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SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE—Alfred as a farmer must attend to it in person.

Karmers' Organizations.

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The President and Secretary ex-oficio. Officers of Kansas State Stock Growers' Associa

Agriculture.

PLOWS AND PLOWING An Address delivered before the Gypsum Valley Farmers Club, January 31, 1874, by Wm. PETTES.

plows and plowing? Why don't you select folks?" Now, my dear girl, this subject does even that jaunty little hat which you shake at with much of the power formerly required to me in such a coquettish manner was bought do the work, and does it in a much more ef with the money earned by these same plows fectual manner. A recent paper notices an old organized to discuss matters of interest to the phia, that was in use one hundred years ago. farmers, and hence you should come here prepared to be interested in that class of subjects. not a particle of iron about it. A curious relic I therefore hope you will give me your atten of the past. tion for a few moments, and let us see if we cannot derive some instruction, and perhaps a little amusement, from so prosaic a subject as plows and plowing.

A HISTORY OF THE PLOW,

if faithfully written, would be a complete his tory of agriculture from the earliest ages down to the present time. It has been the emblem of the farmer, used to typify his occupation,

When we say of a man that he follows the plow, we understand that he is a farmer by occupation. In Poor Richard's Almanac; published one hundred years ago, Benjamin

"He that by the plow would thrive Himself must either hold or drive.'

Thus using it as a symbol of his profession,

THE BOOK OF JOB

is considered by commentators the oldest book in the Bible, and by many learned authorities the oldest piece of literary composition in the world, yet we are told in the first chapter that when the messengers came to inform Job that the Sabians had driven away his cattle and this earliest notice of it, through the descrip thing in other ways and publish to the world climate in which I live? And it follows as a tions and drawings of it found on coins, med the result of their studies?" als and sculptures of antiquity, down to the do more than to take a hasty glance at the

PLOWS OF THE ANCIENTS.

Their plows and teams were of the most priproper, and the main stem, trimmed of its su perfluous branches and cut off a proper length it takes very hard work to do very fast plowconstituted the beam. An ox and an ass, or ing. and ass and a heifer, formed a common team, changes in domestic affairs in the East, that use to his country and the world. Pliny, who wrote about two thousand years ago, speaks of seeing, in Africa, fields that pro. the principles upon which the plow is con duced luxuriant crops, marked by such a plow structed, we are indebted to as I have described, and drawn by an ass and an old woman yoked together.

ment being a piece of iron tied to the point construction of a standard of cast iron for conhas the striking advance in what may be call. the shoe fastened to the mold-board; fourth, ed the mechanics of agriculture been more the manner of fastening the land side to the fully shown than in the construction of the mold-board. plow. When we compare the light and beautiand ill constructed one in use even fifty years plow as we have it to-day. The principle immade in its construction.

celebrated author of the Declaration of Inde vial soil of the Western States. This change pendence, Thomas Jefferson, this country owes has given us a much lighter plow and one of the first theory of the plow founded upon phi. much easier draft. losophical principles. To test his theory, a A good deal has been said and written about Mr. Smith, of Pennsylvania, made the first

time, and this was the first effort that led to work, but so far in this country they have not recover its fertility for three years. I had but some subject that will interest us young concave lifting form has been given, which, relieved of this drudgery I firmly believe. penetrating the earth easily, and turning over which has the wedge shaped mold-board, and

BOOK FARMING

During my residence in Virginia I was once ing, in distinction from practical farming. All but one were disposed to make fun of it. to think as you do about this matter and I will says plow in the fall; D. says plow in the corn or disturbing the surface. tell you how I came to alter my mind:

Jefferson, when the conversation turned upon could not see why a man's experience written not, and never can be, a out was not just as valuable as if he had reated it to a neighbor in conversation, and all a lmitted that they were benefited by such they always have and they always will make cock that has lately come into use, and I find farming. What will succeed best in a dry it such an improvement, that I have thrown season will prove a failure in a wet one, and slain his servants, he commenced his tale by all my old plows aside." He turned and vice versa. Plowing that would be beneficial saying, "The oxen were plowing and the asses looking me in the face, said: "Young man, in a heavy clay soil would be useless or in feeding beside them," thus conclusively show. I invented that plow. I studied out the shape jurious in a soil of a light or sandy nature. ing that the plow was in use as far back as of that mold board at my desk in my study, on This great diversity of climates, soils and seawe have any written record. It would be pure theoretical principles, and if I have sons throws every man back upon his own resomewhat amusing and certainly instructive benefited you in a plow by what you call sources and judgment. What is the best mode to trace the history of this implement from book farming, may not others do the same of plowing upon the soil I cultivate and the

"Since that time," said he. "I have been a time, but time will not permit me to subscriber to the agricultural papers and a lawyer, the doctor and the merchant need them spring grain than plowing in the spring, and

mitive description. The top of a tree, of the under surface of a plow should run paral farming. which one branch was the handle, an opposite lel always to the surface of the ground." And one, shortened and sharpened, was the plow those who have tried to hold a plow that runs on the heel; or on the point, have found that

It would be a curious question whether the when society had so far advanced as to substi-

While we are indebted to Mr. Jefferson for

JETHRÔ WOOD

of New York, for the practical application of The plow in use to-day in those old coun these principles. In 1819 he obtained a pa tries, travelers tell us, is but little inproved tent for the following improvements in plows from the primitive one. The main improve First, the form of the mold board; second, the where it enters the ground. In no one thing necting the mold-board with the beam; third,

You will observe that these improvements ago, we see what rapid advances have been provement made since that day consists in sub stituting cast steel for the cast iron mold It is a somewhat singular fact that to the board, a change made necessary by the allu-

PLOWING BY STEAM,

the beautiful application of power that result- come into practical use. A recent English paried all the soil that had been fitted by the ac-

to the farmer.

spring; E. says plow as often as you can, the Many years ago I was in company with Mr. more the better; F. says plow as seldom as who lived in England about one hundred and possible, and so on to the end of the alphabet. fifty years ago, who has been called the father

FIXED SCIENCE. In mathematics, two and two make four. communications. But I was obstinate and un four; under any and all circumstances; hence, diligent reader of them, and have been greatly for theirs. The day has gone by when ignorance and stupidity can succeed in any calling A principle laid down by Jefferson was "that and least of all, can it expect to succeed in

Benjamin Franklin tells us in the same old book I have quoted from before, that if you

"Plow deep while sluggards sleep, You shall have corn to sell and to keep.

But Franklin did not live in Kansas. If he had he would have found that water was an ute animal for human labor. Before that Declaration of Independence, or the principles essential element in the calculation. And al ime men, or more frequently women drew as laid down by him for the construction of the though his deep plowing would have helped well as held the plow, and so slow were mold board of a plow, had been of the most his corn in a drought, it would not insure him a crop.

> In deep, rich soils full of vegetable matter in thin places and gravelly soils it should be deepened gradually, that the subsoil may be

AN EXPERIMENT.

When a young man, a piece of rich land same under my control. I had plenty of team and I thought I would experiment upon it by deep plowing. I put on four horses, and sunk ful yet strong one in use to-day, with the heavy are all in use, and constitute almost the entire along and said to me, "you will spoil your crop." I laughed at the idea, did not all the the more pasture for the roots of plants and the should be cut and stirred. Now, if this an. drawn from books; his, knowedge derived deny it. What proportion of our fields are from experience. I put my land in corn, plow | well plowed? ed it four times during the season, and the crop

ed in the construction of the light cast steel per says there are four thousand (?) steam tion of the atmosphere for the production of mold board in use at the present time. The plows in use in Great Britain to day. That crops under a mass of soil of equal original ferland-side and steel point were added after they will ultimately come into use on these tility, that had not had the benefit of those wards, thus securing ease of working with du broad prairies I have no doubt. Yet, as the agencies. Had the soil of that field been deeprability. The change from the wooden to the cost of one is equal to the cost of a section of ened gradually, I have no doubt it would have MR. PRESIDENT: I fancy I hear some young cast iron mold-board led to the change in the ood land, it may not be in our day. Yet that been improved. I have seen good crops raised lady say- Pshaw, what do I care about shape of the mold board. Instead of the blunt the day is not far distant when the tired horse year after year, in the Southern States, upon wedge-like form of the old wooden plow, a and the weary and foot sore plowman will be land that had never been stirred over three or four inches deep. The only plows in common interest you. You are dependent upon the readily, without any of the dirt adhering are: First, to render the soil light, mellow horse, or a bull-tongue, where the land was and fit for the reception of seeds; second, to full of roots, or tough. These two kinds of destroy weeds; third, to turn up the soil and plows were the only ones in common use in expose it to the action of the sun, frost and Western Virginia thirty years ago. I presume and plowmen. Besides, this is a farmers club. wooden plow now on exhibition in Philadel-that obstructs the surface that they may enand do not know what a bull tongue is. It is rich the soil. It is a very important part of made with a stock like a shovel plow, but havthe preparation of land for a crop, and the ing in place of the shovel a bar of iron or best manner of doing it, is of great importance steel, an inch or an inch and a half square, passed down through the beam, with a slight It would seem that the plow, as we have curve at the point. To this plow one or two shown, being almost as old as the race of man, horses were attached, and it was used by goin company with a number of gentlemen who and having been in constant use from the ear ing back and forth across the field, cutting were discussing what they called book farm- liest ages, that the principles that govern its the land into strips about one foot wide, with use would be perfectly understood by this out disturbing the surface but very little. In time. But such is far from being the fact. In newly cleared land it was a valuable tool, cut-The idea that a man could sit down in his no one thing in the practice of farming, do ting and breaking the roots. I have seen it study and tell farmers how to farm seemed to farmers differ more than in the time and man used among young corn to good advantage, them absurd. At last one of them (himself a ner of plowing. A. says, plow deep in all cases; running on each side of the rows, close to the practical farmer), said: "Gentlemen, I used B. says if you do you will ruin your land; C. corn, stirring the ground without covering the

this subject, and I was not at all backward in Now, why this difference of opinion among of drill husbandry—as he first planted crops in expressing my contempt for book farming. practical men upon apparently so simple a rows or drills, that the crop might be cultivat-Mr. Jefferson took the other side, saying, he subject. The reason is this: Agriculture is ed during the whole growing season—advanced and maintained that plowing was a substitute for manure. That by continually stirring the soil and bringing the fresh particles of earth in contact with the light and air, yielding. At last he asked, "What plow do you can lay down rules in mathematics that would keep up its fertility, and you use?" I replied "A plow called the Peawill always give the same results. Not so in theory, while his neighbors, admitting the suthat it attracted valuable gasses from the attheory, while his neighbors, admitting the superiority of his crops attributed it to the more perfect tillage he gave them in carrying out his theory. I have heard since I have been in Kansas the opposite theory advanced, that we plow to much; that our soil is too light and mellow; that it would produce better if we could put in our crops, particularly wheat, without any plowing. I think the truth lies between the theory of old Jethro Yale and the natural sequence that a farmer needs brains to modern Kansas farmer. I think it is pretty well settled that fall plowing is better for has the further advantage of forwarding the farmer with his work. With regard to a second plowing in the spring for corn, opinions are somewhat divided, but I am inclined to think that if the land is well plowed in the all, and is not muddy, that the spring plowing is not necessary, rather an injury than a benefit.

> Plowing is the most important operation in field culture. No amount of extra labor in the after culture of the crop can compensate for a defect in plowing the ground, and none but a careless farmer will allow his land to be imperfectly broken in the preparation for a crop. We are aware that in submitting our views upon this subject, we shall be met by the redeep plowing is undoubtedly beneficial, while mark that everybody knows how to plow, and that no instruction is needed upon the subject. done with caution. Even rich soil should be While it is admitted that most farmers do know how to plow, it is by no means clear that brought to the surface by degrees and exposed all perform this important branch of labor in to the action of sun and frost; and mixed with the best manner. Should we make this admission we fear that the number of poorly plowed fields that we see in our rides over the prairies would be constantly reproaching us with injustice, while we should get no thanks from the plowman whose work we had so unjustly commended.

WHAT CONSTITUTES GOOD PLOWING.

The answer may be compressed into one sentence. The furrow should be cut of a uni books say that the deeper the soil was stirred form width and depth, and all the ground better the crops? But mine was a theory swer is correct, and I do not think anyone will

The great fault with our western plowing was almost a total failure, and that on land is, that we want to do too much. We count cast iron mold-board, in 1803, as a substitute and several working models have been exhib per acre under the common mode of plowing guage our plows to cut too wide, and leave a for the wooden mold board in use up to that ited at our State Fair, some of which did good four or five inches deep. And the land did not strip of unbroken land between each furrow,

simply covered over with fresh dirt, which For the Kansas Farmer. strip of hard land obstructs the roots and injures the growth of the crop. And when we hear men boast that they can plow from two and a half to three acres in a day with a 12 inch plow, you may safely conclude that it is done on this cut and cover principle.

There are two modes of deep plowing in common use:

SUBSOILING AND TRENCH PLOWING.

By the use of the subsoil plow we loosen the ground and render it porous; so that the roots can easily penetrate it, without bringing it to the surface

In trench plowing one plow follows another drawn by a separate team, in the same furrow and throws the subsoil to the surface. This is frequently, but erroneously, called subsoiling, It is simply deep plowing with two plows in stead of one, to divide the draft and do the work more easily, and possesses no benefit over deep plowing with one plow.

Land thoroughly subsoiled, and the subsoil brought to the surface in small quantities, an nually, would, I think, improve the quality of almost any soil. Our new lands here, I think should be deepened gradually. I do not think to plow them deep the second year after breaking good policy. Let your plow go s little deeper each year until you get as much depth of soil as you need. Give the soil a chance to be acted upon by the frost and the elements, and thus to become thoroughly pul verized and fitted for the reception of the seed and the production of the crop.

Digging Potatoes.

Some remarks about potato digging may yet be in season for the present crop. There have appeared at different times, advertisements or notices of implements for gathering pota toes, but there is reason to doubt whether any one of them is as good as a common plow. we would have the gathering of potatoes pleasant undertaking, it is necessary that the patch should have been planted properly, kept in order, and the crep a tolerable success Where this is not the case, there is no expedi ent that can make it agreable to dig them But assuming that the patch does not require that the weeds should be moved from it before commencing to gather the potatoes, and assuming that the rows are so well defined that the plowman can see exactly were to run his fur row—also assuming that the rows are continu ous, and each root producing a crop of one or two pounds, and that the soil is in suitable con dition as regards moisture and mellowness the operation of digging by means of the com mon plow is simple, effective and expedi-tious. We throw out each row by a single furrow, throwing up the potatoes on the space between where the potatoes grew. This leave each root inverted, exposing or nearly exposing its whole crop of tubers, still clinging lightly to it. Seeing this, the picker, who follows, knows at a glance where to find every ot to; there need be no timewasted in hunting through the soil.

To be quite successful in this process, we must of course have the plow well managed In cases where the vines are tangled, so as to impose obstructions, we sometimes clear the way by first running the plow on the surface to cut or tear them away. It is needless to in form a plowman of experience that while plow ing out potatoes, the plow must not be allowed to choke, or drag the earth with the mold board. We also find it difficult to succeed board. We also find it difficult to succeed well if we attempt to throw the furrow up hill even through the acclivity be very slight Where the land descends in one direction across the rows, we plow all one way. The digging machines we read of propose to tear the potatoes loose and leave them clean in the furrow. Suppose they do this-do all that is claimed for them—I much doubt the least ave claimed for them—I much doubt the least ave rage advantage over a good plow. One of the points in gathering potatoes, after expedition and completeness, is enjoyment in the work There is something in the sight of an inverted row of well-grown potatoes, each root vying with its neighbor in the numbers, or magni tude, or beauty of its tubers, that gives a con tinued interest to the workman. This is most ly sacrificed by the machines, and I doubt whether they can claim any advantage over the plow to compensate the loss. Should the above idea of plowing out potatoes be new to any readers or should any of them have thought it needful to first plow a furrow away f om the rows on one side or both, and then us a hoe to dig out the potatoes, or a rake to drag them from where they may be burried in the previous furrow, or should they have so man aged that half a day would be required for three hands to fill a cart with the crop, I carsay to them, from continued experience, that by my process four active pickers will keep a plowman busy, and pick one acre, or, if the yield be good, 200 bushels per day. L. B. Cecil Co., Md.—Country Gentleman.

The Canada Thistie.

Permit me to call attention to the fact that the "advance guard" of the Canada thistle is here. To those who are unacquainted with the character of this weed I would say that it is the most obnoxious pest that has ever gained a foothold on this continent. You may judge this from the fact that an organized warfare by lav, is being prosecuted against it in Illi-nois, where they have their regular "thistle-commissoners," whose duty it is to hunt it our and exterminate it. But hear what secretary Garland of the Illinois state board of agricul ture says: "The universal testimony from those whose fortunes have compelled them to wrestle with this pest for even a portion of the crops they otherwise could reason ably expect warrants the assertion that no law is too string ent, no effort too laborious when applied to prevent the spread of the Canada thistle." An other gentleman observes it is "more onerous than a ten per cent. bond on the industry of the state." The thistle seems to have been generally introduced in the west by packing around fruittrees and in grass seed shipped from the east. And now, brother farmers, we must take this matter in hand at once, for "delays are dangerous," and stop the further spread of this pest. Let each grange appoint a committee to go over the ground where it is found cach week, collect the plants and burn them
No system of plowing or exposing the plants
on top of the ground will answer. In Illinois
they pay men \$2.00 per day for hunting them
out.

A. W. LANE. out. Burlington Patriot.

of August and early September, apparently sons, and their sons will go, to be educated in with the idea that it would never rain again.

But the raise bave come. The ill made stacks are badly soaked, and unless better fix ed up a large proportion of the hay will un ioubtedly be ruined by winter. Then very few stacks are protected by fire guards. A few days of sunshine would now dry out the grass so that a single spark or a careless match might start a fire that would sweep over a

You cannot tell what day another long storm may begin or a prairie fire get started and if you wish to save your hay you should be prepared for either before it comes.

I have for the past two days been out among the farmers of Reno county, and find the crops

Harvey, Sedgwick, Reno, Rice and Barton. and I believe the average in all of them fully up to Reno, and perhaps in some of the older counties, where more ground is in cultivation, it would be better, as I find in almost every instance the largest fields give the best yield

This does not look much like starvation, yet here are many families in the western coun ties in a destitute condition. Very many came here too late to put in anything but a sod croj of corn, while others, who had been here long er, depended upon corn because it had pro luced so well last year and the year before.

If the grasshopper raid does no other good t will teach us to diversify our crops.

Immense quantities of hay are being put u and cattle already as fat as they get on the best tame grasses of the East, are still thriving and fattening on the prairie range.

A Poor Man Can't Afford to be a Poor Farmer.

Horace Greely, who, in course of a long eventful, and useful life, said many wis-things, and did some foolish things—as who does not?—once, in an address before an agri ing sound suggestions—as true and as import and now as when he delivered them. We arpoor men generally, and cannot afford to by also poor farmers; but this is the way Mr Greeley puts it to his hearers:

"The truth which I am now anxious to impress is that no noor man against to he cultural society, gave utterance to the follow

18, that I nan can afford to be proof farmer. When I have recommended agricultural improvements, I have often been teld that expensive farming will do well enough for rich people, but we who are in-moderate circumstances cannot afford it. Now it is not ornamental farming I recommend but profitable farming. It is true that the amount of a man's capital must fix the limit of his business in agriculture as in everything else. But, however poor you may be, you can afford to cultivate land well, if you can afford to cultivate it at all. It may be out of you power to keep a large farm in a high state of cultivation, but you should rest a part of it, an cultivate a small one. If you are a poor man you cannot afford to raise small crops; yo cannot affort to accept a half crop from lancapable of yielding a whole one. If you ar a poor man, you cannot afford to fence tw acres to secure the crop you ought to grow on one acre; you cannot afford to pay or lose the interest on the cost of one hundred acres of and to get the crops that will grow on fifty acres. No man can afford to raise twenty bushels per acre, it will not pay the cost of the miserable cultivation that produces it. Norman can afford to cultivate his land in such a manner as will cause it to deteriorate in value Good farming improves the value of land, and the farmer who manages his farm so as to ge the largest crop it is capable of yielding, in the value every year."

Agricultural Colleges

Those who govern and conduct them are complaining that farmers who wish to educate their sons who have determined to get an edu cation choose other schools and other profesor-for that purpose. And they conclude from this that neither farmers nor their sons desir-an agricultural education. In corroboration they point you to the striking fact that at present Cornell has but seven purely agricultural students, and that, of the total number taught and graduated at the Illinois Industrial University since its organization, three only are engaged in agriculture.

This is a singular state of things to be sure. and is rather a reflection on the esprit du corps of the farmer of the country, if the inferences

For the Kansas Farmer.

PROTECT YOUR HAY STACKS.

The farmers of southwestern Kansas have put up a large amount of good hay. Enough in Lyon and the five counties southwest on the A., T. & S. F. railroad to feed during the winter the 65,000 head of cattle and other stock now in those counties, and a goodly surplus to sell or feed to herds that may be driven in from less favored localities.

The value of the hay already put up in are correct. Would it be a reflection upon the sharpness or good sense of the lawyers, or physicians, or clegymen of the country, if they were to refuse to send their sons, or if their sons should refuse to go, for the purpose of obtaining a special education, to a law school where there were no law professors, and where total ignorance of the law was the rule rather of such professors, and where to such in special schools? Would a common sense clergyman send his son to a college to learn theology where there was no preaching?

When "Colleges of Agriculture and the Me"

from less favored localities.

The value of the hay already put up in these counties if cared for and saved will not be less than half a million of dollars. Its loss would be a great calamity not only to the owners but to the country, yet very little care appears to have been taken to protect it, most of it was put up during the clear bright days of August and early September, apparently sons, and their sons will go, to be educated in sons and their sons will go, to be educated in sons and their sons will go, to be educated in sons and their sons will go, to be educated in sons and their sons will go, to be educated in sons and their sons will go, to be educated in

farm Stock.

Why Farmers Should Keep Sheep.

encouragement to manufacturers to excite competition.) I can tell a farm where sheep are not kept, by the growth of rough weeds and briers in the pasture, by the weeds and briers growing in the fence corners, by the irregular growth of corn and wheat on the farm generally and the presence of cookle farm generally, and the presence of cockle burrs and thistles. That last is not always the rule, but farmers generally like to carry good produce to market, and burry wool is li-

wheat 10 to 20 bushels per acre; spring
Mr. John N. Shahan threshed in Reno county this fall, and kept a record of all his threshing. From this record it appears that taking an average of all the grain threshed, the fall wheat yielded 18 14 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 12 68 per acre; oats, 23 67; barley, 15; flax, about 8.

I have been, since harvest, among the farm ers in the counties of Lyon, Chase, Marion.

Havey, Sedgwick, Reno. Rice and Restantian able to a heavy deduction.

Hilly land, by all means, should be well stocked with sheep. On a hill pasture sheep breed; and these qualities cannot be maintain.

Hilly land, by all means, should be well stocked with sheep. On a hill pasture sheep stop the washing of guilles, and clover will grow on clay hills with sheep on them, that will keep bare without them. On black heavy land the manure and trampling of sheep have a tendency to lighten the soil. If any farmer pose. This would be true, even if we could be a tendency to lighten the soil. If any farmer pose. This would be true, even if we could be a tendency to lighten the soil. If any farmer pose. This would be true, even if we could be a tendency to lighten the soil. If any farmer pose. This would be true, even if we could be a tendency to lighten the soil. If any farmer pose. This would be true, even if we could be a tendency to lighten the soil. If any farmer pose. This would be true, even if we could be a tendency to lighten the soil. If any farmer pose. This would be true, even if we could be a tendency to lighten the soil. If any farmer pose, the price of ordinary pigs. The reason we cannot afford to raise the young thorough breds for this purpose, the price of ordinary pigs. The reason we cannot afford to raise the young thorough breds for the price of ordinary pigs. The reason we cannot afford to raise the young thorough breds or the price of ordinary pigs. The reason we cannot afford to raise the young thorough breds or the price of ordinary pigs. The reason we cannot afford to raise the young tho soon be convinced that the above is a lact. This brings to my mind a conversation before a farmers' club last winter, on feeding sheep. The question was asked, how much land was required to pasture a sheep? This was answer ed by an old English shepherd, now an exten-sive sheep owner of Macoupin County Illinois, by relating a conversation between himself and a brother shepherd in England. He visit by relating a conversation between himself and a brother shepherd in England. He visit weeks bepherd and found the sheep in good condition on apparently bare flint hills. He asked where his sheep fed. "On these hills, and no other feed," was the reply. "Well, what do they eat? I see no grass, weeds, or briers or anything else." "Well, don't you see these big flints? The dew falls on them at aight, and early in the morning the sheep lick it off." But the conclusion was—and there were several sheep men present—that sheep would live and apparently do well on very boar at six weeks or two months old can usu

your poorer neighbors. In fact, a man should not call himself a thorough farmer unless he was a flock of sheep. Mr. V. P. Richmond, in the National Live Stock Journal.

Care of Team Horses.

The Massachusetts Society for the Preven ion of Cruelty to Animals presents the follow ng concise rules for the care of horses, which will commend themselves to every horseman: Potatoes or carrots may be given once or

wice a week to good advantage.

See that your horse is kept clean, warm, and comfortable, with plenty of bedding.

A piece of rock salt should always be left in

he manger. See that the harness is kept soft and clean,

nough at the bottom to admit a man's hand foo large it has the bad effect of drawing the houlders together.

On no consideration should a team or any werk horse be compelled to wear a martin-gale, as it draws the head down, and prevents im from getting into an easy and natural posi-

See that the hames are buckled tight

enough at the top to bring the draft-irom near the centre of the collar. If too low, it not only nterferes with the action of the shoulder, but

practice of whipping or beating his horse. A light whip may be carried, but there is seldom use for it. Much more can be accomplished by kind treatment and good judgemen

Remember the horse is a very intelligent, proud, sensitive, noble animal, the most useful known to man, and is deserving of the great-

The Value of a Thorough-bred pig

It cannot be denied, that many farmers in the United States have purchased thorough-bred pigs, and after keeping them a few years, bred pigs, and after keeping them a few years, have given them up in disgust. One cause of this result may be found in the erroneous ideas prevalent in regard to the object of keeping thorough bred animals. No farmer could afford to keep a herd of high-bred Duchess Shorthorns simply for the purpose of raising beef for the butcher. Their value consists in their capacity to convert a large a large amount of highly nutritious food into a large amount of valuable beef. and in the power they Any farmer can keep a most of sales and the received nothing but the manure they distribute, and the rough weeds and briers they destroy. Every needing attention, to fix them up in the best possible shape for protection against storms and burn a fire guard around them just as soon as possible. Better work nights and Sundays, or even neglect one meeting of the Grange than delay a single hour longer than delay ablighed to.

Any farmer can keep a most of sales and the received nothing but the manure they distribute, and the rough weeds and briers they destroy. Every farm amount of highly nutritious food into a large amount of valuable beef, and in the power they ing but the manure they distribute, and the rough weeds and briers they destroy. Every farm should keep sheep, that he may have good, healthy fresh mutton during the hard work of our long, hot summers. Every farm att. But the former quality is due in a great to import, even from the Eastern States, any woollen goods. (And right here, a word on another subject: don't sell any wool to specu lators, but to manufacturers and give enough encouragement to manufacturers to excite encouragement to manufacturers to excite a fully selected ordinary cow, and we have a fully selected ordinary cow. fully selected ordinary cow, and we have a grade Shorthorn that, with ordinary good feed and treatment, will proxe highly profitable for the butcher.

The same is true of thorough bred pigs. Their valuable qualities have been produced by persistant high feeding. Pigs that grew slowly were rejected, while those which grew rapidly were reserved to breed from. In this

cannot anora to raise highly renned, thorough bred pigs for ordinary purposes, is, that if we feed them as they must be fed to maintain their qualities, they are apt to become too fat for breeding; and if we feed and treat them as ordinary slow-growing pigs are treated and fed, they loose the qualities which it is the object of the breeder to perpetuate. To raise ject of the breeder to perpetuate. To raise highly improved, thorough bred pigs, requires

were several sheep men present—that sheep would live and apparently do well on very poor pasture; still it was altogether better to give them enough good feed and pasture.

In visiting a friend, who was a stock man, this spring, although he showed very fine blood sheep, his general stock was below par—so much so that I asked the reason of his poor stock. He replied "These are my graph.

The Norman Horse.

so much so that I asked the reason of his poor stock. He replied: "These are my grubbers. I have recently chopped off forty acres of wood land, and in two years they will have it ready for the plough." And he was right, too. They will save him many a hard day's work in cutting sprouts, grubbing briers, etc., and will have the land ready for the plough, and well manured, too, without any labor, and well manured, too, without any labor, and is deservedly growing into fa wor. He is spirited, yet docile; has great muscular strength; is robust; has good wind; is moderately low in the withers, enabling him to throw great force into the colar; short. heavy neck; large breast and shoulders; stout limbs and sonnd feet: and, withal, possesses the wavy mane and tril. Though he cannot grow rich enough to own a flock. If too rich, keep sheep, begin with one and grow rich enough to own a flock. If too rich, seep a flock to give a piece of choice mutton to your poorer neighbors. In fact, a man should for the surpasse in the property of the surpasses and weight from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds.—Ohio Farmer.

GEESE.

Where the farm homestead is adapted for geese, where there is proper restraint upon the swine, nothing pays better for keeping on a farm than a gander and three geese. Somhave as many as four or five geese. Som-have as many as four or five geese with one gander; and the feathers from the young ones, when killed, are valuable, without cruelly picking live ones. When there is a comfor-able coop, with choice of nest, and there is nothing to disturb them, geese will generally raise ten goslins each on an average; but i brought to a fresh place in the spring, or gan der or geese are changed, they seldom do wel the first season. They are very long-lived and will last any farmer's time on a farm See that the harness is kept soit and clean, and will last any farmer's time on a farmarticularly the inside of the collar, which arght always to be smooth, as the perspiration, when dry, causes irritation, and is liable to roduce galls on the shoulder.

The collar should fit closely, with space to every economical, whereas the poor, mis eable wretches never do much but supply a rough at the bottom to admit a man's hand few feathers, while those who have fine heav breeds, and manage them so as to sell the young ones fat at the right season, make a handsome income without stripping them while living.

Breachy steers may be cured of the bad hab The check-rein may be used, but only tight to cutting off the eyelashes of the under lids nough to keep the head in a natural position, and it should never be wound around the hames.

See that the hames are hushled tight.

Breachy steers may be cured of the bad hab it by cutting off the eyelashes of the under lids. The effect is the same as sending Sampson to the barber. The authority for this statement is Samuel Thorne, the great breeder.

Barley for Horsen.

Caution should be taken that the girth is not buckled too tight, particularly on string came, for when the traces are straightened, stantial food for the horses, and many farmers A correspondent of the Journal of the Farm teams, for when the traces are straightened, it has the tendency to draw the girth against the belly, and distress the horse.

See that the horse is kept well shod, with a good stiff shoe, always calked at toe and heel on hind feet; as it is there where all the propelling power comes from when heavily load.

Keep the feet good and strong, by not allow-

pounds of nutritive material. Inferior barley in some parts of this county is fed to horses instead of oats with the best effects. In this connection, it would be well for horsemen to remember that two parts of barley are worth more than three of good oats.

Calves.—Dairymen are more and more adopting the plan of raising their own heifers to supply the place of the cows turned off year, ly. These heifer calves should be well kept that they may be fitted to take their place in that they may be fitted to take their place in the dairy at two years old. We believe that a majority of dairymen prefer a cow, at four years old, that comes in at two years, to one that comes in at three. But when calves are kept scantily they cannot develop sufficiently to become milkers at two years; and then a year's time and a year's feed are lost to make up for this deficient early feeding. Keep your calves on full feed; do not depend on scanty grass. Give one pound of ground oats or barley with one half-pound of oil-meal to each calf per day, with skim milk or whey.—Live Stock Journal.

Cows.—The drouth now prevailing widely in the dairy districts, should induce every dairy man to provide extra food for his cows, that they may keep up their flesh and flow of milk It has been repeatedly proved that when cows have been suffered to decrease largely in milk for want of food, even for a short period, no extra feed afterward, will recover the loss. It is much better to purchase feed for a short period than to lose the flow of milk for the period than to lose the flow of milk for the latter part of the season, and the flesh of the cow at the coming of winter. Some are loth to feed, liberally, their sowed corn, at this season, for fear they may be short in winter, but this is a short sighted policy, for green corn is worth more to feed than it will be when dried, will produce more milk and more flesh. Much of its value is lost in drying; it should therefore be fed liberally while green, and only the surbe fed liberally while green, and only the sur-plus kept for winter. Don't forget that the extra food you give now is putting on flesh to assist in carrying the cow through the winter. It is all put in a profitable savings bank.

Colts.—Many will now be weaning their colts, and they should remember that it is a trying time for the young thing, and it should not be required to shift for itself upon a poor pasture, or even a good one. The loss of its dam's milk should be made up, either with cow's milk, or ground oats, barley and oilmeal. Horse breeders do not sufficiently appreciate the value of oil-meal This is an easily digested food, very rich in all the elements preciate the value of oil-meal. This is an easily digested food, very rich in all the elements to grow muscle and bone. Give the colt one half pound of oil-meal mixed with one pound of bran and he will not suffer from weaning.— Live Stock Journal.

Milk Diet in Dysentery.

Dr. Barret states in the Archives de Medicine Navale, that he has used milk in chronic dysentery among soldiers and sailors return-ing from China. He considers a milk diet superior to all other treatment in such cases. The milk must be pure, unmixed with water, as fresh as possible, and not boiled. Sufficient milk was given to a patient, but nothing else allowed to pass his lips. Diarrhoea, if it appears, lasts but a few days. No change of diet is to be made, and no medicine given. If the physician fears the persistence of the dirrhrea, a small quantity of bismuth must be percibed. If the milk pass through the bowels undigested, pepsin will remedy the defect in the digestive process. After a time the fæces become solid, the patient thinks himself cured, and craves other food. This is the dangerous and craves other food. This is the dangerous period, for too early relaxation of the diet may cause a relapse. White of egg, rice, cream, and the lightest possible things are to be admitted sparingly; and when the patient feels convalescent, and will endure the restrictions no longer, he is to return by the slowest de-grees to his former diet.

Latrons of Husbandry.

It is requested that all Granges within the It is requested that all tranges within the State report the names and postofice address of their Masters and Secretaries, elected for the ensuing year, to the Secretary of the State Grange, G. W. Spurgeon, of Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas.

It is also requested that each delegation from every county report the names and postoffice address of the Masters and Secretaries of the Subordinate Granges of their respective counties at the coming meeting of the State Grange, on the third Wednesday of Februations.

3. W. Spurgeon, Sec. State Grange. y next. -Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874.

To Deputies.

The various Deputies will greatly oblige us by sending lists of Granges, when organized, for publication uthis colurin.

Future of the Granges.

There are very many things in which Patons can co-operate besides supplying the famly with groceries or chipping their grain. Matters suggest themselves now which at first thought seemed chimerical, but which an, by proper thought and agitation, and by he proper persons taking hold of them, become practical. A community perfectly united and organized, may perform with cheapness and ease what an individual would find impossible. The day may come when united granges on the co-operative principle, may run large manufactory in every county in the state where water power is sufficient. Potatoes would not go a begging at twenty cents per bushel, as they have in this state for several years, if a good starch factory was at hand to use the surplus, Grange shorthorns, and grange Hambletonians, grange knitting machines, and grange planes for our children to take music lessons on-may be matters of no wonder in the near future .- Cor. Western Farm Journal.

Help Your Brother when His Outlook is Dark.

He bought the farm and paid down on it all the money he had. It seemed as if with good health and hard work he should certainly be able to make each of his payments as they be-

came due. But misfortune came. He fell be- but afterwards became their defender. hind. He had to borrow money at a high rate his doctor's bills, take care of a sick wife and views and opinions are incontrovertible and helpless child and attend to his business. So cannot be otherwise than true." his creditor threatens to foreclose the mort "Know thyself," was considered by our anhome, and to keep his family from starvation. ity.

Brother Patrons! can you help him? What While there are some who apparently be can you, as fellow laborers and brothers, do lieve that all the wisdom of the world is assosad brother's heart.—American Patron.

With a view to promoting the best interests of the Order, the Executive Committee have denoted by the Order, the Order, the Order, the Executive Committee have denoted by the Order, the Order, the Executive Committee have denoted by the Order, the Ord of the different counties in the state to talk up or epoch of human existence has added some-

at Lyndon, Osage county. October 6th; at our history. Sharon, Coffey county, October 7th; at Burl Socrates, because he called in question the ington, Coffey county, October 8th; at Leroy, divinity of the ancient gods, to which the mulprove palitable to him, Grangers will continue —said the author of the article above men-Coffey county, October 9th; at Defiance, titude paid somage and offered sacrifices, was to hold for equity and reform. A late paper tioned; but here he is mistaken, or I cannot Woodson county, October 10th; at Buffalo compelled to swallow the poison cup which has just brought me the intelligence that all understand him. The rhus venenata, D. C., City Wilson county October 12th ; at Fredonia, his enemies had prepared for him. He by this your fears (if you had any) were groundless, (not venata), (poison sumac, dog-wood,) which Wilson county, October 13th; at Independ- act demonstrated that even in those early days and that Mr. Hudson is a man full grown. ence, Montgomery county, October 14; at Bost-the world was becoming wiser than the gen on, October 15th; at Cedarvale, October 16th; erations preceeding it at Arkansas City, October 17th; Winfield, Our grandfathers, not many centuries since, promotion of men whose every day lives en-October 19th; Wellington, October 20th; insisted that our earth was spread out like a dorse and support these principles, Belle Plaine, October 21st; Wichita, October platter, and the sun and planets revolved SEPTEMBER.—The delay of this short paper 22nd; Augusta, October 23d; Eldorado, Octo- around it. To controvert it was heresy and for a few weeks has brought us into another ber 24th; Eureka, October 26th; Quincy, an unpardonable sin. Since Magellan and month, and with it comes other news of other C., the name of dog-wood, but also they called October 27th; Madison, October 28th; Empo-others have sailed around the globe, no per-Hudsons. I mean the Reformers' work at dog-wood the divers species of the genus cor-

Moral truths are not like the physical sys.

Is a dozen different species. Not by a party

a high and responsible office. Not by a party

who stand above and beyond party or clique.

Not must confess, my soldier boy, that shift in the deter white sys os short a time in the deter mination of reform, is both surprising and en couraging.

Let it go forth at once and forever, that it is the farmers into close of the safter which you would not have him do unto you, 'we sa

For the Kansas Farmer.

OUR GRANDFATHERS .- No. 1.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

of society.

They loved to sip their wine and converse and state. Our country grandfather was a wisdom of our ancestors over the age in which deep as I could. On the 8th of September I very important personage in every village, we live.

Lane, Kansas. and children would look up to him and pay obeisance as he passed.

The tight breeches, buckled at the knees; lack silk stockings; large silver buckles or. black silk stockings; large silver buckles or namenting his shoes, and a pig-tail hanging from the back of his head—such characters are no longer seen. Yes, we have a personal and DEAR FARMER: Coming from one so far

of the vestiges of the olden times. The Su as liketh you best. preme Court of the United States still clings The word politics, like that of democracy to the silk gt n, and in the courts of England whigery, republicanism, etc., needs a little de we may find the powdered wig, the white cra fining when used, for by different persons vat and the sill robes which give the counsel different meanings are attached. To many it

He mingles in society, and never becomes too in the other sense political to the fullest exold to enjoy himself in company with the jun-tent, open and bold.

In this respect our Young America should em- So, when we ask that every Granger look to ulate the noble sentiment of our ancient grand- it that no man gets into office who is intrigufathers. That we should respect the opinions ing for the sake of office, but only those whose and sentiments of those whose years have give known fidelity to just and equal principles en-

of interest, and then followed the old story ble, and it would be wise to ask ourselves the nine-tenths of the members. Let us talk, and a veritable Babel. He cannot make the interest demanded, meet question, "Are we confident that our present

gage, and thus, as we all know, wipe out all cient progenitors of such importance that it nature. his property. The case is a desperate one, was engraved on the oracle of Delphi, also the yet an every day scene. If he could only sell words—" Desire nothing too much," and "Misat what the property is worth, he would still ery is the sure companion of debt." These for Governor, and we as free citizens have the themselves to the effects of terrible poisons. have money left to buy a comfortable little maxims contain the purest principles of moral-

for the struggling one? Ask yourself the ciated within the little circle which they occuligious acts and opinions, there is departure son ivy, they show us different kinds, such as question, and rest not satisfied until you have py on this terrestrial habitation, yet there are answered it in action that will rejoice your others who always refer to the ancients as models of political or theological accumen.

them in co-operative effort. With this in which preceded it; in other words, the world Grange. has become older and wiser, and each succeed-

The advice which Solon, the Athenian law. Sycamore, Spring, Bucks co., Pa. giver, gave to the proud Crossus, when in the hight of his glory, is certainly an interesting Our grandfathers, a few generations past, chapter of ancient history, because it shows wheat raising. Now, I have had but one were generally considered men of steady hab. that six hundred years before Christ Solon year's experience in the business, so it will its, grave deportment and conservative opin. gave the proud king the same truthful advice not take me long to tell what I know about it. ion. Dignity, and a strict conformity to long on the vicissitudes of life and the folly of hu. In 1873 I had half an acre of ground that established habit, rendered them a class readi. man glory as a stern moralist would have giv. was very rough and cloddy, which I sowed ly distinguished from the more junior portions en to the Emperor Louis Napoleon before he with oats to subdue the sods. The last of took up arms against the Prussians.

Ancient history is full of memorable instanfor an hour after dinner, play a game of cards, ces of manly virtue, but notwithstanding we loads on the half acre. smoke a pipe, relate the exciting exploits of grant all that the lover of antiquity may the fox chase, and settle the affairs of church claim, still it is a mark of folly to extol the my wheat ground, running my plow just as

or of law the outward insignia of his office. means simply getting office by hook or by hedge plants; what machinery is considered Young America has made fearful havoc on crook; while by others it is understood to best, where it can be procured, what would be these old conventional rules and regulations. mean principles for the government of society. the probable cost. Are the indications favor-The grandfather of to-day is frequently a Taken in the first named sense, I presume the able for a good supply of plants the following man of middle age, and in the prime of life. Grange desires to be wholly unpolitical, but

tent, open and bold.

If it is not it certainly should be, for to talk all prices of justice and equity without and see what scraps of history have been adopting them into laws, is an occupation just handed down to us from the remote past. Perhaps we may find a few incidents which are haps we may find a few incidents which are worthy of remembrance.

It was a characteristic trait of the rigid Lating and bold.

While we understand that people must will be the average spring retail and whole sale prices?

It know of but one lot of plants, in the State this season: they are in Marshall county, some two or three miles from Waterville. The plants are small on account of dry weather sons and localities where the restraints of law are needed. Every one knows enough, and to not consider the fall rains having brought them out.

While we understand that people must sale prices?

It know of but one lot of plants, in the State this season: they are in Marshall county, some two or three miles from Waterville. The plants are small on account of dry weather sons and localities where the restraints of law are needed. Every one knows enough, and to ones, the fall rains having brought them out.

underlie civil society, is denied us. For this. circumlocutions, epithets or well rounded THE KANSAS FARMER The human mind is far from being infallias I feel assured, is the grand purpose with words of an endless synonymy, which produce weigh, and give and take, with perfect freedom and decorum, but not attempt to cram, or poisoned. Here, in the neighborhood of Salisuffer ourselves to be crammed with mere na, along the Smoky river, such cases often

> perfect right to nominate and elect him; but But which are those redoubtable plants? whenever there is an attempt to make the we inquire about them of the farmers, who Grange a responsible party machine, or to -according to the author of the said articlehold a member responsible for political or refrom true purpose.

"Veritas in medio."—Truth lies between the meaning men, and is by principle and educa- finish, the rhus toxicodendron, L., (poison oak, extremes—is an old adage, and certainly aption a fit man for the position and for Patrons poison ivy), or the rhus radicans, L., (climbing to support, why then let him have that ivy). Generations have passed away, and we have support with a will; and not stand aloof These last two, we think, are but two varieordered the State Agent to meet the Granges become older than the past. Each generation merely because he belongs to a Protective Soties of the same species. Whether it climbs

wanting to capture Mr. Hudson; but one tire, serrate or lobate. thing I do hope, and that is, if their sops The erect or shrubby variety is rhus venata.

ria, October 29th; Americus, October 30th; son is so ignorant as to call in question this Emporia the other day, where the major, the nus; they give the name of pig-weeds to half soldier and the farmer—aye, there's the jin a dozen different species. The most of the Moral truths are not like the physical sys. gle! the FARMER, was put in nomination for farmers call purlaces, a species of plant they

as promoting peace ane harmony in many it, certainly denoted a living sentiment of be neighborhoods.

Solution in the least sign of wavering, even on those sis, though they devoured quessions upon which, in days gone by, we sop, (hyssopus officinalis). nevolence. Yow many men of the present have held such blessed communion, may the day would regret the loss of a day, like the shades of despair, disgrace and of the ungodly is probably the datura stramonium, L., (thorn forever fill your vision. E. K. S.

> Some one inquires through your paper about June I harvested the oats, and commenced

hauling manure. I hauled about thirty five On the 10th of July I commenced plowing commenced harrowing, and on the 10th I sow-

per acre. no longer seen. Yes, we have a personal and vivid recollection of many of these personages away, these few strictures, criticisms, "simple spoiled your wheat by putting so much many of these personages away, these few strictures, criticisms, "simple nure on your land, it will all go to starw." nure on your land, it will all go to starw." to say, destroy errors, prejudices and superstiinterest your many friends and patrons, but I Now I am going to spoil all the land I can tions, that reach from one pole to the other to It is true, our high courts still retain a few am bound for a "tilt," and you repeat or not, the same way this season. Don't be afraid of stop progress. Human society will progress, straw, we cannot have wheat without straw. B. F. BESSE.

I woulk like to hear through the columns of your paper the best methods of taking up spring at low prices, or a scarcity of plants at advanced prices? What figures do you think

They say, in the FARMER, that a boy was to go near the river, notwithstanding their de-As a man and citizen Mr. M. E. Hudson may sire to eat grapes and plums; they prefer to

the smilax rotundifolia, (greenbrier, sarsa If M. E. Hudson is nominated for Governor parilla), the vitis indivisa, Wild; the vitis by a respectable party of intelligent, well quinquefolia, Lam., (Virginia creeper), and to

the business interests of the Order and aid thing by way of experience to the generation head of a family as much as the head of the (rhus radicans), whether it grows as a bush or shrub, erect or decumbent, (rhus toxicodendron) I do not know what grounds there is for the in one case, as well as in the other, it has its At carbondale, Osage county, October 5th; ing age will add a new chapter to the book of little scare that the "ring politicians" are leaves ternate, composed of three leaflets, en-

is not a variety, but a distinct and well char-In the good and proper sense, let us be acterized species, does not exist, probably in politicians, and work for principles and the Kansas. The species with leaves composed of is the rhus glabra, L., not indicated as poison ous, at least in Wood's class-book.

sis), though they devoured beside it the hys-

The jimson weed, of which mention is made, No Cheap Premiums are Offered. apple), a plant very little attractive even for the boys.

There are also in the vicinity of Salina a number of poisonous or dangerous plants:

Clematis viorna, L .- leather flower; Argemone Mexicana, L .- prickly poppy; Cucurbita fætidissima, Alm. and Lincoln; Euphorbia corollata, L.;

Gledltschia triacantha-honey locust; Opuntia vulgaris-indian fig; Solanum rostratum, Wood;

Cenchrus tribuloides- bur grass. The most of the farmers, and other persons give erroneously to a great number of plants an infinity of good, bad or miraculous properties which we do not need to speak about.

As to farmers, we think they do not know ed my wheat, about one bushel and a half to the plants as well as the author of the article the acre, broadcast, and harrowed well both ways. The result is, from the half acre twenty bushels were harvested, and on the remainty bushels were harvested as the manufacture of the article. In the Breeders, Nurserymens and Seedsmens Directors, we will plus a circulation of the Card of This will give a circulation to the Card of Card of Silnes for one year, to \$1.00 der of the field seventeen and one half bushels

grasshoppers, (locusts), have been sent by the Almighty to punish men who are getting too stop progress. Human society will progress, it is a handsome eight page sheet printed per, and for general get-up and interesting e compare flavorably with any agricultural to the exertion of a few of its members, with by the exertion of a few of its members, with out whom it would indefinitely follow the muddy ruts of past ages, as absolutely as the Jos. HENRY.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

ones, the fall rains having brought them out.

L. E. H. place the FARMER within everybody's reach we have determined to receive clubs of 10 or more, to be sent at one time, for one or more post offices, at \$1.25 per copy for one year. This, it must be remembered, includes the

This, it must be remembered, includes the prepayment of postage after January 1st. For the Kansas Farmer.

The we should respect the opinions and sentiments of those whose years have give interest of the sake of office, but only those whose and sentiments of those whose years have give in them an opportunity to reflect on passing events, is also recommendable. Young America is sometimes inclined to ridicule the fogy a platform. What we do say and mean, is notions of their grandfathers, but perhaps the second sober thought might change the cry. We should always remember that at one time or another of our lives we, too, have entertained notions which at this hour we discard as false and preposterous.

The apostle Paul was one of this class. He commenced to persecute the early Christians, great, noble and equitable principles which

Twelfth Year.

Outspoken, Independent and Re-Lable.

The FARMER no experiment, but a well established

Prosperous Journal.

e Corps of Contributors is large and the name of near-ery able writer upon the various topics of the farm be found in regular or occasional

Communications.

Letters from the Farm

Giving the daily practical experience in every branch of Farming, Crop Notes, Weather and Market Reports, from every county in the State is one of the most Interesting Fatures.

The officers of every Grange, Farmers Club and School The officers of every Grange, Farmers Club and School to the Company of the Company of the State o

A Column of State Local news, boiled down to the consistency of facts, also a co umn of general news, being

A Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches

and news from all quarters The Official Weather Reports,

made by the Signal Bureau of the War Department will present tabulated statements of observations, and facts present tabulated statements of observations, and facts present tabulated statements of observations, and facts present tabulated statements of the service to agriculture characteries, will be published, from an able writer. Description of the manner of making observation of the manner of making observation etc., of the growth and general value of the science of meteorology, are promised.

Another new feature, which will be of interest, is the

Scientific Miscellany. Members of the Academy of Science, distinguished in their specialties, have consented to give occasional papers, which will assist us in making this new feature in agricultural literature appreciated and sought for. The relations of the various sciences to agriculture, and the discussion of purely scientific subjects, will find thousand of appreciative readers among the farmers of the West.

Patrons of Husbandry and other farmers' organizations, we shall have the latest official orders, circulars, changes and reports of meetinge presenting fully the great had character of the great farmers' movement. This and character of the great farmers' movement. The had information bearing upon the subject will be presented information bearing upon the subject will be presented for works to week. A journal thus honestly and earnestly works to week. A journal thus honestly and earnestly works for the promotion and support of the farmers becomes form in the various parts of the state. The FARMER will mantain an and expendent and outspoken position upon public measures affecting the interests of its readers.

The Official Stray List.

The FARMER has been selected from year to year by the egislature, as the most appropriate journal for publishing the official Stray List of the State. This alone, is worth the price of subscription to furmers and stock

The Supreme Court Decisions.

The Public Printer has designated the KANSAS FARMER as the Journal in which the Supreme Court Syllabi will be published for one year from April 1,154. This important teature will be welcomed by our thousands of readers as one of great value.

The Market Review

will present the important local markets of the State and all important cities of the country. It will be the aim of the publisher to make this feature of the FARMER more than ordinarily valuable by making them correct and re-lable.

New Improvements

will be made in the FARMER as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Neither time, labor or money will be spared in making it the best representative of its class in the in making it the best representative of 'ts class in the country.

country.

the take pleasure in saying that the farmers of the tate have taken a commendable pride in giving the FARMER that substantial support necessary to its prosperity. Not-seribid only the scarcity of money, the increase in subscription has been made by thousands and we shall labor to give patrons more than has heretofore been promised.

No Cheap Premiums are Offered.

First, To give a premium to every subscriber would necessitate an additional charge upon on present rates to pay for that premium, and while it is true that cheap, flashy daubs called cheap, without artistic merit or finish, can be got at from 100 years appeared, we deem the giving of such a premium of no practical utility or benefit to the subscriber, who are it would be necessary to charge 50 cents to pay for the suit would be necessary to charge 50 cents to pay for the giving the the cheap of the premium.

Second. To give large and valuable premiums to individuals to get up Clubs, makes it necessary to tax rhoee forming the Club to pay for the premium.

We look upon the whole premium business as a uscless tumbug, which can be dispensed with, as not legitimate of contracting and publishing of a paper. The offering of every tilled from 100 years of the premium of the premium promise of the property of the proper

Advertising Rates:

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Por line for Special Notices, 25 cents. No advertisements
taken for less than one dollar

Terms of Subscription :

CASH IN ADVANCE

MAJ. HUBSON being a practical farmer, a gentleman of talent and literary culture will undoubtedly make the Farmer the best authority on matters pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, etc., in the West.—Netwocka Chief.

THE Kansas Farmer is a handsome, valuable paper.—Eventy farmer in the state ought to take it.—Nationalist.

It is an attractive eight page sheet, handsome in apdear-ance, and well filled with interesting articles. It has a large corps of able contribitors, and its editor, Maj. Hud-son, is one of the most intelligent practical farmers in the state.—Newton Kansan.

state.—Neuton Kansan.

I'r comes in an entirely new dress, with a unique and suggestive heading, neat in mechanical appearence and is full of excellent reading matter. We are satisfied that Mr Hudson will make this paper a necessity to every farmer who desires to be posted and to keep up light the times.—Southern Kansas Adrance.

new management.—Atchison Champton.

Ir is a handsome eight page weekly. It is filled with an excellent quality and quantity of agricultural matter Maj. Hudson, the editor, is a practical farmer and an edu cated agriculturist, who will make the Farmer a necessity to every agriculturist in the state.—Laurence Tribune

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES

e Insertion, 20 cents per Line, nonparell type.
e Month, 15 cents per Line, nonparell, each insertion,
ee Months, 12 cents per Line, nonparell, each insertion.
5 Year, 10 cents per Line, nonparell, each insertion.
clai Notices, 25 cents per Line. No advertisement takifor less than one dollar.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

In the Breeders', Nurserymen's and Seedmen's Directo-ries we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$5. This will give actreulation to the card of nearly 500,000 cop-ies during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class weekly paper.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan,
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinsot Kan.
MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
"JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Treep of Pa.
DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenwo. A.
JOHN DAVIS, Davis county
JUDGE JAMES HANWAY. Lane, Kan
P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.
R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, 460.
W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
NOAH CAMERON, Lawrenc. Kan.
C. W. JOHNSON, Hawatha, Kan.
"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER
GRIL," W. P. POPENOE, ALFREL GRAY, PROF.
SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a pr. er not equalled in the country for originality and acrit.
A special and interesting de artment of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others it crested in the various branches of agriculture. T e live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and completinformation upon every phase of the farmers' move ment, will also be a pro ninent feature of the paper Specimen copies will oe sent free to any address

ANOTHER CARD.

To account for the lack of political and oth er substantial matter on this page we take the liberty of announcing that for the next four weeks the senior and masculine editor of the FARMER will be absent from home. Since it has been our happy lot to abide with him, he "stumped" another (and smaller than the 3rd Congressional) district of Kansas, in Wyan dotte county, for more than eight years, and if in this c mpaign he shall dig up and grab out as many evil roots as he did on Hillside Farm, we shall be happy, and more than paid for assuming the responsible task of trying to Grange, was enthusiastically and repeatedly please the farmers as well as their wives, dur-MRS. M. W. HUDSON. ing his absence. ...

THE COUNTIES OF THE SOUTH WEST. We desire to acknowledge the receipt of a

communication from a citizen of Barbour county, relative to the situation of affairs in the southwestern counties of the State. The writer, whose name accompanies the article, says that the truth of his statements will be gladly testified to, before any tribunal, by hundreds of settlers in that part of the State. We regret exceedingly that the FARMER cannot publish a document of this character, but it will be readily understood by the readers of the paper, that it could not be done without the sanction of the editor; were he at home and out of the canvass, we can assure our patrons that it would find a place speedily in the columns of the FARMER, but occupying, as he does, the position of a nominee, it would be shall not be prostituted for any such purpose.

It is the people's paper, and as their champion we acknowledge should be open to receive a communication, coming as this one does, from the people and claiming a place in pay the highest price for prime broom corn known to be independent and outspoken Kansas. against the rings and in defense of the pioneer settlers of Kansas: but it was impossible for the editor to engage personally in the campaign and make a political campaign paper at the same time; during the time that is occu- kinds of domestic fowls, carriedoff the prize ribpied in making a canvass of the Third Con- bons by the dozen from the late fairs. gressional district the FARMER loses a grand At St. Joseph he secured three first and opportunity for using its influence in opposing two second prizes on chickens; two first and and exposing political dishonesty, which we one second prize on pigeons, beside the first assure our friends was profoundly regretted special prize offered by the Poultry Record and reluctantly given up by Mr. Hudson as for the best pair of white Leghorns and best well as themselves. We trust our readers pair Black Spanish. At Kansas City he was will appreciate the situation and feel assured awarded eighteen hrst prizes, including the that the FARMER is in sympathy with the ad- one for the largest and best collection of vocates of reform and the sufferers from fraud chickens, the best and largest collection of always; that there has been a large amount fancy pigeons, and the best coop for the exhiof misrepresentation, perjury and theft in bition of poultry. He has all the leading va-Kansas politics there can be no doubt, and that rieties of chickens, ducks, turkies, pigeons, etc. the frontier counties have had to endure about all they will endure is proven beyond a doubt by the article we refer to.

It bears also the evidence which comes to us daily, that the people throughout the State practical benefit of farmers, and solicits cor are going to sustain men regardless of party respondence on the subject. at the coming election men who are known to be consistant champions of political reform, men who have the good of the commonwealth and the prosperity of the citizens at heart, and who will not sell themselves body and soul for office and its perquisites.

We extend the thanks of the FARMER to the citizens of Barbour county for the confidence they express in its character by sending such a communication, and assure them that although it does not appear in the paper its evidence will not be lost.

We had heard and read of Grange picnics in Kanasa before, but had never attended on until last Saturday.

A few minutes before starting out to the Fair Grounds where the plenic was held, we chanced to pick up an eastern paper, in which we read that "the hay fever had gone tead," and that "a few more visits from grass." which we read that "the hay fever had gone tead," and that "a few more visits from grass." while more always and the partners are losing faith in their order, could but have witnessed the procession of Grangers, from the court house to the plenic ground, and that all who think the Patrons are losing faith in their order, could but have witnessed the procession of Grangers, from the court house to the plenic ground, and that all who think the Patrons are losing faith in their order, could but have witnessed the procession of Grangers, from the court house to the plenic ground, and that all who think the Patrons are losing faith in their order, could but have means of the fair grounds, almost as full of people and stockes at the very were during a State fair.

The Granges of the neighborhood turned out on masse, whole families, from the oldest late of the August of the fair grounds, and near came to the youngest, from far and near, came to the youngest of the part of the part of the part of the youngest of the part - 15 00 hoppers and chinch bugs would make western

to buy stock of them.

The attendance was variously estimated at the truth lies about half way between.

The address of the occasion was delivered by J. K. Hudson, on the "Mission of the Farmers' Movement."

Music by a band and by the Grange choirs varied the proceedings, and after dinner the Declaration of the Principles of the Patrons of Husbandry were read by Frank P. Fiery.

The following toasts were read and respond ed to in the following order by the different Granges:

Champion Grange, "Equal rights and exact ustice to all," by Wm. Neiswander; Capital Grange, "Our Order, may its rapid growth in he past be a correct index of its great benefit n the future," J. G. Otis; Progressive Grange, Kansas, past, present and future," Charles Bush; Sovereigns of Industry, "Labor conquors all things," S. Dolman; Linn Creek Grange, "Knowledge," J. N. Taylor; Oak Grange, "Our duty at the polls," Thomas Buckman; "High salaries," N. H. Wilcox; 'Kansas," by D. Howard; "High taxes, how shall we lower them," by F. R. Foster;
"Farmers hope," by F. W. Messerve. After the toasts W. P. Popence, of the Capital called for, but was only able to respond that he was too full for utterance and felt that if he made any further exertion that day it ought to be to circulate a petition to the Governor asking for provisions to feed the hungry farmers of Shawnee County-

Mr. Palmer, a member of the Order from Washington county, was next invited to ad Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Atchison dress the company, and acceeded to the request in a pleasant, short speech, expressing himself highly gratified that he'was here on that occasion, as it would enable him to carry fellow townsman Proff. Worrall for its artist back to Washington county a most encouraging report of the prosperity and earnestness of the Patrons in this part of the State.

Mr. J. S. Fiery was also called for and made an animated speech in favor of the Order and

its good works. It was unanimously resolved that Major Hudson's address be published in the Topeka

Record and the KANSAS FARMER. does, the position of a nominee, it would be impossible to insert anything of a personal, political character in this paper, that would not be construed by many to be an electionneering document for the benefit of the editor, learning document for the benefit of the editor, and of the editor, learning document for the benefit of the editor. After more music the picnic meeting was easily heard at all times as Mr. Simms.

The Kansas Institution for the Blind will the FARMER because it is their paper, and Address the Superintendent, at Wyandotte

MINOR MENTION.

Mr. G. H. Hughes, of Topeka, breeder of all

Mr. Charles S. Davis, of Junction City, will be thankful for grasshopper statistics of any kind. He is collecting information for the

Grange Jewels .- We would call the atten tion of Patrons to the fact that the Leaven worth Novelty works manufacture Grange jew els and tools of the neatest patterns, for nearly one-half less money than they can be purchased for in the east. Send for a price list and

are doing no more than our duty in advising from five hundred to five thousand, probably ter Oak Stove to get one with the least possible

Vienna, noted in our advertising columns. PROF. WORRALL sends word that the sil ver and bronze medals, representing the first prize, have been awarded by the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition to the display of fruit, agricultural products and minerals exhibited by the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe road. The prize was offered for the best display of these articles, grown on the line of any railroad, and

petitions, followed the splendid triumphs at

was competed for by the Kansas Pacific, the Burlington and Missouri of Nebraska and Iowa, and Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, the Topeka & Santa Fe.

Great credit is due our old friend Mr. Kelsey for making this collection, and to our ic arrangement and display.

EXTRACTS EROM SENATOR CARL SCHURZ'S GREAT CAMPAIGN SPEECH.

POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

* * * * While but a few years ago a man who refused to obey the behests of his party was not only ostracised as a traitor, but laughed at as a fool uselessly sacrificing himself in a windmill fight, we behold to-day all over the country countless thousands asserting their independence from party dictation, doing their own thinking for themselves, and

anxious to know and do what is right is growing every day.

These are signs of the times which inspire the hope is that a political revival has commenced, which, if directed with wisdom and energy, may regenerate and put upon a firmer footing than ever the free institutions of this republic.

But if it fails, then greater than ever will be the danger—not of monarchy or imperialism, but that by a ger—not of monarchy or imperialism, but that by a ger—not of monarchy or imperialism, but that by a stabilishing themselves as precedents; that the machinery of administration may bee me more and more a mere instrument of ring rule, a tool to manufacture majorities and to organize plunder; and that, in the hollow shell of Republican forms, the government will become the football of rapacious and despotic factions.

With such opportunities and such dangers before us it is our duty to examine the problems to be solved with candor and impartiality.

THE SOUTH HAS A DUTY

On the other hand, the citizens of the south must not be permitted to forget that they, too, have a duty to perform. The people of the north sincerely desire that they should have honest and constitutional government. Even a large majority of the Republicans in the north have long been heartily disgusted with the government of thieving adventurers which plundered the south. But when that public opinion was on the point of becoming so strong that no partisan spirit in power could have long resisted it, what happened? The bloody riot in New Orleans in 1866; the organization of the Ku-Klux all over the south; the butchery of Grant parish in 1873; the murders of Coushatta; the slaughters of the helpless negro prisoners in Trenton, Tennessee, not to speak of minor atroctices. What was the effect? The growing sympathy with the victims of punder was turned into sympathy with the victims of punder was turned into sympathy with the victims of murder. 14When the Ku-Klux bill was before the Senate I opposed it, by argument and vote, on constitutional recovery.

patronize home manufactures, Kansas is suffering for more of them.

Living Springs.—Prof. John D. Parker preparing a paper on the living springs of Kansas, for the Academy of Science. He de-

LET US BE HONEST.

are doing no more than our duty in advising every housekeeper who does not have a Charter Oak Stove to get one with the least possible delay.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

It is permitted to few men or companies to achieve acknowledged superiority in any important position or business. The present generation has witnessed stupendour rivalry in several branches of industry, and notably the Sewing Machine business. Amid a multitude of competitors, steadily and surely the Wheeler & Wilson Company held their way from the beginning. upon fixed and honorable principles. Long since, their leading position in A.nerica was established. Abroad, at London, in 1862, they won the highest premiums; at Paris, in 1867, they distanced eighty-two competitors, and were awarded the highest premium, the only Gold Medal for Sewing Machines exhibited; and lastly, amid unparalleled competitions, followed the splendid triumphs at Vienne noted in our advertiging columns.

and drove those States into the arms of your opponents.

On the other hand, you, honest Democrats, which we the cause of local self government as sincerely at heart as I have, if you could but throw away the same that nothing in the world can injure and imperil the excesses and violent upheavings, apt to raise a doubt as to the fitness of the people for its exercise, and that nothing can benefit that cause more than the practical demonstration that the self government of the people in every part of the country cax, even under trying circin every part of the country cax, even under trying circin every part of the country cax, even under trying circin every part of the country cax, even under trying circin every part of the country cax, even under trying circin every part of the country cax, even under trying circin every part of the country cax, even under trying circin every part of the country cax, even under trying circin every part of the country cax, even under trying circin every part of the country cax, even under trying circin every part of the country cax, even under trying circin every part of the country cax, even under trying circin every part of the country cax, even under trying circin every part of the country, believes in giving "the devil his due," and speaks a good word for the grasshoppers. He had lots of young peach trees that were loaded down with fruit; the "hoppers came, devoured about half of the peaches and eleparted, leaving the rest to grow very large and riper; so he has a magnificent crop.—Ostatosa Independent.

List, indeed, time that this should end. Let the uprising of independent thought which we now behold as the extension of the peaches and the every part of the country for the country of the cave at more people proving up and paying to there are more people proving up and paying or their homesteads and new entries under there are more people proving up and paying or their homesteads and new entries under there are more people proving up and paying or their homesteads and new e

It is, indeed, time that this should end. Let the uprising of independent thought which we now behold at last break through that strange and dangerous intatuation. But let the American people once more retatuation. But let the American people once more retatuation. But let the American people once more repeated by the strange and the state of the strange and the strange and the state of the strange and the stra

PROTECTORS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The strongest ground upon which the men, whose rapacity has been so terrible a curse to the South, have their claim on public sympathy, is that they are the protectors of the colored people. Dreadful indeed would be the fate of the negro were the protection of thieves their only safety. When we contemplate the part the colored people have played in the recent history of the Southern States, we find them rather to be pitted than to be condemned. That they should have had not not be condemned. That they should have we notered upon the exercise of political rights, it is by no means astonishing, especially when we consider that the Southern whites, their late masters, at first maintained an attitude of hostility to their new rights, while some of those designing friends appeared in the character of federal office-holders, a character carrying with it an authority which the colored people were wont to look upon as the very source of their liberty. Neither is it surprising that the bad example of such leaders should have had a corrapting influence upon so impressionable a class of followers.

While thus every fair minded man will judge the doings of the colored people themselves with charity, no violence and all improper influences to control volone and all improper influences to control volone.

so impressionable a class of followers.

While thus every fair minded man will judge the dollower a pathy in great part to blame for the evils not our apathy in great part to blame for the evils not time that we should take our share in the struggle to secure it? And hence that fresh political activity, that freedom of criticism, that breaking of party lines, that movement of independence all over the field, which makes political ringmasters tremble and particitic citizens rejoice in new hope.

I half this effect of the doubt and anxiety which porvised the public mind as a sign of promise. It is doubt turning into an incentive for independent thought. It is anxiety, becoming a stimulus for fresh exertion. In such a mood many errors may be committed, many mistaken notions may be entertained, many false movements may be made. But the intelligence of the American people is more than ordinarily active, the old ding-dong of party cant begins to fall stale upon the ear, and the number of men wh.o are sincerely day, can be committed that a political revival has commenced, which, if directed with wisdom and energy, may regenerate and not ment our apathy in great part to blame for the evil a class of followers.

While thus every fair minded (man will judge the doubled man will judge the doubled in the clored pole in the struggled to secure the discontinuance of acts or threats of personal violence and all improper influences to control the colored people themselves with charly, no mode of the ginorant and credulons multitude at the colored people themselves with charly, no discontinuance of the succentry of the colored people themselves with charly, no discontinuance of acts or threats of violence and all improper influences to control the colored people themselves with charly, no the discontinuance of acts or threats of violence and all improper influences to control the colored people mand of the ginorant and creditors. What the colored people measure of condemnation can be colored the will of the electors, and to ren

THE PEOPLE WILL SUCCEED.

But we, at least, my fellow citizens, conscious of serving a good cause, will ge forward with unfaltering courage and determination. Let the little tricks and squirmings of partisan spite or speculation, filling with noise the air around you, not disturby our equaninity. They have not repressed the People's movement in its ries; they will not hamper it in its progress. Every blow of intrigue or malice that was aimed at it has brought to its ranks scores of honest men whom we welcome with pride. Let not one of you be deterred from taking his stand boldly according to his sense of duty by the little arrows of abuse which may be shot at him. I have now been well night wenty years more or less active in public life, and so often have I seen the same men cover me with obloquy one day and with lavish praise the next, so often have I been killed stondard politically and risen up again fully alive, that I can speak from experience. He who walks his path with unswerving fidelity to his convictions of right has nothing to fear. Malice always dies of its own poisos. Every unjust aspersion upon you will raises you in the esteem of a just community, as every mean attack upon a good cause will strengthen it by the disgust it excites.

State News Items.

THE Eldorado Times tells of a Mr. Ketchum, of Butler county, who lost a fifteen-hundred-

in Chicago.

We should think it was about time now that the underwriters have refused to insure property in that city.

There are forty more applicants for admission to the Blind Asylum at Wyandotte, than can be accomodated.—Chanute Times.

Ex-Senator Ross and his two sons are now onnected with the mechanical department of the Lawrence Journal.

In every portion of the county so far as heard from fall wheat has been sowed, and much of it is up and doing well. There are many who have not yet finished sowing. many who have Eureka Herald.

The Newton Kansan says: "We have in our garden fruit trees that are now leafing out the third time this year, having been stripped twice by the grasshoppers.

The Kansas Pacific Railway company shows itself equal to the occasion, and offers to furn-ish seed wheat, to sow ten acres or less, to any ne who is not able to buy, for which the recipien:s of these favors are required to pay oack the same amount of wheat borrowed.—

Marshall County News.

three square miles of land in Kansas for him-self, and four square miles for two of his friends. They all intend to come out with their families

Iniquity as victims to the exasperation of plundered and outraged communities.

Truly, there were never professions of affection and solicitude more damnably treacherous than those lavour behalf of all parties, to the full extent of singled by such men upon the negroes of the South. To place the negroes of the South in the attitude of organized partisan supporters of corruption and robbery against the whites was the blackest crime that could be committed against the colored race. And I affirm that the men who did it, the carpet-bagger and plunderers, have been and are the cruelest, the most treacherous, the most dastardly enemies the colored people ever had since their emancipation. consonance with and permitted by the exist-

A MASS CONVENTION will be held at M. M. Hale's office, in North Topeka, on Saturday, Obtober 10th, 1874, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Representative in the 56th District.

The following representatives will be allowed each voting precinct: Rossville, 5; Silver Lake, 4; Soldier, 8; North Topeka, 9.

By order of W. P. DOUTHITT,

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88.

G. W. YNADLE US. S. A. CRANE AND A. J. CRANE.

Error from Labette County. REVERSED

By the Court.

I. In an action of replevin where the defendant files an answer containing a "general denial," and six subsequent counts, in which subsequent counts the defendant admits that the plaintiff is the owner of the property replevied, and that the defendant detains the same from the plaintiff: HELD. That on the trial of the action said "general denial" can be considered only as a denial that the plaintiff is entitled to the immediate possession of the property, and that the defendant aronogfully detains the same from the plaintiff. (Wiley vs. Keokuk, 6 Kas. 94; Butler vs. Kaulback, 8 Kas. 668.)

Kas. 668.)

II. HELD, Also, in said action that the defendant, under said "general denial" will be entitled to prove on the trial that he does not wrongfully detain said property, by introducing evidence tending to show that his detention of the same is rightful. (Town of Leroy vs. McConnell, 8 Kas. 273: Wilson vs. Fuller, 9 Kas. 177, 190 et seq., and cases there cited.

All the Justices concurring.

Moses M. EDWARDS vs. JAMES CRUME. Error from Cherokee County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court.

I. Where a minor son who lives with his father and is under his father's control commits certain wrongful acts: but where the said acts have not been authorized by the father, are not done in his presence, have no connection with the father's business, are not ratified by the father, and from which the father receives no benefit: Held., That the father is not liable in a civil action for damages for such wrongful acts.

II. Where a demurrer to the evidence is interposed by the defendant in a civil action, under section 275 of the code as amonded, (Laws of 1872, page 289.) and neither the petition nor the evidence shows a cause of action against the defendant, and the evidence does not end to prove a cause of action against the defendant: Held, That the court does not err in sustaining said demurrer.

AMEY ANDREWS AND JACOB ANDREWS US. WILLIAM ALCORN, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF ROB-BRT HAMILTON, DECEASED. Error from Bourbon County.
AFFIRMED.

VALENTINE, J.

AFFIRMED.

National Approximation of the optimization of the notes of the notes or the mortgage, where the petition did not contain a copy of either of the notes or the mortgage, and no copy of either was attached to or filed with the petition, and no reason was given why such copies were not furnished, (Code, sections 118, 123,) and no question were read in the court below as to the necessity for such copies, and no ruling of the court below upon any such question has been assigned for error in the supreme court: Held, That no such question can be raised in the supreme court merely by a discussion of the questions in the briefs of counsel. No such question can be raised in the district court on demurrer.

II. Where a petition, which in fact contains but one cause of action, with a proper prayer for relief, is divided into three counts, the first of which states a cause of action and the other two do not, but which, if taken in connection with the first count, and chase three counts are headed respectfully as 'O'lows: "Ist cause of action," "2nd cause of action," and challed and also demurs to the petition on the ground "that there are not facts sufficient stated in either of said counts to constitute a cause of action he will proceed, and also demurs to the petition on the ground "that there are not facts sufficient stated in either of said counts to constitute a cause of action, and the overrules both said motion and said demurrer, and afterwards a judgment is rendered in accordance with the prayer of the petition, and just such a judgment as would be proper if the words. "Ist cause of action," were stricken out of said petition: Held, Held, That although the district court may have erred in disregarding said words, still the error is not of such a substantial character as will require a reversal of the judgment by the supreme court.

III. Where a wife purchases a piece of laud and takes the title in her own name, and at the same time execution.

acter as will require a reversal of the judgment by the supreme court.

III. Where a wife purchases a piece of land and takes the title in her own name, and at the same time executes two promissory notes for the unpaid purchases money, and also executes a mortgage on the property to secure the payment of said notes, and said wife, at the time she purchases said property, intends to make the same her homestead, and afterwards does, with her husband, occupy the same as her homestead: HELD, That notwithstanding said intention and said occupancy the mortgage may be foreclosed, and the land sold to pay the unpaid purchase money for which said notes and mortgage were given.

IV. The husband did not execute said notes or said mortgage, but HELD, nevertheless, that the mortgage may be foreclosed and the land ordered to be sold free and clear from all right, title and interest of the husband in or to said property—he being a party to the suit on his own motion.

All the Justices concurring.

LEMUEL BASSETT VS. Z. A. WOODWARD. Error from Labette County.
AFFIRMED.

I. Where the allegations in the petition and the findings of fact sustain the judgment, a variance between the prayer for relief in the petition and the judgment will not, when noticed first in this court, ordinarily

Justify a reversal.

II. Parties, whether plaintiffs or defendants in the district court, who are affected by errors alleged in the proceedings in that court must be made parties to proceedings in this court before those errors can be inquired into quired into.

All the Justices concurring.

SUSAN J. SMITH vs. HELEN M. PAYTON. Error from Labette County. REVERSED.

Valentine, J

By the Court.

Where an order of attachment is issued at the commencement of an action and the clerk fixes the return day thereof at twenty days from its date instead of within ten days as prescribed by law, (Gen. Stat. 686, sec. 195, Id. page 641, sec. 61): Held, That the order of attachment is not void for that reason and that the sheriff may serve the same at any timewithin ten days from its date and when so served it is error for the court to set aside and vacate such order merely because of such mistake of the clerk in fixing the return day.

All the Justices concurring.

GEORGE A. HAGERTY vs. B. C. ARNOLD, et al. Original proceeding in mandamus.

Original proceeding in mandamus.

By the Court. Kingman, C. J.

I. On the 10th day of April 1872 the Governor having received the requisite preliminary papers preparatory to the organization of the county of Harvey appointed commissioners and clerk for that purpose as the statute requires. On the 20th of May thereafter an election was held at which all the county officers were elected. At the succeeding general election all the county officers were elected and among them C. A. Tracy was elected sheriff. At the general election in 1873 the plaintiff was elected sheriff. Held, That Tracy was elected to fill the unexpired term until the time provided by the general law for the election of sheriff shouldarrive.

II. The provisions of sec. 3, art. 9 of the constitution that "All county officers shall hold their offices for the term of two years, and until their successors shall be qualified" applies only to the regular term of the office and not to vacancies or exceptional cases.

III. The legislature has the power to say how county officers shall be elected and when their terms shall commence and to make that commencement uniform throughout the state, and to provide how vacancies shall be filled and how the officers of a newly organized county shall be selected until the time when such offices are filled according to the provisions of the general law.

All the Justices concurring.

al law. All the Justices concurring.

STATE OF KANSAS. | 88.

I, Abram Hamatt, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, do hereby ce.tify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Syllabus in each of the above entitled cases, as the same appears on file in my office.

Office.

Witness my hand and official scal hereto af [Seal.] fixed, at my office in Topeka, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1874.

A. HAMMATT.

Clerk Supreme Court,

Mass Meetings.

CAMPAIGN OF THE

Independent Reform $\mathbf{PARTY}.$ For the 3d Congressional Dist.ict.

Hon, J. K. Hudson, nominee of the Independent Reform Party of the Third Congressional District, will be present and address the peo

ple at the times and places herein named. The following well known gentlemen have consented to be present and will assist in various localities:

Hon. J. C. Cusey, Col. J. R. Hallawell, Col G. P. Smith, Hon. W. B. Christopher, Hon Thaddeus Walker, Gov. S. J. Crawford, Hou M. J. Fiery, Hon. P. B., Maxson, Col. John Ritchie, Hon. J. R. Dean; Col. S. N. Wood Hon. F. W. Potter, and many other will lend their voice and presence throughout the Dis

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The Reform State Executive Con mie would urge upon the friends of this movement the necessity of a thorough and early organization. A full vote in every precinct guaran tees success. For this purpose we advise the friends of Reform in every county where they are unorganized, to meet at their respective county seats on Saturday, 3d day of October, in Mass Convention, for the purpose of placing a full county ticket in the field, or appointing an early day for that purpose; as may seem best in their judgment. Also, to organize s thorough canvass of every School District which local and other speakers that can be engaged, should attend. We regard this local organization and local canvass, as equal in importance to any work in the Campaign. If heartily and enthusiastically prosecuted, it will secure results that will redound to the honor and prosperity of the State.

The Committee urges that the county or ganizations assist in advertising these meetings, and that the County Executive Com mittees secure such places for holding meet ings as t deem best, and make all neces sary preliminary arrangements to secure successful meetings.

By order of the State Central Committee.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE "CEDAR NOOK HERD"

Short Horn Cattle!

At "Cedar Nook Farm." near

La Salle, Illinois,

Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1874.

WILL sell, without exception, at the above time

Entire Herd of Short Horns,

(21 Females and 6 Males.)

This herd embraces animals of Superior merit and Pedigree, and there is not a barren animal in the herd. Also. about 20 head of pune BERKSHIRE HOGS, from imported stock, and a few head of fine High Grade Cattle, (heifer and bull calves),
A full set of Herd Books will be sold,
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Free conveyance to und from depot.

Sale to Common depot.

If on depot.

ARCHIBALD LONG,

La Salle, La Salle Co., Ills,

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Great Joint Public Sale

FAIR GROUNDS,

Near Jacksonville, Ills.,

Thursday, Oct. 22, 1874, A^T which time will be sold 53 head of fashionably bred Shorthorn Cattle.

35 Females and 18 Bulls.

Among the females and 18 Bulls.

Among the females are many very highly bred, running to the most reliable foundations, such as imported White Rose, by Publicola; imp. Jessie, by Plenipo; imp. Julia, by Young Grant; imp. Amelia, by Plato; imp. Duenna, by Cleveland Lad 3d; imp. Lady Elizabeth, by Emperor; imp. Pomona, by Bedford Jr., etc. Catalogues may be had on application.

J. H. POTTS & SON, P. D. RICHARDSON, JR. JAMES STRAWN, J. B. RITTER.

Col. J. W. Judy, Auctioneer. Jacksonville, Ills.

Splendid & Unparalleled HIGH-CLASS POULTRY The Patrons' Hand-Book,

TRIUMPHS

Wheeler and Wilson

Sewing Machine Company,

NEW YORK,

Over 81 Competitors, AT THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION, VIENNA, 1872, Etc.

The Knight's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph, conferred by His Apostolic Ma-jesty, the Emperor of Austria, upon the Honora-ble Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, as the founder and builder of Sewing Machine industry.

The Grand Diploma of Honor, recomended by the International Jury for this Sewing Machine Company only, for their important contributions to the material and social welfare of mankind.

The Grand Medal for Progress, awarded for their New No. 6 Sewing Machine, being for progress made since the Paris Exposition of 1887, at which the only Gold Medal for Sewing Machines was awarded to this Company. Hence the Vienna award marks Progress not from a low level or inferior medal, but from a Gold Medal, the highest award made at Paris.

The Grand Medal for Merit, for the develop ment of Needle Industry and excellence and su-periority of manufactured samples exhibited. A Grand Medal for Merit, for excellence and superiority of Cabinet work, the only award of the kind in this section.

the Kind in this section.

6. Medals for several Co-operators of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for superior ability.

7. The Official Report, published by the General Direction of the Vienna Exposition, signalizes the supremacy of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for quantity and quality of manufacture, and position in the Sewing Machine business, as follows:

Official Report, Vienna Exposition, Sewing Ma chines, Etc. (Group 13, Section 2, B.)

"The greatest Sewing Machine Manulactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilsen. New York, which alone has brought already over 900,000 of their Sewing machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so regulated that each complete machine may be used as a sample for exhibition. This firm produces 600 well adjusted machines daily."

"The latest production of this firm, and which is the ronder of the Vienna Exposition, is their new No. 6 ewing Machine. This universal machine sews the eaviest leather harness and the finest gauzes with a raily pearl stitch.
"Wheeler & Wilson have received the highest prize
tt all World's Expositions, and at the Vienna Exposition were extraordinarily distinguished."

Further Distinguished Honors.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1873 The Grand Medal of Honor

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK

Was unanimously recommended by the Judges of Sewing Machines for Wheeler & Wilson's NEW No. 6 SEWING MACHINE.

as being a "decided improvement over all other ma-chines in the market," and which "must revolutionize certain branches of industry, especially in Shoe and Harness Manufacturing."

"BALTIMORE, Md., October 31, 1873.

The Maryland Institute has awarded Wheeler & Wilson the Gold Medal for their New No. 6 Sewing Machine. Other Sewing Machines received nothing."

"SAVANNAH, November 4, 1878.
At the Georgin State Fair, a Silver Medal, the highest and only premium for Leather Stitching, was awarded to Wheeler & Wilson for samples done on their New No. 6 Sewing Machines."

Principle Office, No. 625 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Ageucies in all the Principal Cities of the World

JOINT PUBLIC SALE Short Horn Cattle!

THE Subscribers will sell, without reserve, at the Macon County Fair Grounds, adjoining the city of DECATUR, ILL.

Friday, October 23, 1874,

a large number of finely bred Shorthorn Cattle of various strains.

Embracing about Sixty Head,

Embracing about Sixty Head,
Among the females to be sold will be the imported cow, Claret, [Eng. H. B., vol. 19, page 430], bred by Mr. Thomas Stamper, together with descendants of imp. Rose of Sharon, imp. Red Rose, imp. Iantha by Barforth, imp. Young Mary by Jupiter, imp. Caroline, imp. With Rose, imp. Hinth and other strains of recognized value.
Among the breeding bulls will be the imported bull, Chilton 2d, Star Wiley, a half-brother to Mr. Pickrell's Breastplate, and by Star of the Realm, from Miss Wiley 14th, by Royal Oxford (18774): Mazurka Belle's Duke, by Chaplet's Duke, 6530, from Mazurka Belle by St. Valentine, 4348½, being a Mazurka bull with a double cross of Harbinger (10207), and several others of fine quality.

ble cross of Haronger (1996), and fine quality.

The pedigrees of many of the females to be offered not only start upon fashionable foundations, but the top crosses have been unexceptionable, and by bulls which rank among the highest with discriminating

breeders.
In addition to the above, some high grade cattle of the quality will be sold. ine quality will be sold.

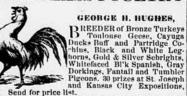
TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of \$50 and under, cash.
On sums of over \$50, a credit of six months will be
given on satisfactory note, with interest at 8 per cent.
Five per cent. off will be allowed for cash.
Send for Catalogues, ready October 1st, to
ISRAEL PIERCE, Assumption, Ills.
T. H. CROWDER, Marrowbone, Ills
KIRK BROTHERS, Ellsworth, Ohio.
G. H. SPAULDING, Ellsworth, Ohio.
Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer,
Barties strending the sale at Le Sale con October 30.

Parties attending the sale at La Salle, on October 20, and the sale at Jacksonville, on October 23, can attend this sale without inconvenience on their return.

JOHN T. & E. S. NICCOLLS, LIVE STOCK Commission Merchants.

Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, ILL.

onsignments respectfully solicited. Refer by permission to
C. N. Holder, Cashier Home Bank, Bloomington, Ill.
B. F. Funk, Mayor City of Bloomington, Ill.
James Porter, Bloomington, Ill.
J. H. Pearce, Kansas City,
John H. Foster, Cashier Anderson Co. Savings Bank,
Garnett, Kan.
Hon, W. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State, Topeka, Ks.
J. K. Hudson, Editor Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Ks.



1874. Send for price list. GEO. H. HUGHES, Topeka, Ks.

Real and Solid

Spend Your Money

By investing it in one of our New Patent



Evening STOVES

Famous for giving out a Wonderful

Pleasant and Uniform Heat.

At a Small Cost for Fuel

Simple in Construction,

Easily Managed, Carefully made of very best materials,

Always has a first rate draft, and is

Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction Everywhere and under all circumstances.

Sold by EXCELSIOR MAN'FG CO., St. Louis, Mond by J. S. KNOWLES & CO., Topeka, Kan.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

The Best Stock Journal Published. Address GEO. W. RUST & CO., Chicago, Illonois. FREE to all applicants, my Nursery and Bulb Catalogues. F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington, Ill.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEGA, KAN., Oct. 7 1874.

Topeka Money Market.

BONDS.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

GRAIN MARKET.

WHEAT—Fall No 1 \$1.00—No 2 90c—No 3 80c—No 4 70@75— Spring. Red, No. 2, 80c. CORN—White, No. 1, 80c in bulk; Yellow and Mixed, 75 OATS—No. 1, 40@45c in bulk. RYK—60c.

RYK-60c. BARLEY-90c@\$1 00. FLOUR—Wholesale Millers' rates—No. 1 Fall, \$3 00; No. 2, \$2 75; No. 3, \$2 00; Low Grades, \$2 25, CORN MEAL—Bolted, in sacks, \$2 00; Bulk, \$1 80. PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

CORN MEAL—BORES, IN SEAS, 12 CORN MEAL—BORES, IN SEAS, 12 CORN MEAL PROVISIONS.

Brans—White Navy, extra choice, \$2@2 60

Medium, \$2 @1. Common, \$2 @2. Castor, \$1 40@1 50.

Breswax No. 10 Common, \$2 @2. Castor, \$1 40@1 50.

BUTHER—Choloined 12 Common Table, 15@20c; Medium 8@12c.

EGGS—Fresh, 10c.

HOMINY—\$4 75@5 25 per barrel—200 pounds net.

LARD—Rettle rendered, tierce, 16%c;

POTATOES—Early Rose, \$1 10c@—per bushel; Peachblows \$--@-—

SUNDRIES—Cabbage, 8%c per head; Beets, 40c per doz. bunches; Onlons, \$1 50 per bu; Blackberriez, 25c-7b 150 pound; Geese, \$4 00@5 00 per doz.—Dressed, 6@6c per 10 pound; Geese, \$4 00@5 00 per doz.—Dressed, 5@6c per 10 Praovistons—Bacon, Clear Sides, 1dc; Shoulders, 10c; Hams, sugar-cured, plain, 14%c; Pork, Clear, \$17 00, Mess, \$16 00; Bacon, sugar-cured breakfast, 14c.

SERDS—Hemp, \$1 00; Blue Grass, \$1 60; Timothy, prime \$8 50; common, \$4 00; Clover, \$7 00@7 50.

YINKOAR—30@25c per gallon.

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 7.

-XXXX, per sack, \$3 00@3 25; XXX, \$2 50@2 75 5. Rye, per cwt, \$4 76@3 00, -Mixed, per barrel \$3 75; 8-Choice, 25c; Good, 15c; -Choice, 25c; Good, 15c; -Choice Navy, \$2 73-3 00; Medium, \$2 25@2 50; CONN-\$486000 per too. Jommon, \$1.50. Castor, \$1.0051.00. Broom Corn—\$664600 per ton. Corn Mgal—Bolted, in sacks, \$1.80 per cwt; Kiln dried er barrel, \$3.7563.90. Fane—&6854c.

CORN MEAL—BORGE, 12 Clear Rib, 8c; Clear Sides, 84c; Country Sides, 75%.

CATTLE AND HOGS. CATTLE—Native Steers, \$2 75@3 50. Fat Oxen \$4 00@4[38. exas Steers ane Cows mixed, \$2 00, HOGS—\$3 00@4 00.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. WHEAT-No. 1 Spring, 99c; No. 2, \$0 96@0 96 No 8

0 98.

CORN-No. 2, Mixed, 65@68c

OATS-No. 2, 44c

RYR-No. 2, 90@5°C.

BARLEY-No. 2, 91c.

WHIRSY-934@57c.

1 ORK-\$22 75@22 60:

BULK MAXTS-Shoulders, 84@8%: Short Rib, 1 11%c.

URREN MAATS-Shoulders, 74°C; Short Rib, 7c.

The most Valuable Work for the Grange yet Published.

Every Patron who wishes to be thoroughly informed regarding the history, character, laws, rulings, constitution, decisions and work of the Order, should have one of these tooks.

It contains everything pertaining to the Grange, except the secret work.

There is no other work like it in extent and value to members of the Grange, or to those who wish to become nigmbers.

members.
The principles and character of the organization, its
The principles are fully set forth, and the objections
unds for the want of definite information are here fully
and completely answered.

Parliamentary Rules and Usages From Cushing's Manual.

Nearly one-third of Cushing's Manual is inserted, which will be found; freat value in all kinds of deliberative bodies. It supports as want long felt in our debating so-cieties, farmers meetings, in the Grange and all kinds of subile gatherings. This alone is worth the price of the book.

The Manual of Practice

is recommended by the Executive Committee is modeled from the lowa Monitor and well known forms and usag-s of the Grange room. It is authoritative, coming as it loes from the highest and most trustworthy source.

How to Organize a Grange. This alone, will be worth many times its cost to the new Granges of the State.

The careful preparation of this part of the Hand-Book was given to Mr. W. P. Popenoe, a member of the Executive Committee, who is without doubt one of the best in the Committee, who is without doubt one of the best included in the sex spanished away many of the difficulties which have heretolore attended the organization of Granges.

The Patrons of the State will join us in thanking Mr. Popenoe for his most excellent presentation of this sub-iect.

Our Business Agencies.

Dense and much patient labor.

Insurance,
On the subject of Insurance, Mr. S. H. Downs presents the claim of Mutual Insurance, Mr. S. H. Downs presents the claim of Mutual Insurance.
The subject of Lite and Fire Insurance have, as yet, been but slightly understood by the general public. That the immense insuran near of portations which have "lit clided palaces, monun enter of their power and weath, have taken extraordinary sums in oney from the people for the slight benefits returned to intelligent man have taken extraordinary sums to intelligent man can doubt. We express the hope the near future will see this subject most thor suchly investigated and as far as the farmers are concerned, such system of mutual insurance will be adopted a to protect them from the rapaclous maws of these moleopoles.

The Grange Directory. The Grange Directory.

This important feature of the Book commences with the officers of the National Grange, Masters and Secretaries of State Grange, State Business Agents, Officers of the Kansas State Grange, Deputies of the Kansas State Grange, County Business Agents, Number and Name of all Subordinate Granges in Kansas, reported up to April 15, Over 1,200 together with the name Secretary and post office address. The post office address is given of all the above officers, giving over 1,000 officers AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Political Relations.... Political Relations.... Outside Co-operation... tion of National Grange—Preamble Constitution of National Grange—Preamble

Of Art. 1—Officers.

Art. 2—Meetings.

Art. 3—Laws

Art. 4—Retings.

Art. 4—Retings.

Art. 4—Retings.

Art. 4—Retings.

Art. 5—Regularments

Art. 6—Fees.

Art. 7—Dues

Art. 7—Dues

Art. 10—Dutles difficers.

Art. 10—Dutles difficers.

Art. 11—Treasurer

Art. 12—Restrictions

Art. 13—Amendments

Proposed Amendments to Constitution.

By-Laws of National Grange.

Constitution Kannas State Grange.

Constitution Kannas State Grange.

Art. 3—Legislative Powers.

Art. 3—Legislative Powers.

Art. 4—Meetings.

Art. 5—Ouorum.

Art. 6—Dutles of Master

order of Business of State Grange
Address of Worthy Master, M. E. Hudson
Decisions of Worthy Master, M. E. Hudson.
Recommended Constitution for County Granges
By-Laws for County Granges.
Constitution, Subordinate Granges.
Art. 3—Membership.
Art. 5—Membership.
Art. 5—Membership.
Art. 5—Membership.
Art. 5—Fees and Dues.
Art. 6—Anendments.
By-Laws for Subordinate Granges
Rules of Order.
Practical Suggestions
Manual of Pratcice, recommended by the Executive
Committee of Kansas State Grange
Practical Suggestions
Manual of Pratcice, recommended by the Executive
Committee of Kansas State Grange
Practical Suggestions
Manual of Pratcice, recommended by the Executive
Committee of Kansas State Grange
Presiding Officer
Recording Offic

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One Copy, in Marble-Board Binding, to any address, postage pald.

One Dozen Copies, building same as above; postage pald.

One Copy, Fail Cloth Binding, to any address, post-One Dozen Copies, Full Cloth Binding, to any address, post-dozen Copies, Full Cloth Binding, to any address, postage paid. 400 Money may be sent at our risk, if by Post Office Order, Registered Letter or Draft. Address, Address, J. K. HUDSON, Editor KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

From Wm. McCaig, Sec. and St. Agt. Nebraska

State Grange, I am much pleased with your Hand-Book. From T. A. Thompson, Lecturer National Grange. It is certainly a very desirabe rade mecum for Patrons, and especially for Grange officers.

From R. W. Pratt, Sec. New Jersey State Gran I consider it a very valuable work, as a book offreference, and the low price at which you sell it brings it with in the reach of all.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

POOR MRS. TILTON.

Since Tilton's last statement has turned the strong tide of public opinion against Mr. Beecher, and we are hearing him denounced on every side, as he should have been long ago if evidence is worth anything, we can wait no longer for some one to say that the most cowardly and cold hearted act in the drama has been Mr. Beecher's desertion of Mrs. Tilton.

He not only ruined her happiness and honor for all time, but allowed and urged her to perjure herself in an effort to save him. Failing in that effort, he calls her a weak minded, vacillating falsifier; says that she thrust her affection upon him, and that he is not account able for her downfall.

Weak she may be-women are all weak under the influence of a man of Mr. Beecher's intelligence and type-vacillating we have all seen her to be, but are these reasons why her destroyer should drag her still lower down?

If Mr. Beecher had one spark of manhood. when all others deserted Mrs. Tilton, he would have been driven to a confession, that he might save the poor, weak woman he had wronged.

It makes one tremble to think of what Henry Ward Beecher once was, and what he now is—the best we can do is to put from us all thought of the sickening recitals which have filled the press all summer. But for one, we feel it a duty to lift our voice in behalf of the sinning but mightily sinned against woman. Theodore Tilton's once lovely and loving wife. It is said that when she read his last calm statement, and saw that he yet spoke charita bly and forgivingly of her, she groaned in ag ony-and well she might.

Earth has no more joys or hopes for her from the idol of a happy home and a large circle of friends, she has fallen to the depths of despair and disgrace; it is the lot of all erring women; while their destroyers may go back to places of honor and usefulness, they are forever blackened and cast out. Oh, let us have charity.

THE FASHIONS.

We are to have the basque and overskirt as ell as the polonaise, another winter. But the leaders of style, recognizing that some kind of a change is expected of them about now, have decreed that the garment known as a basque shall no longer be designated by that title, but shall be called a cuiras. (Kweras.)

Sleeveless jackets were first designated by that name, but it is now applied to all round basques; and they must more than ever fit to be stylish. The skirt, or portion of the cuivas below the waist line, is the same depth all as we have been accustomed to see it, and it is trimmed only with a cord on the edge, all ruffling or other trimming is reserved for the overskirt, now called tablier, and for the underskirt. Though the whole dress, particularly if made of rich material, is made much more plainly than for some years past. The basque, we omitted to say, is to have no pleats land. or gathers in any place, and the favorite pattern in overskirts is the apron front, either long and pointed, or short and round, with sash ends to tie behind, or else disappearing entirely beneath the basque back of the hips.

In bonnets we are to have every conceivable style, both with and without coronets, some with "capes" to them, and some approaching in shape the old fashioned, modest cottage bonnet. Felt will be one of the most fashionable materials in both bonnets and round hat and birds and feathers very popular as trim-

There is to be quite as great a variety to choose from in out door wraps and cloaks, from long, comfortable looking cloaks to fancy jackof all kinds. The very fashionable ladies covering garments almost entirely with it, so that they glitter like armor in the sun.

The most sensible fashion shows itself in

A KANSAN IN EUROPE.-No. 30

BY RAMBLER.

of the Lauterbrunen, which is about three finger the beautiful gift of Johnnie White. hours ride from the village.

A few miles from Interlachen we pass the supposed residence of Lord Byron's "Man- of Katie, and glancing occasionally over that

fountains in its literal sense, is derived from the act of raising the window to cast out some depths of the valley below. This valley runs iug at first one then the other, said : were obliged to walk, as it was impossible for that ring." the horses to pull more than the empty carri- Katie flushed crimson, so did her mother. age. The roads are all macadamized, and the Both essayed to speak, and Katie gasped: streams handsomely bridged, at the expense of the Swiss government, which must have yours?" of the Swiss government, which cost an immense sum of money, even here, and another dot, it is mine."

We arrived at the falls of Staubach, which one feels disappointed, the quantity of water wohse name was Ray Wynman, crying: is so small that it does not impress one with "I would not believe the ring was stolen in the valley and look up nine hundred and ring! . I am sure I did not steal it." twenty five feet, such an immense hight that The man Ray Wynman had made a scene ompelled to change our first impressions.

the mountains are supernaturally sweet.

Retracing our road for about one mile and nalf we turn into the valley of the Grundel wald, and after a tedious journey of two hours n which we walked more than half the time we reached the village of Grundelwald, and after resting and refreshing ourselves with dinner, we take a guide and start on foot for the glaciers, three miles distant. Our guidis a young man who learned to talk English in the United States, he having worked two years on a farm near Columbus. Ohio, and re turned to his native country on the death of his father. He tells us that he will go back to America some day, and only stays here to take care of his aged mother as long as she

After climbing the sides of the mountain over a very narrow footpath, and sometimes by steps cut in the rock, for two long hours. we at last begin to feel the cold air, and it keeps on growing colder until we actually step from the rocks on a solid body of ice ap pearing to be about three or four hundred rards across, and running up into the gorge of the mountain further than we can see. Of course, we are only at the lower end nearest he valley, and it seems to be melting very apidly, but our guide says that it has only re eded about two hundred feet within his recol ection. It is literally a river of solid ice. the top of the mountain which forces it slowly us about the rest." but surely down as fast as it melts away below summit of the Alps.

Passing down the mountain a short dis tance, by a still narrower path and steps than those we came up, and crossing on a single plank a narrow fissure hundreds of feet deep. between the ice and the sides of the mountain. we enter a cavern or cave cut out of the solid back into the ice two hundred feet or more, to possess the ring I do not knew." terminating in a large room. Here we find a couple of Swiss damsels playing on a dulci. ar.' do you object to telling them?' mer, for which entertainment we have each to pay the sum of half a franc-ten cents. The around, instead of being shortened on the hips evidently stay in that cold place five or six hours a day. We chip off a large piece of saying: clear blue ice and tie it up in our handkerchief to carry back to the valley, where we left the ladies of our party, and broke the blade of a two dollar knife in the operation, but we had with my permission, only that I did not under-

For the Kansas Farmer.

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN:

Mrs. Daille and Her Neighbors.

CHAPTER XX.

but not daring to wear it.

come immediately and remain until after the At first we were both very much frightened, loves him I can see with her whole heart." wedding of Maud and Joe, and the decision of but on talking to the man came to the conclu the family was that they (Mrs. Stearns and sion that he was more eccentric than dement-Katie) were to go immediately to Pottsville. ed. That day before leaving he insisted upon So, when the new silk was completed, and giving the child that ring, and seemed so times since. Once I told him my suspicions, you so long." sundry arrangements made, they started on earnest about it, that at length I consented to but he firmly denied having tasted a drop town of Interlachen—as the English tourists of Chicago Katie drew off her gloves, her think he had stolen it but declared he had drunk." would say -we take a carriage for the valley mother saw flashing and sparkling on her come honestly by it. This is the first time

ruins of the castle of Unspunnen. This is the them, he had much admired the bright face thief." It is now in complete decay and of lit | way he at length caught sight of the spark. ling ring. His face turned white, and invol-Lauterbrunnen, which means nothing but untarily he started toward her. Katie was in the number of streams, some twenty in num- orange peel, the gentleman offered his assist ber, which precipitate themselves into the ance which was gratefully received, then look-

between the Metterhorn and the Jungfrau and "Pardon a seeming rudeness, but I must is very narrow and steep. In some places we know how and where you became possessed of street and handed the lady, saying:

"Johnnie White gave me the ring, sir, is it

"If inside the ring is a dot, the letter 'E

are near the head of the valley. At first view her finger, almost threw it at the gentleman,

the water is broken into spray resembling dust upon a railway car, a dreadful scence too, the the subject of all eyes here, do you believe and long before it arrives at the bottom, we are girl he had admired, before he discovered the pardon me?" ring she wore, now sat before him crying, as As we pass the falls a Swiss boy plays upon hard as she could, he surmised, and he had took the ring from his hand and handed it to alone busy sewing on some portion of the the alpine horn. The echo from the cliffs of been the cause of her grief, and now they— Katie, assuring him he had their pardons; bridal "outfit," "that Joe will ever become were the cynosure of all eyes.

te knew that ring in some way or another behat is evident." had been another mental ob no rudness, was more than he could tell.

Suddenly he thought how it might be rought about, and leaning over the gentle-

of the ring he said as soon as they were seat-delightful. eral years ago set three posts in the ice in a covery of this may, I trust, lead to other and and asking her particularly about George and wrappings about them. strait line, and on visiting them the next year more important ones relating to some papers Hattie, but the new comers noticed that her found that the centre post had moved down and other jewelry which disappeared at the steps were more tottering, and her small dow listlessly tapping the glass with the ends about four feet out of the line. This goes to same time, indeed we would be more than hands more than ever trembling, as she bus show that it is the immense pressure from willing to return the ring if only you can tell tled around in her old hospitable way to make rowful half disappointed look showed upon

and the accumulation must be going on at the you in, unless directing you to the man who accomplished the dear old lady sank down in stances from first to the last are peculiar, the man is almost a stranger to us, and we do not Mrs. Dailie was thin and pale, and her

poor girls certainly earn all they get, for they mistaken in believing they had the right to they went away to Mrs. Dailies room for a Maud called Hattie's attention to a new colknow all she could tell them, so she began by gook old tashioned visit.

> and ran away from home, or rather went away written me, may I not know what it is? she was her he claimed by her eves .

lady now for the first time spoke: Will you give us your name and address?" taking from her pocket one of her son's busi- willing, and Joe is very impatient." ness cards, with a pencil wrote on the back

"The George R. Stearns of that partnership could, and succeeded in helping her to see the is my son."

When the gentleman saw the card his face able to do for some weeks. lighted np.

Katie burst into tears, drew the ring from glancing at Katie, who had dried her tears on finding she was not immediately bound hand and foot and carried off bodily, he went on word that it belongs to me. I meant no such offence as I have given you both, making you

Katie nodded and smiled, while Mrs. Stearns himself and the two genteelly dressed ladies they then renewed the conversation about the an intemperate man, he seems so devoted to Mentally he called himself a "FOOL,," and probabilities of finding the remainder of the let us hope her infinence will keep him from mphasized it by biting his lip until the lost treasures, and Katie with eyes ever open ever falling again; I am sure it will." blood started, he still held the ring in his to her brother's good fortunes suggested that fingers, had looked inside it and found to his he be informed of all that had transpired and t, or what step he could take towards it, to til Johnnie White could be found and interrobe done without having any suspicions arous-

While all this and much more we have no time or space to admit of our writing here, was transpiring the train had swept swiftly can who occupied the seat back of Mrs. and steadily on, and now drew near the place Stearns and Katie, he asked him if he would where Mrs. Stearns and Katie must change exchange his seat with the lady yonder, indicars for Pottsville, and bid their newly made cating with his fore fluger the one with whom acquaintances farewell; this they did with unhe had been sitting. The gentleman looked feigned reluctance, and partly from the reac surprisingly at Ray Wynman, but nodded his tion of their excited nerves and partly from ead in the affirmative, evidently rather loth. the fact that the journey was a pretty long Ray motioned to the lady, who came over to one and they upon its last halt, they found them; then exultingly pointing to the inside the remainder of the way more tiresome than March. Clouds went hurrying through the

them comfortable and assist in taking away "That, sir, I am entirely unable to assist their wrappings, and when at last it had been presented my daughter with this ring; and her big arm chair almost exhausted, still where and she exclaimed aloud: even this I cannot do at present. The circum-smiling and apparently unconscious of her weakness.

even know where he lives more than that it is friend was sure something more than ill night, and I'll not usher it in with tears." somewhere in Chicago, We believe him to be health lay at the bottom as the real cause; and honest; that is, his manners and looks and waited not a little impatiently for the time to own where she found Hattie Stearns and Abbie

the pleasure of drinking a bottle of wine stand the request she made, or considered her my tried and true friend, and I feel I must she fell to dreaming as was her wont. cooled with ice from the glaciers of Switzer. 'making believe,' as she was always doing; have you with me though I think I would when more than a mile from home, and al- have written it, had you not been so kind as to thought he had never seen her so beautiful; most tired out, this man-this John White as come to me; it is Maud, or rather it is Joe, he thought with joy of the success he had he calls himself—came along behind her in that worries me, and Maud's happiness that is been blessed with during the last few months, the road and taking her in his wagon carried I fear so much at stake. For a long time I and rejoiced that the time when he might her on to the next house, which proved to be have feared that Joe was growing more and venture to speak to Abbie of the great love he be the one to which she wanted to go. A few more intemperate, and about a month ago had for her might not be a very long distance weeks ago this same man never seen by any Phillip found him down street too drunk to ahead, he thought, too, of the look he had of us but the child, came to our house in Chi- see straight, and singing like a rowdy. Phil- seen in her eyes several times during their cago during the absence of us all but Katie lip led him home, and locked him in an empty trip to Pottsville, and also since their arrival, here, and claimed acquaintancship, remem bed room there is over the servants rooms, and that had thrilled his heart to its core and left him until he was entirely sober, then h frightened almost to death and, soon as possi- went in and told him where and how he had wait no longer, but end the suspense that opble, closed and locked the door, believing the found him. Joe was ashamed and promised pressed his every waking moment; but the man insane; as he told her he should certain- all sorts of reform, and begged almost on his persevering energetic George R. Stearns, of When George came home and heard the story ly come again, and never should forget where knees that Maud and I need never know of "Ela, Poinsett & Co., Attorneys at Law, Chiof the rag man's visit, and his gift to Katie, he she lived. When she told the rest of us her the disgrace, and finally so wrought upon cago, Ill.," was to-day the wavering hesitatlong, comfortable looking cloaks to fancy jackets and saques of all shapes and materials. Jet
is used in the greatest abundance in trimmings
is used in the greatest abundance in trimming in the greatest abundance in trimming in the greatest abundance in trim she wore it, the owner would recognize and in constant fear of his return, but as time wore viding he would immediately sign the total claim it, possibly cause her arrest as the thirf. on and he came not we concluded that he abstinence pledge; but that on any other con-So Katie laid it away reluctantly to be sure, would never trouble us again, when a little ditions Maud not only should know, but have hesitated no longer. more than a week ago on going to answer should be compelled to break her engagement George brought a letter that evening from the door bell Katie found her mad man again with him. Joe has seemed very penitent, and all but these two. and these too seem gay,

> "And has Mr. Ellis sighed the pledge?" "He says so: though I have fancied I de-

that she has worn it, her brother disliking the bright and beautiful daughter! married to a door, she cried, "There he is now!" and ran Another than Mrs. Stearns had seen it also idea of her wearing it at all, and telling her man who is a slave to his appetite, and Joe, I blushing from the room. -a gentleman sitting but a few seats from she stood a good chance of being arrested as a fear, is such an one; he smokes, habitually; and chews occasionally; he is a gay good na-The gentleman and his sister had both lis tured fellow, with a soft heart, but I fear no tened with undivided attention from the com sound principles. What can I, what ought I that of you." mencement of Mrs. Stearn's speaking; the to do? I have tried to persuade Maud to postpone their marriage for a few months in. with the hopes of seeing a decided change for "With pleasure," Mrs. Stearns said, and the better before it takes place, but she is not

> Mrs. Stearns was shocked and astonished, her own and Katie's name with their No. and knowing no better than her friend what was are you drunk?" best to do; however she comforted as best she future in a brighter light than she had been don't drink! I signed the pledge!"

ing law suit; he gained the case too;" then following Maud everywhere almost, until pale tace that Joe, although two thirds drunk

Katie thought if she were in Maud's place she would be heartily sick and tired of him ; he was always ready with a joke, and made will the young lady take back the ring until everybody laugh, whether they would or no; any degree of sublimity, but when we stand though my brother was so sure; take your I bring other proof than an entire stranger's was kind and tender of Grandmother Dailie, always anticipating her wants, and by his thoughtful helpfulness won his way into the learts of everyone.

"I cannot think dear Alice." Mrs. Stearns said one day when she and Mrs. Dailie were ring and calculated the probabilities and im Maud, and she loves him in return so much,

"But if it should not! Joe is so vascillating, so easily influenced by whoever he is with, if infinite relief the two dots and the one star; endowed with the power to investigate the he would leave the road, and settle down to a matter fully. This was finally determined on steady quiet life I would have less fear; I try onged to his mother but how he could prove as the best way, as nothing could be done un- to feel at ease but I do not. Phillip has no fear now he says, but Joe was always almost as nake those ladies, "for they are real ladies, gated, and this Mr. Wynman desired should dear as his own children, and beside Phillip is very apt to see naught but the fair side of a ervation that he had made, believe he meant ed in his mind that his honor was questioned. character until something dreadful occurs to undermine his confidence, and then he seldom if ever will believe in them again, he looks upon Joe's 'sprees' as he calls them as something almost unavoidable to one of Joe's peculiar disposition, but says he believes him cured now; all I can do is to hope and wait."

How many who can only hope and wait.

CHAPTER XXI.

It was the morning of the sixth day of sky driven by the keen east wind that made d, addressing Mrs. Stearns: "I am exceed- It was ended at last however; Mr. Dailie the morning taste of winter; now and then ingly sorry, madam, to have caused this met them at the train with his carriage, and they spurted out a few flakes of snow, now scene, indeed I had no idea of it when I spoke and soon they found themselvss receiving wellittle round bits of hail, and before noon they to you, but when I and my sister explain to comes from the whole Dailie family which changed their first intention entirely and you I am sure you will excuse me, and see were quite as hearty and warm as any even dropped down sheets of fine drizzling rain low did it get there? is a question asked by that I had sufficient reason for making inqui- Katie could have anticipated. Grandma Dai- that clung to the unhappy person who was so every one of the party, but none are able to and ries about the ring. it is not the ring itself lie laughed and cried alternately, kissed Mrs. unfortunate as to be obliged to traverse the wer. Our guide says an English tourist sev. which I am so anxious about, as that the dis Stearns over and over, calling her 'daughter,' streets; and caused them to hug closely their

Maud Dailie stood at the dining-room winof her fingers very softly, a kind of half sorher face, and something half like a tear stood for an instant in the corner of one eye, but a smile came instantly chasing it away some-

"What a dunce, to be affected by old nursery whims! how can this rainy day be ominous of my future. This is to be my wedding di

m er

op he

th

sit

So saying she left the room and went to her ice by some enterprising Swiss, and running words bespeak this for him, but how he came come when they could be alone, when she felt Browning busily engaged in arranging their sure she would enlighten her as to the cause. dresses for the evening; this completed they "The 'circumstances,' you say, 'are peculiwent to ride, Mrs' Dailie tucked grandma up and Katie practicing some new music upon Mrs. Stearns looked keenly at the man, from cozily and warm upon the sofa in her room for the piano, and in the far away corner on a him to the lady, and thought she could not be her after-dinner nap, and then arm in arm sofa sat George Stearns in a brown study. lection of engravings which Joe had given "Now Alice my friend, I must know the her only a few days before, and Abbie seating "It curiously enough commences when this cause of these pale cheeks and snnken eyes, herself near a window, looked out at the passdaughter of mine was but four years of age, something worries you of which you have not ers by, who each carried an unbrella and trod cautiously as if fearful of slipping down on "Yes! I have longed to tell you, Jennie, the wet sloppy pavement, from noticing them

George watched her from where he sat, and made him each time almost determined to

Oh! could he only have known the drift of

How gay they all were! those young people, shoes, which have low, broad heels and extenshoes, which have low broad heels and the other sent a tingle to their cheeks and a light to their eyes.

"Maud where is Joe to day?" laughed Katected the taint of liquor on his breath several tie, "I did not think he could stay away from

There was a troubled look for a moment in After spending two or three days doing the their journey, and when some thirty miles out her taking it. He seemed to fear we would since that night when Phillip found him Maud's eye, "Joe's train had not come in at three, when it was due, behind for some rea-"Oh, Jennie! how can I think of Maud, my son," then catching the sound of an opening

It was Joe! She ran up to him shaking

her finger at him as she went "What, tardy to day, Joe? I did not think

She stopped and looked sharply at her cous-

"Joe, what is the matter! are you sick?" "Sick! well, no! Yes, I mean, my pretty! you see, Maud-hic!"

"Oh, Joe! JOE ELLIS! tell me once for all,

"Drunk, my-hic-beauty! not a bit! I'm sick / can't you see? I'm a tee to taller. I

Maud took both his hands in her small ones Joe Ellis spent all the time he could at his held them tight, looked straight in his face 'I know that man' Ela,' he was the one my uncle's, when not running on the tnain he was with her blue eyes full of tears, and such a mother employed some years ago in a harrass there, the most devoted lover in all the world, blended expression of grief and pain upon her

was touched and half sobered by it.

" Maud, Maud!" he said, "don't look so you frighten me, I love you, Maud, don't you believe me, darling?"

"Love me more than you do liquor, Joe?" "Ten thousand times! more than all else or

earth. "And you promise me, Joe, that you never and she too was glad. will touch another drop so long as you live?"

"I promise it faithfully!" "Kneel down here, Joe, and say it all, in stantly kneel, and repeat it, or I will not be

your wife to night. There was something cold and harsh in her tone.

Joe Ellis knelt there in the hall and repeated, "I promise never to taste liquor while I live, so help me God!"

"And when you do, Joe, you will break my heart. Now go to your room, and sober yourself!" there was something like a sneer in her voice now, " I will tell them al! you have come, but are not well; at half past seven I will send father for you."

She watched him go up the long stairs, saw him cross the hall above, heard him enter and lock his door. She turned quietly back, opened the parlor door and said to Abbie who sat near:

' Joe has come, will not be down until time for the ceremony, tell Mother and the rest please.'

Abbie nodded her head, and Maud went to the windo w, climbed up and sat down on the deep seat, and leaned her cheek against the cold glass. Outside came the cold dreary rain and beat against the glass.

"The day is a fitting one, after all, I can se what my life must be; but I promised him more than a year ago; dare I break that promise to night, oh, DARE I! and can I, do I wish to? Poor Joe! what would Joe do withpoor! poor! foolish Joe!"

When the darkness came Ella found her sitting on the window still, looking out at the storm no longer, but listening to it as it beat againt the pane, thinking as she listened that she heard the dirge of all her brightest hopes. She shivered when Ella touched her. " What a dismal day for one's wedding! makes one feel as if it was to be a funeral instead."

Ella laughed. "Maud has the blues caught them from the weather. But come, my sister, you have no time to indulge long-er, it is time to dress the 'bride so fair.'"

"Hush!" Maud answered.

When half past seven o'clock came Mr Dailie went to Joe's room and rapped; Joe opened the door and smiled at his uncle. He has "sobered" himself and Mr. Dailie never guessed how half muddled he had entered it three hours before.

"Well, old fellow! if you were not half my son already, I should feel tempted to tell you even at this late moment you could not have

Joe flushed instantly, he thought of the scene in the hall and wondered but only for a moment, and was passing down when his uncle drew him back.

"Joe! one thing, you'll be sure not to for get your promise?'

"sure! Uncle Phillip. Only give me Maud and I'll remember anything ! "

"Maud is a good girl, Joe, and will be a "Maud is a good girl, Joe, and will be a good wife to you; don't you break heart, and you will if you ever drink, do you understand?"

Morris County—H. W. Glidemelster, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Leonard Spencer, Rolling Prairie tp. Aug 4, one black cow, white belly and white bushy tail, 2 years old, had a sucking calf along which has since died. no marks or brands. Appraised \$20. stand?"

his uncle, that it touched the kind old heart. COW-Also, one red cow about 5 years old, branded J K on left side and B U on the back. Appraised ≸9 Mr. Dailie took Joe by the arm. "I know you will be kind to my girl, Joe. I know it!

but I feel anxious; you know why!" And Joe said, "I know why."

The wedding ceremony was over, the bridegroom had been flushed and excited, the bride pale and quiet ; there had followed the usual congratulations, a grand supper over which the whole party had seemed to wax gay-to be sure there was one wno kept saying over in her mind, " For better and for worse!" and while life lasts! I meant it, Joe, and I'll be be true even if the worst comes," but none guessed this, not even the pale mother who grew paler when she saw how white her childs face was, and thought, "can it be that Maud fears to take this step?" she answered herself "No! she would not take it it she feared it!"

While they were at supper the door bell rang'; it was a messenger boy with a dispatch for George Stearns, it read:

" Come home by first train. J. W. thinks he has found a clue. HORACE ELA."

The train left at ten, consequently there was a slight confusion; there were a few good by's hastily said, a few hands grasped firmly by's hastily said, a few hands grasped firmly.

G. G. MAXON, "Riverside Farm," Schenectady, N. Y.

There were two pair of eyes that met and held Stock for said of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. each other for a brief space of time, then in a moment the hall door closed, and the people in the great parlors chatted on again.

Abbie Browning was gay, she laughed, she talked, she sang like a bird, so every one in the rooms stopped with wonder to listen. "Who is it?" they asked. "What an exquisite voice!" they said, "she throws her whole

site voice!" they said, "she throws her whole soul into it!"

The girls wondered what spirit had sudden ly possessed the still pensive girl, who had seemed so oppressed with grief. Maud caught the spirit and laughed too, grew rosy again and beautiful.

Joe was in ectasys. Maud was an angel!

Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application. Caught sheeters of pure bred Shorthorns of approved and althoughed pred Shorthorns of application. Address, C. FARRS.

A. KNAPP. Dover, Shawmee County, Kansas, Breeder and Shipper of Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

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

A. WREW WILSON, Kingswille, Kan., Breeder of Thorough the spirit and laughed too, grew rosy again and beautiful.

Joe was in ectasys. Maud was an angel!

Abbie Browning almost one, why had he nevr seen it before?

Mrs. Stearns knew the whole secret, and she kept it. She had seen the glance which the two pair of eyes had given each other, and knew from the joy that had entered one soul, that its counterpart must have filled another,

Ears Should not be Boxed.

In "Physiology for Practical Use" we find the following: There are several things very commonly done which are extremely injurous and first, children's ears ought never to be boxed. We have seen that the passage of the ear is closed by a thin membrane, especially adapted to be influenced by every impulse of the air. is closed by a thin membrane, especially adapted to be influenced by every impulse of the air, and with nothing but the air to support it insale at reasonable prices.

Send for Price List.

J. FIERY Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Durham eattle. Three Bulls for sale at reasonable prices.

Correspondence solicited. compression of the air in front of it? If any one designed to break or overstretch the membrane ne could scarce devise a more efficient means than to bring the hand suddenly and forcibly down upon the passage of the ear, thus driving the air violently before it, with no possibility for its escape but by the membrane giving way. Many children are made deaf by boxes on the ear in this way.

IF you have been picking or handling acid slowly up stairs into her own room; the fire had gone out in the grate almost, and the air they are yet moist strike a match and shut was chill, but Maud did not know it, she went your hands around it so as to catch the smoke, and the stain will disappear.

GRAHAM BREAD is made like ordinary rais ed bread, except that it is kneaded very soft, or not at all, and has a little molasses or sirup put in the sponge when it is set. It dries more readily than common flour bread, and should be kept in a stone jar or tin box with a tight

COTTAGE CHEEse.—To make cottage cheese wish to? Poor Joe! what would Joe do without his Maud now? No, he will need me but do not scald it; pour into a bag of thin more than ever now and it may be he keep that promise sacred for my sake. My poor! poor! foolish Joe!"

The but do not scald it; pour into a bag of thin cloth and drain; when it is drained enough, sprinkle with and tand pepper; mash fine; thin to a batter with sweet cream, and it is ready

COCOANUT PIE—DELICIOUS—One half a cup of butter one cup of powdered white sugar, four well beaten eggs; beat whites and yolks together; one cup of grated cocoanut, one quart of sweet milk; mix butter and sugar together, then add the eggs and cocoanut, and lastly the milk. Bake in a lower crust. Eat when cold. This quantity makes two ples. C.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1887, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceedstendollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by madi, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to The Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by T.R. Lovejoy, Palmyra tp., Sept 5, ne dark bay horse, 2 years old, about 14 hands high, scar in right breast. Appraised \$35.

Leavenworth Co.—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by John Cullison, Aug 21, Sherman
pp, one light bay horse, 14 hands high, 8 years old, left hip
knocked down, right hind ankie enlarged. Appraised

McPherson County—J. R. Wright, Clerk.
MARES—Taken up by EA Dodge, McPherson tp. Sept
15.4two stray mares, color dark brown, one has small
white spot on upper lip. The other has two saddle marks,
left hind foot white, billed in left eye. Age of both about
11 years. Appraised \$30 each.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstine, Clerk. *MARR—Taken up by J W Goowin, Aug 7, Drum Creek tp, one bay mare, 15 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, saddle marks on top of back. Appraised \$40.

"I understand, Uncle Phil."

Sumner County—C. S. Brodbent, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by James McIntire, Hessville tp. one
red cow, about 10 years old, branded figure 5 under a half
circle on left side, and a figure 2 on the back. Appraised
at \$9.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by H Griffin, Newbury tp, Sept 12, one brown stallion colt, 2 years old, star in forchead, about 14 hands high. Apralsed ≱40.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk. COW—White cow, 5 years old, some small dark spot eck, no marks or brands.

Breeders' Directory.

Tour readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state it in their letters to advertisers.

N. T. BEAL, Rogerville, Hawkins county, Fennessee, breeder of Jersey Cattle of most fashionable strains; Cashmere Goats and Shepherd Dogs, Young stock for sale ThOs. E. TALBOTT Dalhoff, St. Charles Co., Missouril, Breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle. Good Bulls and bull calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence so-licited.

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G.EO. 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.

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PATRONS' HAND-BOOK. — We have received from the publisher. J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka a copy of the above useful book. Its list of national and state Granges seems to be complete, besides containing the national and state constitutions, with decisions and much other interesting matter. It should be in the hands of every Patron.—Landmark.

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It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and address of officers, constitutions and alms of the organization, and much other valuable information. It seems to be a work which all Patrens who desire to be posted in their Order should at once obtain. Much care has been bestowed upon the book to make it reliable in all its statements.—Chanute Times. The work contains what is usually spread over a twhundred page book.—Arkansas City Traveler.

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The Patrons' Hand-Book, for the use and benefit of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, is received from J. K. Hudson, the author, and editor and proprietor of the Kax-sak Farsker. It is an excellent work and needed by every member of the Order.—Lincoln Co. Nees.

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J. K. Hudson, proprietor of the Kansas Farms, has our thanks for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a well bound pamphiet of forty pages, which contains constitution, by-laws of National Grange, state, county and subordinate Granges, declaration of principles, manual of practice, parliamentary rules and usages, history, decisions, directions, etc.—Atchtson Patriot.

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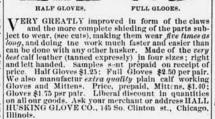
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