

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JUNE 8, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 227.

WHAT HAST THOU LAID UP FOR ME, OLD TIME?

BY MRS. EMILY THORNTON.

What hast thou laid up for me, Old Time,
For me in each coming day?
A flowery path beneath a cloudless sky,
Each hope fulfilled as I pass it by?
Will a smiling lip and a tearless eye
Be mine through life's onward way?

Or, lured along by the hand, Old Time,
Will my hopes be changed to fears?
Will a storm of woe, or of sorrow deep,
Burst over my heart, as I onward creep?
Will sad disappointments always keep
These eyelids heavy with tears?

As I follow thy leading steps, Old Time,
Hast thou friends laid by for me?
Shall my soul be cheered by their fond caress?
Shall lips that I love ever speak to bless?
Shall the heart I crave give me tenderness?
Love—shall my pathway be?

Or, must I shrink by thy side, Old Time,
Shrink back when each face I meet,
Lest I see in an eye-glance only hate—
For one look can a fearful tale relate?
Must shuddering watchfulness be my fate,
Lest a foe for a friend I greet?

But when can I surely claim, Old Time,
From thy grasp what sure gift may fall?
For marching along with a careful tread,
I can see but one single step ahead,
And that step I take, just beyond is shed
A darkness dense as death's black pall.

Say, what can I surely claim, Old Time,
As a gift from thy hands to me?
I pause—for this thought flashes over my soul,
But one single thing can Old Time control,
But one gift to a mortal form befall—
That one gift must a green grave be.

Then stepping along with a careful tread,
Not to forget this fact, I crave,
That each step I take, as I onward go,
Though it bring me joy, or it bring me woe,
Though blessed by a friend, or cursed by a foe,
Each step ever leads to my grave.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

BY ANNA SHIELDS.

"The luckiest day of my life," said my cousin Arnold, emphatically, "the luckiest day of my life, was the day that I was turned out of doors, and the best friend I ever had was the woman who caused me to be homeless and penniless."

Everybody waited respectfully for further words of wisdom.

Evidently, cousin Arnold, who was growing to be an elderly man, intended to give his experience for the guidance of the youngsters collected round his fire, nine in all, and all cousins of more or less remote degree.

"I was twenty-two years old," continued cousin Arnold, "and about as useless a human being as you would find, if you scoured the country in search of one. When I was a mere baby my mother died; she was an only child, though my father had a goodly supply of sisters and brothers, as you all should know. But he died too, and my grandfather, my mother's father, took me home."

"Very fine that, was it not?" He was what you boys call awfully rich, and he intended I should be a fitting heir for all his possessions. So I had a nurse and governess till I was six years old, and my clothes were the most expensive to be obtained. I had a whole suite of rooms in my grandfather's great house, and it cried the whole household was summoned to comfort me. At six years old my governess was changed for a private tutor, and my primer for more advanced studies. I had a pony, I had a gold watch, gold studs and buttons, before I was ten, and I spent foolishly more money than would have supported a family."

"I was sent to college, graduated, and came home to study law. This brings me to my twenty-first year. The way I studied law was to lounge into the office of the lawyer who had undertaken that branch of my education, and languidly open a book, read a page or two, and then stroll out. I promenaded Broadway; I drove a fancy pair of horses in a most superb open carriage; I attended balls and parties; in short, it was a most unmitigated puppy; heir-apparent to half a million, the darling of fashionable mamma's, and the idol of empty-headed girls, who flattered my silly self till I thought I was irresistible."

"Of course, I fell in love. The object of my adoration was Miss Bella Wise, daughter of a widowed mother, who was fashionable and frivolous, but poor; and keeping her eyes ever open to the prospect of a good match for Bella. After our engagement was a few weeks old, Bella became suddenly and enthusiastically fond of my grandfather. She told me she adored the dear old gentleman, and she came every day,

with her dear mamma to play propriety, to see him. He was, then, past eighty, and seldom left the two rooms in which he lived. Bella had a positive genius for timing her visits to occur during my absence, and I would return to find her reading to him, playing chess with him, coaxing him to eat little dainties she had brought from home for him. I thought she was more than kind to show so much devotion to the dear old man.

"For he was a dear, old man, gentle as a child, and only too indulgent to all who came near him; charitable, kind, and a perfect gentleman of the old school."

"I was an entire year engaged to Bella, and I never suspected the reason of her coquettish postponement of our wedding. Upon one pretext or another she put off the happy day, but never relaxed in her devotion to my dear grandfather. It makes me laugh now to think how easily I was duped."

"For one day, coming in from a drive, I found my dear Bella seated close beside my grandfather's chair, her head upon his shoulder, his arm around her, and Mrs. Wise sobbing faintly in another part of the room. I stood amazed, and my betrothed, hiding her pretty face—she was very, very pretty—said, hysterically: 'Oh, mamma, you tell him!'

"And Mrs. Wise, suppressing her sobs, informed me that Bella, having been heart-broken by my neglect, and my evident reluctance to perform my promises to her, had sought and found comfort in my dear grandfather's devoted love; and one hour ago, had taken upon herself the dignities of my grandmother by marrying my grandfather."

"How was that for high?" muttered Bob, the scape-grace of the family, "I beg your pardon, Cousin Arnold."

"My temper having been pampered all my life," said Cousin Arnold, "was rather appalled at this, the very first serious cross in my career. After my own weak milk-and-water fashion, I had loved my betrothed wife, and my affection was deeply wounded. It was not soothing to my vanity to have my place taken by a man of eighty, however lovable he might be."

"To cut the story short, I was not exactly so respectful to my new grandmother as her honors demanded; and the old gentleman, who was meekness itself as a rule, ordered me to leave the house, and never enter it again until I was prepared to 'beg Mrs. Arnold's pardon for my insulting language.' Out I stalked!"

"That was very fine! I had never wanted anything in my life, and I did not stop to consider 'all the angry' order implied. I would work! I would beg! I would starve! I told myself, before I would ever beg pardon of that faithless woman for my burst of honest indignation over her treachery."

"I had in my pocket a diamond ring, pin and studs, a heavy gold watch and chain. So, for a time I lived comfortably in a good boarding-house, rather enjoying the nursing of my wrath. In this time, however, I did try faithfully to obtain employment. But I could do nothing. Everybody to whom I applied wanted references and a list of my qualifications, and I had none to give. I found my college education would not earn my bread, and of any useful knowledge I was as ignorant as a six-months' baby."

"In three months I was at the end of my resources, and yet I was not prepared to humble myself to my grandfather's wife. But I wrote to him three times, and my letters were all returned by Mrs. Wise, as I learned long afterwards."

"My life was not exactly a bed of roses after that for many long years, but my poor grandfather might have envied me, with two utterly heartless women controlling him. I moved from one boarding-house to another, always in the descending scale, till I found myself the occupant of a miserable attic, my clothing shabby, my last dollar gone. Then I did what my pride had prevented before. I went to my father's brother, who kept a large wholesale apparel store, which I had ever avoided, because my fastidious tastes shrank from the mingled perfumes necessary in such an establishment. Was I ever loved by good friends, though I knew my uncle despised my dandyisms."

"He was in his counting-house when I entered, a very beggar in appearance. 'What a sight!' he said, holding out both hands. 'Well, boys, as you will all learn some day, love has an unspoken language, and Agnes

"Shake hands!" he said heartily. "That I will. And now tell me why you did not come to me before? I know all about you. That disgusting woman's story is no secret; but I did not know where to find you. I called to inquire one day, and your grandfather's mother-in-law informed me that you had left the house in a rage the day her dear daughter was married, and never returned."

"Quite true," I said; "and I do not intend to return. I came to ask you if you will let me work in your store for whatever I am worth. It will not be much, at first, but I will try to learn."

"You are in earnest?" my uncle asked. "It would be an injustice to the really hard-working clerks I employ to give you a sinecure position here. I had rather help you in some other way."

"I am in earnest," I replied. "I will work faithfully, and I want to learn something that will give me some useful position in life. I have been a drone in the busy hive too long."

"Come, then, to-morrow. In the meantime this is a gift," he pressed a bank-note into my hand. "Pshaw!" he said, as I would have refused, "are you not as near to me as to your grandfather? Why, had we fairly fought over you when you were a baby, and it is my turn now."

"So I thanked him gratefully, and left him to buy myself a good meal, and a suit of such clothes as were suitable for my new work. And the next morning I entered upon my new duties."

"Boys, it was the turning point of my life, and my uncle knew it. Long years ago he went to his last rest, and there was no more sincere mourner followed his body to the grave than the man he made—for he made a man of me. He was kind, but never allowed me to shirk my duties. He taught me to value self-reliance, industry, and perseverance far more highly than I had valued my former position as a mere hanger-on to a rich man."

"It was tough work at first, boys. Mere early rising was a hardship to one who had often breakfasted in bed at noon, after a ball or supper. I had no actualities to put by, but self-indulgence had been my rule of life, and duty was a hard task-master. My little white hands grew scarred and sore, long before they hardened properly after handling kegs, boxes, and barrels. My head often seemed bursting, after I was promoted to the counting-house, and had daily battles with long rows of figures, in voices and bills. Often, after a day of hard work, I have lain awake all night, from the actual ache in every inch of my body, so long pampered."

"But although my uncle was very kind, I soon had a far greater stimulus than his most encouraging words. He was childless, but years before had adopted an orphan niece of his wife's—a lovely girl, just eighteen at the time of my grandfather's marriage. She had always been a favorite of mine, though I had looked upon her as a mere child, until my misfortunes developed the purely womanly traits of comfort and sympathizer. Compared to Bella, she was like a sweet wood-violet beside a gorgeous exotic. She had never owned more than one silk dress at a time in all her life, but she was as dainty as a flower in her pretty, inexpensive muslins and delaines."

"My evenings came to be my resting-places, as I turned from the steps of my boarding-house to visit my uncle and Agnes May. And I was always welcome. A true home circle was a new experience in my life, and I never wearied of watching my aunt, as she sewed and chatted, or the white fingers of Agnes, busy with pretty feminine work, or flashing to and fro over the piano keys."

"Before I had been a year in my uncle's employ I was sure of two things—that I had never before had any true manly impulses, and that I had never loved the woman who deserted me to win my grandfather's gold—never. When I did love, when the pure, sweet loveliness of Agnes May filled my whole heart, I blessed the day that severed the tie that would have made me the life companion of any utterly heartless, selfish woman, a mere butterfly of fashion. Even when I knew that I did love Agnes, I did not dare to speak my love, because it seemed like a base return of my uncle's kindness. I knew that she was the very sunshine of his home, and I was receiving a salary of ten dollars a week, and scarcely worth even that, in my inexperience, and awkwardness. But every time I saw Agnes, I knew more certainly that her love, and that alone, would ever make me truly happy."

"Well, boys, as you will all learn some day, love has an unspoken language, and Agnes

knew mine for her as well as if I had told her of every heart-throb, and my uncle guessed my secret, too. One day he told me so, and gave his hearty consent to our wedding. So, with a mere stipend of my own, I dared once more to breathe a love tale, and won my wife."

"We were married two years after the day I entered into my uncle's employ, and started housekeeping upon a thousand a year. And we were very happy. More and more did I become convinced that Miss Bella Wise bestowed a blessing upon me, when she became my grandmother, and that the day I was thrust out of my home was the most fortunate day of my life."

"I was learning the deeper lessons of life in a school far more ennobling than the one in which I had been educated from a child. I was learning the sweetness of protecting those I loved, of working for my home, my wife, and, as the years rolled on, my children. My wife's diamonds were her happy smiles; her costly attire, the dainty neatness of every garment. Her pride was not in the gauds to be purchased at the milliner's and jeweller's, but in the beauty of her baby girl, the robust health of her boy. We did not drive costly horses, but we gained roses by healthful exercise."

"I had been married seven years when the newspapers recorded the sudden awful death of Mr. Arnold, who was thrown from her carriage in Central Park, and instantly killed. The next day came a piteous note from my grandfather to me."

"I obeyed its summons at once, and went to him, finding a very broken, feeble old man, in deadly terror of his mother-in-law, a tyrant in every sense of the word. There were some disgraceful scenes before she consented to be pensioned and left the house, having encouraged her daughter in a series of actual cruelties to the dying old man who had given her her heart's desire—wealth."

"But when Agnes came, and the three children, my grandfather actually seemed to grow young again, and lived to be ninety-eight years old. When he died I inherited his wealth, but I had learned its value. Had it come to me in those days when I was courting Bella Wise, it would have been wasted in the most selfish extravagance, have done no good to any human being, have paved the way from self-indulgence to vice."

"But, applying the lessons learned in the hard school of poverty and self-denial, I trust happily that I have not been an unfaithful steward of the riches and power committed to my charge; and that my usefulness has kept pace with my great happiness."

"And that is the reason, boys, I can say that the luckiest day of my life was the day that I was turned out of doors, and the best friend I ever had was the woman who caused me to be homeless and penniless."

Anecdotes.

A mad bull is a convivial creature; he offers a horn to every one he meets.

There is one class of men who are always open to conviction—those who have violated the law.

Why are some women very much like tea-kettles? Because they sing away pleasantly, and then all at once boil over.

Mr. Sweetil complains that his wife has been living on such an extensive scale that he can no longer find a balance in his favor.

"Suppose I should work myself up to the interrogation point?" said a bean to his sweetheart. "I should respond with an exclamation," was the reply.

"Do try and talk a little common sense!" exclaimed a sarcastic young lady to a visitor. "Oh!" was the reply, "but wouldn't that be taking an unfair advantage of you?"

The reason why a man who makes additions to false rumors which he does not believe, is like the one who has confidence in all that is told him is, because he relies on everything he hears.

A young man in London to an American, "you speak English as well as we do."

"Thank heaven!" responded the American, "I've not been here long enough to forget how to speak it."

"Is she rich?" "comes out" in New York, people ask, "Is she rich?" and in Boston, "What does she know?" in Baltimore, "Is she pretty?" in Philadelphia, "Is she a thoroughbred?"

"I've stopped to get a bite," said a vagabond to a lady in her garden, in an insolent manner. "Here, tiger!" cried she, and as a huge mass of mud bounding to her side, she said to the tramp, "If you don't leave at once, you'll get one. He didn't stop to expostulate."

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I am sorry I wrote you an incorrect puzzle. I thought it to be correct. I must tell you that we have but ten acres of corn up, which looks very nice; we have eight acres that is not up yet; we are preparing ground to plant forty or more acres; our wheat is all headed but; our rye is over five feet high; we have a nice colt two months old and is four and a half feet high; we have five white calves, three work horses, and five milk cows.

Respectfully,
JUSTIN J. CHEVALIER.

WAKARUSA TOWNSHIP, June 24.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write for your paper. I was born in England; I came to America when I was eight years old. I go to school to Miss Wilson; she is a good teacher; all the scholars like her. I have got eight little black chickens. I am ten years old. If you publish this maybe I will write again.

LYDIA A. HEATHMAN.

SIGET, Kansas, June 1st.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you another enigma: I am composed of 13 letters.

My 11, 9, 4, is a part of the head.
My 6, 3, 10, 11, 5, 2, is a girl's name.
My 7, 9, 6, is a kind of drink.
My 6, 8, 11, 2, is a river in Africa.
My 4, 12, is a river in Europe.
My 13, 5, 11, 10, 9, 3, is a boy's name.
My 8, 3, 11, 10, is the state of a person's health.

My 1, 9, 6, 7 is part of a bird.

My whole is the name of a tree that grows in our neighbor's yard.

Yours respectfully,
FRANK WARNER.

TINLOW, Kan., June 4.

MR. EDITOR:—I will send you a charade: I am composed of five letters.

My first is in hot, also in cold.
My second is in negro, but not in slave.
My third is in high, but not in low.
My fourth is in throw but not in throw.
My fifth is in goat, but not in flea.
My whole is a vegetable which I am cultivating.

Yours,
FRANK WARNER.

TINLOW, June 2d, 1876.

ED. SPIRIT:—I send the following charade for the little folks to study out:

I am composed of five letters.
My first is in mouse but not in rat.
My second is in dog but not in cat.
My third is in many but not in few.
My fourth is in love and also in hate.
My fifth is in early but not in late.
My whole is what most desire and few possess.

NETTIE RICE.

Answer to Ned Y. Pym's enigma:—"In God we trust." Correctly answered by Frank Warner.

Answer to J. R. and H. A. T.'s enigma:—"An unmitigated fraud." To Frank Warner's grammatical enigma—"John Greenleaf Whittier."

The Toad's Pardon.

Two dear little children that sat by the road
Were stoning a stupid and ugly brown toad:
He had spots on his back and pop-eyes in his head,
And he clumsily hopped in the strawberry bed.

"Now, children, why trouble the poor, helpless toad?
He is minding his business; don't push him, or goad!"

He is hunting for bugs in the strawberry bed,
And saving the berries for you," mamma said.

"Now come away, children, and let him alone!
Stop, Mable; stop, Malcolm, don't throw that last stone!"

"Oh, mamma," said sweet Mable, in her sudden way,
"For a few seconds longer we children must stay."

"If the toad is so kind and so willing a slave,
That all our nice fruit from the bugs he will save,
I must go and see him and drop on my knees
And ask if the toad will forgive me—now please!"

So Mable went down on her little white knee,
And asked the toad's pardon, while Malcolm, with glee,
Caught up the poor creature and gave him a kiss;
Don't you think, little children, 'twas right to do this?"

A coroner's jury in Missouri lately returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased came to his death by deceasing from lungs deceased; in other words, that his vitality was consumed by consumption."

"Well, well, my dear," said a husband to his scolding wife, who had just been surpassing herself in an exhibition of temper. "I've heard of tartar and brimstone, and I think you're the cream of oil; and the flower of the other."

A countryman once happened to stray from his native village into a seaport town, where he saw a ship on the stocks. He had never before seen such an object. Climbing up the ladder on the side of the vessel, he exclaimed:—"Hullo! you make 'em better, don't you?"

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

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Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
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D. Wyatt Allen, Cokesbury, S. G.
E. B. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama.
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Overseer: W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County.
Lecturer: W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co.
Steward: C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.
Assistant Steward: James Coffin, Hill Springs, Morris County.
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2nd District: F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman; Jacksonville, Neosho County.
3rd District: A. T. Stewart, Winfield, Cowley County.
4th District: A. P. Collins, Solomon City, Saline County.
5th District: W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay County.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange and the last session:
W. S. HANNA, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas.
J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
W. L. Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
F. J. Cochran, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Ira S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Gehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
E. J. Nason, Washington, Washington county.
G. W. Meeks, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
F. W. Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
A. Hamilton, Neola, Fells, Woodson county.
C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
A. J. Pettigrew, Jewell Center, Jewell county.
R. C. Carr, Lawrence, Lawrence county.
J. K. Miller, Peace, Rice county.
C. Drum, Empire, McPherson county.
P. F. Mahan, Kimwood, Barton county.
E. A. Hodge, Marion Center, Marion county.
E. M. Calk, Gardner, Johnson county.
W. D. Rippey, Severance, Doniphan county.
J. F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county.
T. C. Deuel, Fairmount, Leavenworth county.
Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
R. S. Osborn, Ball City, Osborn county.
D. W. Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
H. C. Babcock, Gaylord City, Mitchell county.
E. L. Beecher, London, Sumner county.
J. H. Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
J. Coffin, Hill Springs, Morris county.
W. H. Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
J. C. Cuddy, Humboldt, Allen county.
H. C. Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W. S. Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
W. H. Lison, Benton, Butler county.
S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
R. M. Ross, Sedan, Chautauque county.
G. A. Audley, Abilene, Dickinson county.
J. F. Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
George F. Jackson, Freedonia, Wilson county.
W. W. Cone, Dover, Shawnee county.

POMONA GRANGES.

- 1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka.
- 2 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield.
- 3 Sedgwick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.
- 4 Davis County, David Menfert master, Miss Jennie Walbridge secretary, G. W. Montague agent Junction city.
- 5 Crawford County, S. J. Konkel, Master; Cato.
- 6 Wyandotte County, J. F. Timmons, Master; Edwardsville.
- 7 Morris County, W. F. Daniels, Master, White City, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
- 8 McPherson County, C. F. McPherson, Master; J. N. Fallow, Sec'y, McPherson P. O.
- 9 Sumner County, W. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford, R. A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Guilph.
- 10 Saline County, A. P. Collins, Master; Solomon city.
- 11 Bourbon County, J. W. Bovius, Master; Pawnee, H. C. Phinney, Sec'y, Ft. Scott.
- 12 Butler County, H. W. Beck, Master; Indianola.
- 13 Republic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bellville.
- 14 Franklin County, W. S. Hanna, Master, Ottawa, Albert Odell secretary, Le Loup.
- 15 Reno, Kingman and Barbour Counties, Joshua Covvill, Master; Hutchinson, Reno county, N. E. Powell, Secretary, King city.
- 16 Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master; Columbus.
- 17 Marion County, R. C. Bates, Master; E. A. Hodge, Secretary, Marion Center.
- 18 Johnson County, D. D. Marquis, Master; T. W. Oshell, Sec'y, Olathe.
- 19 Wauabunsee County, W. W. Cone, Master; Dover.
- 20 Douglas County meets on the 2d Wednesday of each month at Miller's Hall, at 1 P. M. Wm. Roe, Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary, Lawrence.
- 21 Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie.
- 22 Clay County, H. Avery, Master; Wakefield.
- 23 Mitchell County, Silas F. Fisher, Master, B. F. McMillan secretary, Belvoir.
- 24 Lyon County, W. P. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.
- 25 Chase County, B. Stotts, Master; Fairfax.
- 26 Osage County, John Gehrig, Master; Fairfax.
- 27 Anderson County Grange, John Post, Master; Garrett, R. L. Row, Secretary, Welda.
- 28 Coffey County, D. C. Spurgeon, Master, Le Roy, M. B. Bonner, Secretary.
- 29 Jefferson County, J. F. Willis, Master, J. N. Insley secretary, D. B. German agent.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

Marion County—Marion Warehouse and Shiping Co.
Sedgwick County—Patron's District Commercial Agency.
Montgomery County—Commercial Agency.
Wm. H. Barnes, Agt., Independence.
Chase County—Patron's Commercial Agency.
James Austin, Agt., Emporia.
Lyon County—Elevator and Milling Company.
Capital Bldg., J. F. Stratton, Agt., Emporia.
Republican County—Patron's Joint Stock Company.
Alonso Golder, Agt., Bellville.
Linn County—Linn County Agency.
H. A. Strong, Agt., Mound City.
Jackson County—Patron's Joint Stock Company.
W. H. Jones, Agt., Holton.
Barbour County—Patron's Joint Stock Association.
Joshua Covvill, Agt., Hutchinson.
Butler County—Butler County Agency.
Covley County—Patron's Joint Stock Association.
T. A. Wilkinson, Agt., Winfield.
Ellsworth County—Ellsworth County Agency.
Jefferson County—Patron's Commercial Agency.
O. A. Back, Agt., Olathe.
Clay County—Patron's Commercial Agency.
W. H. Fletcher, Agt., Clay Center.
Ottawa County—Ottawa County Agency.
D. D. Hoge, Agt., Minneapolis.
Franklin County—Patron's Commercial Agency.
Jasper, Agt., Ottawa.
Morris County—Patron's Commercial Agency.
James Coffin, Agt., Council Grove.
Wabunsee County—Commercial Agency.
G. S. Kneeland, Agt., and Mt. Pleasant Creek.

State Lecturer's Work.

In compliance with the published programme in the SPIRIT, in the arranging of which I had nothing to do, I commenced my work by visiting the Ottawa Grange store, and learned that the Patrons who shipped their butter through the agency, and in tubs packed by themselves, saved one and one-half cents a pound. Seven walking cultivators, manufactured by Wilder & Palm, had just been sold at \$3 less each, than the other stores were selling at. Sulky plows were sold at \$10 each less than the regular agent sold sixty-five of them for. Last year the same agent claims to have sold over \$10,000 worth of machinery, when the least machinery was sold that has been sold in five years. The cause of farmers paying such high prices seems to be simply because they can get trusted. Kansas has twice the number of people that will "buy on time," that any State ever ought to have. We find this grange merchant cautious, experienced and reliable; that the store is paying its way and members calculate a large saving to the county by a depression of prices caused by the existence of the store. At Richmond Grange we talked to them till midnight. We found that some had left the United Presbyterian church and clung to the grange, saying the grange is a necessity, I can save my soul in some other church. It seems so strange that such religious fanaticism should exist in this enlightened nineteenth century. I am sometimes inclined to think that some things done in the name of religion is prompted by thoughts really instigated by the devil, especially in the persecution of earnest Christians who are noble men and women.

At Garnett we found a large gathering of earnest brethren and sisters, anxious to hear about the Rochdale plan, and who are on the eve of putting that plan at work by starting a store with quite a large capital. Most of the granges are active in the good work and the cause is prospering, and all were well pleased with our successful meeting.

At Iola I conversed with Brothers Cook and McFarland, and were astonished to learn of the great success of their store. Trade was commenced on a very small capital; a store room hired for \$10 per month; an earnest, competent brother offered to leave his farm and start the store for \$35 per month. They often sell \$50 worth of goods per day, and agricultural implements are sold the lowest of any place yet found. And yet the directors expect to declare a dividend on the first quarter. One secret of their success is that the brethren are constantly coming forward and taking stock; and even the new grange just formed during the last few weeks, and named after Master Hudson, is taking stock. And then the Patrons maintain their store, they do all their trading. I drove about forty miles to-day.

Labette County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As Labette county has not been heard from through the press for some time, we would like to inform the brother Patrons that we organized a pomona grange in this county April 22d, with 26 members. Bro. F. H. Dumbauld conferred the Fifth degree and installed the officers; John Richardson, master, and J. T. Lamson, secretary.

LABETTE CITY, May 20, 1876.

Obstructions in the Way.

When we consider the conditions besetting the establishment of the order in the several States, and the circumstances under which the subordinate granges were organized, in the earlier days of the movement, it is not surprising to us that so little system obtains in our work, and that we have not been able to accomplish more. Although the order was instituted as early as the 4th day of December, 1867, not until February, 1874, did the National Grange formally declare to the world its purposes, and lay down for its membership a platform of principles. No less than eighteen thousand granges had been organized, and their membership must have approximated one million Patrons, when the National Grange met at St. Louis in its seventh annual session. To bring the organization to such proportions required a great many deputies; and these were commissioned and sent out, mostly from Iowa, to talk grange to the farmers of the several States, and to help them in the work of organizing. Some, yes, very many, of these deputies had but vague ideas of the true objects of the reform, and differed among themselves as to what they were, almost as widely as did the conjectures whom they transformed into grangers, and instructed in the work of the order. Not a few of these men were so unskilled in the work of the order that to our certain knowledge, where the law was strictly enforced, they would not have been able to enter a grange. Such was the proficiency of the early teachers in the grange movement, and it was the best that could be done by the authorities; for so loud and persistent was the call everywhere for organization, that there was no time to educate and prepare competent instructors to send out, although it was well understood that to these, many thousands ears would be turned for a definition of the principles and purposes of the new order to which hundreds of thousands were already looking for temporal salvation. Well do we remember our embarrassment in this position, especially when called upon, in May, 1873, to plant the standard of the grange and preach its gospel to the farmers of a strange and distant coast. When receiving our scrip, and before bidding on our sandals to start for the far West, in reply to our request made to the worthy Master of the National Grange, that he would furnish us with a definite statement of the objects of the order, he replied: "Brother Garrison, you understand as well as any of us what we need, and what we ought to do." Thus fully instructed and equipped we started. In memory we again pass through our arid, when about to again pass through the State Grange of California, and how to get out of the dilemma and satisfy the

inquiring minds of the intelligent Patrons then assembled at Napa City, we hastily drafted and presented to them, as the objects of the order, the core of the instrument, which the National Grange was pleased to adopt at its next session, and give to the world as the declaration of the purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry. Is it any wonder, we ask, if among the vast multitudes who had, before this time, entered our gates through the uncertain leadership of these men, that many should have misconceived as to where they were going and what they were going for? Is it a cause for surprise that not a few who entered saw in this rapidly growing movement, of the purposes of which they were not fully advised, an easy way to office? And others, again, a rare chance of making money? And when it is remembered that after the compass was set, and the bearings defined, that the movement was so rapid, as to outstrip the facilities for careful, intelligent, and safe organization, is it any wonder that much of our membership element is found to be inharmoonious, and some of it even dangerous to the grange? This inharmoonious stratum may be divided into two classes, which we will denominate active and passive, neither of which contribute to the strength or growth of the grange, but are grievous impediments to its progress and stand in the way of success.

The class which we have called passive consists of the sluggish ones, and whose course is with the current and who move only when moved upon. These, as a whole, see but dimly now the great work lying before the order, and are still farther at sea as to how it is to be accomplished. As a class they are disposed to be teachable, but are slow in comprehending our philosophy of reform. Here is a field for the profitable employment of all the available talent in the grange; and the value of the services rendered in the order for years to come must be measured by the faithfulness of its improvement.

The first class under consideration, though denominated active, do not work for the good of the order, because their habits of thought, and conjectured interests are averse to its teachings, and look to the attainment of some selfish end. And these, finding themselves in the order, rather than incur the reproach of turning their coats, cling to and curse it with their membership, which is used to confuse its work and thwart its purposes.

We have indicated some of the damaging, yet unavoidable, disabilities under which three-fourths of all the subordinate granges in the country were organized, during a period of nearly six years generally known as the enthusiastic stage of the grange movement. These were days of a general waking up among farmers everywhere to the fact that they should move to save themselves and their country. Impelled by a sense of danger and duty, they bestirred themselves in haste. The grange was the topic at every farmers' gathering, and in every harvest field; and although uncertainty hung over the minds of all as to what the new order proposed to do, and how they would set about doing it, a strange feeling of confidence so fully possessed the minds of all, that they at the helm commanded fully the situation, and would soon lead the way to a better state of things, that few had patience to stop and inquire how? and why? It was much easier to take things by granting than to investigate them and know. Confidence, strong and intelligent, is necessary to insure the success of the order, but the article above referred to, since it has degenerated into a mere readiness to trust somebody else to do the work, and bear the burdens in the grange, reserving the right to grumble and in some cases to go so far as to slander the workers if they do not go as Mr. Growler thinks they should, has become a serious drawback in the grange and a crime against the order. The present and, for years, the paramount work of the order must be an educational one. It is true, if this fact is recognized, with prudent procedure the membership may derive considerable advantage by co-operation in a business way, while preparing themselves to do business. Danger, however, lies in attempting too much, rather than too little in this direction. We should remember that trade is a trade, and that to the farmer the grange affords an excellent school of apprenticeship in which to study its laws and acquaint himself with its relations. A grave, and in some cases, a stubborn obstacle to immediate success in business by the order is the unbusiness-like cast of the farmers' habits, growing out of his isolation from social and commercial centers.

Another impediment is found in his aversion to the constraints of the grange laws, and his inclination to disregard the necessary rules of business transactions. These things have to be overcome in the school of the grange. Another obstacle to be overcome is the prejudice existing in commercial circles against the grange. This is largely attributable to unauthorized remarks by ignorant members of the order, giving out the impression that the grange contemplates a crusade against the business and business men generally of the country, when in reality it is the purpose of the order to correct abuses in practice, initiate reform in the plans, build up and in a just and proper way strengthen and give healthy tone to every legitimate business interest in the country. All the power of speculators and speculative combinations stands opposed to the grange, as do chronic office seekers and politicians generally. These think they see in the grange what the priests of the goddess Diana saw in Christianity, the loss of bread and butter. Add to the obstructions and opposition to the grange movement already given, the corporate wealth and corporations in quest of wealth in the country, and it occurs to us that you have very good reasons why the grange has not accomplished more in its time. The order in Oregon, to-day, is not in condition to do work, but in an educational and disciplinary

way, nor will it be, until all elements of discord are removed and the membership, united in the spirit of fraternity, get down to harmonious co-operation.—Oregon Cultivator.

The Virginia Master Strikes a Much Needed Blow.

In Virginia the State Master has called upon all the masters of subordinate granges for a report of prospects for a tobacco crop this season. He says he will also confer with the granges of the other tobacco growing States, by which means he hopes the order will be put in possession of the facts affecting this important interest. The master also makes publication of his instructions that no member of the grange can act as agent for sale of fertilizers, &c., without violating the declaration of the aims and purposes of the order, and his obligations as a Patron. Deputies are called upon to see to this. This is certainly a very proper and much needed regulation. No one is more to blame for the want of success in the business arm of the order than the grangers themselves. There has been almost a total want of exercise of authority by officers of the grange. A State agent has been appointed sometimes by proper authority, and a half dozen so-called grange agencies have been established in the same place without a word of complaint by State officers; and so the proper agency has been brought into disrepute, and sometimes has suffered so severely from the blow as to be forced to suspend. Again, there has been a certain machine recommended by the order, and persons controlling machines directly in conflict have employed local grangers as agents, although they have positively refused to make terms with the State authorities.

These things have been suffered to grow upon the order to such an extent that fears are seriously entertained of the necessity of giving up all attempts to save by buying through agents.

Had every State master guarded the order as he should, and had every member who thus violated his obligation been promptly dealt with, there would have been something like respectable co-operation to-day, instead of an almost general failure of the business arm.

The grange needs trimming of its selfish hangers-on, and if this be not done shortly nothing need be expected of it. The order has had more resolutions than deeds. Officers have too often been neglectful of duty, and members have not exacted anything from officers.

There must be responsibility of somebody to somebody. A few examples should be made of such as do not live up to the regulations, and this should begin before it is too late.

Experiments by Patrons.

It has been suggested that Patrons everywhere should try experiments, dividing out between members of the grange various things to be experimented upon. One-seventh of all the male population belongs to the grange, and if such a system of experiments should be adopted generally, the amount of good that will result would doubtless be incalculable.

Questions in regard to the culture of crops of every kind are constantly arising, and can only be determined by practical experience. And, oftentimes, too, results vary when an identical method of culture is pursued by different persons. The difference of soil, of season, of cultivation are involved, and hence comparisons of all that pertains to the conditions of each case are absolutely required to ascertain the knowledge which is desired.

These experiments need not be confined to the raising of ordinary crops; they should embrace horticulture, forestry, floriculture, stock raising, the dairy, and indeed all the rural industries. It is a work which comes within the scope and providence of the grange and which ought to be inaugurated as a prominent feature among its objects. Of course, in a general way, progress in this direction is one of the leading purposes of the order, but no system has been developed or adopted to carry out this idea. It is hardly necessary to repeat what has been said once and again, in regard to their calling. As a class they are progressive, but there are many who have followed the business from youth to old age that are always behind their opportunities—who live and die poor farmers. It is the live men who succeed in all pursuits, and there is no calling to-day in which brains are more necessary than in farming.

The suggestion, we repeat, is an excellent one, and ought not to go unheeded. It is not too late to begin with the opening of the coming summer. Will the grangers make a note of it?—Western Ruralist.

Is Any Brother in Distress?

Let us drive from the sacred portals all mean and sordid methods of dodging a responsibility that we profess, and substitute something noble, honest, worthy of and in consonance with our broad professions. Let this substitute be acts of charity, not promises of great things we never intend performing. Let us study to be generous—that is, to be just and true to our outward professions.

In this study, let each grange develop a definite and reliable plan. When the question is asked, is any brother or sister sick or in distress, let the question be answered calmly, justly, and with fraternal solicitude. Let the world feel that the grange really does protect and aid its members, when they need aid, and the battle is won. If in distress, prayerfully examine into each brother's case, and quietly, without giving offense, provide what he needs.

—American Patron.

A convention of Patrons held on the 3d day of May made and signed a contract with parties who agree to run boats between Mobile and Selma for one year at reduced rates, the Patrons agreeing to ship by no other boats than may come in competition, and the company agreeing to run two boats at least, one round trip each week during the year.

Benefits of the Grange.

The grange is a moral organization; the virtues of honesty, integrity and frugality are taught and kept constantly before the minds of the members, and no one is entitled to membership who is dishonest, intemperate, vulgar or profane. It is also a social organization, for the reason that those brothers and sisters meeting in happy union, rejoicing together in that fraternal feeling which has a tendency to improve society, and make us willing to listen to the wants and relieve the distress of poor unfortunate brothers and sisters. It is also an intellectual organization, for in the grange brother strikes hand with brother, and sister with sister, and each one strives to elucidate, enlighten and invigorate each other. It also helps to educate them in their house, home and field duties, as we well know that a good housewife will in the exemplification of her duty, stimulate her sisters to go and do likewise. Also a pleasant, attractive and well ordered home cannot fail to inspire an enthusiasm which cannot be resisted, and which must make an impression that cannot be easily erased. So also with the farm; the brother who raises two bushels of corn or other crops, when the other raises but one, and exemplifies it, must and will awaken a desire in all others to obtain a similar result.—National Granger.

Women in the Grange.

Every farmer should bring his wife into the grange. Don't commit the folly of leaving her at home on the erroneous supposition that she has no interest in the great question of raising farm products and selling them. Attend the grange with your wife. If the children are too small to be left alone, leave them in charge of some of the neighbors who are too conscientious to join a secret society, or if you can't do better, change your work, you staying with the children one week and she the next. An evening at the grange will give your wife needed rest and social enjoyment; besides she will learn much which she needs to learn of the practical work that supports the family. It is possible too, that the ready wit and practical intelligence of women may aid greatly in the accomplishment of the ends sought after by our organization.—Colman's Rural World.

Nothing is more necessary to the continued prosperity of a grange than the regular attendance of the lady members. Too many sisters stay at home because they fear that other sisters will not be present at their meetings. If they would all fear to stay at home lest they miss a good social gathering, they would be the means of adding much interest to the meeting of subordinate granges. Of course this does not apply to the many lively granges, for in such the ladies are all found at their posts. This last is not intended as a compliment to the ladies—it is only a plain statement of facts—yet at the same time it argues nothing against our fair sisters.

Grange Notes.

The State of Ohio reports 1,248 granges, with a membership of 60,000.

An Alabama granger claims to have grown 221 bushels of corn upon an acre of ground. See what a granger can do.

Secretary O. H. Kelley tells us that there were more granges organized in March than during any month for nearly two years.

James Hall was lately expelled from Mt. Olivet Grange, No. 548, Arkansas, and absconded, leaving a wife and three children in destitution.

Colman (Mo.) Grange, No. 682, recently learned that a former member was in a suffering condition in Texas, and generously appropriated money for his relief.

The master of the National Grange rules that if a grange has failed from any cause to elect officers at the regular meeting in December, an election may be held as soon thereafter as practicable.

The National Grange executive committee are working out a more perfect business for co-operative stores within the order, and will in due time, present the proper kinds of blanks for use in all branches of such stores.

Tennessee has 1,991 granges. Conducted as they are, in the interest of agriculture and good, economical, honest government, and without partisan bias, the salutary effects of their influence are visible in every direction.

The Indiana State executive committee met on the 16th of May, and took steps to close up the agency sample-room. All goods belonging to the State Grange were turned over to the Patrons' Manufacturing Association, where in future the agent will have an office.

An order with 24,000 granges and 1,800,000 members to whose ranks accessions are being steadily made at the rate of 400 granges with at least 18,000 members, every calendar month of the year, which has saved to its members at least \$30,000,000 thus far which has \$17,500,000 invested in business operations, and which daily is increasing the sphere of these operations—can scarcely be said to be collapsing.

There is every appearance that the grange plagues this coming summer and fall will be more interesting than at any previous time since the order started into existence. State lecturers, county lecturers and subordinate grange lecturers have learned how to speak to the farmers, and the young people have learned how to make themselves interesting, and everything will move off most harmoniously.

A Patron writes to the Arkansas State Grange that when the grange organized all the members were buying their principal supplies, but at present but two have to buy corn, and they own enough pigs to make meat for another year. He concludes thus: "We will have next year our own hog and hominy, with sorghum to sweeten it, and then King Cotton and his prime ministers, the middlemen, with their mortgages, will have to leave our parts of the country."—Arkansas Granger.

Kansas State News.

GARNETT recently shipped in one day, by express, 1075 pounds of butter and 300 dozen eggs.

GEO. A. CRAWFORD writes from Philadelphia that Kansas has the finest State building on the Centennial grounds.

The Walnut Valley Times says: "Day after day we see in our streets long lines of covered wagons filled with people on their journey to the great, unexplored West."

The first bonded indebtedness of Kansas, amounting to \$100,000, and contracted in 1861, was payable in 15 years. It falls due on July 1. Most of it is held by the State.

JOSEPH MEDILL, who owns land in Kansas, says: "I am confident that it is going to advance \$1 per acre per annum hereafter for the next twenty-five years, or perhaps a good deal more than that."

THE Ellsworth Reporter says: "It is a noticeable fact that as our country grows older, and increases in population, litigation in our courts decreases. The amount at present is not as great as it was some years ago."

On the 15th ult. Hon. J. R. Goodman introduced a bill in Congress to provide for the survey and definite establishment of the boundary line between the States of Missouri and Kansas. It is believed by some that Kansas City belongs to Kansas.

THE Chase County Courier says: "Wednesday night some wretch broke in the windows of the Cottonwood School house, upset the seats and damaged the school room. A reward of \$5 is offered for the arrest of the guilty party. Let him be punished."

THE Oskaloosa Independent says: "The recent high waters carried a great number of fish out over the banks of the streams and then receding, left them rather shallow covering. Lots of good sized fish were caught merely with the hands and arms."

THE Salina Herald says: "New potatoes! May 25th! Who can beat that? We believe we have never before, in this country, had the satisfaction of enjoying a 'mess' of new potatoes' as early in the season. We are placed under obligations to Mr. Hugh Morrison for a nice lot of the aforesaid vegetables."

THE Ottawa Republican says: "A letter from Mr. Crozier, of the silk colony, informs us that the silk worms are moulting, and that the prospects for a big crop of cocoons was never better than at present. The worms are now passing through the second moulting, and to visitors it is the most interesting period at the silk factory."

THE Hutchinson News says: "We are informed that there is going to be an attempt made to induce the county commissioners to submit the question of funding our floating debt to the people again. The people have decided by a large majority that no more bonds are wanted, and there is no propriety in incurring additional expense. Better let the matter rest."

THE Chetopa Herald says: "Over near Liberty, in Montgomery county, just on the west border of Labette a young man was hung to a tree until he would acknowledge the stealing of a twenty-dollar bill, which he did to save his life, and the next day the bill was found. The party to whom it belonged remembering to have left it there, and not in the trunk as alleged. Lynch law is becoming just a little too common."

THE Dodge City Times says: "Capt. Payne and his company returned last Thursday, from the west, having scouted the country pretty thoroughly, and seeing no Indians, being absent just one week. Company B, of Fort Wallace, sent out to scout, under command of Capt. Hamilton, also returned with Capt. Payne, being unable to reach home on account of heavy rains. The boys had rather a tough scout, owing to the bad weather."

THE Wichita Eagle gives a carefully prepared table, by which it is shown that 500 acres of wheat have been destroyed in Sedgewick county, by the late severe storm. This is from actual returns by farmers and of course there are many acres not reported. Hail stones were as large as walnuts and fell in immense quantities. Horses were knocked down, and domestic fowls and prairie chickens killed. Young orchards suffered badly. The young corn was literally beaten in the ground.

MR. T. W. TRACY, a brother-in-law of Mr. V. E. Brown, who lives about seven miles south of Topeka, met with a severe loss about ten days ago; the particulars of which have just been received by Mr. Brown. Mr. Tracy lost his barn and about fifteen hundred bushels of corn, twenty tons of hay, five calves, a wagon and a set of harness, a fine horse, some Hungarian, all his farming utensils and other small articles. The house was at one time in imminent danger, but was saved by the neighbors assistance. This is a great loss to Mr. Tracy, and especially so at this season of the year; burning as it did, all his feed and farming implements. The whole resulted from a prairie fire, but no one was to blame.

THE wheat crop of Kansas this year will largely exceed that of any preceding years. Harvest time is now near at hand, and the crop, it is safe to presume, is out of all ordinary danger. While we entertain the opinion that, as a general thing, the raising of wheat in Kansas is, by no means, so remunerative as the raising of corn, the fattening of cattle, and hogs, and believing that Kansas is in most respects, peculiarly adapted for a grazing State, nevertheless, the meagre statistics that we have as yet been able to bear out the assertion that few States in any, excel her in wheat growing. Nearly every State exchange we pick up, has something congratulatory to say of the glorious prospects for a large yield of the golden cereal.

THE Summer county Press gives an account of a terrible hail storm which passed over portions of that county last Monday: "The magnificent wheat fields in the path of the storm, that on Monday morning promised a rich return for the patient toil and waiting of the husbandman, were left a fearful waste in its wake. Some of these fields look as though a reaper had passed over them and scarcely a stalk remains to be seen. Not less than a thousand acres are more or less injured, while several hundred acres are utterly destroyed. The hail fell in prodigious quantities, and the stones were said to be the size of a walnut. Chickens, birds and small animals, were destroyed, and men and stock that were exposed were mercilessly pelted."

THE Kansas Chief says: "The crop prospects throughout this county, as far as we have seen or heard from, are most encouraging. There never has been better promise of an abundant harvest. The wheat and other small grain are coming on splendidly. The corn is about all in, and much of it up and ready to plow. The weather has been usually favorable, and no insect pests are threatening any of the grain. With a continuance of these favorable circumstances, Doniphan county will reap the best harvest she has ever known, which will go far toward remedying the past two, or three disastrous years. The only crop that will be a failure is fruit. The severe cold weather, late in the spring killed all the budding peaches, so that there will be very little of that fruit except from seedlings. The apple crop was severely damaged by an insect, never before known, that destroyed the fruit in the blossoms. Many orchards will have very little or no fruit."

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Two young men out riding were passing a farm house where a farmer was trying to harness an obstinate mule. "Won't he draw?" said one of the men. "Of course," said the farmer, "he'll draw the attention of every fool that passes this way."

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CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

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Savings Department.

Deposits amounting to one dollar and over will be received at the banking hours 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 21 years 4 months, 10 days; or at 10 per cent. \$32,000 in 35 years, 6 months, 5 days; at 11 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.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

PLATFORM OF THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

The Independent Party is called into existence by the necessities of the people whose industries are prostrated, whose labor is deprived of its just reward as the result of the serious mismanagement of the national finances, which errors both the Republican and Democratic parties neglect to correct. And in view of the failure of these parties to furnish relief to the depressed industries of the country, thereby disappointing the just hopes and expectations of a suffering people, we declare our principles and invite all independent and patriotic men to join our ranks in this movement for financial reform and industrial emancipation.

First—We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the rescue of our industries from the ruin and disaster resulting from its enforcement, and we call upon all patriotic men to organize in every Congressional district of the country, with the view of electing Representatives to Congress who will carry out the wishes of the people in this regard, and stop the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

Second—We believe that the United States note issued directly by the government and convertible on demand into United States obligations, bearing an equitable rate of interest, not exceeding one cent a day on each one hundred dollars, and interchangeable with United States notes at par will afford the best circulating medium ever devised; such United States notes should be a full legal tender for all purposes, except for the payment of such obligations as are by existing contracts expressly made payable in coin. And we hold that it is the duty of the government to provide such a circulating medium, and insist, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "that bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation, to whom it belongs."

Third—It is the paramount duty of the government in all its legislation to keep in view the full development of all legitimate business, agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial.

Fourth—We most earnestly protest against any further issue of gold bonds, for sale in foreign markets, by which we would be made for a long period, holders of wood and drawers of water to foreign nations, especially as the American people would gladly and promptly take at par the bonds the government may need to sell, provided they are made payable at the option of the holder and bearing interest at three and sixty-five one-hundredths per cent. per annum, or a lower rate.

Fifth—We further protest against the sale of government bonds for the purpose of purchasing silver to be used as a substitute for our more convenient and less fluctuating fractional currency; which, although well calculated to enrich the owners of silver mines, yet in operation will still further oppress in taxation an already overburdened people.

A RAILROAD MAGNATE TRYING TO CONTROL THE POLITICS OF THE COUNTRY.

The announcement is made that Tom Scott, the great railroad king, has purchased the New York *World*. It is also asserted that Mr. Scott has invested enough money in two other papers of considerable influence and ability, to get a controlling interest in them. It has also been asserted on good authority that the friends of Scott, who are largely interested with him in the Texas Pacific Railroad scheme, were negotiating for the Chicago *Times*. It must be remembered that Scott is now president of the great Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is the absolute controller of near 7,000 miles of railroad operated by that company. There are thousands of contractors, bankers, speculators, and business men, who look to him for opportunities to turn an honest penny in serving these great corporations. It would only be necessary for Col. Scott to say to some of the wealthiest of these men: "I want you to invest a few thousands in order to help me control three or four great newspapers to be used in manufacturing public sentiment for our great Southern Pacific Railroad enterprise, which will make us all very rich if we can get the government to supply the credit for its bonds," and the money would be forthcoming. This is the way the money has been raised for the purchase of the *World*, and its tenders in the East, and from the same source the cash will certainly come to secure the Chicago *Times*, if Tom Scott wants it. Of course there are political ends to be accomplished in this way, and there are plenty of Democratic politicians ready, in order to advance their own plans, to enter into Tom Scott's scheme to levy on the public treasury.

It is a well known fact that a combination of some kind has been made between Scott and the Democratic Executive Committee. The *Evening Express* of New York, a controlling interest in which was recently purchased by Augustus Schell and his friends, has been zealously supporting the Texas Pacific job, ever since it passed into the hands of the new owners. But this is not all. The National Executive Committee has had headquarters in Washington all winter—a thing never before heard of. (It maintains this headquarters at an expense of nearly \$300 per month, the greater part of which goes to pay the salaries of two men, whose only business there is to advocate on the floor of the House of Representatives the Texas Pacific job.)

The New York *Sun*, a leading Democratic paper, speaking on this subject, says: "The ticket this combination of jobbers intend to impose upon the Democratic party at St. Louis is Blaine and Curtis. The former always supported, while in the Senate, stability legislation, and the latter has already been a profitable connection with the Memphis *Post* and the *Memphis* ancestor of Scott's Texas Pacific job."

The St. Louis Convention is to be made at all hazards to endorse the Texas Pacific scheme, and the ticket made here is to be the standard-bearer of the army of plunderers in the grand raid to be made on the people's treasury.

It is understood that on the Republican side Tom Scott favors the nomination of Blaine, for the head of the ticket, and for the tail any good fellow who is in favor of Scott's Texas Pacific job.

Now, in view of this thing, we ask, does it not behoove the people of this country to be beyond all peradventure, Independent thinkers and voters?

EDITORIAL WANDERINGS.

Last Saturday, by special invitation, we attended a picnic under the auspices of Monroe Grange, located in Franklin county. The weather being all that could be wished for such an occasion and work on the farms having been kept as far in advance as possible, a goodly number of the representatives of the various granges in the vicinity were present and participated in the festivities. Order was called by Master Foster, of Monroe Grange, and after listening to some well-rendered vocal music, by a select choir, we were called upon and addressed the Patrons and friends present. Immediately following the speaking there was a hearty and unanimous response to an invitation by the worthy sisters to go forward and discuss a bountiful provision that had been spread in a tasteful manner. After the inner man had been fully satisfied with the substantial and delicate, that had been set before us, we repaired to the Cowgill school house, just west of Prairie City, and there it became our duty to organize a new grange, which we did with the full number allowed to become charter members, i. e., forty. L. H. Tuttle was elected master, and Walter M. Clark, secretary. The post-office address of these gentlemen is Prairie City. When the organization had been perfected, and the general duties of the day disposed of, we accepted an invitation of Bro. J. W. Stewart to accompany him to his farm and spend the night. Among other things of interest on the well-regulated farm of Bro. Stewart, we were shown fourteen as fine graded cows as it has been our privilege to look upon in the State. The Patrons of this community are beginning to realize that action and information is necessary, and that to succeed in new undertakings it is economy and profit to be careful in the disposition and management of what they already possess, and in purchasing, to secure the best.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

The Patrons of Johnson county organized a joint stock co-operative association on the Rockdale plan, at Olathe on the 6th inst. The members of the order were out in force on this occasion and displayed very commendable interest in this new enterprise. Five hundred dollars were subscribed to introduce the business. Below we give the minutes of the meeting as furnished us by the secretary:

Bro. Z. Meridith was chosen chairman, N. Zimmerman, secretary. Bro. Birch appointed steward. A motion to appoint a committee to receive subscription to capital stock was carried. The following were appointed said committee: Bros. N. Zimmerman, Toothacher, and Rhodes. A motion that subscriptions be paid within 20 days and that all subscribers be allowed to vote in this meeting was carried.

By consent the stockholders proceeded to form a temporary organization. Bro. J. D. Walker was chosen chairman of organization.

N. Zimmerman was elected secretary, J. C. Ferguson elected treasurer. A motion that the board of directors consist of nine members was carried.

The following persons were elected as said board: Bros. Toothacher, Boody, O. L. Lewis, G. King, H. Rhodes, Thos. Boyers, D. Platt, W. H. Zimmerman and Wm. Boody.

Bros. Birch and Nichols were chosen auditors.

The secretary was instructed to furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the county papers, and to the *Spirit of Kansas* for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

N. ZIMMERMAN, Sec'y.

ADAM EISE, the Sultan of Turkey, being maddened by his deposition, and the seizure of thirty million Turkish pounds, has committed suicide.

PROPOSITION OF THE L. & G. BONDHOLDERS—THE PEOPLE PROTEST AGAINST IT.

ED. SPIRIT:—I notice in the *Spirit* a long article from that true friend of the bondholder, J. A. Cramer, in which he tries to make a hidden but which is a plain appeal to the people to accept the compromise. Now, Mr. Editor, I am not surprised at his making the appeal, but I am surprised that he had "no object in view but to place the whole matter before the people exactly as it stands, that there need be no guess work in drawing conclusions." I am surprised that he most heartily wishes "that the payment of any part of this indebtedness could be avoided, for it is infamous in the extreme."

That is very different from what he said when I presented a petition to him in 1872. He then thought it was a just debt, and that Joy was a gentleman.

Mr. Cramer thinks "the county can possibly pay sixteen or seventeen thousand dollars a year, for thirty years easier than it can fifty-four or fifty-five thousand a year for twenty years." Thus virtually assuming that we have to pay one or the other. I am surprised that he will be satisfied with the decision of the people. I am not surprised that he calls the judgment a doubtful one, nor that he intimates that it is a small thing.

Now, Mr. Editor, I want to say to Mr. C. and all other friends, that I think the judgment just as large and just as little doubtful as the bonds. He thinks that if the people accept the compromise it will be a large saving to the county.

Query:—How much would have been saved if the people had taken his advice?

J. H. HARRISON.

ED. SPIRIT:—Having read the proposition made to the people of this county by the L. & G. bondholders, I write this to let you know that the people in my neighborhood are bitterly opposed to the compromise offered. The attorneys told us last fall that the judgment we had obtained against the company was good, and now we are asked to surrender a good judgment of four hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and give our new bonds for two hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars, in all making about seven hundred thousand dollars, to pay a claim the company has against the county of about three hundred thousand dollars! Now, Mr. Editor, I feel sure the people are willing to make a fair compromise, but the one that is asked, never.

Respectfully yours, A. B. WADE.

ED. SPIRIT:—We have carefully looked over the proposition of the L. & G. bondholders to our county commissioners, and we hereby most earnestly enter our protest against accepting the proposition.

Wm. MEARS.

J. A. KELLY.

STATE AGENCY.

BROTHER STEVENS:—The delay in getting out my catalogue and price list was a want of paper at the printing office, am now promised them in a few days; as I said in a former letter there is only a limited number—not quite one for each grange in our State. Those applying first will be attended to first. Send ten cents or three letter postage stamps, which will secure a copy wrapped and postage, paid and forwarded to each grange until the edition is exhausted.

Patrons in want of a No. 1 reaper and mower combined, or mower alone, should send their orders and cash along at once and secure a Climax, the grange reaper and mower, used by nearly every State Grange in the union. Also, those Farmers' Friend cultivators, combined riding and walking. We have them here and at Topeka, ready to send at a moment's notice. Fraternally, A. T. STEWART.

APPOINTMENTS OF MASTER HUDSON.

M. E. Hudson, Master of the State Grange and J. T. Stevens, Editor of the *Spirit of Kansas*, will meet and address the Patrons as follows: Seneca, Nemaha county, June 18th, and will be in Marshall county the 20th and 21st of June; the two places of meeting in Marshall county to be fixed by W. L. Moore, of that county.

The 23d and 24th of June, they will be in Pottawatomie county. The places of meeting to be fixed by J. N. Linbocker, of that county. W. S. Matthews will take charge of, and arrange the meeting in Nemaha county.

Mr. E. Hudson, Master State Grange, has been maddened by his deposition, and the seizure of thirty million Turkish pounds, has committed suicide.

THE CAMPAIGN BEGUN. The greenback campaign has begun at Parkersburg. In pursuance to a call for a meeting at the school house, Tuesday evening, May 30, a meeting was held, and addresses made by Messrs. Hiff, Hughson, Harrison, and others. Organizing for future efforts was the leading feature of the day. A resolution was passed inviting all districts to organize at an early day. A. H. G.

GENERAL NEWS.

After a display of considerable pulling on the subject, Russia has agreed to recognize the new Sultan of Turkey.

Col. D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis, has signified his intention to resign about the first of July, or as soon as the grand jury now sitting adjourns.

Wilhelmnia, convicted of the murder of her step-son, Michael Wieck, in November last, at Buffalo, N. Y., has been sentenced to be hung on the 21st of July.

An unknown man, with his wife and child, were found dead in the woods near Belleville, Ill., last Saturday. It is supposed that he first murdered his family and then committed suicide.

Harper Mills, near Springfield, Ohio, owned by the Springfield *Republican* newspaper, was burned on the morning of the 5th. Loss sixty thousand dollars; insurance twenty thousand dollars.

In consequence of a judgment of a Bremen court, Bismarck has issued a notification prohibiting for two years the circulation in Germany of the weekly edition of the Philadelphia *Volkshblatt*.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are bound to see the points of interest in the United States. They have lately visited the Tomb of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, and on Saturday the beauties of Niagara were viewed by the imperial party.

County collector Moore and Charles Stone of New Brunswick, N. J., gave \$10,000 for a mammoth ox that weighed over 5,000 pounds, and shipped it by train to the Centennial, to show it there. When the train reached Philadelphia the ox was dead.

Eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry under command of Lieut. Col. Carr, passed through Denver, Col., on Tuesday, to join Gen. Crook's expedition. Hunters from the headquarters of the Republican say the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are leaving in large numbers, bound north, and it is supposed that they are going to join the Sioux.

Sailor Anderson, (colored) who was arrested at Memphis, Tenn., on the 6th inst., for attempting to outrage Miss Vaughn, of Desoto county, Mississippi, and cutting the throat of a brother and leaving him for dead, was taken from the officers yesterday morning by an armed mob and hung. His father charged with being an accessory to the attempted murder, is in Hernando jail.

Sixteen prisoners on the 2d inst. attempted to escape on the 2d inst. by jumping on a freight train on the Hudson River Railroad, as it was passing through the prison. Four of the convicts boarded the locomotive and compelled the engineer to run them out. One of the four uncoupled the train from the tender leaving twelve of the convicts behind to be recaptured while they escaped.

Three herders were killed by Indians twenty-five miles south of Sidney, Saturday last. A dispatch received at the military headquarters, dated the 4th, states that a courier arrived from Red Cloud Monday morning, who says that Yellow Robe arrived at the agency six days ago from a hostile camp of 1,800 lodges on the Rosebud who were about to leave for the Powder river below the point of the Crazy Horse fight. The Indians say they will fight and have 3,000 warriors.

The fourth annual convention of the Missouri Editorial Association was held at Macon, Missouri, on Tuesday. Over one hundred editors were present, and the occasion proved the most successful one for years. The new officers are Thomas W. Park, of the *Platt City Landmark*, President; R. W. McMullin, of the *Jefferson City Democrat*, Vice President; Charles E. Hasbrook, Secretary; William Crocker, Treasurer; John London, Orator, and Eugene Field, Poet. The Association started on Wednesday for an excursion to Colorado.

A dispatch from Carson, Nevada, reports that from sixty to one hundred armed men, supposed to be the Apache Club of that city, stopped a gravel train near the tunnel, a mile west of town, on the Arizona and Truckee railroad, and ordered back the Chinese laborers on the train, and would not allow them to work. All kinds of rumors are afloat. Parties on both sides are arming in anticipation of a fight. China town is in danger of being destroyed. The excitement is intense.

News received at the *Comanche* station on Sunday, that a courier came from Fort Hays Saturday night on the *Comanche*, which has been scouting up the Solomon for two weeks. The courier brings a report from Company D, the commander at Fort Hays for reinforcements. The company had met and skirmished sometime with two hundred Indians at Osage, seventy-five miles northwest of Hays, but had no troops enough to hold on to capture them.

A special to the Kansas City *Times* on Tuesday from Jefferson City, states that B. A. Feineman and F. A. Hasselman, liquor dealers and rectifiers, of Kansas City, received a sentence of thirty days imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of \$5,000 jointly for dealing in crooked goods.

Advices from Col. Meyer, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, who has been looking up crooked stills in Bittinger and other counties in southeastern Missouri says up to the 3d inst., he has captured seven copper stills, worms and caps, burned fourteen still houses and one hundred and thirty-three machines of over one hundred gallons capacity each, besides running off ten thousand gallons of mash, and six distillers have been arrested and put under bonds of one thousand dollars each. A number of other distillers are hidden in the woods to escape arrest.

For several years depredations upon the mails have been committed at or near Mayfield, Kentucky, and a number of special agents have, at different times, unsuccessfully attempted to break them up. Two weeks ago Special Agent Amos P. Foster was detailed by Colonel Schaurte, head of the St. Louis division of specials, to ferret out the matter, and this morning the mail messenger between the railroad depot and the post-office at Mayfield, named Beaumont, who is also a leading citizen and railroad man entirely above suspicion, was arrested, and confessed to having robbed the mails. This is the second important detection and arrest of mail thieves lately made by Special Agent Foster, the former one at Parsons, Kansas. It is said that more registered packages have been rifled at these points than at any others in the West.

A grand re-union of the Army of the Potomac was held at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday. The assembly at the Academy took place at 12 o'clock, and previous to that time business meetings of the various corps and associations was held, and officers elected to serve for the ensuing year. The auditorium of the Academy was beautifully decorated, and presented a finer appearance, perhaps than ever before. The stage was set in a camp scene, the front, just behind the foot lights, being graced with war decorations of guns and carriages, one on each side, stacked arms, and a pyramid of drums. Behind the seats for the guests was planted the headquarters of General Meade, stretched by wires to show the golden eagle encircled by a wreath, which was the ensign of the field. Three field tents stood in the background. Long before the hour of opening, the balcony and other parts of the house assigned for invited guests, were filled, and at 12 o'clock the distinguished civil and military gentlemen invited took seats upon the stage. At half past 12 Gen. Hancock, the President, called the meeting to order and made a brief and fitting speech. Mayor Stockley was then introduced, and made a speech welcoming the assembly at Philadelphia. Ex-Gov. Dix of New York, who was the orator of the occasion, was next introduced, and delivered a long and eloquent oration, in which he dwelt especially on the principal of universal emancipation, and the bearing of the late war on the practical embodiment of that principle.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce Markets.

St. Louis, June 7, 1876.

Wheat—No. 2	1.38
No. 3	1.15
No. 4 red	84 1/2 @ 86
Corn—No 2 mixed	42 1/2 @ 43
Oats—No 2 mixed	32 @ 33 1/2
Barley—No. 2	53 @ 54
Rye—No 2	19.00 @ 19.50
Pork	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Green Meats	Shoulders, 10 @ 11 1/2
	Ribs and Sides, 12 @ 12 1/2
	Hams, 12 @ 12 1/2
Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
	Ribs, 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
Bacon	10 @ 10 1/2
Sugar-cured and canvassed hams	13 @ 15
Lard	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
Butter—Dairy, packed	20 @ 22
	Country, 13 @ 16
Eggs	9 @ 10
Hay—Prairie	9.00 @ 10.00
Hemp—Undressed	225.00 @ 250.00
	Dressed, 225.00 @ 250.00

Chicago, June 7, 1876.

Flour	4.25 @ 5.00
Wheat—No. 1, spring	1.12 @ 1.15
No. 2	1.05 @ 1.08 1/2
No. 3	90 @ 92 1/2
Corn	42 @ 44
Barley	70 @ 71 1/2
Rye	18.00 @ 18.50
Bulk Meats	10.50 @ 10.80
Lard	10.50 @ 10.80

St. Louis, June 7, 1876.

Cattle—Native, Shippers	4.50 @ 5.00
Cows	3.75 @ 4.00
Pony Steers	3.75 @ 4.00
Hogs—Shipping	5.00 @ 5.40

Chicago, June 7, 1876.

Cattle—Good Steers	4.00 @ 5.00
Hogs—Packers	4.50 @ 5.00
Cattle—Prime to extras	1.20 @ 1.25
Fair to good, 1,000 to 1,500	1.00 @ 1.25
Native stockers, 1,000 to 1,500	8.50 @ 8.75
Medium stockers, 500 to 1,000	8.00 @ 8.25
Low stockers, 250 to 500	7.50 @ 7.75
Wool	2.50 @ 3.12
Wheat—Extra, fair	2.50 @ 2.75
Wheat—Good, fair	2.25 @ 2.50
Wheat—Low	2.00 @ 2.25

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00. Each subsequent insertion, one inch, 50 cents. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

Mr. L. M. Wood, of Haskell & Wood, leaves for Philadelphia and New York early next week.

Prof. Shuck, Superintendent of the county schools, occupied the M. E. church pulpit last Sunday morning.

The residence of Mr. John A. Kelley, in Kanwaka township, was burned last Saturday. Loss about \$1,600, insurance \$1,000.

A LARGE chorus, under the direction of Prof. Foote, are working up the beautiful Cantata of Esther, to be given before a Lawrence audience in Liberty Hall before many moons.

The Lawrence & Southwestern Railroad Company have just put a bright new coach and one mail car on the track. This company is always prompt and obliging, always looking to the comfort of their patrons.

Mr. Wm. Roe, of Vineland, recently sheared two yearling Cotswold bucks, the fleece from one weighing 21, and the other 203 pounds. The sheep weigh nearly 240 pounds each. This is in advance of Mr. Menz's little. Now who can beat Mr. Roe?

MR. JOHN BLUNT, aged 82 years, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. D. G. Watt, two miles northwest of this city on the 1st inst. Mr. Blunt was the father of Gen. James G. Blunt and Mrs. D. G. Watt. The funeral services took place on Friday afternoon from the residence of Mr. Watt.

A. R. WOOSTER, our popular druggist, has discontinued his recognition of common people; he has grown at least a foot, (in actions), and why is it that friend Wooster has departed from his usual manner? We will tell you; he has a son. It is his first. Seven pounds is the weight of the new comer. Congratulations are in order.

THE announcement in one of the daily papers that the time had been changed for holding a meeting of the citizens of the county to consider the question of holding a county fair this fall, was a mistake, the time has not been changed, and there will be a meeting at the Court House in this city, on Saturday the 10th inst. Let there be a full attendance. We must have a fair this fall.

EXAMINATIONS at the University commence Thursday, June 1st, and close Friday, the 9th. Oread Literary Society anniversary Friday evening, the 9th. Baccalaureate sermon in University Hall, Sunday evening, by Dr. Williams, of Leavenworth.

Regents meet Monday the 12th. Bottsford prize declamations, 3 p. m., 12th. Orphanian Literary Society anniversary, Monday evening, 12th. Class day exercises, Tuesday morning, 13th.

Addresses of Hon. M. W. Reynolds before the literary societies, Tuesday evening, 13th. Senior class oration, and granting diplomas, Wednesday morning, 14th. Concert Wednesday evening.

Important Trial.

The monotony of ordinary life has been relieved the past week by one of the most important murder trials that has ever been had in this county. It came to Douglas county upon a change of venue from Anderson county. On the 16th of December last, John W. Chamberlain, a young man of perhaps 26 years of age, shot and killed his brother-in-law, Wm. Hamilton, a merchant of Garnett. The act caused a good deal of excitement at the time in Garnett, where the deceased had resided for a number of years, and was well known and highly respected. The whole trouble grew out of an alleged wrong that Chamberlain felt had been done him by Hamilton and wife in regard to some property that the elder Chamberlain had, in his life time, put in the hands of his daughter, Mrs. Hamilton. Chamberlain declared that his sister was trying to defraud him, and although he frequently stopped at Hamilton's house, yet the idea seemed to rankle in his bosom that he had been defrauded. He had gone to Ottawa where he stayed several weeks, and on Dec. 10, he borrowed a pistol and came back for Garnett, where he arrived about 8 o'clock. He sought Hamilton, and after walking with him on the streets, as the latter entered the Citizens' Bank Chamberlain drew his pistol and shot him in the back of the head. Death ensued in a few minutes. The trial commenced before Judge Bassett Thursday. The State was represented by County Attorney Bergen, of Garnett, and County Attorney Nevison, of this county; the defense by Judge Stauchman and Mr. Benson, of Ottawa. The plea of insanity was set up by the defense, and most ably presented by the counsel. The case went to the jury at 10 o'clock Monday night, and at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning the jury returned with a verdict of murder in the second degree. The judge overruled the motion for a new trial, and sentenced Chamberlain to twenty-one years' confinement in the penitentiary.

A LARGE majority of diseases require, as early as possible, a medicine that will gently relieve the clogged condition of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Blood, that they may again perform their accustomed labor. WALKER'S FIELD'S LIVER PILLS are especially adapted to the accomplishment of this requirement. For Sale by all Druggists.

In Memoriam.

The following offering is given in memory of Willie, son of Eben Baldwin, of this county: I am sitting alone in the twilight, Listening to the winter's sad tone— And my heart is sad with memories, Of the year that is past and gone.

The year that gave golden promise, Of plenty and peace in the trail, Then, suddenly darkened with stormy clouds, Gave only hours of anguish and pain.

For when spring came with radiant beauty, Bringing her gift of sweet flowers rare, To deck the green hillside and valley, With a coronal bright and fair—

Then the feet of our darling grew weary, Bringing her gift of sweet flowers rare, To deck the green hillside and valley, With a coronal bright and fair—

Our loved one is gone, and forever, And yet, it seems but a day— Since we looked on the face of our Willie, And knew that our idol was clay.

How sadly we miss his dear presence, From home scenes he loved so well; How vainly we long for his coming— A mother's heart only can tell.

Can we bow to the rod of chastening, In these days of doubt and unrest? Shall we learn to say with submission, The Father's own times are best?

Gone! Oh tell me where is our loved one, Does he dwell in the mansions above? Do his feet tread the streets of the city? Prepared by the Father of love?

Do the thoughts of the blest turn eastward, From that beautiful world afar? Do they yearn for the hearts that are stricken, As they glance through the gates ajar?

It must be we ask it believing, On that beautiful shining shore, Our loved ones are ever waiting, To welcome us—evermore.

LAWRENCE, May 24th, 1876. E. N. B.

WANTED.—A No. 1 man, to do farm work. Inquire at SPIRIT office.

No one should fail to try the hard-water soap at the Grange Store.

FARMERS, go to Ed. Moore's, under the Eldridge House, and subscribe for *The Housekeeper*, a first class family magazine at \$2.50 a year, and get \$2.00 worth of groceries free.

Situation Wanted. A first class, experienced teacher, a graduate of a State normal school, desires a situation to teach in some wide awake locality, where a good school is kept up. For particulars address J. A. Cramer, Lawrence, Kansas. 23-1t.

For Sale. I have for sale cheap, or for trade for stock, one Pith improved, double pinion, ten-horse power for thrasher. This power is almost new and perfect. For particulars address C. Lewis, Baldwin City, Kansas. 22-3t.

FARMERS, go to Ed. Moore's, under the Eldridge House, and subscribe for *The Housekeeper*, a first class family magazine at \$2.50 a year, and get \$2.00 worth of groceries free.

As a Liniment WALKER'S MAGIC PAIN CURE has no equal for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache or pain in any part of the body; Cramps, Congestion of the Stomach, Bowels or Liver; Frost Bites, Chills, Cuts, Sprains, &c. No physician can do more. For sale by all Druggists.

Barber Shop. Warren street, under the State Bank. Shaving 10 cents; hair cutting 20 cents; shampooing 15 cents. First class work done. W. H. BUTLER, 12-1t.

ONE of the most extensive job printing, book binding and blank book making establishments in the State is that of our neighbors of the *Journal Company*. We have had occasion to sample their work many times and it is first class. They also carry the largest and most complete line of blanks in the State. Any of our readers who may desire anything in their line will find themselves more than suited.

THE readers of the SPIRIT are again reminded of the importance of remembering an institution that our Patrons, as well as others, will find to their interest to bear in mind. We refer to the mammoth clothing house of Hammerslough, the enterprising clothing merchant of Kansas City. His stock embraces everything a man may need for himself or boys. Remember then to call on Hammerslough or send him your orders. He'll attend to you.

"A Square Meal." We are sure our readers will thank us for calling their attention to the very handsome advertisement of the Excelsior Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis, as it would be in their interest to try to say anything in favor of their great CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE. The very word suggests the thought of a well cooked meal followed by easy digestion, vigorous health, and a desire to have and to do plenty of real work, to say nothing of the comfort of a happy, contented household.

HOMES AND FORTUNES FOR ALL! Grand Distribution of Cash, Farms, Brick Blocks, &c., by the Kansas Land and Immigrant Association, August 25, 1876. Capital Stock \$1,000,000. Legally Authorized.

The Kansas Land and Immigrant Association, of Atchison, Kansas—an enterprise chartered by the State, inaugurated and managed by men whose reputation for honesty, reliability and integrity stands unassailed, and who have the hearty endorsement of State and city officials and citizens—will, on the 25th day of August, 1876, make a grand distribution to its shareholders of many valuable awards of cash and real estate. Highest cash award, \$75,000. Lowest, \$50. The real estate awards, consisting of choice farms, business houses, residences, &c., have been selected from the most fertile and valuable property in the State. Price of shares only \$5 each. Every shareholder will be fairly represented at the distribution. The chances offered to secure a home and a fortune are unprecedented. Distribution positive—Aug. 25, 1876, or money will be refunded in full.

Send in your order at once, so you may have your numbers carefully registered. For a more particular description of the enterprise, terms of agents, special offer to clubs, and purchasers of two or more shares, manner of drawing, list of endorser and references, description of Kansas, &c., &c., send for their illustrated paper, the "KANSAS EMERALD," mailed free to any address. Send \$5 for a share. Address: S. M. STRICKLER, Sec'y, Atchison, Kansas.

TO SECRETARIES. We have within a few days mailed to the Secretary of every Grange, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, with our new samples of Spring Goods, a new circular giving suggestions for making up orders from Granges. We will mail them to the Secretary of any Grange in other States desiring them upon application by letter bearing seal. Our suggestions for making up orders is a new one and especially suited to distant States and Territories.

TO MEMBERS. Please apply to your Secretary for the information above mentioned. It is not necessary for applications for samples or orders for clothing to come to us through Secretaries or Business Agents; any one writing to us by Postal Card will receive them by next mail, with all directions for taking measures and making choice of style of garments, so plainly given that no mistake can be made. Apply to your Secretary for information about sending us an order by mail.

PATRONS AND OTHERS calling at our store and authorized to be careful in finding the proper number, 518 MARKET STREET, with a LARGE STREET CLOCK, keeping accurate time, hanging just over our doorway. Be careful to see the number and name of firm, BENNETT & CO., and enter right under the clock. Even if told "this is Towler Hall," do not believe it without noticing the clock right over your head, the name and number on it. We are thus particular from it having come to our knowledge that Patrons, as well as others, have been sold inferior and trashy garments at high prices by unscrupulous persons doing business in our neighborhood who constantly deceive and swindle the unwary in this way, representing their stores to be ours.

Those who visit Philadelphia we shall be glad to have call on us, whether they wish to purchase or not. We shall at all times be happy to show our goods and explain our mode of doing business.

BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia. Entrance right under the large street clock.

Sewing Machines. See advertisement of "American Sewing Machine" in another column. It is said by many parties who have tried it to be the best machine yet produced. Any person wishing one of these machines can get one on the most reasonable terms by calling at this office. We give below a letter of Mrs. Rippey with regard to it: While attending the session of the National Grange at St. Louis, I was shown the "New American" Sewing Machine, and was highly pleased with its simplicity and the ease with which it was operated. Since my return I have ordered a number of machines, and though I had never before used the "New American," I had no difficulty whatever in operating it, and would have pleasure in recommending it to all Patrons who contemplate purchasing a first class Sewing Machine, as it has given me the most perfect satisfaction of any machine ever introduced into this vicinity.

Yours, very respectfully, AMANDA C. RIPPY, L. A. S. Ridge Prairie Grange, No. 355, and Pomona State Grange of Kansas, SEVERANCE, KAN., August 11th, 1874.

If you want Fine table Cutlery, "Common" "Queen'sware Best quality" "Fine glassware" "Common" "Fine Goblets or Tumblers" "Common" "Fine lamps or common lamps" "Plated castor or castor" "Knives, forks, or spoons" "A baby's outfit" "Fruit jars or jelly tumblers" If you want anything or any quality in the above line, I have the stock. Come and see me. I will make the prices suit you. I am bound to sell. J. A. DAILEY, 22-3m 115 Mass. St.

Pianos and Organs. Mrs. S. C. N. Adams' Music Store, 41 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Chickering & Son's pianos, Mason & Hamlin's, Whitney & Holmes, Loring & Blake's organs and general musical merchandise. Low priced pianos on easy terms. J. G. PLANE, 15-3m 115 Mass. St.

WASHING made easy by using the hard-water soap. It is kept at the Grange Store.

Niger. THE Clydesdale Stallion, dark brown, seventeen hands high, and when in fair flesh weighs sixteen hundred pounds. Will make the season for Mondays and Tuesdays at Tonganoxie, Wednesdays and Thursdays at the farm of the subscriber, four miles northeast of Lawrence, on the Leavenworth and Lawrence State road, and Fridays and Saturdays at the stable of Joel Thomas in Lawrence. Terms ten dollars to insure. Pasturage furnished for mares from a distance, but no responsibility for escapes, &c. Address: C. J. BUCKINGHAM, 13-3m Ashland Chief.

The only first Mambrino in Kansas; will make the season of 1876 at the farm of the subscriber, near Reno Station, Leavenworth county, Kansas.

ASHLAND CHIEF.—Black Horse with star, on hind ankle white; 16 hands high, weighs 1230 lbs. Bred by James B. Clay, of Kentucky; got by Mambrino Chief (sire of Lady Thorn, Erickson, Woodford Mambrino, Brig-Mambrino, Patchen, &c.) dam by Sir William Wallace 2328, g. d. by Trumpeter 2600, g. g. d. by Caldwell's Whip, g. g. d. by Sir Arch 2278.

Ashland Chief will make the season of 1876 at the low price of \$15.00. Good pasturage for mares at \$1.00 per month. Accidents and escapes at owner's risk. Will stand Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of each week at Donnerly's stable in Lawrence, JEWETT & DUNCAN, 13-3m RENO, Leavenworth county, Kan.

STALLIONS. **NORWOOD.** Was got by Alexander Norman, who was the sire of "Zula," record of 2:15. **NASHVILLE GRAY** now May Queen, record 2:20, and Blackwood, who trotted on the Lexington track, Kentucky, and third dam by Morris Whip, son of Black-burn's Whip. Jersey cow, heifers and bulk of the purest blood for sale. E. O. SMITH, Lawrence.

GOOD FOR SIXTY DAYS.

See White's Old Reliable Road Sign, on this 100 Year Business.

WHEREAS, Various notices having appeared in the public press throughout the west that certain lines would place on sale, May 1st, round trip tickets to the Centennial, good only for thirty days from date, and

WHEREAS, Everybody knows that thirty day tickets are practically of no account, it is Resolved, By the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. to place on sale at Missouri River points, and other stations on its line, Round-Trip Tickets to the Centennial, (taking in all the principal eastern cities,) GOOD FOR SIXTY DAYS FROM DATE OF SALE, at the low rates.

For maps, time tables, or other information, apply to G. N. CLAYTON, Western Pass Agent, Atchison, Or to T. PENFIELD, 13-1t G. P. and T. A., Hannibal, Mo.

Going to Colorado. Take the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the new and popular line from ATCHISON AND KANSAS CITY, via the beautiful Arkansas Valley, to PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, CANON CITY, CUCARAS, DEL NORTE, TRINIDAD, SANTA FE and all points in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Special round trip 90 day ticket to Denver or the Rocky Mts., taking in the famous watering places on the D. & R. G. Road. Low emigrant rates to the San Juan Mines.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains without change. Close connections made at Kansas City and Atchison in Union Depots. For maps, time tables and the "San Juan Guide," address, T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Topeka, Kan.

Kansas Pacific Railway. Citizens of Lawrence and vicinity, when you travel anywhere, always take the old reliable line—the Kansas Pacific Railway. It is the only through route reaching your city, and extends from Kansas City, through central Kansas and Eastern Colorado to Denver, at the base of the Rocky Mountain. When you need a respite from business cares, or feel weary, or in bad health, go visit the resorts on the K. P. line. The scenery of Colorado is grand, and its climate unequalled. The medical waters of its great hot, cold and warm soda, sulphur and other springs, and its celebrated natural baths, have wonderful curative properties. When you wish to go East or South on business, take the Kansas Pacific line, and you will find it only of F. C. Gay, agent at the Kansas Pacific Depot or Ludington House offices. He has a most complete set of through tickets and baggage checks to all points of the country, and will give you reliable information concerning connections, time, rates of fare, &c. He also has a complete set of your dispatch, safety and sure connections. Through passengers remember, the few changes of cars in union depots, and the vexations of other lines are avoided. Pullman cars are on all express trains. Street cars and omnibus lines are run regularly to and from the Kansas Pacific depot. O. S. Lyford is General Superintendent, and Beverly R. Keim, General Passenger Agent, with offices at Kansas City.

National Conventions. For delegates and others wishing to attend the National Conventions, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, the "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. will place round trip tickets on sale at Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, and other stations on its line at HALF FARE or one full fare for the round trip. Tickets for the Republican Convention, which meets in Cincinnati June 14th, will be placed on sale June 9th, and will be good for return passage June 20th. Tickets for the Democratic Convention, which meets in St. Louis, June 24th, will be placed on sale June 24th, and will be good for return passage July 2d. For further information apply to or address: T. J. ANDERSON, G. P. & T. A., Hannibal, Mo., or GEO. N. CLAYTON, 31-4t Western Pass. Agt., Atchison, Kas.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

THE WESTERN HOME JOURNAL enters upon the new Centennial year of 1876 full of expectation for an increased field of effort and usefulness. It will continue to be, as heretofore, PRE-EMINENTLY A FAMILY PAPER.

Among the departments which it has hitherto maintained, and which will be kept up with renewed vigor, we would call attention to the following:

GENERAL NEWS. The DAILY JOURNAL is the only paper in Lawrence taking the regular Associated Press telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world. These are sifted and rearranged for the HOME JOURNAL, giving it, every week, several columns of the freshest and most interesting news, such as Congressional proceedings, doings of the Kansas Legislature, and general news of all kinds.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT. This is a special department, edited by a lady of Lawrence, and devoted particularly to matters of interest to the wives and mothers who peruse our columns. This feature of the HOME JOURNAL has proven very attractive to our readers, and will be maintained and enlarged.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. In this department we shall give from week to week such facts, suggestions and observations on agricultural topics as may prove valuable and interesting to our readers.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. The HOME JOURNAL publishes full reports of the proceedings of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, the best organization of the kind in the State. Many valuable papers are read before this society, and its discussions are of great value to every horticulturist.

GENERAL LITERATURE. The HOME JOURNAL gives every week several columns of choice literature, such as carefully selected stories, poems, essays and descriptive articles, calculated to interest and instruct its readers.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS. We aim to give a bird's eye view of all that is going on in Kansas. Our crop reports during last autumn were the fullest published in the State and did much to redeem it from the unfavorable impression created by the drought and grasshopper scourge.

MARKET REPORTS. We give the readers of the HOME JOURNAL the very latest market reports, sent to us by telegraph from New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other points, so that the farmer may have before him the prices of all the leading products of the soil in the great markets of the country. This feature alone is worth many times the price of the paper to every subscriber.

The HOME JOURNAL is a straight, out and out, Republican paper. It is down upon all third terms, all official extravagance, all repudiation of honest debts or promises, in public or in private, and is in favor of true, intelligent reform in every department of political life. It believes that the great Political Organization which originally gave freedom to Kansas, which carried the country safely through the great War of the Rebellion, and which secured Reconstruction on the basis of Equal Rights to all men, is still the chosen instrument of the people for all desirable and attainable political reforms. So believing, we shall give an intelligent and independent support to the Republican party, criticizing with freedom its leaders and its policies when we believe them to be wrong.

TERMS. The HOME JOURNAL is a large handsome paper, nine columns to the page, with but little space devoted to advertising and a great deal to reading matter. It gives every week about double the reading matter of any other paper published in Lawrence. It is furnished, postpaid, to subscribers at \$2 per year, payable in advance.

CENTENNIAL CLUBS. During this Centennial year we offer the HOME JOURNAL in clubs at the following reduced rates: Any old subscriber, remitting for one year in advance and sending us at the same time a new subscriber, can have the two papers at our club rates of \$1.50 each per year. Any new subscriber who will also send us the name of an additional new subscriber, can have both papers at our club rate of \$1.50 each per year.

We make these offers to remunerate our own subscribers for acting as agents in extending the circulation of the HOME JOURNAL. At these rates the HOME JOURNAL is one of the cheapest papers in the State.

Address all letters and remittances to: J. A. STEVENS, Editor, THE HOME JOURNAL COMPANY, 214 N. Main St., Lawrence, Kansas.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY. 214 N. Main St., Lawrence, Kansas.

ALL LIVE STOVE DEALERS

21,880

(Or if placed in a line, over)

16 MILES OF

CHARTER OAK

STOVES

SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1875

EVERY STOVE IS

UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMENDED

WHEREVER USED OR SOLD

As Absolutely Without a Fault.

Our New Sizes

No. 37, 38, 39, 47, 48 and 49

ARE A FAVORABLE COMBINATION OF

CONVENIENCE,

NEATNESS,

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Horticultural Department.

Alton Horticultural Society—May Meeting.

Captain Hollister read an essay on orchard pruning.

It is with distrust in my ability to throw any new light upon a subject about which there is such a wide range among horticulturists as the one selected, yet, in the hopes of reaching some self-evident truths I ask your indulgence for a few moments.

In the transactions of the State Horticultural Society for 1875, Mr. A. C. Hammond, of Warsaw, said on this subject: "To properly prune an orchard, considerable skill and practical knowledge is required; and the man who does not possess both, had better keep his pruning tools out of the orchard. It is often necessary to prune out the inside of the tree to such an extent that a man can get into it to gather the fruit, remove branches that interfere with one another, and cut back lower branches that may be in the way. After this the less pruning that is done, the better." In connection with the profitable life of an orchard, he stated "another well understood fact, that the orchards that are closely planted, headed low, and pruned but little, have best withstood both drought and cold; are we not admonished to dismiss the idea of our orchards lasting seventy-five or a hundred years and plant more closely, and prune less?"

Later in the proceedings in a discussion on this subject, Mr. D. B. Weir, said: "I take these positions: that as good fruit can be grown and as much of it without pruning at all, as by any system of pruning; and that nine-tenths of all the pruning done to apple orchards does more hurt than good. Dr. Hall, in his last year, had arrived at the conclusion that an apple tree may be kept from decay until a hundred years old, by simply cutting off the extremities of the twigs and thus renewing the head."

The discussions following each of these, were animated, and many facts were cited of individual orchards treated on the little pruning and severe pruning plans. Yet Mr. Weir challenged any one to prove him wrong on his own grounds, in his own orchards.

Now how shall we find the true path to success in fruit culture? The more I read upon this subject, and listen to the discussions, the most intricate seems to be the way to do or not to do.

I am much inclined to agree with friend Hayden, who in his remark at our last meeting, said, "do you not believe we shall have plenty of fruit if we let apple trees alone, neither prune root or branch, except to keep the tree in shape and cut off suckers. Keep it in good health by cultivation and care while young, and wait patiently until the tree is old enough to bear?"

To me it appears that some such medium course will tend more to display the "art that doth mend nature," than either of the extremes.

We certainly would not wish to see the fruit-gatherer disrobed in his efforts to secure the harvest; neither would we wish to see the orchard cut down that it might be pruned.

The true art is acquired by experience, study and observation, which, if we profit thereby, will place us on the true scientific ground, and we shall have acquired such skill and dexterity as to manage to profit. This is only to be acquired by careful and complete study, and close observation. I should like much that some of our most experienced orchardists would take up this subject and treat it from time to time, in short and well digested essays, beginning with the propagation of trees in the nursery, so as to furnish the best quality of young trees for the orchard; then some economical and practical plan to set them out; the after-care and cultivation. I think many of our troubles have already begun in the young trees, before they reach our hands for setting, and there should be some plain and well-defined rules here, that will enable us to begin right.

For instance, I have frequently noticed the young trees from nurseries, even very deficient in root, especially in the small fibrous ones, and generally they are furnished with two or three large, smooth roots, and these cut off short, no doubt to save room and expense in transportation. The result is a stick, out of which you are expected to grow a good healthy tree, that will produce fruit abundantly; and of the best quality. Can there not be some change here for the better? I pause for a reply.

Dr. Long was called upon to give his views upon this subject. He responded by saying that he had no new views to advance upon this subject. What he had written and said in the society for years, he would still say. He had no new light upon this subject. He would answer any questions that might be presented. He believed that he had learned the A, B and C of growing fruit, especially apples. He believed in planting young trees. He thought there was an error in planting too large trees. His first planting was made many years ago, of 325 trees. They were one year old, and not one of them died. His second planting was of 1,132 trees, only two years old, and of these he lost but three trees. For the first three years he pruned only with thumb and finger. After the first five years it was necessary to use the knife sometimes, and, as the tree grows it may be necessary to cut large limbs, which

should be done in October and November. You will then have no need to use paint, and you will not be likely to be troubled with water sprouts. He did not believe in going into the head of a tree and thinning it out till the limbs of the tree stood out like hoop-poles.

The Doctor strongly advocated the use of ashes, as furnishing elements of tree growth.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Lopping Away Large Limbs.

It is well to improve the fruit of our orchards by grafting, but too often is the tree destroyed thereby. A healthy tree, ten to twenty years old, the usual characteristic of trees grafted, standing on good soil, its valuable property, and therefore the laws of life that govern trees should be well mastered by the grafter. A tree may be hurried to destruction in a half hour or less; but twelve to twenty-five years may be required to grow its like again, and that with much care and expense. The main cause in killing trees by grafting, is in cutting away too much wood at a time. When a tree is thus robbed of too much of its wood, it loses its power to draw the sap of the whole roots, and so its functions of life are impaired, and soon death may set in. Large limbs cannot be cut from the tree without severely hurting it. Do not, then, commit an onslaught on your trees by a wholesale cutting with the grafting saw. Better consume two or three years to change the fruit of your trees than to lose it entirely, or lose its usefulness. Graft small limbs. It is better to put in more grafts than to cut a large limb. Cutting should be seldom done where the limb is over two inches thick. The safest size is from half an inch to an inch and a half. The number of limbs to be cut cannot be given on paper; the grafter himself must use his judgment in this. Of course the size of trees guides this matter also. The most thrifty trees are most likely to be hurt by a two heavy cutting. By all means leave more of the young branches than what you take away, and do not disfigure the tree too much by the operation. When the trees look bald by grafting, the cutting was too heavy, and the tree is damaged. This will be a good year for grafting. The trees have now much recovered from the dry summers and cold winters, and the ground is full of moisture again—favorable for young grafts. The earlier the work is done the better for the health of the tree.—*Cor. Michigan Farmer.*

To Transplant Green Raspberry Plants.

Raspberry plants of this spring's growth can be transplanted in May and June, when they are from six to seven inches high, as safely as tomato plants; and will make, generally, a much better growth for next year's fruiting than the year old plants set earlier in spring. We have tried it repeatedly with Antwerp, Herstine, Highland Hardy, &c., with most perfect success. Indeed except Black Caps, we resort to this plan of planting altogether. We last spring sent plants hundreds of miles in good order, packed in moss, with roots previously muddled, sending at the same time the offer to refund the money to all who did not succeed with them. Every instance was a success last year.

Fruit growers and gardeners may save a year's time by this method, for, with care, as good a growth of wood will be made this year as is usual the second year from the old plan of planting the year old canes.

Just take a pail or close vessel to hold plants while digging, and keep roots from the air, dig with a fork so as to save a large part of the cross root; then mud the roots well, and transplant in the evening or on a cloudy day. A long dry spell may injure, but they are generally as safe as tomato plants.—*Cor. Vermont Farmer.*

Lookout for the Insects.

Last season, for the first time, the reason for the rapid decay of strawberries, when sent to market, was discovered. A close watch, both night and day, revealed the fact that the snowy tree-cricket (*Eoanthus niveus*) at night nibbled the surface of the berries, and in some cases worked far into the fruit, so that it would begin to decay and spoil immediately. These crickets remain concealed under the mulching during the day. The means taken to destroy them is, to pass along the rows at night with a lighted lamp, lift the mulch, and crush them with a small mallet; or, if several of them collect under the rubbish, they may be killed by pouring boiling water over them. The damage that this insect does to the strawberries when ripening, is very great.

In pruning, it is said by Dubreuil that when the tree comes into bearing, the leaving of a large quantity of strong shoots, and removing it mainly from the feeble, that the sap on the strong wood, will be absorbed by the fruit, and it will make little growth, while the parts will increase in size; this does the parts with our experience. (A not co-incidence with our experience. A practice of this course two years found us with little, or no good sized or rich fruit; but with our tree, all clustered and out of shape.

Catepillars in the orchard may be easily killed by fixing a swab dipped in gas tar to the end of a pole long enough to reach the nests. If every worm is touched by the tar you may rest assured that they will be killed.

The Household.

VIRTUES OF KEROSENE OIL.—The Aberdeen (Miss.) *Examiner* says: A child of Mr. C. M. Jones was bitten by a highland moccasin, and a perfect cure was obtained by external applications of kerosene oil. A valuable dog was bitten by a "cotton-mouth," and was dying when the first application of the oil was made, but obtained instant relief, and was up and running about in two or three hours.

LAUNDRY BLUE.—A good washing blue is made as follows: Make a solution of prussiate of potash, 2 oz., and another of protosulphate of iron, 1 oz.; add the second gradually to the first, until the precipitate almost ceases to fall, then strain, through linen, add water, and continue the washing until the blue color begins to dissolve in it, when it may be at once dissolved in distilled water and dried.

WASHING MUSLIN DRESSES.—Muslin dresses even of the most delicate colors, can be cleaned in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, without losing their color. Melt half a pound of soap in a gallon of water; empty it in a washing tub; place near two other large tubs of clean water, and stir into one a quart of bran. Put the muslin in the soap; turn it over and knead it a few minutes; squeeze it out well, but do not wring it, lest it get torn; rinse it about quickly in the bran for a couple of minutes; rinse again well for a couple of minutes in clean water; squeeze out dry, and hang it between two lines. A clear, dry day should be chosen to wash muslin dresses. Half a dozen may be done in this way in half an hour. The last rinse may be prepared in the same way as the rinses for woolen fabrics. A colored pattern on a white ground must not be blueed. The bran may here be dispensed with. When the dress is dry, make the starch; for a colored muslin, white starch and unboiled, but made with boiling water is best for muslin dresses. Stir the starch with the end of a wax candle; dip the dress; hang it again to dry. When dry, rinse it quickly and thoroughly in clear water; hang it to dry again; sprinkle and roll it up, afterward iron it with hot irons. Hot irons keep the starch stiff. This rinsing after starching is called clear starching; none of the stiffness, but much of the unsightliness, of the starch is removed in this way.

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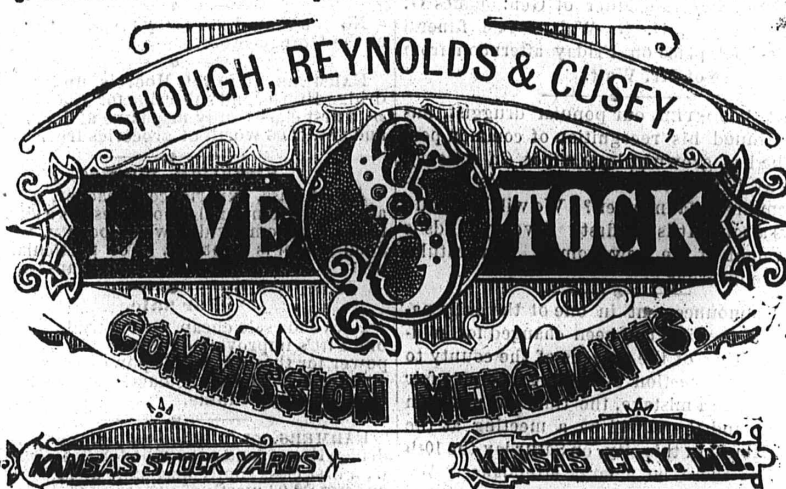
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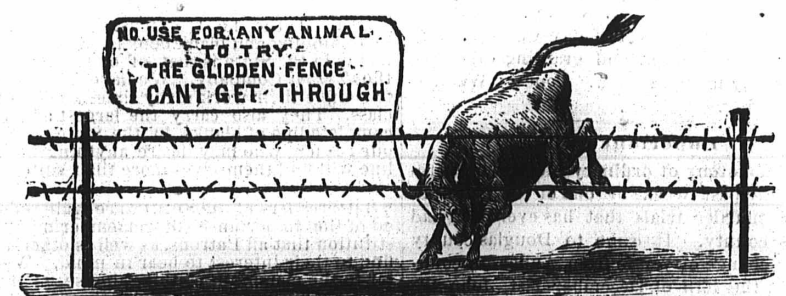
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