

EDITORIALS.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

THE Order has a charitable feature. Members are commanded to feed the hungry, help the fatherless and the widows, and to visit any brothers or sisters who are sick and see that they are provided with all things needful. The constitution provides that any member found guilty of wanton cruelty to animals shall be expelled from the Order. Applications for dispensations must be made to the secretary of the National Grange, and be signed by the persons applying for the same, and be accompanied by a fee of fifteen dollars. Fifteen subordinate granges working in a State can apply for authority to organize a State grange. The treasurer of all granges must give bonds to be approved by the officers of their respective granges. In all granges bills must be approved by the master and countersigned by the secretary, before the treasurer can pay the same. Religious or political questions are not tolerated as subjects of discussion in the work of the Order, and no political or religious tests for membership can be applied. Of the dispensation fee (\$15) \$6 is at once returned by the Secretary of the National Grange in the form of blank books, manuals, paraphernalia, &c., for the use of the subordinate Grange, and the remainder is deposited in the fiscal agency—the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at New York.

One of the cardinal principles of the Order is to buy for cash. If a worthy member of the Order desires to make a purchase but is not possessed of the means, the Grange to which he belongs advances the money. It is common for deputies of the Order to make arrangements for the purchase of certain articles by the members of Grange, at wholesale rates, and they always instruct the manufacturer or producer not to fill any single order for goods unless it is signed by the Master and Secretary of the Grange, bears the seal of the same, and is invariably accompanied by the cash.

About four hundred deputies, whose expenses have been paid, but who have received no compensation for their services, have been sent out by the State and National Granges within the past five years to act in the capacity of intermediaries between the farmers and manufacturers, tradesmen, transportation companies, &c.

A Southern State grange recently sent a deputy to New York to purchase ties and bagging, used in preparing cotton for market, by which nearly fifty per cent in the price was saved, making many thousand dollars in the aggregate.

A western State grange supplied its members this year with mowers and reapers at manufacturers' prices, thus saving about \$40 on every harvester, or an aggregate of about \$40,000. In this instance the deputy agreed to take every reaper that the manufacturers could turn out in a year (nearly 1,000) and in consideration of the fact that he would be saved the trouble of looking for customers and was not required to adjust the component parts of the harvester, but simply to manufacture the detached portions, he was quite ready to make a material reduction. Favorable arrangements were made for the transportation of the machines, to different portions of the State as heavy freight, the detached portions being closely packed and set up on their arrival at their destination.

Another western State grange procured and sold to its members \$60 sewing machines for \$30.

A heavy reduction in freight has also been secured by the same system of co-operation.

It is claimed that the Order has stimulated the farmers to think, talk and act, by which many remedies for evils complained of have been suggested and adopted; that the farmers are becoming educated to the best means of protecting their own interests, and acquiring something like an adequate idea of their power and importance in the community; and that local manufacture has been greatly stimulated. For instance, in a certain section of the west, the farmers a few years since sold their hogs for little or nothing to Buffalo speculators. A few weeks later the hams from these hogs would return, labeled

"Buffalo hams," which the farmers were compelled to buy at exorbitant prices. After discussing the matter in their granges, they came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to cure their own hams, and since that they have done so, thus saving the exorbitant commissions of middle men. The people of Iowa a few years ago were in the habit of buying canned corn from the east at thirty-five or forty cents per can—the value in that state of about three bushels of corn. Since the establishment of granges in the state the people have establishments for canning their own corn at a great saving. In a certain State two years ago, every plow used in the State was purchased at high prices from eastern manufacturers. Now not a plow is bought outside of the State.

The business of the headquarters of the Order is so large that Mr. Kelley employs five clerks, who are kept busy in keeping the books, attending to correspondence, sending out tracts and dispensations for new granges, etc. Over 500,000 elucidatory tracts were sent out last year, and this year the number is likely to be much greater. The monthly postage on matter sent out averages \$200, and on that received \$100. Confidential circulars, containing information of importance to the granges, are occasionally sent out.

In 1868, 10 subordinate granges were organized; in 1869, 39; in 1870, 39; in 1871, 125; in 1872, 1,105; in the present year in January 156, in February 347, in March 666, in April 574, in May 696, and in June to the 28th 594.

The following shows the number of granges by States which have been organized since 1867: Alabama, 12; Arkansas, 23; California, 24; Connecticut, —; Delaware, —; Florida, —; Georgia, 28; Illinois, 523; Indiana, 212; Iowa, 1,690; Kansas, 266; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 6; Maine, —; Maryland, —; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 34; Minnesota, 280; Mississippi, 148; Missouri, 371; Nebraska, 262; Nevada, —; New Hampshire, —; New Jersey, 3; New York, 5; North Carolina, 17; Ohio, 67; Oregon, 7; Pennsylvania, 2; Rhode Island, —; South Carolina, 128; Tennessee, 41; Texas, 1; Vermont, 23; Virginia, 3; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 168; Arizona, —; Colorado, 1; Dakota, 7; District of Columbia, —; Idaho, —; Montana, —; New Mexico, —; Utah, —; Washington, —; Wyoming, —; Canada, 8; Making a total of 4,355 sub-ordinate granges in the United States, and 8 in Canada.

There are State granges in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, South Carolina, Vermont, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee and Arkansas, and it is expected that there shortly will be in Georgia, Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina, California and Oregon.

The number of Patrons in the United States is estimated at about 325,000, and by the end of the year it may be half a million.

Iowa is the leading State in the number of granges in operation, and it is charged that the organization there is taking an active part in politics. A similar charge is made of the Order in another State. It is denied by the Patrons, that they as an organization interfere with politics, the constitution of the Order prohibiting them.

The next meeting of the National Grange will be held in St. Louis on the first Monday of February, 1874.

A FAILURE EITHER WAY.

In an article on the failure of elective judiciaries, the New York Tribune speaks in this fashion—

When the dry rot of political corruption and degeneracy has struck into the judiciary, the last prop goes, and the fabric must fall. How to keep it pure and honest and above reproach, is the question. Manifestly an elective judiciary is a failure. Experience has taught us what common sense before had pointed out, that the judge upon the bench must be entirely independent of the citizens at the bar. * * * In those States where judges are appointed by the Governor, with a confirmatory power in the Senate or Council, and with a life term, we find the purest and ablest bench, men of learning and scholarship, of honesty and integrity, who dignify their profession and reflect honor upon the State. Experience seems so far to have demonstrated the wisdom of Executive appointments.

If the elective judiciary in the East has been a more signal failure than the appointive judiciary has been in Utah and some other Territories, then it is bad enough. Judging from what we see and hear, the judiciary, in large part at

last, whether elective or appointive, is not a bit better than it should be. But the judiciary for the Territories is appointed from a distance, chiefly by and of persons who know nothing of the needs of the districts to which the appointments are made, and this makes a great difference, it works greatly against the success of the appointive and in favor of the elective systems for the Territories.

THE AERIAL VOYAGE TO EUROPE.

MORE than a quarter of a century ago Prof. Wise argued the feasibility of a balloon voyage over the Atlantic to Europe, and in 1849 he petitioned Congress for aid to demonstrate the feasibility of the project. He made a voyage from St. Louis to New York, a distance of 1,200 miles, nearly half the way to Europe, in nineteen hours.

The city of Boston, Mass., had consented to furnish the Professor the means required to make the experiment, but the great fire prevented the fulfillment of the engagement. This led the New York Graphic Company, after consulting the best scientific authorities on the subject, to offer to furnish the means for attempting the journey. The cost of the outfit was estimated at \$5,000, but in order to cover all contingencies and insure success financially \$10,000 is the amount since named. The Domestic Sewing Machine Company offered the use of one of the floors of their magnificent building at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth streets, for preparatory purposes, and also volunteered to do the sewing work (over six thousand yards, or four miles) at their own expense.

The following is a copy of the agreement entered into by the parties concerned, as it appears in the Graphic:

This memorandum of agreement, made at the City of New York, the 27th day of June, 1873, by and between The Graphic Company, proprietors and publishers of The Daily Graphic, party of the first part, and John Wise, of Philadelphia, party of the second part, and Washington H. Donaldson, of Reading, Pa., party of the third part, witnesseth:

That the said The Graphic Company will build a balloon of not less than one hundred and thirty feet in height and one hundred feet in diameter, and will fully equip and provide the same with valves, balance line, ropes, car and gallery, life boat or raft, and all other appliances necessary to insure strength and safety in so far as may be practicable. It agrees that the construction of the same shall be commenced at once and pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and before the 20th day of August next if practicable; and the said The Graphic Company will furnish the use of said balloon to said John Wise and said Washington H. Donaldson for the purpose of the making of an aerial voyage therein by the parties of the second and third part from the City of New York to some port on the Eastern side of the Atlantic Ocean upon the conditions following:

First—That the said John Wise and the said W. H. Donaldson shall personally superintend and direct the construction of the balloon according to the utmost of their skill and judgment, and that in all matters connected with the construction of such balloon they shall be subject to the general direction of The Graphic Company.

Second—That the said John Wise and the said W. H. Donaldson shall not make nor participate in any other balloon enterprise, exhibition or ascension while this agreement is in existence.

Third—That on the completion of the said balloon the said John Wise and the said W. H. Donaldson shall, on a day and from a starting point to be selected by The Graphic Company, make a public ascension in such balloon, accompanied by such other persons as may be designated by The Graphic Company; and making such ascension, that they shall, directly and without any delay or evasion, seek the elevation of the eastern air current, there to remain until land shall have been made on the eastern side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Fourth—That the said John Wise and said W. H. Donaldson shall then land said balloon as safely and expeditiously as possible, and immediately thereafter communicate the intelligence of their arrival, with full particulars of the voyage, by the most speedy means available, to THE DAILY GRAPHIC.

(Signed)
JAMES H. GOODSELL,
C. M. GOODSELL,
Managers of The Graphic Company.
JOHN WISE,
WASHINGTON H. DONALDSON.

THE COURTS.

THE Courts of Law, Courts of Justice some people frequently and erroneously term them, in this country, at least in many portions thereof, are not regarded with that profound respect and deference which they are in some other civilized countries. There are reasons for this, one of which is that the courts, in many instances, unfortunately do not prove themselves worthy of profound respect, and another is that the democratic "one man is as good as another, and a great deal better" doctrine has an influence on the people which leads

them to regard authorities lightly. The courts are the arbiters of life and death, as well as of property and liberty, and the supreme majesty of the whole nation is, or should be, represented, reflected, or embodied in them. The officers of the court ought to be of such material as to be without fear and without reproach, and it is due to the exalted and vastly important nature of their offices that they take a course which is calculated to preserve them, not only unspotted but, if possible, unsuspected. That the contrary is frequently the case, is too painfully patent, and its bad effects are visible in many ways besides the lack of respect and deference with which such looseness inspires the people at large.

Stokes, on his late conviction, indulged, in open court, in disrespectful and passionate reflections, and actually became engaged in bandying words with the judge, the latter, especially, a circumstance which, one would readily suppose, regard to the dignity of the court would have prevented, as the scene was utterly unbecoming of the occasion, and naturally enough elicited the surprise of foreign journalists.

More recently another instance of a similar character, at Cincinnati, was narrated in the Indianapolis Journal and other papers. A "notorious scamp" named Kelly, convicted of grand larceny, was taken into court for sentence, and, on being asked why such should not be passed, said he was disappointed, he expected a motion for a new trial would have been urged and his case appealed to the Supreme Court. No motion for a new trial being found on file, the prisoner asked time for his lawyer to file such motion. This the Court (Judge Murdock) refused, as it was the last day of the term, and the counsel had already had time enough. Kelly was then sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years, when the following colloquy ensued—

Kelly—Is that all?
Judge—If there were any higher punishment allowed we would put it on you.
Kelly—I believe that.
Judge—Because we believe the safety of the community demands it.

Kelly (to the Judge)—If I live to get out, I will kill you.

Judge Murdock—That shows what I have said is true—that the safety of the community demands your imprisonment. The Legislature has limited me to seven years. You ought to have more.

Kelly—It is a pity you could not give me a term for life.

Judge Murdock—It is a pity, because the safety of the community demands it.

No judge adds to or maintains the dignity of the court by engaging in any such colloquy with a condemned criminal. After sentence is passed, the convict should be immediately removed, and the judge ought to preserve a demeanor which would give the convict no opportunity for the latter to draw the former into a wordy argument or colloquy, the time for argument or colloquy having passed and that of execution having commenced. If a prisoner or convict manifests any leaning towards such an inconsistent exhibition in court, the judge, at least, ought to have sufficient discretion to nip the affair in the bud.

There are some curious and eccentric characters who frequent the streets and all the public places in San Francisco. There is a worthy who styles himself the "Emperor of the United States," or, as some call him, "Emperor Norton," the last being his real name. This individual makes pompous proclamations, especially when he is getting out at the elbows, to the effect that it is the duty of his loving subjects to provide him with a new suit of clothes; and he never hesitates about interrupting the gravest deliberations of a jury or the legislature, which he is good-naturedly permitted to do with impunity. He wears a suit of cast-off regimentals, with huge epaulets, a red scarf tied round his waist, and a long cock's-tail feather in his military felt hat. He also carries a sort of rustic cane, which has the figure of a snake winding round it. When his treasury is empty he walks into one of the banks, stating the fact, and a half dollar or a dollar is generally handed to him by the paying-teller. He is a tall, stout, hearty man, always on the tramp, perambulating through his territories. He is, of course, partially insane.—E. J. Hooper in S. F. Chronicle.

The Acheen War.

A NATIVE ACHINESE TELLS THE STORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR WITH THE DUTCH.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A native Achinese, writing in the Constantinople Bazar, gives the other side of the dispute between Holland and Acheen. He says that a few years ago a Dutch man-of-war anchored before Acheen, the Sultan's Capital, and summoned the people to submission. The Governor went on board and told the Commander that the Achinese were and had long been vassals of the Sublime Porte, and as such had used the Ottoman flag. The Commander asked to see the Sultan, and went ashore for that purpose. During the audience that ensued the Sultan repeated what his representative had said on board the Dutch ship. The latter subsequently left the coast, and the Sultan dispatched an envoy to Constantinople to relate what had occurred, and to solicit protection. Two years had nearly passed, when a single ship was followed by twenty men-of-war flying the Dutch flag, which anchored off Acheen. A messenger soon came to shore, bearing on the part of the Dutch leader five points for Achinese acceptance. These were—a surrender of the country; to become subjects of Holland; to discontinue all relations with other European governments, including Turkey; to prohibit slavery in Sumatra and Peisia on the coasts; to give up the Island of Acheen, or part of it, absolutely, with its dependencies; and finally, to substitute the Dutch for the Ottoman flag. To these demands the Sultan felt indisposed to make immediate reply, and therefore asked for three months in which to take the matter into consideration. The Dutch General responded that Acheen could have just one hour to give an answer to the ultimatum thus presented.—Ex.

Manchester, England, has got the free-public-libraries-open-on-Sunday agitation, and the innovation will probably carry.

Long Branch, on a rainy day, is said to be the finest place in the world at which to commit suicide, there being more misery there to the square inch.

Fame is a delicate boon. When the New York Herald prints the name of Longfellow, it explains in parenthesis whether it means the poet or the horse.

Agassiz is said to be getting up a book that will make the monkeys sick, who thought to claim a relationship with mankind, and handle the ballot in a few years.

A New Yorker who advertises his business a little, just to let folks know what he is doing, paid a year's advertising bill the other day of \$78,000. His earnings for the year were \$650,000.

If all other signs fail to impress him, a man will know that it is the house-cleaning season by occasionally stepping on a piece of soap which will throw out his feet with a velocity his spine will remember for days at a time.

Two friends from two different churches, but of the same denomination, met one day and discussed the preaching of their respective pastors. "Your minister uses the ideas of other men," said the one. "Don't you wish yours would do the same?" was the significant response.

Made. Ristori is giving a series of representations at Drury Lane Theatre, London, on the "off nights" of the opera. Her reappearance after an absence of two years, has been unattended, according to the newspapers of the capital, with any strong exhibition of public interest.

Sunday-school teacher, who had almost become discouraged over the listlessness of her class, at last felt rewarded by an interesting look from a little girl. The reward was lost when the little creature touched a bracelet on the lady's arm, and asked, "Teacher, are them threaded on 'lastic'?"

The editor of the Minneapolis Tribune says the "St. Louis Democrat" is the best paper to steal from in the whole country, and candidly confesses that "that accounts for the excellence of the miscellaneous matter in the Tribune."