

The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 6, 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, 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.
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Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, S. C.
Lecturer—T. A. Thompson, Plainview, Minn.
Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Miss.
Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
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OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.
Master, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon county.
Overseer, W. Sims, Topeka, Lecturer, John Boyd, Independence, Montgomery county.
Steward, E. D. Smith, Jewell county.
Assistant Steward, J. B. Richey, Franklin co., Chaplain, W. S. Hudson, Franklin co.
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COUNTY COUNCILS.
Montgomery and Howard: John Boyd, Master, E. Taylor, R. S., W. H. Barnes, C. S. and agent.
Lyon: P. B. Maxson Master, C. F. Conklin secretary. Meets in Emporia on the first Saturday in each month.
Sedgwick: E. P. Thompson Master, John L. Zimmerman secretary, Sedgwick city.
Neosho: Jas. A. Songer Master, L. G. H. Greene secretary, Osage Mission. Meets the 2d Thursday of each month.
Wilson, Wm. Spencer, Master; J. C. Moore, Secretary, meets at Fredonia.
Douglas. Meets second Tuesday of each month in anti-monopoly club rooms, in Lawrence, C. W. Lawrence, Master; J. T. Stevens Secretary.
Woodson. Meets the last Friday of each month, M. C. Smith, Secretary, Neosho Falls.
Mitchell. H. C. Babcock Master, Thos. M. Fisher Secretary, F. P. Snyder Agent. Regular Meeting on Tuesday of each month, P. O. Glen Elder.
Morris County Council. Horace Hurley, Master, Wm. Downing, Secretary and County Agent, Council Grove, meets the second Saturday in each month, alternately at Council Grove and Parkerville.
Clay: H. H. Taylor secretary and agent; meets at Masonic hall in Clay Center the second Wednesday of each month.
Leavenworth: J. P. Bouserman, Master; J. Stigman, sec; J. L. Larimer, business agent. Regular meetings on 1st Friday of each month, at office of county superintendent of schools.

DEPUTIES
Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session:
T. S. Osborn, Bull City Osborn county.
W. D. Covington, Cedarville Smith county.
J. J. McClimont, Kerwin Phillips county.
H. C. Babcock, Cawker City Mitchell county.
B. L. Beebe, London Summer county.
J. H. Bradd, Prairie Grove Republic county.
S. C. Monroe, Delphos Ottawa county.
G. N. Nichols, Delphos Ottawa county.
F. B. Maxon, Emporia Lyon county.
A. J. McKee, Frankfort Marshall county.
J. L. Blair, Eden Doniphan county.
J. F. Ricketts, Garnett Anderson county.
G. F. Card, Eureka Greenwood county.
U. M. Morgan, Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co.
A. N. Case, Honeock Saline county.
C. B. Spaulding, Hillsdale Miami county.
Eugene DeBurn, Hutchinson Reno county.
Z. Meredith, Olathe Johnson county.
O. B. Spaulding, Hillsdale Miami county.
J. E. Darke, Parkersville Morris county.
W. H. Fletcher, Republican city Clay county.
J. C. Cuddy, Humboldt Allen county.
H. C. Clark, Rippon Labette county.
W. S. Matthews, Seneca Nemaha county.
E. A. Dodge, Marion Centre Marion county.
W. H. Litson, Benton Butler county.
G. S. White, Dillon Dickinson county.

NOTICE.
Parties wishing an experienced officer to organize Granges in Central Kansas, or to give instruction in the work of the Order, will address (enclosing stamp), W. S. HANNA, Chaplain of the State Grange, Junction City, Kas.

C. N. Clough and Son, Galesburg, Neosho Co., are authorized to receive subscription to the Spirit of Kansas.

Crawford Co., Kansas.
April 20th, 1874.

EDITOR SPIRIT:

According to promise I will jot down a few items from this corner of the State. It was here in this neighborhood that Pearce killed his father-in-law, Mr. Herrard, and was hung by a vigilance committee the same night. The better part of the community deprecated the means that were used to insure justice by riding the State of a man who had forfeited his right of living among its citizens; but they do most certainly think he deserved his fate. This State seems to be the scene of too many such tragedies. Not that the criminals most generally should not be hung, but it seems to me that it should always be done in accordance with the forms of law. Herein, however, is to be found the trouble. Through the multitude of devices known to sharp attorneys who are retained for the defense, of challenging jurors, motions for postponement, for a new trial, change of venue, &c., three times out of four, the criminal is acquitted or gets off with a very light punishment. It might be well, perhaps, to inquire who is to blame for this state of affairs. I think one very grave defect in our Criminal Jurisprudence consists in our mode of impaneling a jury. By this mode the most intelligent and respectable citizens are excluded for the reason that that class most generally have expressed or formed an opinion, and how a man who has sense enough to sit in judgment when a man's life is at stake, can read the papers and hear the stories afloat without forming some kind of an opinion, is more than I can understand. A reasonable, conscientious man would be influenced by the evidence, not by his preconceived opinions. The facilities offered for obtaining a new trial, are almost certain, directly or indirectly, to get a criminal out of trouble if he has money or friends.

A change of venue, under proper restrictions, should be denied to no criminal, yet the extra cost, the difficulty of obtaining witnesses for the State, and the anxiety of the authorities to dispose of a case that they believe does not properly belong to their county, are very grave impediments in the execution of the law, and often defeat the ends of justice. Moreover, if a criminal is convicted, he then has another remedy in the pardoning power, vested in the Governor alone. These and other reasons that I will not take time to enumerate, have caused a wide spread opinion to prevail that the courts of the State are a very costly and very often an unnecessary appendage to our civilization. This is, or ought to be, a mistaken view, but the public mind has become diseased in regard to this matter. Each man is afraid to trust his neighbor, either as witness, judge or juror, hence the disposition of late, to take the administration of the law into his own hands.

If I am correct there is no way of reaching this matter but by going down to hard pan. If there are too many loop-holes in the law for criminals to slip through, they must be closed: If judges are too ready to grant delays, they must be replaced by men who have more love for justice and less sympathy for crime; and if a jury selected mainly from the loafers and professional hangers on of our courts will not convict, then we must select twelve "good men and true" by lot, and refuse attorneys the power of challenge except for flagrant cause.

Unfortunately the hanging of Pearce is not the end of the matter in this neighborhood. As I said before, the better class of citizens acquiesced, but the vilest men have their friends and Pearce had a few who are now seeking revenge in the prosecution of the supposed vigilants. Four of them have been held for trial next Tuesday, before Judge Goodin. And in the meantime the prosecutors are afraid to sleep in their own houses, and one night they went to Osage Mission for protection, twelve miles away. It is hard to tell what the end will be.

Perhaps I have written too much already. If so kindly your fire with this and I will discourse of a more interesting subject another time—the weather for instance.

Very respectfully, W. H. M.

Cornith Grange.
Johnson Co., Kas.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:
Seeing your paper is devoted to the interest of Patrons generally, we would claim a representative of the interests of this part of the State occasionally through your valuable columns.

Noticing in your number of March 25th, an article in reference to the establishing of a cheese factory at Tonganoxie, presents to my mind the possibility of such an enterprise being the thing needed in Johnson county. Several Granges have discussed the proposition already, but are at a loss to know exactly what steps to take. A stock company would work, but some are loth to agitate the question on this basis.

It seems to be a preferable plan to throw our patronage in favor of one or more capitalists who may take the enterprise in their own charge.

We are not prepared to offer any inducements farther than saying that water is not wanting, springs in abundance, pasture lands, a good, well settled community, thriving farmers, close proximity to Kansas City (where no factory of the kind, to our knowledge is under consideration) all of which would coincide with the wishes of any one contemplating such a business. Besides a manifest willingness on the part of "Farmers" to encourage the project.

Any correspondence of the subject will be promptly attended to.
Address F. E. THORP, Sec.
Westport, Jackson Co. Mo.

Cawker City, Mitchell Co., Kansas.

EDITOR SPIRIT:

Spring Creek Grange was organized November 8th, 1873, with twenty-three charter members. For some cause our charter and books have but just arrived; consequently our membership has not increased, but we are in good working order now, and have several applications for membership. Our number is (1186).
D. W. HARSHBARGER, Sec.

The coming poet in Napoleon, O., warbles:
"Tis midnight and the setting sun
Is rising in the wide, wide West.
The rapid rivers slowly run;
The frog is on his downy nest;
The pensive ghost and sportive cow,
Hilarious, hop from bough to bough."

Johnson Co., Kans.

April 21st, 1874.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:

Roads and road making is a subject that should be well ventilated both by words and work at this season of the year.

I fear the minor interests of the community are sorely neglected in the struggle for prominence in matters of a more popular character. Still roads are something we all should be more or less interested in. At any rate we all appreciate traveling on a dry, smooth road.

As Grangers have more to do with good or bad roads, it behooves them as a society to see to it that the highways within the jurisdiction of each Grange are well and substantially made. What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.

Commencing at the foundation, a road less than fifty feet wide should not be granted, for selfish man will reserve not less than five feet on either side to grow his hedge; will put his fence out a little if he never expects to grow a hedge.

Allowing five feet for ditching on each side if necessary; and therefore but few roads eighty rods long where it is not necessary, and thirty feet is left for road bed, which is little enough, any reasonable man will admit. Again, the land tax, I think, should be regulated so as to require not less than one-half day's work on any eighty acres of land, not more than one day's work on same amount. That much tax will keep up a good road in any district, if rightly applied.

PATRON.

Morris County, Kansas.

DEAR SPIRIT:

I left Franklin county, Kansas last winter, and started out to find me a homestead. The first night I staid with Master Kratz, Master of Appanoose Grange No. 64, free of charge, the next night I was invited to stop with brother George Covin, in Linn county. He fed my team and stock, kept me over night, free of charge, and sent me on my way rejoicing. On March 29th, we knocked at the gate of a stranger during a storm which lasted all the next day, and brother H. Knox, Master of Santa Fe Grange, No. 614, would not accept pay for kindly caring for me and my family. These are true Grangers, and we cannot help thinking that the Grange is a good thing for farmers.

Truly your fraternal friend,
S. S. DUNN.

N. B. The homestead was found in the western part of Morris county.

While other persons have been exploring distant lands in search of antiquities, one man has been content to seek for traces of ancient civilization at home, and has been rewarded for his pains. Mr. Thomas M. Feltine of Anna, Ill., for the past five years, has given attention to American antiquities, and has obtained from ancient mounds in Southern Illinois, a fine collection of curiosities. He has found among other things, agricultural implements, pipes, jugs, axes, awls, mortars and pestles, and a stone tube fashioned like a horn, which would seem to be for the purpose of calling persons together. Quite recently he discovered a singular piece of sculpture, which looks like the images worshipped in heathen countries. It has the head of a man set on the body of an infant, with a hand resting on each knee. It is thirteen inches high and weighs about forty pounds; and is made of stone unknown on this continent. The form of the head is unlike that of any of the races now in America. A braided crown or garland crosses the head and terminates in front of the ears. It shows skill in the use of tools and artistic designs.

Billinggate According to Josh.

Rewards deferred make us miserable—so do punishments.

We are told that an honest man is the noblest work of God, but the demand for the labor is so limited—that I've sometimes thought a large part of the first edition was left on the author's hands.

Advice is good only as a corroborative testimony. Like doctor's doses it is good to receive but not always to be taken.

Neatness is a virtue and a twin sister to chastity, but in some people it becomes an ungovernable passion.

How shall we bring a boy up in the way he should go? If I had one who told the truth too much I'd put him in a dry goods store. I'd say bring a boy up the back way. Perhaps the best way to bring up a boy in the way he should go, is to go that way occasionally ourselves.

Manifest destiny is the science of going to a place before you get there. It broke out on him once in shape of poetry. He sent the disease to the Atlantic Monthly. He got a letter back "Young man, you may be a d—d fool, but you're no poet."

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

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

We expect every consumer of Teas to render us all the assistance they can in carrying out our enterprise, as we make a specialty of SUPPLYING CONSUMERS ONLY (and allow no middlemen to make any profit on our importations), which will enable us to supply the best Teas at prices lower than have ever been known, and of those fine qualities that seldom reach the interior, being sold only to the large cities and among the very wealthy.

Hoping the consumers will take an interest in our enterprise, and send at once for a circular with full explanations of how to proceed to obtain our goods. We remain,

Most respectfully yours,
Consumers Importing Tea Co.,
No. 8 Church St.

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

What the Press say of us.

To Tea Drinkers! On this page appears the circular of the Consumers Importing Tea company. We believe this company able and willing to perform all that their circular proposes. —[American Agriculturist.

Consumers Importing Tea Company. Our readers should not overlook the advertisement in another column of the Consumers Importing Tea company. They propose to supply consumers only with pure teas as cheaply as large facilities and direct communication with consumer will allow. We know this company—that it is in every way reliable, and worthy the confidence of the public. —[Rural N.Yorker.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

I offer for sale Early Red & Yellow Nansmond, and Early Bahama. Also a large quantity of Cabbage and Tomato Plants.

Orders accompanied with the money will receive prompt attention. Address

William Gibson, box 775,
Lawrence, Kansas.

ONE

PRICE CLOTHING
—
SPRING AND
SUMMER GOODS!

OTTOMAN & POTWIN

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Are constantly receiving additions to their stock of fall and winter

CLOTHING

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

The Largest Stock!
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Goods at Wholesale!—Goods at Retail.

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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.

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THE CELEBRATED ESTEY

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In prices ranging from

\$110.00 to \$300.00.

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MUSIC STORE

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Letters promptly answered from any part of the State.

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STOVES AND TINWARE,

Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.

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

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ESTABLISHED

IN 1855.

JAS. G. SANDS,

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY

LAWRENCE KANSAS 13v

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 such to their custom. JOHN T. PLACE, Proprietor.

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DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119, Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest. 63-68

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

Established in 1857.

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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.

ANDREW WILSON,

KINGSVILLE, KANSAS,

(On the Kansas Pacific Railroad),

BREEDER OF

PURE SHORT HORN CATTLE

—and—

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

As Good as Any in the State.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 6, 1874.

"THE PATRONS' HAND-BOOK."
BY J. K. HUDSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
OF THE KANSAS FARMER.

(A REVIEW.)

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT:—We confess to a feeling of disappointment in the examination of the above named work. From the extensive advertisement of it in the Farmer, we were led to believe that we should find a book, neat, convenient, and absolutely reliable for the purposes intended, viz: a book of reference. Its form, six by nine inches, precludes the possibility of carrying it in one's pocket, while its dimensions otherwise make it too insignificant for the library. In typography its errors are "too numerous to mention."

The subjects chosen for treatment are well selected, while the subject matter itself is so defective in point of truth, that it becomes wholly unreliable in several important particulars, some of which we propose to notice in detail:

On page 2nd we find a "History of the National Grange," which is simply one of a dozen different "Histories" that has gone the rounds of the press within the last year, not one of which is correct as to the inception of the organization, or entitled to the least consideration from the reading public. Brother T. R. Allen, of Missouri, says—and he is in a position to know—that the knowledge of the true history of the National Grange is confined to its founders, that the records and documents relating to the origin of the Order are all preserved, and when the proper time arrives, when the organization shows itself to be entitled to the dignity of a history, when these noble men can be spared from the labor of making it worthy of a written history, then, and not till then, will these records and documents be put into faithful and capable hands, and we may expect to read a "History of the National Grange." That history has not yet been written, nor has any Bohemian been furnished with the data, or authorized to write one. The sketch before us we personally know to be incorrect in several particulars, and so of any pretended history we have ever read. The fact of the organization, however, and its declared purposes, we have here with us. Let us be patient, and in due time we shall learn how and why it came to be here.

On page 8th we find a chapter bearing the title "History of the Kansas State Grange," which the editor commences by saying, "The material at hand with which to write anything like a history of the Kansas State Grange is very meagre." We should judge so from what follows, yet that is no evidence that there is no material, or that it was unobtainable. Verily, when the material already on hand, and in process of collection, comes to be collated into a history of the State Grange, it will read like a wonderful tale.

So little is said about the State Grange in this chapter, that it might pass unchallenged were it not for the fact of so many misstatements about the first year's operations. For instance, after speaking of the organization of Hiawatha Grange, the editor says, "Little was done beyond the organization of Osage Grange, in Crawford county." &c. The truth is, three or four very large Granges were organized in the northeastern part of the State, before Osage Grange, which stands No. 5 on the list, and is in Neosho, not Crawford county, and five others were organized soon after. Again, "Up to Dec. 1872 there were only nine Granges in the State." This is also error of fact, for the first State Grange met Dec. 5, 1872, and Grange No. 10 was represented by the present Worthy Treasurer of the State Grange; besides, there were two other Granges which had their Dispersions, but not the secret work.

Again we quote: "The Order during the winter grew but little, many of the Granges being discouraged, not only for the want of the secret work, but also because of the little interest manifested throughout the State in the organization." To this statement we demur. When winter closed there were about fifty Granges organized, with only four workers in the field, and the immense correspondence carried on by these men is conclusive evidence that at no time since the Order started in the State has the "interest" been more "manifested" than it was that first winter, very much of the subsequent work being the result of the "interest" then "manifested." No Granges were without the secret work, except the two above referred to, and they only a short time, and no complaints were made on that account. "The call to meet at Lawrence, July 30, 1874, to form a State Grange, gave a new impetus to the organization." Doubtful. The "impetus" to the farmers of Kansas to organize is traceable to entirely different causes than this "call." Besides it was not a called meeting, but an adjourned organization then commenced, and was so published at the time. The roster of the first State Grange as given, is not complete, as then made, but we have not the time or inclination to correct all the errors in this chapter, and do not propose just yet to write a true history in full.

We next come to the "Constitution of Kansas State Grange." How, or by what mishap Brother Hudson should have got this document printed as he has, is more than we can divine. The most troublesome sections in the old Constitution, which were repealed, as the record shows, he still retains; while important amendments are wholly left out.

We notice quite a good many mistakes in the "Grange Directory" at the end of the book, and from our own experience we con-

clude it is practically impossible to get a perfect list that will be of much value in a book. This Directory, no doubt, cost more time and money than it is worth.

The publication of the "Funeral Ceremony" we look upon as imprudent, trespassing upon the rights of others, and wanting in that good faith which every Patron owes to the Brotherhood. It is a part of the Ritual, and the private property of the Order, which no member may use, except in the manner prescribed, without violating his obligation. Thus far we have spoken of the faults and defects of the "Hand-Book." Its really good qualities consist in the intention of the Editor to try to bring together in one book a mass of useful information for the benefit of the members, and if the intention had been successfully carried out, and been unincumbered by the taint of injustice, and unfair dealing with others, we would have had none but kind and encouraging words for it. This brings me to a point in this review which partakes more of a personal character, and I shall change the form of the pronoun from we to I. "The Manual of Practice," as recommended by the Executive Committee of the Kansas State Grange, the latter which is published in this book, the latter part of the article, "Our Business Agencies," and a considerable portion of the article, "How to Organize a Grange," I claim as my individual property by virtue of a Certificate of Copy Right, of which Brother Hudson was duly notified long before the book appeared, and which he has persisted in using as above stated, without my consent, without giving me any credit, even by so much as the grace of double commas. Such an offense among writers and book-men, to put it mildly, would be considered a *furtum facere*, of which no honorable publisher will be guilty. The readers of the SPIRIT will remember that early in the winter I published a "Manual of Practice, &c.," in this paper, which was continued through three issues. The call for it was so great that several thousand copies were run off in tract form. Other papers of the State copied it, so that in all probability 15,000 copies were circulated almost gratuitously, and I was glad of it, for the reason that it was doing more to settle mooted questions, and unify the work of the Grange, than anything that had yet appeared. It was absolutely free, and I had no thought of making it private property. The Editor of the "Kansas Farmer" might have published it on the same terms as others did. But when I learned that the Editor of the Farmer was preparing to publish it as a part of a book, gotten up for the purpose of special speculation out of the Granges of the State, the question was entirely changed, and I saw no way of preventing him from speculating upon my labor, without my leave, except through the instrumentality of a Copy Right, which I immediately took measures to obtain, and so notified him at the time. Of course I have a remedy at law, but whether I deem it due to myself, that remedy or not, I deem it due to myself, due to my friends and the Patrons of Kansas, to make this brief statement from the "Patrons' Hand Book," or whether that has been elicited from me.

Died, on Sunday eve March 29th, at 9 o'clock, at his residence near Melvern, Osage Co., Kas., Mr. Thomas Parker, of pleurisy and pneumonia, after an illness of three weeks, aged 83 years, taking a farewell leave of his bereaved companion, children, and many friends who had gathered around to bid him adieu. An affectionate wife, and eight children are left to mourn his loss.

Mr. Parker was born in Kentucky in 1820, where he resided until he moved to Indiana, where he became identified with the United Baptist church of Christ. From there he removed to Illinois, and after staying there a short time he removed to Kansas in 59, and settled near Osawatomie, where there being no Baptist organization he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he died a faithful and devoted member, and beloved by all who knew him.

In the spring of 1870 he took a claim on the Sac and Fox reserve near where Melvern now stands, and was just getting comfortably situated to live, when he was suddenly stricken down by the cold hand of death and called hence. But even while struggling with the monster death he greatly rejoiced with the blessed assurance of an immortality beyond this vale of tears. He always discharged his duties to the utmost of his ability. He was always ready and willing to befriend a neighbor, ways ready and suffering, and to administer to the wants of the needy. His life was marked with charity, truth and honesty. Few have lived to his age without enemies, but it can be said of him he knew no enemies. To his brothers in the noble Order of Patrons of Husbandry we would say he was Chaplain of the lodge to which he belonged, and was faithful to the trust reposed in him. He was attended, comforted, and buried by the fraternity.

J. B. M.
Osawatomie, Miami Co., Kan. March 12th, '74
Kansas Farmer please copy.

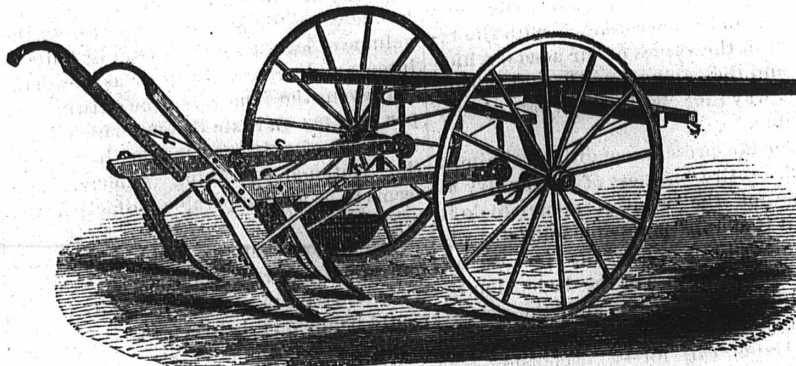
EDITORS SPIRIT OF KANSAS:
I see a communication in your last issue but one, entitled, Trees in Grass. I have a curiosity to know what he means, when speaking of growing fruit trees in grass—whether it applies to planting a young orchard in sod, or does he lay down his orchard in grass after the trees are well started and have made many years growth? Do his remarks apply to an unbroken prairie sod or to a sod formed by sowing cultivated grasses. My experience in planting fruit trees in unbroken sod, or freshly broken prairie sod, is not favorable. Hence I ask for more light on a very interesting subject to me, and I dare say to many others of your readers.

TALK is TALK! But it takes experience with capital to make
GOOD FLOWS!

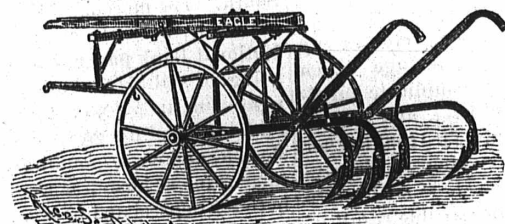
WILDER & PALM

Will continue to give their individual attention to the manufacture of their celebrated
Wind Mill Plows, Wagons, Rail Road Scrapers, Harrows, &c.

Which they now offer at reduced prices for cash.

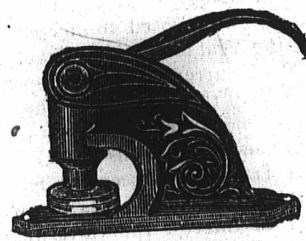


The well known Corn King walking Cultivator. Price, \$25.00.



The Best Iron Beam Walking Cultivator manufactured. \$26.00.

THE STAR CORN PLANTER \$55.

Thrashers, Reapers, Mowers, &c., of the very best quality, at
lower rates than were ever offered in this market.GRANGES
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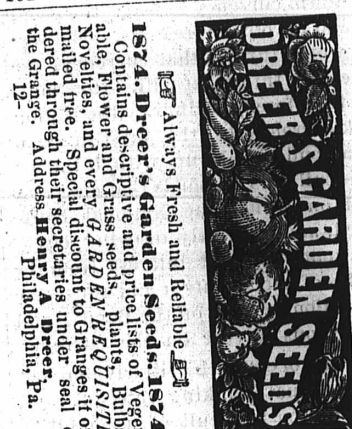
SEE LOCAL NOTICE.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
In Price.

ARTHUR FOLGER

104 DELAWARE ST.

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GEO. W. OSBORN

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE

STABLE,

IN REAR OF THE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

Good Turnouts at Reasonable Rates.

Horses boarded by the day or week. Stock

bought and sold on commission. n33

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. B. BARTLETT, Professor of Music

in the State University, LAWRENCE.

23m3

SWEET POTATOES

For sale by

MILLER & JUNKINS,

Growers of

Sweet Potatoes & Plants.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

NOTICE

TO GRANGERS.

Every Granger in the State is requested to
send his address to A. D. Trumbly, Box 648,
Topeka, Kansas.I would respectfully inform the Granges that
I can furnish plows and the necessary appur-
tenances, (composition roller, ink pads, ink
etc.), for printing pouches, for the following
low prices:ONE SET: 1 cut of plow 1.15, 1 composition
roller .25, 1 ink pad .20, 1 bottle of ink .25,
for \$1.85.TWO SETS, same as above, \$3.40. THREE
SETS, same as above \$5.10. Larger or-
der pro rata.These Plows are made in the form of a hand
strap so that any person can use them or by tak-
ing off the handle they can be used in the press.
The above can be sent in the same package
with ordinary seals or jewels of A. Folger,
thereby saving extra expense.As this is the best offer yet made to the
Granges, and as I guarantee satisfaction in
every particular, the money must accompany
each order. Hoping to secure your patronage,
I remain, respectfully, J. H. Ketcheson,
104 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kas.

THE EUREKA

AGUE PILLS

Are the BEST REMEDY Known

FOR

CHILLS AND FEVER,

Sold by all Dealers.

ESTABLISHED

IN 1858.

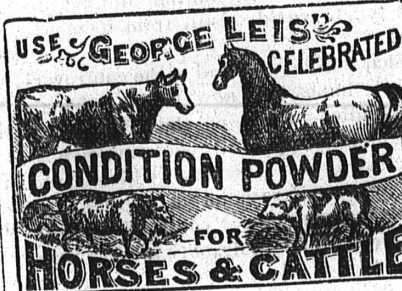
SIMPSON'S BANK.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

CORNER OF MASSACHUSETTS & HENRY STS.

Interest paid on time Deposits. 22m

\$425.00

Will buy a Chickering Piano, full size
interior precisely the same as best, in
plain case. Call on or write to
MRS. H. E. STARRETT.
153 Mass. St. Lawrence.Established 1863.
GEO. LEIS & BRO.,
Wholesale Druggists and
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CHEMIST.Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes &c.Salerom No. 90 Massachusetts street.
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New Hampshire St.,
Lawrence Kansas.SOLE PROPRIETORS AND
MANUFACTURERS OFHas 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, distilla, poll-evil, hide-bound, inward
strains, scratches, mange, yellow water, heaves,
loss of appetite, inflammation of the eyes, swelled
legs, fatigue from hard labor, and rheumatism,
many valuable horses. The blood is the fountain
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 smooth-
ness of the hair.Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons,
stage companies, livery men and stock raisers,
prove that Leis' Powder stands pre-eminent at
the head of the list of horse and cattle medicines.

The only Remedy that will cure

CHICKEN CHOLERA,

GAPES, BLINDNESS, &c.,

Among Chickens.

N. B.—Beware of counterfeiters. To
protect myself and the public from being imposed
upon by worthless imitations, observe the signa-
ture of the proprietor upon each package, without
which none are genuine.For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cent
per package.

GOULD & KELLOGG.

173 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

Dealers in

FISH BROS' WAGONS.

ALSO

SHAKLEY WAGONS,

Manufactured at Decatur, Ill.,
of the very best selected mate-
rial.

The Vanderveer Corn Planter.

The best Dropper in the market;

The Little CHAMPION Self Raker

MOWER AND REAPER,

Warranted of the lightest

draught in the market.

THE CASE THRESHING MACHINE,

BLACKHAWK CULTIVATOR,

And a FULL LINE of Agricultural goods.

C. A. PEASE.

Dealer in

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

TINWARE.

114 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kan.

LIGHT PIANOS.

These celebrated Pianos can be ob-
tained only of

MRS. H. E. STARRETT, State Agent

153, Mass. St. Lawrence.

V. G. MILLER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office 1st Mass. St. Residence corner Tennes-
see and Quincy streets.

LAWRENCE KANSAS

J. D. PATTERSON,

DENTIST,

79 Massachusetts St.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 6, 1874.

MORE CURRENCY OR REPUDIATION.

With very many people in this and all the Western and Southern States, the issue of this currency question has become simply a question of endurance. The veto of the Currency Bill is the hardest blow that the West has yet been called upon to endure, for the reason more especially, that well founded hopes were entertained that substantial and not distant relief would result from its operation.

What will be the end of the controversy, it is impossible now to say, though the studied words of the President's Veto and his apparently determined hostility to any and all schemes which do not look to an early resumption of specie payments, and consequent contraction of the currency, would indicate that there is no hope of relief at least during his term of office, by any means yet suggested, or contemplating any enlargement of the volume of the currency.

There has been, till the defeat of this measure, well founded expectation that the incoming crops would be sufficient, in connection with the promised additional currency, to restore a degree at least of financial prosperity, but the action of the President has destroyed even that hope, remote as it was, for though we have never had a promise of more generally abundant harvests than we have for 1874, the contraction that has been for eight years going on in the currency, and the declaration of the President that it will be continued till a specie basis is reached, has had and will continue to have the effect of diminishing values of all species of property, and notably of the products of the farm. The cost of production in the West has come to exceed, for a large part of the year, the price it will bring. Tax ridden as our people are, by high tariff, bank and subsidy rings, by a multiplicity of officials, and the peculations of office holders, how are times to become any better when the cost of production, which is all we have to depend upon for relief, exceeds or even equals the profits?

We are taunted that we have run needlessly and recklessly in debt—that we went wild with speculation and involved ourselves beyond reason to get railroads and other public improvements; but those who make this criticism forget that the circumstances of the time when these obligations were incurred, warranted their creation. The West was new and could not be developed in a manner useful to this generation without doing so—that had the country been permitted to retain the volume of currency it then had, and in which these obligations were created, it is reasonable to suppose that the prosperity of that time would have continued, and that we would have been abundantly able to pay the interest on that debt, and the debt itself at maturity. As it is, the seven and eight per cent interest which the people of our cities and counties agreed to pay on their Railroad and other public improvement bonds is practically increased to fifteen and twenty per cent by the shrinkage in values brought about directly by this system of contraction.

To illustrate the present status, and the effect of that contraction, and also its injustice—when this debt was created, corn was worth an average sixty-five cents a bushel through the year, and other products in proportion. A hundred dollar bond represented one hundred and fifty bushels of corn, because the farmer could sell the corn for that, and buy the bond with the money. It was upon this basis that the debt was contracted. There was no intimation at that time that there was any likelihood of its being changed, or that there was any disposition, on the part of any body, to change it, or to seriously interfere with it. Directly, however, when the West had contracted all the indebtedness of this character that was deemed prudent, and gotten under way all the improvements that were deemed essential or really needful, those who held her obligations commenced the manufacture of public sentiment in favor of contraction and a return to specie payment. Talk about the irredeemable and deceptive character of the Governmental currency, which was but a little while before deemed treasonable and punished accordingly, became common. A system of contraction was inaugurated, and the result to-day is a scaling down by one half or more in the values of all species of property, except these bonds. They still call for a hundred cents on the dollar, with seven and eight per cent interest, the same as when corn brought sixty-five cents a bushel, though it is now worth an

average of but thirty, and it takes three hundred bushels of it to buy a hundred dollar bond, to a hundred and fifty then.

Now if those who hold these obligations, instead of taunting us with our poverty will do one of two things, it will be a good deal more manly on their part, and a good deal better for them financially. Let them restore, in some degree, at least, the currency basis that existed when the debts were created, or let them scale down their demands in accordance with the reduction in the values of our assets, which they, and they alone, have brought about. In this way they will save what is justly their due.

Under the present condition of things, with the entire business of the country at a stand for the want of money to do it with, it is simply impossible for Railroads or municipalities to pay the interest on their bonds, because of the declension in the values of production and the consequent doubling of the per centage which those bonds call for—a declension for which they are in no way responsible, and for which the bondholders, and nobody else, are responsible.

It is useless longer to speculate upon financial theories, or to seek relief in any free banking or other subterfuge which would but still farther complicate our financial system. The bald and unwelcome fact stares us in the face that farther contraction, without which specie payment cannot be reached, is still more hopeless ruin—the unescapable result of which is total and general bankruptcy to the West.

Let those who control the financial policy of this country, take heed of what they do. The West and South are being pressed beyond the limit of human endurance, and the watchword of "more currency or repudiation" is rising to the lips of millions of men.

It is currently reported that Senator Schurz is to take editorial charge of a German paper in New York City, on a salary of ten thousand a year, at the close of his senatorial term, which takes place on the 4th of March next.

Financially, that is five thousand dollars better than being a Senator, to a man who will not steal. In Mr. Schurz' retirement the Senate will lose an honest, and an able man—two qualities not often combined in the membership of that body; but it will be a vast gain to the journalism of the country.

The Journal announces that the annual convention of the Kansas Editorial Association, is to be held this year at Ft. Scott, on the 26th day of May. A railroad excursion is to be made to St. Louis, and the Secretary, Mr. Spooner, of the Garretts Plaindealer, has been directed to make arrangements therefor. W. Burke of the Freeman, is to deliver the oration. T. D. Thatcher, of the Lawrence Journal, is President of the association.

It is not a little surprising to see the numbers of Western Republican papers that are crawling on the currency bill, since the President has fulminated his dicta that the Bondholder's idea of finance must henceforth dominate his administration, and the Republican party.

Does the Sword Rule?

A late number of Harper's Weekly represents the President confronting with a drawn sword, the demand of the West and South for more currency.

The emblem of imperial power is used to enforce the motto, extracted from his veto message: "I am not a believer of any artificial method of making paper equal to coin."

The "man on horseback," the emblem of absolutism, symbolized before the Philadelphia convention of 1872, has drawn the sword, and thrown down the gauntlet to three quarters of the States of the Union on this question. He has mocked our cry of distress, by a demand for still heavier taxation. Happy shall we be as a nation if this act shall not prove the beginning of a strife more dreadful than that which slavery brought upon us.

A late number of the Chicago Inter-Ocean has a sneer about farmers who "dabble in Railway legislation," and treats the subject as though Railway legislation were one in which the farmers, who furnish four-fifths of the business of the roads, had no interest. We suspect the Inter-Ocean man is a good deal in the fix that a certain other sinner was at the time of the flood. On being informed by old Noah that he had no use for him in the ark, he told the old man that he might "go to grass with his canoe, it wasn't going to be much of a shower any how."

The Inter-Ocean man may think this "dabbling" of the farmers in Railway legislation isn't going to be much of a shower, but it will be sufficient to answer the farmers' purpose.

State Banks.

We cannot agree with our neighbor of the Journal in his argument in favor of the re-establishment of the system of State Banks that prevailed before the war. It would be difficult to institute a currency of that kind, that would not be subject to fluctuations peculiar to the localities of the several Banks.

In the first place, the same interest that has defeated the proposed increase in the volume of legal tenders, would be quite as intent, and necessarily quite as powerful to prevent the removal of the existing ten per cent tax on State Banks, which drove them out of existence in the interest of the National Banking scheme. This seems to be an insuperable obstacle in the beginning.

But suppose that tax could be removed, how much better off would we be? True, we would have more money, but its values would be unequal between the States and localities, and comparatively worthless in the East, as it would at once inaugurate a war between the National Banks of the East, and the State Banks of the West and South. The merchant, in going East for his goods, would be compelled first to buy National Bank paper at a premium before going, or sell his State Bank currency at a discount at his journey's end, adding to the price of his goods in New York and Boston, and correspondingly diminishing their value at home, as they must be sold here for depreciated paper.

The people are satisfied with the legal tender currency, and it is the only kind of currency they have ever had that they were satisfied with—the only currency that can have a uniform value in every part of the country, for all purposes of trade. No other currency, not even the National Bank, can in reality be so good, for the reason that they are all redeemable, and must for a long time continue to be, in the legal tender, and therefore one remove farther from convertibility in coin.

It is the National Banking interest that has beaten the late so-called inflation bill, because that bill proposed to increase the volume of the legal tender, instead of the National Bank currency. The reason for the opposition of that interest is obvious. The National Bank draws interest from the Government on the bonds it has on deposit in the Treasury as security for its notes, and then puts out its notes for twice the amount of interest the Government pays it on its bonds, making eighteen or twenty per cent interest that it gets in reality on every dollar in bonds it has on deposit. That is the tax the country has to pay for the use of National Bank paper to do its business with. The use of the legal tender, however, which, let it be remembered, is one remove nearer to specie redemption, and that much safer, requires no such tax.

A uniform currency is what the people want, and for obvious reasons. The legal tender would furnish that currency, and it is the only thing that will. How much better, therefore, to withdraw the National Bank currency by the substitution of the legal tender—take up with it the five hundred millions in bonds that are payable in it, on which the National Banks are based, and indirectly drawing eighteen to twenty per cent interest from the industries of the country; and thus save thirty millions a year on the Bonds, and sixty millions a year on the currency.

This would of course be bitterly opposed by the National Banking interest, and would be quite as difficult of accomplishment as the re-establishment of the State Bank, but it is what the people want, and are determined to have; and when once accomplished, we would have a safe and uniform currency, without being needlessly taxed for its use.

Sovereigns of Industry.

Emporia Council of the Sovereigns of Industry was organized by General Deputy of the National Council on April 21st, and Clinton Keeler, bricklayer, chosen President, and S. Hurd, Secretary. It includes some of the best mechanics and artisans in Emporia. Solomon City organizes next week.

NEW GRANGE.

W. S. Hanna of Junction City organized the fourth Grange in Davis county, Kansas, on April 20th, with 28 Charter members—La Prairie Grange, E. D. McGill, Master, and J. C. McCarty, Secretary, Junction City P. O.

It may be a source of some little consolation to our "down east" friends to know that while they are floundering in the snow, and have hardly begun to think about their Spring work, out here we are luxuriating in the shade of umbrageous trees, and reveling in the delicious fragrance of apple blossoms, a delightful foretaste of the "good time coming"—is even almost here. The farmers have well nigh finished their planting, the merchant has put up his awnings, and pedestrians begin instinctively to seek the shady side of brick walls and high fences. Selah!

THE LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY.

Recommendation from the Executive Committee of the State Grange.

Office of the Executive Committee of the Kansas State Grange P. of H.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held in the City of Topeka, May 4th, 1874. The subject of Home manufacturers was earnestly and carefully discussed, and after full deliberation, the committee unanimously agreed to urge it upon the Patrons of the State to foster every fair and honest effort at manufacturing, by buying home made articles, and also by each Grange as well as individual Patron, taking stock in all such enterprises, now, or that may hereafter be established within this State, to the end that we may, as speedily as possible, prevent the drainage of our resources, by having to send our money out of the State for all manufactured articles used by our people.

And the Executive Committee—having visited Lawrence to examine the water-power and factories at that place—find a well constructed dam, newly completed, across the Kan. river, which will furnish cheap motive power, and believe the efforts of the Lawrence Plow Company, to make use of such power for the establishment of an agricultural implement manufactory, should receive the hearty cooperation and support of the Patrons throughout the State.

F. H. Dumbauld.

I. B. Shaeffer.

W. P. Popenoe.

W. Sims.

Executive Committee.

Several very serious breaks have occurred in the Mississippi levees within the last three days. A large number of towns along the bank of the river are partially under water, and several are almost entirely submerged. It is estimated that not less than a hundred thousand acres of cotton and sugar fields besides other crops, have been totally destroyed. This has been the most destructive flood known on the Mississippi for many years.

[For The Spirit.]

Items.

The wheat crop is fair—some fields are excellent—others have been injured by the freezing. Drilled wheat proves to be the best on the average.

We farmers are experiencing an interesting time just now; every day wagons are seen hunting the fortunate owners of corn. It has been selling at fifty cents per bushel, and some are now asking seventy-five cents, and they will get it, for there is but little in the country. Some poor fellows who are searching for corn, took the advice of those wise agricultural editors, who, a year ago, told the farmers not to plant any more 15 cent corn.

The promise at this date, is all the lover of fruit could ask—never saw it better.

CASTOR BEANS.

are going to be an article of no minor import in this section. Last year they were found to be quite a profitable crop.

More cattle have died this spring, than any previous year in Kansas. Want of nourishment and a lack of shelter, is doubtless the cause.

Those letter writers and land agents who tell the people that cattle can be wintered without shelter, and preparing food for winter, would do the public a great service if they would procure a rope and hang themselves.

Cattle have in some cases wintered through, with little or no care, but in general this stock lived off their neighbors' surplus. To say the least of it, it is a barbarous experiment, and no one is justified in making such statements to mislead strangers, immigrating amongst us.

Every body who has lived in Kansas, knows that a good overcoat is at times, as much needed as in any of the older States. Lane, Franklin Co.

The Paola Spirit but forecasts a not very remote future fact, when it says:

"The distance from Kansas to the Atlantic Ocean is 1,600 miles, while by the M. & T. R. R. it is only 600 miles to Galveston, on the Gulf of Mexico; so the probabilities are that Galveston is to become the New York for the great West, the shipping point for the products of the Mississippi Valley."

The Arkansas muddle is becoming serious. Two of the Judges of the supreme court of the State have been arrested by Baxter, to prevent them from adjudicating a question which would have settled the legality of the claims of both Brooks and Baxter to the Governorship. Both parties are receiving recruits, and there are rumors of sundry fatal collisions; but probably exaggerated.

A Blast from Sol Miller.

The Troy Chief has this to say of the Veto Message of the President.

This veto is a veto also upon Grant's hopes of a third term, even if the prospects were otherwise favorable; and it may also be unfavorable for the Republican party. Several circumstances connected with it have an ugly look. It has heretofore been the President's hobby, that he had no policy of his own in opposition to the will of Congress. In pursuance of this doctrine, he has approved all bills for the benefit of the moneyed classes, as well as the bill increasing the salary of Congressmen and doubling his own salary. But when a bill comes up for the relief of the great producing classes, and of hundreds of thousands of laborers throughout the country, who are out of employment, and their families suffering because of the scarcity of currency, he interposes his veto. He does this, too, after holding out the hope that he would approve it, and not until after receiving a visit from a delegation of capitalists and stock bondholders from the money and stock gambling centre of the nation. His mind seems to have undergone a change after that interview. Everything that passed between them may have been of the most honorable character; but in view of the unenviable reputation which the President has borne for his love of gifts and money, the feeling can never be driven from the public mind, that some valuable consideration produced the change in his mind.

It will not promote good feeling toward the President, to recollect the fact, that when the Eastern money gamblers got into distress, he promptly shelved out the Treasury reserves for their relief; but when the laborers of the West were in distress, and asked Congress for relief, the President vetoed the demand, at the behest of those same Eastern money gamblers.

How Specie Payments Would Work.

Judge Kelley, in a recent speech before the House of Representatives at Washington, used the following language concerning the proposed resumption of specie payments:

"We have \$180,000,000 in gold annually to settle abroad, which our creditors now very gladly take in commodities. We resume specie payments, and the treasury begins to redeem greenbacks, and the banks begin to redeem national bank notes. All might go on swimmingly for a month or six weeks, or for a few months, when Germany might draw on France for gold, unexpectedly to France, or France draw on Germany, or both draw on England, or England draw on both. They are all creditors to us. There being a crisis such as happened at Berlin the other day, or as is now happening in London, and is imminent in France; and finding their specie drawn away from them, they would avail themselves of the ocean cable, and telegraph their agents in this country and say, 'sell \$5,000,000 of bonds, merchandise, or anything, and remit the specie.'"

Under these circumstances, orders such as I have supposed would not come from a single banker or merchant, but from dozens or scores of them. Our stock of gold coin would be the bank on which their crisis would cause a run; greenbacks would be sent to the Treasury, and national bank notes would be presented to the banks for redemption. Both might sustain the first shock; but when steamer day came, and it should be announced that one steamer had taken out two millions of specie, another \$1,500,000, and another two millions more, merchants would probably say to themselves: "If our gold is all to go abroad we must, though it may cause a suspension, take care of ourselves;" and a run on the banks and the Treasury would ensue, and both would be compelled to suspend specie payment in the midst of a financial crisis.

Money in Chicago.

[Inter-Ocean of Wednesday.]

In the local money market there seems to be a little more demand for money than some of the banks, but the supply of loanable funds is still in excess of the means of employment. To some it may seem a paradox, that trade and enterprises are depressed while money is plenty, and the banks and other money-lenders are anxious to lend, but a little reflection will show that it is just the depression of enterprise that permits the accumulation of unemployed capital. The fact is, that the credit of a large proportion of the mercantile and manufacturing community is damaged, because there is a doubt about the revival of their business to the status of a year ago. The large class of usual borrowers labored by the capitalists, including the most energetic, enterprising class of the business community, the very class which give vitality and activity to trade and enterprises of every sort, from the building of railways to the establishment of new manufactories, the building of houses, and every other kind of improvement which goes to make up what is called the "progress of the country." These are the men who have been willing to take risks, a disposition which it is just now the fashion in certain quarters to consider disreputable, but without which the whole business community would get the dry rot, and commerce decay. When the enterprising, energetic, scheming class, who get up projects for this or that improvement, and whom it is the fashion now in many of the newspapers to denounce as "speculators," "gamblers," etc., are deprived of the aid of capital, the money lenders, who never take any risks, never engage in enterprises without double security, and never have any projects of their own, begin to find their money lying idle, and the more they stoke for security the more they depress enterprise, and the less use there is for their money.

The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MAY 6, 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:

Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00

Each subsequent " " .50

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.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Lawrence Plow Company will be held on Saturday, May 23rd, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a new and full Board of Directors for the ensuing year; it is earnestly requested that every share of stock should be represented either by the owner or his proxy.

By order of Board, A. J. GLATHART, Secy.

The Lawrence Plow Company received on Monday last, orders for the manufacture of fifty two horse Corn Planters. Orders are also coming in daily for these and other descriptions of farming implements, from different parts of the State. The prospect now is that the shops will be called on to their fullest capacity, from this time forward.

The Grangers, especially, are taking hold of it with a determination to make it a success, and that fact will of itself insure success.

Mr. Geo. M. Walker, an old soldier comrade of ours, has established himself in Lawrence as a Civil Engineer. He is a competent man in his profession, as evidenced by the fact that he was for four years Locating Engineer on the M. & K. T. Railway, and is in every other way a first class man. See his card in another column.

Money by Mail.

There is something wrong about the transmission of money through the mails. During the first quarter of this year this office lost not less than one hundred dollars that our patrons sent us by letter for the Spirit and for Grange blanks, books &c. As it costs but a few cents to get a Postal Money Order, or to have a letter registered, which makes the sending perfectly safe, there is really no good reason for sending money in any other way, especially as we are willing that our friends shall deduct the cost therefor from their remittances. On the 25th of February last we gave notice that we would no longer be responsible for money sent us except by Postal Money order or registered letter, and as we continue to receive as well as to lose money sent loosely in letters, we must remind our friends again that when they send money in that way they must do it at their own risk. We will pay the expense of Money orders or registering, and take all the risk, but not of any other form of remittance.

Corners.

The history of the past few years has been replete with corners—corners on gold, corners on wheat, corners on stocks, and corners on almost everything that enters into active commerce, but it has remained for us to chronicle a corner on fish. Lawrence, with her dam, has made a veritable corner on that brainy product of the Kaw, and the up-river towns are mourning in consequence.

Seriously, our dam is at present an obstacle to the ascent of fish, and our neighbors have a right to complain. Dams in the East are so constructed as to admit their ascent, and this one should be. Otherwise the upper Kaw and all its tributaries will in a few years be dis-fish-ized, a calamity that can and should be avoided.

Buy Jeans, Cottonades, Stripes, Ticks, brown and bleached Cottons, Fancy Goods, and all your Dry Goods at No. 55 Massachusetts Street.

Taylor crackers are made from best winter wheat flour.

The best lubricating oil in the West. From Keystone oil works, Franklin, Pa. Farmers call for it.

J. H. YEAGLEY,

125 Massachusetts street.

Don't fail to read the address of A. D. Trumbly, Topeka, Kansas. See advertisement on another page.

Sweet Potato Plants.

Two Dollars per thousand, boxed and delivered in good shipping order at the Express Office in Lawrence.

Address,

NOAH CAMERON,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Following the Plow Company, and Starch Factory enterprises, we now hear of a canning establishment and oil mill, projected here, and to be worked up during the summer.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Otman and Potwin. Those gentlemen have the largest and best selected stock of ready made clothing and gents furnishing goods to be found in any house west of the Mississippi. Their stock of spring and summer goods is complete in all of its departments, and they are selling for cash at the very lowest prices. Give this firm a call and you will be sure to be suited in quality, style and prices.

Patrons Fire Insurance Company.

The Patrons of Husbandry through the executive committee of the state Grange assisted by Bro. S. H. Downs, have completed the organization of a fire insurance company, for the benefit of the Patrons of this state. It is to be exclusively a Patrons' company, and will take no risks in cities or towns but will confine its business entirely to farm-houses and barns and their contents. This company also insures against damage by lightning. We trust the Patrons of the state will give this company their hearty support and save for circulation within our own state, hundreds of thousands of dollars, that now annually leave this state for insurance. S. H. Downs who is the secretary of the company will give all necessary information in regard to the company.

The following are the officers:

President, Wm. Sims, Topeka.

Vice President, F. H. Dumbauld, Jackson-

ville.

Secretary, S. H. Downs, Topeka.

Treasurer, A. Washburn, Topeka.

Miss West, who has been for the last fifteen years a missionary in Turkey, delivered a very able address in Plymouth congregational church last sabbath evening. She gave her audience a synopsis of her work, principally among the Americans in Turkey. She spent about half the time in Constantinople, the remainder in interior towns, and cities on the banks of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. Miss West intends to go back to Turkey under the auspices of the American board as a missionary to women. She stated that she had not received for her labor as a missionary above three hundred dollars a year, and had to board and clothe herself out of that. She meets the ladies of our city on Tuesday of this week, to organize a woman's missionary society.

The Fruit Prospect.

The air in both city and country is heavily laden with the sweet incense of fruit blossoms. We have never witnessed in all our lives such a bountiful out-burst of blossoms, as we have seen in Kansas during the last two weeks. The prospect now is as good as can be for an enormous crop of all kinds of fruit. Our people should begin to make arrangements at once, for canning and drying the immense surplus we will undoubtedly have this year; and thus save to our citizens a large amount of money that will otherwise be lost. Kansas can undoubtedly supply all the country west of us, if our people will take care of, and put in good merchantable shape, the bountiful crops showered upon us.

The work of raising the bridge, to allow the Midland trains to pass under it, is to commence in a few days.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago and St. Louis Market.

Trade in Live Stock during the past week has been slow, although the offerings were large and mostly of good quality, transactions were limited. Prices, however, were firm, and some lots changed hands at a little better figure than during last week. We quote:

CHOICE NATIVE STEERS.—Smooth, well formed and well fattened steers of 1,200 to 1,400 lbs average in limited request from shippers and butchers at \$5.25@5.50.

GOOD TO PRIME NATIVE STEERS.—Well fattened finely formed steers averaging 1,200@1,400 lbs., in light demand and weak at \$4.50@4.75 for good, and \$5@5.125 for prime.

FAIR NATIVE STEERS.—Two to six year old steers in fair flesh of 900@1,140 lbs average. These were in light request from butchers at \$4.10@4.40.

MEDIUM NATIVE STEERS.—Moderately active, \$3.75@4.

COWS AND HEIFERS.—Good to choice native cows of 900@1,100 lbs average, were dull at \$4@4.75, while rough lean lots of 600@900 lbs average, were weak and unsaleable at \$1.87@2.75.

GOOD TO CHOICE TEXAN COWS.—Were in request at \$3.10@3.50, while rough, lean lots, were dull at \$1.70@2.25.

GOOD TO CHOICE THROUGH TEXAN.—Well formed fat steers of 1,000@1,200 lbs average, were in poor request from butchers at \$2.50@3.125.

COMMON TO FAIR.—These were dull and in small supply at \$2@2.50.

WINTERED AND CORN-FED TEXAN AND INDIAN CATTLE.—Fair supply and in good request at \$4.25@5.25.

STOCK CATTLE.—Native Steers of 900@1,250 lbs. average, sold well at \$4.45@4.75.

TEXAN STOCK STEERS.—Same average, were dull at \$3@3.50.

INTERIOR.—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls and scrawny steers, both Texas and Natives, were dull and hard to sell at \$1.50.

Somebody furnishes the following recipes for various diseases; whether valuable or otherwise, can be easily determined by trying.

It is said a tea made of chestnut leaves, drunk in the place of water, will cure the most obstinate case of dropsy in a few days. A tea made of ripe or dried whortleberries, drunk in the place of water, is a cure for scrofulous difficulty, however bad. A tea made of peach leaves is a sure cure for kidney difficulty. A plaster made of fresh slacked lime and fresh tar, is a sure cure for cancer, which, with all its roots, will come out. A tea made of willow leaves is a sure cure for fever and ague.

The President's present exercise of the dangerous veto prerogative of the executive, strikes a blow at the best interests of the West and South, and cripples industrial interests, leaving them at the mercy of designing speculators and capitalists. The act is indefensible, and places President Grant before the country and Congress, in very much the same position as was Andrew Johnson a few years ago. [Plaindealer.]

The Patrons Code and Manual of Practice.

Edited by J. A. Cramer, is for sale at this office. It is the most complete synopsis of general and particular matters of importance pertaining to the Grange, and in more convenient shape, than any that has ever been issued. It is edited and compiled by a gentleman probably better informed in regard to the objects and working of the Order, than any other man in the West.

64 pages, single copies, 15 cents in paper binding—20 cents in cloth. Send orders to Spirit of Kansas or J. A. Cramer, Lawrence.

Taylor's cream biscuit are par excellent.

Those wishing portraits painted, will do well by leaving their orders early with D. H. Williams, No. 81 Mass. St. over Crew & Hadley's Book Store.

Taylor crackers are the best in market.

IMPORTANT TO OLD SETTLERS.

There is so much of bogus advertising these latter days, that when we insert one that contains without any boasting or extra coloring, plain, unvarnished facts, we take pleasure in calling the readers attention thereto. Please look in our advertising columns for the ad. of the recently opened "Chicago Short Line."

We know whereof we speak when we state that all they say with regard to their line, is true. We may add that, leaving Kansas City at 4:40 P. M., and arriving in Chicago at 2:30 the day following, they make the quickest time of any line between the two cities; this fact, in addition to the superior equipment, makes this the best route for Eastern passengers to take. To our friends shipping stock to eastern markets we would say that they most positively have the best stock route to Chicago—having the best accommodations and making the quickest time. If you wish further information address

W. H. REED,

Gen'l Agt, Kansas city Eo.

Those wishing to receive instruction in Drawing and painting, can do so by applying immediately to D. H. Williams, No. 81, Mass. St. over Crew & Hadley's Book Store.

Taylor's milk biscuit can't be beat.

Lawrence, Kansas.

April 23rd, 1874.

DR. RILEY.

Allow me to add my testimony as to the efficacy of your Hart Oil. It acted like a charm in removing the pain and inflammation in a case of injury which threatened to terminate in Lock-jaw. And has in other cases removed Rheumatic pains in the joints in a very short time. I prescribe it freely among my patients and from my knowledge of the drugs of which it is composed I believe it to be a very safe and useful remedy in a great number of diseases.

Yours Respectfully, Dr. J. M. Criley.

Sweet Potato Plants.

Yellow and Red

NANSEMOND

In quantities to suit.

Address,

D. G. WATT, Lawrence, Kan.

18-69

G. M. WALKER. CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Late Locating Engineer, M., K. & T. Ry.

Lawrence, Kansas.

18-69

G. SMITH. A. C. SIMS.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,

Garnett, Kansas.

HARNESS AND SADDLES.

Keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, all kinds of harness and saddles.

Light harness a specialty.

Two doors east of Barber's dry goods store.

Garnett, Anderson county, Kansas. 16-17

W. M. HAMILTON,

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

Boots and Shoes made to order.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed.

ELIHU BURRITT,

DENTIST,

Can be consulted every month as follows:

Pleasanton, 1st to 6th,

Mound City, see Border Sentinel.

Garnett, 9th to 22nd.

La Cygne, 23rd to 30th.

References: Business Men of Linn and Anderson counties. 16-17

Notice to Granges.

If you do not get circulars sent you in due time, notify A. J. Glathart, Secretary Lawrence Plow Company, giving your Secretary's address in full, number of Grange, name of same, and postoffice and county. Address L. Box 187, Lawrence.

The Cunningham Boys.

These gentlemen have removed their Bakery to No. 123 Massachusetts street, next door south of McCurdy's Boot & Shoe store. There they have commodious quarters, and are much better fixed for the transaction of their rapidly increasing business.

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

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

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

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, Vet'ry Surgeon.

Dr. J. M. Criley, Homoeopathist. Nasal Catarrh treated by a new method. No charge without a satisfactory cure. Office No. 70, Mass. St. over Good & March's Store.

Friends, patrons and all others, are respectfully invited to call and examine a new, attractive and reasonable stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods just opened at No. 55 Massachusetts Street, Eldridge House Block, opposite the Postoffice, Lawrence, Kansas.

GEORGE A. HUNT.

Farmers and Grangers.

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

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.

KEARNEY'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

AND A POSITIVE REMEDY FOR

GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICKEN, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

Bladder and Kidneys,

Spermatorrhea, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Irregular or painful Menstrues, Bearing Down, Chlorosis, Sterility, and

All Complaints Incident to Females.

KEARNEY'S EXT. BUCHU

For Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Bright's Disease, or Mucous or Milky Discharges, and Diseases of the Prostate Gland.

Kearney's Extract Buchu.

Cures Diseases Arising From Imprudence, Habits of Dissipation, Etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions; preventing and curing Stagnation of the Urinary, Alleviating Pain and Inflammation, and expelling all poisonous matter.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children, etc.

Prof. Steele says: "One bottle of Kearney's Extract Buchu is worth more than all other Buchus combined."

Price One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

DEPOSIT, 104 DUANE ST., N. Y.

A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence and give advice gratis. Send stamp for Pamphlets free.

SOLD BY CRANE & BRIGHAM,

Wholesale Agents, San Francisco.

And by Druggists everywhere. 18-69

It is earnestly requested of all persons who have been soliciting stock for the Lawrence Plow Company, to be present at a meeting of the Company to be held at the office of Governor Robinson, in Lawrence, on Saturday of this week, as the Company desire to know the full amount of stock taken to date.

By order of the Board of directors.

Ask your grocer for Taylor crackers.

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 statute to its creditors for twice the amount of their shares, making two hundred thousand dollars personal liability. One-half of the savings deposits received will be loaned upon first 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 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 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 country bonds bought and sold. Revenue stamps for sale. Interest paid on time deposits.

Stockholders:

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

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

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

JAMES M. HENDRY. ANDREW TERRY. C. E. GRAY.

PAUL H. BROOKS. JOHN N. ROYSE. J. R. CREW.

O. A. HANSON. C. S. TREADWAY. J. K. RANKIN.

ROBERT MORROW. L. BULLEN. SUSAN H. TERRY.

W. E. SUTLIFFE & CO. JOEL GROVER. S. A. HIGGS.

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

SCHMUCKER & MC CONNELL.

MRS. EMILY F. D. WOODWARD.

B. W. WOODWARD & CO.

EXAMINE THESE FIGURES.

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

Amounts as they multiply. Time at 5 per cent. Time at 6 per cent. Time at 7 per cent.

Years Months Days Years Months Days Years Months Days

\$1,000 14 0 13 11 8 22 10 0 37

2,000 28 0 26 23 5 14 20 0 124

4,000 42 1 9 35 2 6 30 0 221

8,000 56 2 4 48 4 0 38 0 416

16,000 70 2 5 59 7 20 50 0 416

32,000 84 2 16 70 4 12 60 0 512

64,000 98 3 1 82 4 7 70 0 612

128,000 112 3 14 93 9 26 80 0 612

256,000 126 3 27 105 6 18 90 0 612

512,000 140 4 10 117 3 10 100 0 612

SWEET HERBS.

Their Culture and Their Uses.

W. H. White, of Massachusetts, thus writes in the Country Gentleman:

Farmers' wives make considerable use both of cultivated and uncultivated herbs and plants. Any of them may be procured from druggists in the city, but those who can grow or gather for themselves are better satisfied, and the expense in ready money is saved, which often is no unimportant item, especially when the times are hard for the farmer. Their culture is quite simple and easily accomplished. They will produce fairly on any garden soil, while at the same time better results are obtained with better care and the best of soil. They are all produced from seed sown in spring. Plow and prepare the soil as for any other garden crop, making the surface soil quite fine and even. The following are some of the popular varieties with their qualities:

Coriander.—Sow in drills 12 inches apart; thin to 2 or 3 inches when fairly started. Tender—will not stand frosts, and should not be sown till late frosts are past. Annual, growing about 2 feet, branching. Seeds used for seasoning pies, cakes, confections, and medicines; delicately aromatic. Make one of the best spices for seasoning squash pies.

Hoardhound.—A perennial; 2-3 feet; stools somewhat. Sow seeds in early spring thinly; a few stools will furnish a supply after the first or second season; used for flavoring expectorant candies; good in colds and coughs as a decoction made with thoroughwort or boneset and fennel seeds. Gather when in bloom and dry in shade; when dry, put up in paper bags or boxes.

Dill.—Annual, 2-3 feet. Succeeds best when sown on same ground often. Sow seeds thinly in drills one foot apart and thin to twelve inches. Seeds used for confections, cakes, etc. Gather when fully matured in size, and beginning to turn.

Lavender.—A hardy, low-growing herb, very fragrant, most largely used for distilling, obtaining the oil, and as lavender water, often used in medicine; the herb sometimes used as a pot herb. It is propagated from seeds, slips, or cuttings, and by division of roots. Seeds may be sown as early as the ground can be well worked in the spring, making the seed bed light and smooth; cover the seeds with light soil, and in six-inch drills or four inches high, one foot apart, in two foot rows. Slips are set early in spring, two-thirds their length in the soil, at distances the same as seedling plants. Roots may be divided and reset in either spring or fall.

Sage.—The common green sage of our gardens is a hardy perennial, shrubby, low-growing plant, propagated from seeds or by division of roots. Sow the seed in rich, mellow loam beds or ground early in spring; thin or transplant in June to 12 inches, in eighteen inch rows; if thinned, the plants may be either reset or saved and dried for use. Gathering—Cut the green shoots and leaves before the flowering shoots are developed, or if these last are cut soon after their first appearance, the leaves are largely increased on the plants; dry the gathered leaves etc., in a dry, airy loft of some building, or in the open attic of the house. A bed once started and cared for annually, will serve quite a number of years. Its uses are well known to all experienced housekeepers. Half a dozen roots will give a supply for the average of farmers' families.

Thyme.—*T. vulgaris* is the variety for garden culture, a hardy perennial plant of shrubby growth; a most agreeable herb and condiment for soups, for stuffings and for sauces. Sow seeds in April or May, in shallow drills 12 inches apart, and thin from two to four inches. Roots may be divided and reset in April. Make as many parts as the roots and tops will admit of. Cut the roots and tops in August, in August and dry the leaves and shoots, in August or September, same as directed for sage; when dry, the leaves may be stripped off and pressed in light paper or tin boxes. Thus preserved, they will keep their strength and flavoring principle very much longer than if left to hang in the attic.

Savory. known commonly as summer savory, annual, grows twelve to fifteen inches high; leaves opposite; branches in pairs; flowers flesh colored, growing from the base of the leaves near the upper portion of the plant; seeds small, retaining germinative properties two years. Sow seeds in May in light mellow soil, in shallow drills, sixteen inches apart, and thin the plants to six inches in the drills; gather by cutting the plants to the ground when they begin to show flowers, and dry in an airy, shady place. Its uses for flavoring etc., are too well known to need mentioning here. If known to need mentioning here, put the dry leaves are pulverized and put up in junk bottles corked tight, or in sealed tin cans, they will preserve their aroma for a long time.

All garden or other herbs should be dried in the shade—best in the airy loft of some building where the sun will not shine on them, and they will not be molested by insects, mice, dust, etc.

Mr. Beecher says, in a recent sermon, "To fall from high position socially, by reason of misfortune in business or by loss of wealth, is, to the lower sort of men, degradation; but to the higher it is coronation."

Useful Recipes.

GOLDEN SALVE.—Two quarts raw linseed oil, three pounds good rosin, three pounds of beeswax. Melt thoroughly together and turn into tin boxes. This is the best salve known for burns, scalds, flesh wounds, old sores, piles, etc. To make small quantities the same proportion as above required.

CURE FOR HEADACHE.—Castor oil, one ounce; tincture of opium, one ounce, and tincture of capsicum, one ounce. These tinctures must be made of pure alcohol. Rub well two or three times on the head, and take internally from five to twenty drops, according to the necessity of the case.

REMEDY FOR CROUP.—This remedy is simply alum: Take a knife or grater and shave or grate off in small particles about a tablespoonful of alum, mix it with about twice the quantity of sugar or honey or make it palatable, and administer as quickly as possible. The doses should be separated at intervals of fifteen minutes, until the phlegm is cut and cast off. This will give almost immediate relief. The patient should also bathe his feet in hot water and apply cloths wet in cold water to the throat and chest, changing as often as they get warm.

VINEGAR CANDY.—One cup white sugar; one-half cup vinegar; boil till it crisps in cold water. This makes an excellent candy, and something beneficial also, as it is good for colds. If the vinegar be very strong, but for use the strength of the vinegar never hurts. When done pour out on buttered plates, and either mark off in squares an inch or two wide as it cools, or else, when cool enough to handle, draw it until it is nice and white; then cut it into sticks.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—One pint new milk, one cake chocolate (one quarter pound), one cup and a half of sugar (white). Try this on a buttered plate, as it will not crisp in water, and when done pour on buttered pans and mark off in squares with a knife as it cools, and then it will easily break when cold. They are very excellent.

SUGARED POP CORN.—This delights all children, and is within the reach of everyone. One cup sugar (white); half cup water; boil till it thickens, then sprinkle in the pop corn, as much as the pan will hold. If nicely popped, the pan will hold two quarts of corn. Stir well, so that it does not stick together; the grains ought to separate. To make pop corn balls, take the receipt for "mossies," and boil it till it thickens, then stir in your corn and set it from the fire, and as it cools work it into balls with your hands. Of course they are not like those you buy in the cities, but for home made they are excellent.

"I GOT NUFF MIT SUCH FOOLISHNESS." It is pleasant to become a parent; twice as pleasant, perhaps, to be blessed with twins; but when it comes to triplets, we are a little dubious. Now there dwells in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, a German, who, a few years ago, was presented by his wife with a son. Hans said to her:

"Katrina, dat ish goot."

A couple of years later the good woman placed before his astonished eyes a bouncing pair of twins.

"Vell," said Hans, "dat vash petter ash der odder times; I trinks more ash ten glasses of beer on dat."

But the good woman next time gave birth to triplets, and that made him "sphoke mit his mout shust a liddle."

"Meln Gott, Katrina! vat ish der matter on you? Petter you shup dis business fore der come more ash a village full. I got nuff such foolishness."

No later returns have been received.

An exchange says: "When you see a boy hanging around a store or place of business, when he is sent on an errand, you can make up your mind he will grow up to be a miserable loafer." Cut this out and paste it in your hats, boys.

When Charles Lamb was invited at a public dinner to say grace, "Is there no minister present? Then let us thank God," he was a satirist, and knew it. When a sheriff down in Vermont, in opening the county court, cried, "All persons having causes or matters pending therein, draw near, and they shall be heard, and God save the people," he was a satirist, and didn't know it.

In the Arctic region a sermon can be heard at the distance of two miles. This is a wise provision of nature, which enables the dwellers of that chilly country to hear the preached word without rising from their beds. How comfortable, and withal how superior to the way our people are compelled to sleep during service.

It has generally been supposed that the giant trees of California were with the giant men, but such is not the case. Mr. Walter Wood, the botanist of the Australian Government, writing from Cardwell, says: "While cutting a given line on the river Johnstone, for the purpose of examining the land, a enormous fig tree stood in the way, far exceeding in stoutness the renowned forest giants of California and Victoria. Three feet from the ground it measured 150 feet in circumference, and at fifty-five feet, where it sent out huge branches, the stem was nearly eighty feet in circumference."

A Female Lawyer.

Phoebe Cozzens, the young St. Louis lawyer, appears in court dressed in heavy silk with a polonaise richly trimmed with black lace, roses in her bosom, white frills around her neck, with a sparkling aigrette in her hair. While pleading she wears a modest jacket, with black velvet hat and plumes, which she often removes while speaking.

The Great Ocean Steamships.

The six largest steamers in the world are the Great Eastern, owned by the International Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, 678 feet long, 77 feet broad; the City of Peking (Pacific Mail Steamship Company), 600 tons, 423 feet long, 48 feet broad; the Liguria (Pacific Steam Navigation Company), 4,830 tons, 400 feet long, 45 feet broad; the Britannia (White Star), 4,700 tons, 455 feet long, 45 feet broad; the City of Richmond (Imman), 4,600 tons, 453 feet long, 43 feet broad; the Bothnia (Cunard), 4,500 tons, 425 feet long, 42 feet broad.

Can the watermelon be successfully cultivated on sandy soil, in a rural town of four thousand inhabitants, and a theological institute near by containing one hundred and twenty students studying for the ministry? (Danbury News.)

S.F. HALL. A.L. PATTERSON. F.D. PAT'N

HALL, PATTERSON & CO.

LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office, No. 44, New Exchange Building,

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Chicago, Ill.

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 & Armstrong, Packers, Chicago.
Milwaukee, and Kansas City. Field, Leiter &
Co., Chicago. H. T. Elliott, Chicago. J. D. Whitman,
Des Moines, Iowa. First National Bank,
Washington, Iowa. T. R. Allen, Antwerp, Mo.
Alonzo Golden, Sock Falls, Illinois.

Authorized Agents for Patrons
of Husbandry, under \$200,000
Bonds.

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.

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 credit business. I make no specialties, keep the largest variety and the best quality, and

Sell every thing at the lowest prices for cash.

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

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

March 21, 1873. GEORGE FORD, Successor to Ford & Whitman.

PROF. JAMES JOHNSON,

BARBER SHOP,

OPPOSITE ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums of \$500 and upwards, on improved farms, for one to five years. School and other municipal Bonds wanted. Call upon or address J. B. WATKINS & Co.

Office at corner Mass. and Henry st's, Lawrence.

HORACE L. MOORE. GUY BENNETT

MOORE & BENNETT.

GROCERS

AND

PRODUCE DEALERS.

The Farmers' Store.

132 Massachusetts street,
Lawrence, 70 Kansas.

SHORT, SAFE SURE

TAKE THE

Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf

Railroad

FOR

OASGE MISSION.

PAOLA, BAXTER SPRINGS,

FT. SCOTT, CHETOPA,

BUTLER, OSWEGO,

Fort Gibson, and all points in

Southern Kansas, Southwestern

Missouri, Indian Territory and Texas.

LEAVE KANSAS CITY:

Chicago & Alton, Kansas Pacific, K. C. St.

Jo & Council Bluffs Railroad.

At Olathe with Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad.

At Paola and Fort Scott with M. K. & T. Rail-

road.

At Leavenworth with stages for Butler,

At Leavenworth with stages for Mound City,

At Baxter Springs with stages for Carthage,

Neosho and Seneca.

H. 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 TEDIIOUS OMNIBUS OR FERRY

TRANSFERS BY THIS ROUTE.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE GOING EAST:

Express 3:25 a. m.

Accommodation 7:15 a. m.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE GOING WEST:

Express 11:45 a. m.

Accommodation 1:05 p. m.

Mail 7:25 p. m.

For Leavenworth 4:45 and 7:35 a. m.

For Leavenworth 4:45 and 7:35 a. m.

Express trains run daily.

Pullman Palace cars

are attached to all express trains and run through

between Kansas City, Denver and Cheyenne with-

out change.

Passengers going east by this route have the ad-

vantage of seven competing lines from Kansas city

and Leavenworth.

Buy your ticket

of the company's agents,

F. C. GAY at the Depot,

EDMUND BOWEN, Gen'l Sup't.

BEVERLY 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—

Burlington, 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 11:00 a. m.

Stock Express arrives and leaves 7:30 a. m.

Going South, Through Express and Pas-

senger arrives and leaves 3:30 p. m.

Mixed train arrives and leaves 8:45 p. m.

Freight train leaves 9:00 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 25 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. SETTLETON, Gen'l Ticket Agent

Superintendent.

THE KANSAS SHORT LINE.

St. Louis, Lawrence, & Western Rail Road,

through passenger and freight route, between

ST. LOUIS & CARBONDALE.

without change of cars.

Pullman Sleeping Cars, run daily.

On and after Sunday Dec. 28, 1873, the trains

will run as follows:

Going East.

Lv. Carbondale 10:15 a. m. Lv. St. Louis 8:50 p. m.

Lv. Lawrence 12:40 p. m. "Pg't Hill 7:50 a. m.

Lv. " 2:30 p. m. " Olathe 10:30 a. m.

Lv. " 4:05 p. m. " ar. Lawrence 11:40 a. m.

Lv. Pleasant Hill 8:20 p. m. " " 1:55 p. m.

" St. Louis 6:30 a. m. " ar. Carbon' 4:20 p. m.

St. Louis and Lawrence Sunday Express.

Express leaving St. Louis Saturday 8:50 p. m.

Arrive at Lawrence 10:47 a. m. Sunday. Leaves

Lawrence at 8:45 p. m. and arrive at St. Louis

6:50 a. m.

Connections.

At Carbondale direct with trains of A. T. & S.

F. R. R. east and west. At Lawrence with L. L.

& G. R. R. At Pleasant Hill direct with trains

of Atlantic & Pacific railroad.

Through tickets to all points east, for sale at

principle offices on the line.

J. M. WEBSTER, Manager,

Lawrence, Kansas.

THE LEAVENWORTH,

LAWRENCE AND

GALVESTON R. R. LINE

Hope, in 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 4:30 p. m., Chanute 5:37 p. m., Thayer 6:40 p. m., Cherryvale 6:30 p. m., arriving at Independence 7:15 p. m., Coffeyville 7:15 p. m. and Parker 7:35 p. m.

Freight and accommodation—Leave Kansas City 5:15 a. m., Ottawa 10:00 a. m., Garnett 12:50 p. m., Iola 2:50 p. m., Humboldt 3:27 p. m., Chanute 4:05 p. m., Thayer 5:10 p. m., Cherryvale 6:30 p. m., arriving at Independence 7:15 p. m., Coffeyville 7:45 p. m.

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

GOING NORTH.

Day Express—Leave Parker 6:45 a. m., Coffeyville 7:00 a. m., Independence 7:06 a. m., Cherryvale 7:45 a. m., Thayer 8:32 a. m., Chanute 9:12 a. m., Humboldt 9:35 a. m., Iola 9:57 a. m., Garnett 11:15 a. m., Ottawa 12:50 p. m., arriving at Kansas City 4:10 p. m., Lawrence 2:20 p. m. and Leavenworth 4:05 p. m.

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

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

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

CONNECTIONS.

At Ottawa with stages for Pomona, Quenemo, Lyndon and Osage City.

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

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.

The Government and the Workingman.

If the General Government can open its vaults for the relief of merchants and brokers in a panic, why should it not hear and heed the claims of the workingmen, who are suffering from no fault of their own? If it can thrust its hand into Wall Street for the benefit of bankers, why should it not do something to lighten the burden which has fallen on the heads of the working people of the whole country, and largely through its own neglect? It ought, in justice and as an act of sound policy, to rebuke its working force in all the navy-yards and armories and public works, and utilize the present moment of financial embarrassment and uncertainty in repairing its shattered ships and building new ones, and stocking its arsenals and carrying out some wise plan of improvement for the future. All talk of restricting the sphere and curtailing the functions of the Government is nonsense. What is a Government good for if it can do nothing for the people in a moment of general distress, and cannot utilize a period of uncertainty and disaster for the public advantage? It had a thousand times better spend ten millions in giving employment to working men at fair wages, than throw two millions away on senseless experiments and swindling operations.—Graphic.

Bond Voting.

The last Legislature repealed several sections of the law of 1872, and the entire act of 1869, in relation to counties and townships voting bonds, and in the new act some important changes have been made.

As the law now is, no school district "shall create any bonded indebtedness unless there are at least fifteen children between the ages of 5 and 21 years who are actually residing within said district."

Counties and townships "which have not heretofore issued bonds for railroad purposes," are authorized to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding 5 per cent, "including all other bonded indebtedness," of the value of the taxable property of said county or township, to aid in building railroads either by donation or by taking stock; but two-thirds of the legal votes cast at the election must be in favor of issuing the bonds; and a second election on the same proposition cannot be had except on a petition signed by three-fifths of the voters.

Counties, by a three-fifths vote, may issue bonds for purchasing lands for "Poor Farms;" and townships by a like vote may issue bonds for building or purchasing bridges; but the limit is fixed at 5 per cent, of the value of the taxable property, and this is to include all the other bonded indebtedness of the county or township. Improper issuing of the bonds for either of the purposes named in the act, is made a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.—[Fredonia Citizen.

The incessant northwest winds of this spring, and the abundant rains, are doing wonders for us. Peaches have been kept from blooming until all danger of frost is over, and the trees are loaded as they never were before. The breadth of land sown with fall wheat is very great, and the condition of the crop is superb. We shall this year, have a great surplus of wheat to export.

Corn is being planted very rapidly, and some fields are being seeded with tame grass. The Arkansas Valley will this year, and henceforth overflow with produce.—[Arkansas City Traveler.]

LOUISIANA.—A morning paper calls attention to the fact that, ten years ago, when a bill was introduced into the U. S. Senate to "organize civil government in Louisiana," Judge Doolittle, then a Senator from Wisconsin, moved to amend it by having it read, a bill to "organize Hell in Louisiana." The course of Judge Doolittle, in regard to the reconstruction of the Southern States, appears brighter and better each year, as time allows partisan prejudices and passion to die away, and but calm reason to assert its sway. But Judge Doolittle, with all his ability and purity of character, was as unsuccessful in having justice done to Louisiana as, we fear, his talented successor will be.

Mr. M. L. Robinson, a few days ago, showed us a specimen of coal which he informs us "he found cropping out under a thick layer of slate rock, showing itself in a ravine which is on his place, just one mile west of Winfield. He says that through this ravine runs a small spring branch, and that he believes that coal can be found within a few feet of the bed of the branch. So firmly is he in his belief, that he intends sinking a shaft just as soon after the press of the spring work is over, as he can gather the hands and necessary implements together. Mr. Robinson has the necessary capital, and we believe that he means business, and that before many months roll around, Cowley county and Winfield will be rejoicing in the discovery of an abundance of coal.—[Telegram.]

The above is additional proof of the existence of coal in the western part of Cowley county. In the eastern part, on Coal Rock creek, veins from ten to twenty-six inches in thickness have been worked for more than a year, and this new discovery at Winfield, proves its existence on the Walnut also. One mile east of this place on the same stream, small seams crop out, and one and a half miles east of that, it appears again. A Coal Company has been formed at this place, and expect to drill first, and then sink a shaft.—[Arkansas City Traveler.]

Everything in the shape of a whiskey shop has been closed in Butler, Bates county, save one drug store, and the ladies are besieging it daily. They have seats and a carpeted platform, and on them they sit and do their knitting, and will continue to do so until the new liquor law affecting druggists, takes effect in June.—East Lynn (Mo) Bulletin.

Receipts from Spirits.

In answer to a correspondent, the Pittsburgh Commercial prints the revenues derived by the Government during the last eleven years from the manufacture of distilled spirits. It will be seen that, with the exception of two or three years, there has been a steady yearly increase in the receipts from the beginning:

Years.	Receipts.
1868.	\$15,176,590 50
1869.	30,029,140 53
1870.	18,731,422 45
1871.	34,298,171 82
1872.	35,923,251 72
1873.	18,655,630 90
1874.	45,071,339 86
1875.	55,906,394 15
1876.	66,381,848 10
1877.	49,475,526 36
1878.	2,955,505 02

—making a grand total of \$338,234,101.44.

"Don't, Charley."

[New York Christian Union.]

"Don't, Charley," came to my ears in a sweet, musical tone, while I was seated in a railway car, last summer. I should not have heard the soft, touching voice, had it not been very near me. I looked to see who it was that had spoken, and saw a sweet, beautiful woman upon the seat in front of me. A half-sad look rested upon the young face that was all aglow with love and tenderness. A young man was seated by her side whose face wore a restless, dissipated look, and in a moment I comprehended it all. His face was flushed slightly, and I knew why it was thus. He was talking very fast to some one in advance of him, and once I heard a low oath. "Don't, Charley," she said again, in the same sweet voice. But Charley did not seem to heed her words, but went on in a half wild way to the man. Several more oaths came from his lips; but the woman remained silent, yet looking so pleadingly at the erring one that I thought, if he had been half human, he would have heeded the mild, loving reproach that was so visible in her tear-dimmed eyes.

A friend by my side whispered in my ear, "They have been married just one year."

"He is a brute," I only said in reply. At that moment I saw the young husband wink slyly to the man, and they both arose and went into the baggage car. I understood the movement when I saw a bottle protruding from the husband's coat pocket.

"Don't Charley; don't go," the young wife had pleaded before he got beyond her reach; but he tore himself from her light grasp, and rushed along. Her eyes filled with tears, and a low moan came from her pale lips, and then she bowed her head and wept silently.

He came back in a few moments, his face flushed, still more, and his voice was a key or two louder than before. He brushed rudely past the wife, evidently to get near the car window. "Let me alone Mag," he said as she laid her white hand upon his arm. "Women are always in the way," he said, again turning to the man in front of him.

The wife turned away, and I did not hear her sweet, reproving voice again. How I pitied that young, loving wife, and how often I wonder if her sensitive heart must suffer and bleed for many long years! I think not; for her tender, loving soul, and frail, slender body will not bear such unkindness. Strange how soon liquor will transmute human beings into unfeeling monsters, and chill the ardent, and trusting wife.—[Am. Temperance Union.]

How To Have Timber.

About the first question asked by a new-comer after his arrival in Kansas is, "How are you off for timber?" and we all know, if truthfully must be the answer, if that in many localities the answer is, "a person lately from the heavily timbered districts of the Eastern States. Knowing it to be true, then, that the want of timber is one of the great needs of this prairie country, the next thing to attend to by those interested, is to try and remedy the evil in the cheapest way and shortest time possible.

In this country it is really surprising in how short a time a nice grove can be obtained by planting peach seeds. They will grow in three years to be good-sized trees; and those who ought to know inform us that the wood makes excellent fuel. Hence, it would seem that persons owning prairie farms could do nothing better than to plant two or three acres to peach trees, for after three years they would not only have worlds of peaches but would also have a good supply of firewood on their farms. Possibly it may be difficult to get the seed this spring, but if there is a good crop of peaches the coming summer every farmer living on the prairie ought to get all the pits he can and plant them. The cost is trifling, while a peach grove of two or three acres would be worth hundreds of dollars to any prairie farmer.—[Hays City Sentinel.]

President Grant's reply to the demand of twenty-five States for more currency to transact their business, that there were yet \$4,000,000 of bank note circulation assigned to those States, not yet taken, reminds us of a little domestic episode:

Wife—"Husband, I must have money to buy a new dress. I have had but one dress in a year, and it is no longer fit to wear."

Husband—"Money to buy a new dress? What have you done with the quarter I gave you last week?"

By-Laws of the Lawrence Flaw Co.

1. The number of Directors shall be eleven, to be elected by the stockholders.

2. The officers of the Company shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the Board of Directors.

3. An Executive Committee of five shall be constituted, which shall have authority to enter into any contract in behalf of the corporation that the Directors could make, to audit all claims against the same, and to transact any other business in behalf of the corporation, the performance of which the Directors can delegate. The President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of this committee.

4. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Stockholders and Directors. He shall also perform all other usual duties of a President of a private corporation.

5. In the absence of the President the Vice-President shall act in the President's stead.

6. The Secretary shall have the custody of the written contracts and other papers of the corporation, (except evidences of indebtedness) and shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, and of the Stockholders' meetings, and perform all other usual duties of a Secretary.

7. The Treasurer shall receive and hold all moneys due and belonging to the corporation, and shall pay out and account for the same as the Board of Directors or Executive Committee may order. He shall also have the custody of all evidences of indebtedness belonging to the corporation. He shall give bonds in such sum as the Directors may fix, which they may at any time alter, and his accounts with the corporation shall be examined and settled by the Executive Committee at least once a month.

8. The President may call a meeting of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee at any time, but if he shall refuse or neglect to do so, any three Directors or three members of the Executive Committee may call said meeting, by giving three days notice thereof through the Postoffice.

9. At all meetings of Stockholders for the election of officers, and in the transaction of other business, any person shall be entitled to cast one vote, either in person or by proxy, for each share of the capital stock of this company owned by him and standing in his name on its books, and upon which all assessments then due shall have been paid.

10. The Directors may determine on what condition stock subscriptions shall be received, what payments shall be made by persons subscribing to stock at the time of such subscription, and shall also by resolution determine the time, number, and amount of subsequent payments, notice of which subsequent payments shall be given in some newspaper published in the city of Lawrence thirty days before such payment is required to be made.

Additions may be made to these By-Laws, and the same may be amended at any time.

THE**GRANGER STORE**

THOS. M. WORK. P. W. SERVICE.

108 Massachusetts Street.

Four doors south of Ridenour & Baker.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Given To

CHOICE BUTTER, and EGGS.

Goods delivered anywhere in

PATRON'S REGALIA!

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

Gent's Regalia, genuine "York XXX" Necktie, 35 cents. Ladies, "Clinton C" Bleached muslin, 45 cents.

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

9-22 214 North 5th street, St. Louis, Mo. April 18. As our regalia orders have more than quadrupled, we now reduce prices 5 cents per set from the above. Ours are the best made and far the cheapest.



T. L. MACKOY,

Olathe, Kansas.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER

Of Thorough-bred

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Orders for Pigs promptly attended to.

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SWEET POTATO'S

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

REFERENCES.

Editors Spirit of Kansas.

Ridenour & Baker.

Grocers.

B. W. Woodward.

Druggists.

D. C. Haskell & Co.

Boot & Shoe Dealers.

D. G. WATT,

Lawrence, Kansas.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES,

FIFES, DRUMS, SHEET

MUSIC, & MUSIC BOOKS.

VIOLIN & GUITAR

STRINGS.

ACCORDEONS, FRENCH HARP

And all kinds of musical merchandise

AT

MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

MRS. NORA BALDWIN'S

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

DRESS AND CLOAK CUTTING,

And Pattern Rooms.

No. 107 Massachusetts street, up stairs,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Rare Designs and Select Styles. Dress

Makers supplied with Patterns to

order. S. T. Taylor's System of Dress-

fitting and Pattern-cutting taught.

Also Agent for "Le Bon Ton," "La

Mode Elegante," and Revue De La

Mode."

GEORGE CARTWRIGHT,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

LANDSCAPE & JOBBING

GARDENER,

Propagator of Roses and Bedding Plants.

Also dealer in Evergreens and ornamental shade

trees.

Gardens laid out and kept in order by the day

or year. Special attention paid to propagating

roses for the wholesale trade. Vines, Roses, &c.

trimmed and attended to. Greenhouse on Henry

st., west end. Post Office box 753.

J. H. STUART, A. M., M. D.

OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR, HAZARD'S BUILDING.

Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M.

CANADA VICTOR TOMATO.

I invite the attention of the public to extracts

from more than a score of letters in my Cata-

logue for 1874, from Farmers and Gardeners in

various States, who raised this New Tomato for

the first time last season. These letters are all

emphatic in their praises of the Canada Victor

Tomato; for its surpassing earliness; for its excellent quality; and for its uniform

solidity. I now offer to the public, Seed raised

from selected specimens only, at 15 cts. per pack-

age and \$1.50 per ounce. My Seed Catalogue

free to all applicants.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,

Marblehead, Mass.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY

OF

RIGGS & SINCLAIR.

Proprietors of

DOUGLAS COUNTY ABSTRACT BOOKS.

Loans Negotiated on Real Estate Security.

Abstracts of Title Furnished.

Conveyancers and Notaries Public.

No. 52 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

HENRY LEARNED,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.

186 Massachusetts Street.

Repairing, Trimming & Fine

Painting a Specialty.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

LUDINGTON BROTHERS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The only First Class House in the City.

\$350.00

Will buy a new Seven octave Rosew

Piano

AT

MRS. STARRETT'S

MUSIC STORE.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

\$125.00

Will buy a splendid

PRINCE ORGAN

With two full sets of reeds and six stops

AT

MRS. STARRETT'S

MUSIC STORE.

LAWRENCE.

THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

Knits socks & stockings of all sizes

precisely like hand knitting. Also

shirts, drawers, ties, carriage

blankets, mittens, and scarfs in

the most beautiful manner.

An expert knitter can easily make

\$2.00 per day with a Lamb Knitter.

STATE AGENCY

AT

MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE.

153 Mass. St. Lawrence, Kansas.

Send for a circular.

BROWN'S EXTRACT

OF

BLACKBERRY & GINGER

Is one of the best preparations in use for

DIARRHCEA, DYSENTERY,

AND ALL OTHER BOWEL Complaints.

It contains the medicinal properties

of BLACKBERRY & JAMAICA GINGER ROOTS

Combined with aromatics which add to its

value as a remedy for diseases of the bowels

Every one should secure a bottle, and be pre-

pared for any sudden attack. Sold by all de-

alers in medicine at 50 cents per bottle. 74-61

WILDER & PALM

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements.

Railroad Scrapers,

Flows and Wagons.

Scotch and Geddies Harrows.

CASTIRON ROLLERS.

GANG PLOWS.

sec. &c.

116 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.

[For the Spirit.]
"EVERY MAN HAS HIS PRICE."
Robert Walpole.

No. 2.

There are some other points in connection with the subject I reviewed in my last letter in the Spirit, which perhaps are worthy of notice.

It has become fashionable to believe that our public functionaries have become unusually corrupt, and that at no time in our American history were the social disorders of society equal to the present day. For one I have no such opinion. The very expression which has of late become almost universal amongst the people, that 'every man has his price,' did not originate in America, but in England, by Sir Robert Walpole—therefore whatever truth is contained in it, existed equally at the time Sir Robt. flourished, two hundred years ago—it is no new political disorder, confined to our government or those holding position.

The sentiment, it is possible, may be new to many who apply it to our present condition,—they may suppose the facts which they have read in the papers, of greed and speculation, to be a new growth confined to the present state of society—that the times are strangely out of joint—that honesty and fidelity in our public servants is not the rule but the exception.

That this is a common sentiment among a certain class of newspaper readers, cannot be denied. It is natural when we first hear of any unpalatable fact, which the press of the country is spreading broadcast over the land that, we should conclude such things have become more common than in the "good old days of our grandfathers."

With the oldest of us our memories are somewhat treacherous, we forget a thousand facts which have passed and gone; they have only left a faint impression on our minds.

In place of the public morals becoming more corrupt than in those days when the good old times of which we speak with such regret, I am convinced that our day will admit of comparison, if so, it would relieve us of a great deal of the public odium which so many would cast on the present order of society. No Sir, it is a slander on the age in which we live. Travel back only forty or fifty years; and glance at circumstances which then existed.

Many who are still living, may remember the time when the rural population of our country, thought it was a wonderful effort in behalf of literature to take one newspaper, and that paper was confined to local county news, and did not embrace the wide field which our country papers now do. Magazines were never thought of, they were read only by the better educated part of community.

The multiplication of newspapers and magazines has become one of the institutions of the age. It is a rare exception to find an occupant of the most humble cabin, but what takes a paper; and many who subscribe to four or five. Suppose, then, a defalcation occurs; it is immediately heralded all over the country, to the utmost extremity of the land. Fifty years ago, news of a like transaction might possibly find its way to one or two solitary cabins of the country.

Again, look at the immense increase of our mercantile transactions, and the vast increase of necessary officers, both national, State, and county, which in our day have sprung up to perform the necessary details required by the present state of things. Population has multiplied with this increased development. Therefore, if we hear of more frequent defalcations, it does not prove that in the aggregate, we have become more demoralized.

We have a class of newspapers, as we have heretofore remarked, who deal out weekly doses of acts of violence &c.—these sensational journals are well supplied with correspondence in every part of the State, and it is proverbial that no class of writers (save now and then a Land Agent) who deals in exaggerations as they do; hence every incident bordering on the marvelous, it matters not where, or by whom committed, found its way to the public press.

Party papers help to swell the general current of excitement and exaggeration. When a defalcation, or a little irregularity is discovered in a public officer who was elected by the opposite political party, how pleased and delighted the editor becomes—a hundred surmises follow in the wake of this item of news.

It is not, perhaps, after all, so surprising that we have our ears filled with the demoralizing sentiment "every man has his price," when we consider that the popular sentiment is so largely controlled in political matters by our public press. The moral responsibility of Editors, is much greater than most of us are willing to concede. They preach to a much larger congregation than the clergyman, and frequently reach a class of individuals who never darken the door of a church.

Yours,
JAS. HANWAY.

BOTANY FOR FARMERS.

How do Plants Differ in their Mode of Growth?

All our trees and many small plants are hump, flax, milkweed, &c., have wood and bark distinct, and both wood and bark grown by additions to the surfaces in contact. These are called Exogens or outside growers. The sap wood only is really alive, the heart wood, when protected by the sap wood from access of air and water, remains sound and adds to the strength of the tree. When large limbs are cut off, air and water enter and the heart wood decays. Hence large limbs should not be cut off, or if cut off, they should be cut close to favor healing over, and a coat of wax or paint applied. The ascending sap produces growth in the branches, and the descending sap growth in the roots. If, as soon as the bark will peel, you take off a ring of bark one fifth of an inch wide, the ascending sap will throw out branches below the ring, and the descending sap will produce an enlargement above the ring, and, if a ball of earth be fastened round the place, and kept wet, roots will come out into it. The Chinese, it is said, make dwarf trees in this way, cutting off the limb and setting it in the ground, after the ball of earth is full of roots. When a young tree branches near the ground it can easily be made into two or more by taking off the ring of bark and heaping earth round it.

Fruit trees may be made to bear prematurely by taking off the ring of bark in June. The growth of the branches is checked and fruit buds are formed for the following year. The bark unites before winter and the tree is not killed.

Another class of plants have no bark distinct from the wood, but have the hardest part of their substance outside, and the inside either hollow or filled with a loose, pithy substance. These are called Endogens or inside-growers. Such are palm trees, corn, wheat, lilies, onions, &c. As among animals the articulates, as insects and lobsters, have their bones outside and muscles inside, so these have their wood outside and their bark inside.

Another class grow by additions to their extremities. These are called Acrogens or summit-growers. Such are ferns, mosses, ground-pines and scouring rushes.

Still another class have no distinct wood, bark, pith or leaves; but simply expand throughout their whole substance. These are called Thallogens, or moss-growers. Such are lichens, commonly called mosses, which grow on rocks and old wood, seaweeds, mushrooms, puff-balls, mildew, mould, &c.

J. H. CARRUTH.

Junction City, Kas. May 2nd, '74.

BROTHER J. A. CRAMER:

As an Officer of the State Grange I write over \$10 worth of letters each month, in answer to questions which are nearly all answered in your Patron's Code. The Master and Secretary are overburdened with letters, and we have the issuance of all information on the Grange, concerning its laws and usages as a great relief.

W. S. HANNA.

Chaplain Kansas State Grange.

Central City Grange.

Central City, April 28th, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:

A word from Central City Grange. I think our Grange can claim a prominence over every Grange in the State. You may feel incredulous, but the facts in the case are just these:

We had one of the grandest wedding performances you ever saw. First, the news got around amongst the Grangers there was going to be a Grange wedding, and the result was that all of our sister Grangers went to work, and got up one of the grandest suppers that has been looked on in Southern Kansas.

At an early hour the members and friends began to collect, and the house was filled to overflowing.

The Worthy Master called the house to order at the appointed hour and requested all those that did not belong to the Grange to retire to a neighbor's house a short distance off, and wait until a sister was initiated in the 4th degree.

After that was over the ladies went to work in Grange style, and prepared one of the most elegant suppers that has been in this country for many a long day. After the supper was all prepared the Worthy Master called the house to order, and sent two of our worthy members out to where the Groom and Bride were waiting for the glad news to come in, and they did come, all in Grange style, and the worthy minister brother Wade, was all prepared to bind them in the holy bonds of matrimony. After the ceremony was over, supper was the next on the programme, which was served up in good old style.

After supper was over a band of music was brought in and gave some good, cheering music and our Worthy Master gave us one of the best speeches that was ever delivered on such an occasion.

After that was over our meeting adjourned. The gentleman and lady that were married on this occasion were Henry Arant and Elizabeth Hall.

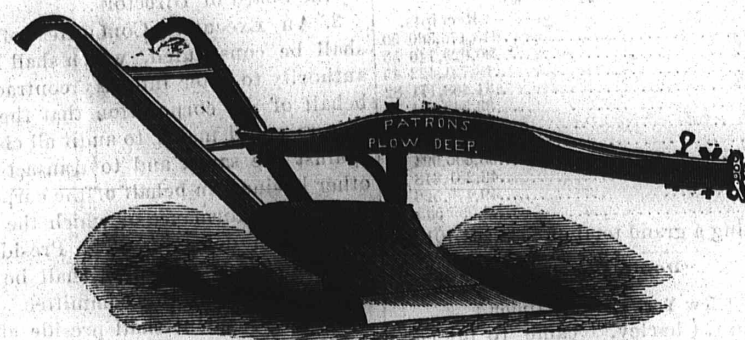
JOHN ALDRIDGE.

Sec. Central City Grange.

Mr. Spotted Tail is rapidly succumbing to civilization. A few days ago he told a party of Peace Commissioners to "dry up." He so far progressed in political courtesy as to declare that he had been "pestered with these flies from the Great Father long enough." He will have nothing more to do with them, but will prepare a code of signals to take the place of conversation. Here is a job for some enterprising Congressman. Let contracts be made to furnish a set of cartoons expressive of Mr. Spotted Tail's contempt for Peace Commissioners. They might be original and improving, and possibly expensive. A solid job for artist-work has not been brought to light for a long time. It is past due.—(Chicago Tribune.)

GRANGE PLOW FACTORY

—AND—



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THE LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY,

SUCCESSORS TO

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CORNER OF PINCKNEY AND TENNESSEE STREETS,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Well-Drilling Machinery, Store Fronts, Iron Fences, and Castings of all Kinds.

FARM

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PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, ROLLERS, HARROWS.

In fact, everything needed by the Farmer, manufactured on short notice, in the Best Manner, and at

THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Send in your Orders.

TERMS, STRICTLY CASH.

Lawrence Plow Company.

Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway.

The completion of the great iron bridge over the Missouri river at Booneville, enables this popular line to offer still better facilities for the business between the Northeast and Southwest. Two daily trains will be run between Hannibal and points in the great, Neosho valley, in direct connection with all lines. Also two daily trains between St. Louis and points in Southern Kansas.

For the Texas trade, new and better facilities are offered. The rates have been greatly reduced, and arrangements have been made whereby through Pullman palace cars are run from Chicago, Quincy, Hannibal and St. Louis to Galveston, without change, passing through the finest portion of Southwest Missouri, Southern Kansas, the Indian Nation, and the most desirable portion of Texas.

Any one contemplating a trip to Southern Kansas, the Indian Nation or Texas, should address Thomas Dorwin, general passenger agent, Sedalia, Mo., for a correct map, with time tables, rates of fare, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas. W. W. Cookins Plaintiff vs. Alexander Montgomery, Catherine Montgomery, S. O. Thacher, E. V. Banks and N. T. Stephens defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed, issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Monday the 1st day of June A. D. 1874.

At 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Alexander Montgomery, Catherine Montgomery, S. O. Thacher, E. V. Banks and N. T. Stephens and each of them, in and to the following described lands, and tenements to wit: Lot Number Fifty-three (53) on Rhode Island street in the City of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas. Appraised at Eight Hundred Dollars (\$800.00). Taken as the property of Alexander Montgomery and Catherine Montgomery and to be sold to satisfy said Order of Sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the City of Lawrence this 30th day of April, 1874.

S. H. CARMEAN.

Sheriff of Douglas County Kansas.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Charles Worthington, that the undersigned, assignee of said Charles Worthington, has appointed the 27th day of June, 1874, at his office in the city of Lawrence, in Douglas county, Kansas, to proceed publicly to adjust and allow demands against the estate and effects of said assignor.

Dated February 28, 1874.

H. J. CALDWELL, assignee of Charles Worthington.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss:

In the District court, Fourth Judicial District sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

J. F. Brownlee, Plaintiff, vs. Caroline P. Kallach, and Isaac S. Kallach, Defendants.

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale to me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Saturday, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1874

At 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Caroline P. Kallach and Isaac S. Kallach, and each of them, in and to the following described premises, to-wit:

Lot number forty-six (46) on Kentucky street, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, taken as the property of Caroline P. Kallach and Isaac S. Kallach, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this, the 15th day of April, 1874.

S. H. CARMEAN,

Sheriff Douglas County.

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PUBLICATION NOTICE.

To H. C. Macy and Hattie E. Macy, whose places of residence are unknown: You will take notice that Josiah Alexander, did, on the 9th day of April A. D. 1874, file his petition in the District Court of Douglas County, State of Kansas, against the said H. C. Macy and Hattie E. Macy, setting forth that the said H. C. Macy and Hattie E. Macy, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1873, executed and delivered their certain promissory note and thereby promised to pay to the said Josiah Alexander the sum of five hundred dollars in one year from the date thereof with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from date until paid, and per cent. per annum thereof, when the same should become due and payable, the said H. C. Macy and Hattie E. Macy executed and delivered to the said Josiah Alexander their mortgage deed, dated on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1873, upon the following described real estate situated in Douglas County, Kansas, to-wit:

Beginning at the north-east corner of section 18, township 13, south of range 19 east, thence south on the section line 17 72-100 chains, thence west 10 30-100 chains, thence north to the channel of the Wakarusa creek, thence down the channel of said stream to a point opposite the mouth of Skunk Hollow, thence south 63 degrees, west 110 links, thence north 23 degrees, west 3 31-100 chains to the center of the Lawrence and Emporia State road, thence north 40 degrees, east 1 42-100 chains to the section line between sections 7 and 18, thence east on line between sections 7 and 18, to the place of beginning, section line 17, 80-100 chains to the place of beginning.

Also, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section 17, township and range aforesaid, containing 64 83-100 acres, more or less also beginning at the south-east corner of section 7, township 13, south of range 19 east, thence west on the south line of said section 4 60-100 chains, thence north to the center of the Lawrence and Emporia State road, thence in a north-easterly direction along the center of said road to the intersection of the east boundary of said section 7, thence south on section line 13 40-100 chains to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres more or less; and that there is now due and owing to the said plaintiff from the said defendants the sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon from the 1st day of March, A. D. 1873, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and sixty dollars as attorneys fees for foreclosure of said mortgage. And the said H. C. Macy and Hattie E. Macy are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before Saturday the 30th day of May, A. D. 1874, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered in favor of the said plaintiff and against the said H. C. Macy and Hattie E. Macy for the sum of five hundred dollars, and interest thereon at 12 per cent. per annum from March 1st, 1873, and sixty dollars for attorneys fees for foreclosure of said mortgage, and a decree entered for the foreclosure of said mortgage against the said H. C. Macy and Hattie E. Macy, and an order made for the sale of the mortgaged premises, and for costs of suit.

JAMISON & BORCHERTHAUS,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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