

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. V.—NO. 22.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JUNE 1, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 226.

## THE BENEVOLENT WOLF.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

A wolf—not in the least alarmed  
To meet a shepherd quite unarmed—  
Addressed him in a civil way  
With, "Tell me now, my friend, I pray,  
(For truly I would like to know)  
Why wolves by men are hated so?  
I see no reason, I protest,  
Why you should deem me such a pest;  
Reflect a bit—and on my word,  
You'll own your spite is most absurd,  
My skin—you need not be told—  
Projects you from the wet and cold;  
And guards you also, in your case,  
Against a thousand stinging fleas;  
My claws are potent to defy  
The mischief of the evil eye;  
Nor need you feel the least alarm,  
Defended by this counter charm:  
Of bruises, too, my fat is sure  
To work—his known—a ready cure—  
"Enough!" the shepherd said, "Enough!  
Too long I've heard this silly stuff;  
Suppose your boastful words were true,  
We owe no gratitude to you—  
Grant that you serve some useful end,  
'Tis vastly more than you intend,  
And, judging by that simple test,  
You're but a wicked Wolf, at best;  
Moreover, it is plainly true  
No good in life you ever do—  
'Tis clear, by what yourself have said,  
You're good for naught till you are dead!"

MORAL.  
How many men we find  
Whose benefactions call to mind  
The boastful wolf—who never give  
A thought to Mercy while they live,  
But after death, by lucky chance,  
Some useful purpose may advance;  
No thanks to them—whose living will  
Delighted but in doing ill!

## HORTENSIVS, A ROMAN LAWYER.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Yes, the Romans had lawyers. When we read of the ancient nations our attention is so exclusively directed to wars and warriors, that we are apt to overlook the fact that some men must have labored at the peaceful vocations. I remember well the moment when at school, as I was working my way through Caesar's History of the Gallic War, it first flashed upon my mind that there must have been in the Roman Republic cobblers, shopkeepers, tailors, blacksmiths and carpenters, as well as soldiers and generals. The thought gave me a shock of surprise, for I had hitherto gathered the impression that the Romans were wholly employed in going about the world conquering nations. Not only were there lawyers in Rome, but their education and their way of life were, not so very different from that of our lawyers, Hortensius, for example had his tutors and went to school, very much as New York boys do. In Roman education the Greek language occupied about the same place as French does in ours; and, of course, the boy, the child of wealthy parents, learned Greek, practiced its pronunciation, had a Greek tutor with whom, doubtless, he conversed about the weather and exchanged the usual salutations, just as boys now-a-days do with their French teachers. He had also a long vacation in summer, when he went to one of his father's country houses, and had the choice of the mountains or the seashore, as some of our boys have; except that the Appennines were nearer Rome than the White Mountains are to New York. Many Roman lawyers had mountain villas within fifteen miles of Rome, as well as seaside cottages nearer Rome than Long Branch is to New York. Suppose Hortensius' youthful education finished, and he is now to proceed to the study of the law. Here there was some difference. He could find an Rome no law-school, and no course of lectures; nor could he enter as a pupil the office of a distinguished advocate. He could only acquire a knowledge of law and practice by frequenting the courts in the Forum, and watching the manner in which the eminent lawyers there conducted cases. The Forum was merely an oblong open space, surrounded by buildings and colonnades, under some of which merchandise was sold, and in others minor courts were held. The great trials took place in the open air on a raised platform in the Forum. We know that this was the case, because in several of the Roman authors the fact is stated, and one of them gives an instance of a trial which was suddenly interrupted by a shower of rain. At a later period an awning was stretched over part of the Forum to shelter the court from the rain and the sun. The whole Forum and many of the buildings which surrounded it were filled with the business and bustle of the law; and mention is made of one lawyer who had such a powerful voice that all the courts in and around the Forum were disturbed by it. Imagine, then, the young Hortensius, a splen-

did youth, full of talent and ambition, attending the Forum, attaching himself to noted lawyers, taking notes of their opinions, listening to their harangues, giving free advice to poor suitors, and defending gratuitously friendless criminals. No man could rise high in Rome during the Republic except by making himself popular with the multitude who had votes, and the readiest way of doing this was by becoming a good speaker.

The Roman oratory was very different from ours. A Roman lawyer addressing a court in the open air of the Forum was accustomed to speak with all the fire and passion of an accomplished stump orator, addressing five acres of people on the eve of a presidential election. His whole body was in motion, and his gestures were frequently like those of a tragedian in the crisis of a play.

Hortensius was nineteen years of age when he delivered his first address in the Forum. It won the applause of some of the oldest members of the Roman bar, and it soon led to his employment in important cases. And what sort of cases were tried in the Roman Forum? Well—the king of Bithynia, driven from his throne by his brother, came to Rome demanding to be restored to power, and he employed Hortensius to plead his cause. Hortensius triumphed and the king was re-established. A Roman citizen entrusted one of his slaves to the great actor, Roscius, to be instructed in the dramatic art, for which he had shown talent. The slave, when competent, was to go upon the stage, and then his owner and Roscius were to share equally whatever he gained. The slave was killed soon after beginning to act, and there arose a dispute as to the proper division of the less; which led to a series of proceedings in court.

A very celebrated cause in which Hortensius was engaged was that of Verres, who had shamefully abused his power while governor of Sicily, having treated the people with great cruelty, and carried off an enormous booty. Cicero was the prosecutor, and Hortensius defended the accused. One of the jests of this trial has come down to us. As it was unlawful for advocates in Rome to receive fees, they were usually compensated by presents, which were frequently of immense value, far beyond the fees which lawyers now receive in any part of the world. It so happened that Hortensius had received from Verres a valuable image of the Sphinx, brought from Sicily. Cross-examining a witness, Hortensius said: "You speak in riddles; I cannot understand you."

"Well," said Cicero, "that's odd; for you have a Sphinx at home to solve them."

Hortensius was signally beaten in this case, for the evidence against Verres was irresistible.

Of the noted orators of Cicero's day, Hortensius was one of the most flowery, luxuriant and dramatic. A close reasoner he never was. He showed his greatest power in causes that admitted of rhetorical display, and justified energetic action. There are just such lawyers now practicing in all our large cities; men whose opinions are not much valued, and who would not be trusted to draw up an important document, but who have great power before a jury. Like all men who possess the power to influence great masses of people, he attended carefully to little things, even arranging his public custom with the utmost nicety, and practicing his gestures and attitudes before speaking. It was said of him that the very folds of his gown were carefully arranged, and kept in place by strings tied out of sight. One satirist even pretends that Hortensius sued a man for jostling him and disarranging his robe just as he was mounting the rostrum.

It is wonderful what enormous fortunes the lawyers made at that time. They not only accepted great presents from their clients, but the leaders of the bar received what we should call "annual retainers" from the governors of distant provinces and from dependent kings, to look after their interests in Rome, and defend them against accusations. Wealthy cities, too, kept Roman lawyers in pay; and, in all probability, the lawyers gained large sums on condition of their winning a cause. Cicero, besides having a handsome house in town, possessed as many as fourteen country villas, all handsomely appointed, and several of them adorned with masterpieces of art. Hortensius, too, lived with a profusion and magnificence not approached by any lawyer now living. His mansion at Rome was renowned for its extent and splendor, and he had various country residences at which he was accustomed to give costly entertainments. He had, moreover, all sorts of expensive

hobbies. His olive plantations he is said to have moistened with wine, of which he had usually in his cellar ten thousand casks. But his great hobby was fish-ponds, excavated at immense cost, and so formed that the tide flowed in and out. He had a park, also, of fifty acres, inclosed with a wall, and filled with wild beasts, with which he used to amuse his guests. When he gave a dinner party he would summon one of his servants, dressed in the costume of Orpheus, who would sound a trumpet which was daily employed to call the animals to be fed. A multitude of deer and wild boar would come rushing to the spot from all quarters of the park.

Probably his luxurious mode of living lessened the force of his talents; for his reputation declined as he advanced in life, and the mannerisms of his oratory became more and more disagreeable. He lived, however, to the age of sixty-four, leaving one son and one daughter. His son, as we might well suppose, proved a worthless fellow. Neglected by his father, he associated chiefly with gladiators, and finally went away and joined Caesar, waging war in Gaul. But Hortensia, the daughter of the great lawyer, was worthy of her father in his best days, inheriting even a share of his eloquence. She pleaded before the *Triumvirs* on behalf of the ladies of Rome, and caused their taxes to be reduced.

So, you see, human nature was human nature at Rome, in the century before Christ, and life went on in some respects very much as it now does in Paris, New York and London. Money too easily won was then, as now, foolishly spent, and a neglectful father was apt then, as now, to be succeeded by a worthless son.

## Seeing the Point.

A boy returned from school one day, with a report that his scholarship had fallen below the usual average.

"Well," said his father, "you've fallen behind, this month, have you?"

"Yes, sir."

"How did that happen?"

"Don't know, sir."

The father knew if his son did not. He had observed a number of cheap novels scattered about the house, but he had not thought it worth while to say anything until a fitting opportunity should offer itself. A basket of apples stood upon the floor, and he said:

"Empty those apples, and take the basket and bring it to me half full of chips. And now," he continued, "put those apples back into the basket."

When half the apples were replaced, the son said:

"Father, they roll off. I can't put in any more."

"Put them in, I tell you."

"But, father, I can't put them in."

"Put them in! No; of course you can't put them in. Do you expect to fill a basket half full of chips, and then fill it with apples?"

You said you didn't know why you fell behind at school, and I will tell you. Your mind is like that basket; it will not hold more than so much, and here you have been the past month filling it with rubbish—worthless cheap novels."

The boy turned on his heel and whistled and said, "Well! I see the point."—*Pres. S. S. Visitor.*

## Lincoln as a Lawyer.

Mr. Leonard Sweet, of Chicago, gives the following account of Abraham Lincoln's skill as a local advocate. He says: "As a trial lawyer he had few equals and no superiors. He was as hard a man to beat in closely contested cases as I ever met. He was wise in knowing what to attempt, and what to let alone. He was fair to the court, the jury and his adversary, but candor compels me to say that he by practice learned there was power in this."

He was candid, and he was fair, but he knew how to make just the most of this. As he entered the trial, where most lawyers object, he would say he "reckoned" it would be fair to let this in or that; and sometimes, when his adversary could not prove what Mr. Lincoln knew to be the truth, he would say he "reckoned" it would be fair to admit the truth to be so and so. When he objected to the court, after he heard his objection answered he would often say, "Well, I reckon I must be wrong."

Now about the time he had practiced this three-quarters through a case, if his adversary didn't understand him he would wake up in a few minutes and say that he had feared the Greeks too late, and woke up to find himself beaten. He was wise as a serpent in the trial

of a cause, but I tell you I have got too many scars from his blow to certify that he was as harmless as a dove.

When the whole thing is unraveled, the adversary begins to see that what he was so blindly giving away was simply what he could not get and keep. By giving away six points and carrying the seventh he carried his case, and the whole case hanging on the seventh, he traded everything off which would give him the least aid in carrying that. Any man who took Mr. Lincoln for a simple-minded man would very soon wake up on his back in a ditch.

## Chore Boys.

The Boston *Cultivator* is entitled to whatever lesson or encouragement may be found in the following:

It is a very hard office to fill—that of chore boy to a family; to have to split kindling-wood every day, take up ashes, milk cows, bring water, empty slops, run errands, and be perpetually called on to do all sorts of odd jobs, and to get no thanks for doing them either, but only reproaches if they are not done exactly on time or in just such a way. It's a pretty hard thing to be a boy anyhow; boys are a nuisance everywhere, they will put their muddy feet on the sofa; they break windows, mar chairs, stanch tables with their jackknives, take to slang, aspire to pistols, tear their pantaloons, their hands are not always clean; and their mothers and grown sisters are forever saying, "Johnnie, please do this," "Johnnie, don't do that," "Johnnie, what makes you so noisy?" But the chore boy who does his work well, who makes the fire burn, takes up the ashes without spilling them, dusts the hearth nicely, and leaves everything neat; who splits the kindling-wood without ever being told, milks the cows dry and keeps the milk clean, loses no time in loitering when sent on errands, and takes scoldings and neglects and rebuffs patiently, by and by will be a man, and have greater work to do than mere choring. But if he is careless and neglectful and cross and unwilling and tries merely to get through his work without taking any pains to do it well, he will never do anything but chores even when he grows old and big enough to be called a man; he will only be a chore boy all his life.

It is said to be satisfactorily demonstrated that every time a wife scolds her husband she adds a wrinkle to her face. It is thought this announcement will have a most salutary effect, especially as it is understood that every time a wife smiles on her husband it will remove one of the old wrinkles.

There are ten widowers in the United States Senate, and three hundred widows in the treasury department, waiting to be called to a state of Christianity.

Tucked away down in the corner of the Christian woman's heart for ever lurks that sentiment, dear to all the sex, "A new bonnet or no church."

## Anecdotes.

A subscription paper was lately circulated with the following object in view: "We subscribe and pay the amount set against our names for the purpose of paying the organist and a boy to 'blow the same'."

"Do you trust anybody nowadays?" asked a beautiful young lady of a jeweller, as she toyed with the diamonds in the case before her. "No, ma'am," said the jeweller, "I don't trust anybody with anything. In a lady's case, I should not dare to trust my feelings."

A boy was asked which was the greatest evil, hurting another's feelings or his finger. "The feelings," he said. "Right, my dear child," said the gratified priest; "and why is it worse to hurt the feelings?" "Because you can't tie a ring round them," exclaimed the child.

A story is told of Martin Van Buren, that when a candidate for office—he frequently was—he once found his wife weeping over a bitter personal attack upon him in one of the newspapers. "Why, my dear," said the wise sage of Kinderhook, "I paid \$50 to have that printed."

Two Hibernians were passing a stable which had a rooster on it for a weather vane, when one addressed the other thus: "Pat, what's the reason they didn't put a hin up there instead of a rooster?" "An sure," replied Pat, "that's aisy enough; don't you see it would be inconvenient to go for the eggs?"

The Libellist's Counsel in a divorce case in England recently, while cross-examining the correspondent concerning a certain affecting leave taking with the respondent at a railway station, asking: "Did you not place your hand in his saying, 'Meet me in Heaven, George?'" "Well," dashed back the lady, "when the lawyers in the court room had absolved the lawyer, repeated: 'Did you, or did you not ask him to meet you in Heaven?'" "Yes, I did," was the next retort, "but I hope you don't call that improper!"

## Young Folks' Column.

ED. SPIRIT.—As I am a little girl I thought I would write a letter for the SPIRIT. Papa takes it, and I like to read about what all the little girls can do. I am almost twelve years old; I go to school in winter; this summer I stay at home to help my mamma do the work. I have three brothers and one sister, all younger than myself; my brother and I do the milking; I can churn, cook, wash, scrub, and help mamma to do most all her work; can also sew some. My grandma stays at our house sometimes; I wait on her and try to make her as happy as I can; she tells us stories which we all like to hear.

I will give you a nice recipe for making biscuits: Take flour, salt and buttermilk, make a stiff batter, then put in as much soda as you want; omit the lard; have the pan warm, put tablespoonful of lard in the pan; roll the dough thin, cut out the biscuits, lay them in the pan of lard and turn them all over, so each side will be greasy; bake quick. You will say they are good. DINAH J. KELLY.

BEAR ROUGH FARM, May 6, 1876.

MR. EDITOR.—I have never written any for your paper, so I thought I would write some, as other girls are writing. I am eleven years old; I have been going to school; our school will be out next Friday, and we are going to have a picnic on Saturday. We will have a good time if it does not rain. My home is on the Cottonwood river. Pa' owns a nice farm of one hundred and ninety acres. He has hired a man to farm this summer, and he is going to the Centennial. Pa has got twenty-two acres of corn planted; it is about a foot high, and it is a growing nicely. Ma has got about sixty little chickens, and ten ducks. I will stop for this time.

Yours truly, LAURA SHELLENBARGER.

TOLEDO, Kan., May 28, 1876.

MR. EDITOR.—I am over thirteen years old, and I go to school, but I had rather read your paper and get out puzzles than study. The answer to the *Enigma* signed "A. L. M. S." is, Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. I think it is awful cute. MAY WARREN.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 26th, 1876.

*Enigma.*  
I am composed of 12 letters:  
My 1, 2, 8, 7, 9, 11, 8, is what bankers live by.  
My 3, 9, 10, 3, 12, is what pigs do.  
My 2, 7, 6, 11, is what we find in the SPIRIT.  
My 4, 8, 5, 7, 9, we should observe in school.  
My 6, 1, 3, 8, 7, 9, most boys like.  
My 5, 4, 3, will cost \$6.00 per head.  
My 7, 6, 7, 11, are very profitable to keep.  
My 9, 1, 2, 3, 11, fine ladies wear.  
My 8, 7, 11, 12, is how pa knows a Patron.  
My 10, 11, 7, none does with my pony but me.

My 12, 9, 7, 11, are very scarce in Kansas.  
My 11, 1, 8, 3, 1, 2, 3, is what I like to hear.  
My whole is a motto our teacher wrote on the blackboard. NED Y. PLYM.

LAWRENCE, May 28, 1876.

*Enigma.*  
I am composed of 18 letters.  
My 1, 4, 18, 15, 12, is a major in the British army.  
My 9, 15, 10, 4, 11, is an aspirant for the Presidential chair.  
My 17, 2, 14, 16, 6, 15, is what A. L. M. S.'s spelling of tea kettle is.  
My 7, 8, 2, is a measure for liquids.  
My 6, 10, 8, 12, is one of the United States.  
My 7, 10, 18, is a familiar name of a President's son.  
My whole is what A. L. M. S. is.

J. E. and H. A. T.  
OTTAWA, Kan., May 27, 1876.

*Grammatical Enigma.*  
I am composed of 21 letters:  
My 18, 21, 7, 11, is a noun.  
My 17, 8, 6, 8, 14, is a verb.  
My 14, 20, is a pronoun.  
My 10, 12, 21, 6, 20, is an adjective.  
My 16, 19, 17, 2, is a preposition.  
My 4, 19, 10, 18, 16, 11, 6, is a conjunction.  
My 2, 13, is a preposition.  
My 3, 12, is an interjection.  
My 1, 8, 14, is a noun.  
My whole is the name of a popular poet.

FRANK WARREN.  
TINNEY, May 14, 1876.

Answer to "A. L. M. S.'s" *enigma*—"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Correctly answered by J. E. Robinson, and H. A. Thurston, also by Mary Warren.

In the composition of puzzles, enigmas, &c., our young friends should be careful to make a close examination and prove each offering to be certain of its accuracy.

We would like to hear from all the little folks as often as they may please to write. Make your letters brief.

After writing we think of offering a prize for the best letter.



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelly, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

President: M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County. Secretary: W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County. Lecturer: W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session: W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin Co.

POMONA GRANGES.

- 1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka. 2 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

- Marion county—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co. Sedgewick county—Patrons' District Commercial Agency.

From the Master of the National Grange.

The following letter, dated at Barton, Ark., from Hon. John T. Jones, Master of the National Grange, has just been published in the Arkansas State Grange, and will no doubt be read by the friends of co-operation with an unusual degree of interest and satisfaction:

I got home yesterday from Louisville. The executive committee was in session from the 30th ult. to the 31st inst. Besides the usual business of an executive session, the digest of laws, rulings, and usages of the order were considered, and referred back to the committee on revision, with instructions. Much time was occupied in making up a full and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of the National Grange from the Georgetown session, (which was really the first) up to the present time. Near the close of the session of the committee, I had the pleasure of receiving and submitting to them very interesting communications from our commissioner in England.

Their representatives have consented to modifications in the articles of association proposed by us, and show every disposition to do what can be done to remove the difficulties which have been in the way of consummating our mutual hopes. Understanding that our executive committee could not represent any other party than the National Grange, they are perfectly willing that our associations, for co-operative trade with them shall be composed exclusively of Patrons of Husbandry controlled entirely by such regulations and leaders as we may choose.

The rate of interest at which money will be loaned us by them, about one per cent. above the current Bank of England rates. Its average rate is four per cent., but it fluctuates, sometimes rising to seven per cent. As far as can be promised, we may expect to get it at five or six per cent.

The best shipping and receiving point to begin with is Liverpool, England. The English associations will handle our products as factors, on whom we can rely, thus keeping us posted on true market values.

Though there may be nothing in a name, yet as the Patrons of Husbandry is a national organization, I objected to any name which might indicate a sectional enterprise in which we were to be parties. I therefore suggested the name of "Anglo-American Association," in lieu of the "Mississippi Valley Trading Company," which was readily assented to.

This is as it should be, and no doubt in proportion to their numerical strength and tax-paying capacity, that these representatives, upon all financial affairs of the State, will act as a unit, and not let the lash of parties force them to do what they know is wrong in principle.

In thus demanding their rights, both as legislators and tax-payers, the working men and Patrons do not come before the world as a political party, but as individuals, who are educated to know their strength, and have the will to demand their dues.

The Educational Influence of the Grange.

We take the following extract from a letter written to the Oregon Cultivator by Wm. Cyrus, who says of his grange:

At one of our meetings a beautiful bouquet of rare flowers was placed by a sister on the master's table. In a moment it had created a flutter of excitement among the wide group of sisters. Exclamations, first of surprise, and then of admiration of the beautiful flowers, rang around their circles, with such questions as, where did you get the seed? and, how can I get a start of them? etc.

The next move was the choicest fruits in their season; gooseberries, currants, cherries, apples, plums, grapes, etc., found their way to our meetings and appeared on the master's table, as also the first specimens of the field and garden. If the supply of these is sufficient they are made common stock and our lunch table is laden with them at noon, otherwise they pass them around that those who have lived in neglect of such delicacies, may learn to know their value and be stimulated to their culture.

I think that in the near future we shall be able to make of our grange not only an interesting but the most practical little fair that is possible to get up. Now, my brother, each neighborhood should labor to make itself a center of attraction and improvement, and by mutual visitation they would learn to understand and vie with each other in production and advancement.

Cheap Purchases Not Always Good.

An "out of town" purchaser of grange supplies, selected because of his "strewness in trade," called on one of our "merchants" the other day and obtained his lowest price by the barrel for a "barrel," and then asked a reduction of half a dollar a barrel. Mr. Blank, who is an honorable dealer, said:

"I have never the lowest price in town while I could get it down street for my price. No, sir, you cannot get it in town cheaper than I have offered it."

"Well, I'll see," said the shrewd buyer, and departed. An hour later, Mr. Blank, standing down the street, observed his lost customer standing with his own brand, and a kind that he had in his smiling countenance, as he said: "I told you I could get it. You see I have had the half dollar off, too."

Mr. Blank stepped up, and saw the barrels with his own brand, and a kind that he had in his smiling countenance, as he said: "I told you I could get it. You see I have had the half dollar off, too."

Is there a moral to this, true story? The worthy lecturer of the National Grange states: Six years ago no manufacturers dealt with us directly, no elevators or warehouses were owned by us, and no banks or insurance companies were controlled by us.

At a meeting of South Fork Grange, No. 677, Chase county, Kansas, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty and All-wise Ruler of the universe, to remove by death from our midst our beloved brother, and worthy master, E. H. Crocker, therefore, Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the family in affliction and sorrow, and may they be comforted by the thought that he has passed to a higher sphere of joy and happiness than surrounds us in this world.

Resolved, That these resolutions be a part of the minutes of this grange and that a copy be sent to the Editor of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and Chase County Leader for publication.

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The Chicago Industrial Age says: The grange papers justly find fault that the farmers do not support them as they should. The Patron's Advocate, of Lower, the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, of Lawrence, the National Grange of Louisville, all complain that they are not sustained as they should be.

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Mr. Blank stepped up, and saw the barrels with his own brand, and a kind that he had in his smiling countenance, as he said: "I told you I could get it. You see I have had the half dollar off, too."

Is there a moral to this, true story? The worthy lecturer of the National Grange states: Six years ago no manufacturers dealt with us directly, no elevators or warehouses were owned by us, and no banks or insurance companies were controlled by us.

At a meeting of South Fork Grange, No. 677, Chase county, Kansas, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty and All-wise Ruler of the universe, to remove by death from our midst our beloved brother, and worthy master, E. H. Crocker, therefore, Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the family in affliction and sorrow, and may they be comforted by the thought that he has passed to a higher sphere of joy and happiness than surrounds us in this world.

Resolved, That these resolutions be a part of the minutes of this grange and that a copy be sent to the Editor of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and Chase County Leader for publication.

Resolved, That the resolutions be a part of the minutes of this grange and that a copy be sent to the Editor of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and Chase County Leader for publication.

The Chicago Industrial Age says: The grange papers justly find fault that the farmers do not support them as they should. The Patron's Advocate, of Lower, the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, of Lawrence, the National Grange of Louisville, all complain that they are not sustained as they should be.

Grange Notes.

A member who knowingly signs the application of a person disqualified for membership, thereby violates his obligation and invites the penalty.

The business agent of the Ohio State Grange says that there are now nearly 1,300 granges in the State, and that there are not over fifteen of them that are two quarters in arrears for dues; about the same number have consolidated. Membership is on the increase.

The Patrons of Florin county, Cal., have established a box factory and a fruit growers' association, and are to establish this summer a blacksmith shop, an express office, a telegraph office, hay shipping yard, lumber yard and a general commission house to ship their products.

Grange State lecturers will now begin their summer appointments in all the States, and we ask of our brethren not to neglect their meetings, but go and listen and take your neighbors, that all may learn, and that useless prejudices may no longer occupy the brains of the honest yeomen of the land.

Let those granges that have hibernated during the winter, now come forward with the warm weather and make up for lost time. Let them meet regularly, debate subjects, have picnics and speeches, subscribe for and distribute agricultural and grange papers, and in every way progress themselves and their neighbors, by "making hay while the sun shines."

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer thinks that there is greater need of speakers now to work up the interest than when the attempt was first made to organize. Three Indiana granges have consolidated and form Jefferson Grange No. 271. The State executive committee will meet in Indianapolis on the 7th inst. The Patrons in this State are ordering groceries in wholesale lots, and claim to be saving on their purchases.

Let no subordinate grange fail to discuss freely the many laws of the country—that great mechanism through which the laborer's profits go into the pockets of the "money kings." This will hasten the time when the national government will make the rates of interest uniform throughout the United States, and place usury at such a low rate that hereafter money sharks cannot corner the currency, or speculate on the government's credit—known as money.

A very good co-operative movement seems to be getting underway in northern Virginia. The Patrons of that district are about to have a fertilizer manufactured especially for their trade, and it will be sold through the authorized agents. The farmers in Virginia use great quantities of fertilizers, and often, no doubt, get such as are not adapted to their soil. They are now getting information as to the best for their use and propose to have it made and sold through the agents of the order, thus escaping imposition and saving money.

The Patrons are not too far advanced in the knowledge of political ethics not to know that a subdivision of labor is the highest order of civilization. We have use for every branch of industry in existence, and more still in the happiness of mankind can be promoted thereby. Grange philosophy attempts to tear down no industry, but to build up the greatest of all—farming—and to harmonize the labor of the world, so that in every calling the laborer shall be worthy of his hire, and conversely, that the "hire shall be worthy of the laborer."

Many unjust and useless criticisms are going the rounds of the press against the secretary of the National Grange, O. H. Kelly, on account of his connection with an emigration company, who desire to improve and settle a large body of land in Florida. This is all wrong. Bro. Kelly has a right to attend to any outside business, provided it does not interfere with his duties in his official position.

He stated to the executive committee that the salary he received was not sufficient for his full support, unless he also had the privilege of doing whatever he could outside, consistently with his official duties, and this is only doing in connection with the Florida Land Company. We wish him success.

See Here. Do you want Books, Cards, Posters, Prints, Photographs? Why then send for the money on your own terms. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1860. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these, Trunk full of, and for years has sold really valuable goods worth \$1.50 to \$3 at a fixed price of ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

SAVE MONEY. Why pay double prices? You can buy \$15 worth of goods for \$10. Why not do it. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 49 Bromfield St., Boston, is firmly established, and for years has sold really valuable goods worth \$1.50 to \$3 at a fixed price of ONLY ONE DOLLAR.



Kansas State News.

MANHATTAN celebrates the 4th of July. HORSE thieving is very prevalent in the neighborhood of Fort Scott. RILEY county has a herd law convention at Manhattan, on the 20th inst. THE new foundry in Neodesha will be in operation by the 1st of June. THE bridge across the Walnut at Arkansas City was totally swept away by the late floods. THE Newton board of trade are preparing to celebrate the Fourth in an appropriate manner. WILLIE HERMAN, two years old, was accidentally poisoned to death in Ottawa last week. ELWOOD has but one saloon licensed since the tax was raised to \$50. When the tax was \$30, it had four saloons. A LITTLE daughter of John F. Craig was drowned near the mouth of Shannon creek, in Riley county, last week. THE boilers of the mill that was burned at Council Grove last year are being repaired and a new mill is to be erected. COLUMBUS D. LEITER, a boy aged fourteen years, was killed at Wichita last Saturday, by being thrown from a horse. He was the son of A. J. Leiter. THE people of Cottonwood Falls have commenced a raid on the saloons of that place, to test the length, breadth and depth of their license ordinance. THERE are over 10,000 acres of fall wheat in Chase county. The increase in acreage over last year is 100 per cent on the uplands, and about 30 per cent in the bottoms. THE enterprising proprietor of the Concordia flouring mills, thinks he has made the dam across the Republican strong enough to resist the heaviest rise that may come down. THE Morris county Republican says: O. B. Hornberger, shipped twenty carloads of corn from his station last week and will start twenty-five car loads of the same this coming week. IN the eight years he has been a resident of northern Kansas, the editor of the Washington Republican has never seen small grain look better at this time of the year than it does at present. THE Southern Kansas Advertiser seems to have good authority for the statement that the wheat crop in Texas is a failure owing to rust, and predicts higher prices in Kansas for this staple. A CHILD about six weeks old was left on the porch at the Sisters' Hospital Leavenworth, on the 18th inst. A paper pinned to it says its name is Thomas C. Lebell, and that it will be cared for. THE population of Sedgewick county, as enumerated by the township assessors, numbers nearly 11,000, an increase of thirty per cent since March, 1875. The city has increased, during the same time, 650. THE Fort Scott Monitor says: The rumor is still current here that J. A. C. Thompson, part owner and lessee of the Cherokee Zinc Works, has "hit out" leaving about \$20,000 of indebtedness unprovided for. THE programme now is to have a Masonic celebration at Florence on the 24th of June, is about the same order as last year. A committee has been appointed to make all the necessary arrangements for the same. THE wool clip of Marshall county this spring will amount to some 15,000 or 20,000 pounds. An association is being formed in that county to manage the sale of the wool product and to encourage the breeding of sheep. THE Wichita Eagle says: Eleven quarter sections were filed on in one day this week. Seven hundred and forty-five since June 1st, and at least one hundred claims taken since then that have not been filed on yet, are being improved. D. S. ELDER, father-in-law of Secretary Chanawath, is in Kansas seeking a location for a farm. He lives in Green county Ill., where he owns a farm of 900 acres for which he has been offered \$30,000. Mr. Elder comes to Kansas on account of his health. THE winter wheat of Davis county, says the Junction City Tribune, is now heading out finely. This section of the State never had half so many acres sown before, nor has the crop ever looked so hopeful at this stage of its growth as now. There is every prospect of a heavy yield. A curious looking insect, for which the oldest inhabitant has failed to find a name, came under our observation yesterday. Its body in size and appearance much resembles that of a very large wasp. The singular part about it is a flexible, wire-shaped tail, about five inches in length, and of a dark brown color. ON the 13th inst., Mr. Bunnell, living southwest of Leona, in Doniphan county, stabbed a Mr. Camp with a pitchfork, entering at the shoulder, running up the shoulder blade, and coming out under the chin. Dr. Leigh, of Highland, was called and thinks it will prove fatal. Bunnell is under arrest. He is said to be a very quarrelsome man, and is a German by birth. Camp is a young man, seemingly very quiet. They quarreled about a planter. THE Burlington Patriot says: Three suits have been brought in the United States circuit court by the holders of bonds issued to the Paola and Fall River railroad company, for conversion of interest coupons on these bonds, one suit against Spring Creek township, one against Le Roy township and one against the city of Le Roy. The amount in controversy in each case is about \$600, but the validity of about \$23,000 of the bonds is to be tested in these suits, and the result will be looked for with interest.

ON our way to Seneca and returning, the other day, says the Wathena Reporter, we had a good chance to inspect the growing crops. Winter wheat we found doing splendidly, and beyond a doubt a sure crop this year. Spring grain, wheat, oats, rye, etc., looked well, while corn land, any amount of it, was ready to receive the seed. THE executive committee of the Kansas Board of Centennial Managers, says the Commonwealth, have determined to have a formal opening of the Kansas Exposition building, about the 1st of June. The Congressional delegation from this State, citizens of Kansas at the time in the West, representatives of foreign nations and other States, members of the press, and others will be invited. Gov. Osborn has been invited to be present and officially declare the exhibition on the part of the State open, but he has been obliged to decline the invitation. A bold attempt was made to rob the mail last Friday. When the Oskaloosa mail carrier was near the Chester post office, a man named Sam Tenpenny asked him for a ride. He rode with him about one and a half miles, paying him a quarter for the same. He then got out, cut across the country, coming in on the road before the carrier, in company with three others. The party fired about a dozen shots, Tenpenny being the first one to fire. Two shots were returned by the carrier, who, besides his mail, had a large quantity of eggs in his wagon. The eggs were strewn along the road for miles. The driver being compelled to run his horse to make his escape. IN accordance with the announcement made at the Lawrence meeting, says the Neodesha Free Press, passenger fare on the L., M. & G. road has been reduced about one cent per mile, and we believe that to emigrants still lower rates are given. This road passes through the finest portion of Kansas, and when the country is developed and improved as it must inevitably be in a few years, it cannot fail to be a profitable investment to its stockholders. Trived over the line has greatly increased in the last six months, and since last harvest its freight business has crowded its capacity for carrying to its fullest extent. In fact, it now seems that the road as well as the country through which it passes, has entered upon a new era of prosperity more substantial than any it has ever known before. THE Olathe News Letter says: The board of county commissioners met in special session on Monday, to take into consideration an offer of a compromise in regard to county bonds voted to the Kansas City and Santa Fe railroad. The railroad company was represented by its attorneys, Messrs. Cobb & Cook of W. and O., and the county by DeWitt and Green. After a full discussion of the matter, the commissioners instructed their attorneys to arrange the details for an acceptance of the railroad company's proposition, which is to the effect that the company shall relinquish fifty-five thousand of the one hundred thousand dollars in bonds held by the county; and that thirty-five per cent of the coupons due, since 1871, and the country is to pay the balance of bonds and interest—all suits in relation to said bonds, to be dismissed. This settles the vexed question and is perhaps as advantageous to the county as getting a suit in court for the reason that even if successful the lawyers' fees generally amount to about as much as the debt, and the county is left with a bad name.

Patrons' Co-operative Association. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000. LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK. No. 52 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kansas. General Banking & Savings Institution. Eastern and Foreign Exchange for Sale. Coins, United States, State and County Bonds Bought and Sold. Revenue stamps for sale. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking house during the usual banking hours, and will draw interest at 7 per cent, per annum, to be paid semi-annually in the months of April and October in each year, and if not withdrawn will be added and draw interest the same as the principal. EXAMINE THESE FIGURES: At 6 per cent, \$1,000 will grow to \$5,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent, the result would be \$10,000 in 21 years 4 months, 10 days; or at 10 per cent, \$2,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 13 per cent, \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age, \$100 would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time. C. M. KEYS & CO. LIVE STOCK, FORWARDING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, No. 5 Exchange Building. NATIONAL STOCK YARDS. EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. Will Receive and Sell stock for PATRONS. REFERENCES: A. M. Allerton, President St. Louis National Stock Yards; W. E. Richardson & Co., pork packers; St. Louis National Stock Yards; Bank of North America, St. Louis; McClelland & Logan, Baltimore; Fort, Sandler & Bailey, Cincinnati; Ohio, Holmes, Sherry & Co., New Albany, Pa.; Sheller & Ripple, Baltimore; Wm. M. Tilden, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois. AGENTS FOR THE CENTENNIAL BOOK OF BIOGRAPHY, of the lives of the great men of our first 100 years. Send for catalogues. P. W. Ziegler & Co. 201 S. Clark St., Chicago Ill. PSYCHOLOGY, OR SOUL CHANGING. How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose to study. This is a mental acquirement, all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirt, &c. A queer book. Address: T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Phila. THOROUGHbred Short-Horn Cattle. COTSWOLD SHEEP. BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE. MILLINERY. Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods. No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kan. \$5 to \$10 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. Stronson & Co., Portland, Me.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS. JUSTUS HOWELL, Secretary and Agent. DEALERS IN Groceries, GRAIN, FLOUR AND SEEDS OF ALL KINDS. All Goods Bought and Sold FOR CASH, And Prices made accordingly. LAWRENCE FOUNDRY. ESTABLISHED IN 1858. KIMBALL BROS. MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, MILL WORK AND CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS. LAWRENCE, KANSAS. SWEET POTATOES. Yellow and Red. NANSEMOND. SWEET POTATO, TOMATO, AND CUCUMBER PLANTS. In their season. Address, D. G. WATT & SON, 5-1/2 P. O. Box 374, Lawrence, Kan.

M'CURDY BROS. CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION. The Reliable Old House Heard From! ESTABLISHED 1865. McCurdy Bros., 126 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas, are not to be driven to a back seat by hard times or a scarcity of money. Mr. F. McCurdy has just returned from the East, where he visited all the leading establishments. He purchased goods in larger lots, and at prices that will enable the house in Lawrence to offer inducements to the trade and to retail purchasers, which the people of Kansas have never before enjoyed. Their goods are beginning to arrive, and will continue to do so. They now have in stock an assortment of men's, women's, boys' dresses and children's boots and shoes of the best manufacture, and which they can and will sell at the very bottom prices. Their manufacturing department is complete in all its branches, and they intend to make their custom work commend itself to the public. They will guarantee satisfaction, and promptly execute all orders left with them. Every one desiring to purchase, whether a single pair of boots or shoes, or a wholesale bill, will find it advantageous to look through the large stock of McCurdy Bros. They can fill every kind of order from the highest priced article of the best manufacture, to a cheaper one. Either will be sold at a price that defies all competition in the West, and at manufacturer's prices. In their stock can be found goods of the best manufacture in the country, as well as those of a cheaper grade. All can be suited. CONOVER BROS. 559 Main St., Kansas City, Missouri. GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE "Decker Bros." and "Haines" Pianos and Burdett Organs, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise. Our Pianos and Organs are the best made in the country, and take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone and perfection of mechanism in every detail. Send for illustrated Catalogues. Old instruments taken in exchange. BEES! BEES! BEES! BEEHIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS, AND ALL THE APPLIANCES FOR THE BEEKEEPER. THIS SEASON. CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE. For Price, address: NOAH CAMERON, 8-1/2 West 1st St., Lawrence, Kansas. DURFEE HOUSE, Lawrence, Kansas. Having recently purchased and fitted up this House, I am ready to furnish the traveling public with FIRST-CLASS WORK ACCOMMODATIONS. Price, \$2.00 per day; board by the week at reduced rates. Omnibus run to and from all trains. Good Sample Rooms to display sample goods. GEO. WELLS, Proprietor. SHERMAN HOUSE, Lawrence, Kansas. Patronized by Farmers, Grangers, and the traveling public. Endorsed by Lyon County Council. Stop at the Sherman, near the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot. J. GARDNER, EMPORIA. ESTABLISHED IN 1855. JAS. G. SANDS, SADDLERY. FINE HARNESSES, SPECIALTY. HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Prof. JAMES JOHNSON, TONSORIAL ARTIST, Opposite Edmington House, MONEY ON WELL IMPROVED TERMS, or Loan TO LOAN. J. B. WATKINS & CO. Address them at Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichita.

Two young men out riding were passing a farm house where a farmer was trying to harness an obstinate mule. "Won't he draw?" said one of the men. "Of course," said the farmer. "He'll draw the attention of every fool that passes this way." The young men drove on. Read This. Are you going to paint this spring? If so, call and see the Chemical Paint Wooster is selling. It is mixed all ready for use requiring no thinner or dryer. Any color we have, not that is wanted, can have it made for you. This paint is made of the very best and purest materials and will last much longer than the best lead and oil. It makes a beautiful glossy finish; is impervious to water, making it the best paint for wagons and farming implements. It is equally adapted for inside work; it is the cheapest paint to use. By bringing your own can or jug saves the expense of buying one. Sold by the quart or gallon. Try it. A. R. WOOSTER'S, 76 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kan.

DR. F. H. WILSON, DENTIST, Lawrence, Kansas. Office 135 Mass. Street, over Mason's shoe store. A. FULLER, M.D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office 135 Mass. Street, over Mason's shoe store. A. FULLER, M.D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office 135 Mass. Street, over Mason's shoe store.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1876.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATE CONVENTIONS.

Primary meetings for the selection of delegates to attend the Congressional Convention, to be held at Fort Scott, on the 21st day of June, 1876, will be held at the different voting precincts of the county on Saturday, June 10th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Each Representative District will be entitled to two delegates and two alternates.

SHALL WE WORK FOR VICTORY?

Now that the Independent party is fully organized, it remains with the people to say, whether the party and its principles shall be successful.

We take it for granted that no one, not even the subsidized press of the old parties will accuse the founders of the Independent party of being political sore heads, or dead beats. If they are not of the above stripe, then who are they? We answer: They are the representative men, yes, the rank and file of the producing classes of this country.

The principles advocated by the Independents, have far more in them to recommend them to the immediate attention and acceptance of the people, than those of almost any other cause ever presented for public consideration.

The people are suffering, and they desire relief. Those principles alone carried to victory will afford that relief.

The people are threatened with universal bankruptcy, and are looking for some means of escape. The success of our principles is the only avenue of escape. Now will the people vote in accordance with their better judgment, or will they allow themselves to be made the dupes of cunning politicians?

We urge the people, especially this centennial year to do their own thinking, and by no means allow yourselves to be the instruments in the hands of designing men, to help rivet the fetters about your own limbs.

THE L. L. & G. R. R. BONDS.

Now that the county commissioners and holders of L. L. & G. bonds have come to an understanding as to what they may do, it is not unfitting that the people who are to cast the vote for or against the new proposition soon to be made, should also understand all about the present condition of the whole matter that they may be better able to say what they will do. The original amount of these bonds was \$300,000, none of which has been paid.

Up to July 1st, 1876, there will be due on them two and one-half years' interest at seven per cent. The coupons representing this interest, if not paid at maturity, also draw interest. Hence it arises that we have to pay compound interest, if the simple interest is not kept up.

Reckoning on this basis, the total interest unpaid amounts to \$55,491.45. The proposition is to settle all this indebtedness by giving new seven per cent. bonds, amounting to \$247,500, to run thirty years, and to be paid in sixty equal semi-annual installments together with the accrued interest on the balance, or bonds unpaid. On its face the transaction stands thus:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Amount of bonds issued, Interest due, Total due, Compromise bonds, Total saving to county, and a summary of the indebtedness of the county.

In other words, the indebtedness of the county, if the proposition be accepted by the people, will be reduced nearly \$108,000. This is a pretty good saving, and worthy of serious consideration.

pay the interest of 1874. Suit was brought on the coupons of two hundred and sixty-seven of the one thousand-dollar bonds, and judgment rendered against the county, although ably defended, at a cost to the county of twelve hundred dollars. Again the same thing happened in 1875, and a suit for the recovery of that interest is now pending, and will go against the county by default as it is not being defended.

The county also has a suit against the L. L. & G. R. R. Company for the recovery of these \$300,000 bonds, together with the interest already paid on them, in which it has obtained a judgment in our District court. This case is now pending in the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas. On all these suits the bond holders agree to pay all unpaid costs and attorney's fees, and withdraw the second suit for interest coupons, and the commission-ers agree to satisfy or cancel the judgment against the railroad company without other consideration.

All this now, provided the proposition is accepted by the voters. If it is rejected, the outlook is entirely different. In that event, the second suit for interest coupons will go to judgment, and a writ of mandamus will issue against the county commissioners compelling them to levy immediately a tax sufficient to pay both judgments, besides which, for their future security, they must levy enough more to meet all accrued and accruing interest on the coupons not sued up to January next, amounting in all to nearly \$66,000, while the amount of the original bonds remains unchanged. We need not flatter ourselves that the commissioners will refuse to obey such a writ. They are each under heavy bonds, which they will never consent to forfeit, or have a judgment entered up against them personally for the benefit of the county; and a resignation for the purpose of evading the service of the writ would do them no good, for it cannot be evaded in that way. Again, it may be thought wise to reject the proposition for the purpose of saving the judgment against the railroad company. If this judgment were known to be good, that is, if we were sure it would be affirmed by the court of last resort, and if affirmed, could be collected, it would be wisdom to vote down the proposition. Unfortunately the final adjudication of the case in the courts cannot be reached for a long time to come, meantime the people will be called upon to pass their judgment right soon to the contingency of an immediate \$66,000 levy.

Will the facts of that judgment alone, suppose it is affirmed, warrant a rejection of the proposition now affirmed? Let us see. The face of the judgment as it appears on the docket, amounts to \$489,539.43. If it is all saved or collected, the attorneys' fees, according to their contract with the commissioners, will amount to \$78,430.91, as a commission, besides an unlimited sum which they may draw in cash from the treasury on the basis of personal expenses, the last item already reaching the sum of \$3,552.90, since July 1, 1875. But can the judgment be collected? Execution has already been issued and placed in the hands of the sheriff, who made return that he could find no property on which to levy. The prospect for collection looks slim. We have already, as shown above, in eleven months paid over the counter of the county treasury \$3,552.90 in cash for attorney's fees, and are liable to pay an unnamable amount more, for what? Is it an empty judgment? or can we realize upon it? It is for you to determine. We have no advice to give, but we find that good lawyers differ as widely in opinion as do other folks, and we have resolved to wait and act upon our own best judgment. Summing up the whole matter it stands thus: If the proposition is accepted the county will pay as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Rows show payments from Jan. 1st, 1877 to Jan. 1st, 1878.

And so on semi-annually decreasing each payment from the former one by \$144,371.23, the total payments in thirty years amounting to the sum of \$509,043.90. Besides shutting off all expenses for attorneys' fees and costs, if the proposition is not accepted, then the county must pay the original debt with interest in twenty years no matter whether the judgment against the railroad is collectable or not. To provide for this payment a sinking fund must be raised of \$15,000 per annum, which cannot be applied towards liquidating the principal, except at the option of the bondholders, and must remain idle in the treasury till the expiration of the twenty years. The loss of interest on this sinking fund at seven per cent. will amount to \$220,500. This loss the people must submit to, or consent to a tax of \$921,000 on the last year of the time to run; meantime, the full interest of \$21,000 must annually be raised. In this contingency the county will pay as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Rows show payments from Jan. 1st, 1877 to Jan. 1st, 1878.

and so on \$36,000 every year for twenty years making a sum total of \$726,000. Add loss of interest on sinking fund \$220,500, and the amount of attorney's fees and costs at present rates, \$4,000 per year, if the contest is kept up, and we have a grand total of \$1,086,500 to be paid in twenty years. And all we

have to offset this enormous expenditure is a doubtful judgment of \$489,539.43. Omitting from the calculation our estimate for attorney's fees, &c., and it will cost the county just one half as much to accept the proposition as it will to reject it.

We have taken a good deal of pains in drawing up this statement, to consult the records and make careful computations, having no object in view but to place the whole matter before the people exactly as it stands, that there need be no guess work in drawing conclusions.

We most heartily wish that the payment of any part of this indebtedness could be avoided, for it is infamous in the extreme! Still the county can possibly pay sixteen or seventeen thousand dollars a year, for thirty years easier than it can fifty-four or fifty-five thousand a year for twenty years. We hope to see the people examine this matter carefully, without the influence of rattle-brained guess work statements on either side, and the writer hereof will be satisfied with their decision.

J. A. CRAMER.

STATE AGENCY.

BROTHER STEVENS.—I imagine that many of our brethren like to hear of what the business arm of the order is doing, therefore I write to you only on that subject, as I am in close communication with this portion of our order. I will say all of our stores wherever located, are a unit in the report of plenty; do more than they expected at outset. Although capital is small in most of them they only sell for cash, and they keep it turning lively. Always going for the nimble picaune, believing that to be the key note to success, and I believe they are right. Small profits and quick returns is the rule for us to adopt, and if we don't something is wrong and needs investigating. Since my last I have filled orders for our stores in Carbondale, Osage City, Oskaloosa, Iola, and agencies at Salina and Pleasanton, and a few for individual members.

Bro. Jones, agent of Jackson county, whose store is located at Holton, was again here and purchased near one thousand dollars' worth of goods, this time adding hats and caps to their stock. They now deal in everything needed on the farm or in the homes of our people. Theirs is the banner co-operative store of our State. The week preceding Bro. Jones' coming here, he says was the largest trade since the opening of the store.

Brother Stevens, another thing I must mention before closing. I don't think our Patrons understand that those wagons I have been trying to call their attention to in your paper, and by letter, are made by an association of Patrons at Muscatine, Iowa, and that they are A No. 1, and made of the best material, made honest, and will wear; and that they have done what no other factory would do, trusted us with a car load to supply our Patrons. And now they give me the privilege of letting them be shipped to any good, responsible agency that may want to purchase, and let it see them before paying me for them. Such acts of confidence ought to be appreciated by our people. And their treasurer, Brother Howe, who made me a visit a few days since, writes me he is getting us up another car load. This is virtually a loan of about two thousand dollars to this agency. They also have agreed to furnish us their celebrated plows, the same as Bro. Spencer Day uses in the Iowa State agency, and gives such good satisfaction to the Patrons of Iowa. Now, brethren, you who want wagons, send me your orders. Stand by those who stand by us. Support our own institutions and agencies. Respectfully, A. T. STEWART.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

TO OUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS:—An appeal comes to you from the Patrons of Colorado. Their crops for the years 1874 and 1875 were almost entirely destroyed by the grasshoppers, and many are now destitute of seed and bread. Without assistance their fields cannot be planted this season. Their planting season continues to July, and there is yet time to send relief to them, if you will be prompt in your efforts to send it forward. A small contribution from each one of corn, wheat or money will be sufficient to give them the relief so much needed, and will make glad the heart of many a destitute Patron and farmer in that Territory.

Some two months ago Hon. M. N. Everett and W. D. Arnett, of Colorado, visited Kansas, soliciting aid for the Patrons of their respective localities. They then thought but little effort would be needed to secure all the assistance desired, but since their return home, they find the destitution more general than at first supposed, and again appeal to us for aid.

We learn that arrangements have been made with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. and the Kansas Pacific R. R. for shipping supplies donated along the lines of said roads. We have an abundance of corn and wheat near these roads; let a portion of it be sent to our unfortunate brothers and neighbors; while those remote from these lines of road can contribute the value of a few bushels in money. Those giving money will send it to P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kansas, and he will forward it to the Master of Colorado

State Grange. Grain should be sent in car loads to W. D. Arnett, Denver City.

Now, Patrons, we can well appreciate the condition of our brothers in Colorado, for, but twelve months ago, we of Kansas were in like circumstances, and had it not been for the timely assistance of brothers in more favored localities, our people would have suffered. Let us, therefore, improve this opportunity to repay the debt of gratitude we owe to humanity by promptly sending assistance to our friends in Colorado.

M. E. HUDSON, Master Kansas State Grange.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS OF MASTER HUDSON.

There will be grange meetings as follows: At Monrovia, Atchison county, June 13, at 2 p. m.; Good Intent school house, Atchison county, June 14, at 2 p. m.; Troy, Doniphan county, June 15, at 2 p. m.; Severance, Doniphan county, June 16, at 2 p. m.; Hiawatha, Brown county, June 17, at 2 p. m. M. E. Hudson, Master of the State Grange, and J. T. Stevens, editor of the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, will be present at these meetings. As business of great importance to the order will be presented we hope all Patrons will turn out and give them a hearty reception, and hear what they have to say. W. D. RIFFEY, State Dep'y.

HON. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, OF MINNESOTA.

His Speech on Taking His Seat as Temporary Chairman Before the Indianapolis Convention.

Fellow Citizens and Representatives of the Independent Party of the United States:—A little less than one hundred years ago this nation of ours was founded. It was founded by men, who either in their own persons or the persons of their immediate ancestors, had fled to this great land to escape the oppression of concentrated and accumulated capital, as represented in the social system of the countries from which they came. They took a new departure in the history of the world. They terminated a declaration of principles in which, for the first time in human history, it was enunciated that all men were created equal, with equal rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men. It was upon this foundation that the Republican party built its great work, when they declared in effect that the cry of the most naked and cringing slave, the wretch of his master, outweighed all the capital of the South. [Applause.] It is upon that declaration of independence we propose to build a party to-day. [Applause.] We turn to other lands and find the multitude oppressed, poverty-stricken, trodden under the feet of the few, grasping all the comforts, all the luxuries and powers of society. We find the old world governed by dollars. It was the purpose of the men who formed this nation to create a nation that should be governed by men—[applause]—that should not be the result of the dollar. Alas! my friends, we have very far departed from that standard. In the Forty-third Congress of the United States of America there were in the House of Representatives one mechanic, seven farmers, and one hundred and ninety-eight shareholders in national banks. [Applause.] And just so surely, my friends, as the English aristocracy have diverted all the powers of government to strengthen their class and oppress and impoverish the many, just so certainly must like causes produce like results in this great land of ours. I find in a morning paper, published here in this city, a report of the proceedings of a convention held the other day in the city of New York. Their declaration of principles is a threat gentlemen, suspended over both political parties of this country. They say: "Our solemn and often repeated pledge faithfully to discharge all national obligations must be fulfilled not only by the payment of the principal and interest of our bonded debt, when due, but also the removal, not later than the time provided by existing law, of the cause of our redundant irredeemable paper currency, which not only impedes the return to the true prosperity, but has also largely contributed to the existing demoralization."

You will find in the speech of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., these words: "Now, I will tell you what I want: I want political and financial reform, honest government and honest money. [Cheers.] There are two great political bodies in this country, with either of whom I can act cheerfully, providing they will nominate men who will suit my ideas and who will be above reproach. I belong to the floating or independent voters of the country. Among Presidential candidates there is one whose name stands unblemished before the country to-day, and by nominating him the Republican party will gain the vote of every honest man, and that man is Secretary Bristow. [Applause.] The good old memories of the war are dying out, and the people can not be frightened into supporting any candidate. Among the Democratic party also, there is one man skilled in the art of the well-known character and high standing—Governor Tilden—whom, if they nominate, I will support as the next best thing to Bristow. [Cheers.] If good men are not nominated by either party, then we will put forth a candidate of our own. Thank heaven, this is not a hard-riding campaign, nor a sing nor a wood-chopping campaign."

What is the meaning of this? Why, my friends, this pampered aristocrat says, in effect, to both political parties of this country: "Adopt hard money platforms, give us hard money candidates; whichever of you complies with this request shall receive our support." It is a threat; it is a challenge, my friends. We accept it here to-day [cheers, and cries of "good!"]—and we say to these men of New York, that no party that fulminates such doctrine can receive our support. [Cheers.] And to that aristocratic sneer about a "hard-riding campaign," or a "wood-chopping campaign" (alluding to that great movement which placed Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential chair—[applause])—we will say that we will give them a wood-chopping campaign and a hard-riding campaign. [Good!] Yes, a singing and a whooping campaign. [Applause.]

Why, friends, this issue alone stands before the American people to-day. What have they been squabbling over in Washington for the last six months, apart from the financial question? Why, simply whether Jefferson Davis should or should not have the right to hold office. The Republican party have, of their own gift, given back to every man engaged in the rebellion his property, his life, the right of suffrage and the right to hold office; but there is one man left—one poor, old,

wretched fragment of the debris of a great war, who has fallen so low, who has engaged in the insurance business, [laughter] and it is scarcely possible for the human mind to conceive of a lower depth of degradation. [Renewed laughter.] The sole question that today divides parties and tears the bosoms of the people of this country is whether the poor old fellow shall or shall not have the right to hold office, and that is all that is left of it. Now, my friends, there is a greater question underlying the present state of our affairs. It is, as I have said, whether men or dollars shall rule this country. I believe that the time has come for the formation of a great party in the land—a party in whose judgment and in whose heart the poorest man who toils in the mines of Pennsylvania or the mills of New England will outweigh in consequence and importance Jay Gould or Cornelius Vanderbilt. [Applause.] This is a people's party, and we need a people's party, [renewed applause,] and I must mistake the signs of the times if we have not formed it here to-day. See the forces that have been brought to bear against us. Every leading newspaper of this country muzzled; every avenue of public opinion closed. The very reporters who sit on your platform are probably sent here to misrepresent and ridicule your proceedings. [Cheers.] My friends, the movement has sprung—I do not say if irreversibly—like the Christian religion, from the breasts of the people. [That's so.] It has been driven out of the Jerusalem and crucified on the Mount Calvaries of this country. But it is spreading despite all these influences, and today from far Connecticut to the plantations of Louisiana, from the far southwest to my own State of Minnesota, we have representatives here to form a party. My friends, plant your banner firmly, issue your declaration of principles, and stand by them. [Applause.] We saw the Republican party spring as it from a grain of mustard seed until it covered this mighty land and blessed it; and we have seen that tree turn into an upas tree [applause] until it has blighted and disgraced the land. My friends, let your deliberations be calm. Call to yourselves all the resources of your best judgment and your careful preparation to your principles. When they let them ring like the old bell that one hundred years ago proclaimed our liberty. [Cheers.] Let our enemies understand that, come success or failure, we propose to fight this battle out to the bitter end.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me, and we will now proceed with the business of the convention. [Applause.]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Rows include Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Pork, Green Meats, Dry Salt Meats, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Dairy, Eggs, Hay, Hemp.

KANSAS CITY, May 31, 1876.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay.

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, May 29, 1876.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.

CHICAGO, May 29, 1876.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.

KANSAS CITY, May 27, 1876.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.

KANSAS CITY, May 29, 1876.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.

KANSAS CITY, May 31, 1876.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Rows include Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.

Wheat has slightly advanced and corn declined during the past week in all the Western markets. Messrs. S., R. & C. inform us that corn has fallen two cents since the 27th at Kansas City. Hogs and cattle are still going down on account of a surplus on the market. During the latter part of last week the live stock market brightened up and prices advanced 10 or 15 cts., but fell on the opening of the present week.







Horticultural Department. AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Apple Lists of 1875.

In looking over the catalogue of apples of the American Pomological Society, as revised since the Chicago meeting, we find the names of 293 varieties recommended by one or more of the 87 States, Territories, and Provinces; about 57 of these varieties however, have only a single endorsement, so that the number of varieties having more than a local recommendation is reduced to at most 236. These are marked with a single star, for ordinary recommendation and with a double one for special recommendation.

We have had the curiosity to take out from this list the names of all apples marked with a single or double star, from 19 or more districts, i. e., from half or more of those making returns. Here it is:

Table with columns: Name, Single Stars, Double Stars, Total. Lists various apple varieties like American Summer Pearmain, Baldwin, Ben Davis, etc.

Twenty-six varieties, \*10 of which may be classed as early, 6 as medium, and 10 as late.

In popularity, Red Astrachan stands first, especially in double stars. It is criticised as an unproductive tree and a poor apple, but, like some other second rate candidates it gets the most votes. Next to it comes Maiden's Blush, an apple whose milder type reconciles us to its high standing on the lists. Third, but through counting an undue proportion of single stars, comes Early Harvest, and fourth comes Gravenstein an apple also standing on many European fruit lists.

Arranged by seasons in the order of their preference, they array themselves as follows:

Summer.—Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, Large Yellow Bough, American Summer Pear, Summer Rose, Duchess of Oldenburg, Early Strawberry, Golden Sweet, Primate, William's Favorite.

Fall.—Maiden's Blush, Gravenstein, Fall Pippin, Porter, Fameuse, Rambo.

Winter.—Winesap, Tallman, Sweet, Ben Davis, Baldwin, Bullock's Pippin, Gilpin, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Jonathan, King of Tompkins Co., Smith's Cider.

But some of these preferences are a kind of damning with faint praise. Bullock's Pippin has no double star, and Early Strawberry has but one. Red Astrachan, on the other hand has the highest mark of commendation from 21 districts. Baldwin and Maiden's Blush, from 11, and Ben Davis, Duchess of Oldenburg, and Wine Sap from 9.

Very different reasons have secured these suffrages, such as hardiness, productiveness, beauty, flavor, &c. There are a good many on the list that we should like to use for our own eating, and some that we should hardly hope to make profitable, but one might go farther and fare much worse than to plant an orchard with these twenty-six varieties.

Notes on the Codling Moth.

About a month ago I received the following letter from Mr. E. G. Mygatt, a well known fruit grower of Richmond, Ills. As the answers to the letter will bring out some points in the history of the codling moth that it is well to lay stress on, I deem it worth while to make them public:

I write to make some inquiries about the codling moth. Those which we now find in our cellars about the hoops of our apple barrels, have about the same appearance that they had last September, when the larvae were of full size. If liberated from their nest, they are still an active worm. When does the larval state cease and the pupal commence? When is the chrysalis for the second or spring brood? How long hatching into the perfect moth? Are the worms really a pupa as soon as they have enclosed themselves in their broad and air-tight nest? [1]

I recently took down a map which hung against a plastered wall in a back kitchen, and found there attached to the map, three dead black larvae in their cocoon shall I call it? Did the plaster on the wall kill them, or did the map get shaken by wind or otherwise, and their case or nest become detached from the wall? [2]

I have just looked into Harris, and notice that he calls them a cocoon as soon as they spin their broad nest; but I think he was mistaken in believing that only a part of the larvae of the first brood formed chrysalids and came out a moth during the same summer. [3] Are not a large share of the cocoons in our cellars, under the hoops of our

apple barrels, where the top hoops are off, and between the staves? I have even found them under the head linings on the bottom of the barrel, or between the boards, where they could crawl in. If farmers and villagers would, during April, carry their fruit barrels and boxes out of their cellars to a good light, and destroy these cocoons, it would lessen the evil greatly. Some of the cocoons will escape us, but can we not imprison them in our cellars and starve them out from the middle of May to the first of July? [4]

Very truly, E. G. MYGATT. [1] It is a peculiarity of the second brood of larvae of this species, as first pointed out by myself (Mo. Report), that whether leaving the fruit as early as August or as late as December, it remains in the larval state throughout the winter, and assumes the chrysalis state but a fortnight or so before the issuing of the moth, which is usually about the time our apple trees begin to blossom.

[2] The larvae were most probably killed by the motion of the map, added to the too great heat and dryness of the room.

[3] I long since showed that in this latitude at least, Harris was mistaken in his supposition. All the first brood of larvae become chrysalids soon after spinning up in summer.

[4] Much good can be accomplished by burning and scalding barrels in which apples have been stored, as suggested; and such work has been repeatedly urged, especially in the transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. If the cellar is perfectly tight, the moths could all be starved to death by closing it during the months of April and May. C. V. RILEY.

Covering for Wounds of Trees.

It often happens that, either by intention, as in pruning, or by accident, trees are wounded in various ways. A common practice is to cover large wounds with coal tar; but this is objected to by some as injurious to the tree. Experiments made in the orchards and gardens of the Pomological Institute, at Ruthelgen, in Germany, go to show, however, that its use in covering large wounds is not injurious, but that, on the contrary, a callous readily forms under the tar, on the edges of the wound and that the wounded part is thus protected from decay. There is, nevertheless, another objection; if the tar is applied a little too thick the sun melts it and it runs down on the bark of the tree. This can be obviated by mixing and stirring, and thus incorporating with the tar, about three or four times its weight of powdered slate—known as slate flour—the mixture being known as plastic salt and used as roofing purposes. It is easily applied with an old knife or flat stick, and, though it hardens on the surface, it remains soft underneath. The heat of the sun does not melt it, nor does the coldest winter weather cause it to crack; neither does it peel off.

The same mixture is also useful for other purposes in the garden. Leaky water-pots, barrels, pails, etc., can be easily repaired with it, and much annoyance and loss of time be thus avoided. It will stick to any surface, provided it be not oily; and as it does not harden when kept in a mass, it is always ready for use. A gallon will last for a long time.—Mass. Ploughman.

The Household.

ONIONS planted or bruised onions or tops placed in the hill where any kind of vines are planted will prevent bugs from destroying the vines.

CORN BREAD.—Two coffee cups of Indian meal, two coffee cups of flour, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder rubbed in; two eggs, well beaten; half coffee cup of sugar, one heaping teaspoonful of butter, melted; half teaspoonful of salt, two coffee cups of milk. It needs to be well beaten.

POVERTY CAKE.—One coffee cup of sugar, one teacup of butter, three eggs, one teacup of milk, two and a half coffee cups of flour, with one teaspoonful of cream tartar rubbed in quarter teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of bitter almonds, half cup of dried currants, half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little cold water, and added last.

TO REMOVE "RED MITES" FROM CANARIES.—Put into the cage as a perch one or more hollow sticks with holes cut into them at short distances, as in a cane pipe. The insects crawl into these, and can easily be knocked or shaken out, or destroyed by letting hot water run through the sticks. This should be done every day till the bird is relieved.

STEWED BEEF.—Take two pounds of raw beef cut in inch-square pieces, put in a saucepan and cover with cold water; let it cook slowly for four hours, then the gravy will be a rich brown color; dredge sufficient flour in to thicken the gravy, add salt and pepper to taste, and serve; if liked, two onions may be added when half done, but is very nice without.

FOR PIMPLES ON THE FACE.—Avoid greasy and indigestible food, take a great deal of exercise without becoming overheated, keep early hours, and bathe all over daily in cold or lukewarm water. Use as lotion the following: Powdered borax, half ounce; pure glycerine, one ounce; simple water, one quart; mix, and wet the face with this morning and evening; let it remain on the face a few minutes, then wash off with soft water.



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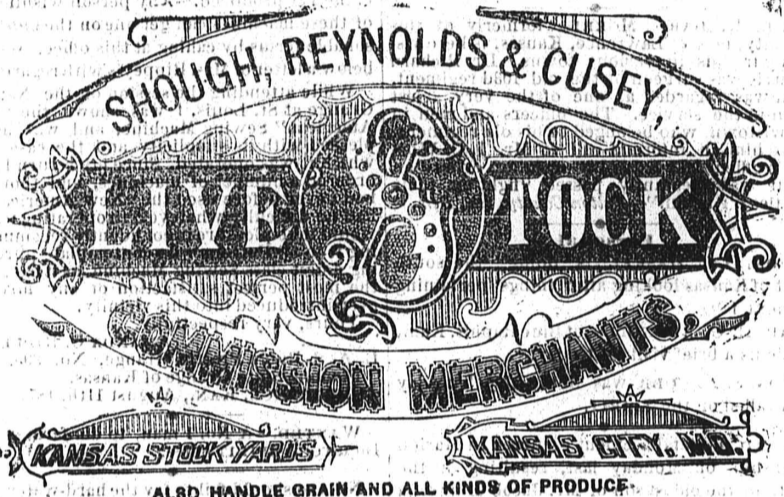


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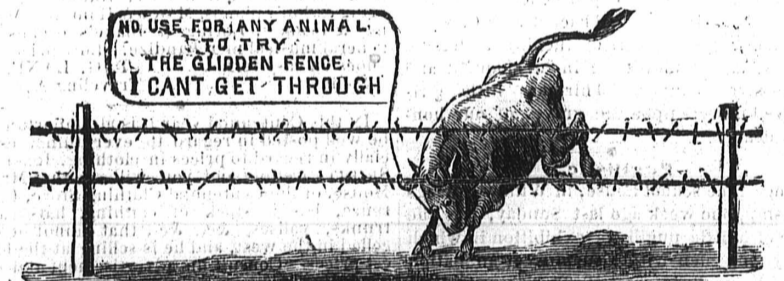
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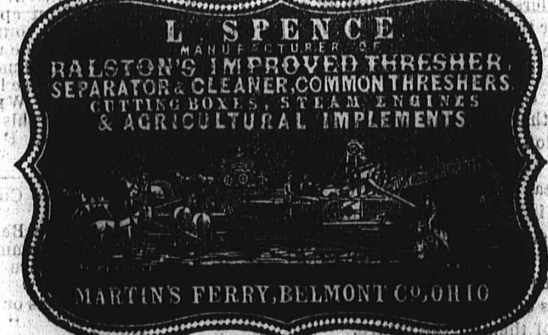
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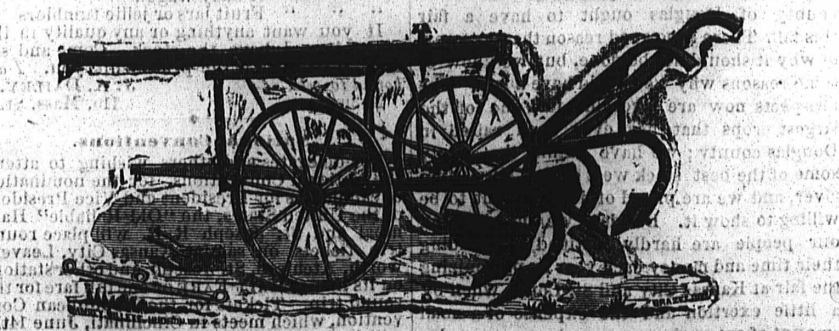
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Farm and Stock.

Breeding the Horse.

Mr. W. R. Duncan, of Illinois, has the following sensible remarks on this subject:

In breeding, none but the very best sires should be used. The breeding to the inferior ones, in consequence of the sum at which their services can be obtained, is a great mistake, and is the cause of the great number of animals we see in the country that will not remunerate the owner for their raising.

As much as possible, in breeding, we should avoid the use of sires much larger than dams. If it is desirable to improve the size of our domestic animals, it is best to do so gradually, if done through the sire. If it is to be done at once, it is best to do so through the dam.

One of the common errors of the day, in breeding, is the use of colts as sires. Such should never be the case to any extent. A mare may be bred at three years old, but a horse, if he is designed for a stock horse for life, should be used but little in that way until he is mature.

The period of gestation in the mare is about eleven months. During this time she may be used in any way that a reasonable man would use an animal, without danger. Sudden fright, or overwork, or improper exposure to strange, cross animals, is dangerous, and often produces an abortion.

After the birth of the colt it should be cared for in such a manner as to be gentle, and kept in healthy growing condition up to maturity; but never forced or made fat on grain. As for breaking, he should never require that, but should be given such lessons from birth to maturity as may be necessary to have the animal at any time all you desire, or all he is capable of being.

Remember that a gentle and properly instructed colt is always a gentle and intelligent horse; that he is man's very best servant, and at the same time the animal in which he takes the greatest delight.

Apiary for May.

Reports of successful wintering and springing except in a few localities, are pouring in from all parts of the country, and our Centennial year promises to be a fruitful one for the apian. If the instructions on "feeding," given last month, have been properly carried into practice, the hives in the "milder latitudes" should now be crowded with brood in all stages of development, and be rapidly increasing in numbers.

transferring and feeding to "stimulate" are still going on. Where the bees are breeding rapidly the close attention of the apian is demanded, and in case of a few days of cold weather coming on, the feed should be increased largely, to prevent the bees "making a mid" on the brood, and thus counteract all the advantages of early feeding.

Care of Lambs.

The Practical Farmer touches upon the question of the care of lambs, calling attention to points never neglected by men of experience, and neglected always by others. Sheep should be closely watched in order that the lambs may be taken proper care of and receive any necessary help immediately after birth.

Bots and Horses.

An article in the Farmer, March 11th, concludes by saying that "no treatment avails in effecting the removal of bots from a horse's stomach before the natural period of their exit." I venture to affirm (but only from the result of one case reported to me by a gentleman to whom I recommended its trial) that chloroform will remove, and probably kill them.

The above prescription is unsurpassed in the treatment of colic of horses and mules.—N. P. SCOTT, in Maryland Farmer.

The American Jersey Cattle Club, at its annual meeting in Philadelphia, on the 19th inst., elected the following officers: President, J. Milton Mackie, of Great Barrington, Mass.; secretary, Geo. E. Waring, Jr., Newport, Rhode Island; treasurer, Thomas J. Hand, New York City.

Alaska Clover.

A practical agriculturist writes to the Maine Farmer that he has given this species of clover a trial. He began ten years ago. He sowed 5 pounds of seed on half an acre of land in the spring. He had a good stand of grass in the fall. The next year he produced two loads of hay and 100 pounds of seed.

Accidental Framing.

A New Englander once remarked to us when we advised him to pinch back his blackberry bushes, to keep them within bounds and make them bear better. "That's so! I can remember when I lived down at Dartmouth, that we always found the most blackberries on the bushes that the cow had tramped down."

Veterinary Items.

False Quarter.

I have a horse which is lame, and has been so for one year at intervals; the difficulty is in the left fore foot, on the inside quarter. The heel has been cut low, and the bar on the inside has entirely disappeared, or it has been cut away between the crust and sole of the foot; there is a small crease of dead hoof one-quarter of an inch deep.

ANSWER.—The coronary substance in the inside quarter of the foot has been severely injured from an accident, caused by your horse treading on his quarter, and it ceases to secrete sound horn; and a strip or portion of the crust has become defective in strength, and this latter runs the entire distance, from the coronet down to the planter edge of the foot.

Wart.

I have a very fine mare, five years old, who has a wart located about two inches above the left hind ankle joint. It is the size of a black walnut, and its surface is continually raw; it will slightly scab over, but this scab will peel off in a day or two, and leaves the surface of the wart very red and angry.

Warts.

ANSWER.—Warts are sometimes very small and flat, and others are very large and unsightly excrescences of the scarf skin. They are strictly local, and indicate an active circulation in the skin. They generally have a regular growth, and then die away of themselves.

Ophthalmia.

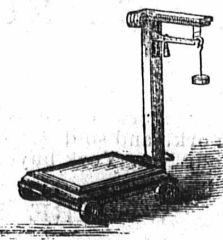
I have a horse, seven years old, who has had weak eyes for the past year. There is a watery and at times a whitish discharge from them. The eyes discharge more freely when I drive him than when standing in the stall.

ANSWER.—

Put a seton under either eye, on cheek-bone, and bathe the eyes several times a day with a solution composed of one part of the wine of opium and two parts of a solution of two grains of white vitriol to one ounce of water.

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Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently as the best of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found of great extent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one eighth the dose given to cattle.

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