ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 5, 1875.

VOL. XIII, No. 18.

The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan

Agriculture.

CORN GROWING.

and Suggestions, from all Sources.

danger of washing.

2. Harrowing! Harrow smooth and the cantrary way you intended your rows to run.

3. Marking out: When the rows are too close, (less than three feet) the ground will become too much matted with roots, conse-quently the growth of the corn is checked. rt(over five feet) the pollen will

be lost by falling on the ground.

4. Planting: 1st time: When the hickory

ed. Those which received most favor were the yellow eight-rowed red glaze, large eight-rowed was a Brown's planter. About one-quarter of his planting came up, while more than three-rowed white flint, the common eight-rowed yellow, and two varieties of Dutton crossed with earlier varieties to give earliness, while Simply because the boys set their planter so retaining other peculiarities of the Dutton. that it could not put the corn more than one Mr Birdsil had a Dutton crossed with the inch under ground. The Brown planter canlong eight rowed yellow, giving a long not be set this way, so the deeper furrow and twelve rowed ear of sufficient earliness. Mr Holton exhibited an improved Dutton crossed soak which rotted over three fourths of the with King Philip, which ripens in 90 days seed.

from planting.
In regard to the culture, nearly every than planting in hills. Rows may be made 3 or 4 feet apart, and one peck per acre had better be drilled, though if all grows half should be cut out. Atter drilling the ground should be harrowed with Thomas' smoothing harrow, breaking the crust which forms on the surface as the rows are visible, or a second harrowof members favored plowing under all the of good sound corn.—B. K. Slosson winter made manure for corn, rather than saving it till fall—also plowing corn ground rather shallow and cultivating deep enough to mix the manure thoroughly with the soil.

One compare ratio delates the control of the soil of the corn was done with a one horse plow, it was not uncomto mix the manure thoroughly with the soil.

One member practiced cultivating with a two horse cultivator, taking out middle tooth and the distance between rows in the same field varying from three to five feet.

Corn was universally regarded as a valuable and profitable crop. One farmer said the sale appropriate that the value of the stales and another from actual figures, on a field infested by quack grass from the value of the stales and another from actual figures, on a field infested by quack grass from the value of the stales and another from actual figures, on a field infested by quack grass from the value of the stales and another from actual figures, on a field infested by quack grass from the value of the stales and another from actual figures, on a field infested by quack grass from the value of the stales and another from actual figures, on a field infested by quack grass from the value of the stales and another from actual figures, on a field infested by quack grass from the value of the stales and another from actual figures, on a field infested by quack grass from the value of the stales and another from actual figures, on a field infested by quack grass from the value of the stales and another from actual figures, on a field infested by quack grass from the value of the stales and another from actual figures, on a field infested by quack grass from the value of the stales and another from actual figures, on a field infested by quack grass from the value found to the work of the stales and another from actual figures, on a field infested by quack grass from the value of the stales and another from actual figures, on a field infested by quack grass from the value of the stales and another from actual figures, on a field infested by quack grass from the value of the stales and another from actual figures, on a field infested by quack grass from the value of the v

were also commended

Spring plowing was considered preferable, and if a clever sod was to be turned, it was

the following manner:

Opisions and Suggestions, from all Sources.

Corn Culture.—First Plowing: This is one of the most (if not the most) important features of the culture of maize, as it is of quick growth and widely circulates its arterist (rocus) through the soil; being of quick growth, the looser the soil the better, as thereby the more easily can the arteries be extended and convey the plant food to the stock.

I would recommend winter-plowing, for the freezing and thawing not only causes the ferting and thawing not only causes the soil to be pulverised, but also liberates and offered to the soil as listes essential to the nourishing the form the fifteenth of Auril to the fifteenth of Auril to the effecting and thawing not only causes the soil to be pulverised, but also liberates and insects are destroyed by this process. One exception there may be—that is when your land in section the fifteenth of Auril to the fifteenth of Langer of Washing.

2. Harrowing: Harrow smooth and the

should be difference of opinion on nearly all subjects. One man, for reasons of his own, wants his corn planted deep, another, shallow; one, early; another rather late.

4. Planting: 1st time: When the hickory leaves nearest the field are the size of a squirrel's ear, plant. 2d. Dropping: This should be carefully done, distance apart from thirty in ches to thirty-nine or forty, according to the rows. Three or four grains in a hill are sufficient.

5. Working: When your corn is up, fully commence work, Do this with a common harrow by removing enough teeth not to injure or pull out the corn unless your ground is very hard, then use a coulter. In a few days after plow with double-shovel plows, following with hose, straightening up and following with hose, straightening up and

was a Brown's planter. About one-quarter of his planting came up, while more than three-fourths of the boys' planting came. Why this difference on the same kind of ground? Simply because the boys set their planter so that it could not put the corn more than one inch under ground. The Brown planter cannot be set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and to the set this way, so the deeper furrow and the crown in the hill. This gives the plant a vigorous start, the result of early the furrow. In turning land you should be to the furrow. In turning land you should be the furrow. In turning land you should be the furrow. In turning that the party that the nanybody else: until you can produce it to furrow the furrow and the cover the set to the bugs were discourted to the furrow you are plowing by. Most the top of the ground down into the bots to the furrow you are plowing by. Most then the top of the furrow you are plowing by. Most then the top of the furrow you are plowing by. Most then the top of the furrow you are plowed into the plant to make it cut its full width and turn whatever of the bous with the cord in the top of the furrow you are plowed in the top of the furrow whatever to the bugs were dead, and

Shallow planting comes more evenly and In regard to the culture, nearly every gets quite a growth ere the deep planted is member of the club favored drilling rather fairly above ground; so that by the time the deep planted is up the shallow has become as well rooted as the deep, and for a time grows faster, and will be riper when the first heavy

frost lays his hand upon it. As to late and early planting, our experi-ence proves that corn planted from the midand destroying the first crop of weeds. The dle to the 24th of May, taking one year with field should be harrowed across the drill another, produces the most corn to the acre. marks. The cultivator must be put in as soon Much earlier or later is extremely uncertain as to yield, though exceptions are to be found on ing may be given as the corn begins to come either extreme. I once planted 10 acres on the up. A wire rake will do if a smoothing har-8th of June, which produced the heaviest row cannot be had, though the rake is so much crop in the neighborhood, and yet I threw out more expensive, that it is poor economy to use when I cribbed it, about five bushels of sofi it if anything else will answer. A majority corn from frost, to the acre and had fifty left

horse cultivator, taking out middle tooth and having the horses walk astride the rows. One man with team will thus do the work of two on large fields. For small lots the extra trouble in turning lessens the advantage, Sulty cultivators, consisting of two single cultivators, consisting of two singl ators guided by the driver riding benind, three feet apart each way, there would be 4,840 plow than a bad plow hand will do with the three feet apart each way, there would be 4,840 plow than a bad plow hand will do with the three feet apart each way, there would be 4,840 plow than a bad plow hand will do with the three feet apart each way, there would be 4,840 plow than a bad plow hand will do with the three feet apart each way, there would be 4,840 plow than a bad plow hand will do with the best of both that can be furnished him.

Corn was universally regarded as a valuable and profitship group. One farmer said he are three feet apart each way, there would be 4,840 plow than a bad plow hand will do with the best of both that can be furnished him.

The horses must have proper attention; and apart, there would be 2,722. Now if one farmer said he are three feet apart each way, there would be 4,840 plow than a bad plow hand will do with the best of both that can be furnished him.

The horses must have proper attention; and the first of the first

and if a clever sod was to be turned, it was advised to wait as long as possible before plowing to give the clover a greater growth

PLANTING SOD CORN.

As I have had some experience in that line I will give it. To the question can it be planted with a horse planter? I would say the planted with one wade for that purpose made in cause, principally, may be attributed the low yes, with one made for that purpose; made in the following manner:

Take two pieces of hard wood, two by eight levels about form feet long, and to this cause, principally, may be attributed the low average yield which is reported with immaterial variations, each year. The vast differences about form feet long, and to all the long that t inches, about four feet long, cut a slot in the middle two inches wide, fix a rolling the capabilities of the soil under proper culticutter in one end of each one and just after it vation, is surprising. One hundred bushels

F. M. in Western Rural.

DEPTH AND TIME FOR PLANTING CORN
Editors Western Rural: As each man's mind, it is perfectly natural that there should be difference of opinion on passive 21.

But all the farmers will not give the extra culture necessary to this result. The great majority will cultivate just as they always

gives the plant a vigorous start, the result of which will be visible throughout the entire sesson. The necessity of early thorough, and constant cultivation, is recognized by all, and yet half of the corn fields of the country raise as good a crop of weeds as of corn. The value of experiments upon your own soil, cannot be over estimated. Manure one row of corn in the hill, with horse manure. another with hog manure, another with compost, another with plaster, superphosphates, etc. The result of such experiments will be useful in more than the single corn crop alone. They will show you the wants and capacities of your soil, and lead you each year into a better and more profitable system

HOW TO PLOW.

of culture - Ohio Farmer.

If I am a good judge there are but few per sons in our country who know how to plow. I have no doubt but that many who read this

wrong, or he has a poor appetiie, and very soon will be in no proper condition to do good plowing. When your horse has no appetite and will not eat enough to keep up his strength, you can promote it by proper attention to feeding him. This is much better than physic. Give your work horses a thorough currying and rubbing twice a day. Be sure the stable is dry and large enough for the horses to lie down and rest. Think how poorly prepared you would be to plow next day if you had no good place to lie down and rest after a hard day's work. A horse is made of flesh and bone, like yourself, and sometimes gets tired and needs rest. This must be thought of and his wants properly attended to if you want to keep him in a condition to do good work.

growing of one crop to the exclusion of all others; on the contrary, I advocate the growing of one crop to the exclusion of all others; on the contrary, I advocate the growing of one crop to the exclusion of all others; on the contrary, I advocate the growing of one crop to the exclusion of all others; on the contrary, I advocate the growing of one crop to the contrary, I advocate the growing of one crop to the contrary, I advocate the growing of one crop to the contrary, I advocate the growing of one crop to the contrary, I advocate the growing of one crop to the contrary, I advocate the growing of one crop to the contrary, I advocate the growing of one crop to the contrary, I advocate the growing of one crop that will not interfere with each other, giving constant employment throughout the year to the force on the place, and give an income at different seasons of the year.

But I would have these crops made specialties of by growing them year after year, let the price they bring be high or low. I believe by pursuing this course and making a study of the crops we grow, seeking always to produce an article of the best quality, study—it is the price they bring be high or low. I believe by pursuing this course and making a study of the crops we grow, seeking always to produce an

you can, and if you cannot plow nine or ten inches deep you had better quit and engage in some other business. When you come near the corner of the "land." or within the plow's width of it. stop—turn the horses and let the plow turn at the same time, but do not carry it around—it is at the right place, and the horses will turn it in turning themselves. Never carry your plow around at the corner, if you do you will pay dearly for not knowing and following a better way. I have noticed a to be a paying crop, but after two or three

is on top of it.

would be worth millions of dollars to them your race. every year.

In conclusion, I will say that I was brought up at the plow handles, the most of my life PROF. MILES ON AGRICULTURE AS AN has been spent between them, and if any one can plow better or do more of it in a day than can, or excel me in managing a plow team, I will give him a horse and a good plow.—J. W. Steele, Shelbyville, Tenn., in Rural Sun, Nashville.

WHAT CROPS SHALL WE GROW TO MAKE

MONEY.

The following essay, read before the Alton one question, What will pay best? The ex-Horticultural Society, by E. A. Riehl, contains perience of a single individual upon a single several important suggestions, which, if heed-

gotten up on the subject, so I propose to state farm, but the safe guide is the united expe-

wrong, or he has a poor appetile, and very growing of one crop to the exclusion of all

plow that turns to the right, and unless you are blind in the right eye, and "owe the devil you will name those who have money and reputation, are blind in the right eye, and "owe the devil you will name those who have made special-a day's work," have nothing to do with a plow ties of certain branches of horticulture. One that turns to the left. Follow the turning grows peaches and cherries as grown by no plow with a good subsoiler. Plow as deep as you can, and if you cannot plow nine or ten tion. Another grows apples and makes cider, inches deep you had betty quite and makes cider, or which will be a subsoiler.

and following a better way. I have noticed a to be a paying crop, but after two or three great many men plowing with large plows, and they all drove them past the corner and grew strawberries once, but somehow they carried them around and stopped the horses twice in turning at each corner, which was berries, and always got less than the market very hard on the plowman, the horses, and consumed much time unnecessarily. I have now and then ventured to show some of them that was in a season when peaches were is very hard, then use a coulter. In a few days after plow with double-shovel plows, the ground very unevenly as to time, no one that double-shovel plows, the ground was straightening up and cutting weeds.

6. Thin to two stalks in a hill invariably continue working until harvest compells you to quit.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

VARIETIES AND CULTURE OF CORN.

At a meeting of the Western N. Y. farmer's Club, held April 7th, a large number of specimens and varieties of corn were exhibited. They commenced on opposite sides of the specimens and varieties of corn were exhibited. Those which received most favor were ed. Those which received most favor were ed. Those which received most favor were and countries and the planting.

In a few days after plow with double-shovel plows, and the yield is 36 bushels, worth 75cts, sper day the plowman, the horses, and onthe very day season were production. Increase the per bushels. The net profit is \$9, which pays they never got but one good crop, and they per bushels. The net profit is \$9, which pays they hard on the plowman, the horses, and onthe very dorn the plowman, the horses, and onthe unnecessarily. I have onsumed much time unnecessarily. I have some unnecessorily in the production. Increase the production. Increase the sper acre; there is a net price of production to \$25 per cent on the cost of production to \$25 per cent, on the production. Increase the sper acre; there is a net profit of \$12 50, or 52 per cent on the cost of production to \$25 per acre, and the yield to 50 bushels per acre; there is a net profit of \$12 50, or 52 per cent on the cost of production. Increase the pown and then ventured to show some of them they are the cost of pown and then ventured to show some of them they sell they prove the pown and the very large on the pown and the very larg careful to completely cover up everything that than anybody else; until you can produce it in its highest perfection every year, until you If the people of our country were taught can grow it profitably at prices at which how to take care of their plow-horses, how to others will starve; do this, and you will make manage then in the plows, and how to hold money, gain reputation, and have the satis-their plows and turn them at the corners, it faction of knowing yourselves benefactors of

Recently, Prof. Manly Miles, of the Michigan Agricultural College, delivered an interesting lecture on agriculture in Representative Hall, in the capitol at Lansing. The fol-lowing is an abstract of a portion of the ad-

The object of farming is profit. Whatever does not conduce to this is of no account; and the art of agriculture resolves itself into the upon another; therefore we cannot take the experience of a single individual upon a single rience of all who have been intelligent obser-

Kar

mee

SEC

181

411

A

his busin as habit. etc. Markets, too, have their influences, for transportation has a wonderful effect in reducing the profits of a rop It has been stated that It takes 80 per cent. the wheat crop of Iowa to transport it to the seabord. The manure supply will have its influence. Then the mutual capabilities of the farm must be carefully looked to. Statistics are the best criterions to show how we stand in the scale of progressive farming. Michighau stands thirteenth in the order among states of the Union in her production of corn, the average yield being 27 bushels per acre. New Hampshire, with her sterile granite hills, leads Michigan with 36 bushels per acre. In wheat growing, Michigan stands of the average yield being 14 bushels per acre. Oregon stands first, with 19 bushels per acre and Conneticut second, with 18 bushels per acre. In the average with 18 bushels per acre. acre. In the production of oats, Michigan stands tenth, the average yield being 17 bushels to the acre.

In England we find the average yield of wheat 30 bushels per acre, and in Lancashire, last summer, Prof. Miles saw a crop of oats Which yielded 128 bushels per acre. It is a long way up from this 27 bushels to the acre to

Michi ;en is comparatively a new state, and the system that has been carried on may be called picneer farming. The conditions in which the system is carried on are these: Men go it to a new country with but lttle capi-tal, and with their own hands work out a home and a living. Labor is comparatively high, because each man is expected to work for himse f. Mr. Miles said he had paid \$13 per month for labor and sold his wheat at 45 cents per bushel. In a new country there are no markets at hand, because every man is a producer. A scattered population also inter-feres greatly with the best practical farming. Belgium, the best cultivated country Prof. Miles ever saw, has a population of 400 persons to the square mile; England stands next in point of cultivation, and she has a population of 240 to each square mile. In the United States, excluding the territories, we have a population of only 20 to each square mile, and in Michigan a fraction over 20 to each square

We have practiced what is derisively called "the spiolation system." To a great extent Prof. Mi'e; said he believed in the spoliation system, for if any men on earth had the right to draw upon the treasures stored up in the the hearty and energetic pioneers who had suffered the hardships of settling a new country. This spoliation system was undoubtedly the best for Michigan pioneers, because it paid best. There was tendency to cultivate special crops for the local markets. And this tendency to run to special crops we find at the present time. A everybody invested in fine wool sheep at extraordinary prices, and as soon as the prices be gan to drop, everybody was ready to sell out and invest in some other specialty. There has been a hop mania, when everybody wanted to raise hops; and there have been certan times when everybody wanted to go

into hog raising.

The pioneer farming was good in its place, but we have arrived at a stage when a better system will be more profitable. What is needed is a more thorough system of farm management; and a mixed husbandry will pay better on a majority of farms than any other, for then we have a variety of products, and there is no over production. A rotation in crops is a bendit to the soil itself. The exper iments of Lawes and Gilbert are proof of this. They had wheat upon one field continually for ten years. One similar field adjoining they fallowed one year, had wheat the next, and so on, alternating for ten yeas. They had precisely the same amount from each field at the end of the experiment. On another similar piece they alternated beans and wheat. They raised the same amount of wheat as they did on the other two fields, but each alternate year they had a large crop of beans. Experiments of t is kind show conclusively that the soll is only capable of producing a certain length of ime, but that by a rotation of crops you can in rease the products of the earth. In a mir ed system of husbandry we avoid

reting lov prices for produce, distributed throughout the year, so that you are enabled to hire at cheaper rates than it you were raising a special crop which must be cultivated and gathered at a cortain season when labor is high. The system of rotation practiced at the college is first corn, second roots, third oats, fourth wheat, fifth and sixth

The Professor spoke at length on the subject of marures, and said the chemical fertil izers usually exposed in the market were worth about one-half the price paid by farm ers. The value of manure depends on the amount of potash, phosohoric acid, and nitrogen it contains.

farm Stock.

CALE OF THE SOW and PIGS.

BY F. DWIGHT COBURN.

The 15 vi writy of farmers who have managed their affairs in an intelligent manner, will, in spite of fei are of crops and the consequent scarcity of feed, have one or more good sows to farrow in April or May, and the profit or loss of the undertaking, will, in most cases, depend on the care and treatment of the sow at and afte farrowing.

She should be separated from any other hogs some days before and given a sheltered sunny pen, that she may become accustomed to her new quarters and feel "quite at home," which will be the case if plenty of feed and drink is furnished her.

Too much bedding is almost worse than none, as a deep nest will be made, into which the pigs will roll and be crushed. If a rail or scantling is fastened six or eight inches from the side and bottom of the pen where the nest is it will serve as a sort of fender under which the pigs may escape being crushed be-

tween the sow and wall. After the pigs have arrived, the sow will want plenty of water and a reasonable quantity of succulent feed, though not too much should be given for some days or she will become cloyed; after the first week all she be provided, and this will cause her to give an abundance of nutritious milk, which the an abundance of nutritious milk, which the accustomed to say that such or such a cow nure, is piggies must have to make them grow rapiding gives very rich milk, and point out another Yorker.

ly. Shorts and wheat bran, corn meal and bran mixed, or chopped wheat, rye, or cats mixed with milk and slops from the kitchen make excellent feed for producing milk, and if mixed and soaking 86 or 48 hours before used, so much the better. If whole corn is the only feed obtainable it should be shelled and soaked until quite soft before fed. When the pigs are three or four weeks old they should have a trough provided for them away from the sow, where they can go at pleasure and help themselves to a lunch, as they will be glad to there is clover, grass, or other green food, and if they cannot, some of the new grass or growing oats or rye can be cut and given them in if they cannot, some of the flow given them in ing oats or rye can be cut and given them in There is no distinct breed of cows more cele—

There is no distinct breed of cows more cele—

There is no distinct breed of cows more cele—

There is probably not a hog in Kansas that has been reasonably well wintered, which has not cost its owner much more than its market value, and the only possible way to make small, ill-shaped, always low in flesh, presentthem pay even first cost, is to so treat them that no day shall pass that does not make them grow and thrive to the very utmost extent. From this time until cold weather comes again is the season to make economical good a representative of this famous breed as pork in any season or any State, and more especially this season in this State. The statistics furnished in the monthly report of the Ag. ricultural Department for January, show that for every hundred hogs in Kansas in January, and green corn todder alone. This must not ing off of 52 per cent, and in the great West- cow will do. ern and Middle States that furnished 15,000, 000 of the 25,000,000 of hogs produced in the United States, there was a decrease of about try many good cows for the butter dairy. We 16 per cent.

All farmers know there has been an enormous loss of stock hogs during the last months of the winter, and putting this and that together, they surely cannot fail to see the importance of giving unusual care and attention to the sow and pigs, that their whole investment may not prove worse than loss, and that the year of 1876 may not find them destitute of pork and lard.

Pomona, April 20.

INFLUENCE OF THE MALE IN BREEDING. The Kentucky Live Stock Record gives its

opinion on this topic as follows: To improve the breed, the question arises, whether the male or female plays the greater part in the proposed elevation of the herd. If a breeder wishes to perpetuate and impress his breed, he must exercise the greatest care in the selection of the bull, and his cows A single mistake in the selection of a bull will stamp qualities on his herd that will take

years to eradicate. We believe the same rules that hold good in horses, hold with in-creased power in cattle. Although we believe creased power in cattle. Although we belive the sire plays the most important part, and has more influence on the produce, the purity and good qualities of the dam are at least of button market, and many turned their attention to equal consideration as the sire.

In reference to breeding horses, Gen. Dauthe Emir Abdel-Kader. This was his reply in this section of country. Any man desirous ion. They consider the mother as having build up a first class herd of cows for the but almost no influence upon the qualities of her produce. She is, they say, a vase which reproduce. She is, they say, a vase which reproduce a deposit and which retains it without the consistence of the same and produce is and which retains it without the same and the sa ceives a deposit, and which retains it without T. L. in Ohio Farmer. changing its nature. Nevertheless, if race allies itself with race, there is not a doubt that the produce is gold."

It won't do to depend solely on sires to improve the future condition of cattle; the mares and cows must be good also. We do not here speak of show cattle, running and trotting horses merely; but taking a more extended view of the subject, looking to the great national advantage the country would derive from the improvement of the breed of cattle and horses for general purpo-

It would be found in breeding cattle, horses, sheep or hogs, that the male parent chief-ly governs the production of external character and structures, and very naturally the contour and action o' the offspring, provided the male be of a superior or equally pure blood with the female: if not the result will be un-

From our observations in the human family, we have found, as a general rule, that the male children generally resemble their mother in the frontal and intelectual processes of head, while the posterior portions partook of the father's characteristics. In the female child it is generally the opposite, the upper and frontal processes resemble the father, the posterior the mother. It is crossing in animals evidentaly different in symmetry, pro-portions, characteristics and constitution, that has led so many breeders into difficulties and failures. But that differs from crossing animals of homogeneous qualities. The best results have been experienced from that practice, when the object has been to influence the progeny of the female by the influence of a male of greater excellence.

In proof that the male parent governs the external form and character of the produce we have only to look at the cross between th ack and the mare, and between the horse and ennet. In the first place the produce resem bles the jack most, in the latter the horse.

DAIRY COWS.

It will be sufficient for our present purpose to divide dairy cows into two classes, viz Butter dairy and milk dairy.

For the butter dairy we want milk in which the cream readily separates from the water and rises to the surface in a thick golden coating. Take—we will say—ten pounds of milk from each of a half-a dozen native cows, keep it at the same temperature, and at the expiration of twenty-four hours skim carefully. It is hardly probable that any two messes will yield the same amount of cream or make the same number of ounces of butter. Try the experiment again by taking the milk from cows of different breeds—say from an Ayrshire and from a Jersey cow- and the difference at will eat up clean three times a day should the end of the time before stated will be still greater. All the dairymen have observed stable where they consume all the litter which this difference in the yield of butter, and are on account of its being soaked with liquid ma-

cow in the dairy and affirm that her milk is exceedingly poor, which may or may not be true. Because a hundred pounds of milk from a certain cow will yield more cream atter having stood twenty-four or thirty-six hours than the same amount of milk from some other cow, it is no indication that the former is really any richer than the latter. The particles of butter separate from the water more freely in one than in the other. I do not wish to be understood that I believe all milk to be equally rich, for this is not true; but it is a fact that the number of pound made from the milk of two cows (the milk kept separate and treated in every respect alike) is not necessarily a sure test of the richness of the milk. What we want for the butter dairy is not quantity so much as quality and the milk must possess that particular

brated for the the butter dairy than the Jerseys, otherwise known as the Alderny breed. When first taken from the Channel Islands ing few if any points of beauty in cut ward appearance. Though they are still small and thin enough, yet they have been greatly improved in appearance during the past twenty 'ears. A cow named "Lady Milton" is as any of which we have any knowledge. She was owned by J. C. Converse, of Arlington, Mass. During the season beginning June 1st. 1867, her butter amounted to two hundred and ninety-three pounds, an average of nearly sixteen pounds per week, and this on pasture 1874, we had in January 1875, only 48, a fall- be taken as a fair sample of what a Jersey cow will do. It is an extraordinary yield—such a record, perhaps as is left by not more than one in every one hundred or more. There are among the natives of this coun-

have had cows in our own dairy that were without doubt equal-or nearly so-to ordiwithout doubt equal—or hearly so—to ordinary Jerseys for the butter dairy, but they were not ordinary native cows. They were far above the average. There are now extra cows for the butter dairy all over the country -one or two in every large dairy. By making careful selections from the best specimens and by careful breeding for a tew generations with this purpose always in view, any farmer can build up a superior herd of cows for the butter dairy from our native stock. The reason why our native stock is not more uniform, is because we have not clung to one branch of the dairy business long enough to establish a herd superior in any particular. If beef cattle rule high in market for a few years, we breed from cattle that take on flesh readily. If, on the other hand, cheese is commanding a good price, we select those that give the largest quantity of milk, irrespective of quality, and breed from them alone. And so it is with butter and the good qualities and remove the defects of cows for the butter dairy. We are constant ly shifting and changing about. We do not continue the work of selecting and breeding for the same purpose long enough to develop any particular quality sought after. And more especially is this true, applied to dairy men of this State. During the war we raised and good qualities of the dam are at least of equal consideration as the sire.

butter-making. Then cheese factories sprung up all around us and effected another change. until now the cows that are especially valuamas, a French officer, addressed himself to ble for the butter dairy are somewhat scarce "The nobility of the father is the most impor- of , becoming eminently successful in this tant. The Arabs greatly prefer the product branch of the dairy business will not accomof a blood horse, and of a common mare to the plish his purpose in a month, a year, or five product of a blood mare and a common stal- years. It requires time, patience and care to

> There was a large wool-dealer here the examined my flock of sheep. I have a few common Merino ewes, grade Cotswold Merinos, with one, two and three crosses of Cotswold blood, and lastly the pure bred Cotswoldsall running together in the same flock, and all having the same feed. He pronounced the grade with two or three crosses the most val uable wool in the flock, and the wool on the or quite as valuable as from the pure Cots-wolds. "What is the reason" he calcal grade with only one cross, he said was nearly "that farmers cannot produce this grade woo!, they are producing less and less of it every year?"—I do not suppose this is the exact truth; I suppose the manfacturers are using more of this kind of wool, and the supply does not, and is not likely to, keep up with the de-

Now, with the common Merino sheep, kept principally for wool, which can be produced on cheap land, and with comparatively little care and expense, we cannot aford to adopt the plan I have suggested, of feeding bran and clover hay in summer. We can not compete with the large flock masters, who have the free range of thousands of acres of natural pastures, in producing Merino wool. But we can compete with .them in producing the best combing wool and choice mutton. As popu-lation increases, the demand for good mutton will increase-faster than the supply. It is an intesting fact, that the wool most in demand, and which brings the highest price, should b grown on sheep which produce the cheapest and best mutton. JOSEPH HARRIS, in Ameri can Agriculturist.

HOW BUTTER IS SOMETIMES TAINTED.

Winter and spring butter is often very much injured in flavor by allowing cows to eat the litter from horse stables. Cows are not unfrequently very fond of this litter, though it is impregnated with liquid manure from the horses, and if allowed they eat it greedily; and the effect is that their milk and butter will be tainted with the taste of this kind of food, in the same way that the flavor is injured by eating turnips, but to a more disagreea-ble degree. If litter is allowed to be eaten, it should be only given to cattle not in milk, and on no account should milch cows be allowed to consume other than the sweetest and purest tood. Very nice butter makers are sometimes at a loss to account for stable taints in butter, especially when extraordinary precaution has been taken to have the milking done in the most perfect manner, and so on in all the processes of handling the milk until the butter is packed for market. Still, the butter has a disagreeable taint, and the cause often comes from allowing the cows, when turned out to water and exercise, to feed about the horse nure, is cast out of the stable.-Rural New SMALL FRUITS ON THE FARM.

To advise a farmer to grow small fruits for market, and at the same time carry on his farming operations, is something we will not do. But there are hundreds and thousands of farmers who have a natural taste for fruit growing, and to whom farming has become a drudgery, especially that class who are not strong, to whom a change is desirable and necessary. To these we would say; if you are living within three or four miles of a good nome market, and cities not far away by rail or steamboat, a change to fruit growing will be both profitable and pleasant. The first thing to do is to rent out most of your land or let it out on shares, reserving your home, and say ten to twenty acres of land for your fruit-grow ing operations, and if you have a love for the busines, and go at it systematically and energetically, you will make more money from ten acres of land than you have ever made from your farm, and that, too, with less real hard Plant only of leading, well tried sorts, that

are hardy and productive, give them good cul tivation and plenty of mulch' and you will reap a large reward; and, too, this kind of work makes less hard work for the women folks, and besides, supplies the table with the fruit daily throughout the year. There are farmers who have no liking for growing fruits; but, as a rule, these have sons

or a son who has, and who does not like farm-ing. These are very auxious to keep their sons on a farm, away from the city. To such we say, let such a son have the use of a few acres to grow small fruits; and the longer he is engaged in it, the more he will like it, and consequently his attachment for home strength ened, and, too, by this the table is supplied with luxuries you would not dispense with after one season's experience. There are so many inland towns not supplied with fruit and vegetables that we advise the readers of this paper to take advantage of such openings .-

Flak Raising.—Harper's Magazine says: The United States establishment on the Sacramento river, under the care of Livingston Stone has yielded this season 6,000,000 eggs, and the number collected at Bucksport, on the Penobscot, by Mr. Charles G. Atkins, is over, 3,000,000 or more than 9,000,000 in all. If half of these be hatched and placed in the streams of the country, it will make a large addition to the population of the waters, especially when we bear in mind the fact that these are planted after the yelk-bag is absorb-ed, and when the fish is able to feed and care According to the statements of reliable fish-culturists, in the case of natural spawning not more than one fish of the age referred to is obtained from 1,000 eggs; so that the number supposed to be derived from the labors of the fish-commission during the year would be equivalent to the yield from five thousand million of eggs. The California eggs were sent as soon as sufficiently ripe to the fish hatching stations throughout the middle and eastern United States. Such of them as were hatched successfully and reared are now being distributed in appropriate waters. All the northern and eastern states have shares in the distribution, as well as Texas North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, etc. The eggs from the Bucksport establishments are not sufficiently matured for distribution. An ample warrant for the introduction of tish into localities strange to them, is seen in the success of the attempts to supply Taemania and New Zealand with species of British trout and pearch, these having already become more abundant than the native pearch being now captured by the ton in their new abode, and of very large size.

Comparative Areas.—Greece is about the size of Vermont. Palestine is one-fourth the size of New York. Hindoostan is more than a hundred times as large as Palestine. Great Desert of Africa has nearly the present dimensions of the United States. The Red Sea would reach from Washington to Cololarge as Lake Superior. The Mediterranean if placed across North America, would make a navigation from San Degio to Baltimore. The Caspian Sea would stretch from New York to St. Augustine, and is as wide as from New York to Rochester. Great Britain is two-thirds the size of Japan, one-twelfth the size of Hindoostan, one-twentieth of China, and one twenty fifth of the United States. The Gulf of Mexico is about ten times the size of Lake Superior, and about as large as the Sea of Kamtschatka, Bay of Bengal China Sea, Okhotsk, or Japan Sea; Lake Ontario would go in either of them more than fifty times. The following named bodies of water are nearly equal in size: German Ocean, Black Sea, Yellow Sea; Hudson Bay is rather larger; the Baltic, Adriatic, Persian Gulf, and Ægean Sea half as large and somewhat larger than Lake Superior.

How to Estimate Crops Per Acre.-Frame torether four light sticks measuring exactly s oot square inside, and with this in hand, walk nto the field and select a spot of fair average vield and lower the frame square over as nany heads as it will inclose, and shell out the heads thus inclosed carefully and weigh the grain. It is fair to presume that the proportion will be the 43,460th part of an a produce. To prove it go through the field and make ten or twenty calculations and estimate by the mean of the whole number of results. It will certainly enable a farmer to make a closer calculation of what a field will produce than he can by guessing.

The reporters were not admitted to the late lecture on dress reform, by Miss. Agnes Burk, at the Unitarian Church. Of corset's all right; but as the public pants for information on such subjects, it was natural that the knight of the quill should endeavor to glean some knowledge of the proceedings. We learn that the lecture was about sew-sew, and the lady did not hang on the outskirts of her subject, but struck the trail at once and followed it up. She up-braided tight lacers, and-ahem-suggested suspenders for-Hose business is it, anyhow?

The Courier Journal says: We must decline the advice of a Chicago contemporary, to try Cincinnati whiskey as a remedia agent in any case whatever. A single drink of Cincinnati whiskey gives one a feeling of "true inwardness" that we despise."

The Courier says grasshoppers are hatching in myriads in Cherokee county, but are doing little damage.

Educational.

EDITED BY PROF. J. B. HOLBROOK.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. BY PROP. HAY. H.

In the last article, we referred to the principle historic events that tended to produce the mixture of races which we call the English nation, and which caused the mixture of dialects and tongues which we call the English anguage. We now proceed to notice some of the instances of the mixture of the tongues.

When the Romans came, the Britons were ar less civilized than their conquerers, so it is certain that in the first four centuries of the Christian era, the Britons must have adopted many words from the Latin, representing actions and things, with which they were formerly unacquainted; but in the various Gælic languages that remain intact to day, the number of words which certainly have such a Latin origin is small; still there are some. It is probably certain that before the time of Cæsar the Britons had no bridges, and would have little use for a word indicating the thing, and we find that in the Welsh of to-day the word for bridge is "pont" which is sufficiently like the Latin word for us to assume it is of Latin origin. Again, the Welsh "allt" is probably a modification of the Latin "altus" (high), and the word "eglwys" (church), is certainly a derivative from the Greek "ekklesia," which was an adopted word in the language of the Latin speaking Christians who introduced their religion into Britain in the first centu-

The birth-place of Thomas Carlyle, in the south of Scotland, is "ecclefechan" or "the church of Fechan," one of the early British Saints, and there are several places in the north of England that have their names compounded of the word "alt" and a Saxon adjunct, as "Altrincham," (Alt-hill). The word "street" is certainly derived from the Latin "stratum," and it was applied in the time of the Roman government of Britain to the roads which were constructed with such skill and care, and it has come to us through the form "strete" in Semi-Saxon, and retains its original use in the names of many places in England as "Chester C street" a place on the Roman Wathying Street; "Ichnield Street" the Roman road running through Birmingham, and "Stretford" where a Roman road crossed the River Mersey. Our word "port" is also of Latin origin, and comes to us from the same era. An old Roman archway outside the city of Lincoln is called "Newport," and in Birmingham they have "Ichnield-port". In Sir Walter Scott's poem of "Bonnie Dundee" he mentions the west "port" (gate) of Edinburgh, and here in Missouri we have used the term 'Westport" for the entrance to the regions of sunset. Another example is found in derivatives from the Latin "castra," (camp) as Lancaster, Cirencester, Worcester, etc.

We have many Latin words domiciled in our English tongue now, but they have been introduced at later times, and the few words introduced at the period of Roman dominion in Britain are known as Latin words of the first period. 'Names ending with "chester" (from "castra") are also of this period, but they show signs of having been more modified in the mouths of Saxons than the others.

As the Britons were, in England, reduced to serfdom under the Saxons, and not for a long period exterminated, they more or less influenced the language of their conquerors, and most of the great natural features of Great Britain have British names.

"Pen" is the modern Welch for the top of a hill, or the head, hence in Scotland we have "Ben Lomond," "Ben Nevis," etc., and in Wales "Pen Maemnaior" "Helvellyn" "Skiddaw," and "Pennine" are British names. The word "ford" is from the old British "ffordd," which means a "way," and it is now applied as a way through the water. "Avon" is the name of several rivers in England, one associated with the name of Shakespeare's birthplace, but it is simply the British common noun meaning river, and was probably given in Saxon times by those who mistook the common name for the particular designation. The name of Shakespeare's home is, then, all from this old Romano-British time. Stratford on Avon. "Strat" being Latin, "ford" and "Avon" of Celtic origin.

The serfdom of the Britons under the Saxons, made it natural that they would influence the language in the region of their daily tasks, and the few words that are left to us in common use from that period, are mostly words pertaining to husbandry or household work.

The following list includes a large proportion of all the British words that are of what is called Celtic of the first period:

Rail, Gusset. Basket. Mop, Darn. Flail,

The word "dad," used by children for their father, is from the British "tad," though similar forms obtain in languages more akin to the Saxon. There are also many words in the north of England dialects, of Celtic origin.

Thus digging at the foundations of our language, we see how small a portion of it is due to the original inhabitants of Britain or to the influence of the Roman conquerors. The latter were wise in their generations; they did not seek to suppress the British language but they made Latin manners and words fashionable, and had their dominion lasted longer, fashion might have effected what conquest failed to perform. But after Roman civilization came Anglo-Saxon heathendom, and a period of barbarism, separates us entirely from the refinement of Roman Britain. Ogden, Riley Co. Kansas

Latrons of Musbandry.

OFFICERS RANGE STATE GRANGE.

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

MASTER-M E HUDSON, Mapleton, Bourbon county.

OVERSEER—Wm. SIMS, Topeka, Shawnee

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

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

Washington county.
TREASURER—JOHN BOYD, Independence Montgomery county. SECRETARY—P B MAXON, Emporia, Lyon

GATE KEEPER-W P PATTEN, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county CERES—MRS BINA A OTIS, Shawnee county

POMONA—MBSIP BATES, Marion county. FLORA—MRS A C PATTEN, Cottonwood Falls,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. 1ST DIST .- W P POPENOE, Topeka, Shawnee county. 2D DIST.—F H DUMBAULD, Chairman, Jack-

son ville, Neosho county.
3D Dist—A T STEWART, Winfield, Cowley 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.

KANSAS PARMER GRANGE PLT-FORM.

I. The abolition of all degrees beyond the Fourth.
II. The making of all Fourth degree mem

bers eligible to any position in the Grange from Gate-keeper to Master of the National Grange. . III. The removal of the National Grange

Headquarters to St Louis.

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

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. The return of all accumulated funds in

National Grange Treasury to subordinate Cranges.
VII. The thorough organization of the business features of the Grange, by States and counties, as an absolute necessity for the per-

petuity 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 communications, with courtesy and consideration, those from whom they may differ in opinion.—ED-

LIST OF DONATIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS Commencing April 36th and ending May 5th 1875, from the Belief Department of Patrons of Husbandry of

CASH ON HAND RECEIPTS: April 26-Of Indiana Farmer, of

Kansas.

Indianopolis,
April 21—Of the State of Kansas on freights, May · 1 —Of J. Armstrong on corn Of State of Kansas, on

freights, 485.95 \$1,791.92 DISBURSEMENTS.

April 26—Paid D. D. Hoag, as per order of Fletcher, "Paid D. B. German, for freight on potatoes, Paid freight on car of 1.60 Paid for telegraphing, ,50 806,20

Paid freight on car, Paid for telegraphing, April 27--Paid freight on car of corn to Ft. Scott, 89.00 Paid W H Pratt on accout of donations from 42.50 Paid freight on corn, Paid freight on seed corn

Paid freight on car 391, N M, Paid freight to Thomas Roberts, Paola, Paid freight to W. H. Jones, Holton, -Paid freight on car No. 53, C B & Q,
Paid freight on potatoes 1122 M P, April 28-

-Paid for twine and shovel April 29-Paid for telegraphing, Paid J S Elliot for car of corn, Paid freight on corn and

potatoes; Paid on car to Peabody, Paid on car to Council Grove, Paid rent on warehouse, Paid freight on car 356,

Paid freight for J. M. Tracy. 1.00 Total. \$1,419.35 Balance on hand. 372.57

RELIEF GOODS RECEIVED SINCE APRIL 26 '75

RELIEF GOODS DISBURSED.

April 28—1 bl to I N Hays, Halstead.
April 30—1 box to E M Jones, Russel.
May 1—4 sks flour, 1 box bacon, and 1 kit
of fish, to D M Danwich, of Park's

JNO. G. OTIS. Kansas State Agent, P. of H.

EDITOR FARMER:-I have read your Grange Platform, also your reply to the Spirit's strictures upon it; like them both. I think a majority of Patrons will approve of it. If any one deems the Grange government and machinery immaculate, then I think their devotion to dicipline and authority paramount to their love of justice and prosperity. To prevent the present tendencies of our country towards aristocracy, and the absorption of the many by the few, we should not use papal or autocratic tools. That many features of Grange government are anti-Republican, no one denies, and with these objections removed and its formulas lessened and simplified, so that time may be found for discussion of topics of vital interest, the Grange institutions might successfully grapple with any evil of the present day. I have found the FARMER eminently sound upon all great questions the only fault that I can find with it, is that it does not devote quite space enough to the great robberies that are being more and more persistently perpetrated upon laboring people. I hope the time will soon come when it will The following is an extract from a speech pay as well for journals to defend the right as of Hon. John C. Calhoun in the Senate I hope the time will soon come when it will the wrong.

H. BRONSON. Mound City, Linn County, Kan., April 26, 1875.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- Your independence in the management of the FARMER, certainly meets the hearty approval of a large majority of your readers. We admire courage and independence in a farmer's journal as well as elsewhere. We are much pleased with your Grange Platform, as laid down in the FARMER, and think that the Spirit's opposi-

tion to it is backed by very weak argument. Your article on "Bitters, Lotteries, Quack Doctors, etc.,"has my approval, with, perhaps, only one exception. You say all the bitters from Hostteter's to Walker's Vinegar Bitters are composed principally of whisky or alcohol, and are worthless. Walker's Vinegar Bitters I am sure contains no spiritous liquors, and are never taken because they are pleasant to take. Whatever virtue these bitters may or may not contain, I firmly believe they saved me, if not from death, at least, untold misery. This statement I can substantiate by numerous witnesses. I have never made the above statement in writing before, and, and do not make it now in the interest of any one unless it is

Young grasshoppers are hatching out by the million; they are eating the early gardens considerably, also damaging oats, flax and meadows in some localities. A large crop of flax sown. Less acreage of castor beans than usual in this county. Wheat, but little sown, considerably winter killed. Oats, the acreage rather small. Corn, full acerage, planting being done earlier than common. Peaches promise a moderate crop. Cherries abundant. I think apple fruit buds not very plenty. Grapes injured some by winter killing ; Concords suffering least. The farmers are using their utmost efforts to again fill our depleted granries, and thereby cause our county to again have proof of plenty, and contentment. H. IMES,

Peeria, Franklin County, Kan., April \$15, 1875.

Hoyt Grange, No. 828, P. of H.,

Resolved, that this Grange hereby tenders its sincere thank to the members of Blue River Grange of Indiana, for a donation of thirteen dollars and sixty five cents, for the relief of the needy members of this Grange, and that our Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the editor of the Indiana Farmer and the editor of the Kansas FARM-ER, for publication.

FRED P. BAILEY. Sec'y. pro tempore Hoyt, Jackson County, Kan. 4-21-'75.

Editor Kansas Farmer :- At a regular meeting of Wild Cat Grange, No. 692, held April 15th, 1875. it was resolved that we heartily approve of, and end-orse the KANSAS FARMER Grange platform. B. J. AMES, Ass't Secretary.

Wild Cat April 23rd, 1875.

16.80

7.80

85.95

At a regular meeting of Little Cross Creek Grange, No. 1200, held on the first day of May, 1875, the tollowing resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED. First, the .t we, the officers and members of Little Cross Creek Grange No. 1200, P of H, are opposed to all degrees above the fourth degree, and we regard all others as tending to injure, rather than benefit our order.

RESOLVED, F'urth er, that we endorse the platform of the KANISAS FARMER.

RESOLVED. 'That a a copy of these proceedings be sent to the KANSAS FARMER for publication. By order of Little Cross Creek Grange No. 12 00. By the Secretary.

Editor FARM ER :- Please state that the money from the l Nation al Grange, is not for each Sub Grange, I put go es into the State Grange it had to be paid by stamps, and as the stamps Treasury, to be used by the Ex. Committee as (and handling them) cost considerable money, April 28—1 bl for I N Hayes, Halstead,
April 30—1 box for E M Jones, Russel.

May 1 —4 sks flour, 1 box bacon and 1 kit

Treasury, to be used by the Ex. Committee as (and handling them) cost considerable molecular they may deem be to for the interests of the W. W. C.

WHAT THINK YOU

of fish for D. M. Danwich, Park's RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY AN OHIO For the Kansas Farmer. GRANGE

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Mile Branch (Grange, No. 933, Patrons of Husbandry, of Columbiana county, O., after taking into consideration the wonderful growth of our organization, see the necessity of a change in a portion of the laws that govern our Codor.

Therefore be it resolved, That the amount paid to the National Grange for granting dis-pensations and charters be reduced from fifteen dollars to five dollars, and that the yearly dues to the National Grange be reduced from ten

cents to one cent per Patron.

Resolved, That the charter fee to the State Grange, collected by the deputy at the organ-ization of the Subordinate Grange be reduced from five dollars to three dollars, and the portion of initiation fee to State Grange for males be reduced from one dollar to fifty cents, and for females, from lifty to twenty-five cents, and that the quarterly dues to State Grange be reduced srom six cents to two.

Resolved, That no act or resolution should become a law, unless by consent of two-thirds of the [Subordinate Granges, and that Subordinate Granges shall continue to have the power to deal through their own Grange Agents, County Agents or State Agents.

Resolved, That the State Grange defray the expenses of its delegate to the National Grange, and that all fourth degree members be eligible to any office, either in State or

National Grange.

Resolved, The removal of the headquarters of the National Grange from Washington, D. C. to a more central point in the nation, is necessary for the welfare of the Order.

JOHN C. CALHOUN'S OPINION.

of the United States, on the currency issue. and is eminently appropriate to be quoted in the prevailing discussion. Mr. Calhoun said:
"It appears to me, after bestowing the best

reflection I can give the subject, that is, no paper whose credit rests on the promise to pay, credit'proper in private transactions, between man and man, but not for a standard of value, to perform exchanges generally, which con stitutes the appropriate function of money, or currency. No one can doubt but that the Government credit is better than that of any bank-more stable and more safe. Bank pa per is cheap to those who make it, but dear, very dear, to those who use it. On the other hand, the credit of the government, while it would? greatly! facilitate its financial operations, would cost nothing, or next to nothing. both to it and the people, and would, of course, add nothing to the cost of production. which would give every branch of our industries, agriculture, commerce and manufactures as far as its circulation; might extend, grea advantage both at home and abroad; and now undertake to affirm, and without the leas fear that I can be answered, that a paper issued by the government, with the simple promise to receive it, for all its dues, would, to the extent it could circulate, form a perfect paper circulation, which could not be abused by the government'; that it would be as univalue as the metals themselves : and I shall be able to prove that it is within the Constitution and powers of Congress to use such a paper in the management of its finances, according to the most rigid rule of construing the Constitution."

THE ENGLISH LABOR QUESTION.

One of the most grinding methods ever adopted to make labor the complete slave of capital is about to be inaugerated in England. A dispatch by cable announces that the cotton masters in North Lancashire, employing neary 2,000,000 operatives, have resolved to shut in their mills, unless the operatives of a mil in Blackburn, who are now out on a strike, re turn to their work unconditionally. In this case the workers are utterly helpless. They have no voice in the matter, as those on strike ve a right to control their own affairs. Now if the English working-people were to act in the same way-if, when the hands of one mill demanded an advance in their wages, 2,000,-000 operatives in other parts of the country refused to work until the capitalists who owned said mill should yield, what a howl would re-echo amongst the aristocracy against "the des-potism of trade's unions?" Of course the people could not afford to do this; but the cotton-masters control \$400,000,000. We Americans have an interest in the English labor question. It is by starvation wages that English mill owners can undersell manufacturers in the United States. English monopolists are, therefore, not only starving their own country-men, but Americans as well, as illustrated in the duliness of trade here since 1872, while manufactured goods have been regularly imported from England.—Irish World.

DEPARTMENT FRANKING.

BRO. HUDSON :- Have you and your readers ever fully considered what was gained by depriving the departments of the franking privilege? I speak not of the immense abuses of that privilege by individuals, and especially by leading politicians in Congress; but of the strictly official use by the departments; all of which could have been safely guarded from any abuses whatever, if it ever was abused. Take, for instance, the Agricultural Depart-

ment, with whose operations I am most familiar. Its hundred thousands documents; its great number of circulars and letters; and its million packages of seeds, bulbs, cuttings and plants were sent out; and its immense correspondence, and great numbers of specimens. were sent in-postage free-at the expense of Uncle Sam. But this was changed. The Postoffice Department employed engravers to furnish special stamps for each Department, at considerable expense, and each Department was furnished with money to buy them by Uncle Sam. So, after all, Uncle Sam paid the postage on his own letters, etc., and far the manufacture and handling of the stamps, bebesides! It was very wise arrangement, for office, the worthy object will sooner or later our good Uncle Sam to take the money out of be accomplished; and it matters not under one pocket and pay it into the other ! And as the auspices of which party it is done.— West-

WHAT THINK YOU?

LET JUSTICE BE DONE.

The Semi-weekly N. Y. Tribune, of the 18th inst., page 7, last column, has the followings The KANSAS FARMER remarks that" when it is known that the Commissioner of Agriculture lent his influence to secure a return of the franking privilege to enable members of con gress to send out seeds to their political pets, it proves to men of ordinary sense, that his department is used only as a political machine with an agricultural title."

I have italicised a few words to draw your especial attention to what I have to offer.

Who knows that such was the object of the Commissioner? The employees of the department know that they were kept waiting in suspence, for some time, while the Commissioner was entreating and urging members of Congress, by voice and numerous letters to make an extra appropriation for seeds to be distributed among the "grasshopper suffers," in Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, &c. pleading their great necessities, and the importance of making an early appropriation that the seeds might be purchased and means provided to send them out in good season. But Congress delayed, so that with all the force of the department it has not been able to keep pace with the demand, by from ten to twelve days, and is even now behind time.

Further to increase the ability of the department, it was seen that if the seeds could be franked, the very considerable amount which would be required for postage, could be used to increase the insufficient quantity of seeds, for the appropriation made was much less than had been requested. Yet with all this, thousands of application had to be denied: for on many days, there were from 3,000 to 5,000 such applications received each day.

That M. Cs. made the law general instead of special, in restoring the franking privilege is hardly owing to any "influence" of the Commissioners for he needed all his influence and much more to get the needed appropriations the department, and failed in the amount at last; and failed in amount, at last and failed as greatly in time, as events prove. Why then charge him with what Congress was willing to do without his influence? And pray, while answering this question, ask the "grasshopper sufferers," what "pol itical petism" they have discovered in the departments distribution of seeds among them. and whether it justifies the saying that the department is used only as a political machine?

As each member of Congress requires that a certain portion of the seeds shall be allotted to his district for distribution, and as each member directs that distribution, what ever may be his politics, the political machine seems to be pretty equally operated according to the popular strength of all parties; while the department distributes to societies, . Correspondents and individual applicants with out knowldge of, or regard to their politics in any case whatever. A. B. G. From Washington, D. C.

CUT DOWN THE EXPENSES.

The amount of money annually squandered through official corruption, incompetence and recklessness, is simply beyond the belief of the average American citizen. If the producers of this country, upon whom the burden of supporting the government largely falls, re-alized that millions upon millions of the revenue which they contribute to the public treas ury were heedlessly no power on earth could prevent them from inaugurating a change for the better, on .the very first election day that should occur. useless placemen and hangers on, whose

Our prominent postoffices, custom houses and navy yards are filled with an army of labor is waiting for pay day and drawing their saleries. Thousands upon thousands of dollars could be saved the public by a judicious pruning of the civil service, and the public busi-ness more efficiently done than it now is, An occasional spirit of economy in public officials abundantly demonstrates the truth of this assertion. The Collector of Boston, for instance, easily reduced the expenditures of the Boston Custom House \$70,000 per annum, by the discharge of a very small portion of the political do nothings who had for years encum bered the public service.

It is scarcely too much to say that the effi-

ciency of our civil service would be vastly in creased by reducing it one half. But instead of a reduction of public expensenses, the tendency, under the rule of professional politicians, is to constantly increase them. We are annually paying millions of dollars for the support of a navy which is about as useless as so many hoopless washtubs. It cost us sever-millions to get it into a condition to sail sately out of our own waters when we were insulted by Spain; and then it was good for nothing. Now every dollar spent on such a navy is shameful waste of money, and an outrage or tax payers. If a navy is to be maintained at and certainly there should be one-let it be put into good condition and taken care of not permitted to rot out and rust out through the incompetency of the department that has

charge of it.
We do not wish to be understood as hurling any darts at the party in power particularly. We have little faith in a party that is controlled by professional politicians. All we desire is, that the extravagance of the government, which weighs so heavily upon the farmers and general industries of the country shall cease. If the government can be run by taxing the farmers \$1.00 instead of \$2.00, the Western Rural means to exert all the influence it has to secure that end. If the farmers and others of the industrial class will second the effort, and determine that no man who is not willing to pledge himself to do his utmost to secure an economical administration of government shall receive their support for ern Rural,

Jackson county has organized a Pomons Grange in the fourth degree refusing to receive the fifth degree.

PUBLIC SALE.

EXCELSIOR HERD

110 HEAD OF Short-Horn Cattle.

AT DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, ILL., Saturday, May 22d, 1875. The above mentioned herd comprises representa-tives of the most fashionable families that are now be-ing bred in the Short-horn world. The herd was start-ed with the best animals, selected both for their breed-ing and individual excellence from the best herds in the United States and Canada. Among the families

Princesses. Mazurkas.

Constances, Young Phyllises.

Young Marys, Etc., Etc. Every animal in the herd is in the prime of life; in fruitful condition, and choice show animals. Consid-ering the number and quality of the herd, we confi-dently believe that it is as attractive a lot as has ever offered at public sale to the breeders and all classes denty beact, and the products of byers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Six months' time, with satisfactory note bearing interest at six per cent: per annum. Five per cent: off for cash.

For catalogues address.

I. R. SHELLY,

Col. J. W. Judy, Anctioneer, E. This is the last of a grand series of Short-Horn sales, covering the entire third week of May, at Dexter Park, which, on the whole, is the largest and most attractive list ever dispersed at one time and place on this continent.

FARMERS If you want PLOWS AND FARM for circular to H. Beinstedler, wholesale dealer in Farming Implements. 6 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo

The BRILLIANT SUCCESS of this Grain-saving, Time-Saving THERSHER, is un-precedented in the annals of Farm Machinery. In a prief period it' has become widely known and FULLY ESTABLISHED as the "LEADING THRESHING MACHINE."



GRAIN BAISERS REFUSE to submit to the wasteful and imperfect work of other Threshers, when posted on the vast superiority of this one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast,

one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast, thorough and economical work.

THRESMERMEN FIND IT highly advantage one to run a machine that has no "Beaters," "Pickers," or "Apron," that handles Damp Grain, Long Straw, Headings, Fiax, Timothy, Millett, and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFECTIVENESS, Cleans to perfection; saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain; makes no "Litterings," requires Libbs THAN ONE HALF the usual Belts, Boxes, Journals, and Gears; easier managed; less repairs; one that grain raiseer prefer to employ and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are "est of jobs."

Four sizes made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted!" Powers, also a Specialty of Separators "alone," expressly for STEAM POWER, and to match tors "alone," expressly for STEAM POWER, and to match other Horse Powers.
If interested in gain raising, or threshing, write for illustrated Circulars (cont free) with full particulars of

Illustrated Circuisis (cross, etc., styles, prices, terms, etc., NICHOLS SHEPARD & CO., NICHOLS SHEPARD & CO.



Wholesale & Retail Wholesale & Retail Fame & Gampau SEEDS TOOLS, &co. Olroulars sent free

Short Announcement.

JOHN H. BRATTY, Nokomis, Ill., and J. F. Scott, Paris, Ky., will sell a valuable herd of

Short-Horn Cattle. At Nokomis, Illinois, on

Tuesday, June 15th, 1875. Full particulars in due time.



GLOBE CHURN Byery One Using it nee will nee no of

before making contracts. Sent for ten cents by ROWELL & CHESMAN THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MC

O. BADDERS. LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, FIRST PREMIUM YARIETIES

Send for Descriptive and Illustrated Circulars the best ever published. Also, Division Secretary of the Fanciers Mutual Beneat Association, all information given on application. State where you saw this advertisement. Matthews' Garden Seed Drill

J. B. SMALL, BOSTON, MASS. (Successor to F.F.Helbrook & Co.) SEEDS Family Go

HOME OUR NEW CATALOGUE, 150 pages, containing the greatest GROWN pages, containing the greates GROWN Seeds, and the best strains of home grown seeds for Market Gardener HOVEY & CO.53 No. Market St.

\$ 41,800.00. 100,000.00.

To

for

rie

800

The Kansas Farmer

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Ks.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, Three Copies, Weekly, for one year Five Copies, Weekly, for one year Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year,

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One insertion, per line, (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month, """ 15 " per insertion
Three months, """ 19 """
One Year, """ 10 """

SPECIAL OFFER FOR TRIAL ADERTISEMENTS. 1 inch space for 3 months. (13 insertions), for \$10.
Copy of the paper mailed regularly to all advertisers.
Sample copy of the Farmen sent free to all appli-

OUR CONTRIBUTORS DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan,
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley,
S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinsol Kan.
MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
"JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
MRS. SOULARD.
"RAMBLER." Freeport. Pa.

MRS. M. S. BERNEY.

"RAMBLER."

"BETTY BADGER," Freeport Pa.

DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenwo'th.

JOHN DAVIS, Davis county

JUDGE JAMES HANWAY. Lane, Kan.

P. J. LOWE Leavenworth.

R. S. ELIMOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.

W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.

NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.

C. W. JOHNSON, Atchison, Kan.

"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER.

GIRL," W. P. POPENOE, ALFREL GRAY, PROF.

SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MULIGE, and host of
other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a pa er not equalled in
the country for originality and merit.

A special and interesting department of the paper
will be the short letters from farmers and breeders,
fruit-growers and others it terested in the various
branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon
the topics of the day, emb.acing full and complete
information upon every passe of the farmers' move
ment, will also be a prominent feature of the paper.

Specimen copies will oe sent free to any address.

	PAIRS FOR 1875.	
California Central Ohio. Georgia. Illinois. Illinois. Louisville Exp Michigan Montans. Nebraska. New Jersey. New York. Northern Ohi Ohio. Ooregon. Sonthern Ohio	Place of Fair. Sacramento Ser. Mechanicaburg Aug. Macon Oot. Ottawa Sep. Indianpolis. Sep. Keekuk Sep. J. Louisville Sep. East Saganaw Sep. Helena Se Omaha City Sep. Waverly No. Columbus Sec. Columbus Sec. Salem Oo. Dayton Se	yet determined. t. 16 to 25. , 31 to Sept. 3 18 to 35. t. 18 to 18. t. 37 to Oct. 2. t. 31 to Oct. 16. t. 13 to 16. bt. 13 to 16. bt. 13 to 16. bt. 13 to 16. dt. 14 to Oct. 2. dt. 14 to Oct. 2. dt. 15 to 16. dt. 16 to 10. dt. 11 to 16. dt. 18 to Oct. 1. dt. 11 to 16. dt. 18 to Oct. 1. dt. 11 to 16. dt. 16 to Oct. 1. dt. 11 to 16.
Wisconsin	Kichmond Oc Milwankee Se	pt. 6 to 10.

LET US ALL PULL TOGETHER.

LET US ALL PULL TOGETHER.

Two weeks ago we wrote an article arrainging the Karbas Farmer for the course it has taken, in continually finding fault with the manner in which our National and State Granges are organized. Last week the Farmer came at us and justified its course. We do not desire to get into a controversy with the Farm we, but for the present will leave the matter with the members of the Order, simply adding that in our judgment, we can say, and do a great many things in secret session of State Grange, that would be impolitic and unwise to publish to the world. We must remember that our order is still in its infancy, and it is the duty of every member to be careful, and neither say or do anything that would tead to create distrust, or dissatisfaction. We venture the assertion, that no secret society can prosper while some of its leading members are continually and publicly finding fault with the manner in which it is conducted; and we will also venture another assertion: that there is not another secret society under the sun that would for one moment allow any of its members to thus act.

We have started out in the gigantic struggle to betthe condition of the working people of this country. Our opponents are the shrewdest men in the land, and have the wealth of the country at their command, and if we allow ourselves to be switched off on some side track, and there snarl and quarrel as to the way we shall cleat our leaders, we will meet with that shameful defeat that we will richly deserve. We appeal to all members of the Order, and especially to the editor of the Farmer, to drop all outside issues, and let us all do our utmost to accomplish the objects for which our order was called into existence.

We feel most keenly that this course must be adopted by every borther and sister of our Order, and falling thus to act, a crushing defeat will be our doom.—

Spirit of Kansas.

We gave the readers of the FARM weeks since, the benefit of the Spirit's position upon the question of Grange Government. To be entirely fair, we give the answer of the Spirit to the argument of the FARMER two weeks since in support of its position. We propose, however, right here, to correct dis tinctly the impression the Spirit endeavors to give its readers of the aim and object of the FARMER in this discussion. We claim in the first place that the organization is made up of thinking men and women, who are just as capable as 4th degree members, of intelligently discussing the principles, aims and objects of the Order, as if they had been voted masters and that there is nothing incompatible with the best interests of the organization in fairly and fully discussing the objects for which the Order was created. The Spirit truly says "We have started out in a gigantic struggle to better the condition of the working people of this country." So we have, and to endeav or while the organization is in its first years of lusty manhood, to begin building within

it a special privileged class, aristocracy of office-holders, and to take from the membership the legislative and directing power, is in violation of the very foundation, and principles of the organization, and we further say that the claim we have made for a representative form of Grange Government is to us as much a matter of principle as any of which the Grange may take cognizance. The press identified with this great movement, we believe to be the only means which the membership havef or an exchange of views upon questions other than concerning the secret work of the order. What the press and individuals, opposed to the order may say, is not a matter or much moment, but what is essential to unity, harmony and the future usefulness of the Order is for it to be right. This will give it strength and support among its membership. What will you gain by discussion says one? Gain! why we will make a public sentiment in the order that will give the organization

such reforms and such changes as are needed. The FARMER wishes to say to the Spirit in answer to its advice, that so far as the FARM. ER is concerned, it has pursued the course it sincerely deemed to be right and has no cause regret or retraction.

CONCERNING THE FRAUDULENT ISSUE OF

It had not been our intention to take particplar notice of the following bit of whitewashing, but the frequent recurrence of it in the State press leads us to give some facts concerning this bond business, that some of the press do not seem to be in possession of.

[From Topeks Commonwealth.]

THOSE BONDS. The following correspondence may allay the anxiety of those who imagine that the East is flooded with bogus bonds of Kansas. The language of the State Auditor seems sufficiently explicit. Papers which have published sensational articles in regard to Kansas bonds will, of course, see the propriety of copying the letters herewith submitted, or of publishing their substance.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Topeka, April 23, 1875.

Hon. D. W. Wilder, Auditor : Hon. D. W. Wilder, Auditor:

DEAR SIR: I have seen a newspaper article, credited to the Kansas Farmer, charging that, among others, that the counties of Ness, Fratt and Kingman have issued a quantity of fraudulant bouds. I wish you would inform me whether any bonds of either of the above named counties have been registered in your office, and, if any, what amount.

A telrgraphic dispatch published in many of the papers state that Clarke county has issued some fraudulent bonds. Please inform me if the statement is correct. Very respectfully yours.

THOMAS A. OSBORN.

STATE OF KANSAS,
OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
Topeka, April 23, 1875.

Hon. Thomas A. Osborn, Governor: Hon. Thomas A. Osborn, Governor:

Dean Sir: In answer to your letter of this date, I would say that no bonds of Ness, Kingman and Praticounties have been registered in this office. There has been no organization of Clarke county and no bonds issued. The reports recently published that some six hundred thousand dollars had been issued in bonds by these and other new counties were so manifestly false and malicious that they did not seem to merit an official denial.

D. W. WILDER.

The following is, we presume, the article referred to above by Gov. Osborne. It is an editorial from the FARMER of April 7, 1875:

THE BOGUS COUNTY BONDS OF KANSAS

Sooner or later we shall have a legislature with suffi-cient honesty and courage to thoroughly investigate the fraudulent issues of bonds in Harper, Ness, Bar-bonr, Comanche; Pratt, Kingman, and other counties of this State. he fraudule of the state, Pratt, Kingman, and befound that of this State.

When the investigation is had, it will be found that then the investigation is had, it will be found that

of the State.

When the investigation is had, it will be found that the bonds in question, were issued without the necessary population; that, in fact, the organization of the counties named was a fraud. The ultimate result will be, without doubt, the repudiation of the bonds. Those who may have been induced to puichase these bonds, will then demand to know who was responsible for the frauds, and who secured the profits of the theft. When the purchasers or bonds in the east learn that they have three or four hundred thousand dollars of worthless bonds from Kanses, and our Siste is heralded from one end of the country to the other as a refuge for men who can thus, year after year, be allowed to perpetrate such wholesale and astounding crimes against the credit of the State, the people will demand a legislature which will have the courage to fearlessly place the responsibility of the issue of these bonds where it belongs. Every citizen who values the good name and credit of the State, will have to bear his part of the odium of these high-handed frauds. When this chapter of the history of Kansas is truthfully written, it will be the darkest in the many blotched and blurred pages which the next generation will read with indignation and shame.

It will be seen from the above letter from

It will be seen from the above letter from the Governor to the Auditor, that he only mentions three of the six counties named in the editorial of the FARMER. We are very glad to be able to say to our readers that Pratt and Ness have no registered bonds; Kingman. we beg leave, however, to correct the gentlemen, had \$9,000 of bonds issued, for building bridges.(?) while attached to Reno county, as a Township for judicial purposes. These \$9,000 of Kingman county bonds appear in the Auditor's last report as bonds of Kingman Township of Reno county. These bonds were issued under a law passed in 1873. While Dr. Rogers represented Ness county, two years since, he endeavored to dispose of a considerable amount of school bonds of Ness county.

So much for Pratt and Ness counties. If they have no registered bonds so much the better for the State's credit, the county as well as the State officials. Let us examine the facts concerning Barbour, Harper, and Comanch counties, and see whether the bonds registered, and said to have been issued by these counties, do not fully and clearly justify every word and sentiment of the FARMER's editorial quoted above.

During the special session of the legislature last fall, a committee was appointed to "investigate the condition of Barbour, Harper and Comanche counties." There was a majority and a minority report. The minority report of that committee is the only one supported by evidence taken from the records in the State officers, and from testimony of witnesses in the bonded territory. This minority report is made by Hon. A. L. Williams, Attorney General, a gentleman whose character for honesty is beyond reproach. We have taken extracts from his report, and submit his testimony to prove the position assumed by the FARMER April 7th, and in numerous editorials of the same general tenor and effect concerning these gigantic bond swindles.

Extracts from the Report of Attorney General, A. L. Williams, appointed by a joint resolution of the Legislature on the 21st day of September 1874, in connection with two commisioners, to proceed to the counties of Barbour. Harper and Comanche, and there to "investigate the facts in respect to the organiza. tion, present condition, financial and otherwise, and as to the number of inhabitants of said counties." After receiving evidence of parties representing the different factions and parties in these counties, the Attorney General draws the following conclusious:

BARBOUR COUNTY.

"1st That the county was fraudulently or ganized; at the time of its organization there were not more than 200 people in the county. No census as a matter of fact was ever taken FINANCIAL: The affairs of Barbour county n a financial point of view are not promising read every line of every record ever kept by the county, being, I believe, the first man who ever accomplished this feat, but the books fur nished were very unsatisfactory to me, as they mere fragmentary and detached minutes of the Board, kept in loose sheets of legal cap. From these records, however, and the information gathered from the County Clerk I gathered

the following items:

The bonded indebtedness is: Funding bonds Railroad bonds,

\$141,800.00. Total. Outstanding scrip, issued since 1.685.43. Jan. 1, 1874, Outstanding scrip issued prior to Jan. 1, 1874, but not funded, estimated.

Of the scrip included in the Funding bonds, the \$25,000 for Court House property, to have been issued prior to Jan. 1, 1874, was, in fact

School Dist	g School bonds:	\$1,500.
"	No. 2.	2,500.
	No. 8.	1,500.
	No. 5.	1,000.
**	No. 7.	1,200.
	4 No. 9,	1,000.
Le Persi	Total,	\$8,700.
12		

The \$100,000 in bonds were issued to aid in the construction of the Nebraska, Kansas, & Southwestern R. R.

In consideration of the donation of \$100,000, the railroad in question bound itself (by its own bond) "to locate and grade a railroad from some point on the east line of said Barbour county, to the town of Medicine Lodge, and from said town to Sun City in said county; the whole of said work, to wit: the location and grading of said railroad, to be done in a reasonable time, (the italics are mine), but should circumstances arise to prevent said par ties of the second part from proceeding to work on said line of railway in a reasonable time then said parties are to have three years from the date hereof (Nov. 10, 1873,) to finish and complete said work on said line of railway, to the location and grading thereof!

COMANCHE COUNTY

The Attorney General says: "1. Comanche county has no inhabitants nd never had.

2. Having no inhabitants, no county seat no officers and no books it will be seen that i will be difficult to state the financial condition of the county. From the persons claiming to be respectively treasurer and chairman of the County Board of said county, and also from a statement of the Auditor of State, I find the bonded indebtedness to be as follows:

\$29 000. Building Court House, 23.000 20,000. General expenses,

\$72,000.

In addition to this, School districts numbers two and three have each issued \$1,000 in bonds, which, I am sorry to say, are now a part of the Permanent School Fund of the Under what circumstances the commissioners of the Permanent School Fund (the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary, and Attorney General) purchased these bonds and from whom, should be enquired in to by the legislature.

There is, it will be seen, but little testimony in regard to the population of Comanche Co. But testimony was not needed. It was by every one conceded that no one lived there at the time of my investigation. Moreover, I visited the county myself, and declare as the result of actual observation that there are no inhabitants in the county, and that there never was a bona fide inhabitant there. If Marius sat amid the ruins of Carthage and wept, camped upon the town site of Smallwood (the County Seat) and feasted upon wild turkey. with no (white) man to molest or make me afraid.

In this county there is not an acre of land or a dollars worth of personal property subject to taxation; its sole inhabitants are the Cheyennes and Coyotes, the wolf and Arapa-hoes, and its organization is, and always has been a fraud

HARPER COUNTY.

"It is not pretended that Harper county ever had an inhabitant: it is doubtful even if the bond makers of that county ever were in th county. Its bonded indebtedness as shown by the State Auditor's books is as follows: Court House bonds,

Funding debt, \$40,000 Total.

In addition to this, I recently saw in New York City \$3,000 of pretended School Bonds of this county and obtained the names of the parties purporting to have signed them, and I am satisfied from information gathered in New York, that a vast number of bonds purporting to have been issued by school districts of Harper County are outstanding.

The vast amount of bonds issued by the two last named counties has seemingly impaired our credit abroad. To issue these bonds required wholesale forgery and perjury. State, through its Attorney General and the proper county attorneys' should put every en-gine of the law in force; should pursue, capture, try, convict and lock up these rogues, so that our credit may be restored, and other incipient rascals of like character quickened with similar ambition, may be deterred from the crime through fear of a like fate."

We thus find upon the authority of the Attorney General, supported by evidence of an indisputable charactef, the total issue of bonds to be as follows:

Barbour County bonds. \$131,800.00 2,485.48 8,700.00 scrip, School bonds, \$152,485.43. Total, 72,000,00 Comanche County bonds 40,000.00 Harper 2.000.00 School bonds,

\$267,485.43 Grand total. Besides these issues the amount of fraudulent School bonds issued in this territory, will only be known in the future.

According to Auditor Wilder's last official report, Barbour, Comanche, and Harper counties have issued nearly one-fourth of all the bonds in the State, (which have been registered under the present law with a total voting population, according to the last report of Secreta ry of State, of one hundred and seventy seven. Another fact which the Auditor's official report shows is that there is no return whatever of taxable property in the counties of Barbour Harper, Comanche or Kingman, neither are

there any taxes levied, as shown by the same officer's report.

To comment upon this astonishing condition of things as detrimental to the credit of the State, in which every citizen has an interest, is called "sensational," "opposition" and "mendacious" etc., by super-loyal personal ring organs.

Do the bond theives of this State, or the bond holders of the east, think for a moment that the future homesteaders of the counties of Barbour, Harper, Comanche, and Kingman will pay these bonds? Will these proneers submit to taxation to pay for bridges and Court Houses that were never built, and for bonds that were fraudulently issued by an organized ring of thieves? It is an insult to the intelligence, the spirit, and courage of the people who are yet to settle in this territory, and by their hard labor and the deprivation and suffering consequent upon pioneer life, improve these lands as their future homes.

The misfortune to the State, in this matter, is that securities of our State, to the amount of \$265,000, bearing the endorsement of the State of Kansas, should have neither population, property, right or justice behind them. The question is, upon whom does the responsibility of these organizations rest? The Attorney General clearly, without bias or prejudice, as the first law officer of the State, proves these three counties to have been fraudulently or ganized. Is the whole territory lying west of us open to such gangs of bond thieves as organized Barbour, Harper, and Comanche counties? Are there no State officers to stand between these scoundrels and the good name and credit of the State? The Governor has been kind enough to notice the FARMER as having called attention to these fraudulent bonds, and it would "allay anxiety" to know whether, as long as there is territory to organize, whether the twenty-four commissioners of Hutchiuson, will continue their stealing from the prospective settlers of the new territory at the expense of the State. The Attorney General says that the issue of these bonds "has seriously impaired the credit of the State," and there is no doubt but what he says is true. We are informed by Auditor Wilder, that, finding out that these bonds he had registered were issued fraudulently, he expressed his determination to no longer register bonds when there had been no assessment of property. Furthermore, the Auditor states, that in his opinion, bonds of other new counties would have been presented for registration had he not taken the position stated above.

The Attorney General recommends that Harper and Comanche counties "be disorganized, both by act of legislature and by decree of Supreme Court." What then, would become of the bonded indebtedness? Pratt, Ness, Hodgeman, Clark, etc. may not have register ed honds, we are glad to learn from the Auditor that they have not, and we hope to see a public sentiment in Kansas that will forbid a repetition of the crimes against the public credit, which have taken place in the counties of Barbour, Harper, and Comanche. if a portion of the influential political press

of the State were as eager to publish the facts concerning these bond frauds, as they are to print every bit of whitewashing humbuggery with which they hope to fool the people, and which will assist in covering up and "allaying auxiety," they would assist in making a public sentiment that would drive every bond thief from the State, and make such issues of bonds as have taken place in Barbour, Harper, Comanche, and Kingman impossible.

Crop Reports.

Friends send along your postal card reports of the weather, crops, work, markets, bugs, etc., etc., etc. Not once in a month, or two, but every week. Take a moment to contribute your mite to make this column one of the most valuable in the paper. We don't care whether you dot your i's or cross your t's or whether the words are all spelled just right: what we want are the facts about the condition of crops, weather, etc., from every school district in the State. The farmer who lives in Cherokee county wants to know the condition of things in Doniphan, Norton, Sum ner and counties all over the State. To make the column of interest and value contribute your mite. We have many subscribers scattered all over the west and east, too, and to those also, we extend an invitation to send along their items and reports. If our eastern friends have any weevil, rust, chinch and potato bugs, floods tornadoes or other little drawbacks to profitable farming, we hope they will not forget to mention them.

HUTCHINSON, Reno Co., Kan., May 1,-Today the Reno County Agricultural Society was re-organized. Mr. Ingham was elected President. This Society will hold a fair this fall, ensuing. As to crops, fall wheat of every variety, which was sown early, looks unusually well at this season; that sown late on light land is a failure. Spring wheat was not extensively sown, but looks fair. Oats, more backward than I ever saw them before in May, and coming unevenly, especially, that which was sown broadcast, owing to to the boisterous winds. Barley is not yet up. Corn planting is in full progress and about one eighth May. completed. Quite a large acerage of flax has been sown; it has come up and grown well. Early potatoes are up. Altogether we are a trifle ahead of the season; but no one anticipated such a backward spring. Every farmer is taxing himself to the utmost to put in a large crop of everything adapted to our cli. rights, is highly esteemed by all."

mate and soil, yet such has been the exhaustion of the finances of our people, that the acreage cultivated, and which will be brought into cultivation, will be smaller comparatively, than heretofore. The people speak cheerfully of the prospects, and manifest a strong determination to leave nothing undone which will tend to success. We have no grasshoppers, except a few natives, nor have many eggs been exhumed in cultivation. Relief supplies have been exhausted-starvation seems imminent to a large per cent, of our people-help is needed. Yours,

OSBORNE Co., Kan., May 1.-Winter wheat generally good, some killed. Spring wheat looks well. Corn planting beginning; ground in good condition; 2.44 inches raintall in April; mean temperature 47.6°. Cattle running out beginning to improve; feed for them is scarce, so is seed and food, also. Many families are in straitened circumstances; but all are doing the best they can with industry and courage. No one will starve; but I know familes without bread-only milk. Nine-tenths of the young trees are killed, both fruit and forest, caused by drouth, grasshoppers, late tender growth and severe winter. No grasshoppers R B. FOSTER. eggs.

ELVASTON, Hancock Co, III., May 1 .- We have had a very backward spring—not a bit of grass yet. Cattle doing poorly and very expensive-a want of roughness. Wheat an entire failure, fall sown timothy doing remark. ably well. Oats, average acerage sown, not up yet. A good spring for work; some corn planted; plowing well advanced, and a general determination to put in a large crop. A. EDWIN.

KINSLEY, Edwards Co., Kan., May 2.- Wheat looking remarkably fine. Corn just coming up. No bugs or grasshopers have yet made their appearance. Spring grain doing well.

PEORIA, Franklin Co., Kans., May 2 .-Heavy frost this morning; thermometer 27° above zero at sun rise; location on river bottom. Peaches and cherries which are about in full bloom, badly injured. Grasshoppers doing great damage to gardens, flax oats, and timothy and clover. They seem to be more plenty and destructive near the timber. especially, where the soil is red. I have fears they are not yet hatched on the colder soils. The prospects are gloomy indeed. Empty cribs, empty pocket boooks, and the near prospects of empty stomachs, unless fortune favors us with a crop this years Can any one show us the bright side, are our hopes of a bright future of plenty and contentment in this beautiful land, to be dispelled by pests over which we have no control. Corn planting suspended to some extent on account of the hoppers:

Minor Mention.

Contributions for Next Number of the Farmer. We have received a number of excellent contributinos for the next number of the FARMER. From the Master of the State Grange we have an article which very fairly discusses the higher degrees. Hon. Samuel Sinnett, of Iowa, sends an excellent letter. One from Mr. Tipton, of Burlington. An original story will be published next week from the graceful and ever welcome pen of Mrs. Beers. Some well written contributions have been received discussing the principles of Grange Government which we will cheerfully publish if the writers will allow their names to accompany the articles. We think it only right if officers of the State and National Grange wish to discuss this subject, that they assume the responsibility of the sentiments and arguments they put forth. The editor of the FARMER does not demand that contributions upon any of the many questions discussed in these columns be in accordance with his own views. We ask independent and free discussion from all who are interested in the subjects discussed in the FARMER, presupposing correspondents will at all times be courteous and fair towards those they may differ with.

Burk's Descent of Weman.—This is a humorous lecture, and one's impression after listening to it is, that those who are fond of the Can Can and Black-Crook will find it edifying in a high degree. The Beecher-Tilton literature has made anything possible.

The Selentific Course of Wm. Denton,-Mr. Denton is delivering a course of scientific lectures in the principal western cities. They are the result of a life time of study by an earnest and sincere scientist. To our readers who may have an opportunity of reaching

them, we say to attend them. NEW LAWS .- The Secretary of State says: The laws required to be published in the statute book will go into effect and be in force from and after the 15th of May, A. D. 1875.

A Liberal Offer .- Mr. Geo. H. Hughes, of Topeks, Kansas, breeder of pure bred fowls, offers another premium to the person sending the largest list of subscribers to the FARMER. Mr. Hughes offers to send one setting of pure Black Spanish eggs worth \$3.00 to the address of the person sending the largest list during

Miss Ida Greeley is married to a resident of Leavenworth Kansas who got the title of Colonel after the late war. His name is Smith.

Mr. Estes of Butler county, writes: "The FARMER is a bold exponent of the peoples'

State News.

It is estimated that 1,000 men are either on the way or in the gold fields of the Black

Auditor Wilder will put his political, history of Kansas in press next month

The Topeka Record says that Captain Tough proposes to establish a stock farm near that city, and that he will hold an annual fair for the purpose of exhibiting and seiling

Geo. T. Anthony is in Philadelphia, getting a place for Kansas in the Centennial.

Hank Morony, of Cowley county, started a prairie fire last week. His family have since occupied a neighbors barn, and hope to get up a dugout cabin before hot weather be-

The Kansas State Medical Society will meet in Topeka on Wednesday, the 19 th day of

A man in Miami county complains that 8 cents a gailon is not enough for cheese factories to pay for milk, and the Republican proves to him that there is more profit in seiling milk for that price than in raising any kind of

The St. Joseph people are thoroughly alarmed at the inroads the river is making on the Wathena bottom. The Missouri threatens to form a new channel, leaving the bridge spanning a sand bar .- Atchison Champion.

Miss: Jennie E. Walbridge has been select ed as one of the board of examiners to examine Davis county teachers.—Lacygne Journal.

A correspondent of the Emporia News says he has asked many good farmers who brought corn from lows, llimois and Indiana and planted here, what their experience was, and they all testify to having raised good crops from such seed, but raised much, larger crops the second and following years.

Amos Walton and Chas. McIntire, of Arkansas City, have purchased the Windfield Plow and Anvil.

The Millers' Association of this State assem . bled at Emporia on Tuesday last. Only about fitteen members were present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year;
President, H. C. Hail, Oswego; Secretary,

J. B. Beatty, Chanute.

From the Emporia News we learn that the members generally favored the 'new process' of making flour. A machine called the middling separator is used in addition to the present mill machinery, and it is claimed that same quantity of wheat now used to make a barrel of best flour will make a barrel and 16 pounds of still better flour, and that spring wheat is more useful by this process than fall

The Atchison Champion says that Oregon has already spoken for board at the Centennial—it is a fir plank 100 feet long by 12 teet

The same night that Fredonia experienced its first tornado, the 15th inst., the wind did much damage in the Walnut valley and some at Eureks, at the latter place unroofing a building and blowing two others a considera-ble distance.— Wilson County Citizen.

The impression seems to prevail among some of our citizens that through Texas cattle are permitted to enter the county, the "dead line" having been abolished so far as this county is concerned. This is a mistake as no such law passed the legislature.—Elk Falls Ledger.

The Carbondale railroad will be extended to Burlingame this summer, if the Chronicle has not been imposed on.

People who emigrated to California within the last few years, are returning disappointed and disgusted. Fifteen hundred came back over the Kansas Pacific road last week.

Messrs. Wilder, Thatcher and Taylor, the committee that was appointed at the recent Editorial Convention to obtain materials for a Kansas, request that editors in every part of the State to write and publish a full history of their own papers and of all others that have been published in their localities. The state or Exchange papers should be sent to Mr. Taylor who has already given the subject considerable attention and collected much material for the pro-

Post-office changes in Kansas during the week ending April 24, 1875; furnished by Wm. Van Velk. of the Post-Office Depart-

4

Established—Connersville, Decatur Co., Frank Kimball Postmaster; Coopersburg, Rice Co., Robert Cooper; Martin, Ellis Co., Phranda D. Robinson; Norman, Phillips Co., John E. Mundell; Sweed Creek, Marshal Co., George H. Russell

Post-masters appointed—Dexter, Cowley Co., Mrs. Sarrah A. Williams; Waconda, Mitchell Co., Charles H. Hayes.

The season is rapidly approaching when our farmers will be making their arrangements to secure Threshing Machines, Reapers, Mowers, and other implements which in this day of progress have become indispensible to successful agriculture.

The demand for machinery that will do its work well, and at the same time expeditionally, is growing throughout the Agricultural districts of the Western States and Territories. With a view of becoming somewhat acquainted with the number and magnitude of es-tablishments engaged in the manufacture of Implements of this character, we visited a few of the leading and most noted manufacturers, during the past months. From statistics that were placed in our hands, we find that in 1874, ninety-eight different and distinct establish-ments in the United States, were engaged in the manufacture of Reapers and Mowers alone, who made during that year 100,000; out of this large number, 25,000 was manufactured by three firms, viz: C. Aultman & Co., of Canton, Ohio; Aultman, Miller & Co., of Ak-ron, Ohio, and Adriance, Platt & Co., of Pough keepsie, New York.

These firms manufacture the justly celebrated "Buck-eye" Reaper and Mower, which has a national reputationfor its superiority, in ev ery State and Territory. Over 200,000 are now

in use in this country.

These machines, and also the celebrated Walter A. Wood mower and reaper, and the Elward Harvester, and all kinds of agricultural implements are for sale at the Agricultural implements. tural House of W. W. Campbell & Bros. Topeka, Kas.

New Advertisemenrs.

columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS PARMER.

PUBLIC SALE

OF PURE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL Thursday, June 17th, 1875.

at I o'clock P. M., on the St. Louis Fair Grounds, about 80 Head. An excellent herd in every essential element, em-bracing Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Oxford, Louan, Massirka, Princess, Young Mary, Young Phyllis, and Mrs. Motte crosses.

TREMS.—Four months credit with six per cent. per annum, on approved notes.
Catalogues sent on application to Geo. W. Rust & Co.. Chicago, G. O. Kalb, St. Louis, or to Chicago, G. O. Kalb, St. Louis, or to Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.



CREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE JUNE 15, 1875.

Short-Horn Cattle,

125 Head Thoroughbred Registered Cattle.

Noted Bulls; Grand Airdric 3696, S. H. R. Baron She Melder 13300, Counterpart 2d 13720, Imported

55 HEAD.HEIERS ≥ CALVES.

BALANCE COWS AND BULLS.

Nokomis is on the Indianapolis & St. Louis R. R. 12 miles west of Pana, the crossing of the Illinois Central R. R., and 28 miles east of Litchfield, the crossing of the Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R. A credit of six months will be given on approved note. Six per cent. interest, or five per cent. of for

Catalogues ready early in May on application, or on day of sale.

Nokomis, Illinois.

NOTICE.

Hedge Plants for sale, 2 miles Southwest of Topeks-on Burlingame road, by H. W. Curtis.



FARM GATE HANGER or the Barn Door Hauger moduled for use, on the Farm Gate A durable, convenient and cheap Gate Hanging Sold by hardware trade igenerally. L. W. NOYES, Chicago and New rade (generally. L. W. York, 88 Chamber Street.

The TOLL GATE! Prize Picture sent free! bjects to find!, address with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, New York.

ACHOICE

A Thoroughbred Short-Horn Bull for sale or exchange for any kind of cattle. He is a sure Stock-getter, in good condition, age, three years, and war-

anted.

For further information and pedigree apply to.

J. F. WYATT,

Pavillon, Wabaunsee Co., Kansaş.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

I will sell at the uniform price of \$2 per setting of thirteen eggs from the follow varieties of pure brud standard poultry: Light and tdark ahmaBrs. But Cochins, White Leghorns and Alysbury Ducks. My stock is warranted pure, and from the best strains in the country: Young stock for sale in September J. DONOVAN, Fairmount. Leavenworth County, Eansas

Kansas Farmer Publications SECRETARY'S Grange Account and Minute Book.

This work now in press 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 memorands of each and shows all important business, discussions, socials, etc. occurring during the very year.
This book is copy-righted and only published at the office of the Kansas Farmer.

Sent to One Address for One Dollar.

NOW REING 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 table 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 hirths of all kinds of domestic animals etc., etc. This work will not only be an account hook showing profit and loss 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.

the affairs of the Island yearly and forwarded to any 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.

New Advertisements.

Wholesale Grange Supply House. JOHN A. WEST.

Successor to Dickinson & Co., Has Removed to 213 West Madison Chicago. WHOLESALE DEALER IN

DRY GOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, And General Merchandise.

GRANGES, FARMERS CLUBS, And ALL CONSUMERS supplied in any desired quantities. Catalogues of prices for spring and summer trace, containing full information regarding my manner of doing business will be sent free on application to any address.

All orders promptly and carefully filled 25 to 50 per cent less than retailer's nrives

PUBLIC SALE SHORT-HORN CATTLE BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Indianapolis, Thursday, May 27th.

THE Subscriber will sell, at the STATE FAIR
GROUNDS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., on Thursday, May, 7th, 1875, about 70 Head of Shertnews, Cattle—consisting of about 20 young buils,
over 20 selfers that will average about one year old,
and over 30 Breeding Cown. The stock will not
be over fat, but will be in good breeding and growing
condition. The blood of such buils as imp. DURE OF
EXETER 449 (10152), a pure Princess, imp. FANCY
BOY 452 bred by Mr. Thornton, Stapleton, England,
mostly Princess, WARRIOR 1075 (1227), bred by R.
GASTER 7535, mostly Booth, and imp. DURE OF
AIRDRIE (17730), enter largely into the top crosses of
most of the herd. For full and extended pedigrees,
send for Catalogue.

I will also sell at the same time and place, about

50 PURE BERKSHIRE PIGS, the gat of imp. Canadian Prince and Brother leads. TRAMS.—A credit of six months will be given on allefactory notes, drawing interest at 6 per cent. from late, or 5 per cent. discount for cash in hand. CHARLES LOWDER,
Col. J. W. Judy,
Auctioneer.

Nors.—The Indiana Short-horn Breeders' Conven en meets at Indianapolis the 25th and 26th, the two ays previous to the sale. MEREDITH'S SALE THE DAY AFTER: Friday, May 20th, the day after our sale, S. Meredith & Son will sell at their farm, adjoining Cambridge City, Ind., about 60 head of Short-horns.

Great Public Sale

WE WILL SELL, without reserve or by-bid, at our Cambridge City, Indiana,

FRIDAY, MAY 28th, 1875,

near 66 head of Short-horn cattle of various ages.

This is the oldest established herd in the State; the breeding and selection having been guided by an experience of 30 years. The class of stock now offered is such as we are proud to offer the farmers and breeders of the country—some of them being a part of our show herd, which has been so successful at many of the leading fairs. There will be several imported animals in the list, headed by

BRITISH BARON 13557, one of the attractive features of the sale, a celebrated breeding buil and prize-winner, together with some prize cows of established reputation. There will be several females of choice blood, bred in Canada; also representatives from the following popular families:

Mazurkas, Cragge, Rose of Sharons, Victorias, Groynnes, Miss Margarets, Irenes, Young Marys, Zelias, Belinas, etc., etc., embracing an exceedingly choice and useful stock of desirable ages.

Cambridge City is easy of access by rail from all directions, having direct communication with Indianapolis, Ft. Wayne, Chicago, Louisville, Ky., Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio.

TREMS.—Six months' credit, on approved paper, earing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. A discount for cash will be allowed at the rate of six Catalogues will be ready about May ist. Sale begins at 12 o'clock M. Employed City, Ind.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

The Indiana Short-horn Convention meets at Indinapolis, Ind., Tuesday and Wednesday, May 25 and 26. LOWDER'S SALE THE DAY BEFORE: Thursday, May 27, 1875, the day preceding our sale, Chas. Lowder, of Plainfield, Hendricks Co., Ind., will sell about seventy-five head of Short-horn cattle, at the Fair Grounds, Indianapolis, Ind.

Taylor's Commercial NURSERIES OF

LA WRENCE }

Offer a for the spring trade of 1875 a full and complete assortment of general nursery stock, of unsurpassed quality and at lowest cash rates.

My stock of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Quince, togeth er with a full and general assortment of small fruits is complete, and in quality fully, equal to the standard of former years.

Parties desiring to buy for cash, will find it to their advantage to correspond with me, before purchasing. C. H. TAYLOR.

GRANGERS, P. of H.

"OR ANY OTHER MAN" We would advise you when coming to this city to by groceries, to call on WAUTTON & WEISS'. Inquire prices at d see the quality of their goods, before buying elsewh ere.

Kansas Farmer Prize Essays

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

1 Improvement in Live Stock 10cts per ropy
2 Growing Veg stables for profit
Broom Corn—1ts culture and management: the two in one
3 The Grange—1ts value to the Farmers of the cauntry.
4 The Adorning of Farmer's Homes. 10cts
5 Breeding and feeding Swine for profit, in Kansas.
6 Fruit Growing in Kansas. 10cts
7 Breeding and 1 Janagement of Sheep Also in same pan uphlet Wheat Growing in Kansas. 10cts
Wheat Growing in Kansas. 10cts
4 The Adorning of Farmer's Homes. 10cts
7 Breeding and 2 Janagement of Sheep Also in same pan uphlet Wheat Growing in Kansas. 10cts
8 Those Essays will 1 e 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 paney shlet form, 1 copy 10 ets, 3 copies 25 ets.

PATROM 3-HAND BOOK.

Will contain the ne Constitution as among plian oard binding 2% to one dozen \$2.00 Address J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.

".... Admitigen ents.

PUBLIC BALE

"Highland Stock Farm Herd"

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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 accombine 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 sell such a berd.
There will be sold some 36 Heast of Cows and
Heifers. All the cows are good and regular breeders,
and will be in calf to my Hates bull LORD WEFHERBY 12357, or Loans bull LUCRETIUS 1385. The
condition of the herd will be such as will be satisfacted,
ry to partics desiring cattle in good healthy and breeding condition. The bulls Lucretius and Lord Wetherby, and also the other young bulls, are good animals,
and all healthy and good feeders.

"Saws all ymonths' credit will be given on all sums.

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

Ostalogues will be ready about April 18, and can be had on application to the subscriber.

Handbal, Ma.

Jean B. Paga, Auctioned:

SERIES OF SALES.

PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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

THE Subscriber will offer his entire herd of Shorthern cattle, numbering about 75 Head, at Fable Sale, at Detter Park (Union Stock Yards), Calconduction of Thursday, May 20th, 1875.

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

Among the animals to be sold willige

Princesses, Guynnes, Louane, Bees of Sharene, Oragge, Yarless, Pansys,

and others of the most desirable and standard families of the day, in many cases deeply bred in Beten and other familiable bloods.

The femiles to be sold are all regular breaders, and in good thrifty breeding condition, and will be sold without any reserve whatever.

Among the buils to be sold is the Bates buss BARON BATES SIA 16903, by M Duke of Oneida 1884, dam of the Betes Ledy Bell or Filbert tribe. Catalogues ready about April 20th. TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on stisfactory paper, drawing 7 per cent. interest from date. Five per cent. discount for cesh. Four Hunor. Mich.

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

SERIES OF SALES, to be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, covering the an-tire third week of May, 1878, 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 dispossed at one time and place on the American con-tinent. This series of sales will occur as follows:

Wednes', Mayle L. W. Towne, Short-horne, Denter Fra. Thursday, 20 J. P. Sanborn, Friday, 21 Averye Murphy Saturday, 25 J. R. Shelly, PUBLIC SALE

OF HIGH-CLASS SHORT-HORN CATTLE

TO BE MELD AT Dexter Park, Chicago, FRIDAY, MAY 21st, 1875.

THE Subscribers sak the attention of American and Canadian breeders to the public sale of their eatirs herd of Short-horn cattle, which will be held at Dexter Park (Union Stock Yards), Chicago, on Friday, May 21, 1878.

The animals comprising the formation of the ware sales of the comprising the formation of the comprising the day, 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 have with the other standards of all discriminating breeders. They will sell about seventy five head, all regular breeders and in good breeding condition. Among

Bose of Sharons, Goldon Drops, Miss Wileys, Peris, Craggs, Gwynnes, Hopes, Prin-ceases, Bright Eyes, Louans,

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

Bires of pure Bates or strong Price of Price o 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 built 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.

TREMS — 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 each,

AVERY & MURPHY,

Port Huron, Mich.

or attention to directed to the following SERIES OF SALES,

OERIEG UF ORLEG,
to be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, covering the eatire third week of May, 1878, of which this sale is a
part, comprising, on the whole, the most satractive
series, and the largest list of Short-horas that has ever
been dispersed at one time and place on the Americas
continent. This series of sales will occur as follows:
Wednes'y, May19, L. W. Towne, Short-horas, Dexter Pyk.
Thursday, "M. J. P. Sanborn,"
Friday, "M. J. P. Sanborn,"
Saturday, "M. J. R. Shelly,"

Saturday, "D. J. R. Shelly,"

PUBLIC SALE OF THE "EXCELSIOR HERD?

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

110 HEAD

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

Sale to Commence at 19 M. THE Series of Sales held at Dexter Perk, the of the season among Short-horn mea, and other a rare treat to all who have any interest in the improvement of American cattle, as follows:

rare treat to all who have any interest in the improvement of American catile, as follows:

Wednesday, May Id. J. P. Sanborn, Fort Hursen, May T. Avery & Murphy,

and en Saturday, May 202d, the above great sele, comprising representatives of most of the fashionable families of Short-horns,

Princesses, Maxurkas, Constances, Phyllian,

Young Marys, Lou Angelines, etc.,

together with other less noted families, yet purely bred, and having several Bates crosses on top.

The animals are all young, in one fruitful condition, with the colebrated sire SARON LISGAR, con of the Duke of Geneva, at the head.

Considering numbers, quality and breeding, the subscriber believes that he is offering the most attractive list of Short-horns to all classes of buyers that has eye been offered to the public.

Catalogue ready by April 18th.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

Market Review.

ORFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER. TOPEKA, KAN., May 5, 1875. Popeka Money Market.

Causas Facilite Gold Sevens, May and Nov.

Sansas Facilite Gold Sevens, May and Nov.

Sansas Facilite Gold Sixes, Feb. and August

Sansas Facilite Gold Sixes, Feb. and August

Sansas Facilite Income Sevens, No. 11.

Sansas Facilite Gold Sixes, Feb. and August

Sansas Facilite Gold Sixes, Feb. and Dec.

Topeka Grain Market Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

Wholesale cash prices from commission men, ed weekly by Keever & Foucht.

WHBAT—Per but: Spring, for seed.

Fall, No. 1

No. 3

No. 3

No. 4

ORN—Per but; Mixed

White, No 1

Yellow,

JATS—Per but No. 1

RYE—Per but

Fall, No. 1

RYE—Per but

Cours—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1

Fall, No. 3

Low Grades.

ORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs

JOHN MEAL—PER 100 lbs

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

orrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, and Bisckoff & Krauss, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather

Topoka Produce Market

Grooms ratall rice Wat, corrected workly

& Manspeaker,

And E. Per bu

BRANS—Per bn—White Navy

Medium

Common

Castor

BEES WAX—Per Ib

RUTTER—Per Ib—Choice.

Common Table

Medium

Common

EGGS—Per doz—Fresh

HOMINY—Per bb

VINEGAR—Por gal

POTATOES—Per bu

POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.

Chickens, Dressed, per lb

Turkeys,

Geese,

BACON—Per lb—Shoulders

Clar Sides.

Hams, Sugar Cured.

Breakfast

LARD—Per lb

CABBAGE—Per based

ONIONS—Per bu

SEEDS—Per bu—Hemp

Millet.

Blue Grass

Timothy, prime

Common

Clover

Hungarian

Gesge Orange

Corn.

Gesge.

Onion Setts per 26 retail ; rice list, corrected workly by Davies

Onion Setts per 10

Kansas City Market. KANSAS CITY, May 4, 1875. GRAIN. The following are wholesale cash prices from commis-

WHEAT -Per bu-Spring Red...... 1.6001.06 F:il, No. 3.
Vall, No. 2.
CORN—Per bu—New White.
Yellow
Mixed
OATS—Per-bu
RYE—Per bu—No. 3
No. 2.
BARLEY—Per bu—No. 3
No. 2.
PRODUCE. PRODUCE. 1.5042.00

PRODUCE.

APPLES—Per bbl.

BERSWAX—Per lb...

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice

Medium

BROOM CORN—Per ton.

CHEESE—Per bb...

CIDER—Per bbl...

EGGS—Per doz—Fresh

Pickled

PEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed

Prime Live Geese

FLOUR—Per cwt—Rye.

XX

XXX

CORN MEAL—Per cwt.

Kiln dried, per bbl...

LIVE STOCK. .900.40 LIVE STOCK. I.IVE STOCK.

ATTLE—Extra. av. 1,300 to 1,500.

Prime, av. 1,300 to 1,500.

Prime, av. 1,300 to 1,350.

Pair to Good, av. 1,100 to 1,250.

Native Stockers, av. 1,000 to 1,150

Medium Native Stockers.

Good butchers' cows.

Medium butchers' pair.

Torkers.

Stock, average 125 bs.

St. Louis Market. GRAIN—Per bu. Wheat, No. 3 Red. 21 2161 30
No. 3 1 1061 11
Corn, New mixed 75675%
Yellow
White
Oats, No. 2 mixed 65661/
Barley, choice 128
Rve 1.0761.10 LIVE STOCK.

Texans
HOGS—Packers, per cwt.
Stockers. PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD ANNUAL

CATTLE-Native steers, per cwt.

SESSION OF The Kansas State Grange.

We publish proceedings of the late State Grange pamplet form, at the following rates, postage paid. 1 COPY 15 CTS. 2 COPIES NE CTS.

Biterary and Domestic. EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

THE ARTISTS OF THE AIR. Lo, sifted through the winds that blow, Down comes the soft and silent snow, White petals from the flowers that grow

In the cold atmosphere.

These starry blossoms, pure and white,
Soft falling, falling through the night,
Have draped the wood and mere.

The busy artists of the air, Unseen, came down the stormy stair, To carve the wings of cherubs fair, On the fresh mounds of snow. Down the white ladder from aloft, From r und to round, their steps so soft, Disturbed no sleep below.

So lightly fell their winged feet, The flakes of snow could not repeat Their beauty on the stainless sheet That covered hill and plain. They graved devices on the post, Which stood there like a "sheeted ghost," And on the window pane.

On stoop and fence, and walk and door, Were nottoes never out before, In white words, which the winds encore, When from the sea they sweep. Eagles of crystal, stars and shields, Were stattered over battle-fields, Where our loved heroes sleep.

While we were sleeping on our beds, And snow fell on our beards and heads' That molts not, when the sunshine sheds Its warmth from heaven above, These a tists, with a skillful hand, Wrote yllables of snow that stand, For memory and love.

And when the cloudless morning came, To light the world with torch of flame, A shaft of snow with wreaths of fame Stood near the silent mound Ot one, who sleaps in dreamles peace Beneath the soft and stainless fleece,

That covers all the ground. -GEO. W. BUNGAY.

THE SLEEPING ROOM.

The value of the remainder of the twentyfour hours depends largely upon our making the best use of that third during which we

It our sleep has been sweet, refreshing and abundant, we rise in the morning rested and invigorated for the day's work; but if we have tossed uneasily and failed to sleep soundly, we rise tired and unfit for our duties. At the best, some of us are apt to get too lit-tle sleep for our highest physical health, upon which rests so largely our ability to be useful; and not only should we see that our habits, are such as to favor sound sleep, but that our sleeping rooms are favorable to the same end.

And first, as to the location of these rooms. By all means have them in the second story as much as 1 ossible, as the air of upper rooms is unquestionably purer than below, especially at night. But invalids and aged people, as also, many housekeepers with young children, find it much more convenient to sleep on the

In cases of sickness, too, it is almost essential to the mother, who is usually nurse as well that there be a bed below stairs; therefore, it you are intending to bulld, make one bed room below—make it large and airy, and without fall on the sunny side of the house, or at least we ere the sun will strike it a part of each day. Have at least one window in it that can be readily lowered at the top; and a transom over the door is also very desirable to promote c coulation of the air, without having a draft acr as the bed.

Above a i, see to it that this bed room opens from some other room than the kitchen, or the air will all lost surely become more or less vitiated by the passage into it of the odors from the kitchen, and the temptation will be lessened to m ke this bed room a receptacle, as it too often is in farmer's houses, of almost any thing that wants to be out of sight and ye handy.

Water closets attached to bed rooms, we be lieve to be fruitful sources of disease. not acustomed to them, will, very frequently, detect the offensive odors continually in the sleeeping room.

I am gle I that bed curtains and valances have gone out of use. They are simply abominations, and I wonder that neat housewives ever tolerated them. They confined the impure air, harbored the dust, and too often screened from sight articles that, to say the least, were out of place, including sometimes even an uncovered vessel. All such articles should be scrupulously neat, and be kept by day and night in a closed wash stand or a ven-

Pure freeh water is a great absorbent of im purities of the atmosphere, and a pitcher or pail of it in the room, is always desirable, and especially so in sickness; though in the latter case it is sometimes rendered unfit for drinking in a few hours. Do not allow more than one or two persons

to sleep in the same room; and in a sickly season, have each member of the family sleep separately if you can. Throw open the windows each morning, if not too cold, and ventilate the beds before making them up. Trundle beds are very undesirable for children, as the air is cooler in winter, and less pure at all times, near the floor. If, however, one must be used, do not roll it back in the morning till it has been well aired, and made up, and the floor under the bed thoroughly

CAPT. BOYNTON'S LIFE SAVING APPARA-

Captain Paul Boynton, who has excited the wonder of he British people by his perform-ances in the waters of England and Ireland, and whos remarkable feat of crossing the English C annel (for he practically accomplished it,) is attracting universal attention, is an American, and most of his life since manhood, as we learn from the New York Herald has been passed in the perilous business of diving, in which work he has no superior. On ersey wast he has performed many deeds of daring, saving scores of bathers who would have been out in the surf at Atlantic City had not Boynton rescued them as they were drift-ing beyond the reach of human aid. In one or two seas as at the above summer resort, he is credited with rescuing from drowning in the neighborhe d of seventy pesons, men, women, and children. He was employed there as a member of the Coast Guard. Giving up this engagement in the fall of last year, and having nothing of any particular importance on he?"

hand, this remarkable man decided to test the patent swimming costume he now has in his possession. For this purpose he embarked on the 11th of October last in the steamship The "Well where." Queen, bound for Liverpool, intending to proceed two hundred miles in her, then jump overboard and swim back to Sandy Hook. The captain of the steamer, however, had no faith in the practicability of the attempt, and refused to allow it, Boynton remaining on board an involuntary passenger. The dress taken with him, and which he intended to use was simply a rubber suit, or armor, of peculiar pattern, containing compartments which were inflated at will. Its weight was but fifteen pounds, yet the necessary articles required on the perilous trip increased this amount. There were two dozen signal lights, two pounds of cheese, six pounds of crackers, one piece of Bologna sausage, one ax and one bowie knife for sharks, signal flags, rockets, an extra suit for sharks, signal mags, rockets, an extra suit of clothes and a large double bladed paddle with which to propel himself. On approaching the Irish coast, the captain gave Boynton the desired permission to test his armor. The experience was a most thrilling one, and the experiment a triumphant success. It is thus

"It was on the evening of the tenth day out and it blew a gale. Without any unnecessary fuss, Boynton drew on his India rubber airtight suit and inflated the air chambers in his air-tight sack he placed food for three days, a compass, a bull's eye lantern, some books (just to beguile the time on the water,) some signal rockets and a United States flag. In his inside pocket he placed a mail which the passengers had given him to post, he strapped his bowie knife and ax to his side, and grasping his paddle, was lowered into the water amid the cheers of the passengers, at half past nine o'olock P. M. It was a wild, dark night. He was close to the Fastnet rock, with Cape Clear three miles from him, and Baltimore, toward which he intended to make, was in a direct line, seven miles away. He lay on his back paddling vigorously, and soon the lights of the vessel were lost in the night. In a quarter of an hour more his spirit almost qualien, when tossed high on the crest of a wave he could no longer see the coast line or any lights. The wind blew, the rain poured down and the tide set dead against him. He was drifting out to sea, and to add to the awful loneliness of his situation, and to increase the dreadful peril, the gale increased in violence

That night, for many hours, no mail boat crossed the Irish Channel, and great destruc-tion was done on the coast. And through these awful hours of darkness this man was tossed about at the mercy of the waves, some fifteen miles from land. The wind was so violent that he had to give over paddling, and with one hand shade his face (the only part of his body exposed) from the cutting blast. Once his paddle was wrenched away by a heavy sea, but it fortunately came into his hand again. For several seconds a wave would completely submerge him, then he would shoot on to the creat and take breath before he was again hurled down a sloping mass of water, which seemed one hundred feet to the bottom. As a result of this tossing he became seasick, a thing which never before happened to him. His indomitable spirit, however, conjuered everything, and about one o'clock the vind began to blow directly on shore. His paddle was plied vigorously, and at three o'-clock on Wednesday morning he perceived he was near the breakers, and the rock bound coast west of Skibberdeen loomed up before

His danger now was not less than it was during the height of the gale, for as a wave would raise him almost on a level with the cliff tops he could discern nothing but a threatening wall of rock. He made his way along parallel to the coast, and fortunately lighted upon almost the only safe landing or miles around. He saw an opening in the for miles around. He saw an opening in the cliffs and propelled himself cautiously toward it. While hesitatingly examining the entrance a sea struck him, carrying him on; an other and another followed in quick succession and in an almost senseless state he was hurled high and dry upon the beach. It was then 4 clock in the morning, and he had been nearly seven hours on the water, traversing a dis-tance of thirty miles. The apparatus had benaved admirably, and having divested himself of it he stood quite dry in his navy uniform, which he wore beneath. That having been done, he let off one of his signal rockets, without effect. It showed him, however, a narrow path in the rocks. Up this he clambered and got on to a mountain road which brought him to the coastguard station. He was hospitably received, and discovered that the place he had landed at was Trefaska Bight, some miles east and south of Baltimore. During the morning he reached Skibberdeen and posted the leters intrusted to him, and arrived in Cork on Wednesday night, October 21, where he was the hero of the hour.

Capt. Boynton is about thirty-eight years of age, and when he left New York last October weighed 180 pounds, and was as fine a specinen of American manhood as was ever looked upon. Of good height and powerful frame, he seemed the embodyment of muscular and constitutional perfection.

HIS LETTER.

One rainy night, about half past 8 o'clock the train had dashed into McKibben's Corners and the mail had been delivered at the store and post-office.

John Fairjohn, the postmaster, had opene the bag and counted the letters. There were as he made out, just ten, and one was larger than the others, and had a red seal; and then he had found that he had left his glasses on the newspaper in the back room, and without glasses he could not read a line; and so, o course he had gone after them, returning to find two persons in the store—Farmer Roper and 'Squire McKibben, whose ancesters had given name to the place.
"Wet, ain't it?" said Mr. Fairjohn, nod-

ding.
"Wet or not, our folks ain't going to do without their groceries, you see," said the squire. "Mail's in I see. That train came near running into my truck, too. Wasn't noticing the flag, and drove across just in time to save myself. Any letters for me?"

"I'll see," said Mr. Fairjohn. He turned to the little pile of envelopes and told them over in his hand like a deck of

"Why, there's only nine," he said. "I'n sure I counted right. I counted ten, and I thought one nad a red seal. I might as well give up keeping the office if I'm going to loose my senses like that. There wasent anyone in here while I was gone, was there,

squire ?" "Only Roper and I," said the squire, "and Roper's son. But he didn't come in, did

"No," said old Roper. "I don't think that Job came in at all. He just went off some-

"Well,', said the postmaster after another search. "Well, I must be mistaken. Yes, there is a letter for you—your folks, anyway—and something for you Mr. Roper. And you wouldn't mind tossing that in at the left is as you need?" Smith's as you pass?"

"Oh, no," said farmer Roper. "Give it to me: That's from Smith that's clerking it in New York' I reckon, "Can't get any of 'em to

stay and farm."
"Your son Job did,,' said the squire.
"Oh, my son Job. He'd try the patience of his namesake," said farmer Roper. "My son "My son

Just at this moment the door of the store opened and there entered at it a little woman dressed in cheap calico and wrapped in a thin and faded shawl.

She looked timidly about the store, still more timidly at the heap of letters, and then in an appealing voice like that of a frightened child, said:

"Mr. Fairjohn, is there any letter for me this time?"

The postmaster, who was a slittle deaf, had turned his head away and did not know that she nad entered and she came closer to the counter and the light upon it before she spoke again. She was a faded little woman, and her face had signs of grief written upon it but she was neither old nor ugly yet, and there was something in the damp curls clustering under the faded calico hood, and in the little round, dimpled chin absolutely childike even yet.
"Is there a letter for me this time, Mr. Fair-

john?" she said again; this time the postmas-

ter looked up.

"No, there isn't; and you're a fool for taking such a walk to ask," said he with rough kindness. "Wouldn't I have sent it if it had a come, Mrs Lester?",

"Well, you see; I felt in a hurry to get it,"

"You can't blame me for being in a

said she. "You can't blame me for being in a hurry, it's so long."

"That's true," said the postmaster. "Well, better luck next time. But why don't you wait? Mr McKibben will take you over

when he goes. He passes your corner."
"Yes, wait, Mrs. Lester," cried Mr. McKibben. "I'll take ye and welcome."

But she had answered : "Thank you. I don't mind walking," and was gone.

"Keeps it up, don't she?" asked the post-"It's a shame," said Mr. McKibben. "How

many years is it since Lester went off?" it was the day I came here. She was as pret-ty a woman as you'd want to see then, wasn't she?"

"Well, yes," said Mr. McKibben.

"Sailed in the Sphynx," said the postmas-"And we all know that the Sphynx ter. went down in that voyage, all hands along with her. The rest of the women put on widow's weeds, them that lost their husbands—four in this town itself. They took what the Almighty sent, and didn't re bel. She set up that her husband wasn't dead, and would come back. She's kept it up ever since; and comes for his letter regular and he was drowned along with the all rest; of course, ten years ago. She must be thirty. Well, she's changed, a good deal in that time.

"Yes,,' said the other man; "but there's my on Job wild over her yet. He's offered him self twice. He stands ready to offer himself again any day—ready to be a father to her boy, and a good husband to her. He's better off than I be. His mother's father left him all he had. He's crazy as Job—crazy I call it. Plenty of pretty gals, and healthy smart widows, and he sees no one but that pale, slim, little thing that's just gone out into the mud; and she-why, of course, she's lost her senses, or she'd have him. Works like a slave to keep herself and child, lives in a rickety shanty, waiting for a drowned man to come back again. Why every one knows Charley Lester was drowned in the Sphynx. There wasn't a soul saved, not one. It was in the papers. Now the bottle was found with the etter in it, writ by some one 10

ship sunk. And she's waitin' for him yet!"
"Crazy on that point," said the postmaster Well, poor soul, she'd only been married a week when the Sphynx sailed; that makes a difference.

"Oh, yes," said the farmer.

Then, their parcels being ready, they went out to their wagons, and Mr. Fairjohn having stared out into the rainy night awhile, put up his shutters and went to bed. Meanwhile the woman plodded on through the mud "Walking off her disappointment," she said to herself. It was one she should have been used to, and now the absurdity of it seemed to strike er for the first time in all these years.

"They laugh at me," she muttered to her-"I know they laugh at me. Perhaps I am mad; but they don't know what love is. Charley wouldn't have lett me like that. If he had died he would have given me some sign; and, yet-yet, if he were alive, it would be stranger still. No, no; they are right—I am wrong. He must be dead."

And as though the news had just been whispered to her, she clasped her hands to her fore-head, gave a cry, and sank down on her knees

n the road. She knelt there a few moments and then arose. In this interval the wind had blown the clouds from the sky, and the moonlight lay white upon her path, and lit her on her way to her poor home.

There at the door sat a man, a strong, determined looking fellow, who arose as she approached and held out his hand. "Here you come," he said, "tired to death,

worn out, still on that fruitless errand. Jessie Lester, can't you give up this nonsense and think of the living a little. Think of me Jessie, for just half an hour."

"I do think of you," she said. "I am very sorry you should be so good to me when I must seem so bad to you. Then she sat down on the porch and took

her little hood off, and leaned her head weariiy against the wall of the house; and the man arose and crossed over and sat down beside

"Give it a softer resting place, Jessse," he said, "here on my heart." She looked out into the night, not at him

as she spoke:
"Job," she said, "I begin to think you are right, that he went down in the Sphynx with the rest ten years ago. But what good would it do you? What do you want to marry me for?"

The man drew closer still as he answered Before you were married to Charles Les ter I loved you. While you were a married woman I loved you. All these ten years since that vessel went down I've loved you. A man must have the woman he loves if he gives

"What a horrible thought," said she. "His

"I should have said his life," said Job, "I don't want to shock you. But you dont know what it would be to me to have you. And then

I'd do everything for your boy."
"Yes," she answered; "I know you would." Thee was a pause then she gave him her

"Job" she said very softly. "I shall pretend nothing I don't feel, but I know I've been crazy all this time, and if you want me you may have me. It's very good of

you to love me so."

And thus it seemed to have ended, that ten years' watching and waiting, and there was triumph in Job's eyes as he turned away and left her with his first kiss upon her lips. but at the end of the green lane he paused and

looked back,
"I told her the truth," he said, "when said that when a man loved a woman as I loved her, he must have her, if the price were his soul itself."

And then he drew from his breast a letter with a great red seal upon it, looked at it for moment, and hid it away again.

Married? Yes, they were to be married. Every one at McKibben's Corners knew that Jessie Lester went no more to the postoffice for her long expected letter. Job was furnishing his house—had it furnished, for on the morrow the wedding was to take place. And it was night again. A month from that nigt when she had come for the last time, as every one thought, through the rain and mud, to make her sadly foolish query, she was sen-sible at last—very sensible. She had chosen the substance instead of the shadow.

And now, as we said, it was night and wetter one than that other—latter, too for Mr. Fairjohn had closed the store, and was compounding himself what he called a "nightcap," of some fragrant liquor, warm water, lemon and sugar and was supping by the stove, when there came a knock at his door a feeble knock, and when, being repeated he heard it, there staggered in out of the rain a dripping figure—that of Jessie Lester, the bride who was to be on the morrow.

She was trembling with cold, and as he led her to the fire she burst into a flood of tears. "I'm frightened," she said. lowed me all the way. I heard them." "You've no business to be out alone at night," said old Fairjohn, bluntly.

what's the matter ?" She looked up at him piteously. "I thought there would be a letter," said she, "I dreamt there was one I thought Charley came to me and said. 'Go to the office once more. I have written, I have written.' And I thought I saw a letter with a red seal." " So did I," muttered old Fairjohn to him-

He went to the box where the sletter were kept, and brought them to her in his hand. "Look for yourself," he said. "And now, Mrs. Lester, I'm au old man. Take my ad-vice. Remember what your duty will be after to-morrow. Remember not to go crazy.

"Ten years have gone since your husband left this place. If he's alive he's a rascal, and and you are free of him by law; but we all know that every man on board the Sphynx was drowned. So be a good wife to Job Roper and forget this folly. I'll take you home again this time. Don't come again. She made no answer, but only tossed the let-

ters over in her lap, and said : "I seemed to know it had a red seal." And as she spoke old Fairjohn, glauced the door, saw a dark shadow there, saw it grow darker; saw it enter and, starting up on his defense, if need be, recognized Job

Roper.

He was very pale, and took no notice of the store stood beside Fairjohn, but crossing the store stood beside

Jessie Lester. "You love that man best, even now," he said You'd have rather found a letter from him than not though to-morrow is our wedding

day. She looked up into his face with a piteous glance.

"I never lied to you," she said. "You know

that."

He grew whiter still.

"I told you a man would lose his soul for such love as mine," said he. "Did you think those were idle words?"

Then he plunged his hand into his bosom and the next instant a letter, with a red seal, lay in Jessie's lap.

"I've made you happy, and now I'll go," he said. "Fairjohn, I stole that letter a month ago, off the counter yonder. I knew who wrote it at a glance;" and then the door closed behind him, and he was gone.

But Jessie had torn open the letter and never looked after him.

And these were the words she read,old Fairjohn reading ever her shoulder:

"ABOARD THE SILVER STAR.—Jessie, darling: I don't know what makes me believe that I shall find you mine still, after all these years, but something does.

"Five of us were cast on a desert island when the Sphynx went down. The two yet alive were taken off it yesterday in skins, with our beard to our knees. We must go to England first—then home. Jessie, Jessie, if I do not find you as I left you I shall go mad. Your husband, Charles Lester."

And these series and the red and never looked after him.

And these were the words she read,old Fairjohn reading ever her shoulder:

"ABOARD THE SILVER STAR.—Jessie, darling: I don't know what makes me believe that I shall find you mine still, after all these years, but something does.

"Five of us were cast on a desert island when the Sphynx went down. The two yet alive were taken off it yesterday in skins, with our beard to our knees. We must go to England first—then home. Jessie, Jessie, if I do not find you as I left you I shall go mad. Your husband, Charles Lester."

not find you as I left you I shall go mad. Your CHARLES LESTER. husband, And so Jessie's letter had come at last. And s John Fairjohn looked into her face he saw

how angels looked in Paradise.

And Job. Job was found drowned in the Kill the next morning. Jessie never knew it, per-haps, for she and her boy were on their way to New York to meet the Silver Star, when it

Dried Apple Jelly .- Soak your apple over night; boil until soft; drain through a thin cloth; add one pint sugar to one quart of juice, and boil until it jellies; when nearly cold add ence of lemon.

Bakersfield Vt. Mrs. B. H. M.

A pint of warm milk fresh from the cow; with salt, and a half a cup of yeast stirred up quite stiff with flour, and moulded until it springs under the touch of the fingers, makes most delicious, light, short roll .- American Agriculturist.

A Good Omelet-Beat two eggs, yolks and whites together, until very light. In a cup put one tablespoonfull of corn starch; add slowly a half teacupful of new milk; stir and smooth well, pour over the eggs and beat well; if wished, a little chopped parsley can be added bake in a hot oven.

Peeling and Slicing Unions .- There seem to be few people who know it, but it is nevertheless true, that if you hold between your teeth a pair of scissors, a steel knife, or almost any other iron or steel substance, you will not weep during the process.—Rural New York

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

THE KANSAS STATE Agricultural College

NOW furnishes a THOROUGH and DIRECT EDU-CATION to those who intend to be FARMERS, MECHANICS, or to follow other Industrial Pursuits.

THE FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WO-MENS, are prepared with express reference to these things:

1. What the student knows when received;

2. The time he will remain:

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

The FIRST OBJECT in each course is 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. Business Law and Industrial Drawing. In addition the special object of the

FARMERS COURSE

is 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 particularly of Practical

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE. including such Instruction and Drill in the Field. in 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 vocation. 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.

The instruction in CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS is fully equal to that of the best eastern institutions, including Practice in Laboratories, and

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

are offered to students of Higher Chemistry, to Mine. alogists, Druggists, Operators and Workers in Metals. Full collections of the Plants, Insects and Birds of Kansas are being made as rapidly as possible.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT Aves Dally
Shops and Offices.

1. CARPENTER,
2. CABINET,
3. WAGON,
4. BLACKSMITH,
5. PAINT,
6. SEWING,
7, PRINTING,
8. TELEGRAPH
WOMEN rives Daily Practice in the following well equipped

wh left

Ap.

sor ln i

s Liberal and Practical, including Instrumental Music. Each student is required to take not less than one Industrial and three Literary studies.

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE. and no contingent fees, except for use of pianos and

Boarding ranges from \$2.75 to \$4 per week. Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in he Shops, which is not educational, and which the

institution needs performed.

The NEXT TERM begins August 20, 1874, when New Classes will be formed.

For further information apply to J. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan Kansas,

The Patrons Mutual Insurance

Association. OFFICERS—BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M E Hudson, Master of State Grange: Wm Sims, Overseer; W P Popenoe, F H Dumbauld, J B Shaeffer. Executive Com-nitiee: A Washburne, Treasurer; S H Downs, Sec-

ation give the plan and rates. Onr plan is to insure farm property belonging to Patrons. Our rates are based upon the experience of the Michigan Farmers'

PRIME FRESH OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—
1 bush., \$7.50; 2 bush., \$14; 3 bush., \$20; 4 bush., \$25; 5 bush., \$30. F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington, Ill.

500,000 GRAPE VINES FOR SALE.

CHEAPER than any where else. Concord—1 year, \$30 per 1,000; extra, \$40; 2 years, and extra select 1 year, \$45 to \$55 per 1,000. No one dare undersell nne. Delaware, Martha, Iona, Diana, Eumelau, Norton, Herbeamont, Catawba, Croton, Hartford and all other varieties cheaper than any where. Also all small Fruit Plants. Address Dr. H. SCHRODER, BLOOMINGTON ILLS.

Flower Seeds. Vegetable Seeds.

Spooners Prize Flower Seeds. Spooner's Boston Market Vegetable Seeds. Descriptive Priced Catalogue with over 150 illustrations, mail ed free to applicant.

M. W SPOON ER, Boston, M

PLASKET'S BALDWIN CITY NURSERY,

7th YEAR.

300,000 Two year Hedge, nice even size, in quantities of 20,000, \$1.25 per 1,000.
25,000 No. 1 Two and Three year Apple Trees, \$4,00 per 100; the Best Varieties for Kansas.
Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine and all Nursery Stock at prices to suit the times,
10,000 fine seedling Peach Stock good tops \$2.00 per 100.

New Apple Seed. \$10.00 per bushel, 50 cents per lb., by mall post paid. Send for Catalogue WM. PLASKET,

Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kan.

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW. How to Post a Stray, the Pees, Pines and Penal-

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.

up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may make up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in a many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of tease taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peac of the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peac of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven ; here, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out a return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

Bay Horse; foalded 1870; bred by H. Mix, Towands, If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the KAMAAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

cessive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice 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 a stray falls to prove ownership within

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the and of a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall isate a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the bene-fits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title rests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the remainder of the value of such 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.

Fees as follows:

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

The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be great-Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week ending May 5.

Anderson County-E. A. Edwards, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J M Watt, Jackson Tp, one light roan steer, 3 years old, branded H C on the right horn Appraised at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Jesse Day. Reeder Tp, one red cow, white spots on each liank, star in forehead, branded R on left hip, 7 years old. Appraised at \$15. COW.—Taken up by Jas. Scott, Reeder Tp, Feb. 8, 1875 one red and white spotted cow, branded P on right hip age not given. Appraised at \$18.

Brown County-H. Isely, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Brannen. Wainut Tp. Mar. 81st 1875, one sorrel pony, blaze face, 6 years old, 14% hds high, saddle and collar marks. Appraised at \$30, PONY—Taken up by Jesse A. Worley, Padonis Tp, on April —1875, one roan mare pony, 8 years old, bald face, hind feet white, right fore foot white, leather halter on. Appraised at \$10.

Clay County-E. P. Huston, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Francis Robinson, Chapman Tp April 10, 1875, one black mare, 5 years old, hind feet white star in forehead, 15 hds high. Appraised at \$35. Cherokee County,-Ed McPherson Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James Jiles, Pleasant View Tp., on Dec. 1, 1874. one bay horse, branded 3 on right jaw, J on left shoulder, 15 hds high, 4 years old. Appraised at 315. Marion County-Tho, W. Bown, Clerk.

COLT.—Taken up by M. Johnson. March 4, 1875, one orse colt, 2 yrs old, bay, white spot in forehead, Apprais d at \$30. Summit tp. Marshall County, J. G. McIntire Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Nicholas Koppas, Marysville Tp., April 17th, one dark bay mare pony, star in forehead and white spot on nose, six years old. Appraised at \$22.50. COW-Taken up by Wm Thornton, April 10th, Vermil ion Tp, one large brown and white cow, 19 years old. Appraised at \$10. Reno County, M. W. Beatty, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by N 8 Biggs, Little Biver Tp. one sorrel mare pony, supposed to be 3 years old, white spot in forehead, no other marks. Appraised at \$30. Wabaunsee County-Q. W. Watson, Clerk.

MARES—Taken up by S L Russel, Wabaunse Tp, Apr. 22,1875, one dark bay or brown mare, about 14½ hds high, an indistinct brand on left shoulder, supposed to be about 7 years old. Appraised at \$50. ALSO—One light cream colored mare, black mane and tall, about 14 hds high, branded O or circle on left shoulder, supposed to be 9 years old. Appraised at 40.

Stray List for the week ending Apr. 28.

Crawford County, J H Waterman Clerk

HORSE-Taken up by J M Bubb, Mar. 5, 1855, one sorre horse, star in face, left hind foot white, supposed to be 1 or 12 years old, about sixteen hands high, Sherman Tp HORSE—Taken up by Tho. H. Gabbert, Baker Tp, bay horse colt, 2 years old, black mane and tail.

Chase County-8. A. Breese, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by A G Crand, Falls Tp, March 22d 1876, one bay horse, blazed face, right hind foot white, syears old, no brands or marks perceivable. Appraised at 220.

Coffey County-J. C. Throckmorton, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Owen Grant, Rock Creek Tp, one bay pony mare, 10 years old, left hind foot white, chain and bell on, no marks or brande. Appraised at \$40. STAG—Taken up by Henry Schlee, Feb. 12 1875, Pottawatomic Tp, one white stag, red spots about neck, 8 years old, both ears split, Appraised at \$15. PONY—Taken up by Henry Todd, Liberty Tp, one bay pony, three years old, white spot in forehead, 12 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$12.

Franklin County-G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Smith. Ottawa Tp, one red and white heifer, 2 years old, branded H on right hip Appraised at \$15. PONY—Taken up by Louis Soper, Centropolis Tp. one dark bay horse pony, about 9 years old, medium size, few white hairs in forehead, dark legs. Appraised at \$15.

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk. COLTS—Taken up by Jeremiah Grant, Emporia Tp, on Dec. 5, 1874, one bay colt, 2 year old, left bind foot white star in forehead. Appraised at \$25.

ALSO one sorrel colt, same age, blaze in face, Appraised at \$25. HEIFER—Taken up by Dan. Davis, same Tp' Nov. 2, 74 one 5 year old Texan heifer, brindle, line back, some white about shoulders, branded P O on right side. Appraised at \$15.

Stray List for the Week ending Apr. 31.

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J H Chapman, Shawnee Tp, Apr. 8, 1875, mare, 6 year old, bay, scar on left shoulder, saddle marks, while hairs on right hip, some white hairs in forehead, Appraised at \$50.

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 forehead, blaze onnose. 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. is 1874, one bull, red and white spotted, branded on top of right hip with the letters "IHI", horns drooping, about 3 years old, large size. Appraised at \$80.

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

- HORSE-Also one bay horse, 3 years old. Appraised at \$13. 3TRKR-Taken up by J E Leeper, Waterloo Tp, March 34, 1875, one white, S years old steer, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, underbit in left ear, no other marks or brands percelyable. Appraised at \$13.

Rice County, W T Nicholas Clerk

PONY—Taken up by G. W. Hodgson, Mar. 22, 1878, oue horse pony, sorrell, brand on left shoulder not distinguish able. Apraised at \$25.
PONY—Taken up by some, same date, one mare pony, bay, no brands. Appraised at \$10.
COLT—Taken up by same, same date, brown mare colt, Appraised at \$10.

Season.

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

ROBERT MACGREGOR.

Chestnut Horse; foalded 1871; bred by S. Whitman, Orange county, N. Y. Sired by Major Edsall, (record in the 5th heat of 2:31%—by Seeley's American Star, grand dam by Darland's Young Messenger Duroc.

Major Edsall by Alexander's Abdallah (the sire of Goldsmith Maid) son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian—dam by Darland's Young Messenger Duroc by Messenger.

Durland's Young Messenger Duroc by Messenger Duroc by Messenger Duroc by Sir Archy Duroc by Duroc (791.)

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

Macgregor has eight crosses of Messenger through Major Edsall, one through Seeley's American Star, and Gould, Aberdeen, Nettle, etc., etc.

Macgregor has eight crosses of Messenger through Major Edsall, one through Young Messenger Duroc, total Messenger Crosses, ten, limited to 30 mares including my own.

TERMS—\$50,00 the season, mares not in foal returnable from the next season—season ends July 15th.

Pasturage with running water, box stalls etc., furnished on reasonable terms, the best of care given but all accidents and escapes are at the owners risk; all charges are payable before the removal of the stock.

JOHN DREW, Supt.

Guidant Handletonian on of Harris Hambletonian on the Hambletonian on of Harris Hambletonia

JOHN DREW, Supt."

TO BREEDERS OF OF FINE HORSES.

BILLY STANGER,

A Beautiful bay Stallion, 15 hands 3 inches, high is very fast; his style and fine action, together with his unbrokeu pedigree, render his stock very de-

with his unbroken pedigree, render his stock sirable.

PEDICREE—American Stud Book.
BILLY STRANGER was got by Stranger out of a black Southern mare, Cherry Belle; she was by imported Glencoe; he by Lance; her dam, Waxilght, by Imported Leviathan; his dam by Whip Lance, full brother of Ariel, by American Eclipse, a sorrel horse by Duroc; dam by Miller's Damsel by Mensenger Whip, imported, brown horse, I5 hands 3 inches high, etc.

BILLY STRANGER will make the season three it miles south of Rossvill, south of the Kaw river.

Mares will be well provided for and receive the best of care, but all accidents will be at the owner's risk, owners from abroad, and vicinity, can apply at the farm, or by mail at Roswille, Shawnee county, Kansas to E. V. HOLEMDEN.

MROTTING HORSES.

Of Fashionable Breeding. HAMBLETONIAN'S, STARS AND Clays, etc., etc. For Sale at Pairie Dell Farm. SHAWNER COUNTY, (near TOPEKA, KAN. R. I. LEE.

Information Wanted.

Two brothers left home near Xenia, Bourbon county, Kansas, 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. CAMF, Xenia, Bourbon Co., Kansas.

\$50 Reward.

Will be given for the return of the following animals

1 Chestnut Brown Horse Colt,
2 years old, white face, three white feet medium size.
1 bay mare colt same age, star in forchead. 1 bay colt
16 hands high, 2 years old, three white feet, little star
in forchead. 1 dark iron gray horse 4 years old white
strip in face, one side. I three year old mare light
gray, slight scar on nose, above nostril. 1 three
year old mare, black, small white stripe on nose, trim
built, medium size. These animals strayed ast October or November from 6 mile Creek on Burlingame
road, Shawnee county.

\$50 Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, living in Silver Lake township, Shawnee county, on or about August 1st, 1874. One light bay filly 2 years old past, near 15 hands high, hind feet white nearly to hocks, blaze face, light spot in right side of lower lip. This animal shows marks of good blood The above reward will be given for their eturn of the animal or any information that will lead to her recovery.

M. M. STANLEY,
Kingsville, Kansas.

Bro. Stanley asks of the granges of the State to have this read in the grange.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

The largest quantity, best quality, greatest variety of plants in the West. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Pepper, Egg Plants, Sweet Potato. Celery, Tobacco, Horse Radish, etc. Price list and circular

ATKINS & WINGERT, E. 18th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Nurserymen's Directory.

JENKINS, Grape and Seedling Nursery. Box 45, Winona, Col., Co. Ohio, Specialties—Forest seedlings and trees, Evergreens, Concord Grape es, etc., etc. Vines, etc., etc.

A PPLE SEED.—Prime. fresh Apple Seed for sale at low rates. Address H. W. BLASHFIEDL, Homer, N. Y. A PPLE STOCKS and Root Grafts for sale by D. W. Kauffman, Des Moins Iowa.

LEE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES—Blair Bro's, Proprietors
—Lee's Summit, Jackson Co, Mo. General Nursery
Supplies at wholesale and retail.

H. M. THOMPSON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis Fruit, Evergreen, Larch and Deciduous Tree Seed lings. Importer and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruit and Tree Seeds.

GEORGE HUSMAN, Sedalia, Pettes Co., Mo. Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Evergreen and Deciduous Trees Greenhouse and Bedding Plants. Catalogues furnished



EVERY STOVE WARRANTED

BUCK'S Guarantee,

in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state it in their letters to advertisers.

Breeders' Directory.

During the Stallion season of 1875, the fine bred Stallion Billy Starnger, will make the season at the place herein named.

BYKON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson county, Kansas Breeder of Poland-China Swine. Piga, not a kin shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited.

M. GAYLURD, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Buff and and Partridge Cochins, Dark and Light Brahmas and Houdans. Eggs, \$1.50 per dozen, Chicks for sale after Jersey Bulls For Sale.

L. MILLER, Beecher, Illinois, Breeder and Importer of HEREFORD CATTLE and Cotswolder. KERR, TAYLOR & CO., Commission Dealers in Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, P. O. address, East Buffalo, New York. All stock consiged to our care will receive prompt attention.

WM. S. TILTON, Togus, Maine, Breeder of Hol-stein and Jersey Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, and driving horses of fashionable blood.

THEODORE BATES, Wellington, Lafayette county.

Mo., (rail road station, Lexington), breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle; also Cotswold and Southdown sheep, Stock for sale. A. J. DUNLAP, Meadow Lawn, near Galesburg, Choice young bulls for sale. Send for Catalogue.

THOS. SMITH, Creston, Ogle County, Illinois, breeded of Shorthorn Cattle and Cotswold Sheep. Has choice young bulls for sale.

G. MAXON, "Riverside Farm," Schenectady, N. Y., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

THOMAS KIRK, Washington C. H., Ohio, breeder of Shock for sale

THOMAS KIRK, Washington C. H., Ohio, breeder of Shock for sale. Catalogues furnished on application.

N. MOORE, "Botha Valley Place," Red Oak, Iowa, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire and Magric Hogs. None but thoroughbreds kept on the farm.

W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Sy., breeder of pure enteens, the sort suitable for the show ring and shambles.

M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Compton, Ont, Canada, breeder of Bhorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.

CEO. E. WARING, Jr., "Ogden Farm," Newport, R. I., breeder of pure blood Jersey Cattle. Stock for sale by W. B. Casey, agent for Ogden Farm, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

CEO. H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky., Breeder of improved English Berkshire swine and Short-Horn cattle, for sale at fair prices. Send for circular.

A NDREW WILSON, Kingsyylle, Kan, Breeder of Thor-

THEODORE EADS, "Mapledale," Corning, Adams co.
I Iowa. Breeder of Short Horn cattle, Berkshire hogo
Light and Dark Brahma Fowls. All of the best quality UCIUS DESHA. Cynthiana, Kentucky, Breeder of Thorough Bred Short Horn Cattle Keeps on hand, at all times, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

IGHLAND STOCK FARM.—J. B. COOLIDGE & SON
Breeders of Thoroughbred Cattle. Sheep and Swine
Animals warranted as ropresented. Sale of Stock to
30 days only. For circulars, address Rockford, Illinois

The sear old mare, black, small white stripe on nose, trim built, medium size. These animals strayed ast October or November from 6 mile Creek on Burlingame road, Shawnee county.

A Proper Reward will be given for return of any of the Animals or information that will secure them.

Address
GEO. BIX or J. S. CARTER,

Topeka, Kansas.

Topeka, Kansas.

The secure them and tripe of the secure them are secure them and tripe of the secure them are secure them and tripe of the secure them are secure them and tripe of the secure them are secure them and tripe of the secure them are secure them and tripe of the secure them and tripe of the secure them are secure them and tripe of the secure them are secure them and tripe of the secure them are secure them.

Address CARTER, to secure them are secure them and triple of the secure them are secure them.

Address CARTER, to secure them are secure them are secure them.

Address CARTER, to secure them are secure them are secure them.

Address Carter them are secure them are secure them are secure them.

Address Carter the secure them are secure them and triple of the secure them are secure them.

Address Carter them are secure them are secure them are secure them.

A Proper Reward will be given for return of an unimple places. The secure of the secure them are secure them.

A Proper Reward will be given for return of an unimple places.

The HUGHES, Topeka, Kansas, Prize Ponitry, Fan-Tail and The HUGHES,

A LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansa Breeder of Pure Shorthorn Cattle of fashionable fam ilies Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. THOS. E. TALBOTT Dalhoff, St. Charles Co., Misson rl, Breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle. Good Bulls and bull calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

WM. BLACK, "Cornwell farm," Carroliton, Greene Co., Ill., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonabl prices. MILTON BRIGGS, Kellogg, Jasper Co., Iowa, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, and Berkshire Swine. Stock

G L. BURRUSS & SON, "Locust Lawn Farm," Car for sale at farmers prices. Correspondence solicited. DEKIN DUCKS AND BRONZE TURKEYS.—The pick of the flock for 1874. Order now. Rouen Ducks, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, Java Games. Address W. CLIFT, Mystic Bridge, Conn.

THE FINEST LOT OF POLAND CHINA AND BERK-blire Pigs. also Shorthorn Durham Calvos constantly on hand, for sale at the dairy farm of R. B. Saffold, one mile east of Winfield, Cowley Co., Kansas. D AGEE, Geary City, Doniphan co., Kansas, Importer and Breeder of Game Fowls. Games bred for the Pit a specialty. Also can furnish all the leading strains of land and water fowls and fancy pigeons.

Seedsmen's Directory.

OHN KERN, SEEDSMAN, 211 Market street, St. Louis, Mo Illustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Bolicited. PLANT SEED COMPANY.—Established 1845—Incorpor-ated 1872. St. Louis, Mo. Importers and Growers of reliable Seeds.

Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants.

Sweet Potatoes!

HAVE for sale Red and Yellow Nansemond and Early Bahama Potatoes, and will have plants in their season. D. G. WATT, Lawrence, Kansas

100,000 TWO year old HEDGE PLANTS for sale, cheaper for cash, than anywhere else. Address, E. H. HARRAP. E. H. HARRAP.

BEST AND SEEDS IN AMERICA OR Chespest SEEDS Money Refunded

Buy direct from Shower Chosper than dirt. Can bes the world on prices, quality, reliable, fresh, genuine seeds, true to name. A nice Illustrated Floral & Ga-den Guide free. Wholesale list for Seedamen free. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.

to the convenience or parometric and discovering the usual terms, as to time, interest and discovering be made.

For Catalogues, address the parties as above.

G. W. MARTIN,

ECONOMY IN

CORN CULTIVATION

THOMAS SMOOTHING

W.H.BANKS & CO. FARM MACHINERY AND SEEDS, HARDWARE SPECIALTIES, 34 & 36 SOUTH CANAL ST., CHICAGO.

TEAM FOR SALE!

Or to Exchange for City Property.

TO FARMERS OR TEAMSTERS.

Grangers' and Club Rates Given.

PRESH OSAGE ORANGE SEED, just received from

Agricultural Implements.

R. B. MCMASTERS & CO.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, Bloomington, file.— F. K. PRONNIX. Spring lists free, or the set of four estalogues post free for twenty cents.

Allen's Nurseries 2,000,000 HEDGE DOTATOES

SHEEP.

One five years oll, the other two years old, both reg istered in Herd Book. For sale, cheap, apply to CHARLES KEARNY, Wathena, Kansas.

Beekeeper's Directory.

TIN WIRE RINGS.
Will set make a Meg's
New Hardware Dealers sell them.
Hardware Dealers sell them.
Bolf MANUFEL Tim Enga (100;
Goo; Coppered Rings, 500;
Tongs, 91.26 by mail, postDicatur, iii paid. Circulars free.

HOVEY& CO.

SEED WAREHOUSE

41 STATE STREET

CHICAGO.

FRESH CARDEN SEEDS.

Catalogues sent Free.

W. R. MOFFATT, PAW PAW GROVE, Lee Co LLL importers and breeders of pure-bred Clydesdald horses, Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berk-

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 fifty head of fibershorn Cattle, among them representatives of many of the most popular and valuable families of the day.

Mesers, J. H. PICKRELL, of Harristown, Ills., as T. M. TAYLOR, of Decatur, Ills., will sell about 44 head of First-class Short-horns, the top of both herds at the MACON COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS, adjoin-ing the city of

DECATUR, ILLINOIS,

TUESDAY, APRIL 27th, 1875.

Mr. Pickrell will also sell at the same time and
place, his entire flock of Bouthdown Sheep, and the
greater portion of his herd of Berkshires.

Measur. W. R. DUNCAN Towards, Ills., WM. M. SMITH, and NOAH FRANKLIN, Lexington, Ills., A. C. FUNK, Bloomington, Ills., C. M. St. C. M. St. Collids, LeRoy, Ills., will selesboat one hundred and thirty beed of high-class Short-torns at the McLEAN OUNTY FAIR GROUNDS, adjoining the city of

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 38th, 1875.
In consequence of the number to be sold, the cale
will commence at 10 A.M.

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

BLOOMICGTON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 19th, 1875.

This is the most important series of sales ever an-counced in Central Illinois, whether considered with eference to the number of animals offered or their quality. It will embrace without doubt the set first sock ever offered to the West. They have been arranged with especial reference the convenience of purchasers in reaching them

North Topeka, Kansas.

Kansas City, Mo.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

For sale cheap, by

HARROV

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

115.16

P. H. TIERNAN, MANUFACTURER.

Job Printer.

General Binder, Kansus Avenue, bet. 8th and 9th TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE MOST DURABLE AND ELEGANT BLANK BOOK WORK AND GEN ERAL BINDING EVER TURN-ED OUT IN KANSAS.

Magazines, Music and Law Books Neatly Bound.

Railroad, Merchant and Bank Printing and Ruling of all Kinds. A number one Span of Horses and Wagon. The Horses have done no work, since last October; have been well fed, and stabled, and are in number one working order; they are perfectly trustworthy, in any place; also one of them is a good Buggy Horse. Any one wishing to purchase, call at 210 Kansas Avenue, they will be sold reasonable, or address

MRS. E. C. METCALF,

Topeka Kansas. Superbly Done.

I shall endeavor to maintain the reputation of this establishment for periect workmanship and fair dealing.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

\$100,000,00

To Loan at REAL ESTATE BANKING HOUSE

--OF-J. P. ENNIS & COMPANY.

Upon improved farms situated in Eastern Kansas, in sums of \$500.00 and upward. Applicants should write full description of property offered as security, and be sure their title is perfect of record. Also state length of time loan is wanted and for what purpose, whether to relieve existing incumberance or for investment. We also have on hand millions of acres of choice farming land for sale at low prices. Frompt attention given to collections of all kinds.

One box of Chary's Restaut Palk Powder Will make a play of BEST BLACK IRK in five minutes. 25 MONEY to LOAN!

GAVITT & SCOTT.

TOPERA, KANSAS.

50 head of sheep for sale. Address CHARLES MOXLEY, Madison, Greenwood (Co. Kan.

M ONEY always on hand for Loans in amounts of \$10,000, from one to five years, on first mortgage upon farms and good city property in the Esastern part of Kansass.

Parties writing to us will save time and expense by sending an accurate description of their property. If farm, give number of acres, amount fenced and cultivated, amount of orchard. State whether bottom or prairie land. Describe the buildings, and give the present cash value of the property.

Enclose stamp for answer

Address, GAVITT & SCOTT,

Topeka, Kansas.

Sec'y.

A. C. BURNHAM, Vice Pres't.

BES, QUEENS, HIVES, HONRY EXTRACTORS AND Apiarian supplies. Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON, Kansas Loan and Trust Co. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CAPITAL, - - \$100,000.

Loans made upon unincumbered real estate in Kan-sas and Missouri, in amounts of \$500 and upward, run-ning from one to five yeas.

Parties applying should write full particulars, and be sure their title is unclouded. ATTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES. NERS OF HORSES.
Ask your Harness Maker for
the ZINC COLLAR PAD.
They are warranted to care
any sore neck on horse or
mule, or money retunded, if
printed directions are followed Send 75c, for sample.
Zinc Collar Pad Co., Sole
Manuft'rs, Buchanan, Mic-Money on haud for Loans in sums of \$1,000 to 85,000, upon Improved Farms in well settled Counties, provided the land is worth at least three times the amount of Loan desire?.

New Ready

ORDERS.

After considerable delay, the Kansas City Lithogasphing Company is now ready to receive orders for their Map of the State of Kansas.

Breay business man should have one. It is the only reliable map of the State that has been published for a number of years back and it is guaranteed thoroughly correct in every respect.

correct in every respect.

A year's labor has been expended in the compilation and engraving of the map. The vast number of changes that have occurred in the State in the last five years render almost useless the maps now in use, As this new Wall Map embraces all the surveys up to the present time, location of every town and post office, railr ads, etc., it becomes a necessity to every business man. It is 4x7 feet in *ize. Price \$10.00. Address KANSAS CILY LI HOGRAPHING CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Land! Land! Land HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES

Bourbon. Crawford and Cherokee Co's,
KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OPPERED FOR SALE BY THE
Missouri River. Fort Scott and Gulf
Railroad Company,
On credit, running through ten years, at reven per
cent. annual interest.
DATE OF PURCHASE.
For further information address,
John A. Clark.
Fort Scott. Kan.
LAND COMMISSIONER

LAND COMMISSIONER. A Gem worth Reading !--- A Diamond worth Seeing ! SAVE YOUR EYES,

RESTORE your SIGHT, THEOW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES, By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE-SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak. Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes. WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGB GLASSES ON YOUR, NOSE AND DISFIGURING FOUR FACE. Pamphict of 100 pages

URING FOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also. gents Wanted

Gentlemen or Ledies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed.
Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to
DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 987.) No. 91 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

W. TWEEDDALE & CO.

Bridge, and Hydraulic Engineers and Contractors.

Office, 147 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Surveys made for Bridges, Water Power and for Water Supply. Plans, specifications and estimates prepared. Work superintended if required.

C. W. JOHNSON,

Attorney at LaW

ATCHISON, KANSAS. Office in Hetherington's Building.

LETIUS SMILE.

WINTER, GET OUT.

A pretty spring sprung up in April weather. We thought we buried March two weeks ago, And now we have rain, hail and snow to-

A chilling combination here below.

Winter get out; we do not like your court.

Your kind of dalliance and that sort of

thing— We do not want you round our maid cavort-

ing, You gray-haired sinner, in the lap of spring, Let lusty youth breathe on her lips his pas-

warm with the south wind, and, if she

must wed Let her be woo'd in some congenial fashion, With crocus buds and violets on her bed. Take yourself off to realms hyperborean, Where dwell the white bear and the Es-

quimeaux— Where you can study works and ways Sa-

hean,
Amid the fields of icebergs and of snow. Start, vamose, quit! You make our noses blue, And take Old Probabilities out with you,

A Nebraska paper, after reviewing the rail-road land-grab situation out there, devouted-ly exclains: "Thank heaven, this State has

no more land to be stolen." The meanest man in this city lives on Jackson street. He cuts the accounts of the Beecher scandal out of the paper every morning and hides them in the Bible, to keep his wife and mother-in law from reading them. He says: "They never look in that book," and he tells them "the dog chaws the paper full of holes."

"No eetin appuls in school ours," reads a sign on the black board of a school house in enlightened old Massachusetts, where education is supposed to sit on the top rail and make face; at ignorance.

Variety of timber of industrial purposes.

Great mineral res

A subscriber to a southwestern newspaper died recently, leaving four years subscription unpaid. The editor appeared at the grave and deposited on the coffin, a paim leaf fan, a linen cout and a thermometer.

was met by a seedy looking man with a flask of whiskey in his pocket, who inquired: "Sir is this the nearest rold to the alms-house?"
"No sir," replied the clergyman, pointing to the bottle, "but that is."

When they want to find out down in Ar-kansas if a girl is courting or not; an old lady Only nominal State debt. steps in aid remarks: I say, there ain't no one sick in this here house or nothin', is there? I seen a light burnin' nigh onto 12 o'clock last night; but I dont smell no camphire nor nothin' around."

Only nominal State debt.

Pamphlets, with Map and full descriptions of the State, and all needed advice and assistance, may be had, free of charge, on application to the

Punkin pi iz the sass ov Nu England. They are vittals and drink, they are joy on the haff-shell, they are glory enuff for one day, and are good kold or warmed up. I would like to be a boy again, just for sixty minnits, and eat miself phull ov the blessed old mixtur. Enny man who dont luv punkin pi, wants watching cluss, for he means to do sumthin mean the fust good chance he kan git. Give me all the punkin pi i could eat, when i waz a boy, and i didnt kare whether Sunday-school kept that day or not. And now that i have grown up to manhood, and have run for the legislature and only got beat 856 votes, and am thoroly married, there aint nothin i hanker for wuss, and kan bury quicker, than two-thirds ov a good, old fashund punkin pi, an inch and a haff thik, and smelt up. with ginger and nutmeg. Punkin pi iz the oldest Amerikan beverage i kno ov, and ought to go down to posterity, with the trade mark ov our grandmothers on it, but i am afrade it wont, for it iz tuff even now to find one that tastes in the mouth at all az they did 40 yearz ago. - Josh Billings.

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM,

BEECHER, WILL CO., ILL., On Chicago Danville and Vincennes R. 'R., 49 miles south of Chicago; 1/2 mile from Station.

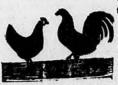
T. L. MILLER,

Importer and Breeder of Hereford Qattle and Qots wold Sheep

The Herefords are the best grazing cattle.
They mature early and are hardy.
Make the lattest gain on a piven amount of feed.
Make large weights, and good quality.
My Hereford Bull, Sir Charles, weight 2,700 pounds.
Hereford Utwas weigh from 1,300 to 1,800 pounds.
The Cotswold Sheep are hardy and will shear from 8 to 20 bs.
They weigh from 150 to 200 pounds and over.

STOCK FOR SALE.

TO PEKA POULTRY, IMPORTING and BREEDING COMPANY.



Will sell eggs from choice fowls that have taken priz was tract new taken priz was treat poultry shows We pack eggs in the most approved manner and guarrantee satisfaction. Send for prices of eggs and fowls, Address, G. H. HUGHES, Sec. Box 712. Topeka, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. We will have again this spring, all the leading varirieties of Sweet Potato Plants, which we offer at the very lowest rates. Properly packed and promptly shipped.

Meconnell & CRAMP.

Manbattan Riley County Kansas

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

Address,
J. B. WATKINS & CO.
Lawrence, Kansar

ALEX CHARLES & CO.,

Gen'l Advertising Agents,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.





Attention.

NURSERY A general assortment, warranted no STOCK, Send for wholesale price list.

W. H. MEADE, Top eka, Kan

The State of Oregon

Offers great attractions to those in search of new homes, to-wit:

Healthy and attractive diversity of surface.

Mild climate. No excessive cold or oppressive heat. Average temperature, summer 67° win-

Death rate lower than in any other State. Soil of unsurpassed fertility, especially suited to sereals. No failure of crops in thirty years. Great abundance of fruit. Stock raising very profitable. sa farming country, the State is not surpassed by any part of the Union.

Abundance of good and cheap public, railroad

and private lands. Variety of timber of exceptional excellence for

Great mineral resources, especially coal, iron lead, gold and silver.

Fine natural water system, vast water power Good market for agricultural products, owing o short transportation to the Pacific ocean, and A Clergyman in one of our Eastern cities direct exportation to all parts of the world. Rail-

Active commerce. Value of exports in 1874 Ten Millions of Dollars, Gold.

Every advantage enjoyed in civilized countries Liberal laws. Good schools. Moderate taxes.

Eastern Office. Oregon State Beard of Immigration, Room No. 8, Transcript Building, Boston Massachusetts

ATTENTION GRANGES!



THE CLIMAX MUWER AND REAPER, A first-class machine in every respect, we offer to Patrons at wholesale rates. send for Pamplets, &c, GIBBS & STERRET MAN'F'G CO., No. 5 South Main street,

ST. LOUIS, MO J. H. IRWIN, Manager.



other seeds.

The best harrow for covering seed.

The best harrow for cultivating winter wheat or in the spring-edding largely to the yield.

The best harrow for cultivating young corn or potatoes, and thoroughly destroying the weeds.

The teeth being made of solid steel and slanting backwards, and thus never clogding, do not tear up corn or potato plants, but destroy all the light-rooted weeds.

weeds.

Every farmer should have it. Send for illustrated circular to the manufacturer's southwestern agents.

COLMAN & Co., st. Louis, Mo.

Croton Floral Garden

YAUL BUTZ }

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA. Wholesale and retail grower and dealer in Roses, Hot-house, Green-house, and Bedding plants. Also Evergreens, Shade trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, etc., Plants, shipped at all scasons of the year, and at all parts of the United States, and Canada, with safety and dispatch. Catalogue FREE on application. Established 1851.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED,—Warranted new crop. 1 bush. \$5; 5 bush. \$25. F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington, Ill.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY.

Eggs from Cochins and Brahmas, \$3.00 per dozen hipped by express and warranted to arrive in good ond tion.

C. F. VAN BUSKIRK,
Box 153.

Troy, Kansas.

Advertisements inserted at reduced rates in all the leading papers in America. Stock Breeders (particularly) will find it to their advantage to send for our List, Terms, etc. Our facilities excel those of any Agency west of New York City.

\$1100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent everywhere, to sell our INDE STRUCTIBLE WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINES List, Terms, etc. Our facilities excel those of any Agency west of New York City.

\$1100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent everywhere, to sell our INDE STRUCTIBLE WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINES LINES. Maiden Lane, N.Y., or 18 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

SHANNON HILL STOCK

FARM.

KANSAS. ATCHISON, } Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin.

Addres GLICK & KNAPP.

P. S. Persons desiring to visit the sarm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

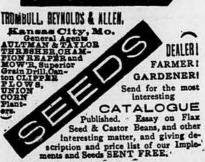
mense bearer. \$1 each. \$10 per dozen—postpald on receipt of price. DONNELLY & Co., Bochester, N.Y.

KAW VALLEY NURSERY

10,000 Apple Trees, two and three years—fine.
150,000 Two year Hedge Plants.
50,000 Apple Grafts, \$6 per 1,000.
40,000 Maple, \$ to 5 feet, \$5 -5 to 8 feet, \$10 per 1000.
20,000 Budded Peaches, also 50,000 seedlings for groves or fruit, \$ to 4 feet, \$3 per 100, \$10 per 1000.
Also Pear, Cherry, Plum, Apricots, Nectarines, small fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens, etc, Send for catalogue and price list.
E. R., STONE, Topeka, Aan.

GRANGE PICTURE. Size 19 by 24, in Oil Colors.

Single copies 55 cents. Recommended by leading officers. Letter and Note Heads copied from same. Samples for inspection AMERICAN OLEOGRAPH CO. Milwaukee, Wis.



OSAGE ORANGE SEED For \$5.00 per bushel; Guaranteed fresh, by.
R. B. McMASTER & Co.
North Topeka.

TOBACCO GROWERS:

END stamp for description of Ellsworth's IM-PROVED TOBACCO DRYING HOUSE, by use of which the viaue of tobacco is enhanced 500 per cent C, MAXWELL BUEL, 307 Broadw ay, N.Y. SENT FROM and postpaid—

BUDGET \$40 to \$75 CASH per week to all, at home traveling. Something new, Address. The Bever Co. Chicago.

Ash White 8. 10 ft. 10, Black Walnut 10.14 " 6 Elm White 10. 12 " 15 Honey Locust 8. 10 " 7 Silver Maple 12. 15 " 10 Mountain Ash 8. 10 " 8 Elm White 10. 2 " 15 Mountain Ash 8. 10 " 8 Elm Weeping 1st class 12 " " " Weeping 1st class 12 Prince Scotch fine 3. 4 ft transplanted & root pruned Spruce Norway " 2.3 " " 6 Espherry, strong hearing plants 2 S

pruned 6. 50.

Berberry, strong bearing, plants 3. 35.

Calycanthus 1. 2ft. per 10 1.50 8.

Tuberoses strong flowering roots 3. 25.

Sweet Potatoes. Nansemond, and Southern Queen roots for sprouting, per bushel \$2.50. Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Send stamp for Price list or 20c. for 5 Catalogues. F. K. PHENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

500,000 ACRES

OF Michigan Lands

FOR SALE.

The Lands of The Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R. Co.,

ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES AND ON LONG TIME.

The Railroad is constructed and in operation from Jackson to Gaylord, a distance of two hundred and thirty-six miles, and will soon be completed to the Strate of Mackinaw, a further distance of about fifty-

THE THOMAS

SMOOTHING HARROW,
The best harrow for pulverizing the ground.
The best harrow for preparing the soil for grass or other seeds.
The best harrow for cultivating winter wheat or in the epring—edding largely to the yield.
The best harrow for cultivating winter wheat or in the epring—edding largely to the yield.
The best harrow for cultivating young corn or potatoes, and thoroughly destroying the weeds.
The teeth being made of colid steel and slanting backwards, and thus never clogging, do not tear up corn or potato plants, but destroy all the light-rooted

TERMS OF SALE.

Surait of Mackinaw, a further distance of about fitty-five miles

Particular attention is called to the large tracts of the best White and Norway pine timber along the line of the road, and upon the Au Sable, Cheboygan, Muskegon, and Manistee Rivers, the most important logging streams in the State.

The best harrow for covering seed.
The best harrow for cultivating young corn or potatoes, and thoroughly destroying the weeds.

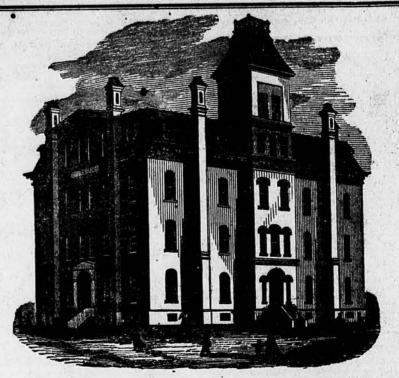
The best harrow for covering seed.
The best harrow for preparing the soil for grass or the most fertile and well watered hard-wood lands in the state. Especial attention is called to the large tracts of the best White and Norway pine timber along the line of the best White and Norway pine timber along the line of the best White and Norway pine timber along the line of the best White and Norway pine timber along the line of the best White and Norway pine timber along the line of the best White and Norway pine timber along the line of the best White and Norway pine timber along the line of the best White and Norway pine timber along the line of the best White and Norway pine timber and upon the Au Sable, Cheboygan, Muskegon, and Manistee Rivers, the most important logging str

For pine lands, one-fourth down, and remainder in three equal annual payments, with interest at seven per cent . For farming lands to settlers, longer time will be given if desired. For title of lands, further information, or purchase,

O. M. Barnes, Land Commissioner, Lansing, Mich.

Chapman's. Best Fark and Conveyor in se. Unloads and carries Hay, Grains, &c., over deep mows, into sheds, barns, &c. Saves labor, time, money. Bent on trial. ("Iroulars sent. Agents wanted. G. B. Weeks & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.





LEAVENWORTH STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. LEAVENWORTH STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

The advantages offered at this institution cannot be excelled. The **Training and Model** schools, in which Normal students observe and practice teaching consist of 800 pupils thoroughly graded. Tuition is free. Text books are furnished free of charge. Students can enter at any time. Students can board themselves cheaper in Leavenworth than in any other place in the State (see Report of Board of State Commissioners 1874, pages 93, 94, 95. Eighty per cent of the Normal students are now boarding themselves at a cost (including everything) of \$5 per month. Board in private families \$3.50 per week and upwards. Incidental (including everything) of \$5 per month. Board in private families \$3.50 per week and upwards. Incidental (es \$2. per term, only two terms a year. Circulars sent free on application. Write for information. Do not lee \$2. per term, only two terms a year.

SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS.

H. MABBETT,

Successor to GRANT. MABBETT & CO.

526 & 528 Shawnee St., Leavenworth, Kan.

Seeds & Agricultural Implements,

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds, Osage seed, and all kinds of Tree seeds, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Potatoes, etc., Sweet Potatoes, Top Onions, Potato, Cabbage and Tomato Plants.

Garden City, Chicago ank Moline Plows and Cultivators. Champion and Excelsion Respers and

Mowers. Sweepstakes and Massilon Threshers.

A full line of Repairs of above Machines on hand from Factories. Kansas Wagons, Buckeye Grain Drills, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Fan Mills.

Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Fan Mills.

A complete and full assortment of every description of Farming Tools, and everything kept in a First A complete and full assortment of every description of Farming Tools, and everything kept in a First Alass Agricultural House. Prices lower than any House west of St. Louis. Do not fail to call and examine stock, or send for price list before purchasing elsewhere.

WANTED.—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor Beans.

Established 1869.

Bischoff & Krauss,

Hides, Furs, Tallow &

Also, Manufacturers of Harness, Saddles. Whips and Collars. We keep the largest and best stock in the and will not be undersold by any firm East or West. No. 67 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka, Kansas

JOHN T. & E. S. NICCOLLS,

LIVE STOCK Commission

Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, ILL. Consignments respectfully solicited. Refer by per-

Garnett, Kan. Hon. W. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State, Topeka, Ks. J. K. Hudson Editor Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Ks.

NORMAN HORSES



Have made the Breeding and importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 20 years have now on hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares on terms as reasonable as the the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States. Send for illustrated catalogue of stock.

E. DILLON & CO.

Allen's Planet Jr. Drill and Hoe.

New; sows "like a charm," and hoes, plows, subsolls.

opens and covers, better, easier, and siz
times faster than the hand hoe. Manife, by opens and covers, better, easier, and six times faster than the hand hoe. Manfd. by S. L. ALLEN & CO., 119 S. 4th St., Phila.,

EPILEPSY or FITS.

A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. The prescription was discovored by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having falled in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mail. Address

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand Street,

Jersey City, New Jersey.

FISH N FISH E FISH T FISH S! 30 feet Seins. 5 feet deep. \$ 6 75
40 " 9 50
50 " 18 00
Best Material, Ready for use, all sizes. Pricee
Lists low to Trade. Send for Price List.
RUDOLPH & CO., St. Louis Mo.

LIBERAL PRICES TO KANSAS. GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS

VEGETABLE AND Merchants, FLOWERING PLANTS. Our Annual Catalogue free to all on application D. H. BROWN & Sons. Seedsmen, New Brunswick,

mission to C. N. Holder, Cashier Home Bank, Bloomington, Ill. B. F. Funk, Mayor City of Bloomington, Ill. James Porter, Bloomington, Ill. A. H. Pearce, Kansas City. John H. Foster, Cashier Anderson Co. Savings Bank, John H. Foster, Cashier Anderson Co. Sweet Potatoes

SEED CORN Our stock of Osage is fresh and cannot be beat. We have the largest stock of Sweet Poratoes in the country. Our stock of Bahamas or Southern Queen cannot be excelled; this is a large white prolific and early sweet potato, and every one should have them. We have a good stock of early Corn. (Corn badly needed this year.) that should be in the hands of farmers every season. Cash must accompany orders from unknown correspondents, We do not send seeds C. O. D.

Amt. price per bu.

Osage Orange seed (crop 1874). 1 to 30. \$5.50

Yellow Nansemond Sweet Potates, 3.00

Red Nansemond 3.00

Bermuda 3.00

Bahama or Southern Queen 5.00 Bermuds
Bahama or Southern Queen " 3.00
Proctor's improved corn, (white.) 15 days earlier
than common field. 2 25
Rowed corn earliest field corn grown 2,25
Powell's early (yellow) 4 weeks earlier than 2,25

Address TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.

TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN.

O UR immense Nursery Stock, now covering over 300 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., together with the well known superior quality of our steck, enables us to ofer great inducements.

We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List.

BLAIR BROTHERS,
Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries, sep15-tf Lee's Summit Jackson County. Mo.

W. H. BANKS & CO. SEEDS. A large supply of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Water Farsu. Send for Price List. Comstock's Seeder, Hand Cultivator, Weeder, Strawberry Vine Cutter, Shovel and Mole P Combined or Separate.

W. H. BANKS & CO., Wholesale and Retall See

34 & 36 S. Canal St., cor. Washington, CHICAGO. ONE MILLION Choice Medium

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS Must be Sold, TERMS CASH and PRICE DOWN TO

BED-ROCK. Sample and price list on application. MOORE & BENNETT, P. O. Box, 246,