

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. III.—NO. 7.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 18, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 107.

### LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

TOPEKA, Feb. 11th, 1874.  
SENATE.

House Concurrent Resolutions No. 21, requesting the county attorney of Shawnee county to bring S. C. Pomeroy to a speedy trial, was taken up and read.

Mr. Edwards moved that the rules be suspended and the resolution considered immediately. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Price offered an amendment providing that the authorities of Shawnee county be instructed to hang Pomeroy, and that they inquire into his guilt or innocence at some future time, when convenient.

Mr. Morrill moved that the further consideration of the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

The ayes and nays were demanded with the following result:

YEAS.—Messrs. Butler, Barker, Crichton, Edwards, Grimes, Judd, Martindale, McFarland, Morrill, Murdock, O'Neil, Palmer, Price, Rogers, Winter, 15.

NAYS.—Messrs. Blair, Ely, Martin, Simons, Simpson, St. John, Topping, 7.

### HOUSE.

Mr. Anthony moved that the sum of \$480,000, or so much thereof as may be needed, be appropriated to repairing the roof of the capital to prevent its leaking, which on motion was laid on the table.

H. C. R. No. 25, requesting congress to pass such a law as will compel railroads to complete their lines to lands so as to render them subject to taxation, was read.

Mr. Anthony insisted that the title was sufficient in the companies now to render them liable to taxation and he thought it unwise to pass the resolution, and thus shift the responsibility of attempting to collect these taxes. He thought the courts should be compelled by public sentiment to decide that these lands are taxable.

Mr. A. H. Horton said the supreme court of this state has announced that all these lands are taxable, but this decision was reversed by the supreme court of the United States, and under this U. S. decision the people of this state were losing the amount of taxes which are due on these lands.

Mr. Mason insisted that action by congress was the only way in which the matter could be reached, as the matter now stands under the decision of the U. S. supreme court.

He made a full and exhaustive argument, covering the whole ground and advocated strongly the passage of the resolution.

The bill to divide Howard county, and to establish the County of Elk out of a portion of its territory was passed.

Mr. J. C. Horton, by consent, introduced H. B. 319, making appropriations for the executive and judiciary departments, which was read a first and second time and referred to committee on ways and means.

TOPEKA, Feb. 12th, 1874.  
SENATE.

Three separate reports and propositions for districting the State for the election of members of Congress were presented.

Mr. St. John offered a resolution providing the amendment of the State Constitution by striking out the words "white" and "male," in defining the qualifications of electors.

Senate Bill No. 50, to enable certain persons to exercise the right of majority, was passed. Also Senate Bill No. 76, also making an appropriation of \$2,500 to the Settlers on the Osage Ceded Lands.

Senate Bill 89, to extend the 10 per cent penalty on unpaid taxes for 1874, was amended on the motion of Mr. Price, providing that the state treasurer and county treasurers be instructed to refund all taxes heretofore paid to the parties paying them, and that the said parties hold the same until other people have paid their taxes.

### HOUSE.

A large number of bids were reported back from the various standing committees. Among them was the bill for the removal of the charitable institutions of the state to Shawnee county, which the committee on public institutions reported back recommending its passage. Fully half the bills reported on were recommended for rejection, or substitutes were introduced.

The committee on elections reported on the cases of the counties of Harper, Comanche and Ness. The substance being that Mr. Hornor, the member for Harper, was regularly and duly elected and entitled to a seat; that there being no general election in Comanche county as required by the constitution, Mr. A. J.

Moury was not entitled to a seat as member from that county, and asked further time to consider the case of the county of Ness.

Mr. W. Martin offered a resolution that the committee on finance and taxation, fees and salaries and retrenchment and reform, report to the house without delay such bills as will secure a more equal assessment, so that all property shall pay its fair and reasonable proportion of taxes, a reasonable reduction of fees and salaries and the lopping off of all unnecessary expenditures, and that such bills shall be placed at the head of the calendar.

A long debate ensued, the members of the committee named saying they were perfecting such bills as fast as possible. Some members also insisted that no bills should be passed over for the purpose of placing others at the head of the calendar. The house refused to suspend the rules to consider the resolution now.

Mr. J. C. Horton, chairman of the committee of ways and means, by consent, reported a bill appropriating \$75,261.06 for the penitentiary for 1874.

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

H. B. No. 202, an act to amend section 1, chapter 104 laws of 1872, in relation to stock running at large, was read. It makes the owner of certain animals running at large guilty of a misdemeanor, and also makes the animals subject to the stray laws. The discussion on this bill took up an hour, and it was finally recommended for passage.

H. B. No. 78, an act repealing chapter 204 of the laws of 1872. This bill repeals the act giving a bounty of \$2 per acre for twenty-five years for the planting of forest trees.

Mr. H. C. Hutchinson urged its passage, claiming that the object sought was accomplished by the act of congress known as the timber act, and he thought it wrong in principle to give a bounty for any such purpose.

Mr. Stout also thought the law should pass as it was taxing the people for the benefit of a few and therefore wrong.

Mr. Boyd was opposed to its passage. He believed the law giving a bounty for forest trees was a material benefit to the whole state.

An amendment was offered that the bill be so amended that those who take claims under the timber act shall not receive the \$2 bounty.

After some discussion a motion was carried that the bill and amendments be referred to a special committee of five.

H. C. R. No. 25, resolutions and memorial to congress for taxation of interest in lands, which was the special order for this hour, was taken up. This is the resolution asking congress to take steps to compel railroads to perfect their titles to lands, so that they may be taxed, and in case they do not so perfect their titles the lands shall revert to the government, and the lands be subject to homestead and preemption.

Mr. Fenlon thought this a very singular resolution. He thought it absurd to ask congress to pass a law to authorize this state to tax property, when the organic law says that all property may be taxed except that belonging to the United States. The supreme court of the United States has decided that the lands aimed at in this resolution belong to the government, and of course that settles the question. He thought it would place the legislature in a ridiculous light before congress.

Mr. Mason said that while he was well aware of the decision of the supreme court, yet it seemed to him that there must be some authority in congress to make some law by which the question of title to these lands can be settled so that the revenue properly due the state from them may be collected.

Mr. John Martin said that while it was true the agreement was made, when the state was admitted, that government lands should not be taxed, yet he thought at the request of the state the United States may modify that agreement so as to meet such cases as have now arisen.

Mr. Allen offered an amendment, which was adopted, that the Osage ceded lands and other lands claimed by settlers shall be exempted from the operation of the resolution.

After some discussion the resolution was recommended to the special committee which introduced it.

H. B. No. 92, an act to amend section 21, article 4, chapter 83 of the general statutes was read. It provides for appeal from justices, in all criminal cases. Recommended for passage.

The contested election case from Montgomery County was taken up and the seat awarded to Mr. Brown, by a vote of 47 to 45.

FEB. 13th, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Murdock offered a resolution, which was adopted requesting the attorney general of the state to furnish to the senate his opinion in writing touching the constitutional amendment submitted by the last legislature and adopted by the people at the fall election of 1873, and as to whether under that amendment any increase of representation or senatorial districts can be made previous to the next general apportionment, and whether the present legislature might not increase the number of state senators under the amendment without increasing the number of senatorial districts.

Under the head of the third reading of bills, S. B. 89, an act to extend the ten per cent, penalty on unpaid taxes, as amended by Mr. Price, was read and rejected by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Blair, Barker, Edwards, Grimes, Murdock, Price, Rogers, Schmidt, S. NAYS.—Messrs. Bradley, Bronson, Crichton, Guerin, Judd, Martin, Martindale, McFarland, McWhirt, Moonlight, Morrill, O'Neil, Palmer, Simons, Simpson, St. John, J. C. Wilson, Winter, York, 21.

S. B. No. 6, regulating freight upon railroads, was discussed and recommended to be passed, subject to amendment and debate.

### HOUSE.

Mr. Birkett presented a petition from the Holton bar association asking for the creation of a new judicial district.

Mr. J. C. Horton presented the memorial of the yearly meeting of the society of Friends, asking the passage of a prohibitory liquor law.

Mr. R. F. Thompson offered a resolution that the judiciary committee be instructed to report a bill consolidating the offices of county clerk and probate judge, and register of deeds and district clerk. Adopted.

Mr. Dow offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to examine into the practicability of so amending the present criminal law as to prevent unnecessary delay in bringing criminals to justice. Adopted. Messrs. Fenlon, Thompson and Pilkinton were appointed such committee.

Mr. J. C. Horton offered a resolution that a bill be prepared regulating the fees of attorneys in foreclosure of mortgage. Adopted.

H. C. R. No. 26, in relation to the Arkansas Valley and Salt Plains railroad company, was read. It asks aid from congress for the construction of this road. Laid on the table.

H. B. No. 173, an act or the further protection of the lives of passengers on railroads, providing that no railroad shall employ any conductor or engineer unless they have a state license. It was proposed to re-commit the bill and have it printed. Mr. Funston moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, and after some discussion, this motion prevailed.

H. B. No. 28, an act to repeal an act entitled "an act relative to the sale of property without appraisement." Was taken up.

Mr. Pilkinton hoped this bill would pass, as he believed the law as at present was taken advantage of by unscrupulous parties, which permits parties to waive appraisement. He was not in favor of a law by which a man could be ruined for a small debt.

Mr. Gilbert said it should be the object of the law to protect the weak and restrain the strong. He hoped the bill would pass, as it seemed to him the law sought to be repealed was passed in the interests of money-lenders and bankers, and not for the benefit of the poor man.

Mr. Fenlon was opposed to the passage of the bill. He thought the people should be left free to make such contracts as they pleased.

Mr. R. B. Taylor thought it would be very proper to pass this law. It appeared plain to him that the law as it stands was for the interest of capital as against labor.

Mr. Mason was in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. C. C. Hutchinson had voted for the passage of the bill sought to be repealed, for the reason that he thought it would make money cheaper, and he thought it best to let the law remain on the statute book.

Mr. Wm. Martin was not in favor of creating any rights for the money-lender, and he thought the law should protect men in their natural rights, and he hoped measures would be passed to protect money borrowers against money lenders.

Mr. Allen said if the repeal of this law was to bring a flood of money lenders into the state he thought it best to strike it from the statute books, as if the capitalists could get hold of the poor man's farm it was only a question of time how soon it would be eaten up, and he thought it best to protect as far as possible the poor man.

Mr. Tinkham hoped for the interest of humanity this bill would be repealed.

Mr. R. F. Thompson was opposed to the repeal of the law and hoped the bill under consideration would be rejected.

Mr. John Martin also opposed the passage of the law.

Mr. Maltby favored the repeal of the law; he believed the law should be made to protect the humble tiller of the soil, as against the bloated bondholder.

After a lengthy discussion the bill was recommended for passage.

H. J. R. No. 3, submitting the question of a constitutional convention to a vote of the people, which provides that at the next general election, the question to amend the constitution shall be submitted to the people.

Mr. R. B. Taylor thought it would entail too much expense and the necessary amendments can be made by passing them here and then submitting each amendment to the people.

Mr. Stout said his people were ready for a convention and he believed all the people of the state were ready for it, and he wanted the question submitted to the people.

Mr. E. P. Thompson thought the times demanded a change in the constitution, and a hundred thousand dollars would be cheap if such a constitution as the state now demands could be put in force.

Mr. Fiery said if this resolution was passed it would be at least two years before a new constitution could be adopted, even if the people next fall should vote for it.

Mr. C. C. Hutchinson was opposed to the resolution; he did not believe the people wanted or needed a new constitution, and he thought the present one good enough for the present.

Mr. Mason interrupted Mr. Hutchinson to say that the question of the benefit of a new constitution had nothing to do with this case, the resolution being to let the people say whether they want a change or not, and he was in favor of submitting it to them.

Pending the discussion the committee rose and reported their action.

FEB. 14th, 1874.

SENATE.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 18, memorializing congress to pass an act regulating railway companies in their charges for freight and passage was taken up and adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bradley, Butler, Barker, Crichton, Edwards, Martin, Martindale, McFarland, Moonlight, Morrill, O'Neil, Palm, Price, Simons, St. John, J. C. Wilson, 17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bronson, Grimes, Guerin, Johnson, Judd, Murdock, Rogers, Simpson, Winter, York, 10.

### HOUSE.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. C. C. Hutchinson in the chair, for the consideration of house bill No. 288, an act to apportion the state of Kansas into districts for representation in the congress of the United States.

Mr. Allen moved that the bill be recommended for passage.

Mr. Morse offered a substitute which divides the state as follows:

First District.—Labette, Cherokee, Neosho, Crawford, Allen, Bourbon, Anderson, Linn, Franklin, Miami, Douglas, Johnson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Richardson.

Second District.—Shawnee, Jackson, Nemaha, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Wabauisee, Morris, Davis, Riley, Washington, Clay, Dickinson, Ottawa, Cloud, Republic, Jewell, Mitchell, Lincoln, Russell, Osborn, Smith, Phillips, Rooks, Ellis, Trego, Graham, Billings, Decatur, Sheridan, Grove, Wallace, Thomas, Rawlins, Sherman, Cheyenne.

Third District.—All the residue of the state. After a long debate, the bill was recommended for passage, and the committee rose and reported its action to the House.

Mr. Welchman offered a resolution that the committee on claims report to what extent the state is liable for what is known as the Price raid claims, and to provide some means by which claimants can be paid. Adopted.

H. J. R. No. 3, submitting the question of a constitutional convention to a vote of the people, was read.

Mr. C. C. Hutchinson proposed an amendment, to submit to the people at the next annual election, an amendment to the constitution making the sessions of the legislature biennial.

The Resolution No. 3, was recommended for passage.

H. B. No. 213, an act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act regulating the jurisdiction and procedure before justices of the peace," approved March 3rd, 1870, which gives justices of the peace jurisdiction to the amount of \$300, was recommended for passage.

FEB. 15th, 1874.

SENATE.

On motion the senate resolved itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of the substitute for S. B. No. 30, to amend the act providing for the assessment and collection of taxes.

The bill provides for the semi-annual payment of taxes, with a graduated penalty of two per cent. a month on unpaid taxes.

After a short discussion of the bill the committee rose and recommended that the bill be referred to the judiciary committee.

On motion S. B. No. 6, regulating freight upon railroads, was re-referred to committee of the whole.

The same action was had with reference to S. B. 106, to provide for state depositories of public funds, and S. B. 99, repealing the act creating a board of state house commissioners. The following bills were read a third time and passed:

S. B. No. 73, to amend chapter 36, article 6, of the general statutes of 1868, concerning elections, approved March 3, 1868.

S. B. No. 92, to amend art. 3, of chap. 105, general statutes of 1868, entitled "An act relating to stock."

S. B. No. 63, to amend an act entitled "An act for the regulation and support of common schools."

S. B. No. 71, to amend sec. 4 of chap. 92 of the general statutes of 1868, and entitled "An act amendatory and supplemental to certain school laws herein named."

H. B. No. 204, an act relating to the duties and salaries of county officers.

Substitute for S. B. 85, an act for the relief of the city of Ottawa, was read a third time and passed.

### HOUSE.

The house went into committee of the whole, the speaker *pro tem.* in the chair, for the consideration of H. B. 209, to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, which had been made the special order for this hour.

The bill was read section by section; it gives the county commissioners the sole right to grant licenses for the sale of liquor; an amendment to the first section, excepting cities of the first, second and third classes, was proposed, but not accepted.

Several other amendments were offered but all were voted down; a motion was made to refer the bill to the special committee to be perfected, which was lost. After consuming the whole of the afternoon without coming to any decision, the committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

FEB. 17, 1874.

### SENATE.

Senate Bill No. 2 for the apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts was discussed and passed by a vote of 14 to 17. The apportionment proposed by this bill is as follows:

First District.—The counties of Leavenworth, Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Washington, Republic, Jewell, Smith, Phillips, Norton, Graham, Rooks, Osborn, Mitchell, Cloud, Clay, Ottawa, Lincoln, Riley, Pottawatomie, Jackson, Shawnee, Jefferson, Atchison, and all that territory lying north of the 2d standard parallel.

Second District.—The counties of Montgomery, Labette, Cherokee, Crawford, Neosho, Wilson, Bourbon, Allen, Anderson, Linn, Miami, Franklin, Johnson, Douglas, and Wyandotte.

Third District.—All that part of the state not included in the first and second districts.

Reports were received from standing committees returning a large number of bills. Among them was the report of the committee on elections in the case of Ness county, which was to the effect that no legal election was held, or could be held, in that county on the fourth of November, 1873, and that S. G. Rogers is therefore not entitled to a seat on the floor of this house. On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

The clerk read a communication from the attorney general in answer to resolutions of the house in relation to the fees of county treasurers. The opinion is that the fees are based on the gross amount of taxes collected, and not on each district separately.

Messages from the Senate were read, among which was the bill in relation to the repeal of the law authorizing the payment of a sum of money annually to the Educational Journal, about which some mistake had been made. After some discussion, the vote by which the bill was passed was reconsidered and the bill, as passed by the senate, which stops the payment on the 1st of May next, was read and passed.

Bills on third reading being in order, H. B. No. 278, an act to apportion the State of Kansas into districts for representation in the Congress of the United States, was read and passed—yeas 64, nays 26.

1st District.—The counties of Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Washington, Republic, Jewell, Smith, Phillips, Norton, Decatur, Rawlins, Cheyenne, Atchison, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Riley, Clay, Cloud, Mitchell, Osborn, Rooks, Graham, Sheridan, Thomas, Sherman, Russell, Lincoln, Ottawa, Jefferson and Leavenworth.

2d District.—The counties of Wyandotte, Johnson, Miami, Franklin, Douglas, Shawnee, Osage, Coffey, Wabauisee, Lyon, Davis, Morris, Chase, Dickinson, Marion, Harvey, Saline, McPherson, Reno, Rice, Pawnee and the adjoining undefined territory, Ness, Trego, Ellis, Worth, Barton, Ellis, Stafford, Rush, Gove, Lane, Scott, Wichita and Greeley.

3d District.—The counties of Linn, Anderson, Bourbon, Allen, Woodson, Greenwood, Butler, Sedgewick, Crawford, Neosho, Wilson, Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery, Howard, Cowley, Sumner, Harper, Kingman, Barber, Pratt, Comanche, Kiowa, Ford, Clark, Foote, Mead, Seward, Arapahoe, Grant, Stevens, Kansas, Stanton, Hamilton, Sequoyah, Kearney, Buffalo and Hodgman.

House joint resolution No. 3, submitting the question of a constitutional convention to a vote of the people, was read. Mr. Fenlon offered a substitute which perfected the details of the resolution, and on motion the rules were suspended and the substitute adopted, after considerable discussion, in place of the original resolution. Passed, yeas 74, nays 18.



# The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, FEB. 18, 1874.

## Patrons' Department.

The Spirit of Kansas is the official paper of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the State of Kansas. It will aim to represent and promote the interests of that Order, and of Agriculture in general, in Kansas and the West.

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

So many letters containing money for us have been lost in transit, that we cannot longer be responsible for money sent otherwise than by P. O. money order, or by registered letter when mailed at an office not a money order office.

## OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ELECTED AT SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.  
Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.  
Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, S. C.  
Lecturer—T. A. Thompson, Plainview, Minn.  
Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Minn.  
Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey.  
Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C.  
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Corning, N. Y.  
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Georgetown, D. C.  
Gatekeeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Ind.  
Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.  
Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.  
Flora—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarksville, Iowa.  
Lady Assistant Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Georgetown, D. C.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.  
Master, E. H. Haddock, Overseer, M. E. Haddock, Mapleton, Bourbon county; Lecturer, John Boyd, Independence, Montgomery county; Steward, E. D. Smith, Jewell county; Assistant Steward, J. B. Richey, Franklin co.; Chaplain, W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin co.; Treasurer, H. H. Angell, Sherman City, Cherokee county; Secretary, G. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville, Neosho co.; Gatekeeper, C. W. Lawrence, Ceres, Mrs. Mattie Morris, Flora, Mrs. M. H. Charles, Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Jennie D. Richey, Pomona, Mrs. Amanda C. Rippey, Executive Committee, F. H. Dumbald, Jacksonville, W. P. Poppeno, Topeka, and J. B. Schaeffer, Grasshopper Falls. State Agent, John G. Otis, Topeka.

## STATE DEPUTIES.

J. A. Cramer, Lawrence, Douglas county.  
W. P. Poppeno, Topeka, Shawnee county.

## County Deputies.

W. S. Hanna, Ottawa Franklin county.  
J. J. Sifton, Eldorado Butler county.  
John Nelson, Jacksonville Labette county.  
T. E. Tabor, Lawrence Douglas county.  
S. R. Shirley, Buffalo Wilson county.  
J. C. Cuddy, Humboldt Allen county.  
E. A. Hodge, Marion centre Marion county.  
Z. Meredith, Olathe Johnson county.  
C. W. Baker, Appleton Bourbon county.  
H. Parmenter, Solomon Dickinson county.  
W. S. Insley, Oskaloosa Jefferson county.  
W. S. Mathews, Seneca Nemaha county.  
U. M. Morgan, Jarbalo Leavenworth county.  
T. S. Floyd, Sedgewick city Harvey county.  
F. C. Herron, Huron Atchison county.  
B. H. Bradshaw, North Cedar Jackson county.  
J. N. Limbucker, Manhattan Potawatomi.  
J. M. Werden, Vernon Cowley county.  
J. L. Zimmerman, Wichita Sedgewick county.  
J. F. Ricketts, Garnett Anderson county.  
Peter Brandon, Burlington Coffey county.  
E. P. Pomeroy, Girard Crawford county.  
A. Ellis, Elk City Howard county.  
J. S. Blair, Severance, Doniphan county.  
J. A. Wilcox, Coloma Woodson county.  
T. Donnell, Moberly Osage county.  
D. B. Welding, Robinson Brown county.  
G. W. Summerville, McPherson McPherson co.  
J. D. Wait, Greeley Linn county.  
R. F. Kennerley, Osage Mission Neosho county.  
A. J. Palmer, Washington Washington county.  
A. J. McKee, Frankfort Marshall county.  
Eugene DeBurn, Hutchinson Reno county.  
A. N. Case, Salina Saline county.  
J. F. McDowell, Columbus Cherokee county.

## COUNTY COUNCILS.

Montgomery and Howard: John Boyd, Master, E. Taylor R. S., W. H. Barnes C. S., and agent.  
Lyon: P. B. Maxson Master, C. F. Conklin secretary, Meets in Emporia on the first Saturday in each month.  
Sedgewick: E. P. Thompson Master, John L. Zimmerman secretary, Sedgewick city.  
Neosho: Jas. A. Sanger 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.

It is requested that all Granges within the State report the names and Post Office address of their Master and Secretaries, elected for the ensuing year, to the Secretary of the State Grange, (G. W. Spurgeon, of Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas). And it is also requested that each delegation from every county, report the name and Post Office address of the Masters and Secretaries of the subordinate Granges of their respective counties at the coming meeting of the State Grange on the third Wednesday of February next.  
G. W. SPURGEON,  
Secretary State Grange.

**Good as Wheat.**  
The following are the words of a famous Granger song entitled "Good as Wheat." The song is by "Old Rye," and there is many a Granger who, if he ever hears the song once, will take a "little Old Rye" in his hand.

O! What is all this noise about,  
And all this great commotion!  
The quivering leaves are on the breeze  
Like ships upon the ocean,  
The gathering storm has broke at last,  
The tide is rising higher,  
While plowman bold has taken hold;  
The prairies are on fire.

Chorus—  
Then plow and sow, and reap and mow,  
And raise the corn to fill the barn,  
While on to camp and field we tramp,  
"Good as Wheat" for the Grangers.

The soil is ours, we till the land,  
And we are the true producers;  
No middle man can thwart our plan,  
We scorn our wild traders;  
Our hands are sealed with honest toil,  
While skies are clear above us,  
And conscience clear we onward steer,  
While aiding those who love us.

Chorus—  
Then fill our ranks with honest hearts,  
With steady handed yeomen,  
While men of place with Janus face  
We hold among our foe-men;  
Monopolies must surely fall  
Before our gathering forces,  
Our purpose true will lead us through  
Despite their wicked courses.

**Coleburg Grange, No. 333.**  
OAKWOOD, Linn Co., Kas., Feb. 2nd.

**EDITOR SPIRIT:**  
At a meeting of Coleburg Grange, P. of H. held Jan. 10, 1874, the following officers elected for the ensuing year were duly installed:  
R. Dougherty, Master; R. Case, Treasurer; J. Simpson, Secretary. The installation was conducted by Bro. Burdick, master of North Sugar Creek Grange, assisted by Bro. Matt Osborn, of Lincoln Grange. After the services were over, those present were addressed by several of the members of this Grange, also by Bro's Matt Osborn, of Lincoln, and Jerry Jones, of Cemetery Grange. As the meeting was a public affair, there were a goodly number of outsiders present.  
J. SIMPSON,  
Secretary.

**LYNDON, Osage County, Kas., Feb. 7th.**

**EDITOR SPIRIT:**  
At the regular meeting of Salt creek Grange, No. 230, P. of H., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:  
WHEREAS, It has pleased our Divine Master above, to remove by death sister Elizabeth Tiffany, on the night of 25th of Jan., 1874.  
RESOLVED, That this Grange has lost a worthy and beloved sister, her family a kind and devoted mother, her husband a good and affectionate wife.

**LYNDON, Osage co., Feb. 9, 1874.**

**EDITOR SPIRIT:**  
At a regular meeting of Richview Grange, No. 442, held Feb. 7th, the Secretary was, on motion of Bro. S. Calkins, instructed to send to the Spirit, for publication, a copy of the following resolution, handed in by Bro. Crawford, and which on motion of Bro. King was passed unanimously.  
Resolved, That we will not buy any agricultural implements of any of the manufacturers who have combined not to sell to Farmers' Clubs or Granges at less than retail rates.

Fraternally yours,  
EBERT HUNT, Sec.

**MANHATTAN, Feb., 9, 1874.**

**EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:**  
The Grangers within the circuit of my travels are no laggards; but are rapidly learning to lay their furrows straight, practicing "diligence in labor and attention to their own business" hoping in the future they may be known "by the signs of a thrifty farmer." The whole surrounding country is alive with enthusiasm, and those who are kept without the gates are "diligently scrutinizing each act," hoping to retard the progress of the Order, thereby hoping to retain their favorite 50 per cent or \$10 for a season longer.  
It has been my good fortune to witness about thirty organizations since December last.  
Riley and Potawatomi counties are desirous of being counted among the active counties of the State; the former numbering fifteen and the later nineteen Granges, when, three months ago, they were scarcely known to the Order.  
Yours fraternally,  
J. N. LIMBUCKER.

**Eagle Grange No. 12.**

**MESSRS. ROSS & STEVENS:**  
Worthy Brothers:  
Seeing in the Spirit that you wished the names of the officers of the Granges for 1874, we send you the following for Eagle Grange.  
Master U. M. Morgan, Overseer James Mettler, Lecturer A. P. Eggleston, Steward James Bridges, A. Steward A. J. Courtney, Chaplain E. J. Mark, Treasurer R. McArdle, Secretary J. B. Rice, Ceres Mrs. Phebe Morgan, Pomona Mrs. Lydia P. Eggleston, Lady A. Steward Mrs. M. Bridges, Gatekeeper C. McArdle.  
On the 31st of January the officers were installed by Bro. James Hopkins, Past Master of Star Grange.  
Had a bountiful supply of the produce of the soil prepared for the occasion, of which we all partook heartily. The affair was a very enjoyable one, and its influence will prove beneficial to the Grange.  
J. B. Rice,  
Tonganoxie, Feb. 10.

**EDITOR SPIRIT:** The following persons were installed, Jan. 28th, 1874, as officers of Fairview Grange, No. 649, by Bro. A. Whisler, of Franklin Grange, assisted by Bro. Bishop of same Grange:

A. F. Bickford, master; J. B. Carpenter, overseer; Wm. Menger, lecturer; George Brannan, steward; John Funk, ass't steward; C. J. Potter, chaplain; J. V. Whisler, secretary; L. W. Pruden, Gatekeeper; Mrs. M. A. Whisler, Ceres; Mrs. E. L. Bickford, Pomona; Mrs. E. C. Aunger, Flora; Mrs. E. E. Potter, Stewardess. After which we listened to addresses from installing officer, his assistant and others. On motion a vote of thanks was tendered Bros. A. Whisler and Bishop for their services. The evening was pleasant and enjoyed by all.  
P. V. Whisler, Sec'y.  
Millberry Grove  
Crawford Co., Kas.

**EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:** At a regular meeting of Wellsville Grange No. 213 P. of H. Jan. 28th, 1874, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, God in his wisdom has removed from among us our beloved Brother, Burk Smith. Therefore be it  
RESOLVED: That this Grange extend to his relatives their unqualified and heart-felt sympathy in this their hour of sad bereavement.  
RESOLVED: That a committee of condolence be appointed to wait upon the friends of the deceased brother.  
RESOLVED: That said committee tender the services of this Grange in any way acceptable to the friends in the funeral obsequies.  
RESOLVED: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Spirit of Kansas for publication.  
P. F. Wellman,  
Secretary.

**RIDGEWAY, Shawnee county, Kansas.**  
Jan. 30th, 1874.

**MESSRS. ROSS & STEVENS—Gentlemen:** I sent you a list of officers of Sherwood Grange, and in looking over the paper find an omission of two officers. Will you please insert them again. They are as follows: Master, Samuel Kozler, Overseer, J. A. Oliver; lecturer, W. McCowley; S. J. L. Wallace; ass't steward, John Coberly; Treasurer, A. E. Lahay; Sec. J. A. Robinson; Gate keeper Wm. Matney; Ceres, Miss Lizzie Coberly; Pomona Miss Maggie Coberly; Flora, Miss Sallie E. Wallace.  
Yours Respectfully,  
J. A. Robinson,  
Secretary.

Died on the 10th day of Jan., at Chalk Mound, Wabunsee county, Kansas, after a brief but fatal illness, Mrs. Eliza E. Brewer and two infant daughters. Sister Brewer was a charter member, and assisted (as one of its officers) in organizing Sparta Grange, P. of H., and during her brief membership gave evidence of being worthy and well qualified to fill the responsible position to which she was chosen. Inher death the Grange has lost a valuable member, her husband a loving and faithful companion, her children a kind and indulgent mother and the settlement a kind and valued neighbor.  
M. K. A.

We learn that Mr. L. S. Steele, who located among us last fall, is doing a brisk business in real estate. Several pieces of property left with him have found ready sale and at fair prices. Persons having property to sell or wishing to purchase, will do well to give Mr. Steele a call.

**PLEASANT VALLEY, Wilson Co., Kas.**

**EDITOR SPIRIT:**  
My excuse for trespassing upon your valuable time and paper is that I thought a few lines from Cedar Valley Grange, No. 140, might be of interest to our brothers and sisters scattered over the broad prairies of Kansas.  
Wilson county has 18 Granges organized and a good working council and county ag't. The Granges in this county are alive and wide awake and gaining both in efficiency of work and number of members. Bro. Wm. Spencer county agent.

Cedar valley Grange was organized last May and was the second grange in the county. We have at present 50 members with J. B. Dimmick Master and H. McHenry Secretary. We take the Spirit and Iowa Granger and right here let me say that I think that it is the duty of every Grange to subscribe for the Spirit of Kansas. It will keep the members posted and alive to the great questions of the day.

Permit me to say a word about the late Senatorial election. The people elected men last fall and they thought their hearts were in the work of reform as well as their tongues, but now they see with sorrow that they have betrayed their trust and have given their votes and influence to build up the power that oppresses the people. But those gentlemen must remember that the people will not forget. Those who have remained true will be rewarded and sent back again, and the others remain at home. We are watching our representatives this term as they never have been watched before, and every deviation from the right course will be marked against them.  
G. M. D.

**Grange Resolution.**  
The following resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote, at a session of the Central Grange of Doniphan County, held January 31.

WHEREAS, We, as Grangers and citizens, knowing full well the evils of intemperance, and that its pernicious influence is felt in every community of our common country, and that intemperance is only evil and evil continually, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That our Representatives be and are hereby instructed to use their influence in favor of a bill that will mitigate and modify this great evil; that as Grangers, we are a unit in a stern, persistent and unyielding opposition to dram and tipping shops.  
JOHN M. TRACY,  
Thos. Henshall, Sec. Master.

## A Word from Crawford County Kansas.

**EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:**

We take great pleasure in looking over from time to time the reports of members of the Order P. of H. which you so kindly give a place in your columns. The steady increase in numbers, the growing popularity and the increased facilities for helping one another by a thoroughly systemized and co-operative plan, all give evidence that the order is established on a sound basis, and that it is self sustaining, and destined to give farmers a higher position in our land both socially and financially, but great reforms are not wrought in a day nor can the old system of purchase and sale which has been so long in vogue between the producer and consumer be so completely changed without united, patient, and determined effort on our part; but all the signs are encouraging, and the future promising. The farmers of Crawford as they get a better understanding of the principles underlying the movement seem to take a deeper interest in the work. The Central council is in good working order, and are about to take a ware house for the accommodation of the council ag't, sub granges are being organized wherever the State constitution will permit, and the territory will soon be taken up. With a word of kindly greeting and encouragement.  
Yours Fraternally,  
E. P. Pomeroy.

**GLEN ELDER KAN., Jan. 31st, 1874.**

**EDS. SPIRIT:**

On Friday evening, Jan. 23, at an early hour, Walnut Creek School house, began filling to witness the installation of the officers of Walnut Creek Grange. Bro. Cyrus Gaston, Master of Excelsior Grange, assisted by H. C. Babcock, Master of Great Spirit Spring Grange. At 7 o'clock the house though a large one, was so full that comfort was not thought of, just room enough to stand was all one could expect. The officers installed were as follows: Master, H. Haddock; Overseer, Zell Olbright; Lect., F. M. Secrest; Stew. D. A. Olbright. The assistant Steward was not present, and not installed until Jan. 30. A. S. T. A. Clover; Chap. J. M. Buzzard; Treas. G. R. Muck; Secy. J. E. Newell; G. K. Richardson; Ceres, Mrs. F. M. Secrest; Pomona, Mrs. A. Merrill; Flora, Mrs. J. M. Buzzard; L. A. S. Mrs. H. Haddock. After the installation was over we listened to one of the best addresses, delivered by Elder Blackstock of Cawker City. The music was excellent and the affair was voted by all to be the most enjoyable of the season.  
J. E. NEWELL, Secy. Walnut Creek Grange.

## Floral Grange.

**Central Ridge, Woodson Co., Feb. 7th.**

**EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:**  
On the 17th of Jan., 1874, the officers elect of Floral Grange, No. 229, were publicly installed by Bro. L. M. Olden, Past Master of Owl creek Grange. The officers were as follows:  
Master, L. G. Porter, re-elected; Overseer, E. K. Hopkins; Lecturer, E. W. Roberts; Steward, A. Bever, re-elected; Ass't steward, O. S. Lowe; Chaplain, A. M. Filman, re-elected; Treasurer, M. Williams; Sec., D. P. Duer; Gatekeeper, G. W. Hadling, re-elected; Ceres, Mrs. S. Bever; Pomona, Mrs. Bettie Roberts; Flora, Mrs. D. Porter; L. A. Steward, Mrs. M. Duer. Our Grange has not made very rapid growth since its organization, but present prospects indicate a brighter and more prosperous future, as applications are beginning to come in, and we expect to do a thriving business hereafter.  
Yours Respectfully,  
D. P. Duer, Sec.

**Neutral City, Cherokee Co., Feb. 13th.**

**EDITOR SPIRIT:**  
I ask space in your paper for a little notice of Neutral City Grange, No. 88, which was organized April 12th, 1873, with twenty eight charter members. We have demitted two, and now have forty members and a lively, working Grange. Rees Cadwalader was re-elected Master.

We have built a hall at Neutral City, for the use of the Grange, and intend to use the lower room of the building for a grange store room. Our people are an industrious, energetic class of farmers, and mean business in the farmers movement. Very Respectfully yours,  
LAWRENCE CONKLIN, Sec.

## Resolutions.

Adopted by Oak Ridge Grange, Feb. 14th.  
WHEREAS, It is reported that the new board of county commissioners have employed three men to examine the county records, at the rate of five dollars per day, each. And  
WHEREAS, It is the duty of the county commissioners to look after the interests of the county in person and not by proxy. Therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grange, the men thus employed should be immediately discharged, or their services paid for by the county commissioners.

Resolved, That we elected the county commissioners to look after the interests of the county, and if they are incompetent to the task, we call upon them to resign and make room for others.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the Lawrence papers for publication.  
GILBERT F. MORGAN,  
Sec.

**Oskaloosa, Jan. 21st.**

**MESSRS. EDITORS:** Will you please answer the following interrogatories through the Spirit. Is the raising of flax, seed a paying crop in this State? Is there an oil factory in the State or any prospect of one being erected?

Where can I procure a few bu. flax seed this spring, and at what price per bu? What is the average yield per acre in this State? The wheat crop in this county is injured but little by the winter as yet, a much larger breadth was sown the past fall than ever before.  
A GRANGER

## PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.**

Do first degree members pay dues to State Grange? Answer, yes.

Can we close and open a grange within thirty minutes so as to confer two degrees the same day? Answer no, unless you wish to violate the Constitution.

Can we confer the first degree on males for \$2? Answer no, you cannot even receive the application for membership unless it is accompanied by the full fee of \$5 for each man.

When do County Councils have to elect officers again? Answer. At the first meeting of the Council, after the meeting of the State Grange.

Should the Council Agent be put under bonds? Answer. He should.

Can a Grange vote back any its initiation money to members after they are initiated. Answer, not unless they wish to run the risk of having any member of the Order report them as violating a law which subjects them to forfeiture of their Charter.

When should dues be paid to County Councils? Answer. When the delegates apply for full membership.

Should County Councils send printed plans, &c., in circulars to the members of the Subordinate Grange. Answer. They should, if unanimously adopted by the members or proper officers of said council.

Cannot different Council Agents correspond with each other and ascertain the prices of goods, sold at the different Grange stores, prices of wheat, stock, &c.? Answer. They should.

When should the unwritten work of the order be used? Answer. In the Grange rooms, or in case of necessity or actual need, outside of the same, and not otherwise.

Is the business of the Grange and Council rooms to be kept secret? Answer. It is generally so considered, and not to be made known to any person not a member, unless otherwise ordered.

Should members be recognized as true Patrons who are too dull to prove themselves while visiting? Answer. They ought not to be encouraged.

Can a member without papers or new annual word, who is not well known to the Order be allowed in the Grange room during the Fourth Degree? Answer. No.  
W. S. HANNA.

A Correspondent sends us the following queries for answers. Will some person who is posted on the points involved please give us the answers for publication:  
Pleasanton, Feb. 9th, 1874.

**ROSS & STEVENS:**

When an officer has been duly elected and fails to appear for installation, is it lawful to appoint a proxy, and install the proxy? And if so, is it necessary to install the newly elected officer when he appears?

2d. Is a Master who has never attended the State Grange a legally installing officer? 3d. In Treasurers quarterly report where it says "dropped for non payment of dues" in what manner does that drop a member if the member goes two or three quarters and then pays. How is this to be arranged. Please give a little light on this matter.

4th. If a brother applies for a demit and is entitled to it and on account of not being prepared to fill it out for him, the matter rests for a month or so, and said Brother gets out of the notion of taking said demit, and the minutes show that he has a demit how is the proper way to get him in the Grange again.

Pleasanton, Linn Co.  
A. P. GRIMES.

Rev. Mr. Newman, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, writes that when at Pekin he invested the cause of the decrease in the exportations of American cotton drills to China. He found that it comes from the fact that British manufacturers have counterfeited the American marks, then sold at a less price. Our exportation has fallen off from 250,000 to 4,000 per year.

## Where Did You Get That Chicken?

"Here's yer nice roast chicken," cried an aged colored man, as the cars stopped at a North Carolina railway station.

"Here's yer nice roast chicken 'n taters, all nice and hot," holding up his plate and walking the platform.

"Where did you get that chicken, uncle?" asks a passenger.

Uncle looks at the intruder sharply, and then turns away, crying,

"Here's yer nice roast chicken gen'lm'n, all hot; needn't go in the house for dat."

"Where did you get that chicken?" repeated the inquisitive passenger.

"Look-a-yer," says uncle, speaking privately, "is you from de North?"

"Yes."

"Is you a friend ob de culled man?" "I hope I am."

"Den don't you nebber ask me where I got dat chicken again. Her's yer nice roast chicken, all hot."

The train started.



## Butter.

As the most active season for the production of butter is about opening, we admit, for the consideration of dairy-men and others, a few suggestions relative to butter making, packing, etc., which we gather from a circular recently issued by Messrs. Hermance & Mantion of 67 Broad street, New York, who do a large commission business in all kinds of country produce.

It is evident to us that they understand their business thoroughly, and it is with pleasure that we ask the attention of our readers to what they say upon the important subject of preparing butter in the best possible manner for market.

The experience of our earlier days taught us the painful lesson that the selling of second quality butter, on commission or otherwise, always proves most unprofitable, as well as unsatisfactory, to all parties concerned.

Our advice to Messrs. Hermance & Mantion, as well as to others, is, most emphatically, to refuse to receive and sell low grade butter, even at a double rate of commission.

If the suggestions offered by the above named gentlemen are properly heeded, they will prove to be of special value to producers as well as consumers of butter. They say in substance as follows:

Be very careful in handling the early made white butter. Send it in by express, without delay; for as soon as we receive grass-fed, the white is only saleable for cooking purposes, at low prices. Until the 1st of June, pack in tubs, and we would prefer half firkins, made as directed below.

Persons who are familiar with the butter market of New York city, wonder why all butter-makers at the west do not produce a better article. The market is glutted with poor "greasy" butter. People in New York know very well what good butter is. Contemplate, for a moment, how much money is lost by the producer who does not make a prime article. A hundred pound firkin of prime butter will now bring from \$35 to \$40. The same quantity, poorly made, will sell slowly at half that price.

## COWS' FEED AND MILK ROOM

There is nothing connected with dairying more certain than the fact that everything a cow eats or drinks affects the flavor of the milk and butter. Turnips, carrots, onions, cabbage, grass, hay, bran, or corn meal, each give, when eaten by the cows, a distinctive property to the milk, which continues in a greater or less degree in the butter and cheese into which it is manufactured. The color of butter (well and properly made) depends more upon the feed given to the cow than upon all other causes together. In testing butter, it does not require an expert to trace bad flavor to its original cause. Stagnant water asserts its presence by its unmistakable musty odor; all pungent vegetables proclaim their ascendancy; the fine, sweet grasses impart that delicious fragrance which gives to butter the highest value. A cool, dry, well-shaded and well-ventilated milk room is also a matter of great importance. Milk kept in a close, musty, or unclean room, will certainly be greatly injured.

## WASHING AND NOT WASHING BUTTER.

In Dutchess county, New York, those farmers who enjoy the highest reputation for fine butter, ignore washing, but it must be taken into account that their butter is sold and consumed immediately after it is made. From observation and experience, we conclude that butter for immediate use, if well worked and tracted properly, has a higher flavor when not washed, but when packed for keeping any length of time, it ought to be well washed in pure, cold, spring water. The high grades of rich, yellow Irish butter made for export are always washed; the lighter and more delicate Holstein, made for immediate consumption, generally is not washed, and keeps poorly.

## SALTING BUTTER.

One of the greatest faults at the west in making butter is that too much salt is used. A large amount of Western butter is cured with coarse salt. This fault has been pointed out very often, but it still exists to a great extent. Butter salted, so as to be pleasant to the taste, will bring five cents per pound more in some markets than it would, had there been a quarter of an ounce more salt to each pound. The coarse salt of commerce is not pure; besides, being hard to dissolve in butter, it continues to be gritty and unpleasant to the taste. It is not generally clean, nor does it amalgamate with the butter or cheese fully. Liverpool salt, of Ashton brand, is the best.

The amount of salt used by most good butter-makers is one ounce to a pound of butter. Over and above every other consideration, scrupulous neatness must be observed in milking, in the management of the cream, in churning, in working the butter, in packing, and in every thing else.

## TUBS AND FIRKINS.

The kind of cooperage used in packing butter for market is of special importance, and this is overlooked in most western localities. One of the reasons why western butter is at a low standard in markets abroad, is that the cooperage is very poor. Many farmers and dealers do not generally patronize the best coopers, but the cheapest ones.

There is a prejudice in Eastern markets against all butter packages known as Western, even though the article be quite good. We advise the use of the

New York "Welsh Tub," the "Half-firkin Tub," and the hundred pound "Firkin." The firkin should be made of white ash or white oak; the two latter of white oak only; the Welsh tub with flat hoops; the other two spoken of with round hoops, not mere straps with rough bark and large knots, but nice and smooth second growth hickory, with smooth bark, free from lumps, in size and color; the wood to be free from sap and of uniform color, every thing neatly and well done.

Size of firkins should be 22 1-2 inches high, 13 1-2 inches diameter of head, outside to outside, 16 inches diameter of bilge, outside to outside, should weigh about 20 pounds, dry, and contain about 100 pounds, nett, of butter. Half-firkins of same dimensions as one of this description cut in two, and should have a neatly made cover nailed on top.

After butter is packed, the top should be neatly covered with muslin, after it has been washed free from starch or sizing and thoroughly soaked in a clean, sweet brine. Upon this covering should be spread a thin layer of fine, clear salt; dairy salt will do, but fine table salt is better. The New York Mercantile Journal.

## CULTURE OF FINE TOBACCO.

The process of planting, growing and curing, which we of Franklin county, Missouri, adopt, is about this: We select upland, or black oak ridges and slopes, which comprise a large area of the tobacco lands of our county, and carefully clear off all timber, and take out all her roots we can conveniently, and break up the ground as thoroughly as can be done by plowing both ways and harrowing until all the tufts and dirt are perfectly pulverized. Care should be taken not to plow too deep (say not over 3 to 4 inches) as too deep planting the first year tends to make the tobacco coarse and rough in fibre. We make very low, flat hills, three feet apart each way, for the plants, thus allowing the thorough plowing and cultivating both ways. When the plant is about 8 to 10 leaves high the last plowing is usually done, and it is hilled up a little with the hoe. This completes the cultivation of the ground for that crop. The remainder of the season, before the crop is ripe, must be devoted to weeding, hoeing, and the topping of the plants uniformly, so as to bring them to perfection as near the same time as possible. After pruning, or taking off the bottom leaves that are likely to rest on or be affected by the dirt, the plants are usually topped at 9 to 12 leaves. When the crop is ripe we cut and house preparatory to curing. The process of curing is a very interesting one, especially curing of the leaf bright for fine manufacturing. Our tobacco houses (or barns as we call them) are built about 20 feet square and 20 to 25 feet high and tiers of joist put in 4 inches apart, and about 4 feet between tiers. The barn should be made tight and warm, leaving one crack open under the lanes, for ventilation. As soon as the plants are cut and wilted enough to handle without breaking, they are placed on 4 foot sticks and hauled to the barn and immediately hoisted up and placed on the joist, beginning at the top of the barn and filling down. We put 6 to 8 plants on a stick and place the sticks about 6 to 8 inches apart. If they are crowded too much the tobacco will cure up red, or what we call *house burn*. When the barn is filled the last tier of tobacco should be high enough from the ground to walk under it, otherwise there is danger of fire in curing. It is then left a few days until it begins to turn yellow, which will be long or short in proportion to the temperature of the atmosphere. In warm dry weather it will turn yellow much quicker than in damp or cool weather. As soon as it begins to look quite yellow, we start fires under it, which must be done with the greatest care, making the fire very small at first and gradually increasing it as the sap is expelled from the stem and stock of the plant, keeping the leaf all the while a bright yellow color. If the fire is made too strong at the start while there is any sap in the plant it will invariably turn the leaf black, or dark red, which is the very thing to be avoided if we would make fine manufacturing tobacco. The time required to thoroughly cure a barn of tobacco by fire is from three to four days and nights. Great care should also be taken to keep the door closed as much as possible during the process of curing, as uniformity of heat is of very great importance. When the curing process is over we allow the tobacco to hang in the barn until the time for stripping and preparing for market, which is usually done during the damp days of winter when outdoor work can't be attended to.

I should have mentioned, that we never plant on the same ground after the second year, as the tobacco planted on third years land, or old cultivated lands invariably grows coarse and heavy and will not do for good manufacturing.

FRANKLIN CO., MO.

Pittsburg, Feb. 11.—A special to the Commercial from Johnstown, Md., states that by the upsetting of a pot of molten metal at the steel works of the Cambria Iron Company to-day, 16 men were seriously burned, and one it is thought will die. Several had their clothing completely burned from their bodies. The Cambria Iron Co. will take care of the injured men while unfit for work.

## WHO RUNS THE MACHINE?

Col. Colman: The above thought came to my mind after reading for the third time the article by E. J. in your issue of Jan. 24, on Ceremonies in the Grange. He seems to think the order has outgrown the ritual, and that there are no ancient landmarks that have been handed down from time immemorial. I admit that it does not claim to be so ancient as Masonry, yet it seems to me that the ceremonies by which so many thousands have become Patrons, should not be heedlessly discarded. It seems to me that a plan that could be successfully used to organize such a vast and successful army of workers as we now have in the Grange organization, might well be used with little change for the further spread of the order. As to the manifest dislike to ceremonies, I find that those who are most inclined to do away with the ritual are not the best Patrons. I now and then find broken down politicians who are more anxious to ride over the shoulders of the order into some office, that are very much afraid of ceremonies, and express themselves as being desirous that the organization become a political one. These are not the sentiments of the Patrons as a class.

Now, in regard to the four degrees and the attendance of four lady officers, is it much more of a tax on their constitutions to meet at the Grange to spend a casual hour than it would be to work over the kitchen stove? What is it the gentlemen wish? Is it to abridge the work as to exclude the women from attending, or to convey the idea that they are not wanted there? E. J. says "as a Mason—and he speaks the statement of all Masons with whom he has conversed in the order—that it would be much more useful with the ritual abridged, and the growth of the order would be greatly promoted. Now I would ask the gentleman if the ceremonies are dispensed with what will we have but the club? I write as a farmer and Patron, notwithstanding I have long been a member of the Masonic fraternity, that my understanding is that the farmers propose to run this machine and not that of the Masons and further, that the organization of the Patrons (if the ideas of the constitution and ritual are faithfully carried out) is destined to be to the farmer or rural population what Masonry is to the townsman and dwellers of the metropolis. In other words, for the purpose of developing education, sociability and brotherly love, while at the same time it may be the means of improving the financial affairs of many of the members, as well as making life more enjoyable to them. I claim that there is not an utter distaste for forms and ceremonies. If there is, why should the Grange be so much more successful than the club? The one has ceremonies, the other has not. My opinion is, that there is a time for work, and a time for recreation. Nor do I consider that the position of the farmer on this earth was intended to be that of a pack horse, to go at the beck and call of some monopolist or gentleman of leisure. Men of other callings do not need to devote every hour of their life to business, and why should the farmer? I have had the pleasure to see many initiations, and I have seen no good, faithful, working Patron that has objected to the ceremony, but express themselves as being better pleased than they expected. Now I hope the National Grange will make no radical change in the ritual, but will be content to let well enough alone, believing in the motto that well shall are, is better than a large one made up of raw recruits and not properly disciplined. D. C. R. Lulu, Ills.

## LAWRENCE

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Sell every thing at the lowest prices for cash.

I can well afford to do so, for my expenses are reduced the amount of account books, bookkeepers, 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.

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DRIED BUFFALO,

SAUSAGE, &amp;c., &amp;c.

151 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.



## The Spirit of Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, FEB. 18, 1874.

## THE GRANGERS AND POLITICS.

Quite a number of the Republican papers of the State affect much gratification at the recent announcement by the National Grange, that the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry is not a political organization. This discovery is proclaimed with an "I told you so!" sort of air, accompanied by a profuse admonition to the Grangers to eschew politics, and to especially beware of those fellows in their Order who believe there is a better way to secure a correction of political and financial evils than by longer submission to the dictates of party and party leaders. This announcement of the non-political nature of the Order has been made through the Spirit of Kansas probably fifty times during the past year. The constitution and ritual absolutely and imperatively prohibit the discussion of any political or religious topics in the meetings of the Grange, and no Patron could remain a member who should persistently endeavor to introduce such discussions. This has been a law since the beginning of the Order. Yet these Republican papers seem to have just found it out, and presume to lecture the Grangers on what they term the folly of the Grangers having anything to do with politics outside the Republican organization. They affect to find a deal of comfort in the declaration of the National Grange, apparently oblivious of the fact that the same disclaimer has been made week after week through every Grange publication that has been issued since the institution of the Order.

There is another fact, too, of which they seem to have been equally oblivious, though that obviousness comes only of persistently shutting their eyes to a patent, current fact. That is the fact announced contemporaneously with the non-political character of the Grange, both by the National Grange and that of in the opening address of the Master, that the members are none the less politicians for being Grangers, and are in no sense estopped by the fact of membership from the discussion of political questions outside of the Grange, or of uniting themselves together, or acting in any other way that may seem to them best, for the satisfactory determination of public questions, or for the correction of public abuses. On this subject the Master says:

"There are questions most fundamentally affecting our material interests, which can only be reached by legislation. It seems imperative that such questions be discussed in the Grange. The questions of transportation, taxation, finance, corruption in public places, are such as have come to the consciences and pockets of our members."

The declaration of the National Grange is still more explicit and direct.

"The principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country."

For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number. But we must always bear it in mind that no one by becoming a Patron of Husbandry gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs.

It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust.

Therefore, though the introduction of political or partisan topics is interdicted in the Grange, the fact of membership renders a better comprehension of the great political questions of the time a matter of duty, to the end that a proper discharge of the responsibilities of citizenship may be more complete, and a corresponding relief secured from the evils of misgovernment and the machinations of shysterizing partizan politicians.

There never existed among the people to anything like the extent that now exists, an understanding of the great questions of public policy that underlie and sustain our form of government, and that fact is due very largely to the introduction of the Grange. The Order is in fact the "outgrowth of a necessity for a higher code of political ethics a necessity which the exaltation to high office, of unprincipled men for partizan services, and through an unconscionable partizan machinery, had created. It is a school for the education of the masses of the people in the science of government and for the infusion of a higher order of political morality into our political life."

No true Granger expects or desires to make a distinctive political organization of the Grange; yet it is not strange that men who weekly come together in the Grange room, who have a common purpose in view, who are attracted by the same motives and are in pursuit of the same interests, who learn through the same agencies to comprehend the causes which oppress them, and the means which will bring them relief, should naturally and intuitively find themselves working together outside the Grange room. That co-operation may be called a party, or not. The result is the same. Party or no Party, these men, seeing things in generally the same light, as they do, are in time going to act as a unit on the generality of public questions. If the old party sees fit to conform to their ideas of the necessities and proprieties of legislation and public usage, all right. If not, the result will be the same—these men will still act as a unit for the destruction of the old party, and the institution of a new and better one in its place. The revolution has become a reality, for the people have come to comprehend their true position as an intelligent governing power in the politics of the country.

Tom Scott is unquestionably the great Railroad king of this country, if not of this age. He controls more miles of completed railroad and has larger railroad projects in his hands, than any living man. Through the influence which the ramification of these thousands of miles of completed and uncompleted railway, and the hundreds of millions of capital involved give him, he is enabled to exert a political power possessed by no constitutional monarch on earth. The possession of this power makes him a dangerous man. The corrupting influence which he is enabled to exert upon legislation is almost beyond the power of the people to counteract, removed as the National Legislature is, beyond the immediate supervision of responsibility to its constituency.

Foreseeing that the inevitable tendency of the great political revolution now going on is to establish a more direct responsibility on the part of legislators to the people, and the consequent elimination of the opportunities the railroad and monopoly rings have heretofore enjoyed for plundering the Treasury and the lands of the country, Mr. Scott is now at Washington, working up, with all the ingenious subtlety of which his great brain and unbounded resources are capable, a scheme for the subsidization of his latest enterprise, the Texas Pacific.

The Chicago Journal gives the following outline of this lobby campaign, and the probable results, if the subsidy plan succeeds:

The first move on the part of Scott was to see how many other interests he would have to combine with his own. The first partner taken into the arrangement was the Northern Pacific. The second was the general monopoly ring, opposed to all legislation looking toward the regulation of commerce by rail among the several States by Congress. Still another interest is the Washington or District of Columbia improvement ring. Perhaps the "pool" contains other combinations, but we are unable to hear of any others. These are quite enough. They are kindred rascalities, and whether coming "singly or in battalions," should be fought to the death.

The bonds already issued in aid of Pacific railway companies foot up (the principal) \$64,624,512, all drawing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. The government did not directly issue those bonds. At the time of their issue, twelve and ten years ago, it was stoutly claimed that the actual payments required of the Government would be very small, and soon repaid. The United States has already paid interest to the amount of \$22,381,601.62. The country has had a surfeit of that kind of thing. Scott may sugar-coat the pill how he will, but he can deceive no one. Everybody knows that every bond which the government should in any way endorse would have to be paid, principal and interest, by the government. The project should be voted down, in whatever way brought forward, and by whomsoever endorsed.

## Fire at Atchison.

Four fine three story buildings were destroyed by fire in Atchison on the night of the 12th inst. The buildings were owned by Gillespie & Kitcham, T. J. Wendell and Wise & Neal, and were finished only last fall a cost of about \$30,000. There was an insurance of only \$12,000 on the block. A. B. Syms, wholesale grocer, occupied two of the buildings. His stock was valued at \$35,000, on which there was an insurance of \$24,000. Juggaard & Foster, dry goods merchants, occupied another of the buildings; their stock was valued at \$10,000, on which there was an insurance of \$5,000. Kubers & Co., druggists, occupied the other building; their stock was valued at \$4,000, on which there was an insurance of \$2,500.

Total loss, \$80,000. Insurance, \$43,500.

## THE BRIBERY CASE. WHY IS IT NOT TRIED?

The action of the Kansas House of Representatives in urging the speedy trial of ex-Senator Pomeroy, is being somewhat severely criticized by the press of the State.

To our mind, there was no impropriety, but manifestly the contrary in that action. Mr. Pomeroy's trial has already been postponed for a year, and now it has been put over a third time, and till June next; a year and a half after the commission of the offense with which he stands charged. Who supposes for a moment that this delay would have been permitted had the accusation been against any man in the obscure walks of private life. Mr. Pomeroy was amenable to trial immediately upon the preferment of the accusation, and should have been tried then, while the case was fresh and the witnesses within reach.

It is true, Mr. Pomeroy was on the ground professing to be ready for trial, two weeks ago, and the County Attorney also professed to be ready. Then why was he not tried? or is it true as Mr. Pomeroy is alleged to have said, that there are too many of the public men of our State who would also be placed on trial whenever he is placed in the dock? Is it true, as surmised by a great many, that too many of our public men are complicated with Mr. Pomeroy in his system of commercial politics, for them to permit him to be brought to trial? Is it true, as Mr. Pomeroy is said to have intimated, that he is ready for trial whenever these men are ready to have him tried?

Intimations of these things have gone out to the public in such shape and in such frequency that people are beginning to suspect a degree of rottenness heretofore unthought of, and in parties hitherto unsuspected. They want to know how far the ramifications of Mr. Pomeroy's commercial politics extend in the ranks of the public men of our State, and as all other means appear to have failed in affording them that information, they know of no other or better way of getting it than by a Legislative inquiry.

It is especially appropriate, too, that the Legislature should take action thereon, as it was through that body that Mr. Pomeroy committed the alleged crime against the people, and the courts having failed thus far, they look to it to perform its share in the effort to ascertain the truth of the allegation, and the vindication and redress of whichever party shall be found to have been wronged.

It is singular, too, that all this criticism of the action of the House, and opposition to the measure in the Senate, comes largely from those who favored Mr. Pomeroy's election last winter, and who never fail to show their indignation at the exposure which caused his overthrow, though they are conveniently reticent about the act of his which brought about that exposure.

## Coming to Terms.

The Plow Ring-ers, who "so vauntingly swore" but a few weeks ago that they would not sell direct to Grangers, have found their occupation gone, and are already trying to make terms with the new power.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune narrates the following:

A short time ago, one of the members of the Plow-Ring came to Pontiac, and as usual went to their regular customers to make arrangements with them for the sale of their plows during the coming season. Much to the surprise of the plow manufacturer, the middleman refused to buy his plows. "Why is this?" the manufacturer asked. The middleman answered: "The Grangers in this County have such a complete system for purchasing their own plows independent of you, that I could not sell a single one; and you had better go and see the County Purchasing Agents." Accordingly he found the County Purchasing Agent, and very soon opened negotiations with him, with the following results: "We want to sell our plows to you." "But," replied the Purchasing Agent, "I thought you were under bonds not to sell to farmers except through your agent." So we are; and are you not an agent, and the largest agent in the county?" "Yes." "Very well. There is our list of prices, and they are the same as we sell to our regular agents; and as I consider you a regular one, I shall make you our agent for Livingston County."

Now we are able to buy a \$22 plow for \$16.50. Since writing the above, I am reliably informed that another member of the Ring is ready to succumb.

A freight train on the Lehigh & Susquehanna railroad ran into a land slide near State Dam station on Monday morning. The train was thrown from the track, three men were killed, several injured and nine cars burned.

R. B. Sloney, late President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland R. R., has been arrested for the embezzlement of large amounts of the company's money.

## Good Reading.

The excellent platform adopted by the National Grange, at St. Louis, last week, will be found most valuable and interesting reading. It is the promulgation of a new political Gospel—the dawning of a new era in political affairs. Moderate, discreet and conciliatory, it yet has a ring of manly independence and sturdy determination to stand firmly by the great principles enunciated. The agriculturists of this country stand to-day in the attitude of a lion at bay. There is no such thing as farther retreat—nothing remains for them but a determined defence of the little that is left them by the grasping, combined usurpations of capital through the corruptions of politics—if need be, of a determined aggression for the recovery of that political and commercial importance to which the magnitude of their interests entitle them in the administration of the Government.

There has been a deal of senseless "blood and thunder" twaddle about this matter, but it finds little sympathy among true Grangers. They know that the people are strong enough to right all the wrongs of which they very justly complain, whenever they shall come to comprehend their power and the best manner of using it. It is that comprehension which the Grange is slowly but thoroughly inculcating. That done, the revolution is accomplished.

Such action as this of the National Grange will do more to place the Grange in its true light before the people and to forward the great work it has undertaken, than all the bombastic fulminations that could be put in print, or all the partizan political platforms that could be framed.

The last La Cygne Journal has a scathing article on the management of the Post Office at that place, stating that the appointee was a stepson of Hon. D. P. Lowe—that he was neglectful of the duties of the office—was twice proven a defaulter, and retained in the office by his stepfather's influence, till compelled, lately, to resign, on exposures resulting from an investigation made by Special Mail Agent Crowell. The Journal's article concludes as follows:

"We make this expose of our post office matters in no unkind spirit to any one residing here; and we would have spared the ex-postmaster any pain that this article may cause him if we could have done so consistent with our duty as journalists; for he is to be pitied for his weakness, and his evil habits that have led him to his present position in this community. But for Judge Lowe we have only the utmost contempt. For the 'wicked' part of this whole transaction belongs to him. The people of this community hope they have done with him forever. Certainly the Government will never appoint a man to the highest office in this State who will thus tolerate, hide and perpetuate in his own family, a fraud upon the Government and an outrage upon the people."

The Ohio Constitutional Convention is discussing a proposition to insert in the Constitution of that State, a recognition of the Supreme Being. Should such a proposition be generally adopted by the States, how long would it be before a similar recognition would be inserted into the National Constitution; and then how long would it be till this would be an ecclesiastical government, with a union of Church and State.

A proposition has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature to amend the Constitution of that State providing for the taxation of Church property, the same as other property.

The Steamship Vasco de Gama arrived at San Francisco, last week, in 18 days from Japan, it being the quickest passage on record.

The National Grange at its late session demanded the surrender of the charter of the Boston Grange.

The First National Bank of Quincy was robbed of \$100,000 in currency and bonds on the 12th inst.

W. R. Smith, Adams' express agent at Granby, Mo., was robbed of \$300, on the 13th inst.

Red Cloud is reported to have been killed by a party of Sioux, on Monday last.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Government, for Indian disturbances in the Northwest.

The Sun says that very little ice has been put up at Parsons this winter, and that little is thin.

The board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College have by unanimous vote, retired Professors B. F. Mudge, Fred E. Miller, and H. J. Detmers.

## The missing Ramrods.

Whenever there has been a demand for troops in the West, on account of Indian troubles, or other causes, the Government officials have uniformly met it with the statement that they have no troops to spare. A discussion on the Army Bill, in Congress, the other day, brought out some facts which show why those officials have "no troops to spare." Mr. Wheeler, Republican member from New York, said:

"The theory of the committee on appropriations is that these men shall go to recruit the frontier regiments. If that will not suffice, then I will tell you where there are plenty of missing ramrods. Go, sir, to the houses of prominent officials in Washington and take out from there the enlisted men of the army who are serving as private servants. Put the army uniform on them, and send them to their regiments where they belong."

"A member—That is what should be done."

"Mr. Wheeler—There is where the missing ramrods are; and there are plenty of them about this Capitol."

This was a Republican utterance. When the Democratic turn came, it was still more explicit in detail and more astounding as to the extent of the abuse. Mr. Potter said:

"I have heard it stated by a distinguished member of the administration party (I am not at liberty to give his name, but if I am in error the gentleman in charge of this bill will be able to correct me), that there are in the city of Washington alone, over a thousand enlisted men hanging around passages and stairways and in domestic service. Let these men also be sent to the frontier."

The people of Missouri are to vote on the proposition to hold a Constitutional Convention, at the next November election.

A bill has passed and the Governor has signed it, repealing the mortgage exemption act. There was almost a universal demand for the repeal of this law.

Senator Ingalls' oldest daughter, aged six years, died in Atchison on Sunday last.

Lunalillo, King of the Sandwich Islands, died on the 3d inst.

The U. S. Monitor Dictator was dropped while in tow off Charleston, during a storm on the 11th, and it is feared is lost.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, on the 16th, Mr. Hawley of Illinois, from the military committee, reported a bill transferring the prison from Rock Island to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. After an hour's discussion, the bill passed.

A joint resolution has passed both Houses of Congress, for the organization of a military court to try Gen. O. O. Howard for embezzlement of Freedman's Bureau funds.

The U. S. House of Representatives, on the motion of Judge Lowe, has passed a bill extending the time of payment for claim on the Cherokee strip to January next.

A comparison of death rates in thirteen states shows that Louisiana is the most sickly of all; Massachusetts stands next; California next; New York next; and Pennsylvania next.

F. W. Giles of Topeka, is taking steps to secure the introduction of English sparrows into Kansas.

Do Kansas farmers generally know that Kansas barley stands a shade higher in the eastern market than any other? Barley will be a surer crop in Kansas than cotton.—[Atchison Patriot.

## The Granges.

There are now nineteen Granges in Pottawatomie county, and fifteen in Riley—with several more about to be organized. All are steadily increasing—some rapidly and others more slowly. The indications are that, before the close of the year, nearly all of the substantial farmers will have joined.—[Manhattan Nationalist.

An ice house fell in on Friday last, at Philadelphia, and some twenty men who were at the time engaged in storing away ice, were buried in the ice and debris of the building. All but one or two were killed.

Cincinnati, Feb. 18.—A saw-mill at Mutual, Champaign county, Ohio, the property of Jacob Prince, exploded a boiler this morning, instantly killing Solomon Adams and Edwards Neer, and wounding Reuben Surplus and engineer Kennedy.

## HON. JOHN A. BEAM.

Our Representative in the lower house of the Legislature is doing all in his power to accomplish the wishes of his constituents. There is no more honorable and conscientious member of the Legislature than Mr. Beam, whose only ambition is to faithfully and honestly represent the interests of his people. He is quiet and unassuming, and attracts but little notice in the House, but is always in his seat when duty demands, and will not cast a vote that he or his constituents will be ashamed of.—[Neodesha Free Press.







## HOW TO DRIVE NAILS.

Every farmer who has had to drive a nail into seasoned oak posts knows its liability to bend or break. If the point be moistened in the mouth it will usually drive more readily. **Oh, still better,** but then it is inconvenient to dip each nail separately into it.

Another point observed is that boards become loose eventually from the rusting of the nails, which communicating to the wood, causes not only an enlargement of the nail hole, but the wearing away of the building insecure. This may be prevented by heating any rough grease until it smokes, and then pouring it over the nails to be used. The grease will penetrate the fibers of the iron, and cause the nails to last, without rusting, an indefinite period. Besides this, no trouble will then be experienced in driving into the hardest wood. The reason is that the coating of grease prevents contact by air, and consequently, oxidation. Oxygen is the great destroyer of iron, and moisture is the inducing cause.

## Don't Sell the Felt.

The skin of an animal, whether cow, calf, goat or horse, that dies on the farm is worth more at home than at the tanner's. Cut into narrow strips, and shave off the hair with a sharp knife before the kitchen fire, or in your workshop on stormy days and evenings. You may make them soft by rubbing.

A rawhide halter strap an inch wide, will hold a horse better and last longer than an inch rope. It is stronger than hoopiron and more durable, and can be used to hoop dry casks and boxes, and for hinges. Try it on a broken thill, or any wood work that has been split. Put on wet and nail fast. Thin skins make the best to use in its natural state. For other purposes it may be dressed.

## MAXIMS.

Use time as though you knew its value.

Value a good conscience more than praise.

When prudence dictates fear, temerity is folly.

When avarice rules, humanity is absent.

Winter discovers what summer conceals.

Zeno, of all virtues, made his choice of silence.

The contemplation of distresses softens the mind of men, and makes the heart better. It extinguishes the seeds of envy and ill-will towards mankind, corrects the pride of prosperity, and beats down all that fierceness and insolence which are apt to get into the minds of the daring and fortunate.

A young blacksmith wrote his advertisement, stating that all orders in his business would be promptly executed; but it came out, "All orders in this business will be promptly executed." On seeing this fearful notice, an old blacksmith threw up his hands and exclaimed: "Has it come to this, after thirty years of honest toil!"

At an exhibition of amateur theatricals, when the Richard III. of the evening cried, "A horse! a horse! My kingdom for a horse!" a would-be wag called out, "Wouldn't a jackass do just as well?" Certainly," responded the actor; "please step up here immediately." The interrupter hastily retired.

The other day a Brooklyn policeman, in making out a charge against an arrested party, wrote: "The prisoner set upon me disorderly, and called me an ass, and a precious ruffin, and an idiot—all of which I certify to be true."

A man was turning over an office ruler, on which was stamped, "A rule for counting-houses," and looking at it intently, but after a while gave it up, and exclaimed, "How in the world can you count houses with this thing!"

A ton of perfect pain can be more easily found than an ounce of perfect happiness; he knows little of himself, or of the world, who does not think it sufficient happiness to be free from sorrow.

At a hotel table, one boarder said to his neighbor: "This must be a healthy place for chickens." "Why?" asked the other. "Because I've never seen any dead ones hereabouts."

An omnibus driver called down to an unconscious young lady, "Miss, your fare!" "Well," exclaimed the girl, rousing up, "if I am, I don't want any of your impertinence!"

An English paper announces that "several of the loveliest ladies in the realm assembled at Wimbledon last week, to see the shooting of their husbands."

A lyceum in Canada is reported to be distracted on the historical question, "which is the oldest battle cry—Erie go Bragh, or Indago blue?"

"How long will my chop be, waiter?" angrily asked a hungry old man in a restaurant. "About five inches, sir," was the accurate reply.

There is a word in our language of five letters, and if two of the letters are removed only one will remain, and that word is stone.

Railways are pronounced aristocratic because they teach all people to know their own stations, and stop there.

There is one thing which we should always keep, especially after we have given it to another, and that is our word.

## Too Much for the Schoolmaster.

A class of four boys, about sixteen years of age each, in Lansing, whose teacher was absent, were turned over to the tender scrutiny of an old professor who was neither loved or liked by the class. It is the practice in this school to appoint one by each class treasurer, whose duty it is to collect pennies and keep the records of the class. The professor, therefore, handed a small card to one of the boys, saying, "I appoint you treasurer to-day." The boy looked at the card, and, handing it to his class-mate, said, "I pass." The second boy also muttered, "I pass," on receiving it as he turned it over to the third. No. 3 said, "I turn it down," and handed it to the last boy, who, handing it back to the teacher, remarked, "I can't make it." The training those boys get at home is one of the things the doctor don't comprehend.

A lady complains of the unremitting love other absent husband. He never sends her any money!

## GOULD &amp; KELLOGG.

173 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas.

Dealers in

FISH BROS' WAGONS.

ALSO

SHAKLEY WAGONS.

Manufactured at Decatur, Ill. of the very best selected material.

The Vandervoer 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.

Established in 1857.

VINLAND

NURSERY

AND

FRUIT FARM.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor.

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

For Spring of 1874, a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

of Nursery stock at prices

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Price List ready January 1st.

APPLE GRAFTS put up to order.

97— Vinland, Kan. Dec 18, 1873.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119, Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

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. EGERT & CO.

## TAKE NOTICE.

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

A. SUMNER.

## THE KANSAS SHORT LINE.

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

without change of cars.

Pullman Sleeping Cars, run daily.

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

Going East. Going West.

St. Louis 10:15 a.m. Lawrence 8:50 p.m.

Lawrence 12:40 p.m. St. Louis 11:50 a.m.

St. Louis 2:30 p.m. Lawrence 10:00 a.m.

Lawrence 4:05 p.m. St. Louis 11:40 a.m.

St. Louis 6:20 p.m. Lawrence 1:55 p.m.

St. Louis 8:30 a.m. Lawrence 4:20 p.m.

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

Arrive at Lawrence 10:45 a.m. Sunday. Leaves

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 Kansas & Pacific Railroad. Through tickets all points east, for sale at principle offices on the line.

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

## THE LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE AND GALVESTON R. R. LINE

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

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

## GOING SOUTH.

Day Express.—Leave Leavenworth 9:55 a.m., Lawrence 11:55 a.m., Kansas City 10:10 a.m.,

Ottawa 1:35 p.m., Garnett 2:50 p.m.,

Iola 4:10 p.m., Humboldt 4:32 p.m., Chanute 5:57 p.m., Thayer 6:40 p.m., Cherryvale 8:30 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 12:30 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 1:15 p.m.

## GOING NORTH.

Day Express.—Leave Parker 6:45 a.m., Coffeyville 7:00 a.m., Independence 7:00 a.m.,

Cherryvale 7:45 a.m., Thayer 8:32 a.m., Chanute 9:12 a.m., Humboldt 9:55 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 6:30 a.m., Independence 7:00 a.m., Cherryvale 7:30 p.m., Iola 9:50 a.m., Humboldt 10:30 a.m., Iola 11:05 a.m.,

Garnett 12:50 p.m., Ottawa 3:30 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 11:50 a.m.

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

## CONNECTIONS.

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

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

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

At Thayer with stages for Neodesha.

At Cherryvale with stages for Parsons.

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

At Parker with stages for Chetopa.

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

CHAS. B. PECK, Acting Superintendent

## GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned have in their hands for sale a good farm of 180 acres, 11-2 miles east of Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas.

About 80 acres of same are under fence and cultivation. There is also a good peach and apple orchard on the place, plenty of water, and twenty acres of timber; a dwelling house, and a few out buildings.

It is a very desirable place, and will be sold cheap.

No better opportunity was ever offered to get a good farm on such terms.

Enquire of SHANNON & SHANNON, Lawrence, Kansas.

A. J. GILLESPIE, } R. STRAHORN & Co., }  
WM. A. ROGERS, } Chicago, }  
GILMAN REID. } IRONS, CARRISBY & Co., }  
} LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## GILLESPIE ROGERS &amp; CO.

LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

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

We make a specialty of the purchase of stock cattle for feeders.

Prompt attention to all consignments entrusted to us, and sales made at the best prices the market will afford.

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

1858

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

Corner Pinckney and Tennessee Streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable and Stationary Engines,

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

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

48

BELL & LEWIS,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. M. HUBBEL & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES AND TINWARE,

Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.

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

92 Massachusetts Street.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ONE

PRICE CLOTHING

FALL GOODS!!

OTTMAN & POTWIN

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Are constantly receiving additions to their stock of fall and winter

CLOTHING

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

The Largest Stock!

The Best Goods!

The Lowest prices!

Goods at Wholesale!—Goods at Retail.

Goods for the Million!

AND AT ONE PRICE.

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

ONE PRICE ONLY.

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

JAS. G. SANDS,

SADDLERY.

FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY

LAWRENCE KANSAS 137

LUMBER!

HENRY LEWIS

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

Dealer in all kinds of

PINE LUMBER, LATH, DOORS,

SASH, BLINDS, GLAZED WINDOWS, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR & CO.

Is selling all goods in his line

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Would be glad to furnish prices to parties in surrounding towns and counties on application by mail

74-37

1873

SHORT, SAFE SURE!

TAKE THE

Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad

OLATHE, 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:

Mail, Les Gynges Accommodation, 9:30 a. m.

Fort Scott Passenger, 11:45 p. m.

Mail, Les Gynges Accommodation, 1:05 p. m.

Kansas City Express, 7:30 p. m.

ARRIVE AT KANSAS CITY:

Connections at Kansas City with Hannibal & St. Jo., Mo. Pacific, St. Louis K. & N. O., Chicago & Alton, Kansas Pacific, C. & St. Jo. & Council Bluffs Railroads.

At Olathe with Kansas City & Santa Fe Railroad, At Paola and Fort Scott with M. K. & T. Railroad.

At Les Gynges with stages for Butler, At Pleasanton with stages for Mound City, At Baxter Springs with stages for Carthage, Neosho and Seneca.

B. S. HENNING, Superintendent.

ALAN BOURN, G. T. A.

JANUARY, 1873.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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

NO TEDIOUS CONBUS OR FERRY TRANSFERS BY THIS ROUTE.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE GOING EAST:

Express, 9:30 a. m.

Accommodation, 7:15 a. m.

TRAINS LEAVE LAWRENCE GOING WEST:

Express, 11:45 a. m.

Mail, 1:05 a. m.

Topeka Accommodation, 7:25 p. m.

For Leavenworth, 4:05 and 7:35 a. m., 2:40 p. m.

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

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

Buy your tickets of the company's agents, F. C. GAY at the Depot, EDWARD S. BOWEN, Gen'l Sup't.

BEVERLEY R. KEIM, Gen'l Ticket Ag't, Kansas City, Missouri.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, & SANTA FE RAILROAD.

Now completed to the west line of Kan.

— THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO —

Burlingame, Carbondale, Emporia, Florence, Newton, Hutchinson, Great Bend, Peace,

AND ALL POINTS IN AND NEAR THE LEAVE TOPEKA



## THE GRANGERS PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Grange  
At its Seventh Annual Session,  
Held in St. Louis, Mo.,  
Feb. 16th, 1874.

## PREAMBLE.

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry.

## GENERAL OBJECTS.

1. United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind.

## MOTTO.

2. We heartily indorse the motto: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

## SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

3. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comfort and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits.

To foster mutual understanding and co-operation.

To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor to hasten that good time coming.

To reduce our expenses both individual and corporate.

To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining.

To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate.

To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel, and more on hoof and in fleece.

To systematize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities.

To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require.

We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange.

We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual.

We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition.

Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

4. For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them.

Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

We wage

## NO AGGRESSIVE WARFARE

Against any other interest whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action that "Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity."

We shall, therefore, advocate for every state the increase in every practicable way, of all

FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTING CHEAPLY

To the seaboard, or between home-producers and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to "open out the channels in nature's great arteries that the life-blood of commerce may flow freely."

We are not enemies of railroads, navigable or irrigating canals, nor of any corporations that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes.

In our noble order there is no communism, no agrarianism.

We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation, or enterprise, as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits.

We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies.

We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century.

OPPOSED TO EXCESSIVE SALARIES.

High rates of interest, and exorbitant per cent. profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers.

We desire only self-protection, and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits.

We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges, that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study.

## THE GRANGE NON-PARTIZAN.

5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange, national, state or subordinate, is NOT A POLITICAL OR PARTY ORGANIZATION.

No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to "purify the whole political atmosphere of our country."

For we seek the greatest good of the greatest number. But we must always bear in mind that no one becoming a Patron of Husbandry gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs.

It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterize every Grange member, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

We acknowledge the broad principle that

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION IS NO CRIME, And hold that "progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion," while "the fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens, and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic.

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is and of right should be dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West.

It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

6. Ours being peculiarly a farmer's institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks.

Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes.

But we

## APPEAL TO ALL GOOD CITIZENS

For their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts towards reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption.

We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise, and earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future success.

7. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the

ABILITIES AND SPHERE OF WOMAN,

As is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order.

Implying the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts, to the wisdom, justice, fraternity, and political purity of our forefathers.

The following Memorial to the Cotton States was adopted by the Grange.

The undersigned, representatives of the cotton states in the National Grange, beg leave to present to the Patrons of Husbandry in the cotton-growing section of the Union the following suggestions, which they believe to be justified by the present condition of the South.

During the past seven years our cotton fields have added to the wealth of the world (\$2,000,000,000) two thousand millions of dollars, and caused prosperity to smile upon every one who has handled our crops save those who struggled for its production. Annually the energies of the cotton planter have been exhausted in attempting to produce a maximum crop of a single staple, whilst quite as frequently he has reduced his means in supplying his necessary wants. A system based on such a policy, and producing such results, must

be radically wrong, and if persisted in will lead to bankruptcy and ruin. We propose to enquire into the cause of this evil, and if possible present a method of removing it.

Has it been that the supply of cotton has exceeded the demand? Statistics do not prove this a fact.

Is it that our labor has been unreliable and expensive? The same labor investment has nowhere yielded a greater market value of products.

Has Providence inflicted upon us agricultural disaster? He has often interposed for our benefit.

What then has averted our anticipated prosperity? Are we not responsible for our direful condition. In that we have neglected too much the growth of breadstuffs, and substituted therefor almost exclusively the cultivation of cotton? No people can ever become prosperous who are not self-sustaining. Our fertile soil, exhaustless mineral wealth, abundant water-power, and genial, salubrious climate avail us nothing if annually we expend millions for subsistence. It is generally conceded that home-grown bread is cheaper than purchased supplies, and the observation of every planter is, that those Southern farmers who live within themselves are more independent and less encumbered with debt than those who have relied solely upon the cotton crop. Were it otherwise, it is hazardous for any people to rely upon others for a supply of those articles which are necessary for their daily consumption.

The horrors of famine which have more than once caused the people of India in their efforts to grow cotton to the exclusion of breadstuffs, would have been repeated in our midst, but that we are able to supply our necessities from the teeming granaries of the Northwest. We shrink from the contemplation of what would be our condition should disaster deprive us of that resource. During the past year certain portions of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota have been invaded by the grasshoppers, which destroyed every vestige of vegetation. Imagine your condition should a similar invasion become general in the Northwest. Couple with this idea the total failure of the cotton crop either from the worm, from drouth or any other unavoidable cause. Improbable as such visitations may appear, have we the power to prevent them? And is it wise to subject ourselves to the possibility of becoming the victims of such calamities. Depend upon it, our wisest and safest policy is, as far as practicable, to produce at home our necessary supplies. Is there a farm in the South upon which this cannot be done, and at the same time produce an average cotton crop as the net result of farmers annual labors? We believe there is not, and you have only to practise this policy for the year 1874, and harvest time will proclaim redemption to the South and a return to the wonted prosperity.

As the constitution expresses it, "the prosperity of a nation is in proportion to the value of its productions." Then how magnificently prosperous should be the cotton states of the Union. Annually four millions (4,000,000) of bales of cotton are produced upon Southern soil. But what proportion of this vast amount is returned to indicate our prosperity? One-half of it is expended for necessary supplies, whilst the remainder is divided between labor and taxes. Hence the cost of production has exceeded the value of the article produced. Shall this policy continue? Extensive cotton crops have evinced our unity of purpose, and entailed poverty upon us. An equally uniform adherence to mixed husbandry would secure our recuperation.

Patrons of the South, do you appreciate your privileges? Reflect upon your opportunity to exact tribute from the world. Cotton is a necessity, and the extent of that necessity can be calculated with exactness. It is equally well known what proportion of that necessity must be supplied by the cotton states of America. If three millions five hundred thousand bales (3,500,000) are grown, they will be consumed before another crop can be gathered, and a remunerative market price will be sustained by the consequent demand. If four millions five hundred thousand (4,500,000) bales are grown the large marginal excess will control and depress the market. It is not within the power of our organization to control this feature of our condition. Alternatives for success are numerous, but we need rely only upon the single one of co-operation in the determination to subsist at home. With this end attended to there is no reason why we should not be the happiest, most independent and prosperous people on earth.

D. WYATT AIKEN, S. C.,  
Member Ex. Com. Nat. Gr.  
W. H. CHAMBERS,  
Master State Grange, Ala.  
A. J. Naughtan, master Miss. State Grange; Ben. F. Wardlaw, master state Grange, Fla.; Jno. T. Jones, master of state Grange, Ark.; H. W. L. Lewis, master, state Grange of La.; G. J. Smith, master of the state Grange, Ga.; W. Maxwell, master of the state Grange, Tenn.; Columbus Mills, master of the state Grange of North Carolina.

We are glad to chronicle the fact that the price of corn is steadily increasing. Since our last issue corn has advanced to forty cents per bushel. (Eagle.

## SWEET POTATO'S

I have for sale, RED and YELLOW Nansensmond 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.  
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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 HARPS

And all kinds of musical merchandise

AT

MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

MRS. NORA BALDWIN'S

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

DRESS AND CLOAK CUTTING,

And Pattern Rooms.

No. 107 Massachusetts street, up stairs,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Rare Designs and Select Styles. Dress Makers supplied with Patterns to order. S. T. Taylor's System of Dress-fitting and Pattern-cutting taught.

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

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 wholesale trade. Vines, Roses, &c., trimmed and attended to. Greenhouse on Henry st., west end. Post Office box 733.

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

OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR FRAZER'S HALL.

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

BANNER OF LIGHT:

A Popular Family Paper,

And an Exponent of the

SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY

Of The Nineteenth Century.

Published Weekly

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ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS from the most talented writers in the world.

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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, TIDYS, CARRIAGE

BLANKETS, MITTENS, and SCARFS in

Wool, Cotton, or other personal property by fire,

was considered, section by section. An amend-

ment was proposed making it apply to rail-

roads only; the bill, as introduced, making

everybody liable whether damage was done

negligently or accidentally. The speaker

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

BLACKBERRY & JAMAICA GINGERROOTS

Combined with aromatics which add to its

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Every one should secure a bottle, and be pre-

pared for any sudden attack. Sold by all de-

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Railroad Scrapers,

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Scotch and Geddies Harrows,

CAST IRON ROLLERS,

GANG FLOWS,

Sec., &c.

116 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kan.



The Solomon City Newspaper says that last summer a Swedish girl in Salina was, while going to a neighbor's house, bitten by a polecat. No immediate result following, the circumstance was nearly forgotten. Tuesday of last week, a physician complaining of pain in the chest, a physician was called in, who pronounced it a simple "ailment that would pass off in a few days." On Wednesday she was seized with three strong men to hold her. It was then evident that hydrophobia was doing its horrid work. Morphine was administered to alleviate the suffering girl's agony, who died the next day.

Belford, a young clerk in the K. P. Freight office at Topeka, "fit out" a few days ago, with \$7,800 of the company's money.

**Our Schools.**  
We are glad to observe and learn that our public schools are making most excellent progress during the present term. The attendance is large, both teachers and pupils seem deeply interested in the good work. We hope parents and friends will visit the schools and see what progress is being made. —[Parsons Sun.]

**Religious Awakening.**  
A considerable religious interest has been awakened in our city during the last few weeks. Meetings, well attended, are held every morning and evening. There are no notable or marked conversions we believe, as yet, but there has been an increased religious interest aroused and good results may be confidently anticipated. Parsons has always been behind in the matter of churches and religion, and we hope there may be a shaking up upon these subjects. —[Parsons Sun.]

Samuel Campbell, a boy aged about 12 years, was drowned in Ross creek, about 3 miles from Coyleville, Wilson County, on Sunday the 18th, while on his way to Sabbath school.

The Archbishop of Santiago declares that female voices in the choir are dangerous to true piety and devotion. Such a thought could only proceed from an incorrigible old bachelor.

A boy who had heard of the Pharisees straining at gnats and swallowing camels, said to his Sunday school teacher, that the "chief sin of the Pharisees consisted in eating camels."

In the Minnesota Legislature, the committee of the whole, after a long discussion, by a large majority, recommended the passage of the bill regulating railroad transportation through a board of three commissioners similar to that of Illinois, except that the bill fixes a maximum above which the commissioners shall not establish rates.

Since November 1, 1873, 503,112 hogs have been slaughtered in Cincinnati, against 485,280 the same time last year.

The Spanish Republicans are reported to be fighting with desperation. Every body thought they were fighting with the Carlists.

The repeal of an act approved April 1871, was read. Debate followed, with a motion that the bill be recommended to the committee rose and so resolved was agreed to.

Ribbed glass for roofs and cellar windows is comparatively a recent introduction. The Boston and Lowell railroad station at Boston is roofed with 25,000 feet of this glass, weighing three pounds to the square foot; and the Boston and Providence station has on its roof 13,000 feet, weighing four pounds to the square foot.

We hope every one will go to work in the spring, determined to succeed in the fight for subsistence and have a balance left in their pockets at the close of the year. Darwin accounts for the improvement of the species by the success of the strongest in the fight for life. In this new country all men can win enough to eat, to wear, and to use, and whoever wills, may be strong. —[Monitor.]

Judge Brady, of New York, is entitled to the thanks of the people who are opposed to verbosity. Cross examining a witness in his presence, an attorney asked: "Were you not on the night on which you say you were robbed in such a state of vicious excitement as to preclude the possibility of your comprehension of your situation with that accuracy and precision necessary to a delineation of the truth?" In the interest of incisive English and to the relief of the witness, the judge demanded the question translated into the vernacular. Mark the result: said the now contrite attorney, "Were you not on the night you spoke of blind drunk?" —[Chicago Times.]

The snow storm of yesterday and last night was the heaviest of the season, and as there was but little wind, it drifted very little. The train from the West was about an hour late, and had evidently been through considerable snow. The train from the east got no farther than Sabetha, and it was at that place at last accounts. Maynard did not go over to Centralia yesterday, and hence we have had no mail since Wednesday. At present there is no telling how soon the roads will be open and trains commence running. —[Seneca Nonpareil.]

The bodies of the Siamese Twins are to be dissected for the benefit of science. The Philadelphia physicians have procured them for this purpose, and after the examination the result of the investigation will be published.

According to the late report of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, there are at present 5,045 lodges of that order in the United States, with a membership of 385,097, being an increase of 753 lodges, and 157,220 members during the past year. During the year over a million and a half of dollars were expended for the relief of sick and destitute Odd Fellows or their families.

A lady in Poughkeepsie found a little girl in the street crying bitterly and asked her where she was going, she was so small to be out alone. "Down town, to find my papa." "What is your father's name?" inquired the lady. "His name is papa." "What do you want of your papa?" "I only want to kiss him." Just then a sister of the child who was searching for her came and took possession of the little runaway, and told the pitiful story that the child's father, whom it dearly loved, had died recently, and she being tired of waiting, had gone to look for him.

**Syrup of Corn.**  
A Mr. W. H. Key, of Vincennes, Ind., has patented a process of making syrup from corn. He says: "It is made from the starch of white corn. I make an average of two and a half gallons to the bushel of fifty pounds, at a cost of thirty cents per bushel, in addition to the cost of the corn. The price at the factory, on board of cars, is sixty cents per gallon. The offal for feed is worth as much as the original grain. The cost of machinery, building, etc., to handle 300 bushels per day is about \$15,000; the cost of the patent for a single factory is \$3,000."

We learned from one of our contractors, while in conversation the other day, that there undoubtedly would be more business houses and residences built this year than last. A brighter day is dawning on Wichita. In fact, we do not think that there is a reasoning man in the town but believes that the coming season will be an exceedingly busy one. —[Wichita Eagle.]

Nesmith, of Oregon, the former Senator and now Granger Representative of that State, authorizes a Washington correspondent to say, that he will guarantee the impeachment of Attorney General Williams, if Senator Edmunds, of the Judiciary Committee, will give to the House the testimony in his hands just as it was taken by the Committee.

The Republican says deer are quite plenty in different parts of Miami county. Eight deer in one drove were seen on the Wea, and an old buck of eleven years is among the trophies shown by the Wea sportsmen.

We are informed by farmers that the winter wheat in this county is greatly injured by the late freezing and thawing which heaved up the ground and bared the roots of the growing grain, much of which is now killed. It is hoped the prospect is not as bad as anticipated by some. —[Olathe News Letter.]

The Mound City cheese factory "pans out" about as follows: The patrons furnished a building which cost \$800, and the men who run the factory furnished the machinery. The farmer pays \$2 25 per hundred for making the cheese, and sells it for \$12 50 per hundred. The profit to the farmer has been about 35cts for each cow per day. It will take five hundred cows to run a factory of that size, and it will make about 800 pounds per day.

The Ashantee war is ended. The proud lord of three thousand three hundred and thirty-three wives has succumbed to British valor, and agreed to pay the British government an indemnity of £100,000, besides liberating the missionaries that were sent to convert him.

Some of the administration journals have conceded, after much palaver, that the President "isn't quite so popular with the members of Congress as he was a year ago." Some individuals who have been in Washington lately, put it in a much "stronger" light.

Wm. McCullough, who lived three miles west of town was burned out of house and home last Saturday morning. Everything they possessed was burned, and they are left in destitute circumstances, as there was no insurance on the property. —[Ottawa Journal.]

Sleighting has been all the rage for a week or so past, but it has gone where the "wood-bine twineth."

Things are "fixed" so that the saloon keepers will, in all probability, get licenses at the next meeting of the City Council. —[Ottawa Journal.]

A company of British capitalist have recently invested \$1,000,000 in water power at Augusta, Ga., for the purpose of manufacturing cotton.

Anderson County is to have a cheese factory, a definite proposition having been made and accepted by responsible parties, as will be seen in the proceedings of the meeting held at Minkler's school-house last Saturday, which are published in this paper. A meeting will be held at Mr. Minkler's house today to perfect arrangements. In a very short time a cheese-factory will be in successful operation on M. Minkler's farm. Still more factories are expected to be established in this county this season. —[Garnett Plaindealer.]

The Grangers of Bourbon county have organized a mill and manufacturing company.

## SENATOR BRUCE.

**A Few Incidents in the Life of Mississippi's New Colored Senator.**

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe, writing from Brunswick, Mo., gives the following interesting particulars of the life of Mr. B. K. Bruce, recently elected U. S. Senator from Mississippi: "Our colored friends are very jubilant over the election of B. K. Bruce as U. S. Senator from Mississippi. Bruce was formerly a slave, and was owned by Mr. Pelliss Perkinson, who resided in this county for many years. He brought a number of slaves here with him. I think Bruce has five brothers in this county. Two of them, James and Sandy Bruce, are very reliable men and good citizens. Mr. Bruce, when a slave, hired his time, as did several of his brothers, and were considered smart and reliable. Since the war he was employed as a porter on the steamers for several years, and until she sunk in sight of this place. He then went to school at Oberlin, Ohio, and finally worked his way to Mississippi, was appointed Sheriff by Gov. Alcorn, and served two terms with honor. Previous to this he was Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives of Mississippi. His many friends, both colored and white, are pleased to hear of his good luck."

Mr. Bruce is the first colored man ever elected to a full term in the Senate.

The following is the text of the Civil Rights Bill which recently passed the Legislature and became a law:

**AN ACT to provide for the protection of citizens in their civil and public rights.**

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. No citizen of this State, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, be excepted or excluded from the full and equal enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility or privilege furnished by innkeepers, by common carriers, whether on land or water, by licensed owners, managers or lessees of theatres, or other places of amusements, by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, and other officers of common schools and public institutions of learning, and by cemetery associations.

Sec. 2. The violation of any part of the first section of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and the party or parties violating the same shall, upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than one thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. Discrimination against any citizen on account of color, by the use of the word "white," or any other term, in any law, statute, ordinance or regulation, now existing in this State, is hereby repealed and annulled.

Sec. 4. That all the acts or parts of acts conflicting with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

On Thursday of last week, M. John Butler, of Colony, went out to shoot quails, and by some accident, which is unexplained, he shot himself through the heart, and died within twelve hours thereafter. Mr. J. M. Ford, from whom our information is derived, speaks of the deceased as an estimable, industrious farmer, and one well thought of in that locality. His sudden death is a sad blow to the community. —[Garnett Plaindealer.]

John C. Henry chief clerk of the U. S. revenue office at Lynchburg, has absconded with a large sum of money, said to be \$100,000.

A Clinton, county, Iowa, saloon-keeper has been ordered by the court to pay \$5,250 to the wife of one of his prominent customers.

A huge lump of salt from the salt mines of the Indian territory is on exhibition at Newton.

## CONSUMERS IMPORTING TEA COMPANY.

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

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

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

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

Hoping the consumers will take an interest in our enterprise, and send at once for a circular with full explanations of how to proceed to obtain our goods. We remain, Most respectfully yours, Consumers Importing Tea Co., No. 8 Church St., New York City.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, 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.] 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.]

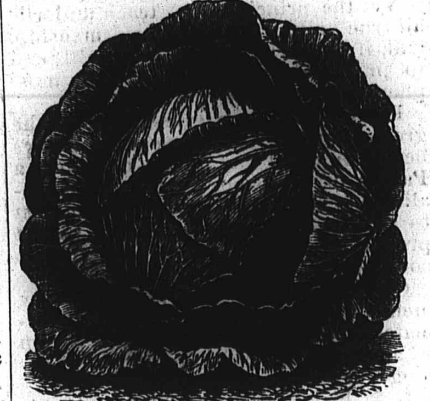
It is stated that Dr. Knapp, of the Kansas insane asylum, has expressed doubts concerning the recovery of Col. Horner. His insanity is of the most dangerous kind, and appears to be deep seated. Col. Horner has been a Kansas editor of considerable prominence, was at one time president of the State University, and during the war was Lieut. Col. of the 18th Michigan Infantry.

An Exchange says Kansas City has a chronic robe thief.

Whoever before heard of a chronic robe?

No one but an English gentleman would think of training a hog for hunting purposes. —[Ex.]

Any reader of the royal hunts of the European nobility knows that hogs have been used for "hunting" purposes for a great many years.



## FOTLER'S EARLY DRUMHEAD.

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



My business is to supply what every farmer needs of experience is most anxious to get, perfect Early Vegetable and flower seed. With this object in view, besides importing many varieties from reliable growers in France, England and Germany, I grow a hundred and fifty kinds of vegetable seeds on my four seed farms. I throw the protection of the three warrants of my Catalogue. Of new vegetable seeds I have, having been the first to introduce the Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of others. My Catalogue containing numerous fine engravings, taken from photographs, sent free to all. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.



## T. L. MACKOY,

Olathe, Kansas.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER

Of Thorough-bred

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Orders for Pigs promptly attended to.

## PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Morton J. Enright and Francis Enright, whose places of residence are unknown, will take notice that Wm. C. Rows, did on the 27th day of December 1873, file his petition in the District Court of the County of Douglas, State of Kansas, against the said Morton J. Enright, Francis Enright, Mary Hart and Henry Hart, defendants, setting forth that the plaintiff, at the November term of said Court, A. D. 1873, recovered a judgment against the said Morton J. Enright for the sum of \$239.66 and costs, which judgment still remains in full force and wholly unsatisfied. That on the 7th day of October, 1873, the said Morton J. Enright being the owner in fee simple of the following described real estate, viz: The north half of the north west quarter of sec. nine(9) in township twelve (12), range twenty (20) excepting fifteen acres in the north west corner of said sec. did jointly with his wife, Francis Enright, convey the said lands and premises to the said Mary Hart, without any consideration therefor, and with the intent of defrauding this plaintiff out of his said claim, as the said Mary Hart then well knew. That on the 24th day of April, 1874, this plaintiff procured an order of attachment against the said property as the property of said Morton J. Enright, which said order was executed by attaching the said property. That the said Morton J. Enright is wholly insolvent, and has no property in said county, subject to attachment except the land above described, and praying that the said deed of conveyance from the said Morton J. and Francis Enright, to the said Mary Hart, be declared null and void, and the said lands and tenements be ordered sold and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction of said judgment and costs, and the said Morton J. Enright, Francis Enright, be ordered to appear and answer said petition on or before Thursday, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1874, or judgment will be rendered as above set forth.

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

February 4, A. D. 1874.

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## PUBLICATION NOTICE.

John Colyar and Emma L. Colyar, whose places of residence are unknown, will take notice that David P. Hines, as Guardian of the estate of Henry Thomas Walter, a minor, did on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1874, file his petition in the District Court within and for the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, against the said John Colyar, and Emma L. Colyar, and Anna E. Livermore and S. W. Livermore, defendants, setting forth that the said John Colyar and Emma L. Colyar gave a mortgage to one Paul R. Brooks, as Guardian of the estate of Henry T. Walter, a minor, on the south east quarter of section nineteen (19) and also the southwest quarter of the north west quarter of section seven (7), all in township fourteen (14) of range nineteen (19) in said Douglas county, to secure the payment of fifteen hundred dollars, according to the terms of a certain note referred to in said mortgage, and that since the giving of said note and mortgage this plaintiff has been duly appointed guardian of the estate of said minor in the place of Paul R. Brooks, and has been duly qualified to serve as such guardian and has entered upon the discharge of the duties of such office, and said other defendants, Anna E. Livermore and S. W. Livermore claim some interest in said lands, under the said John and Emma L. Colyar, and praying that said John Colyar may pay the sum now claimed to be due on said note and mortgage amounting to fifteen hundred dollars with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from January 1st, 1873, and \$100 as an attorney's fee for foreclosure of said mortgage, as provided for therein, and the costs herein, or that said lands may be sold to pay the same. And the said John Colyar and Emma L. Colyar are hereby notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before Thursday, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1874, or judgment will be taken as above set forth.

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

## LEGAL NOTICE.

In the District Court, Douglas County, Kansas. W. J. Long, plaintiff, vs. George Carter and Elizabeth Beatrice Carter, defendants.

You, the said defendants in said action, are hereby notified that said plaintiff, W. J. Long, has filed his petition in said court in said action against you, and that you have thereby been sued in said action in said court, and must answer said petition on or before the 27th day of February, A. D. 1874, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered against you accordingly.

You are further notified that pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, an order of attachment has been issued out of the office of the clerk of said court against you in said action in the sum of \$165.00, and interest on \$9.40 from September 30, 1873, and levied on the following described real property, to-wit: That portion of block number fifteen (15) in that part of the city of Lawrence, formerly known as North Lawrence, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing in the center of New York street at the northwest corner of block No. fifteen (15), thence run south to the Kansas river, thence east one hundred and sixty-three (163) feet, thence north to Walnut street, thence west along the line of Walnut street one hundred and sixty-three (163) feet to the place of beginning; all in Douglas County, State of Kansas, appraised at \$200.00. The nature of the judgment against you will be for the recovery of the said sum of \$165.00, and interest as before stated, and costs of suit; and that said lands so levied on be sold as the law directs to pay such judgment, interest and costs, and that the surplus, if any, be paid to you.

W. J. Long, Plaintiff.

By his Attorneys, CALDWELL & HOYSRADT.

## PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Catharine Sticker, George Dulinsky, Mary Dulinsky and Nancy Dulinsky, whose places of residence are unknown, will take notice that Benjamin F. Akers did on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1873, file his petition in the District Court, within and for the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, against the said Catharine Sticker, George Dulinsky, Mary Dulinsky, Nancy Dulinsky and the following named persons, to-wit: Josephine Liebau, Valentine Smith, William Dulinsky and S. H. Carman, setting forth that on the 30th day of September 1872, this plaintiff purchased at sheriff's sale of said Carman certain lands belonging to and owned by said other defendants, which said lands were at said time sold in partition, by the order of said District Court, this plaintiff paying said Carman therefor the sum of \$1,000.00. That said Carman is about to pay over said money to said other defendants. That at the time of sale of said lands there were unpaid taxes upon said real estate which were and still are a lien thereon to the amount of about \$400; that said tax liens were not considered by the commissioners appointed by said Court to appraise the value of said lands at their appraisal thereof, and at the time of said sale said property was estimated by all of said parties as though the same was free and clear of all liens whatever; that said plaintiff offered and paid said sum of \$1,000.00 in the belief that he was bidding for and buying a title to said lands, unimpaired by tax liens, and praying that said Carman, be enjoined from paying over said money or any part thereof to said other defendants; that the Court ascertain the amount of unpaid taxes which were a lien on said property at the date of such sale. That said Carman be directed to pay such taxes and remove said liens, out of any money in his hands arising out of said sale, and for such other and further relief as may be equitable. And the said Catharine Sticker, George Dulinsky, Mary Dulinsky and Nancy Dulinsky defendants, are hereby notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before Thursday, the 19th day of March, 1874, or judgment will be taken as above set forth.

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

## NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

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

J. J. McGEE, Administrator.

Lawrence, Kansas, February 8 1874.

## PUBLICATION NOTICE.

District Court, Douglas County, Kansas. William Upson, Plaintiff, vs. Elizabeth Upson Defendant.

You are hereby notified that you have been sued by William Upson in said Court, and that he has filed his petition for a divorce therein, against you in said Court, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1874, and that you are required to answer his petition filed therein against you, on or before the 18th day of March, A. D. 1874, or the petition will be taken as true, and judgment, the nature of which will be, that the said plaintiff may be divorced from the said defendant, upon the ground of abandonment for more than one year last past, will be rendered accordingly.

A. J. REID, Plaintiff's Attorney.

February 4, A. D. 1874.

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