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The Kansas Farmer. in the long run on any farm; They assist so

to late to avail, as your beautiful blue grass will have been destroyed and you cannot bring it back; for those who have told you that clover will enable you to continue cropping without any abatement in the yield of wheat or corn, have said that which is un-

There is a fine tract of land in an adjoining

You have about 400 acres which has been plowed for the last twelve years, 300 still in timber, which is too thick to allow grass to grow, and 200 which has trees scattered over it and is a five five blue grave to the state of the last twelve years, 300 still in and ripens among the earliest. It has no hard centre, and is very prolific.

cide on erecting some good cattle barns; and lumber square. before doing so, go to Mr. ALEXANDER'S and other well known stock raisers, and after hearing what they say, and also talking to the herdsmen and men employed among horses, etc., relative to the convenience of the other.

next step will be to decide on the course to pursue, whether to raise thoroughbreds for sale as breeders, or to raise good grades or half breeds from grade dams. and whether sheep the above conditions of weather. shall be a portion of the live stock. As Novice knows little about the different varieties of animals coming under the head of pure The plants take root to the hight of the dirt. breeds, it will be best to commence with good and by fruiting time the ridge will be comuseful, common stock as far as females are pletely occupied with roots. To mature well, concerned, and use pure bred males; and the and to have the chemical elements properly same with sheep, etc., having good men who developed, the vines must have some support, have been in the service of noted busines men, to allow free air and sun. The support we use more congenial to his taste, and more profita as oft ble to sell than the cross breeds. As the 400 tidy. acres is what may be termed arable, it may be utidy.

These are some of the conditions necessary well to crop it in a systematic manner and grow such crops as will assist in fattening grow such crops as will assist in fattening the various animals coming around every year, for beef, mutton, etc. Good clover hay if cut when just come, and coming into bloom, will not take out of the soil near so much as the shade and the feeding of the aster growth with sheep, etc., will add; whereas, if allowed to get nearly ripe, as many farmers do before it is monwed the store of the conditions necessary to the conditions necessary to the conditions necessary to the conditions necessary to the wealth socured therein. By no trickery or fraud can one gain admission to it. It is only by honest, skillful lagreating a voracious feeder, and a rampant grower, the crowning necessity consists in giving a bounteous supply of liquid compost. Sink a large barrel, to near the level of the ground, convenient to the kitchen and provide it with with sheep, etc., will add; whereas, if allowed to get nearly ripe, as many farmers do before it is monwed the store are no byways.

In the key can touch the wealth socured therein. By not rickery or fraud can one gain admission to it. It is only by honest, skillful lagreating to the causes are overcome, and if you will let the key can touch the wealth socured therein. By not rickery or fraud can one gain admission to it. It is only by honest, skillful lagreating to the causes are overcome, and if you will let the key can touch the wealth socured therein. By not rickery or fraud can one gain admission to it. It is only by honest, skillful lagreating to the causes are overcome, and if you will let the key can touch the wealth socured therein. By not rickery or fraud can one gain admission to it. It is only by honest, skillful lagreating to the country.—G. W. A. in Chanute Times.

An Irishman went into a gin mill in Louis-the the kitchen and provide it with the key can touch the wealth sector of the subm

There is a fine tract of land in an adjoining county to the one you are going to, which has been farmed almost exactly as you say you were advised; and it cannot be rented to pay taxes and keep up repairs in fences, being completely exhausted, and the owner of it has been obliged to take a Government appoint ment to keep up his standing in the society he was raised in.

So medicinal and nutrative properties in so great a degree, and which enters so largely in the list of vegetable food, as the tomato. They can be grown in any common garden soil, but in this as in all other growing crops, perfection is attained only under the highest state of cultivation. Our seedsmen advertises are considered and burned, thus saving bare-footed school-children the torturing pain of make a very until y appearance, but should be gathered and burned, thus saving bare-footed school-children the torturing pain of make a very until y appearance, but should be gathered and burned, thus saving bare-footed school-children the torturing pain of make a very until y appearance, but should be gathered and burned, thus saving bare-footed school-children the torturing pain of make a very until y appearance, but should be gathered and burned, thus saving bare-footed school-children the torturing pain of make a very until y appearance, but should be gathered and burned, thus saving bare-footed school-children the torturing pain of make a very until y appearance, but should be gathered and burned, thus saving bare-footed school-children the torturing pain of makes a very until y appearance, but should be gathered and burned, thus saving bare-footed school-children the torturing pain of makes a very until y appearance, but should be gathered and burned, thus saving bare-footed school-children the torturing pain of make more cheese, beef, muttor, and wool.

They can be great a degree, and which enters so largely in the list of vegetable food, as the tomato were the ground, or on the left scattered and out of the saving was a very until y appearanc many varieties, and for all practical purposes

it, and is a fine blue grass pasture, and 150 lying by the "water" (you d!d not say whether a
lake or river.) which is subject to inundation
lath, thirty two inches long, and two pieces of a lake or river, which is subject to inundation in spring.

The 400 acres has been planted in corn and wheat, and in the twelve years has had clover, which was moved for hay on the parts first for Western and South-western farmers don't think of clover till they or their tenants cannot grow corn and wheat to pay for cultivation and then, because the clover roots rund deep into the soil and mellow the under strata while at the same time the network of fibrous roots freshep the tong and attent is part of sugar of lead, place the same in an iron pot roots freshep the tong and strate of the plant is past starting, water sparingly.

A friend asks: Why are my plants never give them a lath, thirty-two inches long, and two pieces of light pine, same width as the oak, and six in good shape? 1. You never give them a lath, thirty-two inches long, and two pieces of light pine, same width as the oak, and six in good shape? 1. You never give them a lath, thirty-two inches long, and two pieces of light pine, same width as the oak, and six in good shape? 1. You never give them a lot will partially atone for unfashionable find good shape? 1. You never give them a result will partially atone for unfashionable find good shape? 1. You never give them a good shape? 1. Y while at the same time the network of fibrous roots freshen the top soil, causing a good crop to succeed the clover, ignorant men think this kindof cropping can go on forever; and others the same time the network of fibrous of sugar of lead, place the same in an iron pot the plant is past starting, water sparingly, be absorbed. One of the causes that contribute to succeed the clover, ignorant men think this same constantly. When cold, give the muskindof cropping can go on forever; and others lin on the frame, a saturated coat, using a prices which even a small tarmer can afford to be absorbed. One of the causes that contribute the plant is past starting, water sparingly, be proportioned to the amount of growth. If the plant is past starting, water sparingly, be absorbed. One of the causes that contribute the plant is past starting, water sparingly, be absorbed. One of the causes that contribute the plant is past starting, water sparingly, be absorbed. One of the causes that contribute the plant is past starting, water sparingly, be absorbed. One of the causes that contribute the plant is past starting, water sparingly, be absorbed. One of the causes that contribute the plant is past starting, water sparingly, be absorbed of sugar of lead, place the same time the network of fibrous of sugar of lead, place the same time the network of fibrous of sugar of lead, place the same time the network of fibrous of sugar of lead, place the same time the network of fibrous of sugar of lead, place the same time the network of fibrous of sugar of lead, place the same time the network of fibrous of sugar of lead, place the same time the network of fibrous of sugar of lead, place the same time the network of fibrous of sugar of lead, place the same time the network of fibrous of sugar of lead, place the same time the network of sugar of lead, place the same time the network of sugar of lead, place the same time the network of sugar of lead, place the same time the network of sugar of lead, place the same time the network of sug to succeed the cloyer, ignorant men think this kind of cropping can go on forever; and others who know better, will pretend to believe in such folly to sell their worn-out land or to excuse their selfish and very unpatriotic proceedings.

Instead of permitting the heaps of wheat straw to lie and waste in the fields, Novice will do well to haul it home and put it all in good. Well built stacks, and this summer degree of the bush of the manus states and this summer degree of the manus. As a rule, water callas, calladiums, ferns, lycopods, fuchsias, abundantly; cacti, ferns, lycopods fuchse at less than \$100 each. All of them had good and some quite fashion or less, four of these at less than \$100 each. All of them had good and some quite fashion or less, four of these at less than \$100 each. All of them had good and some quite fashion or less, four of these at less than \$100 each. All of them had good and some quite fashion or less, four of these at less than \$100 each. All of them had good and some quite fashion or less, four of these at less than \$100 each. All of them had good and some quite fashion or less, four of these at less than \$100 each. All of them had good and some quite fashion or less, four of these at less than \$100 each. All of them had good and some quite fashion or less, four of these at less than \$100 each. All of th

etc., relative to the convenience of the stables, good, rich, sandy soil, with a sunny exposure, and questioning all as to improvements which Mark off the rows six feet apart, and plant and questioning all as to improvements which could be made in new ones, Novice can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the very best plan; and by having a good builder with him a better homestead than either of those viewed, can be erected, and the whole may combine the advantages without having one of the best are made of the satisfactory conclusion as to the very best plan; and by having a good builder with him about them. The plants must now have a product of the streams, promoting the growth of vegetation and retaining their presence as a mulch-two inches deep, firming the ground well about them. The plants must now have a product of the superabundant about them. The plants must now have a product of the streams, promoting the streams and retaining their presence as a mulch-two inches deep, firming the growth of vegetative don't love your plants. You keep them to gratify yourself, and expect them to grow and age scrub bull. Suppose a farmer wishes to lossom as your slaves. They will not do it. You must study each one, and sympathize with the streams, promoting the growth of vegetative don't be such as the streams, promoting the streams and retaining their presence as a mulch-tow for milk or beef, at least five dollars in the cold rains, chilling winds of the suppose a straingular frame of three shingling blossom as your slaves. They will not do it. You must study each one, and sympathize with them they one of the suppose and a suppose a straingular frame of three shingling the streams of the streams, promoting the streams of the streams. The streams of the streams of the streams of the suppose and the streams of the streams of the streams. The plants is red by such a bull is worth, if to be raised the streams of the suppose and t bine the advantages without having one of the making a triangular frame of three shingling inconveniences. Having every comfort for good stock, the inches in width at the base, and over this

OSAGE HEDGE CULTURE.

Illinois, where it is now so extensively used. S. Andrews in American Farm Journal,

HINTS ABOUT HOUSE PLANTS.

plants, if we attend to a few simple rules.

air, nor on the soil; but on the air through the soil. Therefore stir and loosen the soil frequently. Pulverize it, on the same principle that the farmer plows about his trees .-Horticulturist and Journal.

FARM JUDICIOUSLY.

It is now the beginning of a new year to

The Kansas Farmer, in the long run on any farm; They assist as revery much in keeping up good fartility; and it is a fact which ought to be known fast with a deep at the standard of the standard of the standard out to be the control of the standard out to standard out to compare the standard out to compare the standard of the standard out to compare the standard out to compare the standard of the standard of the standard out to compare the standard of the standard of the standard out to compare the standard of the standard out to compare the standard of the standard out to compare the standard of the standard the world's markets are crowded with wheat,

tions of the writer since the first introduction Horn cattle at Chicago and vicinity last week of this excellent hedge-plant into the State of can be taken as indicating prices for the season,

two or three, only just enough to give all of them full eight But by studying the

CLIMATIC INFLUENCES IN KANSAS.

Making no special claims to the gitt prophecy, or an extended knowledge science, nevertheless I desire to make a few the farmer. How the year will end, depends assertions, and back them up by what we less upon accident than upon foresight and know to be facts, and deducing such concluand then, in the course of two or three years; consists of No. 12 galvanized wire, running the good management. In all the older States sions, I believe we will be warranted in doing. some first-class pure bred females can be length of the rows, eight inches apart and four the soil has yielded up its first truits, and now A dry and arid climate is the bane of Kansas. bought, and the whole of the animals can be feet high; when the vine gets near the top, nothing comes out of it that is not first put in The misfortunes and the failings of her peopure, if Novice should, on trial, find them pinch the ends off. Tie the vines to the trellis to it. True, the soil everywhere is a vast ple is owing to the fact that the rainfall is as often as is needed to keep them neat and storehouse filled with riches, but it is safely not distributed in the time and manner to inlocked, and only those who possess and use sure success. Several years ago we heard an whereas, if allowed to get nearly ripe, as many farmers do before it is mowed, the stems become woody and the land is robbed to make the hay unpalatable and less nourishing. If a dairy is established, very great assistance can be given by growing forage crops, to the farmer and liquids of every kind, and once work, and he can five only by what he earns. It to two crushing failures, beatedes some by what he earns. It to two crushing failures, beatedes some dish-water and liquids of every kind, and once a week give the ground a good wetting, and be can five only by what he earns. It two crushing failures, beatedes some by the growing as week give the ground a good wetting, and much with dry earth to prevent baking. Every few days give the ground a good raking, the first set fruit have attained their growth, withhold the compatible possible circumstances for their propagation; and much with dry earth to prevent baking. Every few days give the ground a good wetting, and much with dry earth to prevent baking. Every few days give the ground a good raking, and much with dry earth to prevent baking. Every few days give the ground a good raking, and much with dry earth to prevent baking. Every few days give the ground a good raking, and much with dry earth to prevent baking. Every few days give the ground a good raking, and much with dry earth to prevent baking. Every few days give the ground a good raking, and much with dry earth to prevent baking. Every few days give the ground a good raking, the growing farmers do before it is mowed, the stems in two ones. I am aware that chinches ones. I am aware that c cut green and given to the cows at miking time, thus helping the pasture; and it causes time, thus helping the pasture; and it causes the cows to give a great deal more milk.

Sheep are the very best and most profitable post and cut off the lower leaves, to hasten ristance post and cut off the lower leaves, to hasten ristance post and cut off the lower leaves, to hasten ristance post and cut off the lower leaves, to hasten ristance post and not such that sale like some time produce the most money. Just now it may be are made the convenient scapegoat to bear and frow a training large crops, to hasten ristance post and not such leaves. Just now it may be are made the convenient scapegoat to bear and frown the torchlight produce the most money. Just now it may be are made the convenient scapegoat to bear and frown the torchlight produce the most money. Just now it may be are made the convenient scapegoat to bear and frown the torchlight produce that 56 lbs. of the best No. 1 spring away what would have been a reproach; a failure for want of rain. As short a time back in through me this blissed minit. Och! murches at the same time are made the convenient scapegoat to bear and frown the torchlight produce the most money. Just now it may be are made the convenient scapegoat to bear and frown the torchlight produce the most money. Just now it may be are made the convenient scapegoat to bear and frown the torchlight produce the most money. Just now it may be are made the convenient scapegoat to bear and frown the torchlight produce the most money. Just now it may be are made the convenient scapegoat to bear and frown the torchlight produce the most money. Just now it may be are made the convenient scapegoat to bear and frown the torchlight produce the most money. Just now it may be are made the convenient scapegoat to bear and frown the torchlight produce the most money. Just now it may be are made the convenient scapegoat to bear and frown the torchlight produce the most money. Just now it may be are made the convenie

Cansan," more recently known as the "Osage

That changes are wrought in any climate is a known fact, decreasing or augmenting its humidity as its preponderating influences may be modified. Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois are examples, in the two former by clearing away the forests, and the latter by drainage of the superabundant water from the soil, increasing the intensity of the summer's heat, and prolonging the periods between rainfalls. The denudations by clearings, and escape of water by drainage, exposing the surface to the direct rays of the sun, the heat not being absorbed as formerly, is thrown back by radiathis manner. This can and growing some crops to come all lengthwise of the row, has the effect to great and, and growing some crops to come all lengthwise of the row, has the effect to great and off animal in the most prosperous condition, est assured the very best results would enue.—A Working Farmer, in Rural New tragood plants; cultivate thoroughly, and allow to grow undisturbed for three years. In the spring of the fourth year, trim off all horizontal branches, and plash (lop) close to the ground, laying as fat as possible lengthwise of the row, has the effect to great and oil cake; but that oil cake goes to England the seed to the mins, where they have the same time per abundant water from the sou, such and oil cake; but that oil cake goes to England to feed cattle and to enrich those fields which mext spring replace all missing ones with ext.

Tomatobes for market.

Tomatobes for market.

The fourth summer's growth will make a hedge which no ordinary stock will care to attempt to get over or through. The trimmings should on no account be left scattered about over the ground, or on the hedge, as it is despread and nutrative properties in so mings should on no account be left scattered about over the ground, or on the hedge, as it is a feet of vegetable food, as the tomato.

The list of vegetable food, as the tomato.

The summer of the seed to the mins, where the seed to the Lessons frem Recent Stock Sales.

So far as the large public sales of Short-Horn cattle at Chicago and vicinity last week can be taken as indicating prices for the season, they show that fashinably bred cows and heifers will still command very high prices, perhaps fully up to those of last year; that a very fine pedigree will more than counterbalance lack of individual merit and that remarkable excellence, especially fitness for a show and services.

Sening in their force is certain, and will continue too, as settlements, cultivation, and improvements advance in that direction, until finally "the desert will bloom as the rose," and in the meantime, may the good Lord have mercy on the "bloomer." The pious Mennonite, with his elder and noble red brother, will have ample opportunities of "hearing God in the winds," before he realizes the results of the second of the continue too, as settlements, cultivation, and improvements advance in that direction, until finally "the desert will bloom as the rose," and in the meantime, may the good Lord have mercy on the "bloomer." The pious Mennonite, with his elder and noble red brother, will have ample opportunities of "hearing God in the winds," before he realized to the results of the second of the second of the continue too, as settlements, cultivation, and improvements advance in that direction, until finally "the desert will bloom as the rose," and in the meantime, may the good Lord have mercy on the "bloomer." The pious Mennonite, with his elder and noble red brother, will have ample opportunities of "hearing God in the winds," before he realized to the second of the meantime too, as esttlements, cultivation, and the provements advance in that direction, until the provements advance in

> two or three, only just enough to give all of them full air and light. But by studying the growth of plants you can raise more than by expecting all to act alike. Take a window of fuchsias—enough variation of growth can be found to give you one or two pillar varieties; one or two pendents; one or two for edging; one or two for tree form, say five feet high; one or two for tree form, say five feet high; one or two for tree form, say five feet high; one or two for tree form, say five feet high; one or two for tree form, say five feet high; one or two for tree form, say five feet high; one or two for tree form, say five feet high; one or two for tree form, say five feet high; one or two for tree form, say five feet high; one or two for tree form, say five feet high; one or two for tree form, say five feet high; one or two for tree form, say five feet high; one or two for tree form, say five feet high; one or two for tree form, say five feet high; one or two for tree form, say five feet high; one or two for tree form, say five feet high; one or two for tree form, say five feet high; or the many Short—Hornsales to be held this Spring and Summer, a young buil of fair quality can be purchased. So as not to cost more than \$150 when he reaches the farm of the purchaser. This represents an annual interest of \$15. Now, resources. Plowing, planting trees, daming there is no question that an average calf sired by such a bull is worth, if to be raised well cared for may sire thirty to sixty calves saturation, and often these moist winds are Plants, as a rule, do not feed largely on the per year and thus benefit a half dozen farmers unable to overcome the fearful radiation of who may own him in common or better, pay heat from our dry, parched prairies, and then the owner a reasonable sum for his use—West-ern Rural. heads, while all our hopes lie burried at our

feet in the dusty earth. Every furrow plowed absorbs heat and attracts moisture, every leaf gives shade, cools the surface, and excretes moisture. Every tree planted multiplies these forces, and upon their accumulation depends the manner of the

Your homes are here, in a somewhat fickle climate, though when all the conditions are favorable, no land ever yielded so generously, nor were ever more bountiful harvests gathered for the labor bestowed; but the recurrence of failures must reasonably be expected until

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HENS LAYING.

It is a great question to a large class of farmers and others why it is that their hens don't lay. The fact is self-evident to them, that they fail to deposit the "hen fruit" in quantithey fail to deposit the "hen fruit" in quanti-ties sufficient to pay for their feed, but why it is so, but few of them can say. When speak-ing of poultry profits they generally scout the idea of profit, as though such were impossibil-ities, and say; "I feed my hens all they will ties, and say; "I feed my hens all they will eat, what more could they want?" Now, right here lies the difficulty all; "they can eat" is just what's the matter. I am almost prompted to say, that to over-feed a fowl is as much of an injury to it as not to feed it at all; if not quite so bad as that, it is not far from the truth.

A great majority feed their fowls exactly op posite from the right way. Throwing down corn enough at one time to last all day is not right, or feeding corn exclusively, either, will as surely stop fowls from laying as anything possibly can; this I know to be a fact for I have tried it and learned from experience.

I have two strains of Brahmas; one I attend to at home and the other I farm out, where they receive the personal attention of the owner of This winter he was desirous of producing eggs for retailing in the vicinity, as prices were tempting, and as most of the fowls there were old hens, hence were not liable to receive a check in their growth; it was concluded to make them shell out their level best.

The course adopted was as follows : Having milk pleuty, and ground feed and bran at hand he ted early in the day, as soon as the fowls left their roosts, a box of bran or feed mixed with warm skimmed milk or sour milk, as was most convenient, and in the afternoon threw out enough screenings from a fanning mill near by to keep them "lively," while picking it up. But little, if any corn has been fed during the winter—none that I know of—and the result is this; from 12 hens and pullets he has sold so far during the winter up to date forty dozen eggs, besides what have been used in the family. The mixed feed generally lasted till nearly noon and they had the range of a small barn-yard, and an open shed, facing south, for the daytime, and warm shelter at night. As a matter of course fresh clean water was given; in fact, the same pains were taken to promote their comfort that was given to the cowsno more-and I think, as does the gentleman in question, they paid for their trouble bountifully. In contrast, I will mention the plan adopted in my flock at home. My plan was to keep them from laying as much as possible, as I wanted them in good condition when the time came for shipping eggs for hatching, to keep me supplied, and also to allow the pullets to complete their growth before laying.

I fed corn entirely, with the exception of what scraps from the table were thrown to As a result, I obtained no eggs, to speak of; once in a while I'd find an egg, but rarely. My flock is much larger than the one spoken of above. To satisfy myself thoroughly in the matter, I tried a change of feed during last month, and gave wheat screenings instead of corn about three weeks. The result was very marked; I had fed this about ten days when got from three to seven eggs per day. But from that time to this I have fed corn only, and have never obtained more than four eggs per day, and rarely more than one or two. both varieties—Light and Dark Brahmas—in man that should be like Casar's wife, above my hen house, having sold the balance during suspicion.

Muscatine, Iowa. the winter. Said house, by the way, is much better adapted to the comfort of the fowls than the one referred to in the first instance.

In view of these experiments, but one decis ion can be arrived at; and that is, corn, the grain almost universally fed to towis by the farmers, will not make hens lay, but quite the

I have questioned many farmers in this vicinity, to whom I have sold eggs and fowls, and their testimony is universally in accordance with the foregoing. I have not written all this for the benefit of the fancier, for but few of them fail to understand the foregoing facts, for the reason that they are informed fully, on all such matters through the medium of our poultry press. It is to the farmers and amateurs that I respectfully dedicate it, and would right here say, that *1.00 could be invested in no better maner, or with surer returnes, than to subscribe for a poultry paper one devoted entirely to the interests of such subjects. Farmers, try it a year. As a matter of course this I do not say for my own profit, for I am not publishing any paper, but desire a more general knowledge of poultry matters on the part of those most interested of all the farmers.

It is perhaps late in the season to write upon the subject, but yet a few may be benefited by it. Winter laying and winter layers are the great desideratum of all, and the surest

to obtain them eagerly sought for. In regard to breeds that are best for winter layers, I must be pardoned in claiming for the Brahmas or any of the Asiatic breeds the palm. I have had experience with these breeds—the Brahmas, many winters. and never have seen or heard of any better results than obtained from them. There are other breeds that are claimed to be better layers in summer than they, but eggs to the farmer in summer are of little value: here, in the Northwest, eggs in winter are of great value; one dozen laid then are worth from two to three in summer, which I think will more than balance the account in favor of our noble Brahmas, saying nothing of from two to three pounds of flesh to one in the "non setting" breeds which are such fine "summer layers."-H. S. Bingham, in the Poultry

The Poultry Fanciers and the Centennial.

At the meeting of the American Poultry Association, held at Buffalo, N.Y., February 10th to 20th, the subject of the World's Poultry Show to be held in conjunction with the Centennial in 1876, was discussed. It was finally determined to hold such a show and a committee was appointed to make thenecessary arrangements with the Centennial Commisfor space and other accomodations.

This will be the largest poultry show ever held in this or any other country. Competi-tion will be open to the world, and our cousins across the water will, no doubt, enter the lists. The best specimens will be brought out, and home and foreign breeders will have an opportunity, to compare notes and see what can be learned from each other.

Breeders intending to compete should lose no time in preparing for the occasion; a year's time is quite little enough in which to get ready for such a show as this will be. It is intended to include poultry, pigeons, water fowl, and pet animals. The committee wish to make this department a noticeable feature of the exposition .- Practical Farmer.

LEGITIMATE TAXATION.

Good News for the Western Farmer.

The recent decision of the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered by Judge Miller, (the rest of the bench concurring) on the subject of legitimate taxation, is one of the most important to the western farmer ever pronounced by the court. It is a death blow to all aid law enterprises, and places a safe and complete protection around the private rights of the citizen, and restores his constitutional rights in tact. The provisions of the constitution, that "private property shallnot be taken for public purposes without just compensation," is no longer a dead letter, but is replaced and strengthened by the decision, and the American citizen's right to his home is just as sacred as the Englishmans to his cottage. All honor to the Bench that rendered that decision. It proves that there are judges that the capitalists of the nation can not purchase, for no doubt they might have received millions not to have rendered it. The decision rendered by Judge Miller was based on a case taken up from the city of Topeka, Kansas, for certain bonds issued in favor of a bridge building company, and at present owned by a Cleveland Savings Bank, (innocent third porties) which bonds were issued in conformity with a law passed by the Kansas Legislature. The decree of the Court is in very strong language, and cannot be misunder stood. Or course I cannot give the full decision in such an article as the present, neither would it be interesting to your readers, but the kernel of the nut is contained in the following: "There can be no lawful tax (says the Judge) which is not laid for a public purpose. Again, " to lay with one hand the power of the Government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid enterprise and build up private fortunes is no more or less a robbery, because it is done under the forms of law, and is called taxation."

I will here refer to a decision rendered by Judge Chase in a similar case, and concurred in by two out of three of his associates. ation (says the court in effect) is the taking of the people's money under the implied condition of using it for the people's good. Where it is not imposed for public but for private purposes, then it ceases to be taxation and becomes plunder," and then the Judge goes on to de-clare, "that railroads are as much private en-terprises entered into for gain and profit, by which the public are only benefitted for the purpose of making money or profit, as hotel, stage companies, turnpikes, ferries, mills, etc. etc. Now, such decisions, rendered by the highest tribunal of the nation completely upset this pernicious doctrine of innocent third parties, and will require our courts to investigate all claims, and see if there is not such a thing as innocent first parties, that perhaps have rights as sacred, and more justly entitled to the protection of our courts than a set of sharpers, who have succeeded in overreaching and swindling the community. It is full time that our courts should attend to their legitimate business, and cease to be the collecting agents of the swindlers and sharpers of society and when cases come before them where fraud can be traced, it should be thoroughly investigated, and if proved, severely punished; for there is no duty more imperative on our courts than to secure the citizen in his constitutional rights. To secure this end the people should wake up to the necessity of placing a good, reliable man on the Supreme Bench have now over twenty hens and pullets of next fall. No partisan or political hack, but a

USURY.

Any established rate of interest on money, higher than the average net income of labor, should be crushed, just as effectually crushed as has been slavery, for it is about the same thing for the poor man, with the exception of the whip and auction block; and this cannot be done so long as we admit middlemen in currency, but can be done with absolute certainty by government loaning on any good and sufficient security, that no higher rate of interest could be obtained anywhere within the Union than the government rate, and more than I could get a higher price for postal stamps than government furnishes them for, or get more for carrying letters over a mail route than the mail charges.

And, now, is such a result desirable? Is not such a result absolutely necessary to save the poor of this country from a war- e miltion than that of vassals to inherited power: For of all vassalages money vassalage is the most abject; and of all tyrannies money tyranny is the most reientless. I do not know how it may look to others, but to me it seems plain we must reconstruct our usury system, or this nation will be damned beyond redemption. Is fast dividing this country into two great classes: lenders and borrowers; the profits on the side of the rich, the losses all on the side of the poor.

wheat crops sometimes fail, and leave us almost stranded, but I never knew an interest crop or salary crop to fail; and there has not half the damage been done to our State by drouth, chintz bugs and grasshoppers as has been done by usurers; while the former have taken the crops for a single season, the latter are taking the home and farm forever. It is heart-rending to be cognizant of the large number of families that are daily being shoved off their homes by mortgages. Old settlers who have worn themselves out in improving a wild and waste country, now in the twilight of life, must commence a new struggle for existence, and as they turn their backs upon the dear old homes, where their families have been raised, they wonder what did it. They wonder why the few hundred dollars borrowed and invested on the place that was supposed to be worth as many thousands as hundreds borrowed, should now take it all, including ten or fifteen years of their own labor. The solution is very easy; they borrowed at twelve per cent., interest deducted from principal, making about fourteen percent. on the

a half per cent. power, and for the last five years not half of that. The enemy is four to one, and the surrender of the citadel is only a question of time, and yet, the siege might have continued a good while longer had not the whole force and power of the government been thrown on the side of the besiegers by reducing the value of that home full one-half, through the mortgage and bondholder's policy of contraction and specie basis, while the value of their bonds and mortgages were correspondingly increased. Yes, government, under the control of the money interest, at "one fell swoop," transferred from toiling millions to the coffers of an idle, surfeited few hundreds of millions of dollars. When Henry VIII of England confiscated church property and bestowed it upon his favorites and courtiers, it was as much inferior to this iniquity as barbarian malice is to civilized deviltry .- Henry Bronson, in Industrial Age.

Cducational.

EDITED BY PROF. J. B. HOLBROOK.

TEACHING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. WHAT TO TEACH, HOW TO TEACH, TEXT-ROOKS.

BY J. WELCHHANS, Topeka, Kansas. Persons in all countries, in all ages, and in all vocotions in life, have had peculiar views as to the best means of accomplishing certain ends. These views, when adhered to so tenaciously as to exclude, for the time being, all investigation of other methods touching the same subject, may be denominated hobbies. Teachers are not wholly exempt. Almost every teacher, (and particularly every teacher in the West,) has a hobby.

It will be the purpose in this paper, to point out a few of these; offer a fair criticism on each, and close with such practical suggestions as long experience has sustained. These suggestions, if you please are our hobby.

We do by no means wish to be understood, as censuring those who succeed best in a different way from our own. Indeed, we shall defend a diversity of operations suited to the individual taste of the operator, rather than insist that all shall run in the same groove, regardless of their adaptation to the prescribed

And now first of all comes the discarder of text-books, and enthusiastically tells us that he can succeed admirably without any textbooks in his school. This may do in graded schools, in which all the pupils have pretty nearly the same attainments; where the teacher can engage all at the same time. But it occurs to us that in a mixed school, such as we find in the country, all over the West, where there can be found all grades, from the young man of twenty, studying Eng. Grammer and well advanced; Geography, and ready to complete it, as the phrase goes: Arithmetic, in the roots, progression and mensuration; History from no child's book; and possibly the higher mathematics, with a view to entering upon some practical vocation which will call his ac quired knowledge into action, and down through the grade, to the lad and young miss of fourteen, whose minds are just begining to get strong enough to reason correctly, and are beginning to have a sufficient taste for study, as to be willing to search different authors on given subject, in order to investigate and arrive at a just conclusion; and, down still further, thrhugh the grade to the little folks who are making their first effort with their A. B. C. and little slates and primmers; we say it occurs to us, where all these grades just describ ed, are necessarily present in a school, the discarding of text-books is hardly the thing. We hold it to be next to impossible, for any teacher to plan, lay out, and examine the work necessary for such a school, without uml ers of pupils at various times suffering from neglect. Even admitting that all can be kept engaged, does it add anything to the value of the pupil's acquirements, to know that he got them from his teacher rather than from the text-books? more especially since the teacher himself would be obliged to contess that he got them from the books?

For instance, suppose the pupil is studying English Grammer, and the lesson is concerning the Pronoun. After some oral instruction, which by the way is all well enough, Here in Kansas the oat, the corn, and the the teacher, or the pupil, it matters not which defines the Pronoun to be a word used instead of a noun. We want to know if this gives the pupil any clearer knowledge, than if he had read the same definition in the book.

"But," says the hobbyist, "we find so many errors in the books, that it is unsafe for the pupil to study therein." This is supremly egotistical coming from those, as it often does, who connot for the life of them, compose a single page of passable English. It is well known that most of our text-books were written by practical teachers, who devoted years of patient study to the science in question, and f they are unable to present it in such a way. as to be intelligible to the pupil, what can be expected of the young tyro, who has devoted but a few months to the same science?

It is also urged, as a reason why text-books should be discarded, that different authors do not agree touching the same subject. Do this class of persons ever think that oral teachers disagree among themselves quite as much as those authors do?

This brings us to notice the next class of hobbyists; those who imagine that the chief amount received. This mortgage, with a 14 difficulty in the way of rapid advancement,

technical terms that have been associated with the sciences to which they relate, from the time "when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and, in their stead adapt terms often ambiguous, or what is worse, terms not at all likely to be recognized by the literary world. Authors of limited sequirements, figure conspicuous in this hobby.

A certain professor, (not a resident of Shaw nee county,) in giving a lecture on English Grammer, before the Shawnee county Institute, last fall said, he taught his class that s Verb is a live word, or rather he kept the word verb in abeyance, and got his class to se lect "live words." We submit with all-candor, whether such a definition, is as good as the one usually given in the books A boy or giri who cannot comprehend the meaning of the definition: "A Verb is a word that signifies to be, to act, or to be acted upon," is not a suitable pupil to study grammer. Various authors have endeavored to win distinction by introducing new terms in the place of those which long established usage has made per manent. This restlessnes, 'concerning the nomenclature of the sciences is the source of much mischief, and he who thinks he can revolutionize the literary world, by forcing these uncalled for innovations upon the public, will very conservative, and supremely stubborn. it'seems unwise to disturb.

lt is in general inappropriate to use a word technically that has other meanings, especialy when the place can be supplied with a word which has but one meaning. For this reason it is better to say pronoun, than substitute; for, the word pronoun 'has but one meaning, whereas, the word substitute, has, according to Webster two meanings, neither of which corresponds precisely with our idea of this part of speech. For the same reason the term adverb, is better than modifier : the word Verb much better than "live word" or assertor, or asserter, as O. B. Pierce'has it ;"the word Interjection better than exclamation; nominative, much better than subjective; parse, better than analyze: and thus'we might go on.

"But," says the fastidious teacher, "those old worthies gave unhappy appellations to the things they intended to represent and it is due to science that we make a change."

We reply, that a word which has been used hundreds of years to signify a certain thing, does correctly signify that thing, whether it can be traced, with that meaning, to the dead languages or not. If the word interjection now means a word uttered emotionally and independently, what matters it, what it meant two thousand years ago?

Passing by those who make a hobby of the word method," "object teaching," and [other special methods, we will notice for a short time, that method which insists on perfect de portment and perfect recetations, and, by way of digression, we will say a word on the self reporting system. The advocates of the system, claim that it puts the pupil on his honor, and that he will then be more inclined to conduct himself properly, than he otherwise would. We grant this, but, on the other hand, there is such a temptation held out for the pupil to misrepresent, that we fear it is not productive of good results. Many a boy has answer-" when he knew teacher did not know) that he had violated some of the rules of school. If men and women will prevaricate, warp and twist the truth into a lie, even when they are under oath, can it be ex. pected that boys and girls will always tell the truth? The facts are, that about nine out of every ten of ordinary scholars, will misrepresent the truth, when the truth would be against them. Then why subject them to this temptation?

Others claim that recitations should be perect. In other words, that pupils should not be allowed to pass by a subject, until they have mastered it as well as they will ever be able to do. This fatal error has been imbibed by many well meaning teachers, and proceeds upon the theory, that an education is made up of a great many independent fragments, each complete within itself, and that when the pupil takes hold of one of these fragments, he is as well qualified to understand, and know all about it, as he ever will be. When we take into consideration the fact, that an education is an entirety; a vast net-work so to speak, interwoven in such a way, that one thing de pends on _ another; and that other on some thing else; that no part of a study is complete within itself; nay, not even science itself, but that one science is interwoven with and de pends upon another: we shall be able more clearly to see the fallacy of the perfect recitation plan.

We would not be understood as favoring a nurrying over, slovenly, manner of reciting colerated in some places. But we do say, that when the pupil has recited a lesson well, and understands it'as well as one could reasonably expect, and especially, well enough to use it in subsequent lessons, he should be allowed to proceed; knowing that he will have a chance at some future time, with a stronger mind, and more light, to study the same thing again. One must rise above a plain in order to see over it. Somust he pass beyond and above a given subject, in order to understand it well. A scholar will know more of arithmetic, with three rather hurried perusals, than with one perusal, taking three times as much time. So, instead of keeping a scholar on the same subper cent. power, now lays siege to the home; lies in the nomenclature of the sciences. This the owner tries to defend it with a three and class of teachers willingly throw away all the he is allowed to proceed, let him, at the first a pattern."—Washington Ia., Press.

perusal, get it well enough to make use of it a subsequent lessons, then pass': The second time, the subject can be examined more thoroughly; and the third, as searchingly, and exactingly, as the most ultra perfectionist could

Still another class of hobbyists will be noticed, and then we will have done with our fault-finding. We allude to the class who are eieri a ly proclaiming that the Common School falls short of what its founders intended, in that, it does not complete an education; that it does not fit'the pupil for the pulpit, the bar, the counting house, or the particular calling in which he wishes to engage. It seems to us that this class of persons totally misconceive the purpose for which our common schools were founded. It was not the purpose of the government to educate persons, so that they might gain a livelihood by using the education thus acquired. Such a course on the part of the government, would indeed be contrary to every sense of justice. For, in as much as in the nature of things, the professions must employ but a very small number, compared with those who, by physical labor, produce food and raiment, it would be adding insult to injury, to tax the great body of the less favored, to elevate the favored few. Bear in mind, however well the great body of the people find ere long that the Republic of Letters is may be educated, all cannot make a living in that way. If every person in the United What has been sanctioned for hundreds of States were master of every science, still many years by the great!majority of men'of learning, a professor would have to hoe corn, pull weeds, saw wood, and be "hewers of wood and drawers of water." The design of the common school, is to give every one an Elementary education; such an education as all will have to use more or less through life, and this is done more as a protection to the government, than as a source of happiness to the recipient. On what principal of justice should Mr. A's son be educated at the expense of the public, so that he can go into the countinghouse and get one hundred dollars per month, and not educate B's son to be a blacksmith, C's to be a stone mason, or D's to be a farmer?

Having seen then the design of the common school, what shall we say of those who are clamoring to have a smattering of the whole encyclopedia taught therein, We would rather have a son or daughter return from the common school, well versed in English grammer and arithmetic, and able to write neatly and rapidly, than that he should have taught him a smattering of botany, chemistry, and all the other sciences that can be named.

The common school is not the place to complete our education, but merely the place to become familiar with those elementary principles, so that we may be able to rear the strucure of a greater and nobler education. In fact there is no such thing as completing an education. It is not possible for any person to arrive at that point in attainments, so that nothing more can be learned. The great unexplored field lies invitingly before us, and stretches not only as far as the finite mind can comprehend, but perchance into the Great Hereafter, iefinite, in excellence and duration. To sum up then we arrive at the following

clusively, but in connection with all other other plans that can be used to advantage. Each teacher is the best judge of what he can use advantageously. Insist that the pupils commit the definitons accurately to memory. If the definitions be not understood, the should explain that, and not give a new definition to the term. The teacher should be able to discriminate between that which is paramount, and that which is of minor importance, and dwell upon them accordingly. A teacher who cannot readily do this, has no

onclusions: 1st. Use the text-books, not ex-

business to try to teach. 2nd. Teach subjects or topics rather than pages. If a dozen examples serve to give a proper understanding of the subject, stop at that; if it take a hundred to do so, go on until a hundred are employed.

3rd. Be content with Murray, Brown, Bullion, Kirkham, and a hundred other old worthies, to, call it "nominative," 'pronoun,' "verb,' 'interjection"; whatever else restless inovators may attempt to foist upon the public: And when such mathematicians as Davies, Rob inson, and Ray, call it "principal" rather than base" follow the old school, even at the risk of being called an old fogy.

4th, Teach thoroughly, but not so much so, that the pupil will become disgusted and discouraged, by being kept at the same thing longer than he should. Do not move your class along according to the attainments of the best scholar in it, nor move so slowly as to accommodate the dullest one. But when a large majority of the class understand the matter reasonably well, it is time to pass. If you are likely to err either way, let the dull scholars have the benefit of it.

Remember that in the common school is the proper place to teach Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammer, and Geography, and that if you succeed in teachng these well, you will have quite enough to, do without introducing any more studies, and that you will have accomplished more than thousands of your predecessors.

LENDING THE PATTERN .- A lady lately went to pay her respects to nne of the latest arrivals on the list of baby hood, when the following colliloquy took placa between her and the little four-year-old sister of the new

"I'vr come for that baby now,' said the lady. "You can't have it," was the reply. "Bu I Must: I came over on purpose," urg-

ed ahe visitor. "We can' spare it at all," persisted the child.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

Latrons of Kusbandry.

OFFICERS HANSAS STATE GRANGE

The following is the list of officers of the Kansas State Grange, elected at the annual meeting hold at Topeka commencing February 16th, last.

MASTER-M E HUDSON, Mapleton, Bour-OVERSEER-WM. SIMS, Topeka, Shawnee

LECTURER-W S HANNA, Ottawa, Frankiin county. STEWARD—C S WYETH, Minneopolis, Otta

wa county,
ASSISTANT STEWARD-JAMES COFFIN Hill Spring, Morris county.
CHAPLAIN—E J NASON, Washington,

Washington county.
TREASURER—JOHN BOYD, Independence, Montgomery county. SECRETARY—P IB MAXON, Emporia, Lyon GATE KEEPER-W P PATTEN, Cottonwood

Falls, Chase county
CERES—MRS BINA A OTIS, Shawnee county
POMONA—MRS P BATES, Marion county.
FLORA—MRS A C PATTEN, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st Dist.-W P Popenoe, Topeka, Shawnee county. 2D DIST.—F H DUMBAULD, Chairman, Jackson ville, Neosho county.
3D DIST—A T STEWART, Winfield, Cowley county.

4TH DIST-A P COLLINS, Solomon City, Saline county.
5TH DIST-W H FLETCHER, Republican City,

Chase County.
S H Downs, Secretary Patrons Fire Insurance Association, Topeka.

Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer Patrons Life Insurance Association, Lawrence. John G. Otis, State Agent, Topeka, Kansas,

THE KANSAS FARMER GRANGE PLAT-FORM.

I. The abolition of all degrees beyond the Fourth.

II. The making of all Fourth degree members eligible to any position in the Grange, from Gate-keeper to Master of the National

Grange.

MI. The removal of the National Grange Headquarters to St Louis.

IV. The abolition of fifth degree Granges and substituting therefor the Business Coun-

V. The reduction of the dispensation fee to one dollar, and reduction of dues to the simple cost of salaries and office expenses for Nation

al and State Grange Headquarters.
VI. The return of all accumulated funds in National Grange Treasury to subordinate

VII. The thorough organization of the business features of the Grange, by States and counties, as an absolute necessity for the perpetuity of the Order.

VIII. The County Council to constitute the business unit and the concentration of all sur-plus funds in the hands of the Council, where under the immediate supervision of those who contribute it, it may be applied to practical

business enterprises.

The above is the Grange platform of the KANSAS FARMER. Upon the important question involved, we invite free and independent discussion. We distinctly require of correspondents, that they treat, in their communica-tions, with courtesy and consideration, those from whom they may differ in opinion.—ED-ITOR FARMER.

LIST OF DONATIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS Commencing April 12th and ending April 17th, 1875, from the Relief Department of Patrons of Husbandry of

CASH ON HAND	8	497.69
RECEIPTS:		
April 12-Of W H Baxter per M.		
E Hudson.		28.65
" Of A P Collins, for seed		0.000
" Of Indiananalia Grange		4.00
or indianapone drange,		
Ill.,		29.00

April 15-Of State of Kansas, on 387.15 freight paid, Of Union Grange, Indi-2.30 Of Burt Prairie Grange, Of Progress Grange, Ill. Of State of Kansas, on

freight, Total. \$1,257.14

DISBURSEMENTS.

8.00

April 12-Paid for drayage, Paid freight on car of seed corn, Paid expressage on mon-

ey from Ill., Paid freight on one car to Pottawatomie County from Cal., 175.00 April 18-Paid for telegraphing .95 12.00 Paid for labor April 15-Paid A Maitland, for

Clay county, Paid Tousley, per R. H. 40.00 Ballanger, 88.15 Paid for postage, Paid Balance due mill, for flour and meal, 17.15

Paid freight on car 1331 April 16-C, B & Q, for S N Wood Cottonwood Falls, 84,15 Paid freight on car 2280 C & A, for A P Collins, 102.00 Paid freight on car to J.

Faulkner, Iola, Paid A Miller, freight 87.20 on car of corn, 20,00 1.60 Paid for telegraphing, April 17-Paid on two cars of seed

112.00 Paid expressage on seed, \$886.00 Balance on hand

RELIEF GOODS RECEIVED SINCE APRIL 12 '75

April' 16—1 bl. potatoes and 5 sks seed corn for D D Hoag, Solomon Kansas. One box seeds from F. T. West. One box seeds from Kentucky. April 17-Three cars seed corn.

RELIEF GOODS DISBURSED.

April 16—Ottawa county, 1 bl. potatoes and 5 sks corn, D D Hoag. "Flour from 4 sks wheat turned over to J. Armstrong, to make up for flour issued to C. W. Cross of Wabaunsee Co.

-4 sks corn, delivered to E Chilson. One car seed corn. sent to A. P. Collins. Two cars seed corn, sent to A. T

April 17—Relief goods on hand—One box of seeds, donors unknown. One box seeds from F. T. West. One box clothing for Susan Stone JNO. G. OTIS,

Kansas State Agent, P. of H.

For the KANSAS FARMER

EDITOR FARMER: All one humble Patron may say, can of course have but little bearing among the mighty hosts that now fill the land yet I feel like contributing my mite on the subject of Degrees. I am free to say I regard all degrees above the fourth or working degree of the order, as not only useless but highly pernicious in their tendency. If I understand the Grange movement, it was for the purpose of bringing all the farming community up to one common level, or brotherhod. This was rapidly accomplished, till alas, of late comes the desire for some useless fandango, to set one party away above another, thus creating an Aristocracy among us, and I fear setting the wedge that will ultimately split the Grange movement was coppied from the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders, which have can, without detriment, have the same. But Granges. anyone acquainted with the workings of these orders, knows that all the business transactions are done in the minor degrees. For instance, the Masonic order does all its work in the third or Master Mason's degree, while the Odd Fellows do all their work in the fifth degree. Now, in these orders, there is no caste. so far as business transactions are concerned. If men wish to have higher degrees, they can take them and work in them, without interrupting the foundation of the order; but if this can be done in the Grange, I fail to see it. If the County Grange must work in the fifth degree, State Grange in the sixth and the

and make laws to govern-us small fry. Are we not becoming partial by these acts, and doing just what we most desire to undo. the castes and grades of society? Should like to hear from others, on the subject.

once said to ancient Israelites, "Stand in the

plain, and come not near the mount, nor touch

it, lest ye die." while our Gods, (Masters and

Pastmasters,) go up into the thick darkness,

R. M. HOSKINSON, Burlingame, Mar 14, 1875.

For the Kansas Farmer.

At a regular meeting of South Branch Grange, No. 1016, P. of H., held on the evening of March 18th 1875, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and all the Granges of the land favoring similar action, asked to at once speak their minds.

Resolved, That we the officers and me of South Branch Grange, No. 1016, P. of H., are utterly opposed to all degrees above the Fourth, or working degree of the Order. That we regard all others as tending only to create crstes, and divisions among us, and as a natural consequence, are only evil in their tending. Resolved, That a copy of the above be furnished the Kansas Farmer for publication.

OBITUARY.

R. M. HOSKINSON.

Brother Jacob Ingraham, dGirard, Crawford county, Kansas. April-1875.

In obituary notices which we receive from Granges the date of the decease is almost always omitted, and the date of the meeting at which resolutions of respect were adopted given; we are often unable to publish the resolutions, but will always publish full notices of deaths, and it will be more satisfactory to friends if dates are correctly given.-ED.

The Ohio Farmer pronounces the fifth de gree in the Order, an attempt to follow Masonic regulations. It also presents the special claims of Cleveland for the National Grange headquarters.

The Territorial Grange, of Colorado, at its recent session, adopted resolutions strongly condemning intemperance, and declaring that intemperate habits should disqualify a Patron from holding office in the Order.

There are forty Granges in Washington Territory.

A Grange co-operative store is about to be opened in Fayetteville, Ark.

A Grange bank is to be established this year by the Patrons of Pawnee county, Nebraska.

Every Grange should have its own hall; until they do the members will never feel at home. Have a good library and reading room in it, and have it as comfortable as your means and good taste can make it.

The Granges of Grayson county have resolve ed to establish a manufactory for the purpose of making all kinds of farming implements needed by the Patrons of Husbandry, as far the United States. as can be supplied, at a small advance on the actual cost of manufacturing.

The Wisconsin Granger is opposed to the Pomona Granges, also, to all degrees that cannot be obtained by all the members. As we understand it, all members who are declared worthy by a majority of their brothers and sisters, can receive the degree of Pomona.

We see you are frequently commended by Patrons in your own State, for your fearless stand against monopolies, swindles, and would be aristocracies, and that we to heartily endorse your reformatory views, and greatly censure any paper that does not speak out in defense of the right.

Yours with Respect,

Vigo county, Indiana.

Enclosed find subscription price of FARMER So long as your paper maintains the independence that has characterized it during the past year in every respect, we shall regard it as a shining light, and cannot do without it. J. M. Foy.

West Point, Hancock county, Illinois.

The Executive Committee of the State Grange of Tennessee, have recently had a profitable business session of three days. We find a record of its proceedings in the Nashville Rural Sun, from which we extract the following: That measures are authorized to have the State and Subordinate Granges incorporated; to have all the proceedings and laws of National and State Granges published in pamphlet form for use of the Granges; to have a new form for crop reports; to endeavor to secure the location of the business offices of National Grange at Nashville; the appointment of Master Maxwell general business agent for the the order to atoms. It may be argued that, as State, Bro. Vaughn, Division agent at Memphis for West Tennessee, and Bro. Hubbard, Division agent at Knoxville for East Tennessee: various grades of degrees, that the Grange the adoption of a constitution for county

What will the Granges do this summer? The spring's work is coming rapidly upon us now, the hurry of seeding and cultivation and anon of harvest, will be with us almost before we know it. There is always work upon s farm, hard work, pressing work, work that must be done. The farmer is tired with the labors of the field, the wife is tired with the increased ladors of the household; neither feels like going abroad. The pigs and chickens, the calves and colts and lambs, all need special attention now, and the farmers can find little time to be away from home. The men in the field need the master's eye and leader-National Grange in the seventh; thus virtually ship. For each and all these reasons it is difsaying to the Subordinate Granges, as was ficult. sometimes impossible, to attend the Grange. Nevertheless, it is most desirable for us to be there, often our imperative duty to put aside our pressing, hurrying work, to commit to other guidance for a season the operations of the farm, to let them stand still even sometimes, and to go to the place of meeting. No cause is worth anything to us for which we do not make sacrifices. Nothing of value is to be attained without labor. Prepare then to be punctual at the monthly meetings. We shall actually lose nothing by it. The half day's rest will enable us to do more work on the following days, and the interchange of thought and experience may suggest new notions to us worth more than the time lost .- Patrons Helper.

Chelesa Grange, Washtenaw county, Mich., has resolved to use no land-plaster. The plaster question is generally exciting warm discussion. A firm had contracted to furnish Patrons with plaster at \$3 50 a ton, but repudiated its contract, and joined the monopoly, which has raised the price to \$6,00, and arranged with the Ohio dealers to do likewise. Hence no little indignation on the part of Pa-

The Tennessee State Grange has organized a Patron's Mutual Aid Society. Upon the death of any member of the society each surviving member is to pay 60 cents. 50 cents of which is to go to the parties representing the deceased member. Not more than 2,000 members are to be admitted in one class, Any member of the order may become a member of the society, if in good health, by paying \$1 if under twenty years of age, or \$1 for each live years over that age.

"The Patron's Mutual Benefit Society of Indianapolis" has issued its prospectus. The fee for membership— members must be Patrons between eighteen and sixty-is \$6, with assessments in case of death ranging from 90 cents to \$1 75, the heirs of members receiving at their death sums equal to from 70 cents to \$1 50 for each member of the class.

The Patrons of Drew county, Ark., appear to be possessed of the life and energy that should characterize all good members of the order. Premiums for the best conducted farm, every description of farm produce and the best farm hands are offered; a grange flour-mill is short-ly to be built, and an attempt will be made to build a cotton-mill at Monticello

The managers at the Grange Produce Agency at Indianapolis have published their first annual report. Despite severe opposition they claim to have conducted a successful business and to have handled a large quantity of corn by car lots; also wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, on-ions, apples, peaches, berries of of all kinds, dried fruits, butter, eggs, feathers, and in short every product grown in the country.

The Executive Committee of the National Grange will meet on the 1st of July . next, when the place of holding the next annual meeting of the National Grange will be deci-ded upon; also the location of the headquarters of the order.

The Tennessee Grange Outlook is of opinion that there is "too much independence among Patrons for the ir own good." The New York World is of the opinion that the more independence there is among Patrons the better it will be for their own good.

We take the above items of interest, from the New York World. January 1st there were 21,995 Granges in

German Granges are being organized in Wisconsin.

RETRENCHMENT

Is one of the ways by which our State and country are to be restored to their wonted prosperity. Taxation, unduly onerous, pressing night and day upon the vital organs of our productive industry, will, sooner or later extinguish their vitality. No soil, however productive, no climate, however salubrious, no people, however energetic, can successfully resist this ceaseless pressure. Issachar may be a strong ass, but will, in the end, crouch and sink under this constantly pressing burden. Such is the only truthful deduction that can be made from the stubborn facts of history.

Legitimate taxation for civil purposes has ts just limit. Ninety nine years of experience of the different States of the Union. ought to furnish data by which that limit could be determined. For instance: I paid taxes in the State from which I came, for a period of about twenty five years, an advalorum tax, but never paid to exceed one per cent. in any one year, State, county, and municipal taxes. I have talked with my neighbors, and they testify to a similar experience in the States from which they came. Here, for ten years, my taxes have ranged from two to six and a half per cent. Is there to be no end to this?

When the flat went fourth, "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread," the right to have, acquire, and enjoy private property. went with it; a right never relinquished by freemen and surrendered only by slaves. Now, the exactions of the constituted authorities of the State of Kansas, are not taxes in the American sense of that term. Twelve years ago they were wholly unknown to American jurisprudence. No man, by the use of the familiar terms of taxes and taxation, ever thought of such prodigious exactions. Confiscation, and nothing less, will properly impart the idea. Confiscation for what? Because emigrants tryed to make tarms and homes of the prairies of Kansas, will such a course result in thrift, or give prosperity to any country? Certainly not, but its authors are just the source from which you might expect that supreme essence of meanness, which begs. from sister States, subsistence for a starving population and locks their funds fast in the State treasury, to be used exclusively for the benefit of high priced officials and their fat jobbers.

True Statesmanship and financial skill alike require taxation to be kept below the extreme limits which experience dictates as reasonably safe, without materially impairing the maximum of production. You who do not know that the revenue of a State depends upon production, augment the latter, and the former is increased without adding to the percentage, and with augmented wealth, the burden may be borne without additional effort.

But I grant that there is a kind of retrenchment which will not help in restoring prosperity to the country. It is a rather violent and frothy kind, a sort of disease; disease, periodical, and which might be noted in almanacs as epidemic in October and first week in November. As cold weather comes on it assumes a mild form. Would reduce taxes without curtailing expenses. In this stage it is not dangerous to anyone. Useless service, supernumerary officials, high priced officers, fat jobs giving nice employ to such viceable to incumbents, are now all out of danger, and perfectly safe. Watch the movements of the elements and you will be prompt ed to enquire whether governments were instituted among men to make nice places and paying jobs for such as have skill in manipulating partisan conventions.

But governments are founded for protection and the more strictly they are confined to the purpose of their organization the better. Retrenchment must hurt. It cannot be avoided. Useless expense and services must be dispensed with; useless officials lopped off; high salaries curtailed; fat jobs have the grease squeezed out of them; and all expenses proportioned to the ability of the people to pay, without passing the fair limit of just taxation; for it is essential to the causes of finance, prosperity and liberty, that the man or woman who earns a dollar shall have the right to invest and enjoy it. The old man who brings to the State the proceeds of a life of care and toil, must be allowed to hold it as a staff to stay his hands as he goes on his way to the grave. The young and vigorous should work with a well grounded faith and hope of enjoying his own, of accumulating a reasonable competence, and of enjoying the pleasures of s comfortable home. Government must protect the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights and not be itself the instrument to strike them down; for Homer sung long years ago that the day you make a man a slave, you take half D. L. his virtue away.

Richland Farm, April 8, 1875.

The State Grange of Kentucky has fixed the salaries of the officers of that body as follows: The Master \$1.000 and traveling expenses; the Treasurer \$600; the Secretary \$1 000 and traveling expenses; the Assistant Secretary \$500 and traveling expens

Granges in Wisconsin have on hand \$250, 000 toward a State Agricultural Improvement Society. They have already established forty. one coperative associations for selling goods and manufacturing, and twenty-nine insurance companies, all flourishing, and representing capital to the amount of \$4,000,000.

Fountain Brook Grange, Minnesota; de clares itself "uncompromisingly opposed to anything and everything tending towards aristocracy in the order," and demands the olition of all degrees above the fourth.

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Webster's Dictionary is now our Standard. It is a whole Library in itself. It is a mine whose treasures I so like to explore, that when I go to it for a word, I am constantly lingering to study it. Its definitions and word histories are marvels of thoroughness and accuracy.—JULIA E. WARD, Principal.

St. Francis Xavier College, [R. C.] Brooklyn, N. Y. March 1, 1875.

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Theological, Seminary Gettysburg, Pa., Jan. 28, 1875. Webster is considered the standard authority on disputed points.—Prof. J. A. SINGMASTER.

puted points.—Prof. J. A. SINGMASTER.

From Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, a well known scholar and writer, and editor Illust. Chr. Weekly.

In the particular department in which I have had more occasion for a critical use of Webster's Dictionary—theological and ecleaisatical literature—I have found its definitions without an equal in any book in the language. By its habitual method of treating all doubt-inly words, and all words of complex meaning, historically tracing down their use from primitive to present meaning, and by its statement of the derivatives and equivalents in other languages, as well as by its colorless impartiality, it often throws light on the true meaning of Scripture, or on the proper significance of language, which, by its purely professional use, has lost its true character; and I have frequently found in the compass of a few lines an amount of real information, and of practical suggestions, which elaborate articles or essays in professional works have failed to afford. In this respect it has, in my judgement, no equal; and I do not know any dictionary of the dreace or I stime the state of the dreace of the store of the store of the store of the dreace of the dreace of the store of t and of practical suggestions, which emborate articles or essays in professional works have failed to afford. In this respect it has, in my judgement, no equal; and I do not know any dictionary of the Greek or Latin language which, in the thoroughness of treatment in these respects, is its peer. We place a Webster's Dictionary, next to a good reference Bible, as the foundation of the family library.—LYMAN ABBOTT.

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A SHORT TALK ON PARM TOPICS.

There is probably no one particular thing in planting that pays better than putting the seed into the ground as soon as plowing and harrowing is done. The seed seems to germinate much quicker than it does when planting is postponed a week or more. If the ground settles, and the weeds get more than an even chance, they are sure to get the best of the crop. We have often seen fields almost green with the coming weed crop, before it was marked off for planting. There is no doubt but the profit of such a crop is entirely gone overcome the neglect of a week or two, when the crops requiring cultivation are just coming through the ground.

No matter how deeply the ground has been plowed, how rich it may be, or how valuable the seed is, if the young, tender shoots of corn and potatoes have to struggle with weeds for the strength of the soil, they soon get a sickly color, and seem to lose the power to make a fine, vigorous growth afterwards.

There is no step from the selection of the seed, planting well, and, above all, in good season and cultivating thoroughly until mature, that can be done slovenly. Neglect of a crop is shown in the harvest every time. Nature demands prompt business action from those who expect profit from her. There is a mania among farmers, large and small, to gather large herds of stock. A large herd in good condition is a 'very satisfactory thing to have, but the trouble is that they are larger in most cases than can be fed during the winter months. The desire to increase the number of the herd, induces farmers to hold on to every scrub calf and colt at the expense of the better and more profitable animals. The time has about passed, in Kansas, when farmers will neglect to prepare food for stock for the winter. Land speculators have long represented that on account of our Italian climate, stock required neither provision or shelter for winter. This may be the case in some of the counties along the Southern border of the State, but the general fact is, that stock in Kansas, requires as much good care in the winter as elsewhere in the same latitude, and the farmer who neglects to give his stock this attention, suffers loss from stock dying, or from the low condition to which they are reduced by spring. There is no doubt but our usually dry winters enable our stock growers to carry through their herds more economically than if further east. Experience proves, however, beyond a question, that those who feed and care for their stock best, have made the most money.

The scarcity of feed this past year has surplus stock. In fact, in some localities, the breeding animals have had to be sacrificed for

season throughout the State is good at this time, planting is prosecuted with great vigor, and farmers are looking out for stock to replace the animals sold or killed, and there is no one fact that will bear being emphatically impressed upon the farmers of hansas more than that the profit in stock rising in the future lies in raising superior animals, whether hogs, cattle, horses, or sheep. It will not pay to breed scrubs, and it is far profitable as well as much more satisfactoray to sell a dozen animals of a high grade, than twice the number which have cost the same money and feed. There is profit in raising good stock in Kansas, and we believe the intelligence and enterprise of our people will yet make our rich valleys and broad prairies renowned for wellbred, well-fed and profitable stock.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY ASSOCIATION. Delegates met at Chicago, April 8th, from various states to form a National Poultry Association. An organization was perfected,a constitution and by laws adopted. The association adopted the scale of points as published in the revised edition of the "American Standard of Excellence."

After considerable discussion relative to the objects of the society and the most favorable time for holding an exhibition, the following resolution was passed :

Resolved, That all society premiums at the next exhibition of the National Poultry Association be offered upon single birds. The following are the officers elected for

the coming year: President-Edward L. Lamb, Chicago, Illinois.

Vice Presidents-John P. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill; J H Bryant, St Paul, Minn ; C H Furner, St Louis, Mo, 'A J Murray, Memphis, Tenn; Dr F W Byers, Lens, Illinois; C F Van Buskirk, Troy, Kansas; Jas A Storms, St Joseph, Mo : Dr H Enos, Milwankee, Wis : FW Goodale, Delhi Mills, Mich; Dr N H Paaren, Chicago, Ill; I K Felch, Natick, Mass : E T. M Simmons, Oil City, Penn : H. A Mansfield, Waltham, Mass; C A Sweet, Buffalo, NY. W H Todd, Vermillion, Ohio; J F Ferris, Stamford, Conn ; L E Linesbaugh, Syrecuse, Neb; J C Febies, Denver, Col; M

Polo, Ill. Secretary and Treasurer-Chas P Willard, Chicago, Ill.

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DISCUSSION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF GRANGE GOVERNMENT.

We present our readers herewith, the reform by the Spirit of Kansas. We ask of intelligent patrons a fair, candid and thorough examination of the questions presented.

IS CONTINUAL FAULT FINDING CALCULATED TO BUILD UP. OR PULL DOWN?

We are led to ask the question at the head of this article, by seeing in the Kansas Far-MER of late date, what the editor of that paper calls "Kansas Farmer Grange platform." From the very first issue of the Far. MER under its present editor, down to the present time, we have had growlings, and grumblings, and carpings innumerable. The officers of the State, and National Grange and the laws that govern our order, have all been found tault with. We have concluded though reluctantly, to spare a little space for a brief review of the FARMER's platform, be cause we fear its influence may be peruicious upon those of our order who are not quite as independent thinkers, as perhaps they ought to be.

But to the review. His article first, reads as follows: "The abolition of all degrees beyond the fourth." Quere. Why stop at the fourth? Why not limit it to the first? Why not strike them all out and go back to the old system of non-action and inefficiency? The reasoning is just as good in one case as the other, and in either case the effect would be to destroy the grand solidity of the present organization.

"The making of all Article second reads: fourth degree members elligible to any posiion in the Grange, from Gate-keeper to ter of the National Grange." Quere. Why sourth degree members again? Why not come down to the pure Democracy and abolish all distinctions? No. A thousand times petter as it is. Now we are pretty sure of having representatives in the National Grange, who have been tried at home, and who have risen step by step, by the suffrages of their brothers and sisters who personally know them, and who have been thus advanced because they were found capable and honest, and thoroughly imbued with the aims and precepts of the order, and understand the needs of the farming class of citizens, and being thus gradually advanced, they have experiences which no other persons can have. Besides it is scarcely possible that a demagogue can reach that position on some sudden wave of excitement, as might be the case under the KANSAS FARMER plan. Article third reads: "The removal of the National Grange head-quarters to St. Louis." The National Grange at its last meeting voted to move the headforced the most of the farmers to sell all their quarters to some place in one of five named western States, and appointed a committee to look up and agree upon some city in one of that in every Superdinate Grange of the look up and agree upon some city in one of that in every Superdinate Grange of the look up and agree upon some city in one of that in every Superdinate Grange of the look up and agree upon some city in one of that in every Superdinate Grange of the look up and agree upon some city in one of that in every Superdinate Grange of the look up and agree upon some city in one of that in every Superdinate Grange of the look up and agree upon some city in one of the look up and agree upon some city in one of the look up and agree upon some city in one of the look up and agree upon some city in one of the look up and agree upon some city in one of the look up and agree upon some city in one of the look up and agree upon some city in one of the look up and agree upon some city in one of the look up and agree upon some city in one of the look up and agree upon some city in one of the look upon the

ing his horn for that city.

Article fourth reads: "The abolition of 5th degree Granges and substituting therefor the business council." Fifth degree Granges are an essential link in the chain of complete organization, and were recommended by the combined wisdom of the National Grange after much reflection, and several years experience with county councils.

Article fifth reads: "The reduction of the

dispensation to one dollar, and reduction of dues to the simple cost of salaries and offices f the National and State Grange headquarters." Why not say 50cts? or has it been left to the editor of the FARMER to say just low much is needed to run the institution We have always thought the founders of the order were wise in making provisions for a Treasury. Suppose the FARMER's plan had been adopted at first, could Kansas have drawn ten thousand dollars in this her time of great need? Could Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Louisians have received their thousands in the way of aid? In its real workings, the National Grange has proved to be a sort of calamity insurance agency, whose Treasury has always been capable of and ready to give relief when most needed, and we hope no brash councils will ever be able to impair its

efficiency.

Article sixth reads: "The return of all accumulated funds in the National Grange treasury to Subordinate Granges." Why not go farther, and make a final distribution to the individual members? and so have a grand collapse at once; a division of funds, means disbandment of the order. And besides all we have said, there is another weighty reason why a member of the order is criminally culpable for continually finding fault, and in season and out of season presenting plans of hi own, to the detriment of those adopted by the body at large; we refer to the obligation taken by every Patron. Need we say any more? Wrohgs, if any exist, may be righted within our order; but we denounce as wrong and prejudicial to the best interest of our order, one who is looked to as a teacher, to be continually saying and publishing things that tend to create distrust and dissatisfaction in our order.—Spirit of Kansas.

OUR ANSWER.

With the first issue of the KANSAS FARMER under the present editor, the FARMER placed itself fairly and squarely in favor of co-operation in all its various phases among the farmers of the country, and in favor of all the aims and objects of the Grange movement, and announced, that, without fear or favor it would be aggressively independent in denouncing what it deemed to be detrimental to the public good. An examination of its columns from that time to this will show to all fair minded men that it has fearlessly fulfilled its promise to its readers. What has been advocated in these editorial columns, has been from principle and without regard to policy. This we leem to be legitimately the sphere and duty of an independent journal. The course of the FARMER in the past indicates what it will be n the future. There will be no truckling demagoguery to catch a popular breeze, no attempt to gain the help and patronage of those in power, by dealing out words of honeyed flattery, or in advocating principles and practices we deem to be against the comnon good.

The issue as presented above by the Spirit, s plain and direct. The FARMER firmly stands by its Grange platform as presenting the true principles upon which the perpetuity of the order will be built. The FARMER asks for a republican form of Grange government, instead of a monarchial form, it asks that the funds contributed, be placed where they can be best used to advance the interests of those contributing the money. It asks, in short, for more of practical utility, and less of machinebefore it is planted. No superior care will view of the KANSAS FARMER Grange plat- ry, that more time and attention be given fo developing the objects for which the Grange was organized, and less of ritualism. It asks for the abrogation of special and class privileges, in the Grange and out of it.

Let us examine the logic of the Spirit. He says: "Why not strike out all degrees?" We answer, that the creation of 5th, 6th and 7th degrees create special privileged classes, into whose hands is given all the legislative powers for a popular organization. These degrees take from the membership the law making power, and give to us a monarchial form of Grange government, instead of a purely republican or democratic form. The Spirit says The effect would be to destroy the grand solidity of the organization,-" thus inferring that the solidity rests entirely in the higher degrees. Using the senseless argument of the Spirit, we ask, why stop at the 6th and 7th degrees, if they contain so much virtue, why not go on up to forty? We believe that four and ceremony compatible with the aims and objects of the order, and all additional machinery tends to weaken rather than strengthen the organization.

In reviewing article second, the Spirit asks, Why not abolish all degrees? We answer, again, that would abolish the organization, which would be a calamity to the farmers of the country. We ask, why not trust to the judgment of the same men and women to select by their votes each year, their representatives, instead of making a Master who secures one election, always entitled to special privileges over those who made him Master. Besides this, there is a grave assumption, that those who happen to be selected as Masters, will prove themselves to be the most intelligent and useful members of the Grange, which is not always the fact.

The Lecturer, Secretary and Chaplain call for as high qualities of mind and heart, as that of Master, and it is safe to say, without for a moment reflecting on the office of Master, that in many granges, the best talent will as often be found in these positions as in that of Master. Again: Will the Spirit not acknowledge that in every Subordinate Grange of his ac-

the want of feed. The outlook for a bountiful Louis pays the editor of the FARMER for blow- among the rank and file as there is in office? If, as the Spirit intimates, the officers of Granuals, whose special fitness points to them above all others, as qualified for the offices they hold, would they not again and again be chosen as they were in the first place? This treatment of the rank and file, as if they were inferior to the officers whom they themselves elected for a time to do certain official duties, is a piece of nonsense that will not meet with much favor among intelligent Patrons. Is there one solitary good reason why fourth dedoes not present it. Is it any more possible, or probable, that the same men and women select a demagogue in the next?

The KANSAS FARMER was the first journal National Grange headquarters from Washington to some point in the west, nearer the centre of the organization. St Louis was suggested because it was central. Does the Spirit say the headquarters should not be remov-

"Fifth degree Granges are an essential link er degrees the organization protests against.

In reviewing Article fifth, the Spirit asks: Why not make the dispensation fee 50cts?" We say, if sufficient funds can be accumulaed to pay the current expenses of National Grange headquarters at 50cts. each, together with the quarterly dues, then 50cts. is future of this organization. We are aware enough. The point we make is, that there that a large and respectable portion of the patis no adequate benefit in drawing a heavy fund from the Granges of the country, to be concentrated at National Grange headquarters. If emergencies arise, such as helping suffering brethren in any part of the country. the levy of a tax would be promptly met. Take Kansas as an example. The fourteen hundred Granges in Kansas have paid into the National Grange treasury, \$21,000 for dispensations, besides their dues. The farmers of Kansas as well as every other western state are not able to have their funds put into government bonds. Kansas has received from the National Grange, \$3,000. Our position has always been that the National Grange should be sustained, but that the printing of blanks, selling regalia, song books, tin boxes, etc., etc., should be entirely foreign to the work of that headquarters.

Regarding Article sixth the Spirit asks with its usual argumentative sagacity: "Why not go further and make a final distribution to the individual members and so have a grand collapse at once?" What is the recommendation of the FARMER, in article sixth? It is that the funds now lying in Government bonds nate Granges. Why? Simply to enable them to use their own funds by co-operating with other Granges in the county, forming a county Grange and practically working in enterprisa within their reach.

We believe the county organization, whether it is called a Grange or Council, is the practical business unit of the Patron's organization, and that all the working capital of the order should be concentrated there.

It further says, "Wrongs, if any exist, may be righted within our order." We say it is behind the age to talk about bringing about any reform in an organization which comprises thousands of people, scattered over an immense, territory, without the aid of the press. There is no other practicable way in which we can interchange thoughts and come to an understanding, and it the policy of the Spirit is carried out, and officers are endowed with unlimited privileges, and no wise held accountable to members, there will be no other possible way in which the rank and file can be heard: these privileged characters will make themselves more privileges, and ultimately to secure the benefits of the order, one must first become a Master. In our estimation this is not a part of the secret work of the order, and that it is not so considered by the mass of the Patrons: we have proof in the fact that many Granges have adopted resolutions embodying degrees assure to the membership all the form | the principles contained in the Kansas Farm-ER Grange platform, and have sent them to us for publication, thus recognizing the press as the only medium through which they could let their action be known; we refer the Spirit to the action of the Kansas State Grange at its

The following taken from the official publication of the proceedings, no doubt, reflect the sentiments and convictions of a very large majozity of the patrons of Kansas :

The following was read, rules suspended, and, on motion, was unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, the present system of degrees, above the 4th, being founded upon an election to office, to which only a fractional part of our members can ever obtain. Which is calculated to create a scramble for office, detrimental to our interests as an order, and is a great source of jealousies, which may ultimately disorganize our Order; therefore, be it Resolved, By the Kansas State Grange in

session assembled, that in view of the facts set forth in the foregoing, we request the National Grange to so change its constitution, that any 4th degree member in good standing may be elligible to any position, in either National State, County, or Subordinate Granges, and for this we will ever ask.

Resolved, that our Worthy Master be instructed to present the foregoing to the National Grange at its next session, and use his influence to the fullest extent to effect the change asked

All great movements and organizations succeed so long as they are in sympathy with ges, Subordinate and State, represent individ- the progressive thought of the masses, comprising them. Just so soon as the official voice of the organization assumes to dictate to the membership their individual will, and lose their representative character; just so soon, will history repeat itself, and the organization lose its power and influence for good. It is eafe to trust the aggregated intelligence of a people, and that the mass of intelligent patrons of the country, are declaring for a republican representation of Grange government, gree members should not be eligible to any and against the autocratic tendencies which office in the Grange? If there is, the Spirit the present increase of degrees and ceremonies tend, no observing patron will deny. It is safe to trust the permanency of this who elected a Master in one instance, would grand organization upon the broad representative republican principles, upon which our government rests. To build this great reform in the country to ask for the removal of the movement, upon a monarchial form of government, to follow the organization of other secret orders, is not in keeping with the progressive tendencies of the thinking farmers of America. This division of sentiment is not captiousness or superficial fault finding, but one of principle, based upon justice and equality and we must make it here distinctly underin the chain of complete organization." That stood that there is nothing in the obligasounds well; why make the chain seven tion of a patron which prevents a protest links, would not four bring the same result? against what we deem to be wrong. This is Is not this great organization a protest against our protest against what we deem to be danclass privileges, against special legislation. gerous to the future good of the Order and we Why then build the very thing in these high! hold ourselves at all times, ready to give reasons for the faith that is within us.

We wish to say in closing, in response to the advice of the Spirit concerning a patrons duty, that so far as the FARMER is concerned, it will continue to say plainly and distinctly what it believes be due to the membership, and the rons may differ from the views we express. To them, we say the columns of the FARMER are open to a fair and liberal discussion of the issues here presented.

In season and out of season, we are working to advance the social educational and business standard of western farmers and farming. To secure intelligent co-operation, we have, and shall continue to give the grange organization our most cordial support, and while looking upon it simply as a means of progress, and not the end, we shall continue to labor for its perpetuity upon the principles of equality, justice and right.

DEATH OF MRS. HOLBROOK.

Since our readers were last favored with nything from the pen of Prof. Holbrook, he has suffered a great affliction in the loss of a beloved and excellent wife. Mrs. Holbrook was a young and accomplished lady, and had recently accompanied her husband to the far west, anticipating a happy and prosperous future. An insidious disease, alas, cut short. her useful and Christian life, and left two little ones,-a son and daughter,-without a in Washington, be returned to the Subordi- mother's guiding hand, and bereft of a mother's unapproachable love. Prof. Holbrook has made many friends since he has occupied the position of Superintendent of Public Schools of North Topeka, and receives the sympathy of a large circle, and, especially, of the KANSAS FARMER, but only those who have borne the pangs of widowed heart, understand his trial.

General Mews.

RICHMOND, VA., April 19.—There was eavy snow at intervals yesterday, with a cold wind, at sunrise. This morning the thermometer is eight degrees below freezing. Early vegetables and fruits are killed. Advices from various parts of the State give disastrous accounts of damage from the cold. The loss among truckers in the western part of the State is estimated at seven million

CINCINNATI, O., April 17.—Reports from Kentucky. Indiana and Ohio, show that the veather during the last two days has been the coldest for the season known in many years, the thermometer ranging from 12 to 25 degrees above zero. The early fruits are thought to be killed, and the tobacco serious-

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 17.—Quite a heavy snow fell here yesterday and to-day, and to-night the thermometer is several degrees beow the freezing point.

Telegrams to the Courier Journal state that the same snow storm and cold have prevailed throughout Kentucky and Tennessee, and that great damage has been done to the fruits and tobacco plant.

MEMPHIS, April 17 .- The ice and frost last night will not affect the cotton crop, as very little has been planted in this section.

St. Paul, April 17.-The Northern Pacific Railroad has been at last shoveled out, and the track is now clear to Biemarck. Regular passenger and freight trains will commence on Monday. For the last three days a strong wind from the north-west has been blowing, which has now subsided. Early this morning the thermometer marked 6 degrees above zero; but to-night the temperature is higher and sky clear. The cold has aided materially in improving the roads and drying the land for Water in the Mississippi river is very high.

SALT LAKE, April 17.—The flood in the valley of Bitter Creek, Wvoming, is still reported on the increase. Three Union Pacific bridges are reported gone, as also the road-bed in many places, and nothing can be done towards repairs till the water falls. This trouble extends for a distance of about 100 miles.

Four teams came through from Rock Springs to Green River station to-day, having been chartered by some passengers to bring them over the hills. A freight train was expected to leave Ogden to-day, but was discontinued on account of another wash-out reported this side of Green River.

State Acws.

The District Court will convene at the Court House on May 3rd. There will be a light criminal docket, and the term will not be a lengthy one. By an act of the last Leg-islature there will hereafter be but three terms of this court in a year, the May. November and February terms. This will give the long vacation during the summer, and the bulk of the work will be done during the winter.—Leavenworth Times.

In our judgment there is but one point in the State where a fair can be held with any hope of financial success. Every other point of importance but it ha-

been tried; with what financial disaster or success the directors of the State Board of Agriculture alone can tell.

THAT PLACE IS WYANDOTT Let this new organization profit by the blunders and failures of the State Board, and success will crown its efforts — Wyandott Herald

We hear reports of our citizens finding grasshopper eggs, and after exposure to hear, they hatch out splendidly. Will they leave us early in the season. Examine your old corn stalks for chinch bugs, you will find them occasionally .- Clay County Dispatch.

At the late meeting of the Regents of the Xgricultural College it was determined to build some cheap barns for the college cattle, and fit up into recitation rooms the buildings at present occupied by them. With the appropriation made by the last legislature a building for mechanical purposes will be erected. The lower story will be occupied as smith and carpenter shops and the second for printing and telegraphing,

This arrangement places the college in such a position that the students can board either College Hill or in town, thus giving them an abundance of boarding places. Heretofore they have been crowded in this particular.

The next term commences on the 26th of August, at which time it is probable there will be a large accession of students—Nation

The Missouri Valley Bridge Works are in successful opperation on Choctaw street be-tween Main and Second. Their machinery is entirely new, but it works with smootheness and precision. On our visit yesterday, huge bars of iron were being punctured and thread ed and put into shape for the parts of a bridge to go into Missouri. Some of the hands were engaged in manufacturing tools to be used in the works, showing that this is a self reliant home institution. The proprietors have con-tracted for, and next week will enter upon the construction of a first-class iron bridge on Main street, over Three Mile Creek .- Leavenworth Commercial.

The Topeka Times says parties who left that place for Oregon and California write back to friends here that we have no worse times in Kansas, aside from the cases of destitution by loss of the corn crop than prevail in those states—and they heartily wish them selves back. We say to all industrious citizens, remain in Kansas and you will do as well and better than you could elsewhere.

The attention of the emmigrant is invited to the advantages of Linn compared with new counties. Here, beside all that could be asked in the line of farming facilities, you will find improved roads, good bridges spanning our creeks, excellent school and church buildings, and many similar conveniences which you will not have for years in a new county. -Pleasanton Observer

The Ellsworth Reporter says that in 1874, 3, 160,000 pounds of boffalo bones were shipped over the Kansas Pacific Railway and its connections. In the same year the following is the shipment of buffalo products over the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad: bones 6,914.950 pounds; of hides, 1,314,300 of meat 632,800 pounds. This shows how rap idly the American Bison is passing away.

The wheat prospect of Wilson county was never better than at present. The uplands do not all promise well, lut the bottoms could do not all promise well, i ut the bottoms could not be better. The dry winter injured some on the high grounds. The earth became dry derful medicine. W. F. Cody, ("Buffalo Bill.")

Leavenworth County, Kansas.

taken for my liver has done me as much good.

I feel like a new man. Thanks to your wonderful medicine. W. F. Cody, ("Buffalo Bill.")

W. R. MOFFATT, PAW PAW GROVE. Lee Co Ill.

importers and breeders of pure-bred Clydesdale on the high grounds. The earth became dry and the roots were exposed to the wind and sun. The acreage is fully as great as last year, and if no accident befalls it the harvest will prove abundant. There is no better wheat country in the world than lies for many miles around Fredonia. - Wilson County

In an interview with General Pope, yester day, he stated that the troops were able to keep the Indians in subjection, and that they would soon be forced to surrender or be starved out. They are rapidly lossing heart, and will have to succumb. One hundred captured Cheyennes are now on their way to Fort Leavenworth, and will arrive in about a week.

They will be camped on the reservation and guarded. The General is of the opinion that the war will soon be over.—Leavenworth

It is going the rounds of the Kansas press that "hens sell in Jewell County for \$7.00 per dozen." Now we've stood this thing long enough. 'Taint any such a thing! Does any one s'pose seven dollar a dozen hens would lay ten cents-per dozen eggs? No sir-ee, Jewell County hens are no such big foolstake it back gentlemen.—Diamond.

We have a supreme love for butchers-cause why: they feed us. Look at the suckling it loves the source from whence comes its sustenance, But we must take the risk of being denied our nourishment, when they come demied our nourisiment, when they come down on us for 18 to 20 cents a pound for beet that is blue with poverty and grasshopper feed. It is our duty to admonish these terrible prices for meat, We hope a simple admonition will be sufficient. If it is not, then we shall have to open a warfare upon what we deem and unjustifiable extention. The harks deem and unjustifiable extortion. absorb all the surplus in this section; hence there is no showing for a butcher.—Topeko

The Linn County Agricultural Association is meeting the approbation and support of our community. 2000 dollars are already subscribed. The Association is fortunate in having such men as Dr. Wilson at the head of the movement.—Linn County Enterprise.

Informantion has been received here that 800 Cheyenne warrers crossed the track of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Thursday night, fifteen miles east of Lakin. They were going north passing through the State of Kansas. A company of troops were sent out from Fort Dodge in pursuit and the Indian trail was followed about twenty miles, where they broke up and scattered over the prairie. It is evident that they are on the war path and bloody work may be expected any day.



Hughes Riding Plow--Iron Frame.

We present our readers this week with the above engraving of the justly celebrated Hugh es Plow. The driver is now in the act of throwing the lever forward to allow the point to enter while his right foot rests on the stirrup to force it down; no machine within the last half century has caused a greater revolution in its line than this plow; it has been in the market about four years, and its manufacture is now one of the staple institutions of our city. Last year a large number of these plows were sold direct to farmers at wholesale prices through Capt. Wm. M. Price of St. Louis, chairman of the Executive Committee and state purchasing agent P of H and in every case received such universal approval that the demand is now immense. Think of a man walking all day in the dirt holding to a pair of crooked sticks to keep his plow in place, and at night, weary and worn, find he has gone over less than two acres when with this plow he rides on a comfortable seat, turns a 20 inch furrow and doubles he amount. The lateness of the season demands that no time should be lost in procuring nachinery that saves time and labor.

And we are authorized to say, that these plows will hereafter be sold to P. of H. in Kansas at wholesale prices, the same as Missouri, and Illinois. For further information,

Address

HUGHES RIDING PLOW COMPANY. St. Louis, Missouri

A WRONG CUSTOM CORRECTED.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver, complaints, and both the mineral and vegeta-ble kingdoms have been dilligently searched ble kingdoms have been dilligently searched to produce the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect gatives, in order to produce a powerful effect J. B. WATKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kansas enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is en the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy When the stimulant is withheld, the organ like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakenedf condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines, which, while they cause the bile to flow frealy from the liver so that flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discon inued leave the liver strengthened and healthy Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Gold en Medical Dicovery and Purgative Pellets. A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her and he gave har up to die when I her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one weighed 82ths.; now she weighs 140ths., and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for white the property of their goods, before buying elsewhere. bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82ths.; now she weighs 140ths., and your Medicines.

WILLIAM MEAZEL. FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL."
HOLLAND HOUSE, Rockford, Ill., April 20, 1874.—Dr R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Sir
—I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever

NOW BEING PREPARED FOR PRESS. TO BE ISSUED IN

SEPTEMBER FOR THE YEAR 1876, Hudson's New and Complete.

SYSTEM OF FARM ACCOUNTS.

This new work is the most complete, simple and accurate system of keeping Farm Accounts which has yet been presented to the farmers of the country.

It is provided with a year Calendar, important tables for computing interest, measuring fields, stacks, cribs, tables showing amount of seed, plants, trees per acre, forms of notes, receipts and bills. Stock register for births of all kinds of domestic animals etc., etc. This work will not only be an account book showing profit and less on crops and business of the year in the farm, but also be a convenient and ready reference book, such as the practical experience of the Author upon the farm has pointed out as necessary and essential to keeping the affairs of the farm in a systematic and business like shape.

This book will be issued weakly and forwarded to any

like shape.

This book will be issued yearly and forwarded to any address at the low price of ONE DOLLAR PER COPY. This work is copy-righted and published only at he office of the Kansas Farmer.

Kansas Farmer Prize Essays

Will be published in Pamphlet form. In obedience to a demand expressed by many subscribers, the following Essays will be published in cheap pamphlet and book form at the following rates:

1 Improvement in Live Stock
2 Growing Vegetables for profit
Broom Corn—Its culture and management; the two in one
3 The Grange—Its value to the Farmers of the country.

4 The Adorning of Farmer's Homes.
5 Breeding and feeding Swine for profit, in Kansas.
6 Fruit Growing in Kansas.
7 Breeding and Management of Sheep Also in same pamphlet
Wheat Growing in Kansas.
8 How to grow OsageOrange for hedge
""" grow Flax,
""" Sweet Potatoes,
""" Irish Potatoes.
These Essays will be furnished at \$1.00 per dozen.

These Essays will be furnished at \$1.00 per dozen.
The eight pamplets neatly bound in cloth, will be sent to any address for ONE DOLLAR.

CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL GRANGE As amended, in pamphlet form, 1 copy 10 cts, 3 copies Grange Account and Minute Book

PATRONS--HAND BOOK.

Will contain the new National and State Grange Constitution as amended for 1875. Price single copy plian oard binding 25cts. one dozen \$2.00 Address

J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.

New Advertisements.

On WELL Improved farms on five years time or less at a lower rate of interest than ever before charged in this State.

100,000



FARM GATE HANGER or the Barn Door Hanger. modified for use, on the Farm Gate. A durable, convenient and cheap Gate Hanging. Sold by hardware trade generally. L. W. NOYES, Chicago and New York-

GRANGERS, P. of H.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Leavenworth County, Kansas.

importers and breeders of pure-bred Clydesdale Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs.

Chapman's. Best Fork and Conveyor in use. Urloads and curries Hay, Grains, &c. over deep mows, into sheds, barns, &c. Saves labor, time, money. Sent on trial. Circulars sent, Agents wanted. G. B. Weeks &Co., syracuse, N. Y.

IMPORTANT SERIES SHORT-HORN SALES!

CENTRAL ILLINOIS, APRIL 27th, 28th & 29th,

THE Subscriber is authorized to announce the following important series of Public Sales, embracing about two hundred and fitty head of Shorthorn Cattle, among them representatives of many of the most popular and valuable ramilies of the day. Messrs. J. H. PICKRELL, of Harristown, Ilis., and T. M. TAYLOR, of Decatur. Ilis., will sell about 45 head of First-class Short-horus, the top of both herds, at the MACON COUNTY FACE GROUNDS, adjoining the city of

DECATUR, ILLIMOIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 27th, 1875.
Mr. Pickrell will also sell at the same time and place, his entire flock of Southdown Sheep, and the greater portion of his herd of Berkshiros.

Messrs. W. R. DUNCAN, Towanda, Ills., WM. M. SMITH, and NOAH FRANKLIN, Lexington, Ills., A. C. FUNK, Bloomington, Ills., and C. M. NICCOLLS, LeBoy, Ills., will sell about one hundred and thirty head of high-class Shorthorns at the McLEAN COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS, adjoining the city of

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28th, 1875. In consequence of the number to be sold, the sale will commence at 10 A. M.

Mesers, J. H. SPEARS & SONS, of Tainla, Illa, will sell their entire herd of high-class Short-horns, embracing about forty head—the dispersion of which has become necessary in consequence of the ill health of Mr. J. H. SPEARS—at

BLOOMICGTON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 29th, 1875. This is the most important series of sales ever announced in Central Illinois, whether considered with reference to the number of animals offered or their quality. It will embrace without doubt the best but of stock ever offered in the West.

They have been arranged with especial reference to the convenience of purchasers in reaching them all.

all.

The usual terms, as to time, interest and dissountwill be made.

For Catalogues, address the parties as above.

Kansas Farmer Publications SECRETARY'S

This work now in p ess is intended to take the place of all other books used by the Secretaries of Subordinate Granges. It systematizes the accounts and shows the standing of Granges for each Quarter. Gives a full and complete memoranda of each and shows all important business, discussions, socials, etc. occurring during the year.

year.
This book is copy-righted and only published at the office of the Kansas Farmer.

Sent to One Address for One Dollar. .

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE

OF THE BUTIES "Highland Stock Farm Herd"

SHORT HORN CATTLE

Which will be sold, without reserve or by-bidding, at Dexter Park, Chicago, Wednesday, May 19th, 1875.

ON account of press of other business, the subscriber announces the sale of the whole "Highland Stock Farm Herd." As my farm is not accessible from points East and South, and as my herd is composed largely of PRINCESSES.

- PRINCESSES.

and other well-bred things, Dexter Park was selected as the most accessible point to self such a herd.

There will be sold some 36 Head of Cows and Refers. All the cows are good and regular breeders, and well be a calf to my Bates bull LORD WETHER, ST. 1887, or Louan bull LUCRETUS 17818. The condition of the herd will be such as will be satisfactory to parties desiring cattle in good healthy and breeding condition. The bulls Lucretius and Lord Wethers, and also the other young bulls, are good animals, and all healthy and good feeders.

Thems.—Six months' credit will be given on all same.

TREMS.—Six months' credit will be given on all sums, at 8 per cent interest per annum, or 5 per cent discount for cash. count for cash.

Catalogues will be ready about April 15, and can be had on application to the subscriber.

L. W. TOWNE, Hannibal, Mo.

JOHN R. PAGE, Auctioneer. Particular attention is called to the

SERIES OF SALES.

to be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, covering the en-tire third week of May, of which this sale is a park, comprising, on the whole, the most attractive series, and the largest list of Short-horns that has ever bees dispersed at one time and place on the American con-tinent. This series of sales will occur as follows: Wednesy May 19, L. W. Towne, Short-horns, Bester Pris. Thursday, 21, J. P. Sanborn, Priday, 21, Avery Murphy 5 Friday, 21, J. R. Shelly, 3

PUBLIC SALE SHORT HORN CATTLE

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, Thursday, May 20th, 1875.

THE Subscriber will offer his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle, numbering about 75 Head, at Public Sale, at Dexter Fark (Union Stock Yards), Chicago, on Thursday, May 20th, 1875.

Breeders in search of animals to improve the character of their herds, will find here many of the very highest types as individuals, and of the purest and most fashlonable breeding.

Among the animals to be sold willibe

Princesses, Gwynnes, Louans, Ross of Sharons, Cragge, Yaricos, Paneys, and others of the most desirable and standard families of the day, in many cases deeply bred in Bates and other fashionable bloods. The females to be sold are all regular breeders, and in good thritty breeding condition, and will be sold without any reserve whatever.

Among the buils to be sold is the Bates bull

BARON BATES 5th 16908, by 2d Duke of Oneida 9926, dam of the Bates Lady Bell or Filbert tribe. Catalogues ready about April 20th. TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on satisfactory paper, drawing 7 per cent. interest from date. Five per cent. discount for cash. PORT HURON, Mich. J. P. SANBORN.

J. P. SANBORN. PORT HUBON, Mich. Particular attention is directed to the following

SERIES OF SALES, to be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, covering the en-tire third week of May, 1875, of which this sale is a park comprising, on the whole, the most attractive series, and the targest list of Short-horns that has ever been dispersed at one time and place on the American con-tinent. This series of sales will occur as follows: Wednes's, Mayi's L. W. Towne, Short-horns, Dexter Fig. Faursday, 25 J. P. Sanborn, 7ridas, 21 Ayery's Murphy 22 J. R. Shelly, 25 J. R. Shelly, 25 J. R. Shelly, 27 J. R. Shelly,

> PUBLIC SALE OF HIGH-CLASS

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Dexter Park, Chicago, FRIDAY, MAY 21st, 1875.

THE Subscribers ask the attention of American and Canadian breeders to the public sale of their entire herd of Short-horn cattle, which will be held at Dexter Park (Union Stock Yards), Chicago, on Priday, May 21, 1875.

The animals comprising the foundation of this herd were selected with great care, and regardless of expense, with a view to securing a herd first-class in respect to individual excellence as well as breeding; and the proprietors are confident their offerings are worthy of the attendance of all discriminating breeders.

They will sell about seventy-five head, all regular breeders and in good breeding condition. Among them,

Rose of Sharons, Golden Drops, Miss Wileys, Peris, Craggs, Gwynnes, Hopes, Princesses, Bright Eyes, Louans,

and representatives of other families of equal merit and popularity; together with SEVERAL IMPORTED COWS. COWS.

Sires of pure Bates or strong Bates breeding have been in use in this herd, and a very large proportion of the pedigrees show a succession of Bates crosses.

Among the bulls to be sold will be the

23d DUKE OF AIRDRIE. three years old last November; with one exception the only Duke bull offered for sale this season.
Catalogues ready about April 20th. TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given upon satisfactory notes, bearing 7 per cent, interest from date. Five per cent, discount will be allowed for cash. AVERY & MURPHY, Mich.

Particular attention is directed to the following

SERIES OF SALES,

to be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, covering the en-tire third week of May, 1875, of which this sale is a part, comprising, on the whole, the most attractive series, and the largest list of Short-horns that has ever been dispersed at one time and piace on the American continent. This series of sales will occur as follows:

PUBLIC SALE

"EXCELSIOR HERD." 110 HEAD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Dexter Park, Chicago, Ills., Saturday, May 22d, 1875.

Sale to Commence at 19 M.

THE Series of Sales held at Dexter Park, the THIRD WEEK OF MAY, will be the great event of the season among Short-horn men, and offer a rare treat to all who have any interest in the improvement of American cattle, as follows:

Wednesday, May 19, L. W. Towne, Hannibal, Mo. Thursday, May 20, J. P. Sanborn, Port Huron, Mich., Friday, May 21, Avery & Murphy, " and on Saturday, May 32d, the above great sale, comprising representatives of most of the fashionable families of Short-horns,

families of Short-horns.

Princesses, Maxurkas, Constances, Phyllices, Young Marys, Lon Angelines, etc., together with other less noted families, yet purely bred, and having several Bates crosses on top. The animals are all young, in the fruitini condition, with the celebrated sire BARON LISGAR, son of standard the celebrated sire barries and considering numbers, quality and breeding, the subscript sire of Short-horns to all classes of buyers that has every been offered to the public.

Catalogues ready by April 18th.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

Market Review.

OBFIGE OF THE KANSAS FARMER. TOPEKA, KAN., April 7, 1875. Topeka Money Market.

Topoka Grain Market Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht. Wholesale cash prices from commission med weekly by Keever & Foucht.

WHRAT—Per bu: Spring, for seed....
Fall, No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.

CORN—Per bu: Mixed | No. 8 | 85 | No. 4 | 75 | No. 5 | No. 1 | No. 1 | S76 | 90 | No. 1 | S76 | No. 2 | S76 | No. 3 | S76 | No. 3 | S76 | No. 5 | N

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, and Bisblack & Krauss, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and
Leather.

HIDES Green ...
Dry Flint ...
Dry Salt ... Dry Salt
Green Salt Cured
Calf, Green Salt Cured
Kip, Green Salt Cured
Kip, Green Salt Cured
Sheep Pelts, green
TALLOW
SKINS—Timber Wolf
Prairie Wolf
Otter
Mink
Raccoon
Badger
Wild Cat
Muskrat 1:00@1.95 06+.07 1.50@..75 Opossum
Deer, dry, per lb
Beaver, dry and clean, per lb..... Topoka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly
& Manspeaker.
APPLES—Per bu
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy
Medium
Common
Castor
BEESWAX—Per lb
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.
Common Table
Medium
Common ers retail price list, corrected weekly by Davies 1.40@1.50

Medium
Common
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh
HOMINY—Per bbl.
VINEGAR—Per gal.
POTATOES—Per bu.
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.
Chickens, Dressed, per lb.
Turbeeys,
Geese,
BACON—Per lb—Shoulders.
Clear Sides.
Hams, Sugar Cured.
Breskfast.
LARD—Per lb.
CABBAGE—Per bad.
ONIONS—Per bu.
SEEDS—Per bu—Hemp
Millet.
Blue Grass. Milet ...
Blue Grass ...
Timothy, prime ...
Commen ... Clover 7.00@7.50
Hungarian 7.00@7.50
Gasge Orange 7.00
Gate 85—90
Onion Setts per B

Kansas City Market. KANSAS CITT, April 20, 1875.

GRAIN. The following are wholesale cash prices from commis-WHEAT-Per bu-Spring Red.....

....... Fall, No. 8.
Fall, No. 2.
CURN-Per bu-New White.
Yellow
Mixed
OATS-Per bu-No. 8
RYE-Per bu-No. 8
BARLEY-Per bu-No. 8,
No. 2. PRODUCE. PRODUCE.

APPLES—Per bl.
BERSWAX—Per lb
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.
Medium
BROOM CORN—Per ton
CHRESE—Per lb
OIDER—Per bbl.
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh
Pickied.
FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed
Prime Live Geese
FLOUR—Per cwt—Rye
XX
XXX

CORN MEAL—Per cwt.
Kiln dried, per bbl.
LIVE STOCK. 1.5042.50 .900.40 LIVE STOCK.

Calves, each.
HOGS—Good butchers... Stock, av 75 to 195 bs....

St. Louis Market.

Rye 1.06@1.07 CATTLE Native steers, per cwt. \$.05.75
Texans \$.75.04 9.5
HOGS—Packers, per cwt. \$.25 8.75
Stockers. 7.60@7.50 TEXAM.
HOGS—Packers, per cwt.
Stockers.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD AMADA

SESSION OF The Kansas State Grange.

We publish proceedings of the late State Grange in pamplet form, at the following rates, postage paid.

1 COPY 15 CTS. S COPIES S5 CTS.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON

NOT ONE TO SPARE!* "Which shall it be? Which shall it be?"
I looked at John—John looked at me,
(Dear, patient John, who loves me yet, As well as though my locks were jet), And when I found that I must speak, My voice seemed strangely low and weak; "Tell me again what Robert said!" "Tell me again what Robert said!"
And then I listening bent my head;
"This is his letter:—'I will give
A house and land where you shall live,
If in return, from one of your seven,
One child to me for aye is given."
I looked at John's old garments worn;
I thought of all that John had borne
Of rowerty and work and save Of poverty, and work, and care, Which I though willing could not share; I thought of seven mouths to feed, Of seven little children's need, And then of this.—Come, John," said I, We'll choose among them as they lie Asleep;" so, walking hand in hand, Dear John and I surveyed our band,— First to the cradle lightly stepped, Where Lillian the baby slept, A glory 'gainst the pillow white; Softly the father stooped to lay His rough hand down in a loving way, When dream or whisper made her stir, And huskily he said: "Mother, not her." We stooped beside the trundle-bed, And one long ray of lamplight shed Athwart the boyish faces there, In sleep so pitiful and fair : I saw on Jamie's rough rounded cheek, A tear undried. Ere John could speak, He's but a baby, too," said I. And kissed him as we hurried by.
Pale,patient Robbie's face
Still in his sleep bore suffering's trace. 'No for a thousand crowns, not him,' He whispered, while our eyes were dim; Poor Dick! bad Dick! our wayward son Turbulent, reckless, idle one— Could he be spared? "Nay, he who gave Bid us befriend him to his grave; Only a mother's heart can be Patient enough for such as he.
"And so," said John, "I would not dare To send him from her bedside prayer.' Then stole we softly up above, And knelt by Mary, child of love. "Perhaps for her 'twould better be," said to John. Quite silently He lifted up a curi that lay Across her cheek in willful way, And shook his head. "Nay, love, not thee, The while my heart beat audibly. Only one more, our eldest lad,
Trusty and truthful, good and glad—
So like his father. "No, John, no—
I can not, will not let him go." And so we wrote in courteous way. We could not give one child away ; And afterward toil lighter seem Thinking of that of which we dreamed : Happy in truth that not one face Was missed from its accustomed place; Thankful to work for all the seven, Trusting the rest to One in heaven!

* A father and mother in straightened circumstances, with seven children, were offered by a wealthy, but childless neighbor a comfort able provision, on condition that they would give him one of their children. The beautiful poem tells the result.—N. Y. Observer.

COSSIPING.

If we all knew what our friends said of us there would be few triendships, but if we could read each other's thoughts, we would be more charitable. If we knew the us-so we took our own way, as was but nattroubles and sorrows of our acquaintances, the ural, and married on my clerkship of three hidden heartaches, the wounded pride and ambition, and the physical pain endured by many of our friends, our hearts would give them sympathy, and sweet charity would them sympathy, and sweet charity would affectionate, always good tempered, and like affectionate affectionate always good tempered, and like affectionate always good tempered always good tempered always good temper this, and overlook some of the little annoyan- me easily; and being young people of moderces that other people's words cause us? Every those who live secluded lives, have but little joy that filled them with sunshine from beto read and no society, will almost inevitably, ginning to end. sooner or later acquire a habit of talking about their neighbors; hard-working, honest people are not exempt from this failing, indeed they are much more iliable to become gossips than the fashionable society men and women, who see and study more characters, and do not dwell so constantly on the immediste circumstances of a few.

If women are greater gossips than men it is for this same reason, they have less of other things to think about, because they know and see less of other people usually, and the very best remedies welknow for this pernicious habit are more society for those who have little or none, and work for the idle.

If the mind is provided with some more healthful food it will soon forsake the poisonous cup of gossip; aside from the mischief that is engendered by it there is nothing more blighting to self respect than the habit of gossiping; if we could only stop to think whether it would benefit any one to tell rumors and suspicions, or even unpleasant truths about people, and then act on our decisions, the race of gossips would soon die out. While we cannot all do this, we can each one endeavor to bring ourself to a realizing sense of whether we constitute a gossip or not, and once fully under the weight of such a conviction, we think there are few who would not cast about for some more honorable employment.

GOODIES FOR THE LITTLE POLKS.

A lady asked us the other day whether we allowed children to eat between meals, and if we did, what we gave them for lunches, whether only bread and butter, or cake and pie. Yes, we give them lunches, we can't help it; they play hard and are out doors almost constantly, except in stormy weather and they get raven-

ously hungry and will eat.

eating between meals were just as good as anybody's once upon a time, but such arguments as, "Mamma, I'm so hungry," "Oh Mamma, do give me something to eat," have a great deal of force, and our theories dissolve before them. We never made a practice of giving children something to eat every few minutes, and we do not believe any welltrained children will want to eat all the time, but when healthy children get hungry in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon, and become so fretful that they won't play, there is a race until Jack Longhorne took me down nothing like a good slice of bread and butter to put them in a good humor, and consequently, we conclude, in a comfortable condition. A slice of graham and a slice of white bread with the butter between makes, as good a lunch as we know of, but even in that way children are very apt to get the butter on their clothes, and we find some other things more convenient, and we do not see why rusks made of bread sponge are not quite as wholesome. When making bread, we reserve enough to make one loaf to make into rusks; add a small half teacupful of shortening, a cupful of sugar, two eggs, and if very stiff, a little warm milk; these ingredients are difficult to mix in a pan but easily done on the bread-board; mould into small rolls, set aside untill they look puffy and bake in a quick oven, just enough. Nearly all the children like them, they do not require any butter, do not soil the clothes or carpet and are certainly no more expensive than bread and butter and sugar or jam. Cookies made with a half cup of butter, or beef drippings (much better than flard), two or three eggs, one cup of sour milk and a teaspoonful of

we find the cold ones go like hot cakes for lunches-made either with water, flour, salt and a hot oven, or a pint of sour milk, teaspoon of sods, one egg, tablespoon of shortening, tablespoon of molasses or two of sugar and flour enough to make a stiff batter. Once in a while as the summer weather comes on, make them some good ten cent lemonade and give them a handful of crackers. Have it every day if possible, and if they get sick, come down to a diet of bread and milk instanter until you find out what is the matter, it is always safe. Don't allow the habit of lunching to make any one about the house too much extra work nor to spoil the children's appetites for dinner, but don't make them go hungry, remember that they are so much like their fathers that nothing makes them so tractable as something good to eat.

A STORY FOR YOUNG HUSBANDS AND

The fact is, we were both too young to marry. She was eighteen, I was barely in my majority; but she was a poor desolate little orphan sent out into the cold world to do the best she could for herself as a governess; I was madly in love with her, and I was my own master; we had no wiser heads to advise. us and no more experienced hands to guide until now. Our pretty little home at Kilburn was bright and cheerful. Edith was always ate tastes, we had money enough for all we wanted. There was not a flaw anywhere, and

All this continued for two years, and then my wife became a mother.

This was the first break in our manner of life, the first shadow cast over the brightnes. of our happy love. It changed the whole or der of things, and the change told heavily against me. Edith was no longer my com-panion as she had been. The baby was deli-cate, and her health also gave way. She was obliged to go to her own room quite early in the evening, sometimes at seven o'clock or so and even when she was up in the morning with the child, and the evenings hung on me heavy and long. I was no student in those days. I was social, and if not inordinately yet undoubtedly fond of amusement; hence sitting alone for all these nours after my soli-tary dinner—for Edith dined early by the doctor's orders—was dreary work for me, and I grew daily more fretted by the duliness of

my once sunshiny home.

I tell the story just as it was not to excuse

myself, but to explain. Also, too, the desire for more experience natural to my age began to make itself felt, and more than once I found myself confessing "We were married too young." Yet I did not wish for dissipation; I was not conscious of a reserve of wild oats that I was longing to sow but I did want a little change from the dead monitony of my spoiled home. I was yearning for the society of men of my own age and standing and naturally the boy, though loved him well enough—for all that, I thought him the oddest and ugliest little imp I had ever seen—was not to me what he was to his mother. To her, indeed, he was every-thing. The mother had superseded the wife, and the husband was nowhere in comparison with the child. Edith was angry too that I did not, as she phrased it, "take to him more," and I was angry that she took to him so much May be that I was jealous. On looking back I should say that I was. Just when Bertie was three months old, a fellow in our office introduced me to Jack Langhorne. Handsome, well mannered, rich, gay, good tempered, generous, Jack was just the man to fascinate a comparative raw lad as I still was. He knew everything, being one of the kind who start at seventeen as men, and "see life" sys-tematically from that time. There was not an accomplishment in which he was not a profi-Our theories about the unwholesomeness of cient; not a game he could not play, giving

long odds and winning. He was lavish of his money, and a gambler by inbred instinct. He was always staking his fate on chance, and hitherto chance had been his friend. He used to often to say that he had been too lucky, and that he should have to pay for it before he had done. Nevertheless the day of payment gave no sign of dawning, and Jack went on staking and landing, backing the right color and the winning horse as if he had a private a Nostrodamus at his elbow, and could read the future as other man could read the past. future as other men could read the past.

I dare say many of my readers will laugh at me for the confession, but I had never seen to the Derby on his drag. It was a day both of great enjoyment and great excitement to me, for under his auspices I netted fifty pounds, and I felt a millionaire. I was wild with pleasure; perhaps, too, the champagne counted for something to my hilarity, as I took home to Edith a sixth of my yearly income made in fewer hours than it took me to earn my paltry diurnal guinea. Visions of fortune, golden and bright, passed before my eyes, and already I saw Edith queening it in the park with her high stepping bays and faultless turn out. She should have everything money could command. Whatever else old love—this unexpected magnanimity—was my vision showed me she was always foremost in my thoughts and highest in my

But when I gave her the money she turned away from me coldly, and a minute after had buried her face in the pillow of the sofa where she was lying, and sobbing. I was a good deal surprised, a little shocked, and greatly hurt—I had better use the harsher word and say vexed—at this outburst. I did not see the good of it, and I did not understand it. Besides, it chills a man to be received with coldness and tears after such a day as I had spent! It makes the contrast between life inside and ontside the home too sharp, and only sends him further off instead of drawing him nearer. However, tears were too scarce yet for me to disregard or withstand them, so I kissed my wife and did my best to soothe her, and degrees brought her round so far that she

baking powder are very nice, plain and palatable, much preferable, we think, to ginger and molasses cake, or any spiced 'orahighly flavored cake.

Our children are very fond of graham gems and when they are inicely baked, in pretty gem pans, with a quirlique in the bottom, we find the cold ones go like bet cakes for

But when I remonstrated she only answered, "I know, George, you do not care for ba-by. You never cared for him, and if it were

not for me he might die of neglect." I began to laugh at this. It struck me as too comical that a wife should reproach her husband for not taking care of the baby; for surely, if there is such a thing as "woman's work" in the world—and they are not meant by nature and the eternal fitness of things to be soldiers and sailors and lawyers and doctors and the Lord knows what besides—that work is to be tound in the home and the nur sery. But she was angry when I laughed and raising herself on her elbow drew a picture of the infamy, ruin and degradation that was to follow on; my, taking to bad courses, founded on my not caring for baby and my having won fifty pounds at the Derby, that I seemed to be listening to a maniac, not the Edith I had left in the morning and had loved for so long. Perhaps I was too impatient, and ought to have remembered that if I found my life dull hers was not too gay; I ought to have made allowance for the morbid nervous-ness and brooding fancies of a woman left alone for the whole day, but I was younger then than I am now, and the thing ended by our having our first grave quarrel, wherein we were both silly, both unjust, and neither

of us would give way.

The bad blood made between us that night grew worse as time went on; and the circle we were in was a vicious one. I kept away more and more from home, because my wife made it too miserable for me by her coldness, her tears, her complaints, her ill-humor; and the more I kept away the more she resented it. She took an almost insane hatred and suspicion of my friends and my actions, and not scruple to accuse me and them of vices and crimes because I was often late, from no worse cause than playing pool and billiards. Her reproaches first wearied and then hardened me; and by degrees a kind of fierce feeling took possession of me-a; kind of revengeful letermination that I would be what she imagined me to be and give her cause to denounce me as she did.

Harmless amusement became amusement not so harmless, pretty little stakes of half a crown and a shilling grew to gold; the glass of beer became a glass of brandy—and more tuan one, and the facilis descensus had one nore self directed victim on its slippery way. Work was intolerable to me. What I did I did badly. and I shirked all I could. I was often late. I as often left too early; and my employers were really good and lenient. As t was, however, I wearied out their patience and they remonstrated with me firmly but kindly.

This sobered me for a moment; but I had gone too far to retreat; until I came out at the

other side I must go on. The fortune which had so long befriended Jack Langhorne deserted him now, and with his fortune his nerve. Where he had staked with judgment he now backed wildly, recklessly, and the more he lost the most reckless ly he staked. His fortune seemed to influence mine. Hitherto I had been immensely successful; now the luck run dead against me. and I lost more than I could afford, and soon nore than I could pay, and so came face to face with ruin.

During all this time the estrangement be tween Edith and myself grew daily wider. She took the wrong method with me, and be ing a woman she kept to it. She thought to iragoon me back to the quiet of my former life, and made my private actions personal to herself; seeking to force me into rendering an account of all my doings, and of every item of expenditure, then taking it as an affront when refused to answer questions. But now there s no hope for it I must perforce confess With that writ out against me it was useless to attempt concealment, and if marriage is not feminine superiority, yet it is partnership.

You may be sure it was a bitter moment for me when I had to tell my wife that all her worst anticipations were realized; that she had been right throughout, and I wrong; and that the destruction she had prophesied had overtaken us. In her temper of so many months now, it was doubly hard. But it seemed that I knew as little of women as she of me, and had miscalculated the depth of her goodness underneath all her wrong headedness, just as she had miscalculated my power of will and truth of leve when fairly pulled

She heard me out to the end without making a sign. There was no interruption; no

angry expression, no scornful look. I saw the hand with which she held the child tighten round his body; the one playing with his curls tremble. But that was all.

When I had finished she looked up, and said quietly! "It is better to know the worst.

George, for then we can meet it. Now that I know the worst I know what to do." "And you do not reproach me, Edith?"

asked. She rose from her seat and came over to me Her eyes were full of tears, her lips were quivering, and yet there was more love, more

softness in her face through its sorrow than there had been for all these bad dreary months, passing now into years.

She slid the boy from her arms and pressed

them round my neck.
"Why should I reproach you?" she said. "Is not your burden heavy enough without that. While I thought I could help to keep you straight I tried-if clumsily and to no

good, yet loyally. Now I know that all is over I have only to try and help you, both by my work and my love. Something seemed to choke me while she spoke. I could have been hard enough if she ad been angry, but this sudden return to the

too much for me. Still, I am thankful to say I did not break down. I was man enough for that. "Will you trust me?" said I, in a tone so rough and husky I scarcely recognized it as my own. "Love me as you used, be to me what you were, and I swear you shall never have cause to reproach me again. I young, I can work, I can be resolute. I have bought my experience of life, and I find the taste too bitter in my mouth. A man may be

think of you now. She sighed and then she smiled "You come back to what you left," she said in a tender, caressing kind of way that seemed as it it buried now forever all that had

gone wrong between us. Ot course the struggle was a tremendous one. I lost my clerkship and every sixpence I possessed, both in goods and money. My wife had to give lessons, and I had to accept anything that would keep us from starvation but we pulled through in time, and the suffer ing we had encountered was perhaps a good thing in the end. It taught us to value each other in a deeper and truer manner than ever pefore, and it gave us a friend. For dear old Jack's luck turned with his uncle's death, and the used his influence to get me a situation that began at five hundred a year, and has steps upward in the future. Things have gone well with me since then. Edith's health has come back, and my boy is at the head of his class. I have traveled a good deal, and lately I have taken up chemistry as a study. Edith declares I will blow the house up some day, but I have not done so yet, and I think I am on the track of a discovery that will do a great deal of good—make me a name and bring in lots of money. I find that as one grows older work is a more satisfying thing than pleasure, and knowledge goes further than excitement; and Edith finds that a wife's influence is much greater when least visibly exerted, and that when a woman abandons the pursuasion of love for authoritative command, and tenderness for ill-tem-

PUFFS.—Six heaping tablespoons flour, one pint of milk, two eggs, bake in cups not quite half full. Put in oven when you sit down to dinner, and they will be ready for desert. Serve with cream and sugar, or maple syrup. -Kansas Home Cook Book.

unhappiness she aims at preventing.

BROWN BREAD .- Two cups corn meal, two cups rye or graham, two cups sour milk, two cups sweet milk, two thirds of a cup of molasses, two small teaspoons soda, one teaspoon while cooking.—Mrs. I. S. Kalloch in Kansas
Home Cook Book.

HAM CAKE.—One and one-half pounds

ham-lean and fat-chop very fine. ham—lean and fat—chop very fine. Boil a large slice of bread in a half pint of milk, beat it and the ham well together, add one their season, D. G. WATT, Lawrence, Kansas. egg. Put in a dish and bake till a

THE RIGHT WIFE .- Young men, consider what I say. Were I to advise a friend as to his choice of a wife, my counsel would be, look out for one distinguished by her attention and sweetness to her parents." The fund of worth and affection indicated by such be-Thefund havior, joined to the habits of duty and consideration thereby contracted, being transferred to the marriage state, will not fail to render her a mild and obliging companion.

TO KEEP EARTH-WORMS FROM POTS .- To keep earth-worms from pots a correspondent gives the following remedy: "I put ten drops of carbolic acid in a pint of water, and poured that on the earth in the pots, and it acted like a charm, killed all the worms, and the plants improved at once. It has been three weeks since it was applied, and they are all in a nice growing condition, and I think it is time enough to show what it will do." Don't make too strong.

MUSH WAFFLES .- One quart of flour, one pint of corn-meal mush, and a little salt. Make a thin batter with sweet milk. Separate the eggs as for rice waffles; it makes

hem lighter.
When one looks around and sees hundreds of doughheads getting rich doing nothing, while he is working like a slave for his daily bread, we tell you what, it makes a fellow eel as though the butter of this world was spread by a stepmother.—La Crosse Lib. Demo-

The Scientific American says: Tubs and pails saturated with glycerine will not shrink and dry up, the hoops will not fall off, and there will be no necessity for keeping these articles soaked. Butter tubs keep fresh and weet, and can be used a second time.

The reckless use of Paris green by tarmers for destroying bugs is proving to be a source of very considerable danger, not only to them-selves but to the consumers of their products. The Scientific American calls attention to the fact that the death of several persons in a single dwelling in New York city from eat-ing pickles upon which some Paris green had blown by the wind occurred quite recently.

Pleasant Mound Grange, 14, Minnesota, gives each member 100 kernels of corn to lant, the seed being carefully selected. The product is to belong to the Grange, and premiums are to be paid for the largest yield. Of course notes of the methods of cultivation are to be kept. Open sessions of the grange, when dicsussions on farm matters are before them, are recommended. A good idea, says the western Farm Journal. These meetings would undoubtedly induce more to become

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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2. The time he will remain:

3 The use which is really made of a given science in his proposed occupation, the studies being so arranged that, at the close or each year, he will have gained that knowledge which is of most value in his business.

The FIRST OBJECT in each course is to make eve ry student a Master of the English Language, and an Expert in its use; and also, skillful in Mathematics as employed in every day life, including Book Keeping, Susiness Law and Industrial Drawing. In addition the special object of the

FARMERS COURSE

s to give him a practical knowledge of the Structure, Growth and value of Plants; of Light, Heat and Moisture, and of Inorganic, Organic, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, as these are related to Plant and Animal Growth; of Economic Zoology, and particular-

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, including such Instruction and Drill in the Field, in a man, and yet be ashamed to think of his wife as well as of his pleasures, and I will the Handling of Stock, in the Nursery, and in the Wood and Iron Shops as will enable the graduate to Perform Readily each of the varied operations of Actual Farm

In the other courses, the special studies are equally determined by the requirements of the proposed voca-tion. To MECHANICS, applied mathematics and industrial drawing are given instead of botany, chemistry and zeology, as above; and Shop Practice in place of Practical Agriculture.

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WOMEN s Liberal and Practical, including Instrumental Music. Each student is required to take not less than ono

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Boarding ranges from \$2.75 to \$4 per week. per, she loses her power, and only deepens the Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the institution needs performed.
The NEXT TERM begins August 20, 1874, when New Classes will be formed.
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Association.

OFFICERS—BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M E Hudson, Master of State Grange: Wm Sims, Overseer; W E BShaeffer, Executive Com-mittee: A Washburne, Treasurer; S H Downs, Sec-

RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associ-RATES.—The printed by laws and rather of assets as a state of a state of the same property belonging to Patrons. Our rates are based upon the experience of the Michigan Farmers'

Sarm property belonging to Patrons. Our rates are based upon the experience of the Michigan Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association.

In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan. We give the followings as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies.

Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000. \$5.00

On each \$1,000, for three years. \$15.00

A policy fee of. \$10.00. \$5.00

The Patrons Association rates are,
A membership fee of. \$15.00

A policy of \$1,000, first year's premium, 25

cents on each \$100. \$2.00. \$5.00

Total cash paid. \$4.00

A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 2 years of. \$5.00

Total cost of insurance for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 2 years of. \$5.00

Total cost of insurance for 3 years. \$9.00

The premium note is liable to assessment at any time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$500 the cost is as follows:

Membership fee. \$1.50

Premium for first year. \$2.50

Total costofor three years. \$2.50

Our rates are about one-half of the joint stock compa-

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SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW. to Post a Stray, the Fees, Fines and Penal

ties for not Posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up. No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, " head of cattle, - - To County Cierk, for recording each certificate

and forwarding to Kansas Farmer,

To Kansas Farmer for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up. " for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be greatr than, Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for

THE STRAY LIST

Stray List for the Week ending Apr. 21.

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J H Chapman, Shawnee Tp, Apr. 8, 1875, mare, 6 year old, hay, scar on left shoulder, saddle marks, white hairs on right hip, some white hairs in fore-head, Appraised at \$30.

MARE—Five years old, star in forehead, left fore and right hind feet white, 14 hands high. HORSE—one horse colt, 2 years old, sorrel, star in fore-head, blaze on nose. Both taken up by David Wood, of Shawnee Tp, Apr. 8, 1875. Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by A P Burns, Waterloo Tp, Dec. 18 1874, one bull, red and white spotted, branded on top of right hip with the letters "I H I", horns drooping, about 8 years old, large size. Appraised at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Joel Wood, Pike Tp, Dec, 10, 1874, one black mare, rope round neck, 3 years old, Appraised at \$30. at \$20. HORSE—Also one bay horse, 8 years old. Appraised a

#10.153E—Also one say intract, and see a state of p, March \$18.

STEER—Taken up by J E Leeper, Waterloo Tp, March \$4, 1876, one white, S years old steer, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, underbit in left ear, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised at \$18.

Rice County, W T Nicholas Clerk

PONY—Taken up by G W Hodgson, Mar. 22, 1875, one horse pony, sorrell, brand on left shoulder not distinguish able. Apraised at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by same, same date, one mare pony, bay, no brands. Appraised at \$10.

OULT—Taken up by same, same date, brown mare colt, Appraised at \$10.

Strays for the Week ending April 14.

Atchison County-C. H. Krebs, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by E. T. North, Lancaster Tp. Nov. 5,1874, one steer, white, red spots about head and neck, 2 years old, Appraised at \$30.

STEER-Also one steer, red, white back, few white spots on hind quarters, 2 years old, Appraised at \$20.

STEER-Taken up by Feter Buckels, hancaster Tp. Nov. 30,1874, one steer, pale red, indistinct brand of two letters on left hip, 2 years old. Appraised at \$12.

Brown County-H. Isely, Clerk. STEER.—taken up by A. H. McCracken, of Mission Tp. March 10, 1875, one Texan steer, 4 years old. dun, white face, white spots on hips and sides. Appraised at \$10.

Linn County-F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by James Grooms, Lincoln Tp. Jan. 25, 1875, one small, brown, pony mare, 5 years old, no mark or brand. Appraised at 25.
STEER—Taken up by David Manlove, Lincoln Tp. Feb. 18, 1875, ond brindle steer, 8 years old, half upper crop in right car, left car torn. Appraised at 215.

Osage County-W. Y. Drew, Clerk. STEER—taken up by H. O. Smith, Burlingame tp. about Nov. 17, 1874, a gray steer, supposed to be 2 years old last spring, no marks or brands visible. Appraised at \$16. MARE—Taken up by Laban Gliyes, Agency Tp. about March 10, 1875, one bay mare pony, 12 hands high, black mane and tail, 3 tyears old, Appraised at \$25. MARE—A dark iron-gray mare pony, 12 or 13 hands high year old. Appraised at \$25. COLT—A gray horse colt, star in forehead, h ind feet white, heavy build, 2 years old this spring. Appraised at \$30.

Rice County, W. T. Nicholas Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Oscar N. Dexter, Farmer Tp. on March 12 1875; one horse pony, 18 or 14 hands high, white with red spots, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$15.

Riley County-W. Burgoyne, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Joseph Cottrell, Bala Tp. March 16, 1875, one bay horse colt, 2 years old, white stripe in face. Appraised at \$30.

Strays for the Week Ending Mar. 17, 1875.

STEER-Taken up by W G Sargent, Rock Creek Tp., Dec. 39th, 1874, one red yearling steer, with white belly and end of tail. Appraised at \$10.

HEIFER-Taken up by Jacob Meisner, Rock Creek Tp. Feb. 9th 1875, one deep red 3 year old helfer, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$18. COW-Taken up by John Griffin, of Rock Creek Tp., Feb. 9, 1875, one dark red cow, left horn broken off, nine or ten years old. Appraised at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by John Hayes, of Richmond Tp., on Feb. 4th 1855, one eark bay horse colt, black mane and tail, right hind toot white, white spot on forehead. Appraised at \$40.

COLT—Taken up by Chas, Fasholt, Washington Tp., on Jan, 11th 1875, one horse colt, dark bay, 1 year old, medi-um size, dark mane and tall, a few white hairs in forehead Appraised at \$50.

Appraised at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Francis Riley, Red Vermillion Tp.,
Jan. 16th 1875, one bay mare. 3 years old, no marks or
brands, small size. Appraised at \$50.

COLT—Also one bay horse colt, with a bell on, left
hind foot white, small star in forehead, no marks or
brands, two years old. Appraised at \$50.

FILLE Y—Taken up by Patrick Reilley, Red Vermillion
Tp., Jan. 1875, one bay filey, two years old in the spring,
small star in forehead, left hind foot white, no other
marks or brands. Appraised at \$25.

PATRONS--HAND BOOK.

Will contain the new National and State Grange Constitution as amended for 1875. Price single copy plian card binding 25cts. one-dozen 22.00

Information Wanted.

Two brothers left home near Xenia, Bourbon county, Kaneas, on the 11th day of Dec. last. Rufus E. Camp, blue eyes, light hair and very fair complexion. 15 years old. Seth F. Camp, blue eyes, auburn hair, a piece broken off of one upper front tooth. Since their departure I have lost one child by death. and have a very great desire to know their whereabouts.

MRS E. W. CAMP,
Xenia, Bourbon Co., Kansas.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up rove the same by vidence before any Justice, and up on the provide at more than ten dollars it costs to the owner of the Faces control to the owner of the Faces are the title value before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and up on the payment of all charges and costs.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up rove the same by vidence before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking a complete title whill vest in the taker up.

At the end of year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Feace thall issue a summons to the louseholded by the taker up, said apprisers, or two of them shall all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a worn return of the complete and the beneather appraisance.

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the beneather appraisance and costs.

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The state of the Feace that issue a summons to the louseholded by the taker up, and expenditure the payment of all charges and costs.

The state of the Feace that issue a summons to the louseholded by the taker up, said appraisers, or two of them shall all respects describe and truly value and stray, and make a worn return of the same the day and the same on the same on

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Kingsville, Kansas.

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year.

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Bay Horse; foalded 1870; bred by H. Mix, Towanda, Pa., sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Young American Esgle, son of American Esgle, Duroc (791.) grand dam by Young King Herod, son of King Herod. The get of this horse can be seen on the farm.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian is the sire of Dexter, Jay Gould, James A. Howell, Nettie, etc., etc., and the grandsire of Bodine, Huntress Rosalind, Gloster, Judge Fullerton, Goldsmith Maid and many others. ROBERT MACCRECOR.

Chestnut Horse; foalded 1871; bred by S. Whitman, Orange county, N. Y. Sired by Major Edsall, (record 2:29.) dam sister to Lady Whitman-record in the 5th heat of 2:31½—by Seeley's American Star, grand dam by Darland's Young Messenger Duroc.

Major Edsall by Alexander's Abdallah (the sire of Goldemith Maid) son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian—dam by Vermont Hambletonian son of Harris Hambletonian by Bishop's Hambletonian son of Imported Messenger. Durland's Young Messenger Duroc by Messenger Duroc by Sir Archy Duroc by Duroc (791.)

Seeley's American Star sired the dam of Dexter, Jay Gould, Aberdeen, Nettie, etc., etc.

Macgregor has eight crosses of Messenger through Major Edsall, one through Seeley's American Star, and one through Young Messenger Duroc, total Messenger crosses, ten, limited to 30 mares including my own.

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