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The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. opy, Weekly, for one year, py, Weekly, for six months, Copies, Weekly, for one year opies, Weekly, for one year opies, Weekly, for one year, RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Three months, "One Year,

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he sheaves will point down to the centre and let water in instead of carrying it off as it should. From the point where the stack is to be drawn in, as it decreases in size keep the gives the history and growth of the chinch thing wrong appear in the leaves. middle full; and the faster the stack is drawn bug as follows: in the fuller must the middle be kept rela-

to as the stack is drawn in, and thereafter until it is finished.

To finish a stack, stand in the centre and have the stack to as sharp a peak as possible, force a slender, smooth, and sharply pointed stake as far into the stack as possible, leaving only eight or ten inches projecting; place the cap-sheaf upon this, but up, the heads projecting evenly downward over the stack. Then tie the but over the top of the stake, and the should be secure.

5. In five or six weeks after hatching the second batch of following equinoxes will occur from now to the middle of October, namely; July 10th and 18th; August 2d, 25th and 31st; Sept. 17th and 21st; October 10th, 14th and 15th. The ally attack the corn, and unless destroyed by climatic influences, live on till cold weather the but over the top of the stake, and the should be secure. place the bundles with care, and when you

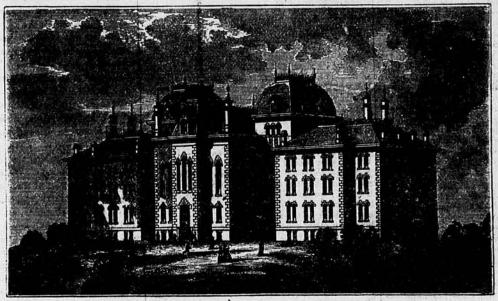
in line, and far enough apart so the drips will more of season. so that the threshing machine may work.

Send \$1 and try the Kansas Farmer six

Mr. Wiggins, hesitatingly—"I really don't him, and enuff about law so that he can do know; I don't recollect attending one."

his stealin' legally."

STATE UNIVERSITY.



LAWRENCE, DOUGLAS CO., KANSAS.

usually between the middle of May and first terms at the time of the sale.

Select a level, compact place for the stack yard, and one well drained. Place the stacks in line and far enough apart so the dring will more or less according to latitude and the disturbances and local rains.

HINTS FROM THE TRIBUNE.

WASH FOR FLAT-HEADED BORER.—Having always takes place after stacking.—Western received many valuable ideas from the Tribune, I want to add my mite by giving your readers a recipe for the Flat-head Apple-tree

CHINCH BUGS.

The Chinese, or large flowered kinds, are the one, briefly but the chinese, or large flowered kinds, are the one, but gradually rose in the market to \$175.

tively.

If the middle of the stack from any cause become too low, commence at the centre and lay out to near the outside, and then work as before, for if the sheaves near the outside do not slant at a considerable angle from the horizontal they will fail properly to carry off the water. This must be especially attended to as the stack is drawn in, and thereafter up. must be careful about their bargaing. If you cured .
sell, as you say, corn at 50 cents, the buyer to Duke of Edinburgh—Rosy lilac, finely intake it next week, and he pays \$10 down, when curved. 4. In about two weeks after they are deposited, the eggs hatch; in Southern Illinois avoided by drawing accurate papers in simple

heavy rains, and most probably a tropical hurrican. All the others indicate atmospherical

"Do you like codfish balls, Mr. Wiggins?"

Korticulture.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

COMMON SENSE IN PLOWING.

The editor of the Practical Farmer has the been standed to permanent secrees.

The editor of the Practical Farmer has the boys and common sensible remarks on the following common-sensible remarks on the following com

vest easeon, leaving but little to be feared from rain during the season. It cateling from rain during the season. It care is a few to the property of the pro best for general culture. The following are a at five years old. She afterwards sold for \$8,-GRAIN SPECULATORS — (N.S.): Farmers few good varieties which can be easily pro-000, on account of her superior action, and

Empress of India-A splendid, fine. white Orange Perfection-Dark orange, incurved Pink Perfecton—Pink, fine flower.

Jardin des Plantes—Bright orange.

Mrs. G. Rundles—White, beautifully incur-

Japanese varieties James Salter-Mauve, large, profuse bloomer. Meteor-Golden yellow. Emperor of China-White buff centre.

Sol—Citron-yellow, very fine. Pompone varieties: Bob - Dark brown, very good variety. Cedo Nulli-White; there are also a yellow ne and a lilac one of this name.

Karm Stock.

DISTINGUISHED HORSES.

Principles of Breeding.

Principles of Breeding.

Are their superior qualities the result of inheritance or the work of cultivation? Thoroughbred is a conventional term, signifying a pure breed that can be traced back through five or six generations to the most famous progenetors of superior horses. It is beyond dispute that all the excellence of English and Americas thoroughbred horses is derived from the Oriental blood of the desert, in Arabia, Syrfa, Persia, Turkistan, the Barbary States, Nubla and Abyssinia, the races of which greatly resemble each other.

Every effect must have a cause; the horse has been greatly improved during modern times; the question arises whether this improvement is the effect of constitutional excellence, wholly or in part—or whether it is solely the effect of cultivation? Hereditary law lays the foundation upon which the superstructure is reared. We must draw our conclusions from the history of good horses,

conclusions from the history of good horses, and from a review of their genealogy, or the sources from which they spring. It is claim-ed by those familiar with the history of the horse through its various stages of improve-ment in Eugland, that there is a larger pro-portion of Barb than pure Arabian blood; and that, therefore, such horses as can trace their descent to this breed are the most likely to possess in the highest degree the desirable characteristics of speed and bottom.

Every careful and exact breeder should con-

would have brought twice that sum at fourteen years old, when she made 2:1934 at Kalamazoo. Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the king of trotting sires, never started in a race. He carved out his owner's fortune as the sire of such trotters as Dexter, Nettle, and others of great fame. He commenced his services in the stud at \$25 a mare. He is ending his career at \$500 to insure a colt.

Hereditary law lays the foundation upon which the superstructure is reared. What constituted the success of old Messenger or his grandson Abdallah but that iron constitution and indomitable will to perpetuate their great abilities unimpaired to their colts? It appears to be a certain and fixed rule of breeding, that in order to improve any race, the higher and purer blood must be on the sire's side, not on Florence—Dark cherry.

White Travenna—Pure white. M. MILTON.

Country Gentleman.

that of the dam; and that he must be the superior animal. It is said to be an indisputable and undeniable fact that the English ness man" as "wun that knows enuff about perior animal to any of the Oriental races, and stealin' so that there kant ennybody steal from him, and enuff about law so that he are the consequently that his blood cannot be a superior animal to any of the Oriental races, and consequently that his blood cannot be a superior animal to any of the Oriental races, and consequently that his blood cannot be a superior animal to any of the Oriental races, and consequently that his blood cannot be a superior animal to any of the Oriental races, and consequently that his blood cannot be a superior animal to any of the Oriental races, and consequently that his blood cannot be a superior animal to any of the Oriental races, and consequently that his blood cannot be a superior animal to any of the Oriental races, and consequently that his blood cannot be a superior animal to any of the Oriental races, and consequently that his blood cannot be a superior animal to any of the Oriental races, and consequently that his blood cannot be a superior animal to any of the Oriental races, and consequently that his blood cannot be a superior animal to any of the Oriental races, and consequently that his blood cannot be a superior animal to any of the Oriental races, and consequently that his blood cannot be a superior animal to any of the Oriental races, and consequently that his blood cannot be a superior animal to any of the Oriental races, and consequently that his blood cannot be a superior animal to any of the Oriental races, and consequently that his blood cannot be a superior animal to any of the Oriental races, and consequently that his blood cannot be a superior animal to any of the Oriental races. consequently that his blood cannot be improved by any further admixture of that strain.—I. V. Mapes, in Ohio Furmer.

USING THOROUGHBRED BULLS. The National Live Stock Journal has the

On the occasion of a recent trip through Central Illinois, we had the company, for a few hours, of Mr. J. B. Ryburn, of Bloomingfollowing remarks: ton, McLean county, and our conversation na urally drifted upon stock matters, and cattle matters in particular. In the course of this conversation, Mr. Ryburn related some of his conversation, Mr. Ryburn related some of his experience in handling grades for beef. His pasture was divided from that of one of his neighbors by a narrow lane, the land and grass being as near the same as can be found in adjoining lots on the same farm. Mr. Byburn's neighbor, an intelligent gentleman, who had given no particular thought to the who had given no particular thought to the management of live stock, raised native cattle with no admixture of improved blood, and of one spring's calves turned five into the pasture adjoining Mr. Ryburn's.

Mr. Ryburn, about the same time, turned into his pasture three grade calves. All the calves were of the same age, having been dropped the same season, and no thought was given by either one as to their keep, but they had the freedom of their respective pastures during the proper season, and during the winter ran with the common cattle of the farm, in the stalk-fields. The ages and the keep of the calves were so nearly identical, that, if they had been of the same blood, they would have had about an equal value. During the summer after these calves were two years old, a cattle drover, who made it his business to travel around that portion of the country purtravel around that portion of the country purchasing cattle to ship to the Chicago market, rode into the lane which separated these two pastures, and before he rode out he purchased both lots of calves from their respective owners. They were not weighed, we believe, but the drover looked them over and paid such prices as he thought would leave him a profit when they were shipped and sold. He paid Mr. Ryburn for his three calves \$105.75 per head, or \$317,25; while for the native calves he paid Mr. Ryburn's neighbor \$55 per head. or \$276 for the five, a difference of \$50.75 per head in favor of the grades at two years old. Whether Mr. Ryburn's grades were exceptionably good as not the grades were exceptionably good as not the years on he his own ably good or not, the reader can be his own judge; but there is no question that the native calves must have been unusually good ones, or they would not have brought so much money at two years old. Mr. Ryburn's neigh-bor was so struck with the advantage of using thoroughbred bulls, that he has maintained one on his farm ever since, and probably al

ANOTHER CURE FOR HOOVE OR BLUAT CATTLE.

Mr. John B. Warren, of Petaluma, says the Stockton Leader, has given information which will be of much importance to stock raisers. He states that bloat in cattle, caused by eating green clover or from similar causes, may be cured in the following manner: Take hold of the animal by the horns and raise its head as high as possible, then open its mouth, take hold of its tongue with one or both hands and pull it out as far as it will come. pull it out as far as it will come. As soon as this is done the gas will begin to escape through the valves that will thus be opened at the root of the tongue, and if the mouth is kept open and the tongue pulled forward for a few minutes, the cure will be complete.

Mr. Warren has seen this course pursued in several cases with cattle, also with horses suffering from wind colic, and in every case it proved a complete remedy. When the gas begins to escape it will coze through the open ing like the air from a punctured bladder This remedy is easily applied, is safer and less painful to the animal than the operations that are sometimes resorted to.,

HINTS ON DRAUGHT-NO CHECK-REIN ON A DRAUGHT HORSE.

If a Horse Cannot Lay to his Work, and Bend his Head Down when he Desires to do so, be Sure that he is not Properly Harnessed.

Whenever a horse is employed for the purpose of drawing any vehicle, it is of the utmost importance that he should be able to em ploy all his strength to advantage. Every one who considers at all, must acknowledge ed and confined condition, or when he is in conveniently placed as regards the load, he cannot exert his full power, which is so much loss to his master; or, if forced to perform a certain amount, then he is obliged to waste a great deal more of his strength (or muscular power) than is required, to his own great pain and injury.

The question how to properly attach the horse to the vehicle is, therefore, one of the greatest importance to every master who wishes to get a proper degree of work in a fair and rational manner. Yet, from being unacquainted with the principles, few examine closely into the *practice*; an immense deal of horse strength is wasted every day on loads which, if properly attached, might have been comfortably moved with far less trouble, ex-

ertion and pain. The art of pulling is performed by leaning forward with the weight of the body against the opposing force, and then, by strong movements of the limbs, keeping up and increasing the pressure; the weight of the body being of the utmost importance, as any one may try by pulling at a rope passing over one shoulder, and standing upright all the time. It will be found that what was before pulled with ease cannot now be moved at all, or, at any rate, only by the most severe and continued efforts of the limbs. These muscular movements, ex hausting the strength, try the system violent ly, whereas the body weight is easily employ ed without consuming the vital energies.

From the upright position of a man's body, he is not fitted to draw loads. If, therefore, this great difference is perceptible with his light frame, how great must be the waste of strength when the horse is prevented from throwing his whole weight fairly into the collar! Yet this is constantly the case .-American Stock Journal.

AN BASY WAY TO BANISH CROWS.

J. W. Bliss, of Bradford, Vt., adopted a novel way to keep the crows from his corn. A rew days ago he found quite a flock busily engaged in a twelve-acre lot belonging to him. procured a couple of small spring-traps, such as are used in catching muskrats, and set them some distance spart between the rows, scattering along a few kernels of corn. Not long after he heard a hubbub and cawing in the yield loud enough to waken the mythical sevon sleepers, while the fence and trees near by were nearly black with crows. He didn't rouble them for a couple of hours, though they did him by their continual noise, after which he released the two caught in the traps. Since that time the crows have given that field a wide berth, not having been seen in the immediate vicinity. This way of getting rid of crows seems much preferable to shooting, as northern bird does so much scavenger work

Apiary.

DON'T BOTHER THE BERS Don't you think opening the hive so often and so much handling is an injury to the bees? is a grave question often asked me by box hive apiarians. Our bees many times are handled too much. My observation is that a family placed under conditions for a maximum result and left undisturbed rear more based. result and left undisturbed, rear more brood and issue drones earlier; are crosser, resist the encroachments of enemies, and work with more energy, than those that are frequently opened, smoked, brushed and gorged. I have used the extractor on swarms that were building and a station have a second and the second are the second as the second are the second as the second are the second as ing comb, storing honey, or taken off honey boxes and added new ones, in the season of the greatest flow of honey, and by the act of mixing the bees or dispersing the comb builders, so demoralized them that days would elapse before operations were resumed, when the best season would be over, and under all such circumstances we wonder why "that swarm did no good," for we "tended to them awful well."

In opening a hive, many fastenings are necessarily broken, which must be mended, or if new combs are given or their own disarranged they must be familiarized with the same exactness that they acrutinize any external change made with their hive before they are willing to renew labor, and much valuable time is lost, and time is honey and money. In consequence of the bees filling their combs, less brood is reared, during the greatest flow of honey, than either before or afterward; of that monopoly leech, the express, and hence we may divide our summer into two should be repealed upon the assembling of easons—one for bee growing, and one for the

the great storing season. Much honey is gathered during fruit bloom, but instinct impels the bees to rear all the brood they can and the major part of it is con sumed for that purpose, and when the great flow comes they are prepared with a merry multitude. On the approach of fruit bloom insert one to four empty frames, depending on the size of the family in the brood nest; close the hive, keep them dry and warm, trap all millers and worms you can, but don't bother the bees. When the great storing season arrives give them all the boxes necessary and unless indications are present, paramount to the value of honey, they should not be open-ed, moved or disturbed in any way.—Bee Keepers' Magazine.

The lenses of bees' eyes are not adjustable and, though they can see accurately to great distances, they seem blind to objects close by. Bees dart down to the door of their hives with a precision which is generally unerring; but if, from any cause, they miss the opening, they are obliged to rise in the air in order to take another observation .- Popular Science Monthly.

Now while the white clover is in blossom diffusing fragrance of sweet perfume, and se creting honey faster than the industrious little workers can gether it, see to it that your bees do not work themselves out of a job. Give them plenty, of room for storing up surplus, and empty the combs with the extractor. Do not allow them to hang outside of their hives doing nothing, when honey is abundant.

PERILOUS BEE HIVING .- Recently a swarm of bees settled in the top of a large poplar tree on the farm of Mr. Van Boston, in Anderson county. The tree was without a limb for the distance of 167 feet. Mr. Leathers, desir ing to secure the bees, and the owner of the tree hot desiring it cut, conceived the idea of climbing the tree, and successfully carried it out. To effect his daring purpose, he used an auger and pins, inserting the first pin four feet from the ground and the others three feet apart, until the bees were reached and secured. There were thirty-seven pins two feet long, which remain in the tree as an evidence of the bold adventure.—Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman.

Miscellaneous.

THE COUNTRY AND THE CROPS.

'Seeing is believing." We don't know how big a story our readers will believe, but please clear away your doubts, for we cannot tell the place. Germany comes next and France still half. From Topeka for nearly 100 miles, our route lay through the rolling prairie. Not the and Germany fourth. sucker, low lands of Illinois, but the green, graceful and tertile prairie. It looks unlike a new country. The farms are divided into fields like Ohio, and neatness and newness are apparent about the homes. Far away as the eye can carry it is the same, one boundless stretch of gold and green reaching to the horizon al around. In imagination, when the farmer's race is run, he has only to walk to the limit of his vision, and climb the blue stairway to the kies. It would seem no drouth nor dearth could ever come to make him tired of life. Here we pass into the Cottonwood Valley, in Chase county, where John Shipman, S. N. Holden and A. S. Bailey, from this county, are located. What shall we say of the wheat and corn? Find the best field of either you can in the Ohio or Muskingum valley, and you have inly an average of it there. Looking out as some distance upon a field of wheat, it looks like a leaf of gold were spread out upon the smooth surface. When you reach it, no spots are noticeable. The straw is bright and cle in, and the yield from 25 to 40 bushels to the acre. A farmer who got in a good crop last fall, will pay for his land this season, for abundant as it is, wheat is being engaged at one dollar and upwards. Oats yields as high as 100 bushels. Forty to seventy is an aver-Corn stands in some fields 9 feet high. Take this picture, spread it for five or ten miles on either side, all laid in a soil of black loam 10 feet deep, and speed across it for 100 miles in a palace car, accompanied by splendid felow of your own calling, and what shall be said of it? 'Twould take painter, poet and culptor to tell the half. No wonder our friends who have gone there think they are in the garden of the world .- Marietta (Ohio) Register.

The crops in the Cottonwood valley and in a large portion of the Arkansas valley promise large yield, and the season has been a a very favorable one. The only objection to the country—and certainly a great one—is the absence of timber, though there is coal at accessible

points, at moderate prices.

There is an abundance of good land open to settlement along the line of road, which can be obtained from the Government or from the A. T. & S. F. Co., at from \$2 to \$9 per acre,

according to location, on easy terms.

The A. T. & S. F. Railroad is a splendidly equipped railway—the road being built on a level plain, where but little grading was required, and at comparatively small expense. It is one of the best roads in the country.— Macomb Ill. Eagle.

Send \$1 and try the KANSAS FARMER six

THE POSTAL LAWS.

The Boston papers say boldly that the postal putrage was the work of Senator Hamlin, acting under the whip of the Adams Express Company. It appears it was not intended to include transient newspapers, perhaps books and some other things, which do not interfere much with the express, and it is said that "the law will be repealed next winter." But un-less our agricultural and horticultural friends look pretty sharp they will find the law will not be altered as it affects them. The Adams Express Company having been powerful enough to ride over them, will doubtless be in a position to keep the advantage they have gained.—Gardener's Monthly for July.

We have already called attention to this topic and expressed suspicions that the above

statement, if correct, goes to confirm.

We hope we are drawing near the end of the time when a man of Senator Hamlin's po sition and standing is to be used as the cat's paw to draw out hot chestnuts for the consumption of monkeys of monopolizing tenden cies. If Senator Hamlin, or whoever was used as the tool of the express companies, has not the grace or the discernment to avoid serving private corporations when elected to represent the interests of the whole people, he had bet ter give place to another man.—Prairie

Good! Let us give these shystering, dishonest statesmen, whether they are big or litlittle, back seats. The change in the postal law was an iniquitous outrage in the interest Congress.

A THOUSAND DOLLAR HINT.

Our good friend Rev. Mr. Hoyt, formerly of Orberlin, Ohio, must have the happy satisfac tion of doing a great deal of good. Where he goes he theaches people who are in a teach able mood, how to live so as to be more heal-thy and happy. We have heard of many in-valids who have been the better for his advice, after all medicines had failed. The last case comes from Florida, and is of a gentleman who had suffered all sorts of evil from physic, and still was no better. Good Mr. Hoyt, talking with him about his case, said:—"If you will live on brown bread and cracked wheat you will get better." The man had heard of such food, but never thought best to try it himself; but Mr. Hoyt's words carried conviction, and he obeyed them, and says he would not go back to the old way for a thousand dol lars. In other words, the advice was worth thousand dollars to him, if not a great dea more . for how much will a man not give for health?-Herald of Health.

THE GRADUATING CLASS AT CORNELL,-The graduating class of '75 at Cornell numbers 56 of whom fifty-three are men and three are wo men. There average age is twenty two years and nine months. They represent twelve States. In politics, thirty-two are republican, thirteen Independent, four Democrats, two Lib eral republicaus, two Temperence, and four have no politics. In religion it stands Congre gational eleven; Protestant, nine; Independent, six ; Presbyterian, four ; Christian, three Episcopal, three; Non sectarian, three; Socie of Friends, three; Unitarian, three; Liber al, two; Methodist, one; Optional, one; Un certain, three. As to their future occupations the law has eight; engineering, ten; architec ture, seven; business, six; journalism, five mechanical engineering, four; ministry, three teaching, three; manufacture, two; students two; natual history, one; physicist, one; sur gery, one; undecided, three. A large majori ty of the class are opposed to co-education.

The whole tonnage of the world consists of 56,727 sailing vessels, measuring 14,563,836 tons, and 4,333 steamers, 3,680,970. Great Britian stands first, with 10,182 sailing vessels of 5,366,327 tons and 2,538 steamers, of 2,382 145 tons. The United States comes next, following a long way off, 7,092 ships, of 2,272,120 tons, and 420 steamers, of 401,043 tons. Norway, strange to say, comes next in the list of sailing vessels, and Italy follows in the fourth next, but in the list of steamers France is third

DOMESTIC,-The new postage law in regard o foreign letters went into operation July 1. The letter postage to all countries except France is now five cents per half ounce. The newly established rates on all domestic money orders, which went into effect the same day are as follow : For orders not exceeding .\$15 ten cents; over \$15 and not exceeding fifteen cents; over \$30 and not exceeding \$40 twenty cents; over \$40 and not exceeding \$50 twenty-five cents. The fee on registered letters has been increased from eight to ten cents in addition to the regular postage of three cents per halt ounce.

SUMMER PACKING PORK.

The Drovers' Journal, after describing som new houses now being built for summer pork packing in Chicago, says: "The houses t which we have referred, have a capacity for working up at least 30,000 hogs per week, provided they can get the kind they want; but unfortunately, our farmers have not got in the way of producing the kind of hogs wanted for this particular branch of trade, to any great extent, and we are inclined to the opin ion that the supply for this season's work will fall far short of the requirement, which is an unfortunate condition of things for both pro-ducers and consumers. The kind of hogs wanted for this trade are even, smooth, tolerably well fattened hogs, averaging 175 to 200 pounds; they should in all cases be ted corn enough to make firm, solid meat; hogs of this kind are now sure to be wanted in our market during every month in the year, and they must always command a good price. We can think of no branch of business in the whole range of farming operations that gives better promise of paying well in the future, than loes the production of this kind of hogs. Such hogs can be produced and got ready for market in from six to nine months. We have seen hogs of the Poland China breed that weighed near 200 pounds at six months of age, and such hogs are now worth in our market from fifteen to sixteen dollars per head.

The Willamette Farmer say: "The following companies have just been incorporated: The Grangers' Mercantile Company, of Tygh Valley, Wasco county, Or.; object, to do general mercantile business; capital, \$2,000 incorporators, B. Savage, A. Kelley, David Wilson; also, Ashland Business Association of Patrons of Husbandry, Jackson county, Or.; object, general business; capital, \$2.500; incorporators, H. T. Inlow, James Woodson and A. D. Holman." Betters from the Karm.

WHO KILLS THE BIRDS!

One of the most intelligent nurserymen of this country keeps his shot gun ready, and kills every bird that comes on the place, and then writes poetry to the Kansas Farmer describing the 10,000 bugs and insects that are devouring his fruit.—*Exchange*.

If I am the nurseryman referred to, the above from the Lacygne Journal, by "Scott," is, to say the least, a wide exaggeration; but still not without some foundation. I do not know who Mr. Scott is, and have taken no pains to find out, but since he has made so broad a statement and persists in it, I will ex-

I had a vineyard at my fruit farm in the timber, where I was experimenting with diftimber, where I was experimenting with different varieties of grapes, and as soon as the truit commenced ripening, a copper colored bird, size of a blue-bird, was always ready to destroy it by mashing every berry on a cluster, and would destroy the whole crop in this way if let alone. If they had been satisfied with what they wanted to eat, I should not have minded it much, but to see my grapes mashed and chawed up in this way was more than I was willing to submit to, and I went for them with my shot gun. This bird was which is exceedingly creditable and encournever seen only in time of ripe grapes.

The common red bird also destroyed them to some extent, and was treated in like manner. These are all the birds I have ever killed (which was several years ago), with the exception of occasionally a red-head which seemed to think he had a better right to my choice varieties of apples and cherries, which desired to see matured, than I had.

Though I disclaim everything like propens ity for killing birds, I am not prepared to stake much on the advantages they are to the fruit grower. They no doubt destroy many insects, but will they destroy the insects that annoy us most? Where is the bid that will cat a rose-bug or tent caterpillar?

Quails and prairie chickens, I should think would eat grasshoppers, and it has been said that quails eat chinch bugs. This may be so, but it seems strange to me: and the fact of prairie chickens leaving about the time Mr. (The same was the case during the raid last tall -scarcely a bird of any kind to be seen.) I have killed a tew million bugs. I was and have not been troubled much with them since, for the fruit-eating birds do not yet inhabit prairie locations, but they will as soon as hedges and orchards and groves become sufficiently extensive, and then Mr. Scott, or any other man, may realize what it is to have L. Вівнор. his fruit destroyed.

FROM FUMNER COUNTY KANSAS. EDITOR FARMER.-Will some one please nform me through the FARMER where Fall Barley grown in Kansas can be obtained, the price and also whether it does well here and

the best time and manner of sowing. There were two car loads shipped to Wichita and sold at \$2 10 per bushel, last fall, claim-Sumner County has just finished harvesting the best wheat and rye crop ever raised here, what has been threshed and as we are turning out from 20 to 36 bushels per acre. Having plenty of rain. There seems to be nothing to hinder raising the largest corn and potato crops. The farmers are jubilant over their prospect, and are preparing to put in three times as much wheat and rye as last year.

G. E MERKER,

EDITOR FARMER .- Will some of your readers please inform me through the columns of THE FARMER, what their experience has been state. Also state amount of seed required per acre, time to sow, what dangers to be avoided, its value compared with spring Barley and its value for feed. If no serious objections appear I shall sow a couple of hundred acres this fall and shall also desire to learn where seed can be procured. Very Respectfully, T. C. HENRY.

EDITOR FARMER -I would much like to ask information on two points' first in regard to pickling cucumbers, can they be cured in vinegar so they will keep during winter (can you give a receipt for pickling them.) Second

can you give the modus operandi of canning T. L. RODGERS. Tomatoes. Edwards Co. July 26.

A Correspondent requests that farmers give heir experience in keeping their horses shoulders from getting sore? He wants to know if washing them makes them tender or tough?

From Hamilton County.

July 17.—The locusts have nearly all left us, but enough remain, together with the local grasshoppers, to destroy the new leaves that came on the potato vines after the blister beetle had left. The splendid and continuous rains since the first of July have put corn ahead rapidly; many stalks are now six feet high, and still looking upward. Cucumbers, mel ons, squashes, and pumpkins are doing nicely. The landscape is as green, and grass growing Grange. We doubt the propriety of a change as rapidly, as in May. Stock of all kinds nev-W. B. SHAW. er tooked better.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

From the Quarterly Circular of R. G. Dun & Co., the principal Mercantile agency of the United States we learn that the failures for the first six month of the current year, are impor-tant as showing that, notwithstanding the severe and universal depression, the casualties in business have not been excessive. The total number of failures in the entire Union are stated to be only 3,377 which is a very small quota in view of the large number in business —reported by this Agency at over 650,000. The total amount of liabilities due by the parties who have failed is said to be nearly \$75,000.

Accurate comparison of these figures for the same six months in previous years is impossi ble, owing to the absence of previous annual returns, out dividing by one half the number of failures for the entire twelve months of previous years, the following will show a comparison sufficiently near the mark for all practical purposes:

1875...1st6mons, 4,377 1st 6mons, 74,940,869

In view of all the unfavorable and trying circumstances of the first half year, the that the failures, as above shown, are only a trifle in excess of previous seasons, while the liabilities are absolutely less in amount, shows a "staying" power (as the horse jockeys say) on the part of the mercantile community

aging.
This is further illustrated by some startling facts which the agency furnishes, as to the failures in other countries, in the following paragraph: 'In the many adverse circumstances from

which we are now suffering, other countries are passing through a similar experience. Over-production is the feature of the hour all over the world, and depression in trade, lack of profit, and want of confidence, are by no means confined to the United States. While but little comfort can be derived from the condition of things abroad, there is some satisfaction in knowing that countries unbless-

ed with paper money, an excessive tariff, and enormous railroad expansion, are showing even more marked signs of distress than have been evinced here.

ROBERT DALE OWEN'S INSANITY. A dispatch of this morning tells a sorrowful

story. Robert Dale Owen has become insane. After a long life of earnest, unselfish offort for the good of mankind, this terrible infliction comes. The cause of it probably does not lie many months back. When the heart-Hopper appeared this spring, would seem to less imposture of the Holmes mediums, the show that they were disgusted at his presence. When they were disgusted at his presence, was exposed, the shock to Mr. Owens was tremendous. He had accepted the pretended "manifestations" of these rascals with implicit Of these I don't think I have killed a dozen in faith. He lived some time in Philadelphia in the eighteen years I have been in Kansas, but order to miss none of the seances. The repeated apparitions of "Katie" were to him conclusive proof of immortality. He pinned his obliged to discontinue the cultivation of faith in the life hereafter, in reunion with his grapes at this place on account of the birds, farther and his wife, on what Spiritualism, and especially upon what this pretended spirit, showed him. Readers of his article in the Atlantic Monthly upon "Katie King" will remember the syllogism which the good old man painfully costructed therein, by which he proved, to his own perfect satisfaction, that the visitor was indeed a disembodied bit of supernaturalism. The day before the article appeared the fraud was exposed. Mr. Owen wept bitterly, it is said, when a conviction that he had been made the dupe of a trio of knaves forced itself upon him. He telegraph-de to Boston to cut out article, but it was too late. The magazine was already printed. A thin slip of paper, disclaiming any editoral responsibility and thus ruthlessly increasing that of the author, was prefixed to the sketch. And thus it came to pass that Robert Dale Owen's syllogistic proof that "Katie King" was a spirit and "Katie's" own confession that she was a fraud were published together rd to be California, Fall Barley, but the first throughout the country. The mind once so reeze killed it, but we are inclined to try it again if we can procure the genuine article. that rose in splendor sets in gloom. The life so sorrowfully ended-for insanity

is death, or worse than death—began in 1804, at New Lanark, an industrial settlement near Glasgow, Scotland, which was long a monument to the philanthropy of his father, Robert Owen. The son's fame has never equaled that of his sire, but he has been even more self sacrificing in his efforts to benefit mankind. When the father came to America, in order to carry out his Communistic dreams, the son was his faithful assistant. He edited the paper that served as the organ of the "New Harmony" colony. When that brave, foolish experiment failed, and the elder Owen returned to England to conduct like failures there, to sow the seeds of co operation, labor-leagues with the culture of winter Barley in this and chartism, to found infant schools and to preach spiritualism, Robert Dale remained in America. He was by nature a politician of the old school, the good school, and he was soon in the Indiana Legislature, where he succeeded in emancipating women from the slav-ery of the common law, then in Congress, and finally in the diplomatic service of the coun-President Pierce, who sent Hawthorne try. President Pierce, who sent Hawthorne to Liverpool, and so indirectly endowed the world with "The Marble Faun" and "Our Old Home," made Owen Minister to Naples. Since he retired from that position in 1858, he has been a student, writer, amateur politician, and professional philanthropist. His published works fill nearly a dozen volumns. No one, we presume, reads, nowadays his unpopular "Popular Tracts," his "Plank Road," and his Pacahontas, a Drama." We trust that no one will read his "Beyond the Breakers."
Book-making was not his forte. A kindly,
genial, whole-souled man, the predestined prey of pausible rogues, the friend of every scheme of reform, combining the purity of childhood with the vigor of manhood met a fate worse than death, a fate for which a trio of sordid swindlers are probable responsible.—Chicago Tribune.

A great many of the most enthusiastic. earnest and judgmatical members of the Order throughout the State are advocating the abrogation of all dues and initiation from the lady members of the Order. This is a subject that should engage the earnest attention of all the granges of the state and the United States. The ladies will receive great accessions to the members if this be done, and that will add to the strength and attractiveness of the meetings—The Hoosier Patron.

Canada has 200 granges with a membership of 10,000. An effort is being made to become reunited with the United States National even if it could be effected, which we think cannot be done.

Patrons of Husbandry.

REPRESENTATIVE GRANGE GOVERN-

The KANSAS FARMER now reaches nearly four hundred granges outside of Kansas every week in various states. To the membership throughout the country we say, support your organization by your presence, by your interest in its work and its welfare. Set your committees to work. Let there be discussions on social and educational subjects every meeting. Start your library, and, if you are able, build a hall. As the meeting of the National Grange approaches let your delegate know the wishes of the membership upon questions affecting the fature good of the order.

In Kansas, the membership are almost unanimous against building up of a privileged class within the order. At the last meet ing of our State Grange strong resolutions were passed, asking that all fourth degree members be made eligible to any position within the order. We believe the order can heat be perpetuated by removing features which have an aristocratic and class tendency. The farmers of America have to day an organization of a million and a half of members, and it can best be preserved by keeping it right and guarding against the centralization of power and money beyond the reach of those who contribute it. Let there be discussions upon these questions, and let the members of the next National Grange be sustained and fully instructed in carrying out the wishes of the order in the various states

HANDLING THE SURPLUS GRAIN CROP OF KANBAB.

We are sorry to say no practical genera plan has been decided upon by the officers of the State Grange for handling the surplus crops of the Patrons of Kansas. The matter rests with each locality to organize their commercial agencies, put their best representative business men to the front, and whatever capital they have got, to back them with, and let them go to work. The considerations of this subject has resulted in nothing but much talk, at very considerable expense. It is too late now to hope for very general organization this year for this purpose. This most important and practical enterprise of assisting, by some general co-operative plan, to handle the surplus grain crops of the Patrons should have received early attention, and some plan presented in detail to enable such organizations to be made as to be of practical utility at this time. It has not been done. At'Wichita a district agency will be put into operation for this purpose, and at Salina another will also be tried. We sincerely hope they may win such splendid success as to guide others in time should be lost. the future. Almost everything depends upon the men at the head of these local movements. They must be honest and capable, and, further than this must have the support of the Patrons of the district.

THE BUSINESS UNIT OF THE ORDER.

We have always held, as the readers of this journal are aware, that the county should be the business unit of the order, that is, to organize greater interests than a county would be practically a failure. To undertake to do furnished free to agents as soon as can be business for the whole state, whether of a mercantile or manufacturing character, would only result in failure. The reasons are numerous. Too many diverse interests are at of Kansas State Grange. stake, the bulk of business is too great, and cost and unnecessary middlemen would be accumulated. Further, for the National Grange to undertake a business scheme involving the interests of a million and a half of people. covering the wide range of wants and diverse interests between Maine and Texas, would be an utter business imposibility. We have urged that the National and State Granges be reduced to merely executive bureaus, so that an accumulation of funds for business enterprises may be made in each county. This removes all temptation for rings and the unscrupulous, and allows the money to remain where it belongs, viz: in the control of those who contribute it. They can best assume the responsibility of business enterprises that may be practicable in a county or a district, but which would be folly if undertaken by the State or National Grange. Let these questions be discussed, and let us hear from your Granges.

OBITUARY.-We are in receipt of resolutions of respect passed by Independence Grange of Atchison Co. Kansas, upon the death of Sister M. Swartz who was a worthy member of the above grange, an exemplany and christan woman.

Let us have more and better co-operation. What is the use of a big association for the advancement of our interests unless we obtain some practical service from it? If any money is accumulated, we have an itching to spend it, instead of putting it into some co-operative business that would make it pay for itself many times over and also save thousands of dollars to our people. Suppose the money now in the treasury were to be used judiciously in the purchase of such things as can be quickly sold and which are in great demand among us, would it not pay both the State Grange and the Patrons generally ?-Arkansas Grange.

The Farmers Friend of Pennsylvania. speaking of the system of representation adopted by the Executive committee of the lowa State Grange says;

Now, while this may do in Iowa, we think it would never give satisfaction east of the Allegheny mountains, unless modified so that the delegates, as well as the officers of the State Grange, and also be eligible to office. But time will show.

EMPORIA, KANSAS, July 20, 1875. P. OF H. IN KANSAS-Brothers: By direction of the Executive Committee of Kansas State Grange, I have visited Kansas City and St. Louis with a view to ascertaining what, if anything, could be done to aid the order in disposing of their surplus wheat, and any other products desired to be marketed, out of our State; also to visit wholesale dealers in farm implements and machinery, as well as grocery men and manufacturers, and learn what can be done to facilitate and cheapen trade in those

THE

1 I will say that I found all parties ready, willing, and even anxious to deal direct with the order, where it can be done on sound busi ness principles, in every instance expressing s desire to deal with the legally constituted agents of Patrons' Joint Stock Associations, on being satisfied of the solvency of the associa-

2. Grain merchants, millers, elevator companies, and railroad agents, express themselves as free from prejudice against the order and are anxious to do business for the order. And if the business of the present season can be concentrated, greatly reduced rates and commissions can be obtained, thus saving many thousands of dollars to the farmers and people of Kansas the present year.

3. Organize at once into Patrons' Joint Stock Associations under the laws of our State and thus place yourselves on's good financial business basis; this done, business men are ready to deal with you at bottom prices, and not till then can we obtain the advantages for which we have labored.

4. In shipping grain to Kansas City or St. Louis markets, never mix an unfair article, with good, as it is sure to take the grade of the poorest in the lot, viz: If you have a car of strictly No. 2 wheat and you mix even a few bushels of Number three the whole car will be graded as Number three. Be sure to clean thoroughly and ship in good condition. No grain should be sent to market which has not gone through the sweat, as dealers, millers, and elevator companies are extremely cautious of receiving it, and only then at greatly reduced figures.

5. See that your car is clean and tight. ship in bulk, as it saves time and expense in handling. As all grain is inspected before being placed in elevators or meets a sale, you can readily see the advantage and saving to bulk your grain. An extra charge is made for sorting and bulking grain when shipped

6. All agents of Patrons in Kansas will please report to me at once name and kind of organization, name and postoffice address of agent, with the view of immediate arrangements be ing made for shipping and purchasing, as no

I will furnish any county, district or association of Patrons with blank forms for organizing Joint Stock Associations, free, on application. I would also urge that you erect warehouses at your railroad stations, cheap and secure, furnished with good scales for weighing.

Plans and specifications of Chase's improved elevators will be furnished free on application of agents of Patrons' associations. Prices of farm implements and machinery will also be arranged.
Address all communications to P. B. Max-

son, Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas, a P. B. MAXSON.

Temporary Ag't K. S. G.

THE UNATTAINABLE DEGREES. From the New Orleans Home Journal, we

take the following outspoken and manly protest against ornamental and useless degrees We have never liked the "three unattainable degrees" feature of our order, but have kept silent upon the subject in the hope that those who have the monopoly of managing the internal policy of the order—the members of the seventh degree—would see how detrimental this principle of exclusion was proving to the interests of the order and change or abandon it. As long as men have something to look forward to as within the bounds of probable attainment, their interest has a stimulant to not only sustain, but increase it. the pathway to future advancement be blocked by unsurmountable obstacles and all interest is destroyed, all ardor dampened, all energy paralyzed. The old Latin proverb, "Qui non proficit deficit" is as applicable to matters and men now as it was a thousand years ago, and as pertinent to the condition of those whose advance is precluded by necessity as to those who apply the brake themselves. It is principle of nature that there is no absolute rest, and hence, as above, those who do not advance, go backwark.

As at present organized, not one in ten thou sand can even possibly, in an ordinary life time, attain to the seventh or even to sixth degree of our order In all other similar or-ganizations, so far as we know, the road to independent advancement is open to all. Like our correspondent, we think that a change in this matter is absolutely essential to our future well-being, and we are glad to see even a small step in that direction taken in the organization of pomona granges. Others will and must follow.

The preferences to the few above the many who constitute and support the grange is anti-republican, and every degree above the fourth we consider as injurious to our order—uncalled for-and calculated to create prejudices and build up a contemptible aristocracy. We have always been opposed to the Masters of granges enjoying privileges that those who crested them as Masters and placed them in position do not enjoy, and hoped that our leaders would do away with it as our order progressed, but instead have added another link of difference. Shall we place the creature above the creator It is really in opposition to our principles. When a farmer has paid his fees he should be entitled to occupy any position in a subordi-nate, State or national grange. Wherever distinctions are made prejudices are created.

W. H. Wilson, State Lecturer, Florida.

STATE GRANGE REPRESENTATION IN PENNAYLVANIA

We take the following extract from a report of a committee appointed by Patriarch Grange No. 42 Harrisburgh Pennsylvania, upon the subject of State Grange representation. The sentiments were unanimously sustained by the

Besides the continual and, it is to be hoped continuing, accessions to the membership continuing, accessions to the membership of the order that are without a voice in the selection of their representatives—the mode being one of appointment rather than of election—in case a Master after his election embraces in case a Master after his election embraces in case a Master after hise election embraces opinions and urges a course of action adverse the journey to Philadelphia from New York to what the Grange regards as the proper policy, being still their delegate by virtue of a country. In the region of Morristown it is constitutional prerogative that attaches to his hilly, fertile and beautiful; one of the finest cy, being still their delegate by virtue of a constitutional prerogative that attaches to his sacred person, he must, if an honest man, and true to his own convictions, misrepresent the Patrons and Matrons of his Grange This state of things may easily, and doubtless has, occured under the present system. We beg to suggest that a system more in harmony with the principles of American institutions should be constructed, to take the place of the theory prescribed by both the National and the State constitutions—not a system that teaches principles of a system that teaches principles of the theory prescribed by both the National and the State constitutions—not a system that teaches principles of a system that teaches and main. constitutions—not a system that teaches priu-ciples at war with, while it creates and main

every member of the order in reputable stand ing should be eligible to any office or dignity to which his brothers and sisters may wish to elevate him, and for which his talents fit him; that we should stimulate rather than smother, an humble ambition of attaining to the bighest honors of the order.—Farmers Friend.

The Home Journal (La.) says : Bro. A. J. Vaughan was appointed Agent or Louisians, to be stationed at Memphis, for Louisiana, to be stationed at Tenn. and his bond fixed at \$5,000.

Bro. J. B. S. Thompson was appointed Agent for Louisiana, to be stationed at Galveston, and his bond fixed at \$5,000.

Bro. R. H. Pipes was selected as alternate to the next meeting of the National Grange.

The Patrons of Drew Co., Ark., have published 10,000 descriptive circulars, to induce immigration to their county. The Patrons of Prairie, Tonoke and White counties, that State, have determined to unite and build a cotton factory.

In Mississippi, Forest Grove Grange, 388. Leake county, has offered a premium for best acres of corn, wheat and cotton; best one forth acre of red-top cane, best one-forth acre of ribbon or Louisiana cane, also best one fourth acre of sweet potatoes. The ladies are contesting pickles, preserves and fruit.

The Transportation Committee of the State Grange has effected arrangements with two first-class steamers for low rates of freight in the Ouachita and Atchafalo rivers, and hope by fall to secure the establishment of a daily ine between New Orleans and St. Louis.

The Willamette (Oregon) Farmer says "The tollowing companies have just been incorporated: The Granges' Mercantile Com-pany, of Tygh Valley, Wasco county, Oregon; object, to do a general mercantile business. Capital \$2,000. Also Ashland Business Association of Patrons of Husbandry, Jackson county, Oregom; object, general business. Capital \$2,500.

In order that fourth degree members may be fully invested with all their rights and privileges, a little change in the laws is necessary The National Grange constitution should be so amended as to permit all fourth degree members to vote direct for National and State grange officers and be eligible to all the degrees; thus wiping away all danger of a privi-leged class and making our order a democratic institution in reality. We will have more to institution in reality. We will have more to say on this question in the future.—Farmers

No legitimate business can succeed without continued effort. We may lay this down as a rule. The grange does not differ materially from any other business in this respect. To succeed well we must persevere. Members must attend meetings; no time is lost by attending grange meetings, though you should meet weekly and take a half day's time from your work for each meeting. If the thought and intelligence induced by your meeting with your grange are applied in your daily la labor it will more than compensate for time lost. - Missouri Farmer.

O. H. Kelley, Secretary of the National Grange says:

The national offices of our order having been located at Louisvill, Kentucky, you are hereby informed that all materials in this office will be packed and business closed here on Saturday, the 17th instant, after which date all communications intended for the Secretary must be addressed to Louisville, Kentucky. You will please notify the Deputies in your jurisdiction of the change.

Any delay in answering your communica-tions prior to August 5th must be attributed to the interruption of business by the removal.

State grange officers, as a rule, are hones and honorable men but, like other men, liable to err. They are not the rulers but the servants of the subordinate granges, their official actions being justly open to the inspection and criticism of all good Patrons, and this paper is the proper channel through which these criticisms may be expressed. This, however should be done in a proper manner, for the general good of the order, and not merely for the sake of finding fault. No officer should be charged with a dereliction of duty or a mis use of official power and position without posi-tive evidence of the truth of the charges.

It is the duty of State grange officers to tran-sact their official business in such a manner as will bear close scrutiny at any moment by any member of the order, and they will then have no cause to fear investigation.

A Correspondent of the Colorado Agriculturist says :

I am satisfied that there are mistaken ideas about the object of the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry. We are not a combination opposing all other industries, but w are trying, in every legitumate way, to build up every other industry that has for its object the benefit of the laboring classes, and also try to show to the world that there is nothing ig. noble about labor, but that muscle and brain can well work harmoniously together for the elevation of mankind, so that, if our opponents will be patient, they will see that we are not their enemies, but their best friends. NAST AT HOME.

The Great Caricaturist Off Duty. dence Boston Globe.

NEW YORK, July 2. on the other evening, I met two of (loing on the other evening, I met two of your well known citizens—Prang, the chromomaker, and Redpath, the lyceum manager. I and but h, being friends, had suddenly changed their original destination, and had deter-

s son; and a more charming or a more united tains an aristocracy.

We humbly submit that the principles that It was an ideal marriage, and the result is an "government derives its just powers from the ideal home. I should like to say more about consent of the governed" should be recognized, and not ignored, in the government of our order, and that true policy demands that to draw) even to seem to sanction by my ex-(although I should only have pleasant pictures to draw) even to seem to sanction by my ex-ample that vandalism of journalism which sees nothing sacred in the privacy which ought to encircle the private life of every cit-izen, however humble or however eminent. Nast is a man of good taste. He delights in his home, and has taken every pains and sparense to make it a beautiful one. In ed no ex every nook and corner the exquisite skill and trained eye of the true artist is seen. In paint-ings, in statuary, in bronzes, in decorations, in styles of furniture, in everything, everywhere, there is shown the hand and brain of the lov-

er of the beautiful.

Nast'is a strong man, not only in his genius,
but in his character. He is sincere in every
fibre of his nature. He hates a sham, and has no reverence for it whatever its name or antiquity. He is full of hight; he glories in assailing a strong iniquity; but he is as valiant for the weak endurer as he is courageous against the wrong doer. Mr. Redpath wanted

him to do some artistic work ; and, after much persuation, both of them rung a reluctant con-sent from him. So he will lecture on the Centennial next fall, and draw comic historical sketches that will delight the lyceum au-

Washington had a headquarters in Morristown a hundred years ago. George seems to have had quite a genius for creating head-quarters. He spilled them over the country pretty recklessly. The Morristown headquar-ters is an old and large farm-house, which has been bought, by patriotic ladies, and will be kept as a museum of Revolutionary relics and other mementoes of the old times. The even-ing of our arrival was the celebration of—of well, of something or other that happened a well, or something or other that happened a century ago. The headquarters of Washington were illuminated and decorated, and the resort of everybody. Nast had contributed a room full of cartoons—comic sketches of Rev olutionary incidents. One of them represent ea "Washington crossing the Delaware, astraddle an ice cart, on which was emblazoned the strange device, "Delaware Company The others were equally as correct as historical compositions.

Every visitor was presented with a little bronze hatchet, which was suspended from a button hole. On this novel ornament was inscribed, "I can not tell a lie." Nast himsel wore a little hatchet, cut out of paper, and had inscribed on it. "I can tell a -

THE KEELY MOTOR.

The journals are full of accounts concerning the new motive power discovered by John W. Keely of Philadelphia. The Scientific American after describing the wonderful power claimed for it by Mr. Keely said of it:

"The majority of our readers will doubtless conclude with us that, on the showing of the parties themselves, the whole thing must be classed as a second-rate juggle,—a mechanical Katie King arrangement, too contempti-ble for serious considerations."

To this article from so high a scientific source, Mr. Keely replies as follows:

In view of publications in the Scientific American, deriding me and my invention, l feel it to be my duty to depart from my intended policy of making no public declaration relative to my invention. I now publicly assert that I have produced the results which many persons have seen, in the precise manner heretofore stated, to-wit : The introduc tion of atmospheric air into my machine, imited quantity of natural water direct from the hydrant, at no greater than the ordinary hydrant pressure, and the machine itself. which is simply a mechanical structure. With these three agents alone, unaided by any and every chemical compound, heat, electricity, or galvanic action, I have produced in an inappreciable period of time, by a simple manipulation of the machine, a vaporic substance, at ne expulsion, of a volume of ten gallons, having an elastic energy of 10,000 pounds to the square inch. This I solemny assert, and am ready to verify by my oath. I only ask of am ready to verify by my oath. I only ask of the public their indulgence until a new and perfect machine, now rapidly approaching completion, is finished, when I will publicly demonstrate that which I now publicly assert.

JOHN W. KRELY.

Philadelphia, June 25, 1875.

FENCING REVOLUTIONIZED.

Effectiveness Doubled. Cost Reduced One-Half.



Kennedy's Patent Wire Fence Barb. Kennedy's Patent Wire Fence Barb.

COST of Fence as above, exclusive of post, only 30
cts, per rod. Wire fence, o.u.p or naw, made absolutely impassable. The barb is clasped immovably around the wire after the fence is built. Three wires barbed, posts one rod apart, has double the effectiveness of the best board fence ever built. Farmers, before building any more fence, or setting any hedge, examine into the merits of this fence. Enquire of your hardware dealers for samples and circulars, or address KENNEDY, BARNES & CO., Aurora, Ill.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

FOR PATRONS.

MANUAL OF JURISPRUDENCE AND CO-OPERATION OF THE PATEONS OF HUSBANDAV. By A. B. Smedley, Master of Iowa State Grange.
Published by Geo. Wm. Jones, office of Patron's Helper
Des Moines, Idwa. 200 pages, bound in cloth. By
mail, postage prepaid, \$1.27 per copy; by express or
freight, in packages of five or more, \$1.00 per copy.
Deputies and Masters are carnestly requested to call
the attention of their respective Granges to this book.
Send for copy at once.

OSBORN'S

Grain & Seed Cleaner

E. H. OSBORN & CO., QUINCY, ILL.

T HESE celebrated machines which met with such universal favor during 1874, have had a large number of valuable improvements added, besides tucy are being made much stronger. The fan has also been improved so that the operator has complete control of the wind force, checking it instantly, or turning on the

wind force, checking it instantly, or turning on the full ferce.

We still claim to have the only machine on the market that will do what ours is guaranteed to do—separate oats and other refuse from Spring Wheat, separate Rye from Wheat [fogseed perfectly,] separate Oats from darley, Separates and cleans thoroughly Timothy and Clover. Cleans Flax seed perfectly, removing wild mustard, &c., and does everything in this line required. As a Timothy and Clover cleaner, our machine stands pre-eminently shead of all others. They are in use in nearly every large seed warehouse in the leading cities.

Machines shipped on trial to responsible parties. Send for circular. We use costly material, and cannot compete with the cheap article of fanning mills on the market. We have put our price down to the lowest figure, \$35.00 cash. Flax screens, \$8.00 extra. Warehouse size, \$60 00 Flax screens, \$5.00 extra. Don't say the above cannot be done, but test it, Please state where you saw this advertisement.

PUBLIC SALE

SHORT HORN CATTLE On Wednesday, Aug. 18th, 1875.

THE Subscriber announces that he will sell at the above time and place, about 40 head of pure-bred Short-horn cattle, embracing Young Marys, Young PHYLLISES, LOUANS, POMONAS, DESDEMONAS, IANTHES, and descendants from imp. Beauty by De Vauz

Among the bulls to be sold will be the noted show bull Louden Duke 6th 10390—this bull, as a sire and show bull, has no superior, and few equals in America; two of his helfer calves rook ist and 21 prizes at the leading fairs of the Northwest;—Rosebud Duke 183%, a fine Rose of Sharon bull, bred by that veteran breeder of Kentucky, Abe Renick; also, several other promising young hulls, the get of Loudon Duke 65th.

Dake 5th.

This will be a good opportunity for getting first-class show and breeding animals, as all my show animals, consisting of two young herds, and one aged herd, will be offered. This is not a weeding-out sale, but embraces the very top of this well-known herd.

At the same time and place, Messrs. N. H. Robnett, Jas. H. Parker and T. B. Hickman, of Missouri,

WILL ALSO SELL 20 HEAD of thoroughbred young stock by imp. Peabody. Ottninwa' is easy of access, being situated at the crossing of the Des Molues Valley R. R., and northern terminus of North Mo. R. R. Hotel accommodations first-class.

Catalogues will be ready about July 20th, and can be had on application to JOHN G. COWAN,

Oregon, Holt Co., Mo.

THE GLEN FARM HERD. Public Sale!

Of 100 head of first-class

SHORT HORN CATTLE,

The property of J. S. LONG. Monroe, Jasper Co.

Wednesday, September First, 1875,

On the Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Iowa.

This herd was established in 1865, and no public or private sales of heifers has been made up to In this nerd was established in 1805, and no public of private sales of heifers has been made up to this time, and the purchases made from the different herds in the east during that period, together with the natural increase, has enlarged the herd so as to render it necessary to be reduced in size. The sale will comprise the entire herd over one year old, except few not in sale condition. Since the herd was founded, care has been used to secure the services of the best males to be found in the country. Among them 8th Duke of Goodness, Plumbwood Lad, Breastplate Jr., Major Duncan. The females are representatives of many of the most popular families of the day, and as for the individual merit of the entire lot, we can safely say are equal to any herd of like size ever offered for sale in the west.

Terms of sale, six months credit, without interest if paid when due; if not, ten per cent. from date. Notes payable at First National Bank, Newton, Iowa. Liberal discount for cash.

Liberal discount for cash.

J. S. LONG, Monroe Jasper county, Iowa.

Col. J. W. Judy, Auctioneer.

N. B. The day after this sale, at same place, Dr. G. Sprague, D. M. Flinn and Mack Flinn, self a large herd of Short Horns.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO'S.

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



GRAIN RAISERS REFUSE to ubmit to the wasteiul and imperfect work of other ubmit to the wastein and imperfect work of other 'hreshers, when posted on the vast superiority of this ne, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast,

Threshers, when posted on the vast superiority of this one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast, thorough and economical work.

THRESHERMEN FIND IT highly advantageous to run a machine that has no "Beaters," "Pickers," or "Apron," that handles Damp Grain, Long Straw, Headings, Flax, Timothy, Millett, and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFECTIVENESS, Cleans to perfection; saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain; makes no "Litterings," requires LESS THAN ONE HALF the nsual Belts, Boxes, Journals, and Gears; easier managed; less repairs; one that grain raisers prefer to employ and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are "out of jobs." Four sizes made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted!" I'owers, also a Specialty of Separators "alone," expressly for STERAM POWER, and to match other Horse Powers.

If interested in grain raising, or threshing, write for illustrated Circulars (sent free) with full particulars of sizes, styles, prices, terms, etc.

, styles, prices, terms, etc. N1CHOLS SHEPARD & CO.

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of

The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Ka TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for aix months, Three Copies, Weekly, for one yes Five Copies, Weekly, for one year. Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year. RATES OF ADVERTISING. One insertion. per line, (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month, " 15 " per
Three months, " 18 " " "

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

Sample copy of the Canta.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The

TO SUBSCRIBERS, A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general, and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to ageneral business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journial, to be outspoken and neeful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

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

RAMBLER."
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JUNG B JAMES HANWAY. Lane, Kan.
P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.
R. S. ELLIOTT. Kirkwood, Mo.
W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
C. W. JOHNSON, Atchison, Kan.
"OLD CENTRE" "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER
GIRL." W. P. POPENOE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF.
SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of
other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in
the country for originality and merit.
A special and interesting department of the paper
will be the short letters from farmers and breeders,
fruit-growers and others in terested in the various
branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon
the topics of the day, embracing full and complete
information upon every poase of the farmers' move
ment, will also be a prominent feature of the paper
Specimen copies will oe sent free to any address

	FAIRS FOR 1875	
Kansas, California Central Ohio. Georgia Illinois Indiana Louisville Exp Michigan Montana Nebraska New Jersey New York Northern Ohio Oregon Sonthern Ohie	Place of Fair. time no. Sacramento. S. Mechanicsburg. A. Macon. Oc. Ottawa. Se. Indianpolie. S. Keekuk. S. Louisville. S. East Saganaw. S. Helena. S. Omaha City. S. Waverly. J. O. Cleveland. S. Columbus. S. Salem. D. Dayton.	Time of Fair ty yet determined sept. 15 to 25. ug. 31 to Sept. 3 to 18 to 25. up. 18 to 25. up. 18 to 26. up. 18 to 0ct. 1. ept. 19 to Oct. 2. ept. 39 to 16. ept. 13 to 16. ept. 13 to 16. sept. 27 to Oct. 2. ept. 31 to 34. Not yetfæxed. Not yet fixed; ept. 13 to 17. Sept. 6 to 10. Oct 11 to 16. ept. 18 to 17. Sept. 8 to Oct. 1. ept. 18 to 18. ept. 18 to 19. oct 11 to 16. ept. 18 to 19. oct 11 to 18. ept. 18 to Oct. 1. ept. 18 to Oct. 18 ept. 28 e
TATES	Houston	HWA II TO 10.

FARM ACCOUNTS. . 111.

The question is, does keeping these Farn Accounts pay? We know they are a good thing to have and we like to know in a general way as farmers that we are more business like, but does it actually pay a farmer in dollars and cents to do this extra work? To this very matter of fact question we answer without a doubt, that no operation in the farm pays a better monied return than keeping these accounts

Let us see-if you know exactly how your neighbors account stands and you show each item in your book there is no guess work or lawsuits about that settlement, and the same holds good with your hands who in the course of the summer get money frequently and when you come to settle nine out of ten have in a great measure forgotten a third of the payments, and if the farmer has no account and is in the same fix a settlement is made in which the farmer may pay the cost of keep ing his books all the year. We are not now considering the good feeling which exists between men who know they have had a faiand honest settlement of their accounts or the loss in money value a quarrel and a lawsui brings over an unsatisfactory settlement.

A record where the notes given, when pay able and amount due will serve to make man more prompt and save him credit and expence. We have known men who could not describe a lost animal, which if he had taken down in his stock record he could easily do A neighbor of ours once had a lawsuit over m Cow which cost him \$475.00 owing to his not having known exactly the description of his animal which had been a stray for nearly s year. Had he had his stock record to take with him to prove his animal he would have saved enough to have kept his books for several years. Besides the money value it is to have this stock recorded where the breeding, ages, and etc., may be traced. There are many crops the cost of which it would pay to see marked down on the book. Some of them we might discontinue if we found they were raised at a loss. The point in farming is not to raise everything that will grow out of the ground because we have the soil and climate to produce it, but to grow such crops and breed such stock as bring profit to the farmer. Now how is this to be found out? We answer by some practical system we may adopt for keeping the accounts of the farm. As we bring to the business affairs of the tarm more exact knowledge, more thorough systematic work the more certainly do we advance towards success at once more satisfactory and more profitable.

CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY ausi-

DONUERNING THE POSSIBLE ASSETS.

NESS CO-OPERATION AMOUNT HAS MURS.

Business success is based with the same general principles, regardless of whather the beinging these plants as, espital, general principles, regardless individuals bringing these plans of a spital, energy and intelligence to have the these enterprises are farmers, banken these or mechanics. The absence of the transfer of qualifications to success inevitations of failure. We propose upon this transfer opportunity of the present some considerations and my not be received with entire favor and which are, however distance by an expression see however, dictated, by an earnest desire to see consequent upon trying to compare a success in long years of experience.

To start a co-operative store, a total an elevator, to manufacture farm an elevator are enterprises discussed to-day in these very community. Granted that the manage application is a second of the community application of the community and the community applications are second of the community applications. tal has been secured by an assection of the property and legally bound to be for ward the enterprise. The next rule with to do, is to find competent individual with will carry out the wishes of the property and rule gitimate business of farming to Time, thought and money is drawn from the legitimate business of farming to give to all usiness in which there exists on every band competition in which close, accurate an amount of are engaged. In a sparsely settled country such as the west is, or even the case, few cooperative movements in business have succeeded while countless numbers have been ceeded, while countless numbers have been great failures. Every branch of trainers requires close attention, accurate has reledge of its details, and intelligent judgment transall the questions likely to arise in its dealy conduct. We believe the business of the farmer is to farm, and if he undertakes basking, manufacturing and merchandising, in addition to his business of farming, the juevitable result will be partial or total failure in all. We are aware that there are cases of mea of unusual ability succeeding well in carrying on three distinct occupations, but taking u they average, it is not possible. And holds true of farmers who undertake to something they know nothing about, true of thousands of cases of merchants, do tors, lawyers, etc., who, with a taste for rural affairs, will buy a farm, put out good improve ments, and stock their places well, with a view to making a fine farm and making it profits ble. Look over their shoulders at their ledger accounts and you will see, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the outgo is greater ten dollars to one, than the income. Business men, on the other hand, frequently give up their occupations in town and settle down to make farming pay, and in bringing good methodical business habits to the farm, they very frequently make the best of farmers "But," says a friend, "you certainly do not dis approve of all business co-operation among farmers, do you?" Not at all. The point we are driving at is, to separate what is practically within the reach of farmers from the chimerical and theoretical.

In the midst of the present great movement among farmers there exists a strong determin ation to better themselves pecuniarily, which is all right. The tirst practical, common sense question which arises is, what can farmers do in the matter of business co-operation, what is in their reach? We answer, that in our estimation the handling of products raised upon the farm, securing the highest marke price, paying the least possible sum for handling of crops between the producer and consumer, is the first important problem for solution. The purchase of stock, seed, implements, and general staple supplies fills up, in our estimation, the practicable possibilities to which business co-operation among farmers may be applied outside the farm and its work with hope of success.

For any community of farmers to combine in the manufacture of milk into cheese or butter, to store the surplus grain to await better markets, to pack the pork, when packers combine to force the price of pork below a just and profitable figure to the producer, arlegitimate commercial enterprises in which every farmer may engage, provided he has the means to secure a profitable return for his labor and his capital. The combination of men to secure a fair and legitimate profit for their labor is seen in almost every occupation. Farmers have so long been without the benefit of this same business co-operation, the products of the soil so long furnished armies of speculators and grain gamblers fortunes, that it is no matter of surprise on the one hand that their first attempts at business combination should meet with derisive sneers and condemnation, and on the other hand is it any wonder that farmers, waking up to a knowl. edge of their great strength when united. should wildly attempt much not only beyond what is legitimate to their business, but also beyond their capital and their ability, and may be confidently expected that many of their first undertakings will meet with failure.

The handling of surplus grain crops of a county or a district profitably to the growers, is in itself no slight undertaking. the time will come, we are very sure, when grain dealers or pork packers will not, in convention, determine the price to be paid for products of farmers four or six months before The time for marketing has arrived, and it is for the farmers, by co-operation and union in a reasonable measure, to determine the price of their own products. It is as fair and as just that the farmer decide what the result of his labor and capital shall be sold for, as it is for the merchant, banker or mechanic. The prof-

we believe to be one of the most important questions he has to deal with.

Another business principle that must be ac knowledged in purchases and freights is, that the bulk of the purchase or shipment, determines the per cent. of discount, or the rates given the shipper. Any business organization will treat with granges or commercial agencies, not because they are members of this or that order, but because they may be able to say: "We wint to buy a car load of plows, a car load of cultivators, of reapers, etc., or a thousand dollars worth of seed, and we have the money to pay for them." Upon this principle any community can buy a hundred of each of a half-dozen kinds of staple farm implements cheaper than they can be manufactured by that community under the most favorable circumstances. All that the farmers of the country by their organization ask is, that unusual profits shall not be de manded from them, and the results of their labor shall not be used for gambling speculation before it reaches the consumer. There may be blundering attempts made to reach this desired and just end, there will be tail ures at co-operative store keeping and manufacturing, before we get down through hard oan and reach the gold bearing quartz.

The key to a higher place for agriculture profit. Co-operation and union will secure this, not as an aggressive movement to pull down others, but in courageously building up and defending its own rights and interests.

BARNUM'S BALOONATICS.

One of the novel features of Barnums grea Show this season is his daily balloon ascentions. Prof. Donaldson, an experienced and professional aeronaut up to the time of his ascension at Chicago was employed to make these daily aerial trips. At the chicago exhibition the usual ascension was made by Prot Donaldson, who took with him Mr. Grimwood a reporter of the Chicago Journal. During the night succeeding the ascension the lake region was visited with a fearful storm amounting almost to a burrican and what became of these perilous voyagers has not up to this time transpired. A small coast schooner observed the balloon dipping in the lake, some twelve miles north of Chicago, on the evening of the day of the ascension and while the schooner was heading towards it to give relief it suddenly shot upwards out of sight. The general belief now entertained is that both parties perished during the terrible storm of he night which followed.

The morbid desire to see men face death, to witness a Blondin wheel his barrow blindfold ed over the Niagara, or Sam Patch leap to wards eternity is just as great to-day, as when the Roman gladiators fought for the amuse ment of the populace. Mr. Barnum but satisfies the demand of the people in furnishing them amusement that dares death in every performance. To die nobly, daring to do luty or to save life in peril, is a very different thing from the actor's taking his life in his hand, for a salary, to amuse the populace with an exhibition of brute courage.

MOODY AND SANKRY REVIVALISTS IN ENG-

Messers Moody and Sankey the American revivalists who have held such monster meetings in Great Britain with a success unparalleled in the history of religious, revival meetings, have closed their labors in London nd will sail for the United States August 4th At their farwell meeting a large number of distinguished clergymen of all denominations were present.

THE INTER COLLEGIATE SPORTS AT SARATOGA. THE FOOT BACES.

C. M. Barbour, of Amherst, won the one

mile run in 4:44½.

The mile walk was won by A. Platt, of Williams, in 7:50. G. W. Green, of Harvard led at the finish, but was ruled out on account

The seven-mile walk was won by W. R Taylor. M. E. Driscall, of Williams, was see ond, and Clarence Francis, of Columbia. third Dartmouth fell out at 3½ miles, and Downsbefore the fourth mile. Taylor's time was 65: 1514; Driscall 65:56; Francis 66:02; Driscall fainted at the end of the race.

A one-fourth mile run, with six competitors C. M. Culver, of Union College, won in 551, seconds; David Trumbull, of Yale, second; J B. Potter, of Cornell, third.

The first race, half a mile, contested by Da-vid Trumbull of Yale, and C. H. Barbee, of Amherst, was won by Trumbull in 2:061/2.

The three-mile walk was contested by W.A. Platt, of Williams, W. R. Taylor, of Harvard, and N. Fairbanks, of Brown, and won by Taylor in 25:23%, Rairbanks withdrawing on the second mile. The 100 yards dash between T. H. Legislin,

Union University, Pennsylvania; C. M. Culver of Union, J. B. Lindley of Williams, J. B. Potter of Cornell, and W. C. Hall of Yale, was won by Potter in 103/4 seconds. Lindley sprained his ankle, but nevertheless crossed the score second. The entries for the three-mile run were H

Rogers of Wesleyan, D. C. Morrill of Amherst and J. D. Goodwin of Columbia. Goodwin withdrew on the fifth half mile and Rogers on the last half mile. Morrill took the race in

The hurdle race, 100 yards over ten hurdles excited the most interest, and was the cause o genuine entertainment for the spectators. The entries were J. W. Prior, of Columbia : Cortes faxwell, of Yale; W. C. Hale, of Yale, and C. B. King, of Union. The race was won by Maxwell in 19½ seconds. This is 1¼ seconds better than the same man's time last year, when he was the winner in the hurdle race

The seven mile walk for past graduates was the last race of the day. It was contested by M. S. McConn, of Harvard, 1872; J. W. Gunter, of Williams, 1874, and J. E. Eustis, of Wesleyan, 1874, and won by Eustis. Time 69:49%. Gunter's time was 70:02. The last two named contestants were captains of their respective crews in last year,s University boat stable marketing of the produce of the farm race on the saratoga Lake.

Minor Mention.

The State Sentinel, the temperance paper has moved its office of publication from Leavprietor and editor, and we sincerely wish him the success his well edited paper deserves.

The KANSAS FARMER is publishing a series of crop reports from all the counties in Kansas, giving the present condition of the crops, the probable yield, present prices for wheat, hay, potatoes, etc., and the general prospects of each locality. The reports are very full and reliable and show that the statements have to first made were not exact granted in the heretofore made were not exaggerated in the least; Kanese is far ahead of all her agricultural sisters this year .- Topeka Times.

Amaden June Peach.—At a meeting of the Jasper county, Mo., Horticultural Society, July 10th, Mr. Ameden exhibited specimens of his new peach, "Amsden's June," which were very ripe, and measured about six inches in circumference. This is the earliest peach yet developed in the west. Mr. Amsden's advertisement will be found among our new ads.

Line Etchings. - We are in receipt of a beau tifully printed and illustrated pamphlet of seventy-five pages, entitled, "Line Etchings, by Spec, a trip from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains." It is a pleasant description of the points of interest along the routeintended more particularly to attract those in search of a pleasant summer resort to look at the sigts in Colorado

Colman & Co., of St. Louis.-Farmers of Kansas, or any other state, desirous of a responsible commission firm in St. Louis, may rely upon finding such in Colman & Co., 612 North 5th Street.

What is the Matter 1.—The business men of Kansas City, if they desire to keep the trade along the railroad lines, should demand of the railroad companies that freight be shipped with some degree of promptness. It usually requires four days on the Kansas Pacific Rail. way for freight to come from Kansas City to Topeka, a distance of 76 miles. Will the A., the delays in freight in the interest of those extortionate humbugs, the express companies?

Flax Raisers.—See the advertisement of E is claimed for these machines that they are the only ones on the market of any kind that will clean flax seed thoroughly. They are endorsed by all the leading oil mill men. The same machine separates rye from wheat, and does other marvelous work. We hope to see the farmers get such a machine and clean their crops before shipping to market. It don't pay to ship from ten to twenty pounds of refuse with each bushel of grain, besides it is an advantage to get your seed pure.

Mr. J. S. Long .-- As will be seen by our advertising columns, this gentleman offers almost his entire herd of Short-horn cattle at public auction, on Wednesday, September 1st, 1875, on the fair grounds near the city of Dee Moines, Iowa. Mr. Long is one of the oldest breeders of Iowa, and has for the past ten years been quietly building up a herd with an eve to the individual merits of the animals. He has at all times secured animals of merit to breed from, and at the same time animals of well known origin, and kept a record of them. as well as of every collateral cross, so that those who buy an animal at Mr. Long's sale do so with the full essurence will have no trouble in recording the same.

Mr. Long has taken his herd to Des Moines to sell, from its easy accessibility by rail from all points, together with the fact that Dr. G. Booneville, Iowa, will sell a choice herd of

lows farmers and breeders will find at these two sales a lot of animals, the equal of which has seldom before been offered to them. Mr. Long comes strictly under the name of breeder; has a reputation as a gentleman of honor and integrity throughout the length and breadth of the land, and holds the position of president of the First National Bank, Newton. lows. Having bred a large proportion of the animals he offers, he can fully certify to the breeding and condition of same.

The catalogue, which is a splendid specimen of typography, is from the press of the Farmers' Journal, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and will be sent to applicants by sending your address and request to Mr. Long.

Kansas City Industrial Exhibition.—The offiers of this enterprising association are in the field in good time with their annual premium list, which aggregates \$20,000. On account of there being no State Fair in Kansas this year there will be without doubt a yery large attendance from our state. The very liberal premiums offered will draw from the east and south, particularly the breeders of fine stock. who will find in this exposition a fine market. The time fixed for holding this exposition is September 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th, 1875. The usual arrangements with railroad companies, offering reduced fare, will be made for exhibitors and visitors. A premium list, giving full particulars, embelished with cuts of buildings on the society's extensive grounds, can be had by addressing the efficient secretary, Daniel L. Hall, Kansas City, Mo.

Scutt & Co.'s Spiral Barbed Iron Rod Fence. -We examined a few days since a model of this fence, the advertisement for which appears elsewhere, and we are compelled to say that it dispelled most of our prejudices against iron fences. Ordinarily two or three wire fences are cheap excuses for a fence, nearly all the time out of order, and lacking in strength | ance of the year 1875, for \$1.00.

and general utility. The standard board fence or the rail fence are such a burthensome expense upon the farmers of the country, costing as much in the aggregate as all other improve ments, that the individual who projects a realenworth to Lawrence. Mr. Beach is sole pro- ly good and durable cheap fence has done something to benefit the farmers of the country for which they will feel deeply grateful. The Scutt patent barb fence differs from other wire fences in this: that the barbs are driven solidly into a half round iron bar, which is afterwards twisted and enameled, which gives great strength and durability. The wires and barbed rods are fastened with staples on to common fence posts, and with the use of two barbed rods and two wires a strong and effective fence may be made. What is yet desirable to make this fence complete is a cheap and substantial iron post. The inventor who will give to the prairie farmers of the west a substantial, all iron fence, combining durability and strength, at a cost of fifty cents per rod, will do the farmers of the west an inestimable service.

Pine Lands of Michigan .- We are in receipt of "Guide to the Lands of the Jackson, Lans ing and Saginaw Railroad Company," which are for sale by the above company. It contains much valuable information for emigrants and those desiring to invest money, and may be obtained by addressing the land commissioner, O. M. Barnes, Esq., Lansing, Mich.

To Our Friends .- In Kansas there are about 60,000 farmers, and the question we propose to our friends is, why at least half of them should not as a matter of profit in dollars and cents take the KANSAS FARMER? The stray law is worth to every farmer the cost of the paper. If he grows grain or fruit, or breeds horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, or poultry, he finds in the FARMER the experience of men all over the country, and all the facts that will give light are collected with great care, labor and expense, and placed in his post office every week, at a cost, even at its highest price, of four cents per week. The family will always find cheerful, hopeful, entertaining reading. T. & S. F. give us a change? Query: Are The crop notes and market reports are of interest and value to every farmer. What we propose to the friends of the FARMER is to assist us in placing the paper in the homes of at H. Osborn & Co.'s Grain and Seed Cleaner. It least half the farmers of Kansas. In every community where public spirited friends have taken hold of this matter they have had no trouble to send large lists. With the abundance of this year before us we are hoping to place at least half the farmers of the state on our books. To any one who will assist in this work we will be glad to send some extra copies, circulars, posters, and club lists for distribution. Subscrptions can begin at any time. All yearly subscribers receive 52 numbers for one year; 26 for six months without regard to time of subscribing.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Snawnee County Agricultural Society, on Saturday last, it was determined to extend the time for the purchase of membership tickets to August 15th. Tickets will be held on sale by the directors of each township, and can be had in the city by calling at the office of Downs & Merrill. The following named gentlemen are the township directors:

Topeka township, Geo. M. Kellam; Williamsport tp, Chester Thomas, Jr.; Auburn tp, H. E. Bush ; Mission tp, Thos. Buckman ; Dawn tp. E. G. Moore; Silver Lake tp, Wm. Avres: Soldier tp. M. A. Campdoras: Monmouth tp, Thos. White; Tecumseh tp, S. P. Wade.

Valuable Premiums.-R. J. Lee, proprietor of the Prairie Dell Farm, offers as premiums Sprague, of Des Moines, and D. M. Flinn, of at the coming Shawnee county fair the service of any of his stallions making the season of cattle on the day following Mr. Long's sale. 1876, to the person exhibiting the best yearling, weanling or suckling foal, sired by any of his horses.

> Also, the same premium for the best roadster mare or filly, to be chosen to harness, speed, style, size and pedigree to be considered. The service of the stallion to be on the premium mare or filly.

As all the stallions at the Prairie Dell breeding establishment are of the most fash. ionable strains and stand at the figure of \$50 for the season, these premiums are well worth competing for and should bring out a full entry. Would it not be well for breeders all over the state to follow the example of Mr. Lee? It would add very considerable interest . to our county fairs.

Important Meeting .- All members of Shawnee County District Grange and District Council are hereby requested to meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Saturday, August 7, 1875, to take into consideration some questions of vital importance to the order. J. M. HARVEY. Sec'y County Council.

GOOD STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES. Mr. Baldwin, of Newark, Missouri whose advertisement appears elsewhere this week writes that he has a hundred head of very fine pigs on hand for sale, and that his young Short Horn bulls as well as his pigs, will be sold at reasonable prices such as farmers can pay. Mr. Baldwin promises some articles on stock growing which will be of value and interest no doubt. Farmers in want of good stock would do well to correspond with Mr. Baldwin.

MESSRS ROBERTS & LINZER, of Council Grove, Kansas advertise this week the Kaw Reserve Lands, some of the best in the State. The firm is composed of reliable and honorable business men.

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent the bal

Crop Reports.

The following notes are from responsible Parties and prepared Expressly for the Kansas Farmer

From Fremont County, Colorado

July 16 .- Crops looking finely; principal crop in this section is corn, small grain having been taken by grasshoppers. Considerable rain has fallen in the past ten days. Markets Corn in fair demand at \$2.75 to \$3 00 per cwt wheat, \$2 75; oats very scarce. Grasshoppers have lett. We had quite a flood here a week ago doing considerable damage to railroads, VAUGHN & ROBINSON.

From Larimer County, Colorado.

July 21.—Crops good; in 1874 where we had no potatoes this year we will have a good yield, i. e. the prospect is fine now. Harvest has commenced, barley being fit to cut. Frequent showers, which keep the grass growing. and will give a larger yield of hay than for several years. We never saw finer grain than we have in this valley. Insect pests played. except a few potato bugs. R. Q. TENNEY.

From Madison County, Florida.

July 17.-Corn not so good; cotton consid erably injured from hot, dry weather; small grain gathered in May was very good. Nev er has been known less rain in this country up this time of the year ; very little since the first of March. No insects; drouth continuous JOSEPH TILLMAN.

KANSAS. From Morris County.

July 19.—Fall and spring wheat above aver age of good crops; oats good; corn promises an unusually large yield; potatoes good; hay crop of all kinds good. Weather cool for the timeof the year; plenty of rain. The new crop is not in market yet, hence there is no established market price here at present. No harm from insect pests, drouths, floods, tornadoes. etc., but farmers are all busy stacking wheat and cutting oats. Old Morris county is all O K. this year. A. T. LANE.

July 24.—Crops good of all kinds, stock looking well; wheat bleached some in the shock. The weather has been very showery, and we have had one freshet this month, but it is now dry and hot. Markets: Fall wheat, \$1.00; 3 year old steers, \$30. Some Colorado potato bugs and some large potato bugs; plenty of chinch bugs, but none of them do WM. DOWNING. any harm.

From Davis County.

July 24.-Wheat, rye, barley and oats all stacked, and threshing has commenced. The yield is above the average. Corn, millet and Hungarian are very promising. Rains have been frequent and copious for the past four weeks. Butter, eggs, chickens, and garden "truck" in good demand. Grain market just opening, and buyers are "offish," A large number of locusts are to be found in spots. but they live principally on medicinal weeds and do very little damage to growing crops. CHAS. RRYNOLDS.

From Becatur County.

July 19 .- Wheat and oat crop cut short by June drouth on account of late sowing; everything else in splendid condition. Corn exceedingly fine. The weather has been almost G. PENSON. No grasshoppers.

From Butler County.

July 21.-Wheat, grain fine, yield 12 to 25 bushels; rye good, yield average; oats moderate; corn, never was a better prospect, and if it continues seasonable the yield will be from 40 to 70 bushels; potatoes and some other garden vegetables fair to fine. Stock generally in good fix; hogs scarce,

Candidates promise to be as thick as leaves in that place Moore wrote about. Wheat 65 to 70 cents per bushel; flour \$3 per hundred; stock of all kinds vary in price. Insect pests numerous, cannot classify them rain plenty and gentle; no tornadoes, but will have several of the political stripe before No vember if present indications don't lie.

Jo. L. FERGUSON

From Edwards County. July 18.-Condition of crops and stock is tip top, and plenty of rain. Weather cool and comfortable. Some grasshoppers and plenty C L HURBS of potato bugs.

From Jackson County. July 18 .- Crops in good condition as to corn; the late planting since the locusts left is small; oats short; potatoes fine; wheat half crop. Stock never was in better condition. Copious rains; hot days bring vegetables forward fast. Flour \$3 to 3.35 per cwt. corn none; vegetables scarce; beef at butcher shops 6, 8 and 10 cents per pound. Chinch bugs bad on late corn; also potato bugs bad on some pieces; no drouth, floods, or torns DR. JAMES WATTERS.

From Jewell County.

July 20 .- Winter wheat poor, one-third of a crop; rye, good average, but not enough threshed to give average per acre; corn and potatoes are looking splendid; spring wheat average crop, some badly injured by dry weather in June. The weather for the past three weeks has been wet and hot. No market prices are as yet established on farm produce; some rye sold at 60 cents per bushel to supply local demand. This country is unmistakably clear of insect pests; the locusts passed over without doing any damage, no chinch bugs, no potato bugs of any kind. Everybody A. W. MANN. feels good.

July 19 .- All crops in good condition ; near ly all the grain cut; the yield will be heavy; people of any country. corn is making a tremendous growth. Stock doing well. Weather moist and warm. Nothing in the shape of insect pests, drouth, floods, tornadoes, etc., worth reporting; have had some pretty heavy winds but no hail.

D. L. PALMER.

July 12 - Winter wheat is nearly all cut rye is good; spring wheat promises an average of 18 bushels; oats are filling finely. There is an abundance of rain, and corn is growing like Jack's beau. Altogether this county never had such fine prospects for crops. Cattle are fat, hogs have quit squealing for hunger, and the ribe that have been so plainly and painfully visible on work horses are fast disappearing. M. WINSOR.

From Line County. July 20 .-- Wheat and flax entirely destroyed ; oats mearly so ; corn three-fourths eaten by the 'hoppers; replanted growing finely less planted than last year. Castor beans promise well; grass luxuriant. Stock in excellent condition. Abundant rains, thankful- agmongst the grangers is looked for. ly received.

From the market no men so far de dwell As Kansas farmers with nothing to sell.

castor beans? Can we not dry in houses by but kept in check by wet weather. White friend, the FARMER. H. LINTON. grubs very numerous.

From Nemaha County.

July 18.-Wheat and oats on the bottoms and along the creeks all destroyed by hoppers; corn about one-half destroyed, but all replanted and most of the wheat and oat ground put to corn doing well. Wheat, corn and oats but little hurt on upland or high prairie farms. Flax very badly eaten; corn looking very fine; plenty of rain. P. or H.

From Ottawa County. July 12.-Winter wheat good; spring wheat fair: oate good; barley fair; corn never better. Weather: Saturday, July 10, heavy rains; wet. Stock in good condition. Few chinch bugs. Harvest well advanced.

From Pottowatomie County.

July 17 .- Oats pretty well harvested; will turn out badly, not more than two-thirds of a crop. Corn looks very fine. Stock looks well. Weather warm and rather dry. We have not had sufficient rain to raise the creeks. Our mill is about at a standstill. Just showery enough to keep the corn growing. No pests of any kind. Millet looks first-rate.

JOHN A. BEAL.

From Rush County. July 21 .- Winter wheat extra in quantity and quality; spring wheat good quality and yield; also oats and rye; potatoes good; corn promises an extra yield. Stock in good condition. Weather moist, cool and fine. We dition. are just beginning, and have not established a market yet; our supplies have come from Great Bend, Barton county. Potato bugs and grasshoppers have all disappeared and we are quite free from pests, drouth, floods and torns FRANK B. SMITH.

From Smith County.

July 19 .- The corn crop is the best ever known in the county. Winter wheat good perfect since the first of July. The potato bug spring wheat, oats, rye, barley and potatoe injured our garden vegetables and would fine; grasses good. Stock in good condition. first of July. No produce for sale; no established price for stock. No destructive insects of any kind; spring wheat, oats, rye and barley injured some by drouth.

G, W. HODSON.

" From Wilson County. July 10 .- Crops and stock in excellent condition; wheat all threshed or stacked; that threshed is turning out 20 to 30 bushels per acre; corn in rossting ear. Stock fat and healthy. Heavy rains last few weeks; four nice falls in last fifteen days. Wheat 70c per bushel; corn, old, 75c; oats, 25c; potatoes, 50c : -cattle, 21/c per lb. No insect pests worth mentioning. Wilson county, beyond doubt, raised 400,000 bushels of wheat.

T. J. HENDERSON.

From Woodson County. July 24.-Corn "booming," prospects for the argest crop ever before grown in this county Oats a good crop, but are being injured some by wet weather; wheat good where not taken by grasshoppers; potatoes and all kinds of vegetables could not be better.

D. W. FINNEY.

From Sumner County. July 19.-The condition of crops and stock is good; small grain mostly taken care of in is good; small grain mostly taken care of in fair condition; considerable wheat has been threshed, giving a yield of from 16 to 36 bushels per acre, and generally weighs from 60 to 64 pounds to the bushel. We have had heavy 64 pounds to the bushel. We have had heavy rains at intervals since the evening of the 4th of July'; heavy rain on the night of the 17th, with a prospect of more on this, the 19th. Corn is very large and earing, and never gave a fairer promise in any place. CARTER.

From Cowley County.

July 20 .- I feel as if it would do me good to write you, and maybe a few lines from Cowley would be of some little interest to a few of your many subscribers. We are just finishing up our wheat stacking, which crop throughout the county, as far as I can learn, will make an extraordinary yield. Some little damages has been done the wheat crop in the shock by the continued wet weather. Oats blasted considerably, otherwise very good. The prospect for a heavy yield of corn is indeed incouraging. In short; everything the farmer planted this spring has done and is do-

ing well enough to satisfy the "reasonable"

As Patrons we are not prospering as many of the "substantials" of the order desire. Too many wolves (politicians) have slipped into the fold, and by the assistance of those already in others are trying to get in; which is causing a deal of dissatisfaction among all those who are worthy to be called P. of H. Election times will soon be here, they know, and they want to get the wires in proper shape that they may make a strong and successful pull at the polls this fall. Such "slippery Dicks" (as most politicians are) should not only not be supported for office, but should receive the condemnation of the intelligent peo ple of our entire country. Brother Patrons let us arise and declare, as with a voice of thunder, that we will henceforth black ball any and all known politicians who may come before the public as candidates for office, le them belong to whatever party they may! The Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange is expected to lecture in Winfield on the 29th of the present month. A general "stampede"

Brother H ... in conclusion I would say, you grange platform has many strong advocates in this county, and taking the FARMER in all Can you instruct us soon about harvesting its departments it is one of the very soundest and cheapest agricultural papers published in artificial heat? Chinch bugs in some fields, the west. Brother Patrons, support your best BLACK CROOK;

> SWIMMING MATCH FOR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

At Chester, Pa. on July 22nd there occured swimming match for the Championship of the world, between Coyle and Johnson the latter being the present champion. The race was over a distance of ten miles. Coyle led for eight miles when he suddenly gave out and was taken from the water apparently lifeless. At this point he was three fourths of a mile in advance of Johnson who soon covered the distance swimming a half mile beyond the ten mile line in 3 hours and ten minutes. BASE BALL.

The following matches of Base Ball which may now be fully recognized as the great national game have occurred between prominent clubs.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Red Stockings, of St. Louis, 7; Stars, of Covington, 0. NEW YORK, July 13 .- St. Louis Browns, 9 Mutuals, 7. Thirteen innings were played.

NEW YORK, July 14.—St. Louis Browns, 2 Atlantics, 1. The Browns scored one in the first inning and one in the third. The Atlanics scored their only run in the second inning. CINCINNATI, July 14.—St. Louis Reds, 5

BOSTON, July 14.—Bostons, 8; Chicagos, 7 CINCINNATI, July 15 .- St. Louis Reds, 3 Stars, 5. NEW YORK, July 15 .- St. Louis Browns, 5

Mutuals, 1. HARTFORD, July 14 .- Hartfords, 8; Phila delphias, 0. HARTFORD, July 15 .- Chicagos, 4; Hart-

fords, 3. CINCINNATI, July, 16.—St. Louis Reds, 5 Blue Stockings, 1.

New Advertisemenrs.

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

POLAND CHINA PIGS.

8. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Mo

Offers for sale at reasonable rates a large and fine stock of pure bred Poland-China Pigs of all ages. Also, a number of SHORT-HORN BULLS. of good Herd Book Pedigrees. The above stock is of-fered at prices farmers can pay in these hard times. For further particulars write to B. H BALDWIN, Newark, Knox Co., Missouri

THE Amsden Peach again proves the Earliest, Largest and Best. Red freestone. Buds safely by mail or Express, per 100, \$1; 100 \$8. Also 1 and 2 year old trees. Circular free. L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

Ho! For Central Kansas THE Celebrated Kaw Indian Reserve now open to actual settlers, on long time. Improved Farms are selling very cheap. Kansas has harvested the finest Wheat crop, of all the States for 1875. Whole fields run from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. Other

ROBERTS & LINZEE, Council Grove, Kan-

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS. Located at Lawrence, Kansas.

Six Full Collegiate Courses, viz: CLASSICAL, GENERAL SCIENTIFIC, MODERN LITERATURE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, NATURAL HISTORY; and a SPECIAL COURSE in CHEMISTRY.

A Preparatory Department of three years' work. Enthusiastic Faculty.

CABINETS, APPARATUS and LIBRARIES not excelled in the west. BUILDINGS LARGE AND FINE. EXPENSES LOW. Send for catalogue to PROF. D. H. ROBINSON, A. M., Sec. of Faculty.

Shepherd Dog for Sale. FULL BLOOD, one year old, very intelligent, par-tially trained. Address, with stamp, P. O. Box 982, Kansas City, Mo.

in answering an Advertisement found in thes columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS PARMER.

"The Best Thing in the West." Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

LANDS.

3,000,000 ACRES Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkanese Valleys, the Garden of the West,

on 11 Years' Oredit, with 7 per cent. Interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for Improvements. FARE REFUNDED

to purchasers of land.

Circulars, with map, giving full information sent tree. Address.

Address.

Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

To Tree Dealers and Planters. 200,000 SUPERIOR APPLE TREES-75 varieties. Also a general assurtment of other NURSERY STOCK at very Low RATES, at wholesale. Send for price list. H. A. B. COOK, Blue Mound Nurseries, Linn Co., Kansas, Established in 1868.



Patented June 1st, 1875.

THIS FENCE consists of a bar of half oval iron, punched every three inches, and the Barbs, made from No. 11 hard wire, are inserted under great pressure by an improved process. The rod is then twisted in spiral form, (see cut), which causes the barb to project at every possible angle, and is painted with a weather-proof composition, to prevent rust. The rods are cut in lengths of eight feet each, the ends being punched for rivets, which are furnished with the rods. We claim for our ience the following advantages over any other fence extant:

any other fence extant:

1st, The amount of material used makes it two and one-half times more durable, and proportionately stronger. 2d, Our points are reversed, and made of three sizes larger wire than is used by any other fence—are also cut from steel wire, while others are soft iron. The increased size of the rod gives stock something to see. 4th, The ease with which it is put up. or applied to any old wire fence,

It is cheaper than any other barb fence in the market. Address H. B. SOUTT & CO., Joliet, Ill. Wm. Blsir & Co., Chicago, Ill.

W. W. Marbourg, Atchison, Kansas.

Smith & Hale, Topeka,

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for the ratification or rejection of the electors of the State at the next gen-eral election.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1 ROPOSED AMENDMENT to section three of the Consti-tution of the State, regulating the time of electing and compensation of members of the Legislature.

and compensation of members of the Levislature.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each [house] concurring therein:

[SECTION 1.] The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five:

PROPOSITION ONE: Section twenty-five of article two shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 55. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and beginning with the session of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tueeday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

second Tuerday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

Proposition two: Section three of article eleven shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. The Legislature shall provide, at each regular seasion, for raising sufficient revenue to defray the current expenses of the State for two years.

Proposition Three: The following shall constitute section twenty-nine of article two: Section 29. At the

PROPOSITION THREE: The following shall consultute section twenty-nine of article two: Section 39. At the general election held in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and thereafter, members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for two years, and members of the Senate shall be elected for four years.

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition of amendment: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly printed and partly written. In regard to proposition one, the

partly written. In regard to propo form of the ballots shall be. "For proposition one to amend the Constitution;" Against proposition one to amend the Constitution:" in regard to proposition two, the form of the ballots shall be, "For proposition two to amend the Constitution," "Against proposition two to amend the Constitution;" in regard to proposition three, the form of the ballots shall be, "For proposition three to amend the Constitution," "Against proposition three to amend the Constitution." "It is not the constitution."

SEC. 3 This joint resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute Dook.

I hereby certify that the above joint resolution originated in the Senate on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1875, and passed that body on the 4th day of February, 1875, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

JOHN H. FOLKS,

Secretary of Senate.

President of the Senate.

Passed the House on the 3d day of March, A. D. 875, two-thirds of the members elected voting thereor.

E. H. FUNSTON,

Speaker of the House.

HENRY BOOTH, Chief Clerk of the House. Approved on the 5th day of March, 1875. THOMAS A. OSBORN,

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now ou file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 15th, A. D. 1875. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of State. Dom at Topeka, Kansas, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1876. [SEAL.]

THOS H. CAVANAUGH.

Secretary of State.



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Market Review.

OPPICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER. TOPEKA, KAN., July 28, 1975. Popoka Money Market.

as 7 per cent Bonds 86 City Script as 6 per cent Bonds 90 Dist. School Warrants. per Money on a

Topeka Grain Market Corrected weekly by Keever & Foncht Wholesale cash prices from commission men, cd weekly by Keever & Foucht.

WHEAT—Per bu: Spring,
Fall, No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 5. "No. 5.
"No. 6.
"No. 6.
CORN-Per bit; Mixed
White, No. 1
"Yellow.
OATS-Per bu, No. 1
RYE-Per bu.
BARLEY-Per bu |
BARLEY-Per bu |
FLOUR-Per 100 lbs-Fall, No. 1
Fall, No. 5.
"No. 5.
Low Grades.

Corrected weekly by Hartsook & Gossett, ckoff & Krause, Dealers in Hides, Furs. To and Bis-

HIDES—Green :
Dry Flint.
Dry Salt ...
Green Salt Cured.
Calf, Green Salt Cured.
Kip, Green Salt Cured.
Sheep Pelts, green.
TALLOW.
SKINS—Timber Wolf.
Prairie Wolf. 06@06% 16@.17 .18@.14 t Black Small Striped

Topeka Produce Market. ers retail price list, corrected weekly by Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly & Manspeaker.
APPLES—Per bu.
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy
Medium
Common
Costor
BERSWAX—Per lb—Choice.
Common Table
Medium
Common

Medium
Common
IGGS—Per doz—Fresh
IOMINY—Per bbl...
VINEGAB—Per gal
POTATOES—Per bu
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.
Chickens, Dressed, per lb. Turkeys, NIONS—Per bu

Onion Setts per 10 Kansas City Market. KANSAS CITY, July 27, 1875.

The following are wholesale cash prices from commis-WHEAT-Per bu-Spring Red..... CORN-Per bu-New White Yellow Mixed
OATS-Per bu
RYE-Per bu-No. 3
BARLEY-Per bu-No. 3 PRODUCE.

APPLES—Per bbl...
BERSWAX—Per lb.
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice...
Medium.
BROOM CORN—Per ton... BROOM CORN—Per ton
CHERSE—Per lb
CHDER—Per bbl.
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh
Pickled
PRATHERS—Per lb—Mixed
Prime Live Geese
FI-OUR—Per cwt—Rye
XX
XXX
CORN MRAL—Per cwt.
Kiln dried, per bbl

Extra, av 1,800 to 1,500.

Prime, av 1,800 to 1,800.

Prime, av 1,900 to 1,800.

Fair to good, av 1,100 to 1,350.

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

Medium, av 850 to 950.

Medium, av 800 to 1,100.

"medium, av 800 to 900.

Colorado, natives, fat Native cows, medium, av 800 to medium, av 800 to medium, av 800 to medium.

Colorado, natives, fat.

Wintered Texans, fair to good.

common.

cows, good.

fair.

Through Texas, fat.... Through Texas, fair... Calves, each..... St. Louis Market. GRAIN-Per bu. Wheat, No. 3 Red.....

No. 2
Corn, New mixed
Yellow
White
Oats, No. 2 mixed
Barley, choice.
Ree LIVE STOCK. CATTLE-Native steers, per cwt.

5,500 Texas Stock Cattle

FOR SALE.

Shall Expect to have in Kansas, Early in July : 1,900 Steers, three to five years old; 400 Steers, two years old; 1,000 Yearlings, male and female.

Also, Early in August, Cows, two to six years old, and about

W. B. GRIMES. Care E. P. R. R. Agent, ELLSWORTH, KANSAS

Ziterary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MES. M. W. HUDSON.

BY J. R. LOWELL.

I know a falcon, swift and peerless As e'er was cradled in the pine; No bird had ever eye so fearless Or wing so strong as this of mine.

The winds not better love to pilot A cloud with molten gold o'errun, Then him, a little burning islet, A star above the coming sun.

For with a lark's heart he doth tower, By a glorious upward instinct drawn; No bee nestles deeper in the flower Then he in the bursting rose of dawn

No harmless dove, no bird that singeth, Shudders to see him overhead; The rush of his fierce swooping bringeth To innocent hearts no thrill of dread.

Let fraud and wrong and baseness shiver, For still between them and the sky, The talcon Truth hangs poised forever, And marks them with his vengeful eye.

----WHITE DRESSES.

A young friend of ours, writing to us from what she calls a rural town, asks, "What about white dresses this summer?" And we are glad to be able to answer that they are as fashionable as they are beautiful and cheap.

Old-fashioned Swiss for evening and full dress is as stylish as ever it was, and made usually, as are nearly all white dresses now, with basque and very long, round over-skirt, though we believe the dress makers call this style square, instead of round; but it means straight around the lower edge, and in very atylish suits almost or quite covers the underskirt of colored silk, percale, grenadine, lawn, or organdie. The trimming consists of one or more rows of knife pleating on the lower edge to begin with, and as many bias puffs and ruffles above as you choose; one row of each makes a very pretty trimming and suits our taste better than half a dozen.

Black velvet bows down both the back and front of the basque, and a band finished with a bow around the lower part of the sleeve, is pretty on white dresses of all kinds.

The heavy white materials that were worn so much a few years ago are not fashiopable now, and indeed they were too warm to wear when white dresses looked seasonable; thin muslins are the favorite materials. All qualities are used, according to the purse and purpose of the purchaser, and the trimming is either Hamburg embroidery or pleatings. We used to think that knife pleatings were very difficult to iron, but we have learned that a great deal depends on knowing how.

Of course mothers and housekeepers cannot afford to wear white very much, because it soils so easily, but for persons who can have but few nice dresses, a white one is very useful and satisfactory, for the reason that as long as it lasts it is as good as new whenever it is clean and fresh , and for young girls nothing can be prettier or more appropriate; if they are brunettes they should wear thin, sheer white, with a cluster of scarlet verbenas or pink geraniums at they throat and in the hair; if they are fair and blue-eyed, any kind of white with a knot of blue ribbon, or a bunch of forget me nots, will make them just as sweet as they can be made; but a blonde with eyes so light that they have scarcely any shade of blue, often looks better in pink than blue Be charry of all shades of green, unless you have an artists eye, but don't despise the creamy, lovely shades of salmon and buff that become so many complexions.

The new fancy for trimming white pleated waists is that of embroidering the collar and cuffs with color. Indigo blue or Turkey resprays are wrought in the corner, and the edges are neatly scolloped. These white waists will not go out of fashion soon we predict, as they are economical, and also comfortable.

New linen collars are straight bands three inches wide, turned over all the way around the top, pressed flat, and worn with a black velvet band and bow.

A ROBIN STORY.

I was staying in a pretty country house, in a pretty country town, and the neighbors wera family of robins who lived upon the casing over the kitchen door. They had been very neighborly neighbors all the spring, the fath-er and mother robin having built a nest in May, directly over the dining-room door, which opened upon the west plazza, but in June, when the young birds grew to large for the nest, and sat in a funny row of five on the top of the door frame, one after another bump ing down on the piazza by turns and squalking helplessly because they had hurt themselves. the cat sprang one day upon one of them and stuck her sharp long sickles of claws right in to the tender little sides, and hurt it so that it

The father and mother robin concluded then that it was not a good place for a nest, and laid it down as one of their rules never again to build over a piazza.

They liked door tops; it made such a good safe promenade for the young ones before they could fly—much better than a tree branch, which keeps rocking, and is not broad enough for a young robin to turn around safely upon. They liked the lady of the house too; she was very hostitable, and very good to look at, and had taught her three boys that anything that was helpless and innocent should be helped and protected, instead of hunted and harmed.

Little Frank, the youngest of the boys spent half of his time on the west plazza while the little birds were learning to fly in order to drive the cats away, and when he heard the old birds cry, and left his dinner to go to them and found the poor little bird in the clutches of the cat, he had cried as hard as the father

The robius remembered all this, and having morbid distrust of strangers, they decided to

build and raise their second brood over the build and raise their second brood over the kitchen door, which opened upon a soft grass plot, and had an apple tree very near and convenient for Mr. Robin to sit in and serenade Mrs. Robin of mornings. When the twentieth of July came around, they had four as fine, well-brought-up young robins in their next as any father and mother need wish for, and about that time I came to this pleasant country to visit his try home, and brought my boy to visit his

I often noticed, as I sat by a window on the kitchen side of the house, a very sociable robin that came and sat on the fence a few yards off and chipped and wagged its little tail at me, and after I heard that she belonged to the house, I fancied that she accepted me as the friend of the family.

One day we were all on the west piazza, the four boys and I, tying up the vines which grew in thick green masses over it, when we heard such sudden, shrill robin cries, that we all stopped our work to see what was the matter. Just over the fence, in Mr. Morse's matter. Just over the fence, in Mr. Morse s'orchard, was a large, white Brahma hen who had a brood of young chickens, but at that moment, instead of looking after them she was striding over the long grass in the angriest way, holding a young robin in her beak. She would throw it down, and then, as it tumbled around helplessly in the grass, spring after it and strike it with her cruel beak while the father and mother flew at her, and tried to turn her fury against, or attract her attention to them. Dunnie—that is my boyran down the steps and through a gap in the fence, while we all acreamed after him to hurry. He is rather fat and cannot run very fast, but he did much better than we did, who only stood still and screamed, for he went straight after the hen, who turned on him with one or two sideways rushes, and then went sulkily and puffily off after her own chichens, which

were peeping in every direction in the grass the stupid, silly old thing! Dunnie picked up the little bird, while the old robins circled around him crying, and as many as a dozen robin friends fluttered from

What should we do with it? At first it closed its eyes and seemed much hurt, but af-ter a few moments it opened them and looked around in rather an astonished way and gave a spring which would have taken it out of his hand if he had not closed the other over it.

"Put it on the gate post," said George, "and see if the old bird will come to it." So Dunnie laid it on the flat, square top of the post, and we all stepped inside the kitchen door and

No! the scared father and mother staid in the apple tree and cried, and the little ones in the nest up above peeped, and the hurt bird tumbled around in a way that made us think t would fall off every moment.

Then I remembered that George had

brought me the empty nest from the west door to paint a little picture of, a few days be fore, and I told him to go up to my room and get it, and put the young bird in it and set it in the apple tree. He came in a minute, and settled the bird snuggly in its elder brothers' and sisters, nest, and stuck it between two low forked branches, but in his heate it was not very well done, and down it came in a cloud of broken straws and small robin.

"Put it in the maple tree," said the mother of the boys, pointing to a young, leafy maple,

George climbed upon some supports which had been placed around it to prevent cattle from breaking it down, and fixed it securely between the small twigs, and we all retired supposing that the bird's troubles were over Now, the small maple stood just outside the

garden fence, and right opposite the window where I sat most days at my easel, and a half hour thereafter, as I was busily painting, I heard a continuous cry and call, and looking up, there sat my robin on the fence, talking to

I puckered my lips together and chirped, and she put her head on one side and the other, called, cried and clamored in a way that was painful.
"What is the matter, birdie!" I said, with

my head out of the window. Down she fluttered to the gravel walk just

underneath, turned up the little bright eyes, opened the little beak, and whined like a ba by. Just then the voice of the boys' mother came from the next room, where she was busy with a pile of patching for her three "tearers' as she was want to call them, and the voice

"Do you know, I do not believe that robin saw where her bird was put, for she has been going on like that ever since?

I waited and watched. No! it was evident she had somehow missed seeing where the young bird was placed, and her own cries were so continuous that she could not hear the occasional faint chirp which came from the tree. I called George again, who is much lighter and more used to climbing trees than Dunnie, and told him to go out and show the

robin where her young one was.

Out he went and parted the thick leaves which sheltered the nest, the old bird watching him all the time.

After a moment or two he got down and came into the house, and in the shortest space of time our birdie flew up on a branch of the maple and began to peer and chirp, and before knew what she was about, off she went and came back with a worm which went straight into the little open throat of the young bird which was in the nest. Then she gave it a little extra pat and a kiss; we could see that very well.

That sort of thing went on all day long, with the variation of sitting on the fence a half minute at a time before flying up to the nest, to nod and wink at me, and run the risk

of dropping the worm out of her beak by an-awering my chirrups. And that is how I found that a bird can talk with her mouth full. "Chirrup!" I would say: "Chip! chip!" answered the bird, with a little wag of the tail, and up she would go to her nestling.

I think she scolded him roundly between

her kisses for all the trouble and anxiety she had had about him, but prodigal as he was, the fatted calf was killed for him continuously the entire day, while his bungry brothers looked on enviously.

The next morning the nest was empty, but down in the grass along the road side there was a bit of lusty chirrup and tumble, and my bird neighbor kept dropping down there, now and then, with straggling ends of worms, stopping to say good morning and gossip with me between whiles; and that was the last we saw of the prodigal.

"COME THEN."

Boys sometimes follow off a circus and become vagabonds. Girls are enchanted with the dazzle of tinsel and run off with variety shows. These dangers are especially immi-nent in country places. Country boys and girls are easiest caught by the glare of spangles, and opportunities are becoming more plenty every year. A country father lately went to Chicago to reclaim his daughter, who had some time before followed off a variety troupe. The man was a sheriff at home, but he was a child in town. With a face shadowed all over with troubles he appeared before a police sergeant and told his agony. It seemed to do him good, especially when the policeman readily consented to go with him to the house and help him perform his task. The country girl, arrayed in silks and laces, with paint on her lately fresh cheeks and roses in her hair, was told that her father was in the back parlor and wanted to see her. She never blanched nor trembled, but with a hard smile on her face swept into the room as if to show off her finery before her green country relative. How could she do it that way and only a few weeks in town? Her mind was evidently made up beyond all shaking, and the old man at once saw the power of the serpent that was fascinating his daughter to death.
What more impressive picture is there than k father sitting beside his wayward daughter and pleading with her with all his love in such a place? The father assured her that his home and heart were still open to her if she would go with him out of the meshes of sin. He promised her his full forgiveness and all his old love, and sanctified his pleadings with a father's tears? The sergeant told her the common experience of those who adopt that life which is death in its birth, and the hard policeman was melted too. She coldly heard them through, and then told her father he had better go home and mind his business and not be frequenting places of bad repute in town. She was ashamed of him. She had started out to see the world and proposed to see it In three years, if she didn't like it, she would return home. How could she say such terrible words? The heart-broken father saw fursorts of bird exclamations, and uttering bird sympathy. By this time we had all gathered at the gap in the fence, Dunnie holding up the young bird in the palm of his hand to the shrieking mother, but it did not seem to quiet her in the least.

Die words? The heart-broken father saw further talk would be useless. As she showed him out of that house of bad repute, he pulled his hat over his eyes, and said at parting: "Three years of this: well, come then." The door will still be open, but will she go? Never his parting the parting that the parting the parting the parting the parting that the parting the parting the parting that the parting the parting that the parting the parting the parting that the parting the parting that the parting the parting that the parting the parting the parting that the parting the parting the parting that the parting the parting the parting the parting that the parting the parting the parting the parting that the parting the partin er farwell, when she was already in her grave What a change those few weeks had wrought in that innocent but giddy country girl who had come to town to see the world! She evidently had the mind and force of character that go to make a useful and good woman, when not misguided. Many of the best go that way and never come back, although 'come then," may constantly ring in their ears the true tone of forgiveness and welcome .-St. Louis Republican.

"How came you to be a drunkard?" asked friend of Tom Marshall in a conversation with him. "Well, I will tell you all about that," said Tom. "I graduated in law in Lex ington with the celebrated divine, Rev. Rober I. Breckenridge, and our old friends, thought we were the intellectual wonders of the age. and they advised us, by way of taking a high position at once, to attack Henry Clay, then in the prime of his tame and power, upon the first opportunity which presented itself. both employed in a case in opposition to him Bob made a speech and then I made a speech, and our friends congratulated us on our tremenodous speeches, and we were basking in the sunshine of our coming prosperity, when the old lion arose, and with one sweep of his paw he drove Bob to the Bible and me to the bottle.

POTATO SHORT-CAKE -Take cold mashed potatoes left from dinner; beat in more milk outter and salt ; put them out on your dough board; add just flour enough to roll it out bake on the griddle same as you bake short cake; cut it in squares and serve.

BOTTED CHERRY PUDDING -On soaked until soft in a pint of milk, sweetened to taste; add one quart of ripe cherries, and 3 eggs well beaten. Boil two hours. Serve with vinegar sauce. - The Appledore Cook

BAKING POWDER .- Take sixteen ounces of corn flour and dry it well; then mix with it eight ounces of bi-carbonate of sods, and five ounces of tartaric acid. Rice flour can be substituted for the corn flour. All baking powders should be kept in wide-mouthed botles, corked, so as to exclude all air and damp.

ROCK CREAM .- Wash a teacupful of the best rice, and boil slowly until quite soft, in new milk; add white sugar to taste, and then pile it on a dish. Lay on in different places lumps of jelly, or thick preserved fruit. Beat the whites of five eggs to a stiff froth, with a little sugar and flavoring. When well beat-en add a tablespoonful of rich cream, and drop it over the rice, imitating the form of a rock of

DISINFECTANTS.-The most common and available disintectant and deodorizer is cop peras, crude copperas, sold by druggists at a ew cents a pound, under the name of sulphate of iron, one pound to two gallons of water, to be used as often as necessary to render all odors imperceptible, acting at the same time as an antiseptic, deodorizer, and disinfectant, and if instantly thrown over what passes from the body in cholera, is one of the cheapest and best means known for preventing its communication to others. The only perfect disinfectant, however is habitual cleanliness and thor-

ough ventilation; next to that is a dry heat of two hundred and fifty degrees. Experiments have shown that coffee is a powerful disinfectant. We have seen it stated that a room in which meat in an advanced state of decomposition has been kept for some time, was instantly deprived of all smell on an open coffee roaster being carried through it, containing a pound of coffee newly roasted. In another room, exposed to the effluvium occasioned by the clearing out a manure pit, so that sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia in great quantities could be detected, the stench was completely removed in half a minute on the employment of three onnces of fresh roast ed coffee, while the other parts of the house were permanently cleared of the same smell by being simply traversed with the cofferoaster, although the cleansing of the pit con-tinued for several hours after. The best mode of using the coffee as a disinfectant is to draw the raw bean, pound it in a mortar, and then roast the powder on a moderately heated iron plate, until it assumes a dark brown tint, when it is fit for use. Then sprinkle it in sinks or cesspools, or lay it on a plate in the room which you wish to have purified.



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HUDSON'S

Practical Farm Account

The preparation of the "Practical Farm Account and Refference Book" was suggested while the writer was engaged in farming, endeavoring to make the publications, which he was in possession of, answer the purpose of account books for the farm. The finishing of the work has been deferred from year to year, until the present time. In its scope and character i will materially differ from any similar work published combining an immense amount of practical information in tabular form, such as every farmer has felt the need of. Among its prominent features will be found all the many tables of weights and measures of any practical utility, No. of trees and plants per acre, at any given distance, amount of seed per acre for all any given distance, amount of seed per acre for all kinds of produce, interest tables showing at a glance the interest in any given amount for any length of time, rates of interest in every State, tables giving wages due at any given rate per month or day for any given time, tables giving period of gentation in all animals, temperature of blood and pulse of animals, legal weights of grain, etc., etc., in each State, rates of postage, weights of various woods, comparative strength, legal forms of Deeds, Notes, Receipts, and a vast amount of Miscellaneous and valuable information for reference. This, in connection with the "ac count book," combining diary, ledger, inventories, register of crops, stock, etc., etc., bound in one book, finely printed and finished substantially, at a price within the reach of every farmer in the land. The whole plan is so simple that any farmer or his son or daughter can keep them, and thus secure to every years operations, and whether they have brought him 21,000 COOK EVAPORATORS are in use, and less operations. A table, glying more accurately its conloss or gain. A table, giving more accurately its contents, will be published in the FARMER at an early day. It is expected that the cost of this book will not exceed two dollars, which will be very little more than the same size blank book is worth number of enquiries, would state that

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SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW. How to Post a Stray, the Pees, Pines and Penalties for not Posting.

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

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

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately ad-ertise the same by posting three written notices in a may places in the township, giving a correct description f such stray.

of such stray.

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

The Justice of the Pacce, shall within twanty days form

in double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three suc-

cessive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a tray fails o prove ownership within

payment of all charges and costs.

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

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

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the bene-

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the bene fits the taker up may have had, and report the same or Herr appraisement. In all cases where the title rests in the taker up, he shal pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the re mainder of the value of such stray.

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

Fees as follows: To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass,

" head of cattle, To County Cierk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farmer,

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

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

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

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week ending July 7.

PONY—Taken up by George W. Montgomery, Hiawa tha Tp., May 22d, 1875, one bay mare pony, about nine year old, tick marked, blurred brand on left shoulder. Values at \$25. Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk.

Chautauqua County .- M. B. Light, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Hewius & Lawrence, Jefferson Pp., May 24, 1875, one bay horse, 14 or 14½ hds high, black nane, tall and legs, saddle marks, a few white hairs where collar works, 9 or 10 years old. Value, \$25,

Cherokee County,-Ed. McPherson Clerk.

Cherokee County,—Ed. McPherson Clerk.

SHEEP-Taken up by W. E. Cowan, Spring Valley Tp.,
May 7, 1875, 188 heep, four black, and all marked with un
derbit and swallow fork in each ear, bell on one black
sheep. Value, £24.

MARE—Taken up by Moses Banifold, Pleasant View
Tp., May 18, 1875, one fron gray mare 144, hds. high, blaze
in face, and harness marked. Value, £30.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. Mitchell, Lowell Tp., June
11, 1875, one shortel blocks, go 7, 27, 2875, 104, white fatting in
face, branded "O D" on lat, shoulder. Value, £35.

HORSE—Taken up by Takylor Foster, Lowell Tp., June
11, 1875, one horse, light bay, 13 hds. high, few white hairs
in forchead, no brands. Value, \$70.

Coffey County-Job Throcmorton, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Green B. Traylor, Key West Tp., offey County, Kan., one bay mare pony, no marks or ands visible, supposed to be seven or eight years old. alue, 221.

Value, \$30.
PONY—Also, one dun horse pony with white stripe in forehead and branded with "HS" on the left shoulder, also some mexican brands. Supposed to be ten er eleven years old. Value, \$45.
HORSE—Taken up by Marietta Roney, April 12, 1875, Star Tp., Coffey County, one dark bay horse with white stripe in forehead, both hind feet white, with some saddle marks and supposed to be four years old. Valued at \$50.00.

Crawford County-J H Waterman, Clerk. MARE-Taken up by M. C. Kelley, of Lincoln Tp., or dark bay mare, blind in left eye, one white hind for posed to be eight years old, no marks or brands. at \$15.

Greenwood County-L. N. Fancher, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. C. Gray, Lane Tp., May 12, 1875, one sorrel mare three or four years old, white stripe in face, sear on one fore leg.good size mare. Value, \$70. MARE—Taken up by John Keeney, Pleasant Grove Tp., May 21, 1875, one chestnut sorrel mare, 15 hands high, supposed to be seven years old, white hind feet, saddle and harness marks. Value, \$65.

LaBette County-L. C. Howard, Clerk. MARK—Taken up by Thos. Ryan, of Oswego Tp., one bay mare about 14 hds. h2gh, star in forehead branded "R" on left shoulder, seven years old, and of the value of \$40.00.

Lyon County—J S Craig, Clerk.

Lyon County—J S Craig, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by Franklin Batch, Jackson Tp., May 22d, 1875, one three year old stallion, brown color, or dark chestnut sorrel, star in forehead, no other marks or brands visible. Value, \$30.

MARE—Taken up by David H. Gard, Elmendro Tp., on the 1st day of June, 1875, one dark bay mare, star in forehead, blaze on nose, both hind feet white branded on left hip with a circle and letter "P" inside of circle, shod before, seems to be stiff in left shoulder, has collar marks, had on a leather head halter with rope attached. Value, \$50.00.

Marion County-Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken upon on the premises of W. W. Brewer, of Center Tp., Marion County, one brown stallion, about 3 years old, white in forehead, left ear notched on under side. Value, \$20.

ALSO—One mouse colored stallion, about two years old. Value, \$25.

FILLEY—Also, one bay filley, about two years old, some white in forehead. Value, \$25.

FILLEY—Also, one sorrel lilley, two or three years old, white in forehead. Value, \$25.

FLLEY—Also, one yearling filley, blaze tace. Value, \$25.00.

McPherson County-J R Wright, Clerk. FILLEY—Taken up by E. Prior, Turkey Creek Tp., on black filley, 3 years old, with large white spot in forehea and heavy mane and tail. Value, \$25.

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by J. A. Grasty, Sugar Creek Tp., May 25th, one gray horse 8 years old, rather heavy built, with heavy mane and tail, sear in left nostril, about 15 hds high. Value, \$40.

Morris County-H W Gildemeister, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Scott Cunningham, of Rolling Prairie Tp., June 16, 1875, one dark brown mare, two year old, black mane and tail, slender limbs. Valued at \$30.00

Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by Louis Zurcher, Neuchatel Tp., June 16, 1875, one dark bay stallion, three years old some, white on left hind foot, and on right fore foot abov the hoof there is an old sore.

COW-Taken up by B. H. Reville, Haven Tp., on May 21st, 1875, one black and white cow, about 6 years old, branded "J" on left hip and cut in left ear.

HEIFER-Also, by the same, on same date, one year-ling helfer, red and white, no marks nor brands.

CALF-Also, by same, on same date, one white bull calf, about five months old, no marks nor brands. The three animals valued at \$30. Reno County-W H Beatty, Clerk,

Shawnee County-P I Bonebrake, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by O. P. Leighton, of Tecumsch Tp., Ray 30, 1875, one strawberry roan horse, 6 or 7 years old, 16 hands high, blind in left eye, shod all around. Valued at

Sumner County—Stacy B Douglas, Clerk. Sumner County—Stacy B Douglas, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Carpenter, of Gore Tp., on May 2d, 1875, one large bay mare, small white spot in forehead, heavy mane and tall, age from 7 to 12 years.

PONY—One bay oney, small white stripe in forehead, right hind leg white from pastern joint, with saddle marks, 4 years old.

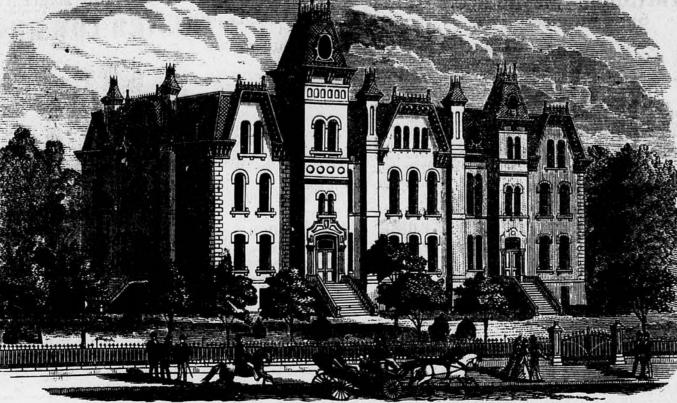
COLT—One small two year old horse colt, white spot n forehead, some white hairs around right hind foot.

COLT—One black horse colt, 2 or 3 years old.

COLT—One black horse colt, 2 ark hay or brown.

COLT—One black yearling mare colt, durk hay or brown.

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C. R. POMEROY, President.

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John W. Newby, of Wilmington p., May 31st, 1875, one dark hay mare, five years old, 14% ands high, white hair in forehead, harness and saddle lands high, white hair in forehead, harness and saddle marks. Value, \$50.

MARE—Also, one dark bay mare, eight years old, about 14½ hands high, white hairs in forehead, saddle and harness marks. Value, \$50.

HORSE—Also, one dark bay horse, five years old, 14½ hands high, front feet white to the ankle, white on nose, letter "T" on left shoulder, unknown brand on right shoulder, saddle and harness marks. Value, \$25.

Washington County-G W Pasko, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by G. W. Kennedy, of therman Tp. me bay mare colt supposed to be two or three years old tar in forehead, and right hind foot white. Apprised a

Wilson County-G. E. Butin, Clerk. Wilson County—G. E. Butis, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Elijah Standfield, Clifton Tp., May 6, 1875, a dark iron gray pony mare, spot in forehead, small white spot on left side of nose, saddle and harness marks, saddle scar on back, had on beil and leather bell collar, about eight years old, 12 hands high. Vaine, \$15.

6HLDING—Taken up by M. C. Cowdery, Clifton Tp., May 6, 1875, a scorrel gelding peny, white face, hind feet white, about 6 years old, about 18 hands high, no other marks or brands. Value, \$20.

MARE—Taken up by George W. Staton, Cedar Tp., May 29, a dark bay mare, about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, black stripe down back, black legs from knees down, saddle and harness marks, very dim brand on left shoulder, had on a rope headstail. Value, \$25.

Strays for the week ending June 16.

Allen County-H. A. Needham, Clerk. Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Samuel J. Stewart; Cottage Grove of p, one three year old cow, mostly white, red neck and head, some white in face, both horns off, marked with crop and underbit in left ear, swallowfork and underbit in right ear. Appraised at \$11.

COW—Taken up by Watson Stewart, Cottage Grove Tp, one six years old black cow, left ear cropped, right ear undersloped. Appraised at \$13.

MARE—Taken up by David Tate, Osage Tp, one pony mare, eight years old, clay-bank color, 14 hands high, left hind foot white, star in forehead, harness and saddle marks. Appraised at \$25.

Brown County-H. Isely, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Trompeter, Mission Tp, May, 1875, one black horse, eight years old, id hands high, split hoof left fore foot, shoe on said split hoof, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by Wyett Winkler, Irving Tp, May th, 1875, one dark buy horse, twelve years old, three white feet, black mane and tail, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by John Bogers, May 15th, 1875, Walnut Tp, one brown mare, fourteen years old, blazed face, one white hind foot. Appraised at \$15.

PONIES—Also one dun colored mare pony, six years old, bald face, one white hind foot, branded J H C. Also one bay mare colt pony, three years old, star in forehead, both hind feet white. Dun pony appraised at \$20. Bay

both hind feet white. Dun pony appraised at \$20. Bay pony appraised at \$15. PON IRS—Taken up by J. J. Brown, Little Walnut Tp, May 21st, 1875, two grey horse ponies, 14½, hands high, ten or twelve years old; one has his ears split, branded S on the left shoulder; the other has a dim unknown brand on each shoulder and the letter S on the left. Appraised at Crawford County-J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. H. Collins, Baker Tp, May 8th, 1875, one roan mare, six years old, cord mark on left sind leg, collar and harness marks, white strip in forehead. Appraised at \$40. HORSE—Taken up by Edward Black, Eudora Tp. May 20th, 1875, one dark brown horse, six years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, white spot on left fore foot, star in forehead. Appraised at \$50.

Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk. MULK—Taken up by John Warren, Raston Tp, May 22d, 1875 one mare mule, ten or twelve years old, 14 hands high, harness marks, no other marks or brands. Apprais-ed at \$20.

Montgomery County-J. A. Helphingstein, Clerk PONY—Taken up by Lafayett 8. Shadley, Drum Creek Tp. May 10th, 1875, one bright bay horse pony, five years old, left hind foot white, small white star in forehead, rope mark on right hind leg, letter "B" or figure "3" on left shoulder. Appraised at \$35.

Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by L. M. Hill, Elm Creek Tp, May 14, 1875, one light bay mare, ten years old, black mane and tall, branded "L M N" on light shoulder. Appraised at \$20.

McPherson County-J. R. Wright, Clerk. PONY-Taken up by C. Aldrich, McPherson Tp. one light bay horse pony, white star in forehead, branded with a "heart" on left thigh, white saddle marks on right side. Appraised at \$25.

HEIFER-Taken up by Martha Thomas, Wetmore Tp. February 2d, 1875, one white speckied hener, two years old, no marks or brands.
HORSE—Taken up by A. T. Williams, Wethore Tp, May 12th, 1875, one bay horse, eight or nine years old, 15½ hands high, branded "P B" on left shoulder, small star in forehead, shod all around, saddle and harness marks, had on when taken up, a rope head halter.

Neosho County-G. W. McMillin, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John'Havoland, Erie Tp. one bay mare, three years old, 14 or 15 hands high, thin in flesh, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$25.

Riley County-W. Burgoyne, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Russell Platt, Bala Tp, May 17th, 1875, one bay mare, twelve years old, 13 hands high, no narks or brands.

Reno County-H. W. Beatty, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Marshal Batty, Reno Tp, one sorel mare, six years old, 14 hands high, branded T I on left hip. Appraised at \$50 COLT—Also by the same person, one horse colt, three years old, 14 hands high, four white feet and white face. Appraised at \$40.

Summer County-Stacy B. Douglass, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by George W. Bowyer, Wellington Tp, one bay yearling horse colt, 12 hands high, right hind foot white.

Stray List for the week ending July 28.

Anderson County-E. A. Edwards, Clerk. Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Olera.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. S. King, Monroe Tp, June
14, 1875, one sorrel horse, some grey hairs mixed in, about
15 hands high, shod before with toed shoes, small blaze
in face, harness and saddle marks, 8 years old, mane lays
on left side, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$40,

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Keller, Reeder Tp, June 12,
1875, one bay mare, branded on the left shoulder with the
letter "W," three years old, 15 hands high. Value, \$40.

Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk. HOBSE—Taken up by A. F. Grubb, of Osage Tp, Bourbon county, Kansas, one light chestnut sorrel horse, five years old, 14% hands high, blaze face, slight saddle marks, a few white hairs on left jaw, supposed to be a stud but shows no external appearance. Valued at \$25.

HOBSE—Also one light bay with small star in forehead, one white hind foot, 14% hands high, small white specks all over him, has the actions and appearance of a stud, supposed to be sight years old, branded on both shoulders with a figure "2" and letter "L." Valued at \$25.

Crawford County-J. H. Waterman, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by C. C. Brooks, June 14, 1875, one light bay mare, 14 hands high, star in forehead, collar marks, shod on front feet, nine years old. Worth \$18. COW—Taken up by J. H. Roderick, of Mulberry Grove, Washington township, one red cow, shout four years old, with heart shaped mark on forehead, no brands preceptable. Worth \$15.

Cherokee County-Rd. McPherson, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Levi Conklin, in Pleasant View p. June 21, 1875, one light bay horse, 15 hands high, a few hite hairs in forehead, and shoes on front feet. Valued

white hairs in forchead, and shoes on front feet. Yanucu tt 435.

MULE—Also one dark bay or brown mule, three years old, about 10% hands high. Valued at \$40.

MARK—Taken up by J. D. McClure, Spring Valley Tp.
June 15,1875, one brown mare, white spots on the right hind foot, shoes on the forward feet, no other marks or brands.

HORSE—Also one horse, three years old, sorrel, white spot in forehead, shoes on fore feet. Both about 14 hands high. Both appraised at \$50.

Chase County-8. A. Breese, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by E. B. Crocker, Bazaar Tp. June 18, 1875, one sorrel mare, branded "B" on left shoulder, collar and saddle marks, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old. Appraised at \$40. COW—Taken up by Samuel Moffit. Toledo Tp. Jan. 4, 1875, one red cow, with white flanks and few white spots on hips and shoulders, crop off right ear, 9 years old. Valued at \$12.

Douglas County-T. B. Smith, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by C. L. Rice, Palmyra Tp., June 26, 1875, one sorrel herse inule, about 14 fands ligh, four years old, branded "J J O" on the left shoulder. Valued at \$80. MARE—Also black mare, about 10 years old, about 15 hands high, two white hind feet, white spot in forehead.

MARK—Taken up by Jacob Arnold, June 29, 1875, in Marion Tp, one bay mare, three years old, about 14 hands high, two small white spots on forehead, about one inch apart, both hind feet white below the pastern joint, also a white ring around the right fore foot, also a small calloned lump under left jaw. Valued at \$30.

MARK—Taken up by William Rishar, Clinton Tp, June 23, 1875, one sorrel mare, five years old, 15 hands high, white stripe on her face, light colored mane, dark tail, branded "D" on the rightside of the neck. Valued at \$25.

Elk County-Thos. Hawkins, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by Wm. Pedigo, in Union Centre Tp, May, 12, 1875, one bay horse, white face, white on left hind foot, about 10 years old, some saddle marks, no brands, below medium size, about 14 hands high. Valued

Johnson County-J. Martin, Clerk

FILLY—Taken up by Alexander Walker, three miles ast of Ochetree, Spring Hill Tp, one sorrel filly, 2 years d, hind feet white, hald face, scar under each ear. Val old, hind feet white, bald face, scar under each ear. Valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by S. J. Davidson, living 3 miles north of Stanley, one bay horse, with black mane and tail and legs, had on a halter, has white hairs on neck caused by yoke, hoof crease on his neck, is about 15½ hands high, 5 or six years old. Valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by J. I. Butler, of Olathe Tp, one sorrel mare, supposed to be 12 years old, hind feet white, some collar marks, a little white in the face, shod all around, 15½ hands high. Valued at \$30.

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by William Bayless, Agness City Tp, uly 5, 1875, one dark bay mare, 6 years old, both hind feet hite, spavin lump on left hind leg, white face, 14 hands inches high. Value— La Bette County-L. C. Howard, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. G. Dorr, in Oswego Tp., July 2, 1875, one sorrel mare pony, with a sucking colt, blaze lace, white hind legs, 10 hands high, 10 years old, no prands or marks. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Also one bay horse pony, 10 hands high, small star in forehead, branded with a figure "7" on left shoulder, about 11 years old. Valued at \$15.

Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. MARR—Taken up by Peter Stevenson, of Rolling Prai-e Tp., June 10, 1875, one bay mare, with some white about the face and one hind foot white, about 10 years old. Val-HORSE—Also one bay horse, with both hind fee hite, about 6 years old. Valued at \$50.

Marion County-Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Jacob Britz, Clear Creek Tp. June 9, 1875, a brown mare, 13 hands high, blind in both eyes, upposed to be about 9 years old, with no marks or rands. Valued at \$15. Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by M.S. Morris, Middle Creek Tp., Jane 23, 1875, one roan horse; 8 years old, white spot in orehead, branded "W" on left fore shoulder. Valued at MARE—Taken up by J. W. Hand, Wea Tp. June 28, 1875, one light bay mare, 4 or 5 years old, a narrow white stripe in face, white spots on back caused by saddle sinch galls, throat latch brands under neck, Valued at \$5. Norton County-M. J. Fitz Patrick, Clerk.

COW-Taken up by Andrew Shultz, in Decatur Tp, one year old cow, brass knobs on horns, red color, with hree white stripes on forehead. Appraised at \$15. Nemaha County-J. Mitchell, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by F. H. Bonjour, in Neuchatel Tp, une 16, 1875, one bay pony horse, about 5 years old, star n forehead, four white feet, and branded "B" on left houlder.

Neosho County-G. W. McMillin, Clerk. ARR—Taken up by Josephus Rich, of Lincoln Tp, one fles bitten grey mare, about 14 hands high, heavy built, has collar and saddle marks, supposed to be eight years old last spring, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$45.

woodson County—I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Franklin Peterson. Toronto
May 8th, 1875, one sorrel mare, five years old, saddle and
harness marks, no brands or blemishes perceptible. Appraised at \$25. Osage County-Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Olson, Larned Tp, one 2 year old heifer, color black, branded on left side with the letters "Q H I T." Valued at \$9. HEIFER—Also one 2 year old heifer, color red, brand-ed on left side with the letters "O H I T." Valued at \$9.

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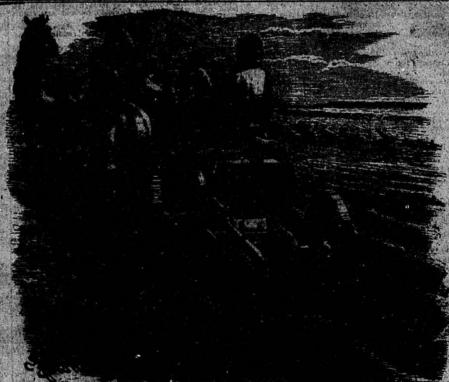
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