

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. IV.—NO. 6.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, FEBRUARY 10, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 158.

avenue. At first the report was true, but on further investigation it proved too true. We visited the spot in company with several citizens, and there saw one of the most appalling spectacles that has ever been brought to our gaze. Stretched upon the ground just on the edge of the sunflower stalks, in rigid death, lay the form of a well-dressed middle aged woman, her arms folded lightly over her breast, her face staring with black luster leaden eyes, towards the great dome, where sometime during the silent watches of the night, her spirit had fled. It proved to be Mrs. McAdams. The body lay within twenty five feet of a house, and yet such was the storm of Tuesday night, the wild whirl and noise of the wind, burdened as it was with the crisp frost, that had she fallen against the door itself, no one would have separated the sound from the noise of the cold pushing wind. A coroner's jury was empaneled and the remains, after lying upon the spot where she died, for several hours after their discovery, were finally conveyed to the residence of her son-in-law, ex-sheriff Johnny Mcagher. It is supposed that after visiting some of her many lady acquaintances who was returning in the cold, to her own residence, and that she was taken with a falling fit, as she had several times been effected with them, and being overcome with cold, before recovering, perished. The night was intensely dark and one of the coldest of the cold season, a half hour upon the frozen ground would have been sufficient time to have frozen any human mortal. Mrs. McAdams was a strict member of the Catholic church here, and contributed more largely than any other member, towards the present church edifice. She was possessed of valuable property here and in Leavenworth city. She was first married to Capt. Fitzpatrick, deceased, of the regular army. She was a second time married to a Mr. McAdams, who kept a livery and feed stable here, and went several years ago to Chicago, to buy cattle, carrying with him considerable means, since which time he has never been heard of. Our citizens regret the untimely fate of Mrs. McAdams, who was herself so kind. A large circle of friends and acquaintances were earnestly affected by this unlooked for, sad calamity, and are deeply in sympathy with her children.—*Wichita Eagle.*

On the evening of the 26th inst., in Elk Creek township, near the residence of Dr. Trowbridge, about eight miles west of this city, Samuel Wolson shot and killed his eldest son, about twenty-one years of age, in self-defense, and the farm was sold, and the furniture of the under the following circumstances, as near as we can gather the facts from a reliable source from the Green Mountains, and traversed in Mr. Wolson has been a resident of the old emigrant fashion, in a wagon, New county some two years, and came from the State of Wisconsin; has borne an excellent character here and was respected by his neighbors. The unfortunate son recently arrived from the same State, was intemperate and reckless in his habits and character; in fact, the local detective force in Buffalo was looking after him for some offense committed there. He had been residing with his father since he came to this county, rendering the quiet home of his parents somewhat turbulent and uneasy at times. Finally, his father furnished him means to leave the country. He went to Parkville with that avowed intention on the morning of the day he was killed, and there got to drinking; hired a horse and turned to his father's house in the evening and before reaching there on the way, stop

HIRAM POWERS.

BY JAMES PARTON.

The *London Athenaeum*, a high authority in matters of art and literature, startles mankind with the announcement that the late Hiram Powers was no artist at all. The mere fact, says this distinguished journal, that so large a number of people in Europe and America take pleasure in such a work as the *Greek Slave*, is a proof of the ignorance which prevails in Christendom of the principles of art.

This sounds very mighty and grand. It really made me feel uncomfortable for several minutes. To think that we should have gone on admiring, for a quarter of a century, works which we were bound to hold in contempt, was humiliating and painful. But, happily, the self-love of mortals cannot be long snubbed into acquiescence with an opinion that degrades them, and I soon found myself rallying to the support of an admiration which I had long shared.

But, after all, who shall decide upon the merits of artists? What is the standard of

taste? If any one tells us that the *Greek Slave* is bad art, though it gives rapture to ninety-nine out of every hundred persons who look at it, how are we to answer him?

The other day, in a country town where I was staying, an auction sale of oil paintings was announced, and the public was invited to inspect the pictures for several days previous to the sale.

On going to the rooms, I found two hundred of those awful daubs which are painted in New York and Philadelphia at a cost of about fifteen dollars a dozen, and they were all surrounded by gilt frames of great size and splendor. The pictures were mostly rude, coarse, thoroughly bad copies of celebrated works. Bad as they were, it was evident from the conversation of the worthy people present, that they gave genuine and great delight; and, doubtless, in the infancy of art they would have astonished and abundantly satisfied the best critics. The people who were looking at them, though intelligent in other respects, were unaccustomed to see works of art painted with the thoroughness and finish of modern times, and they consequently enjoyed the sight of rude landscapes which would have excited nothing but ridicule or disgust in the minds of even very ignorant people who are accustomed to visit galleries of art.

Now, there may be in this world persons as much superior in artistic judgment to the ordinary frequenters of picture galleries, as these are superior to people in the country who never see good pictures. I dare not say, therefore, that the *Athenaeum* is wrong in casting this reproach upon the taste of Europe and America. I can only say that, in this particular, I am on the side of the majority, and that I believe Hiram Powers to have been a genuine artist, faithful to his vocation. He was certainly the first American sculptor who ever pleased the gallery-haunting people of Europe.

Whatever rank may finally be assigned him in the realm of art, the simple story of his life can never cease to please those who relish the spectacle of talent rising superior to circumstances calculated to crush it. Americans will long love to tell of the Vermont farmer's son, who, the eighth in a family of nine children, who picked up a little knowledge at the district school, and showed even as a child that dexterity in the use of his hands and fingers which invariably marks the young artist; and Samuel Wolson shot and killed his eldest son, about twenty-one years of age, in self-defense, and the farm was sold, and the furniture of the under the following circumstances, as near as we can gather the facts from a reliable source from the Green Mountains, and traversed in

Mr. Wolson has been a resident of the old emigrant fashion, in a wagon, New county some two years, and came from the State of Wisconsin; has borne an excellent character here and was respected by his neighbors. The unfortunate son recently arrived from the same State, was intemperate and reckless in his habits and character; in fact, the local detective force in Buffalo was looking after him for some offense committed there. He had been residing with his father since he came to this county, rendering the quiet home of his parents somewhat turbulent and uneasy at times. Finally, his father furnished him means to leave the country. He went to Parkville with that avowed intention on the morning of the day he was killed, and there got to drinking; hired a horse and turned to his father's house in the evening and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

and before reaching there on the way, stop

done in his life. He had, indeed, an extraordinary knack at catching a likeness.

There was at that time in Cincinnati one of those collections of hideous objects that were formerly called museums, one department of which was a number of wax figures, something in the style, doubtless, of those exhibited and described afterward by Artemus Ward. When Hiram Powers was twenty-one, the proprietors of this great moral show invited him to take charge of the wax department. Again he accepted the work that was offered him. Probably, at that time, in all the western country there was no other way in which he could have earned his subsistence by the exercise of his peculiar talent. He took this place, therefore, and held it for the long period of seven years; during which he performed a great many unexceptional labors, besides modeling wax figures. In fact, there was no part of the business of a show, even to the tickets, in which he did not occasionally lend a hand. But he was all the time improving in his art, and preparing to make the most of his coming opportunity.

At the age of twenty-eight, emboldened by the constant applause bestowed upon the busts which he found time to execute, he ventured to resign his situation and remove to Washington, where he set up a studio. By the aid of letters of recommendation, he obtained an opportunity to model President Jackson, which led to his being employed by the busts of Chief Justice Marshall, Edward Livingston, and several other members of Congress. He remained in Washington five years, striving all the time for one object—to save money enough to go to Italy and improve himself by the study of the great works in which that country abounds. But so small were the rewards of art that that day, that after five years of hard labor, he was still unable to gratify the desire of his life. And he might never have reached it but for the timely aid of Nicholas Longworth, a very rich man of Cincinnati, who gave him commissions, and advanced him the sum requisite for his voyage and settlement in Florence.

In 1837, when he was thirty-two years of age, he set sail, and was soon travelling in the glories of Italian art. Established in Florence, and having for the first time in his life a little capital in hand, he executed his well-known statue of Eve. A greater man than the critic of the *Athenaeum*, Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor, and one of the best artists of modern times, chanced to be passing through in the studio of Hiram Powers. Thorwaldsen fixed his eye upon the statue with evident admiration.

"It is my first statue," said Powers, as if to apologize for its imperfections.

"Any artist," said Thorwaldsen, "might be proud of it as the chief work of his life."

Of course politeness often seems to compel an aged and established artist to applaud excessively the efforts of a young man. But Thorwaldsen was a man crafty of words, accustomed to speak the truth, and, I think, it is fair to set his compliment off against the *Athenaeum's* condemnation.

In 1839, when the artist was thirty-four years of age, he executed a little model in plaster of Paris of a slave girl chained in the market-place for sale. This model caught the eye of a visitor to the studio, an English gentleman, named Captain J. Grant. He was so captivated with the idea, that he at once gave the artist a commission to execute a life-size copy of it in marble. The work was named the *Greek Slave*, and it became at once, if I may use the expression, the most universally popular statue of the time. If the tremendous eye of the *Athenaeum* should ever fall upon these lines, written in the wilderness of America, its proprietor is respectfully requested to favor a benighted public with the reasons for its sweeping condemnation of a work that is to others so pleasing.

The rest of the career of this artist is known to us all. For many years he lived in hopes of revisiting his native land, and many efforts were made from time to time to induce Congress to give him a commission to execute a portion of the artistic work of the new capital; which would

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

ELECTED AT SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION.
Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, S. C.
Lecturer—T. A. Thompson, Plainview, Minn.
Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Miss.
Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Corning, N. Y.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Georgetown, D. C.
Gate-keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Indiana.
Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.
Flora—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Charlesville, Iowa.
Lady Aesop's Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Georgetown, D. C.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon county.
Overseer, W. Sims, Topeka.
Lecturer, John Boyd, Independence, Montgomery county.
Steward, E. D. Smith, Jewell county.
Assistant Steward, J. B. Richey, Franklin co.
Chaplain, W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin co.
Treasurer, H. H. Angell, Sherman City, Cherokee county.
Secretary, G. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville, Neosho co.
Gate-keeper, W. H. Fletcher, Ceres, Mrs. Mattie Morris; **Lady Assistant Steward**, Mrs. Jennie D. Eiche; **Pomona**, Mrs. Amanda C. Rippey; **Flora**, Mrs. W. P. Popine, Topeka, and J. B. Schaeffer, Grasshopper Falls. **State Agent**, John G. Otis, Topeka.

COUNTY COUNCILS.

Douglas, meets second Tuesday of each month in Miller's Hall in Lawrence.
 Levi Woodward, Master; Wm. Miller, Overseer; and Howard John Boyd, Master; H. Taylor & S. W. H. Barnes C. S. and agent.
 Lyon: P. B. Maxson Master, C. F. Conklin Secretary. Meets in Emporia on the first Saturday in each month.
 Sedgwick: E. P. Thompson Master, John L. Zimmerman Secretary, Sedgwick city.
 Neosho: Jas. A. Sanger Master, L. G. H. Greene Secretary, Osage Mission. Meets the 24 Thursday of each month.
 Nemaha: J. M. Miller, Master; L. H. Evans, Secretary; G. W. Brown, Agent. Meets at Seneca last Saturday of each month.
 Wilson, Wm. Spencer, Master; J. C. Moore, Secretary, meets at Fredonia.
 Salina county Council, Master, A. P. Collins; L. F. Parsons. Meets on first Saturday of each month, at court house in Salina.
 Greenwood county Council, Master, J. M. Hawthorn, P. O. address: Greenwood county, Kan., Secretary, L. V. Chapman, P. O. address: Eureka, Council agent, James Kenner, address: Eureka. Meets last Saturday in each month at 10 o'clock, a. m. in Eureka.
 Woods: Meets the last Friday of each month, M. C. Babcock Master, Thos. M. Mitchell, H. C. Babcock Master, Thos. M. Fisher Secretary, F. P. Snyder Agent. Regular Meeting on Tuesday of each month, P. O. Glen Elder.
 Marshall County Council, M. L. Moore, Master, Frankfort; Thomas Garnett, Secretary, Reedsville.
 Marion County Council: R. C. Bates, Master; C. E. Roberts, Secretary; T. J. Conry, County Agent; J. Brumblough, Insurance Agent.
 Morris County Council, Horace Hurley, Master, Wm. Downing, Secretary and County Agent, Council Grove, meets the second Saturday in each month, alternately at Council Grove and Parkerville.
 Clay: H. H. Taylor Secretary and agent; meets at Mazonie last in Clay Center the second Wednesday of each month.
 Leavenworth: J. P. Bouserman, Master; J. Stagman, sec; J. L. Larimer, business agent. Regular meetings on 1st Friday of each month, at office of county superintendent of schools.
 Greenwood: J. M. Hawthorn, Master; A. V. Chapman, Secretary; James Kenner, Co. agent.
 Chase county central Council, meets at Union Hall, Cottonwood Falls, on the first Saturday of each month, at 10 a. m. W. G. Patton Master; S. H. Brenner Secretary; Hewitt Oak business agent.
 Phillips county council, meets at Phillipsburg the first Saturday in each month; D. L. Smith, Master, Granite Bluff; E. H. Pratt, County Agent, Phillipsburg.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session:
 B. S. Osborn, Ball City Osborn county.
 W. D. Covington, Cedarville Smith county.
 J. J. McElmont, Kerwin Phillips county.
 H. C. Babcock, Cawker City Mitchell county.
 H. L. Beebe, London Sumner county.
 J. H. Bradd, Prairie Grove Republic county.
 S. C. Monroe, Brookdale Rice county.
 N. Nichols, Delphos Ottawa county.
 P. B. Maxson, Emporia Lyon county.
 A. J. McKee, Frankfort Marshall county.
 J. L. Blair, Eden Doniphan county.
 J. P. Bicketts, Garnett Anderson county.
 G. F. Card, Eureka Greenwood county.
 E. M. Morgan, Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co.
 A. N. Case, Honeock Saline county.
 E. B. Spaulding, Hillsdale Miami county.
 Eugene DeBarn, Hutchinson Reno county.
 Z. Meredith, Olathe Johnson county.
 E. B. Spaulding, Hillsdale Miami county.
 J. E. Durkee, Parkerville Morris county.
 W. H. Fletcher, Republican city Clay county.
 J. C. Cappy, Humboldt Allen county.
 H. C. Clark, Rippon Labette county.
 E. A. Hodge, Marion Centre Marion county.
 W. H. Litson, Benton Butler county.
 G. S. White, Dillon Dickinson county.
 W. G. Patton, Dillon, Dickinson Co.
 J. C. Plimney, Longton, Howard Co.
 W. W. Cone, Wabunsee, Co. P. O. Dover, Shawnee Co.

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

I have on hand the following varieties,
YELLOW AND RED MANSEMOND,
 —AND—
THE EARLY BAHAMA,

I will sell in lots to suit. I will also have plants in their season. Address,
D. G. WATT,
 Lawrence Kansas.
 Box 874.

What has the Grange Accomplished?

(Read before Oread Grange, Jan. 20, 1874.)

We as Grangers are met by this question from outsiders at every turn, and so confidently and almost sneeringly, has the question been put, that we have for the moment been frightened into thinking that it was unanswerable. I have thought it might be profitable for us to look at this subject for a few minutes this evening.

They tell us they suppose it is a very good institution socially, as if that was of little consequence.

But we are disposed to think that in this practical, grasping age, in which self-interest seems to be the chief interest, whatever tends to enlarge our sympathies and bring us together in a common brotherhood and sisterhood, having the same interest, the same cares and difficulties as well as the same hopes and aspirations, is of no small benefit to us. We have probably all observed that persons toward whom we have conceived a kind of aversion and a feeling that they had nothing in common with us, have, when thrown by circumstances in our company, often become our warmest and truest friends. Thus it is in the Grange; we love each other more as we know each other better.

The next advantage of the Grange to which we will turn our attention, is the stimulus it gives us intellectually, starting new veins of thought by its discussions, and developing the latent talents, which were well nigh buried under "the cares of the world and the deceitfulness of riches," and helping us to give expression to our best thoughts, thus making them immortal.

And to none have the advantages of the Grange in this respect, come with more beneficial results than to the sisterhood, who are in more danger of growing narrow and dwarfed in their limited sphere, than their brothers who are in constant contact with the outside world and thus inevitably take on broader views of life and its responsibilities.

I would not be understood as depreciating the position that woman holds in shaping the destinies of the world through her devotion to the duties of her home, but I would have her inspired with larger conceptions of her mission which embraces not only the proper care and culture of the physical being but also the right development of the intellectual and spiritual nature of those whom God has placed in her care; that she may fortify them for the moral warfare which all must wage against the world, the flesh, and the devil.

But I think the greatest battle we all have to fight is with self, and it is still true that "He that ruleth his own spirit is better than he that taketh a city." Another advantage of the Grange is that it teaches us to look from nature up to nature's God and to recognize our dependence on Him for success in all our labors. But some will say, these things are all very well but what has the Grange accomplished practically? We will see. In the first place, the discussions of the Grange, conducted by intelligent and practical farmers, are calculated to bring about a better system of farming and a better adaptation of crops to the soil and climate.

The subjects which come under the head of discussions are so various and numerous that we can only glance at some of them. They include the making of butter and cheese, the improvement of stock, the fattening of stock, the packing of beef and pork, the marketing of crops, the culture of fruit and the best way to dispose of it, as well as "occasional hints about housekeeping." The discussion of all these subjects is calculated to be of great benefit to us in a practical way.

Another advantage is that we can procure all kinds of agricultural machinery and many other things, through the Grange, at reduced prices. But I am inclined to think that the greatest benefit of the Grange, is its silent but potent influence in shaping the politics of the country.

We are reminded that the Grange is not a political organization, but this fact is the very secret of its power. Were we bound to any party we could not wield half the influence we now do in the affairs of the nation. But the very fact that so many thousands of the honest and substantial men of the country have determined to put down *monopoly and corruption* in high places, and to strive for just and equitable laws, has a wonderful effect on political parties, teaching them that unless they put forward good men and advocate just measures the people will not vote for them.

As brothers and sisters we're pledged,
 To the cause of the good and the true,
 And where there's a wrong to be righted,
 'Tis there we have something to do.

And if an unfortunate brother,
 Should stumble or fall at our side,
 We are all bound to help one another,
 And still strive his failings to hide.

And if e're prosperity's sunshine,
 Should chance on our pathway to fall,
 We'll remember our friends in the shadow,
 And ever be helpful to all.

So we'll work with a will and good courage,
 For all that is noble and right,
 And we'll hope for the good time that's coming,
 And hasten it on with our might.

MRS. MARY SAVAGE,

Lectures.

To Delegates to the K. S. Grange.

ED. SPIRIT:
 In view of the projected meeting of the State Grange, I would like through your columns to call the attention of Patrons generally throughout the State, to the objectionable manner in which delegates to the State Grange are now chosen; by which we refer specially to that clause of the Constitution which confers the selection of delegates upon a body of masters who are not in any manner responsible to their

Granges for their choice; and at the time of their own election are not chosen for such a purpose, but the power is gratuitously conferred upon them by a constitutional provision.

The peculiarly vicious nature of this provision is that it takes the selection of their law makers out of the hands of the subordinate Grange, where it properly belongs, and confers it upon a favored few who are, as will be seen, not even responsible to their Granges for their action.

The masters, of whom are to be the delegates being thus placed out of our reach in their choice, we cannot presume to indicate what we should like to have or to not have done in the State Grange. Nor can we instruct the repeal of this objectionable clause, as we could do if they were chosen directly by the Granges, or even by representatives chosen for that purpose.

As it is now, the masters haughtily presume upon their favored position, and feel and act that sub. Granges have no rights to be consulted in the selection of delegates, or in the State Grange, and therefore design to them no notice whatever.

And yet these subordinate Granges are called upon to pay the expenses and per diem of these delegates so chosen for them by others, without notice to them; the natural inference being that at the time of the adoption of that clause, the mass of Patrons were deemed too ignorant to make their own selection.

However this may be it is anti-republican and utterly repugnant to the letter and spirit of our institutions and directly contrary to the principles sought to be inculcated in the teachings of the Grange. Which, while pretending to be a movement for ameliorating the condition of the farmer, would fasten upon him a monopoly of the most odious and dangerous kind, in the form of an autocracy of masters.

Its whole tendency really is to build up a little circle of favored exclusives, composed of masters and past masters, who will as is common to human nature, soon come to consider themselves the favored few in whose charmed little circle only the flesh pots are to be devoured, and who will soon begin to deport themselves accordingly.

This fact and that stated before, which finds in this clause the presumption of unfilialness on the part of the mass of Patrons, to choose their own representatives is enough to condemn any popular organization, and will undoubtedly create wide spread dissent among the Patrons of the State, unless repealed as we hope it will be at the next meeting of the State Grange.

S. H. BRENNER.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan., Feb. 2, 1876.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Eagle Creek, Grange, P. O. H. No. 380, is doing finely, and is growing in interest at every meeting; and we hope every subordinate Grange in this State will see the importance of working in earnest and do what they can to elevate and build up our Order, and examine into those things that most interest us. As farmers must set our brains to work, and be able to say, we know our business. To be successful in any branch of business, there must be a system of operation, and the farmer, if he would succeed must first study the principles of farming. How and when to plant the different grain, the kind of soil best adapted to corn, wheat, flax, &c., and cultivate less acres and do it better. There are too many farmers in Kansas, who try to do too much and the consequence is, some part of their crop is a failure. It is always best not to undertake more than you are able to manage well. There may be some misfortune happen to your crops, such as has been the case in the past year. One thing I have noticed since I have been in Kansas: that those farmers that plant their corn early and tend it well generally raise good crops, notwithstanding grasshoppers and chinch bugs, and I would suggest to every farmer to plant your corn as early in the spring as the ground will do to work. "Plow deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep."

J. M. M.

Hartford, Kansas, Jan. 27th, 1875.

Saline Valley Grange, No. 446.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Allow me to speak a few words through your columns.

Our Grange met Dec. 31st, 1874, and after other business was attended to, we proceeded to elect officers which resulted as follows:

John S. Bean was re-elected Master; H. D. Baker, Overseer; J. W. Blondin, Lecturer; Edward Wells, Steward; L. G. Short, Assistant Steward; John Anderson, Chaplain; A. R. Morrison, Lecturer; Miss Mary E. Short, Lady Assistant Steward. Grange closed.

A meeting was appointed for Jan. 7th, at which time the officers were installed by Brother Stemmel, Master of Friendship Grange. There was some little speeches, and some good music by the singing class. There was quite a large crowd present, notwithstanding the cold weather, there were persons present from seven different Granges and quite a number that are not Patrons. The tables were spread with choice eatables and after dinner was over, the older part of the company went home and the young people had a little party.

MARY A. MORRISON, Sec'y.

Salina, Kansas.

Lincoln Grange, No. 367.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I send you, for publication, the names of officers of Lincoln Grange, No. 367, Anderson county Kansas.

The election took place Dec. 26th 1874, the installation was two weeks later. The following are the names of officers elected and installed for the ensuing year.

M. E. Osborne, Master; S. Robinson, Lecturer; D. McCollam, Overseer; D. L. Simpson, Steward; E. M. Mast, Assistant Steward; M. Freeman, Chaplain; S. McCollam, Treasurer; P. M. Freeman, Secretary; D. Perry, Gate Keeper; Sarah McCollam, Ceres; L. J. Simpson, Pomona; M. Hamilton, Flora; M. Harkness, Stewardess. Trustees, A. Shoemaker, M. M. Minkler, C. G. Robstock.

P. M. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Garnett, Anderson county, Kansas.

Mr. Vantrees, member of the house from Barbour county, who was badly frozen on his way to Topeka, has had both feet amputated.

H. P. COPPAGE, Sec'y.

Oakwood, Linn county, Kansas.

Douglas Grange.

BRO. STEVENS:—At a regular meeting of Douglas Grange, held Dec. 26th, 1874, the following officers were elected. J. J. McGee, Master; John McFarland, Overseer; J. N. Woodward, Lecturer; Wm. Taylor Steward; S. M. Jack, Assistant Steward; L. W. Sperry, Chaplain; Thomas Seaton, Treasurer; D. N. Kostenbader, Secretary; J. F. Chevalier, Gate keeper; Miss Eva McGlothlin, Ceres; Miss Rose Kostenbader, Pomona; Miss Jennie E. Corroll, Flora; Miss Mattie Calahan, Lady Assistant Steward.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather during the month of January, the members of our Grange could not attend regular, our meetings being at night, make it very disagreeable, especially for the ladies.

The day appointed for our installation was very cold and unpleasant, the mercury ranging from ten to twelve degrees below zero, but notwithstanding the cold, those present had a good time, for the good Matrons, (of which Douglas Grange is proud,) prepared a bounteous feast, which seemed to awaken a general interest about the time installation was over.

Our opinion is, that the Harvest feast is one of the finest features of the Order, and should not be omitted under any consideration, in conferring the fourth degree. It is one of the social enjoyments of our Order, at which time we should lay aside dull care for a while, and each try to make the other happy; feeling that in the Grange we are as one family, enjoying the pleasures of home. Here is where we become better acquainted, and can participate in free conversation with our friends and neighbors; this is the time when we are free to discuss topics of the day, and any thing to instruct and enlighten ourselves. Here we may exchange with our neighbors the oft repeated "How do you get along these hard times?"

&c., and give words of encouragement to our fellow sufferers, doing away with all back-bittings and jealousies, and do what we can to make the Grange what it ought to be; a place that is pleasant and instructive to go to, a place of recreation. And now, at the beginning of a new year, let us not forget the precepts of our Order, but let us be quiet, peaceful citizens and keep ourselves unspotted from the world.

S. H. BRENNER.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan., Feb. 2, 1876.

May Flower Grange, No. 285.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As you have not heard from our Grange since our election, which came off on the third Saturday of December, will give you a report of the same.

L. C. Shepherd, Master; G. D. McVickar, Overseer; Ella L. McVickar, Lecturer; J. E. Piersol, Steward; George W. Brooks, Assistant Steward; H. D. Coberly, Chaplain; G. D. McVickar, Secretary; J. H. Walton, Gate-keeper; Julia H. Pettit, Ceres; Nanna A. Shepard, Pomona; Charlotte Piersol, Flora; Jane Walton, Lady Assistant Steward. Our Grange meets first and third Saturday evenings, at half past six o'clock, of each month. We have a good grange and are trying to break down this monopoly and think we will succeed if we all put our shoulder to the wheel and work manfully. We must work hand in hand. Any correspondence will be thankfully received, or any confidential matter received the same.

JOHN M. BITTNGER, Sec'y.

Fort Scott, Bourbon county, Kansas.

Owl Creek Grange, No. 104.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—At a regular meeting of Owl Creek Grange, No. 104, Jan. 9th 1875, the following officers were installed by L. M. Shuck, Oiden, P. M., of Owl Creek Grange. J. C. Cappy, Master; G. W. Moon, Overseer; J. P. Duncan, Lecturer; Phillip Beck, Steward; Peter Barker, Assistant Steward; Paul Fisher, Treasurer; Joseph Lousignout, Secretary; Lewis Lousignout, Gate Keeper; Annie Beck, Ceres; Mary Campbell, Pomona; Julia Cunningham, Lady Assistant Steward.

JOSEPH LANSIGHT, Sec'y.

Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas.

Grange, No. 543.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The installation of the officers of our Grange, No. 543, was a grand affair. The installing officer was W. M. Black, of Lone Elm Grange.

Master, Joseph Young; Overseer, T. N. Hancock; Lecturer, L. M. Shuck. The other officers were well filled. The Grange is doing a good work in this part of the country, by uniting the farmers into a brotherhood, and they are beginning to see the position they rightfully should occupy in the world. May the time soon come when the Grange shall again bring our country to its primitive purity.

Yours very truly,
 L. M. SHUCK.

Stanley, Johnson county, Kansas.

Lincoln Grange, No. 367.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I send you, for publication, the names of officers of Lincoln Grange, No. 367, Anderson county Kansas.

The election took place Dec. 26th 1874, the installation was two weeks later. The following are the names of officers elected and installed for the ensuing year.

M. E. Osborne, Master; S. Robinson, Lecturer; D. McCollam, Overseer; D. L. Simpson, Steward; E. M. Mast, Assistant Steward; M. Freeman, Chaplain; S. McCollam, Treasurer; P. M. Freeman, Secretary; D. Perry, Gate Keeper; Sarah McCollam, Ceres; L. J. Simpson, Pomona; M. Hamilton, Flora; M. Harkness, Stewardess. Trustees, A. Shoemaker, M. M. Minkler, C. G. Robstock.

P. M. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

Garnett, Anderson county, Kansas.

Mr. Vantrees, member of the house from Barbour county, who was badly frozen on his way to Topeka, has had both feet amputated.

H. P. COPPAGE, Sec'y.

Oakwood, Linn county, Kansas.

THE KANSAS STATE

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Now furnishes a thorough and direct education to those who intend to be Farmers, Mechanics, or to follow other Industrial pursuits.

FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Viz: Farmer's, Mechanics, Business, and Woman's, are prepared with express reference to three things:

1. What the student knows when received.
2. The time he will remain.
3. The use which is really made of a given science in his proposed occupation, the studies being so arranged that at the close of each year, he will have gained that knowledge which is of most value in his business.

The first object in each course is make every student a

Master of the English Language,

And an expert in its use; and, also, skillful in Mathematics, as employed in every day life, including

Age companies, livery men and stock raisers, give that Leis' Powder stands pre-eminent as the head of the list of horse and cattle medicines.

The only Remedy that will cure

CHICKEN CHOLERA,

GAPES, BLINDNESS, &c.,

Among Chickens.

Beware of counterfeits. To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

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

WAKEFIELD'S

LIVER PILLS,

Useful in all cases where a

of the system is required.

In Bilious Attacks,

WAKEFIELD'S

MAGIC PAIN CURE

Beats Everything made in Curing

NEURALGIA,

Cramps, Rheumatism,

Weakness in any part of the Body, Contracted

Muscles, Weak Spine, Paralysis, Head-

ache, Sore Throat, Chills, Etc.

Keep it in the house, and you will soon find

that you would not do without it for twice the

price.

WAKEFIELD'S

BLACKBERRY BALSAM,

A SURE REMEDY FOR DIARRHEA

and all irregularities of the Bowels. Its effect

is immediate and always reliable. It quickens

the action of the stomach, relieves colic, con-

trols all relaxed conditions, and heals the ir-

ritated mucous membranes.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. LEIS & BRO

SPECIAL NOTICE TO GRANGES.

THE LEAVENWORTH

NOVELTY WORKS

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Each student is required to take not less than

one Industrial and three Literary studies. Tu-

tion absolutely free, and no contingent fees, ex-

cept for use of Pianos and Organs. Boarding

ranges from

\$2.75 to \$4.00 per week.

STUDENTS PAID FOR LABOR

On the farm and in the shops which is not edu-

cational and which the Institution needs per-

formed.

Next Term Begins Aug. 20, 1874.

When new classes will be formed.

For further information apply to

J. A. ANDERSON, Pres't.,

Hanhattan, Kansas.

90-4.

Kansas State News.

The trade in buffalo bones, up to a few days ago, seemed to be on the increase. Some idea of the struggles of poor people to make both ends meet, may be obtained when the fact is known that many of them work two days with their teams to get a load and then spend one to haul them to a railroad station, and then only realize \$2, 50 per load.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Gerta McMahan. She is the daughter of Joseph McMahan, who died in Fort Scott sometime during the war; she is about 14 years of age; was last heard from about seven years ago; she then lived in Fort Scott with a family by the name of Smith. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her two brothers, James and Lewis E. McMahan. Address Wm. B. Bond, Arcadia, Crawford county, Kansas.

Our citizens were somewhat startled early Wednesday morning, by the report that Mrs. Margaret McAdams, a lady of respectability and means, was found frozen to death in front of the residence of Jas. Dagner, on Lawrence avenue. At first the report was discredited, but on further investigation it proved to be true. We visited the spot in company with several citizens, and there saw one of the most appalling spectacles that has ever been brought to our gaze. Stretched upon the ground just on the edge of the sunflower stalks, in rigid death, lay the form of a well-dressed middle aged woman, her arms folded lightly over her breast, her face staring with black luster leaden eyes, towards the great dome, where sometime during the silent watches of the night, her spirit had fled. It proved to be Mrs. McAdams. The body lay within twenty five feet of a house, and yet such was the storm of Tuesday night, the wild whirl and noise of the wind, burdened as it was with the crisp frost, that had she fallen against the door itself, no one would have separated the sound from the noise of the cold pushing wind. A coroner's jury was empaneled and the remains, after lying upon the spot where she died, for several hours after their discovery, were finally conveyed to the residence of her son-in-law, ex-sheriff Johnny Mcagher. It is supposed that after visiting some of her many lady acquaintances she was returning in the cold, to her own residence, and that she was taken with a falling fit, as she had several times been effected with them, and being over come with cold, before recovering, perished. The night was intensely dark and one of the coldest of the cold season, a half hour upon the frozen ground would have been sufficient time to have frozen any human mortal. Mrs. McAdams was a strict member of the Catholic church here, and contributed more largely than any other member, towards the present church edifice. She was possessed of valuable property here and in Leavenworth city. She was first married to Capt. Fitzpatrick, deceased, of the regular army. She was a second time married to a Mr. McAdams, who kept a livery and feed stable here, and went several years ago to Chicago, to buy cattle, carrying with him considerable means, since which time he has never been heard of. Our citizens regret the untimely fate of Mrs. McAdams, who was herself so kind. A large circle of friends and acquaintances were earnestly affected by this unlooked for, sad calamity, and are deeply in sympathy with her children.—*Wichita Eagle.*

On the evening of the 26th inst., in Elm Creek township, near the residence of Dr. Trowbridge, about eight miles west of this city, Samuel Wolson shot and killed his eldest son, about twenty-one years of age, in self-defence, under the following circumstances, as near as we can gather the facts from a reliable source: Mr. Wolson has been a resident of this county some two years, and came from the State of Wisconsin; has borne an excellent character here and was respected by his neighbors. The unfortunate son recently arrived from the same State, was intemperate and reckless in his habits and character; in fact, the local detective force in Buffalo was looking after him for some offense committed there. He had been residing with his father since he came to this county, rendering the quiet home of his parents somewhat turbulent and unsafe at times. Finally, his father furnished him means to leave the country. He went to Parkerville with that avowed intention on the morning of the day he was killed, and while there got to drinking; hired a horse and returned to his father's house in the evening, and before reaching there on the way, stopped at Mr. Mercer's house, his uncle, where he met his father, and requested him to stay there until he went to Dr. Trowbridge's on some business and returned, but Wolson fearing some evil design on his family hastened home. Mr. Mercer handed him a revolver before leaving to defend himself with. The son, instead of going where he said he had business, went directly to his father's house, where Wolson on reaching home, found him attempting to ride his horse into the house. He desisted at the request of his father and called a younger brother to hold his father, first with his fist, and then went for him with a butcher knife, threatening him. His father warned him to keep back or he would shoot, but the son persisted in his menaces and threats; finally Wolson fired his revolver, the ball grazing the temple of the son, who still continued to advance with the knife drawn upon his father, who fired again, and this time the shot taking effect in the heart, killing him—he only survived ten minutes.

Wolson came in early Wednesday morning and surrendered himself to his honor Judge Stevenson, who gave him into the custody of Sheriff Moore.—*Morris Co. Republican.*

A very pleasant gathering occurred last Saturday at the residence of O. W. Bill, just north of the College:

January 2nd was the second anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Burnham—and Mrs. Burnham's 24th birthday—and although detained at the capitol that day, yet their relations in this city to the number of fifteen or twenty, met at O. W. Bill's Saturday 16th, to congratulate them, help eat Mrs. Bill's nice chicken pie, &c., and have a good time generally. Just before dinner the following poem—composed for the occasion by Mrs. Kate R. Hill, a neighbor and friend of Mr. and Mrs. Bill—was read by Frank Jackson:

Four and twenty years ago, e'er had dimmed the new year's glow—

Maybe in the storm and snow! who remembers? who may know?

Came a little one to bless, e'en with baby helplessness

Parent hearts, that dared confess she's an angel! nothing less.

Up through childhood's glad decade, through the sunshine, through the shade

'Till her voice rare music made, and the dainty feet essayed,

All unasked, and all unurged, the light bridge where childhood merged

Into womanhood complete, tender, beautiful and sweet.

Can we wonder that there should—drawn by gracious womanhood,

Come the one embodied good, of all boons, best understood

As life's crowning gift—the love which though christened first above,

Working here its wondrous leaven, makes of earth a little heaven.

So but two brief years ago, in another new year's glow,

She with tenderest love, we know, gave heart "for weal or woe,"

Unto manhood's sheltering trust; and to-day nor care nor rust

Dims the lustre of the hue of the dreams which "all came true."

Birthday, bridal-day, as one kept to-day with joy that none,

Save those hearts that beat as one, e'er may know till like is done;

For the March winds sobbing pain, died in welcoming refrain,

O'er the priceless radiant pearl, of a little baby girl.

Touch them lightly, passing years! touch them lighter, griefs and fears!

And oh, God! as Jordan nears, lead them full of honored years,

From their little heaven below, where thine own blest feet shall go,

Birthdays, deathdays, all passed by, for the "harvest home" on high.

Only those well acquainted with Mrs. Burnham will fully appreciate the worth of the above.

Accompanying it was a beautiful oil painting—from the same hand—both forming a present which will be highly prized.—*Manhattan Nationalist.*

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Daily, \$10 a year. Semi-Weekly, \$2.

Weekly, \$2.

Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly.

In clubs of 50 or more, only \$1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y.

GRANGE PLOW FACTORY

—AND—

MACHINE SHOPS!

—AND—

LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY,

(Successors to Kimball Bros.)

Corner Pickney and Tennessee Sts.,

Lawrence, Kansas,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE & STATIONARY ENGINES

Circular Saw Mills, Shafting, Pulleys,

Well-Drilling Machinery, Store Fronts,

Iron Fences; Castings of all kinds,

—AND—

And will make a Specialty of

F A R M

—AND—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Plows, Cultivators, Rollers, Harrows.

Extra Shovels for Plows always on hand.

Repairing of Farm Implements Promptly and Neatly Done.

In fact, everything needed by the Farmer manufactured on short notice, in the best manner, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES

—AND—

Send in your orders. TERMS: CASH.

—AND—

LAWRENCE PLOW CO.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING

—AND—

FALL AND

—AND—

WINTER GOODS!

—AND—

OTTOMAN & POTWIN

—AND—

MERCHANT TAILORS.

—AND—

Are constantly receiving additions to their stock of fall and winter

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

—AND—

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

—AND—

Goods at Wholesale!—Goods at Retail!!

—AND—

Goods for the Million!

—AND—

AND AT ONE PRICE.

—AND—

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

Remember! all goods retailed at

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

BELL & LEWIS,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. M. HUBBEL & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES AND TINWARE,

Wooden Ware & House Furnishing Goods.

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

92 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

—AND—

PLACE HOUSE,

CORNER OF

New Hampshire and Warren Sts.

—AND—

LAWRENCE, KANS.

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

—AND—

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

JOHN T. PLACE, Proprietor.

—AND—

SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN & FIELD

PLANTS Almanac, with finely illustrated Catalogue and Price List, for 1875 mailed free to all. Every Farmer, Gardener and Nurseryman should have one.

Address PLANT SEED COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

—AND—

THE CELEBRATED ESTEY

—AND—

ORGANS.

In prices ranging from

\$110.00. TO \$300.00.

—AND—

MRS. STARRETTS

MUSIC STORE.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Letters promptly answered from any part of the State.

Address

MRS. H. E. STARRETT,

153, Mass. St.

Established in 1857.

VINLAND NURSERY AND FRUIT FARM.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor.

At VINLAND, Douglas Co. Kan.

On the L. L. & G. Railroad, ten miles

south of Lawrence.

For Spring of 1874, a

Complete Assortment

of Nursery stock at prices

To suit the times.

APPLE GRAFTS put up to order.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

97— Vinland, Kan. Dec 18, 1873.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119, Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

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

—AND—

SHERMAN HOUSE.

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.

THE KELLER FANNING MILL.

Farmers and others know the value of a

GRAIN & SEED CLEANER

That will do what we claim and no more.

It will separate Oats from Wheat, Chess, Cockle, and other refuse from

Wheat, and

THOROUGHLY CLEAN SEED,

Timothy, Clover, and other Grass Seeds,

AND DO THE WORK WELL.

—AND—

The advantage which this Mill holds over all others is in the

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SIEVES.

—AND—

The Mill delivers the Grain at the front, from two spouts marked

SEED WHEAT AND NO WHEAT.

The Grain can be Sacked directly from the Spouts or Run in half bushel measures, and the two

KINDS KEPT SEPERATE.

—AND—

The Mill is strictly a

"KNOCK DOWN MILL,"

Which gives it great advantage over all others in respect to shipping, as

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY

Can be packed in a car, and also in setting the Mill in difficult places, as

ONLY FIFTEEN MINUTES

Are required to set up and put it in running order. The general appearance and style of the Mill when completed is

EXCELLED BY NO OTHER.

—AND—

Extra Sieves for Flax, Timothy, Clover and other Seeds furnished when wanted.

RETAIL PRICE, \$26.00.

Reduction made when ordered in quantities.

PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURES.

Any further information can be obtained by addressing

T. H. LESCHER, Lawrence, Kansas.



Has the largest sale of any horse and cattle medicine in this country. composed principally of herbs and roots. The best and safest horse and cattle medicine known. The superiority of this powder over any other preparation of the kind is known to all who have seen its astonishing effects. Every farmer and stock raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as founder, distemper, fevers, pol-e-vil, hide-bound, inward strains, scratches, mange, yellow water, heaves, loss of appetite, inflammation of the eyes, swollen legs, fatigue from hard labor, and rheumatism, (by some called stiff complaint) proving fatal to so many valuable horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit; promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effects of Leis' Condition Powder by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that Leis' Powder stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of horse and cattle medicines.

The only Remedy that will cure

CHICKEN CHOLERA,

GAPES, BLINDNESS, &c.,

Among Chickens.

N. B.—Beware of counterfeiters. To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

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

—AND—

WAKEFIELD'S

LIVER PILLS,

A mild Cathartic! Useful in all cases where a purging of the system is required.

In Bilious Attacks,

and in cases of long continued constipation, this Remedy is unsurpassed.

These pills are the most perfect and effectual combination for promoting a healthy action of the Liver and cleansing the stomach and blood that has ever been offered to the public. Try them.

Wakefield's Magic Pain Cure

Beats Everything made in Curing

NEURALGIA,

Cramps, Rheumatism,

Lameness in any part of the Body, Contracted Muscles, Weak Spine, Paralysis, Head-ache, Sore Throat, Chills, &c.

Keep it in the house, and you will soon find that you would not do without it for twice the cost.

WAKEFIELD'S

BLACKBERRY BALSAM,

A SURE REMEDY FOR DIARRHEA

And all irregularities of the Bowels. Its effect are immediate and always reliable. It quickens the action of the stomach, relieves colic, controls all relaxed conditions, and heals the irritated mucous membranes.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. LEIS & BRO

SPECIAL NOTICE TO GRANGES.

—AND—

THE LEAVENWORTH

NOVELTY WORKS

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

Are Manufacturing

REGALIA JEWELS, MASTERS LECTURERS & STEWARDS TOOLS,

BADGES, SEAL PRESSES, &c.,

Cheaper than the Cheapest Neater than the Neatest.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

—AND—

Patronize Home Manufacture.

—AND—

ARTHUR FOLGER, } Proprietors.

ARTHUR BAIN.

Leavenworth Novelty Works,

105 Delaware Street,

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1875.

CONGRESS FOUND WANTING.

We were in hopes that when Congress met this winter, the members would be found equal to the occasion; that they would rise above party and mere party policy, and grapple with the real live issues that are now before the country, and which, like Banquo's ghost will not down at the bidding of any party. But we have been sorely disappointed; the winter is nearly over and Congress has done nothing to assist in restoring confidence to the country. The old adage, "whom the gods destroy they first make mad," is certainly true. The Republican party at the elections last fall found themselves in the condition of Pharo's host, engulfed and overwhelmed in a sea of popular indignation at the speculation and rascality practiced by the leaders of that party. But still with a majority in Congress there was a chance to regain lost ground. But we feel sad when we say it—they were not equal to the occasion. Our Congress does not appear to comprehend the situation, they do not appear to understand what caused the wonderful revolution in public sentiment last fall; or if they do comprehend, it would seem they have determined to ignore the wants, wishes and welfare of a majority of the people in this country. And hence, no one but a partisan, obstinately blind, can fail to see the hand writing on the wall. When Lincoln, Chase, Seward, Sumner, Greeley and Trumbull were the leaders of the Republican party, its record was glorious; but these men are all dead but Trumbull, and he has left the party. And now the party is in the hands of such men as Ben. Butler, Zach. Chandler, Mat. Carpenter, Gen. Grant, Boss Shepherd and John Logon, and men from the rebel army, who swore at Greeley and Sumner all the way to their graves, for what they called the "treason" of these historic Republicans.

Let us gather wisdom from the history of the Republican party. As long as that party was led by noble and patriotic men, not only the party, but the country prospered; but no sooner did it fall into other hands than jobbery, salary grabbers, and rascality, became the fashion; broad gauged patriotism, equal and exact justice to all, ceased to be the guides of our law makers. The lesson we want to learn is this: to be ever watchful and vigilant in selecting men to hold office, and in our judgment, we ought to stick to honest, capable public servants as long as they will accept public trust at our hands. The idea that we must nominate this, or that man, because he pushes himself to the front, and is loud mouthed for popular reform is not a correct idea.

The questions we want to ask are, is he honest? is he capable? is he above suspicion? All these questions being answered in the affirmative, give him the preference although he may be a little modest and unassuming.

Our observation has been that honest, careful, capable, and thoughtful men, are almost without exception, modest unassuming men.

Costs in Criminal Cases.

Some time since we advocated the doctrine that it ought to be a part of the penalty or sentence, of all persons convicted of crime, that they pay the cost of their trial and conviction.

We again call the attention of our Legislature to this subject, and trust they will consider the matter and if it can be legally done, adopt our suggestion. According to the Missouri Auditor's report for 1872, it costs on an average of \$427.42 to convict and deliver each convict to the penitentiary. It is fully as much in Kansas. The doctrine that honest men, who obey the laws of their country, must be taxed to pay for the conviction of scoundrels, in our opinion, is all wrong. Let all rascals understand, that in addition to their sentence as a punishment, they must stay in the penitentiary and earn the money by the sweat of their brow, to pay the cost of their trial and conviction. We think this of itself would have a tendency to make rogues a little more careful of their conduct.

If we understand the subject aright, laws are made, or ought to be made, for the protection of the honest, law-abiding citizen; and for the punishment of

those whose conduct is not restrained by moral or religious force. But it is a poor protection indeed to force him who has violated no law, to take of his hard earnings that belongs of right to his wife and little ones, to pay the cost of convicting him who cares for no law, human or divine. Will our Legislature consider this matter?

CHANDLER, CARPENTER & CO.

There is a tide in affairs of politicians which now and then brings them face to face with the people. A while ago it was thought impossible to supplant these eminent senators who have grown gray in their seats, and who have, in times past, rendered valuable service. But in this reading, thinking, investigating age and country, political position is of uncertain tenure. Grave charges have from time to time been preferred against these men. Chandler was said to be notoriously intemperate, and Carpenter was among the few who, in times of great stringency, voted to increase his own salary while workingmen all over the country were literally starving because the industries which they served, lay prostrate at the mercy of stock-gamblers and those who, to a large extent, controlled the government finances. Other transactions of these high officials cast suspicion and doubt upon their integrity. They could not go before the people and say, "behold these clean hands, and this unspotted record."

In the hope of better times and a more honest administration, their successors have been chosen. The fate of their predecessors should be a warning to the new senators, not only from Michigan and Wisconsin, but in every State where a change has been made, that they must be honest and faithful, avoiding even the appearance of jobbing at the expense of the people. Straightforward, honest legislation will always vindicate itself. It will need no ingenious defense. Their defeat was no protest against their politics, it was a protest against their practice.

An encouraging sign of the times is, that as never before, the people are scrutinizing the acts of their public servants. They must not only pass examination, but their good works must follow them. Party affiliations no longer justify public plunder. The eye of the public has become so thoroughly awakened that it can see "a job" regardless of who puts it up. We wish by all honorable means to encourage this scrutiny into the doings of public men. The working man has been altogether too confiding. He has cast his vote and never looked after the consequences. The new era is to usher in the fulfillment of promises.

Bold and fearless, but just criticism shall in the future, as in the past be our motto.

KEEP ORGANIZED.

We must not permit discouragements that gather and thicken about us to break up the Grange and other organization for mental, social and material improvement. At no time in the past history of Kansas was there more necessity, for unbroken unity of action than at present. Adversity should unite the people, never distract them. A union of hearts and purposes will help each one bear his burdens, and endure the hardships and privations in this time of great scarcity. It is much easier to put up with troubles and disappointments when we know that our neighbors help us all they can and really sympathize with us. It is indeed overwhelming when sorrows and afflictions come and there are none to gather about us to offer succor or consolation. If our harvest-feasts cannot be so bountiful as formerly, let them be kept up nevertheless. Let us enjoy what we have and gather strength from friendly intercourse, and courage and inspiration from our songs and heroic purposes.

Circumstances seem to have conspired against us, but are we therefore to become misanthropes; rather let us diligently seek the ways and means to change—at least to mitigate the circumstances in the future. Every discouragement and disappointment—should teach its lesson. Older communities would not miss the failure of one crop as we do. They would have something in store to draw upon, as the older States are now so liberally responding to our needs. If indeed we have been improvident and prodigal we have seen the folly and suffered the

consequences. Industry and frugality are the handmaid's of success and prosperity. But not to be overlooked, nor underestimated is the social union and kindly care of the people for each other. Quite as much as ever before there is strength in union, and encouragement in sympathy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Whiting, who received \$60,000 of the Pacific Mail steamship subsidy, has been discovered in Hamilton, Canada, and a subpoena served on him by telegraph.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Senator Spencer's bill respecting the retirement of Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the President to continue his name on the retired list of army officers, anything in Section 2 of the act of March 8, 1888, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Washington, Feb. 8.—John L. Rount, of Illinois, has been nominated by the President for Governor of Colorado. The question of the Senate Finance Committee this afternoon. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Omaha were severely urged by their respective friends as the most suitable for the mint, on the ground of superior advantages, and as being most central for distribution. Various statements were presented in written and printed form. The full committee will consider the subject at an early day.

LEGISLATIVE.

Topeka, Feb. 5.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Simons presented the petition of 123 legal voters of Ladore township, Neosho county, Kansas, and the proceedings of a mass meeting, asking for authority to vote bonds.

Mr. Cooper presented a petition praying that, as the Legislature was a source of great annoyance to the people generally; and especially to county officers, by interfering with their fees, a convention be called to make a new constitution, prescribing triennial sessions for the legislature, or disposing of it altogether. Referred to Committee on Desamification.

Mr. St. Clair presented the petition of J. H. Hamilton and forty others, asking for the taxation of mortgages.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate: No. 191, by Mr. Robinson, relating to the State insurance department.

Senate Bill No. 188, by Mr. St. Clair, relating to an act authorizing counties, cities, and townships to issue bonds to aid in the construction of railroads, bridges, etc.

No. 186, by Mr. Simons, for the relief of citizens of Ladore township, Neosho county, Kansas.

No. 185, by Mr. Simons, authorizing Mission township, Neosho county, to issue bonds for the purpose of compensating certain claims by consent.

Mr. Horton introduced Senate Bill 183, authorizing the Commissioners of the Permanent School Fund to sell State bonds belonging to said fund, and invest the proceeds, together with uninvested moneys in the Treasury belonging to said fund, in County relief bonds.

In committee of the whole, Senate bill No. 72, by Mr. Halderman, was taken up. The object of the bill is to repeal the law by which the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House are authorized to make three copies of the Journal at 15 cents per folio.

Mr. Wilder's report that in 1874 the State had paid no less than \$2,608 for this work; that the State had paid a sum total of \$18,337.96 since its organization; that the expenditure was worse than useless, printed copies answering every purpose. Messrs. Parkinson and Dow had been credibly informed that in several instances manuscript copies had been transcribed from the printed reports. The discussion was protracted and heated. The bill was finally recommended for passage.

Mr. Hopkins' relief bill No. 126, was next taken up and passed on a third reading.

In the House Mr. Pepper presented a petition from citizens of Anderson county, asking that the laws granting corporate rights to social clubs be repealed, or so amended as to prevent their selling intoxicating liquors.

Among the bills presented were the following: By Bradford, House bill No. 218, to provide for a State House police, and an appropriation therefor.

By Mr. Burgess, House bill No. 320, to regulate fees for county printing.

By Mr. Sutton, House bill No. 321, in relation to officers of Atchison county and prescribing the duties thereof.

In the Committee of the Whole Senate bill No. 104, authorizing counties to issue relief bonds, was recommended for passage, also.

House bill No. 115, relating to sales of property without appraisement.

House bill No. 50, relating to issue of bonds by Bourbon county, for the purpose of building bridges, and amendment of chapter 24, of the laws of 1872.

House bill No. 52, relating to the liens of mechanics and others, and regulating proceedings to enforce the same,

and amendatory of section 1 of chapter 141 of the laws of 1872.

House bill No. 96, an act to establish a criminal court in Leavenworth county, and to provide for the disposition of cases therein pending.

House bill No. 58, an act to prevent the destruction of fish.

SENATE.

Senate bill 104, in relation to issuing county bonds for relief purposes. The House amendments were concurred in and the bill passed. A county having a population of five thousand, can issue \$5,000 in bonds, a population of ten thousand, \$10,000 in bonds, and no county to issue an amount exceeding \$20,000.

The following bills were passed on third reading in the House:

House Bill No. 50, relating to the issue of bonds by Bourbon county, for the purpose of building bridges, and amendatory of chapter 24, of laws of 1872.

House Bill No. 52, relating to the liens of mechanics, and others, and regulating proceedings to enforce the same, and amends section 1, of chapter 141, of the laws of 1872.

House Bill No. 59, an act regulating tolls of public mills.

Senate Bill No. 104, an act authorizing counties to issue relief bonds, and to repeal an act authorizing counties to issue bonds for relief purposes approved September 21, 1874.

House Bill No. 109, an act to repeal chapter 87 of the laws of 1871, an act to protect fruit trees, hedge, plants and fences.

In the Committee of the Whole the following bills were recommended for passage:

House joint resolution No. 4, to amend the constitution, and to provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Sec. 2 provides that all sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and all regular sessions shall commence biennially on the second Tuesday of January. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen for two years, and the members of the Senate shall be chosen for four years.

Sec. 4 provides that "the first session of the Legislature held under the provisions of this resolution and in accord with these amendments, shall commence on the second Tuesday of January, 1877, at twelve o'clock m.

Senate Bill No. 52, "An act to repeal section 1 of chapter 15, of the laws of 1874, in reference to tests to speed by agricultural societies." This chapter prohibits agricultural organizations from devoting any of the proceeds of the society to premiums for tests of speed.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Knowing you take a deep interest in matters that pertain to Douglas County, I wish a little space in your columns to say a few words upon what seems to me to be the most important point in relief matters. Just now, we are in a strait; it is tough times with us all. But we might as well face the music, and make the best fight we can. It is now nearly five months since the grasshoppers left us, and not much if anything has been done either by county or State, to aid those in need.

What the people want is less talk and quibbling as to methods, and arrive at definite results. One party says; let us depend entirely upon home aid; the other says; let us go abroad, and between the two, nothing is accomplished of any account. The rigors of winter are upon us, our stock is starving; destitution on every hand, and still the fight goes on as to the method of relief. This state of things is no credit to us, it is a positive disgrace.

People abroad, charge that we do not (neither county or State,) use the means we have to alleviate our own sufferings, and so long as this is the case we do not deserve help from abroad. Spring time will soon be upon us, and our teams will be in no condition to do a spring's work, and without a crop, a poor show for the prosperity of Douglas county for a year to come, and that means Lawrence as well.

Let the State and County do what they can promptly, and our friends abroad will, seeing our own efforts, be encouraged to still farther aid us. We have got to make sacrifices, got to work, and work persistently, and suffer privations, but with a little help and economy in our affairs, we can raise a crop that will put us on our feet again. Such a combination of circumstances may not, and probably will not ever occur again in one season, to destroy the entire products of the State. To much time has been wasted already, in view of all the circumstances, it is time that something definite should be known, and we could act accordingly.

Wakarusa, Feb. 8th, 1875.

The \$180,000 Surplus.

The impression is spreading abroad that Kansas has not employed her own resources to alleviate the distress of her destitute inhabitants. The Rochester Express invites public notice to the fact that Kansas has in her Treasury today, a surplus of \$180,000, and expresses surprise that our surplus has not been employed to mitigate the suffering which exists among the frontier settlers.

The Express speaks as follows: "While it is the duty of all good citizens to assist in alleviating the distress in Kansas and Nebraska, the question

forces itself upon public attention as to the supineness of the State government of those States. Kansas has a surplus of \$180,000 lying in her State Treasury which might and ought to be applied to mitigate the distress of her own people. Nebraska could raise money enough upon an issue of bonds, within a week, to advance and relieve her unfortunate people. Why have not the Governors of those States called their Legislatures together and met this calamity as they ought to have done? We do not say this to throw any obstacle in the way of charitable donations. Indeed, the supineness—to use no rougher word—of the Governors of those States renders it the more necessary that the appeal of the starving people should be heard and answered by us of the East."

NOTICE TO DELEGATES TO THE STATE GRANGE.

The Executive Committee, have selected Topeka as the place of holding the meeting of the State Grange.

The arrangements for reduction of fare over the various railroads are as follows: Over the M. K. & T. R. R. round trip, excursion tickets, to Emporia and return, at one and one fifth fare. Tickets on sale from 15th to 20th of Feb.—good to return until the 26th.

On Kansas Pacific and branches, round trip tickets, at one and one-fifth fare. Sell tickets from 12th, to 18th; good until the 24th. Certificate of membership must be presented.

St. Jo. & Denver road and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, will sell tickets for full fare coming, and one-fifth fare returning, on presentation of a certificate furnished to all at the office of State Agency. L. L. & G. R. R. and M. R. Ft. Scott & Gulf R. R., will sell tickets at Lawrence and Kansas City—not at Olathe,—for one-fifth fare to return, on certificate from State Agent, that they have been in attendance at the meeting of State Grange.

The Atchison & Nebraska, Missouri Pacific and Central Branch U. P. R. R.'s, make no reductions.

The State Grange meets at Topeka on Tuesday next, February 16th.

S. H. DOWNS,
For Ex. Com. K. S. Grange.

Meeting of the Citizens of West Kawaka.

At a meeting of the citizens of West Kawaka, Jan. 21st 1875, Mr. Oliver Wilson was called to the chair and Fred Ritchey, Sec'y.

There was a full house. The wants of the community were duly ventilated and many said they had no means of procuring the common necessities of life. After some consideration a committee of three were elected to confer with the State Central Relief Committee at Topeka; D. W. Scouter, Oliver Wilson and William Smith. It was ascertained that there were about twelve families who needed immediate assistance, but objected to being called paupers. The committee visited Topeka and received some aid which was duly distributed amongst those who most needed it, but it is all gone and there is call for more.

The committee met with poor success, because the State Central Relief Committee at Topeka say the officials of Douglas county tell them they can take care of themselves. If they can, why don't they do it? Talk is cheap and resolutions amount to but little towards feeding the hungry and clothing the naked. There is no seed, none in this part of the country, and more help will have to come from some source.

D. W. S.

From Mankres Creek Grange.

DEAR SPIRIT:—At a regular meeting of Mankres Creek Grange, No. 683 P. of H. an old gentleman, 85 years of age, having received the first degree of our Order, was called on for a speech; and having been prepared with a suitable piece of poetry of his own composition, got up and spoke it off. Please give it a place in the SPIRIT. It is as follows:

BY THOMAS LEBKEY.

Of all pursuits by man invented—
The plowman is the best contented.
His profit good, his calling high,
And on his labor all rely.

Mechanics all by him are fed,
By him the merchants seek their bread.
His hand gives meat to every thing,
Unto the beggar and the king.

The corn, the honey, the milk, the wheat,
Are by his labor made complete;
Our clothes from him must first arise,
To deck the fop or clothe the wise.

We then by vote may justly state,
The farmer ranks among the great;
More independent than them all,
Who dwells upon this earthly ball.

All hail, ye farmers young and old,
Push on your plow with courage bold;
Your wealth arises from the sod,
Your independence from your God.

If then the plow supports the nation,
And men of rank of every station,
Let kings to farmers make a bow,
And every man respect the plow.

JAS. P. SCOTT, Secretary.
January 19, 1875.

Mrs. J. M. Crowell of Atchison, is the consignee of 18,000 pounds of flour from Buda, Illinois, for Kansas sufferers.

Miscellaneous.

Essay Read Before Douglas Grange.

BY WORTHY MASTER, J. J. MOGER.

Domestic animals are kept for several objects, the horse and mule for labor, the ox for labor and beef, the cow for milk and beef, the sheep for wool and mutton, and in some countries for milk also; poultry for feathers, eggs and meat; the hog, agriculturally, is kept for meat alone, the sole aim of the breeder is to obtain a hog that will produce the largest amount of pork and lard from a given quantity of food.

The same is true of cattle when kept solely for beef; in this case the main difference between the two animals is, that the ox is provided with four stomachs, and is capable of extracting sufficient nutriment in ordinary cases from bulky food, while the pig has but one stomach, and that comparatively a small one, and consequently requires food containing a greater amount of nutriment in a given bulk. Grass is the natural food of the ox; roots, nuts, acorns and animal matter, the natural food for the hog; the hog unquestionably requires a more concentrated food than the ox or sheep.

The stomach of an ox weighs about thirty-five pounds, that of a Southdown or Leicester sheep, from three to four pounds, and that of the hog one and one-fourth pounds.

The weight of the stomach in proportion to each one hundred pounds of live weight is, the ox 3 pounds, sheep 3 to 4 pounds, fat hog 666 pounds, in other words, in proportion to live weight, the stomach of an ox or a sheep is five times as great as that of a hog. It is quite evident from these facts, that the hog is not so well adapted to feed on grass or hay, as the ox or sheep.

In proportion to the nutriment they contain, the concentrated foods are more costly than those of greater bulk, not only is their market price higher, but it costs more to produce them. Elaboration is an expensive process. The common white turnip, containing from 92 to 94 per cent. of water, can be grown with less labor and manure, and in a shorter time than the Swedish turnip, containing from 88 to 90 per cent. of water, and this less than the Mangel Wurzel, containing only 85 per cent. of water; this is probably a general law.

As the ox can subsist and fatten on less concentrated and less costly food than the hog, it follows therefore, that a pound of beef ought to be produced at less cost than a pound of pork; there are, however, several circumstances which modify this conclusion. Hogs will eat food which, but for them, would be wasted. Where grain is fed to cattle, a certain number of hogs can be kept at a mere nominal cost; we can in no other way, utilize the refuse from the house and dairy so advantageously as by feeding it to swine, on grain farms. Hogs will obtain a good living for several weeks after harvest, on the stubble, and where there are forests for them to range in, they make pork at a nominal cost.

Even where we have none of these advantages, the difference in cost of producing a pound of beef and a pound of pork, is not so great as the above considerations would lead us to suppose. The hog is a great eater; he can eat, digest and assimilate more nutriment in a given time, in proportion to his size, than any other of our domestic animals. The extensive and elaborate experiments of Laws & Gilbert, show that notwithstanding hogs are fed with much richer food than oxen and sheep, they nevertheless eat twice as much food in proportion to live weight, as a sheep. On the other hand, it was found that 400 pounds of corn meal would produce 100 pounds of pork, live weight, while it required 1548 pounds of oil cake and clover hay, to produce 100 pounds of mutton, live weight.

Why a hog should gain so much more from a given quantity of food than a well-bred sheep or steer, has not been explained; it has been attributed to the fact, that the hog possesses larger and more powerful assimilating organs.

Thus Messrs. Laws & Gilbert say, on examination of these tables (of results of experiments) will show that the stomachs and contents, constituted: in the ox, about 11 per cent. of the entire weight of the body; in the sheep 7 per cent. in the hog 11 per cent. The intestines and their contents on the other hand, stand in opposite relation; thus of the entire body these amounts; in the hog to about 61 per cent., sheep 31, ox 23.

These facts, they remark, are of considerable interest, when it is borne in mind, that in the food of the ruminants, there is so large a proportion of indigestible woody fibre, and in that of a well fed hog, a comparatively large proportion of starch.

The primary transformations of which are supposed to take place chiefly after leaving the stomach, and more or less throughout the intestinal canal; these facts explain very clearly why an ox or a sheep can thrive on more bulky food than a hog; also why a hog can assimilate more food than an ox or a sheep, but they do not show why a given amount of food should produce so much more flesh and fat when fed to the hog, than when fed to oxen or sheep, unless indeed, we are to suppose that in the case of the ox and the sheep, a considerable proportion of the food passes through the body undigested and unassimilated; but an analysis of the excrements, indicates nothing of this kind, except, when an excessive amount of grain is allowed, the food is unquestionably as thoroughly digested and assimilated in the ox and sheep, as in the hog.

We must therefore look for some other explanation of the fact, that hogs can gain more rapidly on a given amount of nutriment than an ox or sheep.

An animal requires a certain amount of nutritive matter, merely to sustain life. This

matter may be derived either from the daily food supplied, or from matter previously stored up in the body, the actual amount required varies greatly according to the conditions in which the animal is placed. If kept comfortably warm and quiet, less is required than if exposed to cold, or compelled to labor, but in all cases wherever life exists, a certain amount of nutritive matter is necessary for its support, directly or indirectly, this is always derived from the food. How much food is necessary to keep an animal so that he will neither gain or lose in flesh, has not been accurately ascertained; thousands of animals are so kept, but the actual amount consumed, is seldom determined.

A well bred short horn, has been made to weigh twelve hundred pounds, by the time it was a year old: on the other hand, an ox is sometimes kept five years before it attains this weight. The short horn was fed a considerable amount of food over and above that required to sustain life, while the other had little more than was necessary for this purpose. Let us assume that the latter ate four tons of hay a year, and that eighty per cent. of it was used merely to sustain life; at the end of five years he would have consumed twenty tons of hay; sixteen tons of which have been used merely to sustain the vital functions, and four tons have been converted into twelve hundred pounds of animal matter.

The short horn accomplished the same result in one year, and we may reasonably suppose, that in this case also, four tons of hay or its equivalent, were sufficient to furnish the material necessary for the formation of this amount of animal growth. We may further assume that at any rate, no more food was required to sustain the vital functions in the short horn, than was required by the other animal, this we have estimated at three tons four hundred weight a year.

It follows therefore, that the short horn, by eating seven tons, four hundred weight of hay, or its equivalent, in a single year, was enabled to produce as much beef as the other steer produced by the consumption of four tons a year for five years, the consumption of less than twice as much food enabled the short horn to increase five times as rapidly as the other; seven tons four hundred weight of hay, or its equivalent, produced as much growth, and the animal capable of eating and assimilating it.

These considerations will show why a hog, that can eat so much more food than a sheep or an ox in proportion to size, is enabled to grow so much faster in proportion to the food consumed. The fact that the hog has greater powers of assimilating food, merely explains why he can grow so rapidly, but it throws no light on the fact that he can gain more rapidly in proportion to the food consumed, than any other domestic animal. The real explanation of this fact is the one given; he can eat more, digest more, assimilate more, over and above the amount of food necessary to sustain life, than any other animal that the flesh is made use of, for food.

A Royal Bridal Present.

An anecdote of Catherine II. of Russia and the young Grand Duke Constantine, her grandson, is good to repeat in these times of high-living marriages among republican officials and citizens. The Empress was not on good terms with her son, Paul Petrovich, and not only kept him on short allowance, but took his children away from him and brought them up herself. Constantine, a son of Paul, was a favorite of his imperial grandmother. On reaching seventeen years of age the young Grand Duke was to be married to the Princess of Saxe-Coburg. The Empress gave him 50,000 rubles (\$50,000) to invest in presents for his young bride. Constantine carried the money to his father, saying that he was already so well supplied that it was superfluous, and hoping that his father would accept it "as a testimonial of filial love and attachment, and not refuse him the joy of being forever obliged to him by the kind acceptance of it."

The young Duke did not mention the matter to his intended bride, who, when next with the Empress, was asked what sort of a present she had received from her future husband. The Princess replied that she had received nothing, and did not want anything but his love, with which she was perfectly satisfied. The Empress asked the grandson, whom she knew to be no spendthrift, what he had done with the 50,000 rubles. "I gave them," he replied, "to a man who was more in need of them than I was." "I know your good-natured disposition," said the Empress, "but it was too large a sum to be given in alms. To whom did you give it?" "To my father; I hope your majesty will not be angry." "No, I am not angry," she replied; and turning to her desk she wrote an order for 100,000 rubles, saying, "there, take that, and do not bestow it in the same manner, as I shall see that your father shall not be more in want of it than yourself." The next day the Empress wrote an affecting letter to Paul Petrovich, inviting him to a private conference, and shortly afterward she was perfectly reconciled to him.

Probably the oldest timber in the world which has been subjected to the use of man, is that which is found in the ancient temples of Egypt. It is found in connection with stone-work which is known to be at least 4,000 years old. The wood, and the only wood used in the construction of the temple, is in the form of ties, holding the end of one stone to another in its upper surface. When two blocks were laid in place,

then it appears that an excavation about an inch deep was made in each block, into which an hour-glass shaped tie was driven. It is therefore, very difficult to force any stone from its position. The ties appear to have been the tamarisk or shittim wood. These dove-tailed ties are just as sound now as the day of their insertion.

Widow Phila Lambert, of West Georgia, Vt., 56 years old, has for fifteen years supported eight children by laying stone wall, harvesting and other heavy farm work, and has not only made herself owner of a house and a few acres of land, but has given her children a good education.

Mr. Goodenow, United States Consul and also Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, is now the Charge d'Affaires in the absence of Mr. Baker, and some people think, he will be our new Minister to Turkey, inasmuch as Mr. B. has been transferred to St. Petersburg.

Lady Dudley, whose jewels were recently stolen at a railway station in England, is a sister of Lady Mordaunt, defendant in a famous divorce case. Lord Dudley's income averages \$1,500,000; but last year, owing to the increase in the price of coal, was \$5,000,000.

Mrs. E. J. Kerr, of Slack's Post-office, Mason county, Ky., during the year 1874, sold as the product of three cows, 487 pounds of butter, and from 50 hens 400 dozen eggs, amounting to \$484.64, besides supplying a family of eleven persons with these articles.

The Household.

TREACLE ROLLY-POLLY.—Make a light paste and roll it out, sprinkle over it a layer of bread crumbs, grate over this the rind of a lemon, and squeeze over it the juice; then spread over this the best golden syrup, and roll up as a jam dumpling. It may be boiled or baked.—*An English woman, in Germantown Telegraph.*

TO COOK RICE PROPERLY.—Put one cupful of rice and one-fourth of a cupful of water in a saucepan, cover and place it over a good fire; after an hour the water will be evaporated, and the rice cooked tender, dry, and with the grains distinct, not in a paste. Sufficient salt should be added in the first place, and care should be taken not to disturb the rice while cooking. By adding a little butter, and allowing the rice to dry a little more over a gentle fire, a more delicate dish is prepared.

REMOVING INDELIBLE INK.—Chloride of copper completely removes even from old and woven goods the stains of nitrate of silver, of which this ink is made. The tissue is to be afterward washed with a solution of hyposulphate of soda, and next thoroughly washed with water. From white cotton and linen goods, nitrate of silver stains are more readily removed by applying dilute solution of permanganate of potassa and hydrochloric acid, followed by washing with hyposulphate of soda solution, and rinsing in plenty of fresh water. These directions strictly followed will restore the goods to their original purity.

THE BEST PAPER.

TRY IT.

POSTAGE FREE.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN now in its 30th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 4, 1875.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, and of all kinds of Machinery, Processes, and Improvements; and of all kinds of Useful and Important Works, and of all kinds of Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various branches of Industry.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Its number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery and novel inventions.

ENGRAVINGS, illustrating Improvements in Machinery, and of all kinds of Machinery, Processes, and Improvements; and of all kinds of Useful and Important Works, and of all kinds of Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various branches of Industry.

A year's numbers contain 52 pages and SEVEN-AR-HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, \$3.50 a year by mail, subscription price. Discount to Clubs. Special rates for Agents and Specimens sent free. May be had of all News Dealers.

PATENTS. In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. LADD & CO. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest and most complete establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New Inventions and sketches examined and advised free. A special notice is made in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of all inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Patents are often sold in part or whole, to persons attracted to the invention by their description. Send for Pamphlet, 10 pages, containing full and full directions for obtaining Patents. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y. Branch Office, corner F. and 7th Streets, Washington, D. C.

\$40 A WEEK. Home. Big Sales and Profits. Particulars free. W. LAWRELL & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER.

We are in receipt of the Prospectus for 1875 of that leading and vigorous Farm and Fireside Weekly, THE PRAIRIE FARMER, which is, without exception, the staunchest and ablest advocate of the present Farmers' Movement, and should be in the hands of every member of a Grange or Club in the whole country, for it is fighting a noble battle in their behalf.

The PRAIRIE FARMER has grown better every week since the Chicago fire, and to-day it lends the list of agricultural papers. Its articles are fresh and to the point. No farmer, stock raiser or nurseryman, can well afford to do without it.

In keeping with the times the publishers have reduced the subscription price to \$3.00 per year to which 15 cents per copy must be added for prepayment of postage.

The publishers pay liberal cash commissions to Club Agents, and also make great reductions in price to those who may associate together for subscription purposes. Full particulars, sample copies, etc., will be furnished gratuitously on application to the PRAIRIE FARMER COMPANY, Chicago.

The Spirit of Kansas and The Farmer.

For the convenience of such of our patrons as may desire to subscribe for THE PRAIRIE FARMER in connection with our Journal, we will supply the two papers (the regular price of the former being \$2.15, including postage, and of the latter \$1.50), if ordered together, for only \$3.25.

THE SUN.

DAILY AND WEEKLY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully, and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer. The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of lawless, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns. The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents subscription, it is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid, for a year.

We have no traveling agents. THE WEEKLY SUN—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only \$1.20 a year, postage prepaid. No discounts from this rate. THE DAILY SUN—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, 50 cents a month, or \$5.00 a year, postage prepaid. 50 cents a month, or \$5.00 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN," New York City.

THE PATRON'S CODE

—AND—

MANUAL OF PRACTICE.

EDITED BY J. A. CRAMER.

Sixth thousand now ready. Put up in neat pocket edition form of sixty-four pages. Contains all sorts of information necessary to the complete working of a Grange.

CRAMER'S MANUAL

Is the neatest and plainest form of Manual ever put in print, and is deservedly popular among the members of the Order.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1. Patron's Platform.
2. Cramer's Manual.
3. Various Forms.
4. Rules of Master.
5. Constitution National Grange with proposed Amendments.
6. By-Laws National Grange, only correct copy in print.
7. Constitution Kansas State Grange, only correct copy in print.
8. By-Laws Kansas State Grange.
9. By-Laws for Subordinate Granges.
10. Rules of Order.

Only 10cts per copy, or \$1 per doz.

Send to the SPIRIT Office, Lawrence, Kansas, and get a copy for each member of your Grange.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Satisfactory.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. F. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 3000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.

JOHN PARK'S

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

No. 110 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

This agency is a Kansas Institution independent of any Eastern Department or Combinations.

ALL LOSSES FAIRLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID AT THIS OFFICE.

Risks written in any part of the State.

Solicitors wanted, to whom liberal commissions will be paid.

PROF. JAMES JOHNSON,

BARBER SHOP

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS. nolt

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENCY.

OF

RIGGS & SINCLAIR.

Proprietors of

DOUGLAS COUNTY ABSTRACT BOOKS.

Loans Negotiated on Real Estate Security.

Abstracts of Title Furnished.

Conveyancers and Notaries Public.

No. 52 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

Elbridge House Block, Massachusetts St.

GARRETT & PROPPER.

Improved and Unimproved Farms For Sale.

Valuable Improved City Property for Sale.

We wish a list of Lands for sale throughout the Eastern counties of Kansas, or Lands to exchange. We have lands in Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas to trade for Kansas lands.

Money to Loan on Long Time on Improved Farms.

Money Loaned and Collections Made.

Business for non-residents will receive careful attention, and collections will be promptly remitted. All business conducted through the Second National Bank. References given when required. 23-4m

ALBERT KNITTLE,

LAWYER

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office with Thacher & Stephens.

ELIHU BURRITT.

DENTIST.

Can be consulted every month as follows:

Pleasanton, 1st to 6th.

Mound City, see Border Sentinel.

Garnett, 9th to 22nd.

La Cygne, 23rd to 30th.

REFERENCES. Business Men of Linn and Anderson counties.

G. SMITH.

A. C. SIMS.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,

Garnett, Kansas.

HARNESS AND SADDLES.

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

Light harness a specialty.

Two doors east of Barber's dry goods store, Garnett, Anderson county, Kansas. 16-ly

W. M. HAMILTON,

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

HATS AND CAPS.

Boots and Shoes made to order.

PLOW SHOES.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed.

GARNETT, KANSAS.

GRANGE REGALIA, &c.

We make the Best, Cheapest and Greatest Assortment of

GRANGE GOODS

of any house in the Union.

CAUTION.—As there are many fraudulent parties soliciting Grange trade, in ordering of us, get your goods first, and then remit by draft, money order or registered letter at our risk, and then remit by draft, money order or registered letter at our risk, and you cannot lose anything. Order under Seal of Grange.

DOLTON BROTHERS, 214 N. 2nd St. St. Louis

Farm and Stock.

Dog Laws.

There have been facts and figures enough given in state reports, essays, petitions to legislatures, editorials in newspapers and manifestos of afflicted sheep breeders, to warrant the assignment of every dog in the country to eternal perdition, so far as the economical feature of their comparative utility is concerned. They are proven, especially in localities devoted to sheep husbandry, to be worse than worthless—a serious obstacle in the way of the full development of this profitable branch of husbandry. There is no gain-saying this; and where laws have not protected the shepherd, poisoned meat and other substances that would surely straighten and stiffen mutton loving curs, have been used with profit by the boldest and most persevering breeders, regardless of the neighboring indignation that might follow, because of the loss of a favorite pup. Indeed, shepherds have had to be a law unto themselves, in order to save their flocks. But legislation ought to render such vigilance unnecessary. There are some classes of dogs that are really of great utility—even to the shepherd. But then, there are thousands of curs worse than worthless, even to those who own and pet them. The real aim of a dog law should be to protect the property that may be destroyed by them, or give the owners of such property full compensation without tortuous litigation, for any loss that may be sustained from the ravages of dogs. This is only equity. If an animal breaks into a neighbor's field or destroys growing crops, damages may be collected. If one man trespass on another man's property, he is liable to damages. There is, therefore, no reason in equity why the owners of dogs that do damage to a neighbor should not pay promptly and fully for that damage. In some states, dogs have been reduced in numbers by taxing them a sum per capita. But even this should be accompanied with legislation that shall provide recourse for damages sustained from their devastations.—E.E.

How to Make a Bee Veil.

A correspondent says: Every one—no matter whether he lead what is called a charmed life or not—requires the person protected while at work among his bees. To those who are commencing, and until familiarity causes the loss of fear, a pair of good gauntlet gloves and a veil are necessary, but after the fear and trembling occasioned by the thought of opening a hive full of bees has ceased to have its horrors, all protection except the veil will be dispensed with. A good bee veil is made by taking a yard of black netting—costing usually about twenty cents—and sewing the ends together, thus making a bag open at top and bottom. Then with a half-yard of good strong rubber cord, run through the meshes at the ends, you have a veil which will slip on over the crown of an old hat, and by drawing up and tying at the neck, you have all the protection required, for if properly made and adjusted no bee can touch your face or neck, consequently there need be no fear of stings, and besides it is light and one can see through it nearly as well as if not worn.

Spoiling Horses Feet.

It is almost impossible to get a horse shod without having the frog cut away. All veterinary surgeons, all horsmen, and all leading blacksmiths agree that the frog should not be pared one particle, or even trimmed—no matter how pliable and soft the frog is, cut it very smooth on all sides, and in two days it will be dry, hard as a chip. You might as well cut all the leaves off trees and expect them to flourish, as to pare away the frog and have a healthy foot. The rough, spongy part of the frog is to the foot what leaves are to the tree, the lungs. Never have a red-hot shoe put on the foot to burn it level. If you can find a blacksmith that is mechanic enough to level the foot without a red-hot iron, employ him. If you do not think so, try the red-hot poker on your finger nail, and see how it will effect the growth of that. There are many other important points in shoeing horses; these two are of more importance than all the rest and the most disregarded.

"No frog, no foot; no foot, no horse."
—Western Farm Journal.

Improvement of Clayey Soils.

The Rural Carolinian has the following remarks upon this subject: One of the principal defects of clayey soils, especially where they rest upon a subsoil of the same nature, is the excess of water which is held in them. The only effectual way, in a majority of cases, to get rid of this is by thorough under-draining. This draws off by imperceptible degrees all the excess of water, and opens the soil to the free admission of the air, which in its passage through it imparts warmth and such fertilizing gases as it may contain. Open drains or ditches, though less effectual, are useful. In some cases, water furrows, terminating in some ravine or ditch, serve a good purpose. Lime is exceedingly useful as an ameliorator of clayey soils, inducing chemical combinations, the mechanical effect of which is to break up the too great tenacity of the clay, while it adds, at the same time, an element of fertility which may perhaps be wanting.

The Ideal Farmer.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in his essays, thus portrays the glory of the farmer: "The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labor, it is his part to create. All the trades rest at last on his primitive authority. He stands close to nature; he obtains from the earth the bread and the meat. The food which was not he causes to be. The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on the possession and use of land.

Men do not like hard work, but every man has an exceptional respect for tillage, and the feeling that this is the original calling of his race; that he himself is only excused from it by some circumstances which made him delegate it for a time to other hands. If he had not some skill which recommended him to the farmer, some prospect for which the farmer will give him his corn, he must himself return into his due place among the planters. And the profession has in all eyes this ancient charm, a standing nearest to God, the First Cause.

The beauty of nature, the tranquility and innocence of the countryman, his independence and his pleasant life—the care of bees, of poultry, of sheep, the dairy, the care of hay, of fruits, of orchards and forests, and the reaction of these on the workman in giving him strength and plain dignity like the face and manners of nature, all men acknowledge. All men keep the farm in reserve as an asylum, where, in case of mischance, to hide their poverty, or a solitude, if they do not succeed in society. And who knows how many glances of remorse are turned this way from the bankrupts of trade, from mortified pleaders in courts and senates, or from the victims of idleness and pleasure? Poisoned by town life and town vices, the sufferer resolves: "Well, my children, whom I have injured, shall go back to the land, to be recruited and cured by that which should have been my nursery, and shall be my hospital."

Early Normandy Plum.

Says the American Gardener: A new plum bearing this name has been originated in France. The early season at which it ripens may render it worth cultivation in this country. It is thus described: Tree a very vigorous grower, with long branches somewhat divergent. Fruit large or very large—as large as Green Gage—divided on one side by a very slight furrow. Skin fine, transparent; separating readily from the fruit when ripe; of a clear purple color on the sunny side, and light flesh-colored on the shady side; covered with a light, bluish bloom. Flesh fine and melting; of a greenish color; somewhat firm; filled with a very abundant, sugary, refreshing juice. It ripens from the middle to the end of July, and this, together with its size, handsome appearance and good quality, render it valuable. We have no large plum of the same character which ripens so early.

We learn with regret that the greatest of our Western nurserymen, F. K. Phoenix, Esq., has been forced to place his business in the hands of a receiver. It has been reported for some time that his affairs were in a precarious position, but we had hoped that he would be able to withstand the storm. The Bloomington nursery is by far the largest west of Rochester, and besides Mr. Phoenix was possessed of large real estate interests in and near Bloomington. We have seen no statement of his liabilities, but trust the condition of affairs is such as to cause only temporary embarrassment. We also hear that Colman & Sons, nurserymen of the same place have suspended.

The Queen of England's daughters are examples to the rest of the fashionable world in industry and taste. At the royal Swiss cottage each of the princesses has a garden which she cultivates with her own hands. They have learned to cook, and they frequently sit down to a meal prepared by one or the other. Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, is a clever artist, and all of them are accomplished in some way or other, besides being excellent linguists.

The German Princess Imperial visited the telegraph office in Berlin lately. There are many women employed there, and numbers have received their positions upon her recommendation. She went to see them and did not like their toilets. Next day they received a circular directing a less extravagant style of dress and forbidding them to wear their hair flowing. Pity some one had not power to give such orders to lady clerks in this country.

List for a Prairie Orchard.

The Prairie Farmer gives the following list, with the good suggestion to revise from the experience of fruit growers in each neighborhood: Five Carolina Red June, ten Sops of Wine, five Early Pennock, five Jersey Sweet, ten Fameuse, ten Standard, ten Jonathan, five Tallman Sweet, ten Ben Davis, ten Winesap, ten Willow Twig, ten Rawles' Janet, five Gilpin—thirteen sorts, one hundred and five trees.

Rev. Dr. Williams, the missionary to China and Secretary to the United States Legation at Peking, is soon to return to this country to spend the rest of his days. Dr. Williams has lived forty-one years in China. He is the author of several valuable works, among which is a dictionary of the Chinese language, on which he spent eleven years.

J. S. WILSON,

ATTORNEY at LAW

—AND—

GENERAL COLLECTOR.

Will make Collections a Specialty in Kansas and Western Missouri.

Office with Garrett and Propper, UNDER SECOND NATIONAL BANK. 32-1y

ANDREW WILSON,

KINGSVILLE, KANSAS.

(On the Kansas Pacific Railroad),

—BREEDER OF—

PURE SHORT HORN CATTLE

—and—

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS,

As Good as Any in the State.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

\$425.00

Will buy a Chickering Piano, full size interior precisely the same as best, in plain case. Call on or write to MRS. STARRETT. 153. Mass. St. Lawrence.

J. D. PATTERSON,

DENTIST

79 Massachusetts St.

LAWRENCE, - KANSAS.

CITY HOTEL.

IOLA KANSAS

RICHARD PROCTOR, Proprietor.

Single Meals, ----- .25

Day Boarded, per Day, ----- 1.00

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned have in their hands for sale a good farm, consisting of 180 acres, 1-1/2 miles east of Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas. About 80 acres of same are under fence and cultivation. There is also a good peach and apple orchard on the place, plenty of water, and twenty acres of timber; a dwelling house, and a few out-buildings. It is a very desirable place, and will be sold cheap. No better opportunity was ever offered to get a good farm on such terms. Enquire of SHANNON & SHANNON, Lawrence, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

OF

L. S. STEELE.

86 MASSACHUSETTS ST. LAWRENCE, KAN.

Collections made, Deeds and Mortgages drawn and acknowledged taken. Improved farms, unimproved lands and City property, for sale or exchange. Houses and farms for rent. 117

HALL'S GRANGE STORE.

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Patronized by the Grangers of Lyon and adjoining counties. Orders from any Grange will receive prompt attention.

Correspondence Solicited.

S. R. HALL & CO., Proprietors.

G. M. WALKER,

CIVIL ENGINEER

AND

SURVEYOR.

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

Lawrence, Kansas.

18-69

\$5 to \$20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

MILLINERY & NOTION STORE

153 Massachusetts Street.

MRS. E. E. W. COULTER

Respectfully invites the attention of Ladies and others to her large and elegant assortment of

Millinery Goods,

CORSETS, GLOVES, LACES, COLLARS, FEATHERS, ZEPHYRS & YARNS, Real Hair Swives and Curls, Knit Goods,

And Notions of all Kinds.

The making of Caps for Old Ladies, Head

Dresses for Parties and Concerts,

And Bonnets and Hats to order a Specialty.

Parties from the country Especially invited to call.

Mrs. Coulter bought her stock for CASH directly from the largest wholesale houses, and will prove to all who may favor her with their patronage that she will sell for cash as cheap as the cheapest.

Satisfaction guaranteed on all orders

ELDRIDGE HOUSE,

LUDINGTON BROTHERS,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The only First Class House in the City.

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

OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR FRAZER'S HALL.

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

\$350.00

Will buy a new Seven octave Rosewood

Piano

AT

MRS. STARRETT'S

MUSIC STORE.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

HENRY LEARNED,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.

156 Massachusetts Street.

Repairing, Trimming & Fine Painting a Specialty.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

125.00

Will buy a splendid

PRINCE ORGAN

With two full sets of reeds and six stops

AT

MRS. STARRETT'S

MUSIC STORE.

LAWRENCE.

THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

Knits SOCKS & STOCKINGS of all sizes precisely like hand knitting. Also SHIRTS, DRAWERS, TIES, CARRIAGE BLANKETS, MITTENS, and SCARFS in the most beautiful manner.

An expert knitter can easily make \$2.00 per day with a Lamb Knitter.

STATE AGENCY

AT

MRS. STARRETT'S MUSIC STORE.

153 Mass. St. Lawrence, Kansas.

Send for a circular.

S.F. HALL, A.L. PATTERSON F.D. PATN

HALL PATTERSON & CO.,

LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office, No. 44, New Exchange Building,

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Chicago, Ill.,

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

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

J. K. RANKIN, Pres. A. HADLEY, Cashier

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 \$8,000 in 35 years, 2 months, 6 days; while at 8 per cent. the result would be \$16,000 in 35 years 4 months, 16 days; or at 10 per cent. \$32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 12 per cent. \$1,000 will grow to \$1,000,000 in 59 years and 7 months, or during the lifetime of many a young man now 21 years of age. \$100 would of course increase to \$100,000 in the same time.

LEM HARDWICK. JAMES DOAK,

HARDWICK & DOAK,

DEALERS IN

BEEF, PORK, VEAL and MUTTON,

LAMB, SAUSAGE, FRESH and

SALT BEEF and PORK.

Market, 161 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, . . . KANSAS.

129-1y

W. A. ROGERS. D. B. POWERS. GILMAN REED.

ROGERS, POWERS & CO.,

Successor to Gillespie, Rogers & Co.,

LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN In sums of \$500 and upwards, for a term of years at reasonable rates, upon improved farms. Make application in person or by letter. Don't fail to give the actual cash value of your farm, the nature and extent of improvements, also the amount and term of loan.

J. B. WATKINS & Co.

Lawrence, Kan.

H. D. WHITMAN. B. J. WHITMAN.

WHITMAN BROS.,

GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, FRUIT, VEGETA-

BLES & C.,

No. 104 Massachusetts Street,

LAWRENCE, . . . KANSAS.