose the Missouri Pacific Through Line from the West to the East, via Kansas City and St. Louis, offers inducements unsurpassed by any other line in the country. Everything connected with the Missouri Pacific R. R. is first class, and the adoption of the Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake, together with its Pullman Sleepers, and 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 reasonable 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 application to G. H. Baxter, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo., or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

THE LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE AND GALVESTON R. R. LINE

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

Commencing Nov. 9th, 1873, trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
Day Express.—Leave Leavenworth 9:55 a. m., Lawrence 11:55 a. m., Kansas City 10:10 a. m., Ottawa 1:35 p. m., Garnett 2:50 p. m., Iola 4:10 p. m., Humboldt 4:32 p. m., Chanute 5:57 p. m., Thayer 6:40 p. m., Cherryvale 6:50 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 12:00 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 7:45 a. m., Coffeyville 7:00 a. m., Independence 8:40 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 5:20 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 6:45 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 Douglas.

At Chanute with the M. K. & T. R. R. for points north and south, and stages for Fredonia 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 tributaries.

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Refer by permission to W. F. Tucker, President Union Stock Yards National Bank, Chicago, Ill. J. J. Murphy, Cashier First National Bank, Woodstock, Illinois. Plankinton & Armour, Packers, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Kansas city. Field, Letter & Co., Chicago. H. T. Elliott, Chicago. J. D. Whitman, Des Moines, Iowa. First National Bank, Washington, Iowa. T. H. Allen, Allentown Mo. Alonzo Golden, Stock Falls, Illinois.

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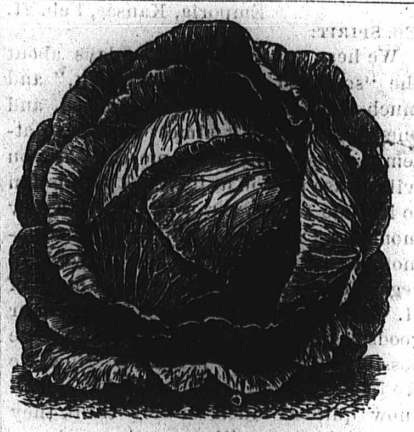
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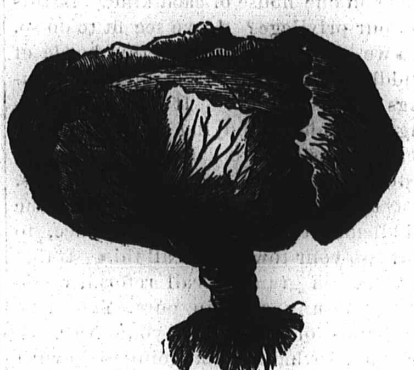
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



FOTLER'S EARLY DRUM'D

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

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 applicants. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

E. J. Gillett and C. F. Gillett, whose places of residence are unknown, will take notice that M. H. Boreland did on the 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 Haysradt as "Caldwell & Haysradt" 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 promissory note referred to in said mortgage, and that since the giving of the said mortgage the other defendants claim some interest in the said property under the said E. J. and C. F. Gillett and praying that the 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 42 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 fees therein and the costs of suit, or that said premises may be sold to pay the same, and the said E. J. Gillett and C. F. Gillett are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before Thursday, the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1874, or judgment will be rendered as above set forth.

RIGGS, NEVISON & SIMPSON,
Att'ys for Plff.

LEGAL NOTICE.

George Carter and Elizabeth B. Carter, non residents of the State of Kansas, will take notice that they, together with H. E. Turner, Gordon Grover and Edward B. Redington, partners in Grover & Redington, John J. Jones, William Jones and W. J. Long have been sued by the Douglas County Loan and Savings Association of Lawrence, Kansas, in the District Court sitting in and for the county of Douglas in the State of Kansas, and that they must answer the petition filed against them on or before the 16th day of April A. D. 1874, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered as therein prayed. To-wit: for the sum of \$600 and interest thereon from June 16, 1873 at 6 per cent per annum, for \$265 as attorneys fees for foreclosure, and a decree foreclosing a mortgage upon that portion 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,
Att'ys for Plff.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

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

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 30 acres of same are under the fence and cultivated. There is also a good peach and apple orchard on the place, plenty of water, and twenty acres of timber. There are also several new buildings, and to be sold at a very desirable price, and will be sold on a good basis on such terms. J. SHANNON & SHANNON, Lawrence, Kansas.