

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LANE, KANSAS, Dec. 6th, 1878.

EDITORS SPIRIT OF KANSAS:
 In your answer to the question on free trade published in the Spirit, of Nov. 26th, you submit to me a question which appears to invite and really deserve an answer.

You will indulge me, I hope, Messrs Editors, while I attempt in a plain manner to discuss some of the points in your answer.

Thousands of Americans to-day occupy the same position relative to free trade and protection that the writer does, and as you truthfully remark, the press of America must mold the opinion of its people, I therefore, as one of the class opposed to free trade, ask a hearing on some points which I conceive are not fairly understood and which are leading men astray.

I will be as brief as I can to make myself understood. To begin, with all due courtesy, allow me to suggest that you have either overlooked or dodged the question on which all the questions I asked you hinge, although you say it needs no answer, and on that same question let me ask another one. Is it desirable to have the mechanics of the United States work for the same wages that European mechanics do. I have no idea you desire any such thing, but how they will escape such dire condition, or even worse, if all our tariff laws are abolished, none of the most earnest advocates of their abolishment have been able to inform us. Plenty of labor at good prices make the homes of the laborers cheerful and all their inmates happy, and as a result of little labor and meager wages, the opposite.

You will readily admit that the nearer to the place of growth or manufacture any given article is consumed, the better the price the producer will receive for his labor. Could we move some of the factories of the New England States, on to some of the water power of Kansas, with their operatives, and thus make a market for the products of our farms near home, we would not now hear so much about cheap transportation. The Massachusetts Factory Operative, when he pays 68 or 70 cents per bushel for corn realizes that he is paying from 40 to 45 cents per bushel to the Railroads for transporting that bushel of corn from Kansas or Missouri to Massachusetts.

Now the farmers of the great west are getting but a small return for their labor because the consumer of their products, or the greater part of them, live on the sea board.

Tell me Messrs Editors why the cities and larger towns of Kansas are giving material aid to persons establishing manufacturing in their midst, if it is not to create a home market? Have the citizens of Lawrence gone to the expense of damming the Kaw simply for the sake of having the dam? Evidently not. They want manufacturing, knowing that these same manufacturing will make a home market, not only for the raw material which they will use, but for all the products of the farm; and, as in ratio to the demand is the price, when factories occupy all the water power of Kansas and all country west of the Mississippi, making a market for all our surplus products, we will find all industrious, economical farmers of the west as forehanded as are their brothers around any of the eastern centres of manufacturing.

To insure fair prices to the farmer, we must bring the market to him, and not compel him to go one, two, three, or four thousand miles to market and then get but little more, including freight, than he would have received at home, had not unfriendly legislation driven away his market. The farther off our market is the less actual return we get for our labor. But to briefly answer some particular points in your answer, I must pass many things.

"Admitting for the sake of the argument, that free trade will have the effect he suggests, how much worse off would the eastern operative and laborer be than he is now, under the working of the opposite system?" Indefinitely more so: Now there is but a temporary suspension, the result of stock gambling—drawing the currency of the country from the channels of legitimate trade and putting it into such swindling schemes as the Northern Pacific Railroad and other like enterprises. I repeat, now it is but a temporary suspension; the buildings and machinery are intact, ready to resume work as soon as they have a market. They are not dismantled and left to rot; their market is not destroyed as it would be under free trade, and if they have made more wares than the needs of the nation demand, (as you hint), their suspension is the part of wisdom, for to manufacture more of a given article than there is market for, would exhibit no better business talent than the farmers do in making the raising of corn a specialty when

the market is glutted with corn. The writer was raised amidst the hum of spindles and clatter of looms, and is therefore enabled to appreciate the straits to which employers are put during an inactive market to meet the demands of their employees, and can, from personal experience, anticipate the wide spread ruin and suffering which will inevitably follow the insurrection of free trade.

Under the tariff of '42 a grand impetus was given to all kinds of trade. Factories of every description sprung up as if by magic. We manufactured for our national needs, and genuine prosperity was every where apparent. In '46 that tariff was repealed. All who were engaged in manufacturing or lived in manufacturing centres cannot but remember the ruin and distress which followed to all classes.

"The idea of foreign manufacturers breaking down our factories, and then making us pay more for their wares than we pay for our own, is exploded by the fact that we are to-day shipping iron and manufactured goods of many kinds to Europe." * * *

What has enabled them to compete with the English manufacturer? Has free trade done it? Did not the war compel us to give protection to the manufacture of iron? and have not they by that protection grown so strong that to-day they can beat the British lion in his den? Evidently the iron masters are to-day able to take care of themselves without the intervention of a tariff, but they have attained that strength through the tariff, and now there is no danger but that "out of her mines must yet come the iron and lead that build the railways and arm the armies," and as they can undersell the English in their own market, the repeal of tariff on iron can injure no one.

Napoleon I, was wise enough to see that if he succeeded in destroying the European market for English goods, he could easily reach her. She is a nation of work shops, and through her work shops has she made herself felt in every part of the world, and to-day, when she is asking for American bread it is not primarily because she is so much devoted to trade, but because of the failure of the crops in Europe.

What nation, Messrs Editors, having land to give away has tried free trade? Has England, Germany, France, Austria? And if factory operatives would not be driven to seek employment on farms, and to owning farms when their calling would be destroyed by free trade, to what would they go? Evidently the major part would have to go to Agriculture or become criminals and paupers. True, indeed, "America must fulfill her destiny. There can be no going back in the brilliant career she is working out."

Let me suggest that in "the brilliant career she is now working out," she has been enabled to accomplish what she has by having had protection given to her industries; and if her farmers must feed the world—her lawyers and statesmen must give it law—her merchants must govern its trade, and her cotton and woolen factories clothe it, how is it to be done if all tariffs are abolished and we invite the factories of Europe to clothe us—England's advocates of free trade to shape our laws and her statesmen to tell us what laws are best for us, and a few English Sovereigns mould our ideas as to what is the best market—home or foreign, keeping out of view the cost of reaching the foreign market.

I believe a modification of the tariff is necessary. No monopoly, but protection, until all interests, like that of iron can stand alone. Then when we as a nation have grown that strong, we can raze our Custom Houses, if our statesmen can devise some other method of raising revenue.

I have but simply touched on some points. The subject cannot be treated fully in a newspaper article.

The length of the foregoing precludes an answer this week. We will attend to it hereafter and soon. [Ed.]

Mr. Crozier has introduced a bill for the relief of the settlers on the Osage Ceded Lands. The bill authorizes the Attorney General to bring suit against the L. L. & G. and M. K. & T. roads, for the recovery by the United States of so much of their respective land grants as are occupied by settlers.

Keystone Lodge, A. F. and A. M., which was instituted at Parker, in Montgomery county, several years ago, has been removed from that place to Coffeyville.

THE SITUATION.

But a few months ago the people felt secure in the administration of affairs as controlled by the great Republican Party. That party had saved the country from the grasp of the slave power and the paralytic hand of traitors. Many of its old leaders found their last resting place on the battle field, and its great champion fills a martyr's grave. Its achievements are among the brightest in the annals of our country's history. It met with a popular endorsement without a parallel in the history of political parties. It was true, the people were burdened, but they felt that their burdens were but the honest and legitimate results of the national indebtedness, and they consoled themselves that the more grievous the burden the sooner it would be lifted from their shoulders. The payment of the last dollar of the nation's debt was regarded as a duty from considerations of both honesty and patriotism.

This condition of the public mind furnished the occasion for thieves and robbers in high official stations to betray the confidence unwisely placed in them by a credulous constituency. If there were symptoms of alarm among the people at the unusual expenditures of the Government, plausible showings of great reductions of the public debt were paraded from time to time. If Napoleonism cropped out in the selection of a Presidential Cabinet, all clamor was silenced at once with the specious plea that politicians must be ignored and honest men chosen from the sequestered walks of private life as the constitutional advisers of him whose policy was the will of the people. If fraud and corruption were charged, the people were easily made to believe that the party that had saved the country could be trusted to purge itself of corruption and restore again its ancient purity.

For the realization of this last plea the people waited long but they waited in vain. The "salary grab," the "credit mobliler," the "railroad monopolies," the "stock waterings," and the "land grabs," were too black, too broad and too far reaching to be covered up by any art known to political legerdemain. The people became aroused at these enormities. Aroused only to find swindlers protected under the cloak of the executive, theft legalized on the statute books, and fraud and corruption barricaded behind a most iniquitous financial system—to find that the burdens they had borne so uncomplainingly have only furnished to monopolies the sinews of corruption by which the people's representatives had been bribed to betray the people's rights. Public indignation found an expression in the Labor Reform Party. And the people of Kansas have endorsed its principles by electing a clear voting majority to the State legislature in its interest.

The responsibility of the law making power of the State has passed from the Republican party to the shoulders of the opposition. That responsibility is a grave one. The people of the "Rotten Commonwealth" have confided to the farmers and workmen of the State the onerous duty of repealing bad laws, retrenching the public expenditures to the lowest point consistent with the public service, removing the bad odor from her fair escutcheon, and conducting her once more, ad astra per aspera. The first duty of the legislature will be the election of a United States Senator. It is desirable that his private sentiments should be in strict accord with western interests. It might be well enough to know how he construes that clause of the constitution which says "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and between the States."

The present condition of the country—with the wolf of starvation ready to en-

ter the homes of the thousands in the east—with a vast surplus of unsaleable products in the west—eastern factories closing for the want of buyers, and the west in rags for the want of their products—owing in part at least to excessive freights charged in order to make watered stock yield a dividend, calls for the utmost stretch of the constitutional authority to arrest the evil with the strong arm of government.

First of all, and above all, let us have for once a Senator in Congress who will look after the interests and rights of the people of Kansas. The "irrepressible conflict" in Europe between Labor and Capital is not the true issue with us, at least not in the western States. The true issue with us is whether the indefeasible rights of human nature—the increase of population and its elevation shall be paramount in the legislation of the country or whether the speculative interests of capital shall be made to yield the highest rates of interest regardless of the right. True, national wealth consists in the virtue, the intelligence and the patriotism of the people. Can the love of country continue to glow in the hearts of a people who are taxed in their leading articles of daily consumption, in order that some monopoly may reap from twenty to forty per cent. on the capital they invest.

Here in Kansas we have a practical issue between a large number of our citizens and a strong railroad company. I have no personal interest in the contest; neither has my county, neither has my part of the State, and yet it involves a principle that may seriously affect the whole country in the future.

The country certainly demands retrenchment as well as reform. And just now the party that opposed us most bitterly, lied on us, called us mean, narrow minded, stingy and envious, are clamoring for a short session of the legislature under the plea of retrenchment.

Let the work of reform be thoroughly done, and well done, and if the session is prolonged by their opposers the country will know it, and hold them strictly accountable, and just now, too, our opposers pretend to be jubilant over our victories, and advertise "hay seed" at a premium. This don't mean that the ring has caved in, or that the sponge has been thrown up. It is merely an artifice, too thin to deceive any one.

Here in old Franklin our summer friend, the Journal, it seems, "drifted away from us for the want of a definite understanding and an agreement." The Journal was with us before the late campaign and is getting with us since the election as fast as could be expected—as well perhaps as he can without an "agreement."

D. M. LUNY.
 We regret to see the published statement that the Atchison Globe has been thrown into Bankruptcy, and will probably be discontinued. The Globe is a very able paper, discussing all questions with ability and fairness, and had really become one of the leading papers of the State.

Wichita is ahead on one thing, certain. That is in having and sustaining as she apparently does, the finest, largest and best newspaper in the Southwest, and one of the best in the State—the Eagle. Marsh Murdock knows how to make a good newspaper, and puts his knowledge to practical use.

Col. Frederick Dent, father of Mrs. President Grant, died at the Presidential Mansion, on the evening of the 15th. Inst.

A terrible wind storm prevailed over the north of England, and a portion of Scotland, on the 6th, doing very great damage at Sheffield and other points. Many buildings and factory chimneys were blown down, and a large number of lives were lost.

Patrons' Department.

The Spirit of Kansas is the official paper of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in the State of Kansas.

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

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Electing at Sixth Annual Session. Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa. Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, S. C.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—O. H. Kelley, Georgetown, D. C. Overseer—E. M. McDowell, Corning, N. Y.

NEW DEPUTIES. W. S. Mathews, Seneca, Nemaha Co. U. M. Morgan, Jarbalo, Leavenworth Co.

The Worthy Master of State Grange, having resigned his office on the 15th of Nov., 1873, all communications intended for the Master should be addressed to the Overseer, M. E. Haddon, Mapleton, Bourbon Co.

TOPEKA, Shawnee county Kan. Dec. 13, 1873. Mr. Editor: Will you be kind enough to request, through your paper, any of the members of our order, who have been elected members of the coming legislature, and desire us to look after board and lodging for them during the coming session, to drop us a letter, stating the kind of accommodations desired, and whether at public or private house.

JOHN G. OTIS, Kansas State Agent, P. O. H. Notice to Subordinate Granges. There is no authority requiring the State Grange to pay the expenses or mileage of the Masters of the Subordinate Granges, while attending the meetings of the State Grange; and there never was any such authority.

Exec. Com. State Grange.

The Executive Committee of the State Grange, at its meeting in Topeka, last week, authorized Bro. John G. Otis, their State agent, to make the best possible arrangements for the accommodation of the Grange Members of the Legislature during the approaching session.

Having received a commission as State Deputy, I will take pleasure in answering any communications that may be addressed to me, in regard to organizing new Granges, or answering questions in regard to the work of the Order, in the written or unwritten work which is called upon.

W. P. POPENOE.

A MANUEL OF PRACTICE.

For the Guidance of Masters and Members of Subordinate Granges. Compiled from various Authenticated Sources.

By J. A. Cramer, Gen'l Deputy, K. S. Grange.

A Grange may be opened or closed in any of the four Degrees, except regular monthly meetings, and special business meetings; which must be opened in the fourth.

The Master, on taking the chair must announce the Degree in which he intends to open, and the work of the Steward should correspond with that degree.

At regular meetings, the minutes of the last preceding regular and all intervening specials must be read; and in case no mistakes appear, they must be declared approved.

The Master must preserve order and decorum (per force if necessary).

He may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for the purpose; and decide questions of order, subject to an appeal.

He must rise to put a question, but may state it sitting. He must put no motion until it is seconded.

Members offering resolutions or motions, must rise in their places, using the following form. "Worthy Master, I move, &c." If a second is not immediately heard, the Master should say: "A motion is made, &c." (repeating the motion) "do I hear a second?"

If the question is debatable, time must be given for discussion, and finally put in the following form: "As many as are in favor of the motion will manifest it by the voting sign of a Patron." "Contrary by the same sign."

If the Master is in doubt, or if a division is called for, the body must divide; those in the affirmative must first rise from their seats, and afterwards the negative.

If the Master still is in doubt, or a count be called for, he will require the Assistant Steward to tell off the members on each side, and decide according to the report.

No division and count will be in order except on the motion of two members.

If the yeas and nays are called for, the Master will ask those to rise who favor the call, and if five or more rise, he will at once put the question as follows: "As many as are in favor of the motion, will, as their names are called, answer, aye. Opposed no."

The Secretary should then call the roll of members, checking the yeas and nays, and those not voting, and afterward read each list by itself, that there may be no mistake, and enter the lists together with the motion, on the minutes as matter of record.

In all cases of ballot a majority of the votes given, are necessary to a choice; and ballottings must be repeated until a majority be obtained. Blanks not to be counted or reported.

In cases of elections by the Grange, the Master may vote, whether for officers, or candidates for membership.

A "tie vote" decides a question lost; i. e. the Master cannot give the "casting vote."

In cases of elections for membership if more than three negative votes appear, the candidate should be declared rejected; but if exactly three negative votes appear, the Master should order the ballot repeated, and if three negative votes again appear, the candidate is rejected. On this subject a motion to reconsider is not in order.

On all questions involving points of order, the Grange may appeal from the Master to the house, but on all questions of constitutional law, the Master's decision is final; subject, however, to an appeal to the Master of the State or National Grange.

Seven members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Any member may appeal from the decision of the chair in the following form: "Worthy Master I respectfully appeal from the decision of the chair to the Grange." Whereupon the Master should put the following question: "Will the Grange sustain the decision of the chair? As many as are in favor of sustaining the chair will signify it by the voting sign of a Patron." "Contrary by the same sign."

Any member may call for the previous question, and if seconded by four others, it must be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" If a majority sustain the call, the question must be put in the usual form.

On a previous question, or appeal, there must be no debate; and all incidental questions of order arising after a motion for these is made, must be decided without debate, as well as the main question.

Every member must remain uncovered during the session of the Grange.

No member should be permitted to vote on any question, in the event of which he is immediately interested; nor, after being heard in his own behalf, ought he to remain in the Grange room till the question is disposed of; if being contrary to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact, that a man should sit and act as a judge in his own case.

The number of times and the length of time which a member may speak, may be fixed in the By-Laws of a Subordinate Grange.

While the Master is putting a question, or addressing the Grange, none should walk out of, or across the room; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, entertain private discourse, nor while a member is speaking, pass between him and the chair, except it be necessary in the discharge of his official duty.

When a motion is made and seconded, it must be stated by the Master, or if in writing must be read by the Secretary before debate, or before being put, after which, it must be deemed in possession of the Grange; but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment, by consent of the Grange.

When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same should not be acted upon again.

When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it will be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding meeting only.

Every member has a right to have papers read once at the table before he can be compelled to vote on them, but he cannot do this independently of the will of the majority, and if objected to, a question must be put for leave.

After the affirmative of a motion has been put, any member who has not spoken before it may rise and speak, or move to amend, because it is no full question till the negative part be put.

No member can be held to answer for words spoken in debate, if other business has intervened after the words spoken and before exception to them shall have been taken.

Granges must have at least one regular meeting in each month, but may have more if they choose; but the time should be fixed by law so as to be understood by all the members.

Granges should establish and put on record the centre of their jurisdiction, taking care to place it not nearer than four miles from the centre of any other Grange territory; and meetings may be held at any point within such jurisdiction.

The name of a Grange may be changed by a majority vote, one month's notice having been given. But notice must at once be given to both Secretary of the State Grange and Secretary of the National Grange.

Two or more Granges may consolidate on permission of the Master of State Grange. One Grange should then vote to receive the members of the other Grange or Granges en masse, and the others should vote to surrender their Charter and consolidate with the first. A copy of each vote, duly authenticated, should be sent to the Secretary of State Grange, and Charter returned to Secretary of National Grange, properly endorsed by the Secretary of State Grange.

Every member who shall be in the room when a question is put must vote, unless the Grange for special reasons shall excuse him, but the motion to excuse must be made before the Grange divides or before a call of the yeas and nays are commenced.

A motion to "adjourn" is not in order in a Subordinate Grange, but a motion to "close" is. The Master should, however, proceed to close as soon as the time has arrived, or the business of the meeting been completed, without a motion. A motion to "close" is not in order while a member is speaking to a question, while a paper is being read for information, while a vote is being put, or during the ceremony of initiation.

The Master or acting Master is alone competent to give instruction in the secret work.

Neither the Master or any other officer can instruct a member of another Grange.

A visitor should first send in his name and the name and location of his Grange, to the Master, who if satisfied that all is correct, will invite him through the A. S. to make his way in. And as soon as the salute is finished the Master will formally introduce him to the Grange en masse.

If a person desires to leave the room during the session, they should give the salute the same as when entering, except that the gates are free. But no person should be permitted to enter or depart during the opening or closing of the Grange, or when engaged in conferring Degrees, except in the performance of duty.

The S. or A. S. takes charge of the ballot, first showing the box to the Master, then to the Overseer to see that it is clear. Care should be taken that no one may see how another votes. When the ballot is finished the box is first shown to the Overseer, then to the Master, who announces the candidate elected or not, as the case may be.

If it shall appear at any time that a member, by his or her general conduct shall morally or otherwise be working against the best interests of the Order, charges may be preferred against the offending member, and they be expelled or subjected to such penalties as a majority of the Grange may direct.

Charges may be of two kinds: 1st. violation of obligation. 2d. Specific misconduct. The penalty for violation of obligation is fixed by the obligation itself.

The Grange may as a body try the case, after giving the accused due notice of the time; or they may appoint a committee for the purpose, and act on the report.

In case charges are preferred against a Master, they must be forwarded to State Grange, because, as he is a member of that body, he must be tried there. In this case the Overseer will be the presiding officer in the Subordinate Grange.

Charges against a member must be preferred in writing in the following form:

Charge First. I, _____ a member of _____ Grange, charge (brother or sister) _____ with conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Specification First. In this, that on or about the _____ day of _____ (here specify the officer), and I ask that (he or she) be tried by this Grange in a fair and impartial manner, in accordance with the usages of the Order.

Great care should be taken to avoid any publicity in cases of this kind.

Dues payable from Sub. Granges to the State Grange are of two kinds: 1st. Membership dues. 2d. Quarterly dues. Membership dues are one dollar for every man and fifty cents for each woman initiated after the beginning of first full quarter subsequent to the date of organization.

Thus a Grange organized at any time between the 1st of Oct. and 1st of Jan. make no report until March 31st which report includes Quarterly and Degree dues from Jan. 1st.

Monthly dues from a member to his Grange commence on the first of the month immediately following the initiation.

If during the examination, the Stewards find a person without the word, facing the Master they report "W. M. (B. or S.)—is without the word." The Master will ask, can any one vouch for (B. or S.)? If any present know them to be a member in good standing in that Degree, they will so State. If the Master is satisfied, he will invite the person forward to receive instruction; but should it be the annual word required, he will first satisfy himself they are clear of the books as to monthly dues.

Vouchers should not be given for persons claiming to be members of other Granges, but they should be required to comply with the rules for visitors, or be excluded, except that traveling cards should always be respected.

After close of opening song, all being standing, the Master will say, "B. and S. I am about to open the Grange in the _____ Degree, will you assist me? With the _____ he leads off with the _____ in silence, or giving at each—the signification, in which all will join, both in _____ and words.

Master calls down, and still standing himself says, "W. S. inform the G. K. that we are now at work in the _____ Degree." He then declares the Grange open.

A Grange is finally closed in any Degree using only the _____ of that Degree.

In passing from a higher to a lower Degree the Grange is called up, closed and opened in the usual form.

But in passing from a lower to a higher, examination must be had before opening in the higher.

In the first Degree, when the candidate was ready for obligation, the Overseer calls up and calls down when it is finished.

The Master's instructions should be plain and impressive, including the method of working their way into the Grange through Outer and Inner Gate, the manner of giving the salutations, the voting signs, the calls, the general sign, the sign of _____, and a full explanation of their uses. Perfect dignity and decorum should be preserved during every part of the ceremony, and all should strive to make themselves bright Patrons. The Secretary should make true entries in his Journal of all the things done and past in the Grange. But he is not required to make a note of men's speeches, of things proposed or moved without coming to a vote. He is charged with the custody of all the papers and documents of every description belonging to the Grange, as well as the journal of its proceedings, and is to let none of them be taken from the table by any member or other person, except for legitimate purposes. He should stand while reading or calling the Grange. Every Grange should supply itself with plenty of good reading matter such as Grange papers, books and documents, and the Grange room should be converted into a reading room, at least one hour before the call to order, for the benefit of those who wish to read, and no Grange should neglect to have an occasional picnic feast. All Granges wishing to be benefited by the business arrangements made by the State Grange, should immediately put themselves in full communication with the State Agency at Topeka.

The Executive Committee of the Iowa State Grange thus answers the question, "What shall we do with the money in our Subordinate Granges?" Some counties have solved the question in a practical way. After a good County Agent is appointed, each Subordinate Grange in the district appropriates a portion of the funds in its treasury pro rata, according to its membership, placing it in the hands of its County Agent who uses it to purchase through the State Agent a supply of the smaller implements and domestic machines, furnishing them at the wholesale cost price for cash, thus reimbursing the treasury and keeping a stock of tools on hand for convenience. Other Granges have devoted a portion of their funds for the purchase of a Library for the use of their members, thus contributing materially to the advancement of one of the primary objects of our organization—the increase of useful knowledge—thus educating our members up to, and qualifying them for position which are open to all. Others, again, appropriate funds from their treasury for the purchase of improved stock and farm implements, the same to be held in common and used by all the members. The funds of each and every subordinate Grange are subject to draft upon the order of said Grange only for the purpose of mutual benefit and improvement; therefore, any object in which all have a common interest and which does not divert the money from the interests of the Order is legitimate.

Comparative Progress of the Order—How to Consolidate Granges.

The total number of Granges organized in the United States during the first ten months in 1872, was 824, of which about 700 were organized in Iowa; during the same months in 1873, there were organized 6,473 Granges, of which 1,000 were in Iowa. Iowa still maintains the lead in the Union, but Missouri is close upon her heels, having over 1,000 Granges, and an increase during the ten months quoted exceeding that of Iowa. There is a great evil in establishing more Granges than one in a township, or at the most nearer than within five miles of each other, as is now the case, and those that are so located are fast fading it out; already some have united and others are making inquiry how to do it. For the information of all such we subjoin the following plan for consideration, issued by the master of the State Grange: "First—Application for permission to consolidate should be made to the Master of the State Grange and his consent obtained. The course then for the Grange to pursue would be for one of them to vote to surrender their Charter and consolidate with the other, and the other to vote to receive all of the members of the surrendering Grange en masse. A copy of each vote, duly authenticated, should be transmitted to the Secretary of the State Grange, and the surrendered charter should be returned to the National Grange, (whence it issued), through the State Grange, with the fact and date of its surrender, and consolidation endorsed thereon, authenticated by the secretary of the State Grange."—[Colmans Rural.

A Severance correspondent of the Atchison Globe pays the following merited compliment to a very worthy gentleman and Master of a Grange at that place: Lecturer W. D. Rippey spares no pains nor expense in informing himself as to the work of the Grange. As he feels the burden of taxes so heavily himself, he seems to be laboring with a good faith to relieve his brother farmers, and for the good of the community in which he lives.

A county council of the Patrons of Husbandry, of Decatur county, Iowa, met at Leon last week, and took preliminary steps looking to the establishment of a broom factory, cheese factory and an oil mill.

The business outlook is generally of a more cheerful and progressive character than has been seen for two months past. From all parts of the east comes news of renewed industrial activity. The resumption of business in part by those firms which have closed during the past few weeks is generally attended by a reduction of wages.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER.

By the Worthy Chaplain.
THE CHAPLAIN.

If possible select a minister, or a devout christian. He should be a good reader, whose duty it is to solemnly open and close the meetings with prayer (which shall include the sentiment expressed in the prescribed form) and to attend at funerals of deceased brothers or sisters, and solemnly perform the last office which the living may render the dead. The Master of the deceased member may appoint the most suitable Chaplain present to assist in performing such rites. It is scarcely necessary to say that no one should ever be chosen to this office who is not at least a moral person.

THE GATE KEEPER.

This office, though last, is not least, and in every secret society is considered one of great importance. Neither he or the Treasurer needs to be good readers, but he should be watchful, faithful, and ever ready to give a good account of himself; never leaving the door without substituting a faithful brother, or turning the key. He should promptly require every person whom he might suspect, to give a good account of himself before he ever permits him to approach the second gate, and if the Grange should be so unfortunate as to have no regular inner gate, all the more care should be used in selecting a strong, active, vigilant Gate Keeper.

THE LADY OFFICERS.

The first and most important office is that of Lady Assistant Steward, whose qualifications are just the same as those of the Assistant Steward, and requires the best talent in the Grange. A young, active lady who is an excellent reader and whose heart is in the work, with no little ones to care for, and attract her attention. In fact, we need more active, intelligent young persons for officers, and the older ones for counsel. They being full of life and energy, add life and vigor to the Grange.

THE OTHER LADY OFFICERS.

Are somewhat ornamental and intellectual in their character, but should be interested enough to need no help in any shape to perform their parts. Ceres should be a motherly character who should ever look after the interests of the ladies in general. Pomona is the attractive literary character, while Flora should ever be able to give instruction about the raising and culture of flowers. It is expected that these Officers will take the lead in the direction and preparation of all literary exercises, especially referring to the ladies department.

PAST MASTER.

A Past Master is one who has regularly passed the chair, and honorably fulfilled the duties of his office to the end of the term for which he was elected; which in our State, will be till the first meeting in the month of January. Then he may not be considered, properly speaking, an officer of the Grange, but at the same time he holds a dignified and honorable position, and when the highest officers of the Grange are absent, it becomes his duty to preside. He is a member of the State Grange—is entitled to the fifth degree, and may hold any office in the same but cannot vote. In the Subordinate Grange he is entitled to great respect, as a person of experience, and one whose opinion has weight, and the new Master should ever feel free to confidentially ask him for advice. He should always be competent and ready to give correct counsel. The Grange should always look to him for example, and never forget that he has been their Master, and he should always try to manifest as much interest in the welfare of the Grange, since he enjoys the highest honors that his Grange can bestow upon him.

SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS.

The Grange may at its discretion elect a warden to make the fires, prepare the room, furnish the lamps, arrange the curtain and have general care of the room and property of the Grange, and who should receive a small fee for doing the same.

A fiscal Director is needed who may select Assistant to lead the singing. An Order Guard, who shall assist the Gate Keeper in guarding against eavesdroppers and intruders.

The Master and Overseer have only a short time to think over whom they will appoint as a Committee on Finance, and a Committee on Relief. They should be chosen with great care, the committee on relief well distributed throughout the territory over which the Grange has jurisdiction.

The Trusts are the "Justices of the Peace," they shall save us from Lawyer's fees, therefore elect men of candor and sound judgment.

The Evil of Paring a Horse's Foot.

It is also by means of this inner or sensitive sole that the secretions which feed the outer sole are deposited. On the other hand, the outer sole has for its use the work of protecting the inner sole both from contact with the ground and also with the atmosphere. This atmospheric contact results until it becomes desiccated, or parched, so that great cracks and rents appear in it, as the farmer in August, on a clay bottom, finds great rents and cracks in the soil. In short, the outer sole is nature's shield and nature's stuffing for the inner sole, to ward off on the one hand, the blows that might otherwise smite it; and on the other hand, to keep its juices, by the means of which the sole of the foot is being supplied with needed nutrition, from being dried up. At this point we may properly inquire, if this is the use and office of the outer sole, if it holds such an important rank in the order of natural provision for the sound condition and healthy growth of the foot, why is it ever pared away? This is my answer: The reason is, because people are ignorant, and blindly follow a stupid and barbarous custom, instead of pausing to reflect upon what they are doing. Ask any smith why he pares out the sole of a foot, and he can give you no reason save that he has been taught to do so. And who, pray, taught him? Some one as ignorant as he, I reply; and so generation after generation, a barbarous and indefensible act has been committed, to the premature breaking down of many valuable horses, and actual maiming of not a few, and the painful torturing of some.

No form of flesh is more sensitive, to pain than the inner substance of a horse's foot. Its power of sensitiveness is like that which lies sleeping under the human finger-nail. To protect this from hurt and undue pressure, nature has put this hard, horny shield, viz., the outer sole; and yet I have often sat and seen an ignorant smith hack and hew and pare away this natural protection until he could actually indent it with his fingers, and little drops of blood ooze forth from within. Imagine the feelings of the horse after having been put into the dust and gravel of the streets, or sent pounding along a stone pavement, with nothing but the thinnest possible filament of horn-substance left between the exquisite inner organization of the foot, and the dirt, gravel and stones on which he was traveling. Yet this method of procedure is not only tolerated by gentlemen of wealth and character, but vindicated and held up as the model (?) method of preparing the foot for the emergencies of actual service.—[Murray's Perfect Horse.

The Granges.

From all parts of Missouri we hear the most flattering account of the granges. Thus far the members of this organization have conducted themselves so as to win the respect of all classes; and we believe that the majority of the different professions and callings concede that the farmers have the same right to meet together, and organize and work in harmony, that the bankers, merchants, lawyers, physicians and other classes have. We hear the most flattering accounts everywhere of the growth of the order. Now that the fine autumnal evenings are upon us, we expect to hear of hundreds and thousands uniting together in the strongest brotherhood known to modern times. Everything is working in favor of the order. No one has yet regretted joining it. No one has yet been a backslider. Every member is working earnestly to increase the membership. Old and young, male and female, are pleased with it, and are laboring for it. Our state is now second in number of granges and number of members. If the membership increases for a year as it has for the past six months, Missouri will stand at the head.—[Coleman's Rural.

The Waterville Telegraph has an account of a fire which has broken out in a gully about four miles northeast of Haddam, Washington county, and has continued to burn, apparently in the same spot, for three weeks. A destructive prairie fire swept over that locality some time ago, and after days had passed, and the occurrence was nearly forgotten, smoke was seen emerging from that gully. This excited the curiosity of the scientific ones, and an investigation was made, when it was discovered that the smoke issued from a crevice in a large stone imbedded in the side of the gully. Some of the wise ones declared it a vein of coal on fire, as there are indications of coal in that vicinity. But the rock does not smell like that of coal. It is a clear smoke, and ascends in large and steady volumes, and floats off over the surrounding country. There are indications of an immense fire beneath the surface of the earth, and much alarm is felt. At night the fire and smoke stream upward toward the dark empyrean, and the darkness is dispelled for a long distance from the place.

Let our wisecrackers put their heads together, and tell us what this is. If it is a subterranean river of petroleum, boiling underneath our homes and farms, there is great cause for alarm; but if it can be put out, what a fortune is there for enterprising speculators.

It is estimated that \$150,000 worth of potatoes will be imported into Sangamon county to supply the demand before another crop is gathered.

The Werner Harvester.

This Harvester, as we stated a few weeks ago, now belongs to the order of Patrons of Husbandry. It is represented as being one of the best, if not the very best that has yet been invented, and is to be manufactured by agents of the order and sold to its members, at a price that puts it within the reach of very many to whom the purchase of the higher priced and no better machines is an impossibility. We have ordered a cut of this machine, and expect soon to give our readers a correct printed illustration and description of it. The following report of the Executive Committee of Iowa, from the Iowa Homestead, is a history of the causes which led to the possession of the right to manufacture and use this machine by the Patrons.

No question has presented more difficulties than some plan by which our people could be supplied with harvesters. Manufacturers seemed to feel they were masters of the situation, and were not disposed to reduce prices or to deal directly with the farmer. During the current year, up to the time of our September meeting, our state agent, also our Committee, had been constantly met by manufacturers, with the assurance that at the expiration of the present year, rates would be given us, or in other words they would be prepared to deal directly with our Order. But for the present, arrangements were so perfected, and established agencies so binding upon them, that no opposition could be entertained by them.

With this understanding, your Committee held its September session at Cedar Rapids, at the time of the meeting of the State Agricultural Society, for the express purpose of having an opportunity of meeting the different manufacturers, and also examining the different machines in the market, preparatory to another year's operations.

The fact very soon became patent that we could expect no quarter, but that the same and perhaps a more stringent policy, was to be inaugurated towards us than the past had developed. The apparent interest which these men claimed to feel in our Order all vanished just as soon as their arrangements were completed and the "Harvester Ring" or combination was perfected, which was the fact at an early day in our session. When this fact developed itself, it became apparent that from our own resources alone could relief come. Thus driven by stern necessity to devise ways and means for ourselves, we at once adopted, as a last resort, the idea of obtaining possession of a machine of which we could have entire control.

Our State Agent having previously been placed in communication with Brother Osborne, of the Wisconsin State Grange, had already ascertained that such a harvester was in the hands of a gentleman of Wisconsin, who was willing to deal directly with our Order. Your Committee requested Brother Shankland to proceed at once to Wisconsin and examine the machine, and report at his earliest convenience. Brother Shankland at once proceeded to execute his commission, and reported to the Master, who at once called your Committee together at Marshalltown, Oct. 1st. When, upon hearing the report of the Committee, in the case of the harvester, your Committee instructed Brothers Shankland and Whitman to proceed to Wisconsin forthwith, and secure the control of the "Werner Harvester" to the Order of the P. of H. in the United States.

This commission has been executed, and the Order now have in possession, we think, the best harvester in existence, and we are now enabled to place the same within the reach of our members at a reasonable price. And now it remains to be seen whether the membership of our Order are prepared for, and will sustain this action of your executive Committee. We are aware this is a long step in advance, but one which we think the necessities of the case impend demanded. To such of our Order as are not prepared, or from any circumstances, do not require a Harvester, we have secured and can furnish the "Ottawa," a combined Reaper and Mower, manufactured by Cushman & Co., of Ottawa Ill., and of which a sufficient number were handed by our State Agent during the current year to fully demonstrate the claim which it asserts of being an "A No. 1" machine—a good hand raking reaper, a good dropper, and a good mower, all for the price of one hundred dollars and freight. Our Order is now measurably cut loose from all combinations, and it now remains for us to demonstrate to the world the fact which we have so long claimed that our Order is able to provide ways and means for providing implements, and at very much reduced prices, to meet the demand of the times. We now have manufactured within the bounds of our own State almost all the implements used by the producing classes, and an opportunity is now afforded us of manifesting our fidelity to principle, by concentrating our strength within our own State, and upon given implements the manufacturers of which are not only willing but desirous of entering into commercial relations with us.

Atchison is making provision for a handsome park in the suburbs of the city.

Evergreens Among Pear Trees.

Hon. E. H. Hyde, vice president of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, planted a number of small evergreens in a circular form around some pear trees, simply for ornament, intending to keep them down in front of a hedge, and to allow the pear trees, "for effect," to appear above them. The plan was neglected after a while—as many such plans are—and the evergreens soon outstripped the dwarfs, and towered up above and nearly encircled them. It came to be noticed after a while that while the pear trees away from the evergreens were irregular bearers of rather inferior fruit, those within the circle were almost invariably prolific, and the fruit was of superior quality. There was no other apparent cause for this result than the influence of the evergreens, hence the inference in favor of protection would seem to be a just one.

This discovery, however, is not a new one. The influence of shelter belts on fruit trees, as well as on the corn crops, has long been known and taught by enterprising horticulturists, but like other improvements not yielding immediate revenues, people have been slow to adopt the plan. There is not a particle of doubt as to their good effects both for shelter and for beauty. An orchard of any kind interspersed with them, would, without doubt, yield better returns, even with one-quarter or one-third the space given to evergreens. Their pyramidal shape makes the shade they cast comparatively small, hence that is a slight objection. If inclined to occupy the space at the expense of necessary convenience, they can be clipped, headed back or sheared into almost any form, and their density of foliage only be increased thereby. If largely planted over the country as screens, shelter belts or only interspersed here and there through orchards, they would not only exert a special protection on adjacent orchards, and vastly beautify the landscape, but would effect a general amelioration of the climate, which would be a universal benefit. The culture of evergreens is only in its infancy as yet, and every fact or incident tending to promote taste or inquiry in that direction may justly be regarded as a public benefit.

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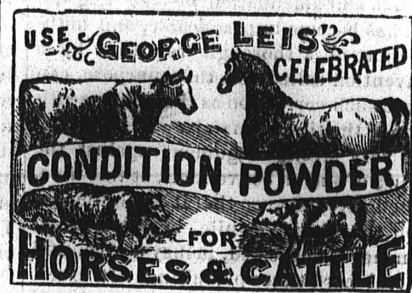
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WHAT THEY THOUGHT OF EACH OTHER.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

CHAPTER II.

Thus had the lonely woman's musings resolved itself into a prayer. Did not the God of the stranger and the oppressed attend. We shall see! The Lord has many ways in which to provide for those who trust in him. When despoiled, betrayed and robbed, they conjure him to restore that which, perhaps by their own folly they have lost. He sometimes answers, "Not that, my child, but something better I have in store for thee."

to a son of his own kingdom. Agnes felt her heart yearn over the helpless sinner, and a silent but fervent prayer for his conversion arose to God. The sick man was at once interested in the mosses, the more he examined them the more delighted he became. "There," he exclaimed, "these are the real things, none of your show or humbug. Lady, I thank you for showing these to me. They make me feel, then; I feel so, don't that Person, the one who made these you know, don't he know how to do things? His works are always the real thing."

rooms, rather than those of the sort much more common. He is a most uncommon man, in every way," said Agnes, "I never knew any one like him, never." She was watering her toads, out by the lilac bushes, near the front gate. The season had been an extremely dry one, and the poor toads, that queer, grave people, had become very thirsty, and almost discouraged.

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Useful Recipes.

ROXBURY CAKE.—Two pounds of flour, one and a quarter pounds of sugar, one-half pound of butter, one pint of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one and a half pounds of fruit and spices.

LIQUID SOAP.—Two ounces of borax, two ounces sal soda, one pound hard soap; dissolve in one quart of rain water, simmer together, but do not boil, and the compound is ready for use.

TO BOIL A TONGUE.—If dry, it will take four hour's slow boiling after soaking; a tongue out of pickle, from two and a half to three hours, accordingly to size. When done, skin and garnish with lemon and flowers in vegetables, or real flowers, barberries, ect. Meat or savory jelly, very transparent, in small pieces, make a pretty garnish for cold tongue, etc.

APPLE CAKE.—Two cups of stewed apples boiled in two cups of molasses. Drain off the molasses (for the cake) from the apples, add two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of soda, four cups of flour, one cup of butter, one cup of sour milk and spice to suit. Then add the apple (which was drained as above). The apples should be soaked the night before stewing for the cake.

EDITH'S RURAL WORLD. I have received so much benefit from the following preparation, which I have used to prevent my hair from falling out, and rendering it soft and silky, that I desire to have it published. It is a mixture of one ounce of the flour of sulphur in one quart of rain water. After repeated applications, transfer the clear liquor to another bottle and it is ready for use. Two or three applications a week are sufficient. Freedom's Home, Ky. Mrs. F. L.

HOW TO MAKE TOILETTE SOAP.—Take one box of concentrated lye, dissolve in one-half gallon of rain water, then pour in a vessel and let it cool. Now melt five pounds of clean lard or tallow; when about milk warm pour your tallow in very slowly and stir rapidly; continue the stirring until it begins to thicken, then add one ounce of sassafras oil; have ready a clean box about one foot square, pour in and cover tightly. Let it remain for four days, then cut in cakes, and it will be ready for use.

CHRISTMAS ROAST TURKEY.—Prepare a stuffing of powdered bread crumbs, seasoned with sausage or with butter, a little sage, salt and pepper; moisten the stuffing a little with water; roast slowly at first, and baste frequently all the time; dredge flour over it every half hour at first, and to keep it from burning the last half hour, cover the breast with a piece of white paper. The gravy should be nice and brown, but be careful not to burn it. Always serve turkey with cranberry sauce. It will require two and a half to three hours to roast a turkey properly, if it is of good size.

OYSTER FRITTERS.—Drain the liquor or from the oysters, and to a cupful of this add the same quantity of milk, three eggs, a little salt, and flour enough for a thin batter. Have ready in the frying pan a few spoonfuls of lard, or half lard and half butter; heat very hot, and drop the oyster batter in by the tablespoonful. Try a spoonful first, to satisfy yourself that the lard is hot enough, and that the fritter is of the right size and consistency. Take rapidly from the pan as soon as they are done to a pleasing yellowbrown, and send to table very hot. Some fry the oyster whole, enveloped in batter, one in each fritter. In this case, the batter should be thicker than if the oysters are chopped.

ANTIDOTES TO POISONING.—A neighbor tells me her father was bitten by a copperhead at one time; he became very sorely afflicted from its effects and continued to suffer worse all the time, in spite of every remedy that he tried, until a poultice of crawfish was applied to the bitten part, after which he became easy and finally recovered. I have the particulars of a case in which a small girl was bitten on her neck by a spider and was suffering very much, nothing seeming to give relief, until she was placed in a vessel filled with wild touch-me-not tea, and there she received a good washing and bath, after which she recovered. These antidotes are simple and easily tried, and I recommend a trial of them when it becomes necessary.

There is nothing that adds more to the comfort and attraction of home than plenty of fruit trees and shrubbery. A good orchard and fruit garden, and a well arranged dooryard, tastefully planted in ornamental trees and shrubbery, will add more to the value of a farm than the same amount invested in any other way.

SAW-LOGS ON THE PRAIRIE.—Robt. Gates, town of Kendall, Kendall county, Ill, set out cuttings of cottonwood in the spring of 1844. In the winter of 1872-73, he cut several of the trees and drew to mill for lumber. We give the measurement of three logs as taken by S. G. Minkler, Esq., and reported to The Prairie Farmer. One log at the butt measured two feet in diameter. The three logs, 16 feet in length, each cut respectively, 320, 190 and 180 feet of boards. Another tree cut at Yorkville, sawed at Mr. Goddard's mill, and about 40 years old, gave 430 feet from eight feet of the butt cut.

TRIMMING APPLE TREES.

We have found in our experience, which has been considerable, that to remove large limbs, and several of them at a time, is injurious to the tree. The shock seems for a while to check the growth, this for more than a year, and some cases may be attributable to this. One, or at least two large limbs at a time is usually sufficient, depending upon the size of the tree, or upon the number of its large branches. We have had the very best success in reducing gradually the overgrown top of a tree, of where decay had affected the large limbs, as is the case with the Spitzenburgs, taking two to four years to remove the cankered or crowded large limbs, starting new ones in place of the diseased old ones where needed.

The time of doing this is, of course, not in summer, when the tree is in full growth, as the shock will be all the greater. It is, however, the time to free the tree of small, unnecessary limbs and shoots; the latter, in their tender state, may be rubbed off, and that is decidedly the way to do it, as the work is easy, and the further loss of wood growth is arrested, the remainder of the tree and the fruit getting it. Removing these small limbs and shoots will not visibly injure the tree; will divert the sap into those parts of the tree where it is wanted, and the wound will more readily heal over.

Whether large limbs are removed in the fall, winter, or spring, is not very material. Mr. Thomas, than whom there is no better authority, says, in his Fruit Culturist, that the time for removing large limbs should be deferred till towards spring. The reason is that the tree receives a shock to a certain extent, even in winter, as growth is not entirely suspended; and the cold superadded makes the tree still more suffer. Hence, when the severity of the season lessens, as it does towards spring, and other causes also seem to operate, is the time to remove large limbs, or do the most extensive pruning at a time. March, with us, is a good time. But a strong, hardy tree may be pruned at any time during winter or late fall. If your tree is very thrifty and large, with a tendency to grow wood rather than fruit, trim in the fall. You may remove the large branches then, and the small ones in summer. We have practiced this, and always with satisfaction.

Pruning apple trees is an art, and it is the main thing in the prosperity of a tree. Attendance to the roots—that is, the soil—is of importance, sometimes of the greatest; but of greater importance we deem attention to the top. We speak not only from experience, but the most gratifying experience. We have taken orchards in hand that were thought ruined, most of the limbs dead or in a state of decay, and by a gradual, careful course of pruning, starting new shoots in the place of old ones where needed, have renewed the trees, and have made them surpass their former best state. There is chance with old trees—what is of the greatest importance—to give spread or outward extension to the limbs. This cannot be too strongly insisted upon. You must have the sun and air and free ventilation of the whole tree if perfect fruit and the largest amount is to be realized; also the best growth. Spread, therefore, the top, so that each large branch is distinct—a small tree by itself, as it were—giving chance for light and air between. But each branch itself wants to be thinned out, the whole well aired and exposed to the sky's influences. Then every fruit will be colored and matured; limbs will be healthy, or healthier than if not thus treated.

Sometimes, however, it is difficult to prevent a tree, by pruning, from going to decay. This without the intervention of the borer or any visible disease. In such a case we have known the cause to be a hard, impervious soil—too much water present at times or habitually. The remedy here is ditching. Then the pruning will be efficacious.—[F. G., in Vermont Herald.

Be very careful to keep your trees clean and free from worms, borers and rough bark. If you ever expect to make anything from your orchard, and no branch of farming is of more profit or benefit than the fruit portion, if well managed. Wash every spring or fall with strong soapsuds, scraping off the rough bark with an old scythe or other instrument.

A million dollars' worth of ostrich feathers is imported into England every year from the Cape of Good Hope. Every pound of these feathers is worth fifty guineas.

The Wellington Press pronounces the recent organization of and election of a Representative from the county of Harper, a huge fraud, political and otherwise.

FACTS WELL PUT.

J. D. Whitman, agent of the Iowa State Grange, in his late report, states the following patent fact, which is becoming more and more pertinent and pressing from year to year:

Many of the evils under which we are suffering, are directly chargeable to the abuses of the present credit system. Once out of its grasp, and Chicago gamblers will no longer fix the price of our products; we will then be able to make the currency.

Of the matter of direct shipments, &c., he says further:

Most of the hogs that have been shipped have been sent through in care of railroad men, and in every instance the results were entirely satisfactory to parties shipping.

Some of our largest farmers, who, a year ago, could hardly be induced to ship, have this year shipped car after car, with satisfactory sales and returns. Experience in shipping teaches the lesson that it is cheaper to take the risk themselves, than to hire some other party to take it for them.

Our object in building warehouses for the use of our people should not be simply to control the grain trade, but rather to seek an outlet in order to prevent any combination of grain buyers from reducing the price below its real market value, which is so common in all of our small towns, in which each agrees not to raise the bid of the other.

Had the co-operation among our members been as complete as it should have been, instead of the Chicago packers making, as asserted by one of our Western packers, "bushels of money," it would have been saved to us by packing every pound on our own account. In which case, we should have realized not less than four and a half cents per pound, gross weight, thereby increasing our receipts not less than one-fourth above what we have received by the present system. This amount would have built for us a suitable packing house in every county in the State of Iowa, for future operations.

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Jewelry of every description, Solid Silver Ware, Silver Plated Ware, etc., cheaper than the cheapest, at PARSONS' JEWELRY STORE. N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired and warranted, by H. S. PARSONS. 125 Massachusetts Street. n35y1

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The undersigned have in their hands for sale a good farm, consisting of 112 acres, 11-2 miles east of Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas. About 80 acres of same are under fence and cultivation. There is also a good peach and apple orchard on the place, plenty of water, and twenty acres of timber; a dwelling house, and a few out-buildings. It is a very desirable place, and will be sold cheap. No better opportunity was ever offered to get a good farm on such terms. Enquire of SHANNON & SHANNON, 60-11 Lawrence, Kansas.

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Six miles west of Lawrence. I have my fruit farm fitted up in the best of style, for the accommodation of persons from the city or any other place.

Invalids desiring a good place to reside during the summer where they can get good board, plenty of fresh milk and butter, and good fruit, can find just the place to suit them at COLMAN'S RETREAT. AND FRUIT FARM.

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