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State of Kansas—Officers.

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Lieut. Governor—E. S. Stover, Council Grove, Morris county.
Secretary of State—W. H. Smallwood, Wathena, Doni...

Farmers' Organizations.

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Kansas Agricultural and Mech' Association—

President—Levi Wilson, Leavenworth.
Secretary—John A. Martin, Atchison.

Kansas and Missouri Fair Association—

President—B. F. Helper.
Secretary—J. B. Campbell, Fort Scott.

Officers of Kansas State Stock Growers' Association.

President—R. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie co.
Vice President—O. W. Bill, Manhattan, Riley co.
Secretary—Jason Yarnall, Blue Rapids, Marshall co.

Agriculture.

Wealth of Farmers.

When one takes a dive into agricultural statistics by way of ascertaining the actual grievance of the average granger, he is struck by the fact that there must necessarily be a variety of other classes who are even worse off than the grangers themselves. Mr. S. B. Ruggles exhibits a taste for this sort of inquiry, and at the social science congress he gave the results of his investigation in some astonishing figures. He stated that the people of ten states lying north of the Ohio River owned, in 1850, farm property valued at \$914,000,000. The population of these states had doubled in the past ten years. In 1870, the value of this farm property was \$5,132,000,000. The value of the farm products was not given in 1850 and 1860, but in 1870 it was shown in these states to be \$978,900,000. The farmer was not a serf. He had no tyrannical landlord to oppress him. It was shown that 975 of every 1,000 farmers in this section owned farms. In twenty years they had accumulated \$5,000,000,000 worth of property. The census of 1870 showed that there were 2,000,000 farmers. This would give an average amount of \$2,400 each. It is also shown that they had paid their help less than ten per cent. of their income. They had paid \$91,000,000 for help. It was likewise shown that each and all of these poverty stricken farmers above the age of ten years were in receipt of an income of \$460. In the light of this great progress, what would be the result in the year 1900? In 1850, there were raised 800,000,000 bushels of grain in the states; in 1860, 500,000,000 bushels; in 1870, 810,000,000 bushels, or 21,000,000 tons of grain. The figures are stupendous.—St. Louis Times.

Rotation.

A judicious rotation of crops is absolutely necessary in maintaining the fertility of the soil. This needs no demonstration, for it is universally admitted. But how to rotate to secure the greatest advantages, is the main question. No specific directions can be given to suit every case, because "circumstances alter cases," very much in regard to this point. The system that would succeed on one farm would utterly fail on another, and vice versa. Governed by general principles, the farmer must decide this matter for himself. Each crop extracts from the soil the elements essential to its growth and maturity, and by continuous cropping, however judicious the rotation may be, the soil will eventually be exhausted. Hence the elements abstracted must be returned to the soil in the shape of fertilizers. This settles one point—that farmers must keep stock, and the nearer they come to keeping stock enough to consume what their farms produce, the nearer they come to the most improved culture.

The usual rotation is from the sod—corn, oats or barley, wheat, and then grass. In good soil two crops of wheat can be grown, clover being sown on the first, in the spring, which will furnish one crop, and one to plow under for second crop of wheat, on which grass is sown for future meadow or pasture lands.

A prominent agriculturist recommends the following six-year's rotation: First year, corn, potatoes and roots, with ground heavily manured; second, oats; third, clover, plowed in and sowed with wheat in the fall; then timothy and clover sowed on the wheat in the spring of the fourth year; then let it lay in grass two years.

Other systems of rotation have their advantages, suited to the surrounding circumstances of soil, climate, etc. In wheat districts, where the soil rests on limestone or plaster, a simple rotation of clover two years and wheat one, is found to be good, always promising that plenty of manure is returned to the soil.—Ohio Farmer.

Selection of Seed.

All the improvements that have taken place in vegetables, grains or animals, from the original wild stock up to their most highly developed present condition, are due to selection of

seed or parents and cultivation or feeding. Without the former, the latter is ineffectual, for by selecting the best seed from a well grown plant, the step gained is permanently held and made the base for another step onward, but if this selection is neglected, the next crop reverts to its poor original type, and the gain which has been made is lost. It is well to consider this matter at the present time, when a selection of seed of the best and cleanest character can easily be made.

If it is not convenient to select sufficient for the whole crop, a quantity sufficient for an acre or less might easily be selected, if only by passing around the field and selecting the largest ears from the thrickest portion of the field, carefully avoiding the gathering the seed of a single weed. In this way we have selected from the edges of a wheat field, where the plants were fully exposed to light and air those ears only which were over six inches in length. The produce of this second crop scattered through the neighborhood, being all sold for seed, greatly increased the average yield and started a general effort toward improving the local varieties.

It is not in foreign nor high priced seed that excellence of quality consists altogether. When an extreme price is paid for selected seed, do we not pay for a service performed by another, that we may equally well perform for ourselves? It is necessary only that it be known what is to be done, and how to do it.

As the sheaves come in from the field, the best of them may be laid aside until an opportunity occurs, when every stalk of chess, cockle, ox-eye daisy or other weed should be picked out, and the grain threshed by beating the sheaf with a light rod, so that the grain be not cracked or broken. The grain should then be cleaned from chaff, freed from all light seeds, and be kept by itself, and sown thinly by itself in a well manured spot. Next season, from this spot, the best heads only should be selected, and the course repeated with care and perseverance for a few years. The payment for the care and labor thus bestowed will be an improved seed, possibly worth double that now grown.—N. Y. Times.

When to Sell Wheat.

When to sell the crop of wheat is, perhaps, more difficult to decide than when to thresh. We have known farmers who, for a series of years, were obliged to sell their wheat as soon as possible after harvest to meet debts, and again others who were able to hold for the highest prices, and we were satisfied, from years of observation, that those who were compelled to sell early realized, taking one year with another, the highest prices for their grain. We noticed that when from any cause whatever there was a sudden rise in wheat, they who were able to hold were resolved not to sell till it had reached the top price, it suddenly fell far below the point from which it started on its spasmodic advances.

If farmers could always know with accuracy just the amount of grain and flour left over, and the true condition of the crops all over the world, so that they might be able to judge of the ratio of supply to demand, they would be prepared to decide whether the early market is what it ought to be or not; but so long as there are grain speculators all over the world trying to bear the market by exaggerated statements of the amount of old crop left over in the great grain centers of the world, and with over estimates of the new crop, they are left without a reliable guide.

There was a time when speculators were able to subsidize almost the entire press, and procure such statements as should suit their own interest and mislead the farmers, but the time for that, we trust, is rapidly passing by, and the time rapidly approaching, when the intelligent farmer shall be quite as well informed upon all questions liable to affect the prices, he will be a great deal better prepared to decide when to sell his crops than he has been or is now.

Perhaps we may lay it down as a general rule, that when the last year's crop has been, generally, a short one, and the present one is abundant, the early market will be one of the best; but when the last one was abundant, and the current one is short, the later markets will be higher. We have generally done

quite as well to thresh and prepare our grain for market as soon as we conveniently could, and when prepared, to sell it, and we do not know that we can give any better advice to others.—Am. Rural Home.

Aspects of the Wheat Market.

The Michigan Farmer does not find the prospects of foreign demand for our present crop of wheat flattering. It says:

"While every one speaks with great fervor of the abundant wheat crop and its high quality, there are other crops that are of importance that are not promising so well. Michigan will approach nearer to producing a full average crop of wheat than she has done for the past three years. There are parts of the State where the crop has not been full, and where the fields have been but partially productive; but the heavy crops of those which the winter did not injure will make up for these light fields in the aggregate. The only point to consider now is the price which will be obtained for the abundant crop, now that we have it. That point simply depends upon whether an export demand will exist, and to what extent it will reach. That is a question which it is yet rather early to attempt to settle. During the past two years American wheat has been used to an unprecedented extent to supply the deficiency in the crops of nearly every wheat producing country in the world, and largely to supply the shrinkage in the other crops besides wheat, such as the rye and barley crops of northern Germany and northern France. During the past eleven months there have been exported in grain and flour fully forty millions of bushels, of which the greater portion, or thirty-seven millions, have been sent to Great Britain. Will this demand continue, is the question, and a most important one to the farmers of the whole Northwest, and also to the wheat growers of California and the other Pacific states. We do not see how it can, simply because those countries which have been for the past year short in their production of wheat are likely to furnish a crop fully as productive. Even Great Britain herself has every prospect of a most unexampled production of wheat. It is estimated by the best writers on the subject that her crop of wheat this season will cover more land than any crop she has ever grown, and her area in wheat is set down at four millions of acres, with an average that will exceed thirty bushels per acre. Here is a production of 120,000,000 bushels against 85,000,000 last year, and supplying at once the 35,000,000 bushels obtained from the United States last year. This is a pretty stern looking fact to meet at the beginning of the answer of the question.

But Great Britain is estimated to require for the consumption of her population altogether about 200,000,000 bushels. Of this her own crop will supply 120,000,000, leaving 80,000,000. Of this France first, then the Black Sea ports, and afterwards the Baltic Sea ports are sources of supply with which New York and other American ports must compete. What can they supply? From the advice we have concerning their crops, the countries which supply these ports will have a produce of wheat this year fully as luxuriant in proportion as Great Britain, and a surplus for export that will amply supply those countries we have furnished with wheat this year. For instance, France will supply Great Britain with from ten to fifteen millions of bushels; Hungary and the Principalities ten millions; southern Russia ten millions, and northern Prussia, Germany and Polish Russia 25 millions of bushels more making nearly 60 of the 80 millions required, and leaving 20 millions, which California, Australia and Canada can make up if needed. So that the export demand from this country after the 1st of September has a very dim prospect.

This export demand is still less promising for Michigan than for the spring wheat growing States, from the fact that the coarse cheap wheats can be used to more advantage by the millers and flour manufacturers than our fine wheats. By improvements in manufacture the strong flour of the spring and dark colored wheat is ground out and mixed with the dry wheats of California and Russia, so that the white wheat of the Northwest is not required in the manufacture of choice flour.

for a flour equally white and stronger and more profitable is made from the mixed wheats than can be made from the higher priced winter wheats of either New York, Michigan, or Kentucky. Hence our Michigan wheat is no longer an article of export, and its value in a commercial point of view is very different from what it was a few years ago. All this the crop of the state will have to contend with to a much greater degree than has ever occurred in any previous year, and we may as well make up our minds to face it now. We will have plenty of company in Ohio and Indiana, and some other States, all of which will have only home consumption to depend upon.

Horticulture.

Orchard Culture.

Mr. Josiah Hooper writes the following sensible note on orchard culture to the New York Tribune:

"The advice is frequently given to orchardists not to cultivate too highly, as by the application of highly stimulating manures we are in danger of encouraging the blight. This is all very well so far as it goes, but did it never occur to these physiological doctors that an absence of good, rich plant-food is equally bad? Such is the fact. Not only blight is the effect of insufficient nourishment but the trees are liable to be injured by the winter as well.

An orchard is now in my mind's eye that suffered terribly the past winter, and yet there was not an instance in it of strong, succulent growth; but on the other hand, all the trees bore frightful evidence of total neglect. If the increasing popular theory of poisonous fungi is, in fact, the cause of death (blight) in the pear, then we have the basis to speculate on, that excessive growth as well as starvation are each equally pernicious in their character, and provocation of disease. The vital functions of the plant are then in a fit condition for receiving the seeds of disease, let it come from what quarter it may, and death inevitably follows. Common sense in this instance goes plainly in the paths of scientific research.

A middle course, steering clear of the too careful and excessive cultivating system, as well as that where total neglect is the rule, will be found to be the best plan in the long run. We always need sound, healthy young growth as well as fruit, and the way to obtain this is to manure the surface of the soil around our specimens; but if in our eagerness to provoke a luxuriant show of branches we apply an overabundance of rich food, then our remedy is on a par with total abstinence of the same. The nature of the soil must guide all our operations in the orchard and garden; and in proportion as the natural quality of the same really is, so must our applications be increased or retarded. A fruiting tree requires more attention in this way than one that has not arrived at a bearing age, and yet the usual practice of our farmers is exactly the reverse. They cultivate and manure annually, until the trees become too large to allow of cropping between the rows, when the stock is usually turned into the inclosure, and the poor trees are forever after allowed to care for themselves. If they cease to bear fruit, the owners think it curious that "orchards nowadays will not yield like they did in old times." Plants that perfect seeds exhaust more fertilizing material from the soil than those which merely make wood, and a bearing orchard needs more attention by far than when it was in its earliest years.

Mulching Apple Trees.

If mulching was not attended to in the spring the following is a good time to have it done. Then, straw manure and such material could be obtained for the purpose; now, it will be a good plan to cut some swale hay, or trim up the coarse grass and brakes growing in the pastures or along the road-sides to be used as a mulch. One of the best orchardists in Kennebec county informs us that he has noticed the most excellent results from mulching bearing fruit trees in August, and some of the heaviest crops of apples he ever obtained, he attributes to the use of mulching at this

season. If the material used does not decay sufficiently before winter sets in, it may be a good plan to throw it away from the trees a little, that it may not afford lodgment for the mice, as they are very liable to injure young trees in winter by gnawing the bark, and the mulch, if it is not pretty thoroughly decayed, furnishes them just the house they like. Hence the advantage of putting on the mulch early in spring—but it better be put on now than not at all. And, considering its great advantages, it is not a little surprising that orchardists do not practice mulching to a greater extent than they do. It is the very best means for promoting the life and growth of young trees, and the orchardist who neglects it, ought never eat of the fruit thereof.—Maine Farmer

Fruit Report.

The Department Report for July, says: Apples are above average in Arkansas, 121; Connecticut, 120; Maine, 110; New Jersey, 105; Kansas, 105; New York, 103; Texas, 103; Nebraska, 101; below in all the other states. The lowest condition is in Virginia, 47 per cent. below average. Here an unusual number of counties report late and destructive frosts. The same cause reduced the crop in North Carolina, 32 per cent. below average; in Georgia, 24 per cent.; in West Virginia, 23 per cent. Indiana reports a discount of 23 per cent., mostly from insect ravages, although a few counties show very large crops. Illinois shows a decline of 20 per cent. below average; in many counties the fruit, after forming, dropped off, leaving in many cases but a small fraction of an average crop. Tennessee shows an equal decline from the same cause. Peaches are above average, in Nebraska, 123; Arkansas, 121; Kansas, 120; Connecticut, 115; Ohio, 112; Michigan, 110; Iowa, 110; Missouri, 106; Texas, 102. It is full average in Oregon, and below in all the other states.

Peaches every Year.

A reader of the Farmer tells us of a peach orchard a few miles south of Richmond, Ind., visited by him a short time ago, which has borne good crops regularly for the last six years. The peculiarity in the management of the orchard is in banking up the trees. The bodies of the trees for a distance of two feet or more are covered with earth, which slopes gradually away to the level ground. This bank of earth prevents injury from winter thaws, and keeps back the bloom till danger from frosts is over in the spring; at least this is our explanation for the regular bearing of this remarkable orchard. The plan should be generally adopted by all who have peach trees in this latitude.—E.

Horse Department.

Kansas Claims the King of the Turf.

The Kansas City Times of the 7th inst., says: Kansas may now throw up her hat, and shout long and loud, for she can now lay claim to the champion horse of the world. The great stallion race at Boston for a purse of ten thousand dollars, of which so much has been said and written, is over, and Smuggler is the champion stallion of the turf.

We are advised by special telegram, that Smuggler won the race in three straight heats—time 2:23, 2:20, 2:20. This news will send a thrill of joy to thousands in Kansas, who have looked with pride and hope upon Smuggler as the coming horse of the world. At this time, a brief history of this horse will not be uninteresting. Smuggler was raised in Johnson county, Kansas, by Mace Morgan, a farmer who lives near Olathe. He was sired by a horse called Blanco. This horse was a natural pacer of great power and endurance. He was not considered valuable, as he was never known to beat 2:45.

Blanco is said to have belonged to a family of horses called Cadmus, well known in Ohio. Blanco died about two years ago, being the property of Hon. W. S. Tough. Smuggler's dam was an old pacing mare, which, at the time Smuggler distinguished himself, belonged to Rev. D. P. Mitchell, of Fort Scott. She was purchased last fall by Capt. Tough for \$1,000, at an advanced age. Smuggler's sire and dam both died the property of Capt. Tough.

Smuggler is a dark bay, almost a brown, a white snip on the nose, one white hind foot, sixteen and a half hands high, and a powerful frame. He is a natural pacer, and will be remembered by fair goers as a third-rate pacer in slow races about two years ago. He could never win, because he could never be driven. He was unreliable. He could have been purchased two years ago for \$250.

His owner, Mace Morgan, made an application to Mitchell and Marvin to train him for a pacer, in the fall of '72.

They, not thinking it profitable to train him as a pacer, agreed to attempt to make a trotter of him, on condition they should own half the horse, and have the privilege of controlling. The contract was made, and they began the then almost hopeless task. In the spring of 1873, Smuggler had made such rapid and astounding development, that he showed heats on private trials in 2:20. He was offered for sale fifteen months since, and B. F. Akers, W. S. Tough, Frank and O. H. Short, and others, met in Olathe to witness a private trial. Smuggler then made two good heats, and acted badly on the third. Akers was timid, and

would not touch him, fearing that he would prove a quitter. Capt. Tough had a strong nerve. He brought the horse at \$13,000. He was immediately taken to New York, and offered for sale. On a private trial before Bonner, he made three heats, none of which were above 2:21. Upon this record he was sold by Capt. W. S. Tough to Col. H. S. Russell for \$40,000. Since that time he has been on the stud farm in Boston. It seems that he was poorly handled and got badly off. A few weeks since, Chas. Marvin, who first trained the horse, was sent for, and he immediately went east, and took charge of the horse. He found him in a very unsatisfactory condition. In his first race, he won two heats in 2:23 1/2, 2:20 1/2, and was distanced on the fourth. He was then thought to be wanting in bottom. He has since won two races, taking the fourth and fifth heats. He has demonstrated his bottom and his speed, and to-day may be crowned the king stallion of the turf.

Cleanse the Mangers.

The mangers of horses, cows and oxen, when supplied with cut fodder and meal, frequently become offensively sour, in consequence of the decomposition of the wet meal that adheres to the corners of the feed-boxes. This is apt to be the case especially when animals do not lick the corners entirely clean. If a small portion of feed is allowed to remain in the manger only a portion of a warm day it will become sour, and the offensive effluvia will taint the entire manger, so that an animal will often refuse to eat his accustomed allowance, unless compelled by keen hunger. The true way to manage mangers is, to scrape the corners clean at least twice per day, removing every particle of rejected food.—Then, if the manger does not smell as sweet as a butter bowl, let the corners be washed out with hot water, wiped clean, and a handful of caustic slacked lime be sprinkled in the manger. If mangers are kept clean they will seldom become offensive. If an animal leaves a portion of his feed, a new mess should never be given on the rejected feed.—N. Y. Herald.

Dark Stables.

There can be no doubt that light is as important to the health of animals as to man. We all know the exhilarating effect of sun light upon ourselves. We know that plants cannot grow in a healthy way, without light, and that in a cellar where a ray of light comes through a crevice, plants will stretch toward this light.—We should endeavor to render stables pleasant for our animals, not only out of motives of kindness but from motives of interest. An animal will thrive better on the same food in a light cheerful stable than in a dark one. In building new barns, care should be taken to arrange the stables on the south or east side, so that direct sunlight may be admitted. A stable should be made as light as the living room of a house, when this is done, cattle will not be anxious to get out of the stable in winter. So little attention is paid to light that we often find it painful to the eyes to go into such stables. Many horses have undoubtedly lost their eyesight by being taken from dark stables to the light. The horse shies at objects, simply because of the flood of light thrown upon its eyes. These sudden changes from darkness to light soon produce blindness. We shall find it for our true interests to study all the wants of our animals.—Buffalo Live Stock Journal.

THERE is danger of congestion when cold water is thrown on the body of horses when very hot and tired; yet, how many do it? The better way is to throw water freely on the fore legs of the animal. This corresponds with the well known custom of persons when over-heated, bathing the wrists for some time before drinking much.

Farm Stock.

The Horse for the Farmer.

Breeders seem to be under a hallucination in reference to the class of horses to suit the most important market. To read the most of the articles giving advice to breeders, one would suppose that the market for trotting and running horses were the most profitable and available. This is as sensible as that every man could make a fortune by buying a ticket in a lottery. The prizes are few, and the blanks numberless. Suppose one-half of all the horses in the country could be brought to a 2:40 gait, how much would it add to their intrinsic value, or market value? Speed is desirable, and should be cultivated within proper limits; but speed alone is not what is generally wanted in a horse. Even one million of fast horses could not find a market at a price equal to good draft horses.

Then another class of breeders will tell you that the great requirement is for a 1,600 to 2,000 pound draft horse, to pull great loads and do heavy work on the farm. Such horses are required, to a limited extent, in cities and small towns, and would be to a large extent for general purposes, if they had not been bred to secrete more fat and grow less muscle in proportion to size, and thus become unable to stand our hot, dry climate, and perform labor in proportion to size. The conviction is fast growing that these horses must be greatly modified by the infusion of warmer blood, and perfecting a sounder constitution before they will be demanded for the general market—a million of them would not bring a remunerative price.

Where, then, is the great demand for horses? Why, among 2,800,000 farmers. If each farmer owns but two horses, 5,600,000 are required to fill this demand, or more than 60 per cent. of all the horses owned the United States.

Here, then, is the great market to be filled. It is a home market, and therefore the most important, requiring animals well adapted to the work. One of the causes why farming has been complained of as unremunerative, has

been the use of poor horses, requiring much more manual labor to cultivate the soil, and thus increasing the expense of every crop. And the cost of breeding this inferior class of horses, used by the farmer for his own work, has been no less than to have bred a better class. The loss to the farmer in working with a poor team is really something enormous when calculated for all the farmers of the United States. If we estimate only one half as working with a poor team, say 1,300,000, and it appears that the average quantity of improved land to each farm is about seventy-five acres. In working the land with a poor team, there is not only the loss of the team, but of the driver. This loss cannot be less than one dollar per day, while the team is used, and thus for 100 days (a moderate time to work a team during the year), would show an average loss of \$100 or the enormous loss of \$130,000,000 per annum for the whole country. And we believe this a low estimate of the actual loss to the farmers of the United States from using poor horses on the farm.

How, puerile, then, to talk of a few trotting horses, or a few dray horses, as being the great matter for the breeders to study! There are all wanted in their places, and should have due consideration; but they amount to little compared with the want of agriculture itself, for better muscle in its horses. Strange that the farmer should forget himself and his greatest need, while contemplating the sale of a few hundred horses at high figures.

HOW TO IMPROVE FARM HORSES.

We have often advised with reference to the improvement of the great class of farm horses, and we say again that this must be done by crossing thoroughbred stallions, or those nearly so, such as the English call stout hunters, upon our roomy half-breed mares. The horses fitted to do the work of the farm and go to market should have an average weight of 1,200 pounds, and be models of muscular development. Such will be able to plow at the proper depth, in all classes of soil, and fifty per cent. faster than the light, ill-formed horses now used. This must be done by judicious selection. We have abundant material for this purpose. We have only to discard every stallion or mare for breeding that does not come up to the requisite standard.

In establishing this standard farm horse, the disposition should be considered, as well as the form, weight and muscular development. Intelligence, gentleness, and teachable disposition are requisite. Any vice is likely to be transmitted to progeny, and, therefore, vicious animals should never be bred from. One that is skittish or very restive should be discarded.

A proper system acted upon for ten years, would quite change the character of the farm horses of the whole country; but so long as farmers will breed from any horse or mare they possess, without regard to qualities, we cannot expect progress from them. We think many of our prominent breeders would find it for their interest to commence breeding the proper horse for the farm along with their fast stock. When we consider the necessity for this particular class of horses, and the great demand to be supplied, it appears evident that this is now the great unoccupied field and will pay better on a large scale than any other.—Live Stock Journal.

Feeding Swine in Summer.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph writes: "During the hot summer months I would feed very little solid feed, such as corn in the ear, or uncracked. I would keep hogs upon green feed constantly, either grass, oats or rye, and feed them at regular intervals, once or twice a day, upon mashed feed, either shorts, chopped oats or rye, buckwheat, etc., fed in troughs. When fed in this way, and at the same time allowed access to water and shade, hogs will bear crowding through the hot months, a very good time, if not the best, to take on flesh. This puts them in the best of condition for corn feeding, which should commence about the first of September, when the new crop is still soft and tender."

This writer is on the eve of finding out that the hog requires bulky food as well as the cow or horse. Because pork is usually made by feeding grain, many farmers have almost ceased to regard the hog as a grass-eating animal. When farmers shall study the nature of the pig and feed it accordingly, there will be little trouble with cholera, scurvy or other diseases. Both are no doubt occasioned by errors in feeding and uncleanly surroundings. One point mentioned in the above paragraph needs correction, and that is, that it is dangerous to feed high in summer. This idea has grown out of the fact that diseases are more prevalent in warm weather; but the cause of greater prevalence of disease, is that concentrated food creates fever in the stomach, and the hot weather increases the difficulty. Cold weather carries off much of the unnatural heat, and thus modifies the effect of a grain diet alone. Now the pig should be fed in such a way that the stomach will be healthy at all times, and then the summer heat will aid the growth and laying on of fat. With grass or other green food, given with meal, the pig may be fattened much cheaper in summer than fall and winter; it requiring little food to keep up animal heat. The summer is the economical time to make pork; give plenty of clover, green rye, oats, turnips, beets, carrots or other green food relished by the pig, and with this give corn meal, ground oats, peas or any other grain, and your pigs will make healthy pork, and the pork cost fifty per cent. less than that made in winter.—Buffalo Live Stock Journal.

Hogs, Cattle and Water.

Fat hogs touched the figure of 8c. last week in Chicago, and the Times predicts they will go 8 1/2c. this week. Such figures and

prices are the best indications of the true state of the corn crop, not only in Illinois, but over the whole Northwest. Texas cattle are crowding into Chicago in such numbers that thin ones have run down to less than \$3 per 100 pounds gross. Fat cattle are scarce, are raising in price, have already reached 7c., and there is no knowing what they will be worth by the 1st of May, 1875. It seems to be a seasonable time for those east of us, who have pasture, fodder, roots and grain, to take advantage of the rush of thin cattle to Chicago and buy to feed. To those not experienced, let me say that you can buy cheaper in Chicago than even in the worst burnt districts, though perhaps a drover and an expert in the business might do better abroad. If you buy, do not buy scrubby cattle because they are cheap, nor Texas cattle at any price; but buy thrifty grades, even if you have to pay large prices. When you have got them home, after they are rested and wanted, crowd them into beef as soon as possible.

Of course the scarcity of water and the suffering of cattle continue, though perhaps cattle are better off generally than two or three weeks ago, since even the most careless are forced now to furnish water for their stock or suffer heavy loss. House wells are getting very low, and good drinking water is hard to be got. As a consequence, dysenteric troubles are beginning to develop in many neighborhoods. Windmills, costing from \$50 to \$75, are multiplying on every hand. A deep and broad well—a well which is not only that, but a reservoir, too—a large covered trough, holding from 10 to 25 barrels of 40 gallons each (as a reserve against a calm), made accessible to stock, and a wind-mill which works when the wind blows, if the trough is not full, and which furls its sails and slips out of gear when the trough runs over—a simple contrivance which takes the surplus water, if any, back into the well—is a short description of the new and best method for watering cattle, and the one coming fast into general use. I suppose there is scarcely a 100 acre farm in central Illinois on which, for an expenditure of from \$300 to \$500 for well, well trough, fixtures and approaches, permanent water for 100 head of cattle might not be provided at the surface the year round. Windmills are the cheapest of all mechanical contrivances, and it is said that were it not for them the Kingdom of Holland would have to be returned to the ancient dominion of the sea, because the employment of any other power of sufficient magnitude to do the work of drainage now done by them, would be so costly as to bankrupt the country.—Country Gentleman.

Clover Hay for Hogs.

The Sacramento Union has made a discovery. It says: "It is a strange sounding proposition to feed hogs with hay, but hogs will not only eat alfalfa (Lucerne or Spanish clover) hay, but they will do well on it. Our own experience and observation has proven to us that good alfalfa hay, with plenty of water, will keep hogs in a good growing condition all through the winter."

We have found that nicely-cured clover, cut short, mixed with corn meal and cooked, is one of the best winter foods for pigs. On this, when in a warm pen, they gained about as fast as upon meal and clover in summer. We think that clover should be used in this way as a winter food for pigs and breeding sows. The hog requires coarse food to facilitate digestion. He cannot be kept wholly upon grain, without great injury to his digestive powers, and this is the prime cause of most of the cholera at the West. Besides, clover possesses a large percentage of muscle forming food, and grows the frame of the young animal.

Entomology.

THE MOLE CRICKET.

Low. H. Edey, Normanville, Kan.—The odd looking insect you send is the mole cricket. It owes its specific name to the resemblance of its fore feet to those of a mole, and they are used for the same purpose as those of that animal, i. e., to burrow in the earth. This insect inhabits the moist ground near streams and is a strictly nocturnal insect.

It lives on the tender roots of plants and is classed with the injurious species by Dr. Harris, who recommends poisoning them by means of grated carrots or potatoes mixed with arsenic and placed near their burrows. "The mole cricket of Europe lays from two to three hundred eggs and the young do not come to maturity until the third year," and as the habits of our species are probably similar, we can at once see how formidable a foe this insect would become if not checked in some manner.

It is a comparatively rare insect with us and, we have not noticed its destructions here. We are always glad to receive strange or curious insects from any locality.

E. A. POPENOE.

Scientific Miscellany.

Glue as a Cure for Cuts.

A correspondent of the Scientific American writes as follows: "For the last twelve or fourteen years I have been employed in a shop where there are over three hundred men at work, and as is the case in all shops of this kind, hardly a day passes without one or more of us cuts or bruises our limbs. At first there were but few who found their way to my department to have their wounds bound up; but

after while it became generally known that a rag glued on a flesh wound was not only a speedy curative, but an effectual protection against further injury. I was soon obliged to keep a supply of rags on hand, to be ready for any emergency. I will here cite one among many of the cases cured with glue: A man was running a boring machine, with an inch and a quarter auger attached. By some means the sleeve of his shirt caught in the auger in contact with the bit, tearing the flesh among the muscles in a frightful manner. He was conducted to my department (the pattern shop), and I washed the wound in warm water, and glued around it a cloth, which, when dry, shrank into a round shape, holding the wound tight and firm. Once or twice a week, for three or four weeks, I dressed the wound afresh, and it was well. The man never lost an hour's time in consequence. The truth of this statement hundreds can testify to. I use, of course, the best quality of glue."

Letters from the Farm.

WHAT IS THE BEST CROP FOR "SOILING."

My pasture gave out this year, in consequence, I have poor cattle to commence the winter with.

I want to prevent the possibility of a like occurrence by sowing some good soiling crop to feed when the pasture gets short.

What shall it be?

I ask this question this early, that farmers of experience, may have time to give me practical advice, based on experience in Kansas.

State what you think of sorghum or sugar cane, corn, Hungarian, millet, vetches, etc.

When and how to be sown?

Fed in stable, or pasture? Morning or evening? How handled, etc.

I hope some one will take the time and trouble to reply.

L. F. P.

Salina, Kansas.

It might be of interest to some of your readers to know that old wheat will do for seed. I sowed old wheat on Friday, the 4th of Sept., and, at this time, the 13th inst., it is up and looking well. There is not half as much wheat being sown in this vicinity as there was last year.

PHILLIP ALLEN.

Grasshopper Falls, Jefferson County, Kansas.

We have a good yield of corn in this section, it being mostly ripe, when the grasshoppers made their appearance here, but they have eaten up our late potatoes and cabbage. We had plenty of rain all the season. Wheat yielded from 15 to 35 bushels per acre. Can't sow yet for grasshoppers.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN RALLEY.

Columbus, Cherokee County, Kansas.

Early Marriages.

Mr. J. C. Goldsmith, editor of Frank Leslie's Weekly, writes as follows upon a subject of very general interest:

A distinguished divine, in a recent address to a graduating class at one of our seaboard colleges, advised its members, in substance, if not in terms, to go home and get married as soon as they could find good girls who were willing to marry them. It was the advice which had the pleasing peculiarity of being acceptable, and which was, in a sense, pertinent. But unless very clearly qualified, we should hesitate to say that the advice was good. Indeed, our observation teaches us that college graduates do not require any special impulse from reverend hands to topple them over the perilous verge of matrimony. As a rule, they rush for that precipice with great eagerness.

Not that the practice of early marriage is without its advantages—we all know that it is not. We know, too, pretty well, what they are, for we have most of us heard them preached by instructors who came down in an unbroken succession from the patriarchal times when nothing was considered good form in a mature man but to increase and multiply. Essays innumerable have told us that a man who marries young is less likely to fall into lewd company; that he obtains an aim in life for which he is more willing to practice the virtues of self denial and industry; and that he begins at once to perform a certain share in the duty of maintaining society. All this has a portion of truth in it; but there is another side to the question which the distinguished divine to whom we have referred failed to bring forward. The common sense of the world has embodied this other side in a proverb which has its counterpart in several of the languages of civilized Europe, and which is "Marry in haste and repent at leisure." Marrying in haste, we think every one will acknowledge, is a mistake much more apt to be made by very young men than by older ones. It is a pleasant error. It involves the gratification of a desire more or less intense without delay, and it enlists all our friends and acquaintances in a temporary, but very delightful, interest in us and in our proceedings. But repentance is never agreeable, and the more leisurely it is the less agreeable it becomes. When it is stretched out over years of petty miseries and unfeeling irritations, it becomes one of the saddest, and, in view of the feeling that ought to exist, one of the most terrible things in life. We have lately been treated to a picture of this experience in the wretched family of the Tiltons. It has been put before the public with painful particularity, and if from the picture we could

wipe out the darker shadows of alleged sin on either side, how unspeakably dreary, how full of torment and bitterness and perversion of things good, how crowded with minute thorns and ever recurring pitfalls, it still is!

The trouble with all advice on this subject is, that it is addressed to the wrong parties. The great mass of youngsters just out of college, and of girls of a like age, are in nowise fitted even to receive advice on the subject.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

To Deputies.

The various Deputies will greatly oblige us by sending lists of Granges, when organized, for publication in this column.

Every Granger

Should have the oil chromo, 19x24 inches, faithfully representing the inner workings of a Grange. Can be used as a certificate of membership, or as a work of art is valuable as an ornament for any parlor.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

GRASSHOPPER CLUB OFFER.

While we understand that people must read and in times of trouble that a paper such as the KANSAS FARMER can be of great value to its readers, gathering as it does from wide and numerous sources, information, news and suggestions, we propose to divide as nearly as possible the burthen of the present season.

To accommodate the smaller post offices and place the FARMER within everybody's reach we have determined to receive clubs of 10 or more, to be sent at one time, for one or more post offices, at \$1.25 per copy for one year. This, it must be remembered, includes the prepayment of postage after January 1st.

Farmers, this is your paper. It is independent, fearless and reliable. It is a family paper, a farm paper, containing a wide range of useful, valuable and interesting reading for every member of your household. Will you give your support to your own journal? To print a paper like the KANSAS FARMER, in a new State, requires a strong and liberal support.

For the Kansas Farmer.

TO PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

BRETHREN: I seize a spare moment to write a few lines to you through the columns of the FARMER, giving the public the benefit of some facts not heretofore made public.

The line of policy adopted by the opponents of our organization has been to assert that the Grange movement was on the decline: that members of the Order had no confidence in the movement. The facts, according to the secretary's books, show that the Order numbered in Kansas in January 1874, 22,425 members; on April 1st, 1874, 36,741 members, an increase of 13,746 members.

The visit of the state officers throughout the northwest proved the same. In two counties visited, we found 79 Granges organized, and met large bodies of earnest enthusiastic members. We realized that so many organizations could not be supported, and should not have

been organized so closely together, but this matter will have to be remedied by consolidation. Granges that have received a strong support and have husbanded their means will have strength to survive the grasshopper panic, and it is only fair to suppose that the Grange will suffer its proportional part in the general depression now existing throughout the State.

We know that many genuine true hearted Patrons will suffer for the necessities of life before spring. As far as the policy of the State Grange is concerned, we believe all suffering Patrons will be remembered. We shall not forget the precepts of our Order. Be patient, and at the meeting of the officers and agents of the State Grange we shall consider what can be done. Let each County Agent ascertain whether there will be sufficient bread stuffs to feed the inhabitants of the county, the probable surplus, and let them be advised of the best plans of keeping this surplus in the State that we may have it to use instead of the bad policy of selling wheat at from 80 to 85 cents per bushel to be shipped out of the country as is now being done.

Southeastern Kansas has a large surplus of wheat, southwestern Kansas and various other portions have a deficiency and unless some plan of interchange should be arranged there will be great suffering.

Brethren, relief will come, the State will do something; already action by counties and State has taken place; the A. T. & S. F. railroad is at work. A strong determination on the part of our citizens to accept the situation and prove that they have energy and good sense enough to meet the situation is all that is now needed.

W. S. HANNA, Chaplain State Grange.

From the Patrons Helper.

Aim of our Order.

BY ALBERT STEIGMAN.

Our aims are: Cooperative effort for the purpose of developing a higher manhood and womanhood; to enhance the attractions and comforts of our homes, and farm life; to insure our mental, moral, social, and material advancement.—Many are the conditions necessary for these achievements. The development of a higher type of manhood and womanhood, requires a great change in our lives. We have to beget and rear better children. Look at the children of to-day? Delicate, nervous, precocious—having the nervous system more strongly developed at ten years than it ought to be at twenty.

And then, in our ignorance, we cultivate, by food, training, and education, this already too nervous temperament. Why is this so? We must get at the cause of things. Ah, the cause of these things lies in the habits and conditions of parents and society. We (Americans) as a people are living on the high-pressure plane. We live on a stimulating diet, both in meats and drinks, and under its influence we overwork. Look at our laborers: we work like intoxicated men, spasmodically, by fits and starts. Then look at the foreign laborer, and note the difference, and trace it to its parent cause. Thus, our physical strength exhausted, and yet at the same time our passions excited by high seasoned food, stimulants and condiments, children are begotten. The parents having little to give, save a nervous excitability, children are born hyper-nervous, lacking that physical strength so much needed, and so desirable, to render this nervous system useful, practical, beautiful. Ah, alas! O, ignorance thou cruel tyrant, who so enslaves our race! Ah, my friends, how many little ones we see to-day who, physically speaking, are born tired, and fret and cry because of it. But what is the remedy applied? Is it good conditions, pure air, plenty of sleep, and nature's food? Oh, no! Mother Winslow's Soothing Syrup, instead. And do we give our children, in more advanced years, and to ourselves too, that food which will strengthen the nervous system—such as the phosphates of our grains? No; we give these to our animals, and we eat the starch, then resort to stimulants and narcotics to quiet the nervous excitability. But enough of this. And yet, a good, well balanced organization, a good physique, is the first step in the golden stairs that lead up to true manhood and womanhood.

Our surroundings, too, both in and out of the house: The law of psychology is such that whatever we see, hear, feel, smell, or taste, makes its impression upon us. How necessary, then, that our homes within should only present that to our view which will call out the beautiful, the pure, the lovely, the true. Have no pictures on the walls of your homes that call to mind scenes of strife, war or cruelty. Have no portraits of men or women who are renowned for their ability to kill, but rather those whose heroism was of a moral or intellectual character; those who were great because they were good. Let such by their constant presence be the inspirers of our children, their ideal men and women. The same of books, the same of companions, and associates. Then let the outside agree with the within. If not for our own, for our children's sake we should beautify our door-yards, our gardens; cultivate flowers, for they are the angels of the vegetable kingdom. Would we have our children angelic, give them the company of the angels. Let us get them to help us, thereby becoming lovers of flowers, lovers of that which is beautiful and pure; then, in our leisure moments, they will seek their company rather than, by a morbid feeling, be led to a morbid story. Let our door-yards be neat, tasty, clean, with the house far enough back from the road that we may have the beauties of nature between. Let not the road or street in front of the house be a barnyard, where cattle and swine congregate, but as neat and beautiful as we have time and strength to make it. In this way we shall not only cultivate our own manhood and womanhood, and aid our children, but we shall thereby gain the next point in our declared object, viz: To enhance the attractions and comforts of home and farm life.

To-day many a farmer's home is unattractive, because it lacks taste, refinement, culture; and these lacks or wants exist because of the drudgery, the overwork, of the farmer. "We have no time to fix up. We are too tired."

This is but too true.—The life of the farmer is, and has been in the main, a hard life. No matter what sentimentalists may say about it, no matter how we talk about it, it is, and has been, and for a time to come will be, a hard, laborious life. The doctor, the lawyer, expects to earn in one hour what the farmer gets in a whole day. The merchant expects to make in one year what the average farmer makes in five years.—Is it any wonder, that the farm is abandoned for the office or the store? And what is more, the farmer has to earn a goodly share of the money or wealth that fills the purse of the doctor, lawyer, merchant, agent, etc. It costs his county, (Allagen), the working people of it, between two and three thousand dollars annually to support the professions, the middlemen, agents, speculators, bankers, money-lenders, saloon loafers, etc. Is it any wonder that the farmer has no time to beautify his own home and surroundings? Is it any wonder that we have to work from ten to fifteen hours a day? Is it any wonder that our sons and daughters shrink from this unequal task, and look longingly to the professions, the middlemen, and a city life, where they can parade the streets clad in the latest fashions, small feet and delicate hands unused to toil, and be admired by the idle gentry of the city, where they can attend parties, go on excursions, ride behind fast horses in easy carriages? Is it any wonder that the toiling farmer struggles hard to get his children in a position where they can have a more easy life? No, my friends, it is no wonder, when the (comparatively speaking) idler can enjoy all the comforts and luxuries of life, and the hard working farmer can scarcely get enough to eat, drink, and wear, to appear respectable in public. Yet this inequality must needs exist. Were it not so, we would all be satisfied, dull, lazy, sick; but this great pressure is the womb of necessity, out of which new reforms are born.

Patrons of Husbandry.

Extracts from the speech of Dr. A. C. Stevenson, at Pennington's Grove, Hendricks Co. Ind., July 4th, 1874:

"To the Patrons of Husbandry, those who have so kindly invited us to join them in celebrating this important occasion, we can most truly say, that we most heartily join you in your joy and gratitude for the principles inaugurated, and the noble sentiments enunciated on the fourth day of July 1776. The sentiments of the declaration of Independence are of God. They are planted deep in the human heart by an allwise Creator, and repeated on almost every page of His written will to man. May your order last as a blessing to farmers and laborers generally, and to our common country. You have already done much in arousing the country to its suffering interests. The sins of great corporations have been made manifest. Their erroneous charges and unjust discriminations have been exposed. The Brooklyn Eagle credits the reduction of freights on live stock to the grangers. It is said that the freights on cattle from Chicago to New York have been reduced from \$135 to \$80, and from Buffalo to New York from \$80 to \$45 per car load. Your combined power is alarming, also legislative preceptors and official defaulters. Well, hear what the Parke County Patrons said:

WHEREAS, Our late legislature materially advanced their own pay, as well as the pay of county and state officers generally, at a time when the people were oppressed by excessive taxation, thus entailing unnecessary burdens upon them, therefore,

Resolved, That we will vote for no man for the senate or house of representatives who will not pledge himself to use his utmost influence to reduce all salaries or fees to a reasonable rate of compensation, and that we believe that the office of County Superintendent should be abolished, it not having proved a success.

Still there is much to be done. If you do not accomplish all at once, be patient. Perfect your order; you may have many things to right in it; it is not human to be perfect. The greatest trouble with you, probably, is that you have grown too fast. You are like some numerous family; you have more children than you have house room for, and some of them have to be bedded under it instead of upon it. To those who object to granges let me say, do not stand idly by and make ugly faces at those who are trying to do something. There are no persons who accomplish so little as those who find fault with everything and do nothing themselves. "Some other way would have been better." If so, point it out and be doing it, and do not mouth and complain and find fault until the country goes to ruin, and you with it.—Indiana Farmer.

Grange Vigilance Committee.

The following is the report of a committee appointed to suggest what steps should be taken with reference to the prevalence of theft and robbery in the country:

WHEREAS, It is very evident that there is a numerous band of thieves engaged in robbing houses and travelers, as well as in horse stealing, and it appears that they are regularly organized through a large scope of country, extending hundreds of miles; therefore, this committee consider that the time has arrived when every neighborhood should take measures for mutual defence and protection. They respectfully report to this grange the expediency of adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of five be elected by the grange, to be called the vigilance committee of Kickapoo Grange.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of this committee to exercise surveillance over any suspicious characters who may reside in, or be passing through the neighborhood. And it shall be the duty of every member of this grange to give them as early notice as possible of the presence of such characters.

Resolved, That in case of an animal or other

property of value being stolen from a member of this grange, the owner shall give notice of the fact to the vigilance committee, and it shall be their duty to use their best endeavors to discover the thief or thieves, and to go in pursuit of them as soon as possible.

Resolved, That said committee shall receive for services rendered, compensation from the treasury of the grange, on presentation of their claim, and adjustment thereby by the finance committee, to be approved by the grange. That a sum of money be set apart for the use of the committee, in case of need of funds at starting in pursuit; the amount of the sum necessary for such occasion to be left to the discretion of the master and secretary.

Resolved, That while engaged in the pursuit of the thief or thieves, it will be considered a favor if all granges will give their gratuitous hospitality, and afford them every assistance in their power.

Resolved, That while disapproving of private individuals taking the law in their own hands, and executing what is commonly called "lynch law," yet experience teaches us that society may occasionally become so demoralized, that some latitude is demanded in respect to the observance of the forms of law, for the protection of peaceable and innocent farmers. Therefore, while in no case shall this committee execute summary punishment upon any individual they may capture, but should hand him over to the proper legal authorities as soon as possible, yet, if a suspected individual should refuse to halt or surrender when called upon to do so, or should resist capture, we consider the vigilance committee would be perfectly justified in using extreme measures to arrest his course.

Resolved, That copies of this report, and these resolutions be forwarded to Springfield and St. Louis newspapers for publication.—Colman's Rural World.

OUR BUSINESS RECORD.

The Patrons of Lorain county, Ohio, are taking the necessary steps for establishing a cheese warehouse at Wellington, for the purpose of marketing their own cheese.

On the 5th instant the Star of Hope, the first vessel loaded wholly with grangers' wheat, was towed down from Vallejo to San Francisco, and on Monday last she gave her sails to the breeze outside the Golden Gate.

Jackson county council met at Independence, on the 3d of August. A resolution to provide for the establishment of a grist mill and suitable buildings for the deposit and shipment of grain was referred to a special committee.

There are a great many of the people of this county who claim that our grange has not, as yet, accomplished anything. Our county agent has so far purchased and sold about three thousand dollars worth of agricultural implements; on this sum there has been a saving from last year's prices of about seven hundred and fifty dollars. This does not present near all the benefit which has been had from this movement. The agricultural implement agents have reduced their prices from former years so as to come into competition with our purchasing agent, thereby effecting a saving of money to the agricultural classes in the county of probably fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars. This much has been accomplished by an order in its infancy, and it is but fair to suppose that as age will give experience in buying, these figures will be far surpassed during the coming year.—Caseville (Ill.) Times.

This is the way Brother Garretson, replies in the Patrons' Helper, to the communication of the secretary of Moreauville Grange, La., one of whose members wished to exchange sugar for flour and pork. The communication was noticed in the Rural World of June 27th. If the Patrons of Louisiana should send us an order for, say a car load of bacon sides, or mixed meats, or flour, I am sure we should be most happy to fill it promptly at the lowest market prices, and if we want sugar or rice we are glad to know where to send for them. This discussion opens up a broad theme. It means co-operative packing houses and flouring mills here, and it means co-operative sugar refineries at the south. It means the organization of gigantic business houses, doing business in the interests of the Order and by its direction, and it means the employment of the ablest and most experienced business men as state business agents.

A grange steamer is now plying between Galena and St. Louis. The Ohio State Board of Agriculture has extended a special invitation to the Patrons of Husbandry of Ohio, to attend the coming state fair at Columbus, tendering them suitable room for the transaction of order business on the grounds.

The Patrons of California claim that the grange movement has saved in the one item of wheat, the sum of \$5,000,000. It has been done by making war upon the grain rings of San Francisco. Before the price per bushel there, the difference between the price per bushel between San Francisco and Liverpool was about eighty-nine cents. In 1873 it was only sixty-two cents per bushel, thus giving the farmers twenty-three cents more. The saving on the 445,000 tons shipped at San Francisco, would be nearly \$8,500,000, beside that shipped from Vallejo. All this is owing to the concert and co-operation of the farmers. Then there is the cheapening of sacks, warehouse expenses, transportation, price of machinery, etc., bringing the saving up to \$5,000,000.—New York World.

A correspondent of the Rural Press writes

to that journal as follows: Considering that we have only been organized about twelve months, it is surprising how much has been accomplished. Next month shall see the completion of a narrow gauge railroad from Salinas to Monterey. This is literally a grangers' railroad. The project was first broached, discussed and organized in the grange. The stockholders are nearly all grangers, the directors all grangers but one, and it is nearly all grangers' money that has built it, and the grangers are going to patronize it and send their wheat to Monterey, and load it on board a vessel chartered by grangers, and get the returns through the grangers' bank, of San Francisco. Our grange also subscribed for a large number of shares of the grangers' bank (700 I believe); but just before the first installment was due, some of our enemies (and we have got some, though they are not very open) started various reports that deterred many from paying up. This will be remedied as time proves their absurdity. Our first meetings were held wherever we could find a place secluded from observation; now we have a fine hall, beautifully carpeted and furnished, and have lately added a splendid organ; but the greatest charm is the social, which is looked forward to and enjoyed by those who are able to attend. The members vie with one another to make the intercourse pleasant and instructive. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevails. The discussion of the various subjects connected with agriculture has developed considerable ability, and cannot fail to be productive of much good. We now number about 150 members.

THE KANSAS FARMER IN ITS Twelfth Year. Outspoken, Independent and Reliable.

The FARMER no experiment, but a well established and Prosperous Journal.

The Corps of Contributors is large and the name of nearly every able writer upon the various topics of the farm will be found in regular or occasional Communications.

Letters from the Farm

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

The officers of every Grange, Farmers' Club and School District are interested in securing a weekly friend and advocate. It is the paper for the farmer, the Orchardist, the Gardener, Stock Grower, Dairyman, Wool Grower and Apiarian, as every topic connected with their business will be presented, not only by the live farmers of Kansas, but from the best journals of other States, and will secure the experience of those who are engaged in these various branches of business. We shall present

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

A Summary of Telegraphic Dispatches and news from all quarters.

The Official Weather Reports, made by the Signal Bureau of the War Department will present tabulated statements of observations, and facts interesting to all readers. Contributions showing the character, scope and value of this service to agriculture and manufactures, will be published, from new features in the descriptions of instruments used, of the manner of making observations, etc., of the growth and general value of the science of meteorology, which will find thousands of appreciative readers among the farmers of the West.

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

Patrons of Husbandry and other farmers' organizations, we shall have the latest official orders, circulars, changes and reports of meetings presenting fully the growth and character of the great farmers' movement. The organization of this movement in other States, and in fact all information bearing upon the subject will be presented from week to week. A journal thus honestly and earnestly working for the promotion and support of the farmers becomes a power in keeping alive the issues and presenting the views of men in the various parts of the State, who will maintain an independent and outspoken position upon public measures affecting the interests of its readers.

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

The Supreme Court Decisions. The Public Printer has designated the KANSAS FARMER as the journal in which the Supreme Court Syllabi will be published for one year from April 1, 1874. This important feature will be welcomed by our thousands of readers as one of great value.

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

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

We take pleasure in saying that the farmers of the State have taken a commendable step in giving the FARMER the substantial support necessary to its prosperity. Notwithstanding the scarcity of money, the increase in subscription has been made by thousands, and we shall labor to give our patrons more than has heretofore been promised.

No Cheap Premiums are Offered. First, To give a premium to every subscriber would necessitate an additional charge upon our present rate to pay for that premium, and while it is true that cheap, flashy duds called chromos, without artistic merit or value, can be got at from 15 to 30 cents apiece, we deem the giving of such a premium as of no practical utility or benefit to the subscriber, whom it would be necessary to charge 50 cents to pay for the same and the additional trouble and expense of doing a picture business.

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

We look upon the whole premium business as a useless humbug, which can be dispensed with, as not legitimate to the editing and publishing of a paper. The offering of everything from a Short-horn bull to a brass ring to secure subscriptions, has become a source of trouble and expense in the publishing business, which we propose to deviate from, as we believe, in the interest of our subscribers. We are laboring to publish for the West a No. 1 Agricultural and Family Journal, and do not intend to divert our attention to the office a general mercantile exchange, at the expense of our subscribers.

Advertising Rates: One insertion, 20 cts. per line, Nonpareil. One month, 16 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion. Three months, 12 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion. One year, 10 cts. per line, Nonpareil, each insertion. For lines for Special Notices, 25 cents. No advertisements taken for less than one dollar.

Special Rates for Large Contracts: In the Breeders, Nurserymen and Seedsmen Directory, we will print a Card of 3 lines for one year, for \$2.00. This will give a circulation to the Card of nearly 500,000 during the year, the best offer ever made by a first-class Weekly Paper.

Terms of Subscription: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$4.00. The Copy, Weekly, for six months, \$2.00. Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$10.00. Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$15.00. Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$30.00.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, 5.00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, 8.00
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, 15.00

ADVERTISING RATES:

One insertion, 20 cents per line, nonpareil type.
One Month, 15 cents per line, nonpareil, each insertion.
Three Months, 12 cents per line, nonpareil, each insertion.
One Year, 10 cents per line, nonpareil, each insertion.
Special Notice, 5 cents per line. No advertisement taken for less than one dollar.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

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

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

- DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KEISLEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
MRS. COHA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
"JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
MRS. SOILLARD.
"RAMBLER."
"BETTY BADGER," Freepvt Pa.
DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth.
JOHN DAVIS, Davis county.
JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.
P. J. LOVE, Leavenworth.
R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.
W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
C. W. JOHNSON, Haworth, Kan.
"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPENOE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. M. JOE, 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.

State Fairs for 1874.

Table with columns: STATE, PLACE, SECRETARY, TIME. Lists fairs for Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, California, Colorado, W. Virginia, New Jersey, N. Hampshire, and St. Louis.

County Fairs in Kansas for 1874.

Table with columns: COUNTY, PLACE, SECRETARY, TIME. Lists county fairs for Allen, Anderson, Brown, Butler, Coffey, Cherokee, Crawford, Dickinson, Franklin, Greenwood, Lyon, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Smith, Summer, and Wabaunsee.

DONT FARM TOO MUCH LAND.

The most unwise and discouraging thing a farmer ever does, is to try to cultivate too much land. If no more than ten acres can be improved at a time, by all means confine your selves to ten acres. Don't farm an acre in such a manner that it deteriorates in value for the next years crop.

PREVENTION OF PRAIRIE FIRES.

The excellent article in the FARMER last week urging a co-operative plan through the granges for the prevention of prairie fires, was taken from the Dickinson County Chronicle.

and such action taken as to insure a trial of this plan. If successful it will save the State tens of thousands of dollars per year.

MINOR MENTION.

Grange Picnic:—Preparations are being made for a large gathering at the Grange Picnic on Thursday at the Fair grounds.

Important to Farmers.—The farmers who have cattle, horses, mules or second-hand wagons to sell are asked to bring them along on Thursday when they come to attend the picnic.

Wheat.—We are informed by an old resident of this county that there is a larger breadth of wheat being sown in the county than ever before.

The FARMER.—The KANSAS FARMER will be brighter, better and stronger in 1875. Will each friend secure us another new subscriber in his neighborhood?

We have a large circle of readers. They have varied tastes. Some want particular attention paid to stock, others to crops, others to horticulture and tree growing, others deem the Patrons' department of the most importance.

We hope that our readers will bear in mind that publishing so large a weekly farm journal as the FARMER is an expensive undertaking and requires the support of every friend and reader.

A Fine Catalogue.—We are indebted to Mr. Alexander Charles, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for his catalogue of Shorthorn cattle which he offers for sale on the fair grounds at Dixon, Illinois, on Thursday, October 15th, 1874.

Anderson County Fair.—We see by the Anderson County Journal that their county fair this year is quite a success.

Marshall County Fair.—The News claims wonderful things for the Marshall county fair this year. The attendance the first day was given at 7,000.

Mass Meetings.—Notice is called to our advertising columns to the appointments for meetings in the 3d Congressional District, by the Independent Reform party.

Mennonites.—Some 1,300 Mennonites on their way to their lands recently purchased of the A. T. & Santa Fe railroad company are yet camped in the King bridge shops.

Great Sale of Thoroughbred Stock.—Geo. F. Stephens and Robert Todhunter offer for sale at Walnut Grove, near Lexington, Ky., on October 5th, strains of Ryedyk's Hambletonian, Membrino Chief, Alexander's Abdallah, Pilot Jr., Mambrino Patchen and other famous

trotting families. These gentlemen are among the most noted breeders of thoroughbred stock in the blue grass region of Kentucky, which has furnished the world strains of speedy horses of the highest type, as also cattle, sheep and swine unexcelled.

LOUISIANA.

We take from the New York Tribune the following strong, pointed and just editorial upon the Louisiana troubles.

"A hopeless revolt is a crime against humanity, and whatever may be the abstract merits of the cause for which Acting Governor Penn and his associates have been fighting at New Orleans, it is impossible with the information thus far in our possession to acquit them of a reckless and wicked sacrifice of life.

But let us be just to these unfortunate and sorely tried citizens even while we blame them. They have set forth their grievances both in an address to the public and a respectful, even deprecatory, letter to the President, and every word of their complaint is true.

We have a large circle of readers. They have varied tastes. Some want particular attention paid to stock, others to crops, others to horticulture and tree growing, others deem the Patrons' department of the most importance.

We hope that our readers will bear in mind that publishing so large a weekly farm journal as the FARMER is an expensive undertaking and requires the support of every friend and reader.

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crime against Louisiana to its logical consequence. He upheld the usurper; he will now use the army of the United States to dispossess the government which he knows to be the legitimate one.

A GOOD LEADER.

Topmost of them all, in the essential points of quick and uniform baking, economy in its use of fuel, superior construction, beauty of design, cleanliness and easy management, and last, but not least, perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every household that uses a CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.

AN ACT

Authorizing counties to issue bonds for relief purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That any county in this state may issue its bonds in a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent. on the assessed valuation of said county for the uses and purposes and subject to the restrictions and limitations hereinafter specified.

SECTION 2. The bonds provided for in the first section of this act shall be known as "special relief bonds," and shall be issued in sums of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars each, and made payable in not less than ten years from their date, and shall draw interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October of each year, and coupons for the interest shall be attached to each bond, and the bonds and interest shall be made payable at the fiscal agency of the state of Kansas in the city of New York.

SECTION 3. The bonds and coupons aforesaid shall be signed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners and attested by the county clerk, and shall have the seal of the county attached to said bonds, and a registry of the same shall be made by the county clerk.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners in each county where bonds are issued under the provisions of this act to levy and collect each year, along with other taxes, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds aforesaid as it falls due, and also a sum sufficient to provide for the redemption of said bonds at maturity, but no levy shall be made for a sinking fund until one-half of the time for which said bonds are to run has expired.

SECTION 5. None of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall be sold for a price less than ninety cents on the dollar, nor shall any sum be allowed or paid by the county board as a commission or drawback to any person or persons for services in negotiating said bonds.

SECTION 6. The proceeds of the bonds aforesaid when sold shall be paid into the county treasury, and placed to the credit of the special relief fund, to be disbursed only on the order of the county commissioners, and subject to the restrictions and limitations hereinafter provided.

SECTION 7. The special relief fund in the county treasury shall be used only for furnishing food, clothing and fuel to the destitute people of the county, and the order of the county commissioners on said fund shall be drawn only on the receipt of a certificate signed by the township trustee, clerk and treasurer or of any two of them stating that the certificate made a personal examination of the individual case named, that the party applying is in a needy and destitute condition, the nature and extent of the relief required, the same to be accompanied by an affidavit of the individual so applying, stating that he is in a destitute condition, and needs the aid for the necessities of life, and has no other available resource: Provided, That the township board shall require the applicant for aid to perform labor on the public highway or on other public improvement in payment of such aid whenever the same is practicable, at any price not exceeding one dollar per day, under the orders of the road overseer or other officer, who shall give his receipt to the party performing such labor for the amount to which he is entitled, such receipt to be certified by the county board.

SECTION 8. Before any of the bonds authorized by this act shall be issued, the question of issuing the same shall first be submitted to the electors of the county at the general election in the year 1874, or at a special election to be held prior to the first day of May in the year 1875. A petition of one-fourth of the electors of the county, having first been presented to the board of county commissioners asking for said election, and if two-thirds of all the votes cast at said election shall be in favor of the issuance of said bonds then the board of county commissioners may issue the same, subject to the provisions and restrictions hereinafter specified; the ballots used at said election shall be "for relief bonds," or "against relief bonds."

SECTION 9. Any person who shall swear falsely in making any statement required under the provisions of this act shall [be] guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding one year, and any officer who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties imposed by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars; and any officer or person who shall willfully misappropriate any of the funds provided for by this act shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one year nor more than five years, and if an officer, his office shall be declared vacant.

SECTION 10. No officer shall be entitled to any compensation for services performed in receiving or disbursing any of the funds provided for in this act.

SECTION 11. The restrictions and limitations contained in chapter thirty-nine of the laws of 1874, the same having been approved March 9, 1874, shall not be construed as applying to the bonds issued under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 12. In all elections held under the provisions of this act at least fifteen days notice thereof shall be given by publication in some newspaper published in such county, and if no paper is published in such county, then by written or printed notice posted in some public place in each township of such election shall be held and the returns thereof made and the canvass of the vote at such election shall be governed by the general election

laws of the state. SEC. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication once in the Daily Commonwealth.

Approved September 21st, 1874. I. W. H. SMALLWOOD, secretary of state of the state of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of state.

[SEAL.] Done at Topeka this 21st day of September, A. D. 1874.

W. H. SMALLWOOD, Secretary of State.

With a view to promoting the best interests of the Order, the Executive Committee have ordered the State Agent to meet the Granges of the different counties in the state to talk up the business interests of the Order and aid them in co-operative effort.

At Carbonade, Osage county, October 5th; at Lyndon, Osage county, October 6th; at Sharon, Coffey county, October 7th; at Burlington, Coffey county, October 8th; at Leroy, Coffey county, October 9th; at Defiance, Woodson county, October 10th; at Buffalo City, Wilson county, October 12th; at Fredonia, Wilson county, October 13th; at Independence, Montgomery county, October 14; at Boston, October 15th; at Cedarvale, October 16th; at Arkansas City, October 17th; at Winfield, October 19th; Wellington, October 20th; Belle Plaine, October 21st; Wichita, October 22nd; Augusta, October 23rd; Eldorado, October 24th; Eureka, October 26th; Quincy, October 27th; Madison, October 28th; Emporia, October 29th; Americus, October 30th; Agnes City, October 31st.

General News.

THE protracted drouth throughout the southwest, and the almost total failure of the corn crop, is beginning to have its effect on the prices. Bacon has advanced to fifteen cents in this market, and is likely to go higher instead of lower.

THE ship "Star of Hope," owned by Samuel G. Reed, of Boston, is said to have been chartered by the Grangers in California to carry grain direct to Europe, and is the first vessel entirely loaded by the order.

THE short-horn steer, Greeley, recently slaughtered in Detroit, Mich., was probably the heaviest steer ever killed in America.

THE Secretary of the Interior has issued his pronouncement to the effect that no party or parties will be permitted to visit the Black Hills this year, or until Congress takes action in the matter.

According to the Chicago Tribune the wheat crop of the entire northwest is little greater than that of last year, though the quality is slightly inferior.

ILLNESS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG. Brigham Young is sick and considerable uneasiness is felt in regard to his condition.

THE "WAR" OF RACES. Six hundred negroes have been killed in Texas alone under the Democratic administration, and not a dozen Democrats have lost their lives in the entire South since the close of the war.

THERE is a great discussion now going on in the eastern papers as to who wrote the plays of Shakespeare—the man him self or Lord Bacon. The discussion grew out of a paper on the subject by Judge Holmes, formerly of St. Louis, and an article upon that in Fraser's magazine.

THE GRANITE MILLS DISASTER. The Granite Mills at Fall River, Massachusetts, were destroyed by fire last week, resulting in the loss of \$500,000 in property, and about fifty human lives.

THE ladies of Hutchinson have formed a relief society for the aid of the suffering settlers.

State News Items.

Mr. M. B. Lyon, of Lenape, has corn that will yield one hundred bushels to the acre.—Emporia News.

The crowd attending the Jackson county fair last Saturday is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 2,500.—Miami Republican.

Scarborough, the absconding postmaster has been arrested by Major Crowell, in Colorado Territory.

BY AUTHORITY.

[Published Wednesday, September 23.]

AN ACT

Defining the boundaries of the Thirty-First Representative District.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas...

SECTION 1. The township of Richland, Stanton, St. Marysville, Paola and Valley in Miami county shall constitute the thirty-fourth Representative District.

Sec 2. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication once in the Kansas Farmer.

Approved Sept. 21st, 1874.

W. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of state. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1874.

W. H. SMALLWOOD, Secretary of State.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

STATE OF KANSAS, SUPREME COURT.

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

Witness my hand and official seal hereto at [SEAL] fixed, at my office in Topeka, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1874. A. HAMMATT, Clerk Supreme Court.

G. W. YNADLE vs. S. A. CRANE AND A. J. CRANE. Error from Labette County. REVERSED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. I. In an action of replevin where the defendant files an answer containing a "general denial," and six subsequent counts, in which subsequent counts the defendant admits that the plaintiff is the owner of the property replevied, and that the defendant detains the same from the plaintiff, HELD: That on the trial of the action said "general denial" can be considered only as a denial that the plaintiff is entitled to the immediate possession of the property, and that the defendant wrongfully detains the same from the plaintiff.

Wiley vs. Kookak, 6 Kas. 94; Butler vs. Kaulback, 8 Kas. 668.

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

All the Justices concurring.

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

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

II. Where a demurrer to the evidence is interposed by the defendant in a civil action, under section 275 of the code as amended, (Laws of 1872, page 329), and neither the petition nor the evidence shows a cause of action against the defendant, and the evidence does not tend to prove a cause of action against the defendant; HELD: That the court does not err in sustaining said demurrer.

All the Justices concurring.

AMEY ANDREWS AND JACOB ANDREWS vs. WILLIAM ALBORN, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF ROBERT HAMILTON, DECEASED. Error from Bourbon County. AFFIRMED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. I. In an action on two promissory notes and a mortgage, where the petition did not contain a copy of either of the notes or the mortgage, and no copy of either was attached to or filed with the petition, and no reason was given why such copies were not furnished, (Code, sections 118, 123), and no question was raised in the court below as to the necessity for such copies, and no ruling of the court below upon any such question has been assigned for error in the supreme court; HELD: That no such question can be raised in the supreme court merely by a discussion of the questions in the briefs of counsel. No such question can be raised in the district court on demurrer.

II. Where a petition, which in fact contains but one cause of action, with a proper prayer for relief, is divided into three counts, the first of which states a cause of action and the other two do not, but which, if taken in connection with the first count, modify and enlarge the cause of action stated in the first count, and these three counts are headed respectively as follows: "1st cause of action," "2nd cause of action," "3rd cause of action," and the defendant moves the court to compel the plaintiff to elect upon which cause of action he will proceed, and also demurs to the petition on the ground "that there are not facts sufficient stated in either of said counts to constitute a cause of action," and the court overrules both said motion and said demurrer, and afterwards a judgment is rendered in accordance with the prayer of the petition, and just such a judgment as would be proper if the words "1st cause of action," "2nd cause of action," and "3rd cause of action," were stricken out of said petition; HELD: That although the district court may have erred in disregarding said words, still the error is not of such a substantial character as will require a reversal of the judgment by the supreme court.

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

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

All the Justices concurring.

LEMUEL BANSETT vs. Z. A. WOODWARD. Error from Labette County. AFFIRMED.

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

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

All the Justices concurring.

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

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. Where an order of attachment is issued at the commencement of an action and the clerk fixes the return day thereof at twenty days from its date instead of within ten days as prescribed by law, (Gen. Stat. 666, sec. 195, id. page 641, sec. 61); HELD: That the order of attachment is not void for that reason and that the sheriff may serve the same at any time within ten days from its date, and vacate such order merely because of such mistake of the clerk in fixing the return day.

All the Justices concurring.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE!

ABOUT FIFTY HEAD OF HIGHLY BRED AND CAREFULLY SELECTED TROTTER BRED AND FAST TROTTER HORSES,

COMPRISING THE ENTIRE STUDD OF COL. GEORGE F. STEVENS

AND ROBT. P. TODDUNTER, Esq.

To be sold without exception or reservation, on MONDAY the 5th day of OCTOBER, at WALNUT GROVE near Lexington, Ky.

The stock to be sold consists of the get of Ruydyke's Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, Alexander's Abdallah, Pilot, Manbrino Patchen, Peck's 1 of Almont, Strader's Clay, and other distinguished strains of trotting and pacifying blood; also a number of weanlings by ADMINISTRATOR, NORTH STAR MAMBRINO, and other popular sires, with a few choice THORNTON BRED BROOD MARES, selected with special reference to their adaptation by blood, bone, action, form and finish to be bred to trotting sires. It is upon such a thoroughbred base that the trotting blood of this stock has its foundation, and from which it receives much of its quality, endurance and finish.

Most of the animals are very choice selections, made from nearly all parts of the country, regardless of expense, and the advertisers cannot but feel great reluctance in offering such stock at public sale, but the loss of health of the first named advertiser imperatively demands the sacrifice, and this entire change of purpose on his part involves changes with Mr. Toddunter, which have induced him to join in the sale. The day fixed for the sale is the first week-day after the close of the great trotting meeting of the "Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders Association," (which is expected to be a most interesting one) at which some of the stock advertised will be exhibited, both in races and otherwise.

Much of the stock to be sold is very fast, and nearly all of it very promising. The amount of training of all young stock shown in harness will be accurately stated, selected with special reference, and all further information required, will be furnished upon application to GEO. F. STEVENS, P. O. Box 437, Lexington, Ky. or to ROBT. P. TODDUNTER, Walnut Grove, near Lexington, Ky.

STATE OF KANSAS, SUPREME COURT.

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

Witness my hand and official seal hereto at [SEAL] fixed, at my office in Topeka, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1874. A. HAMMATT, Clerk Supreme Court.

G. W. YNADLE vs. S. A. CRANE AND A. J. CRANE. Error from Labette County. REVERSED.

By the Court. VALENTINE, J. I. In an action of replevin where the defendant files an answer containing a "general denial," and six subsequent counts, in which subsequent counts the defendant admits that the plaintiff is the owner of the property replevied, and that the defendant detains the same from the plaintiff, HELD: That on the trial of the action said "general denial" can be considered only as a denial that the plaintiff is entitled to the immediate possession of the property, and that the defendant wrongfully detains the same from the plaintiff.

Wiley vs. Kookak, 6 Kas. 94; Butler vs. Kaulback, 8 Kas. 668.

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

All the Justices concurring.

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

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

II. Where a demurrer to the evidence is interposed by the defendant in a civil action, under section 275 of the code as amended, (Laws of 1872, page 329), and neither the petition nor the evidence shows a cause of action against the defendant, and the evidence does not tend to prove a cause of action against the defendant; HELD: That the court does not err in sustaining said demurrer.

All the Justices concurring.

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II. Where a petition, which in fact contains but one cause of action, with a proper prayer for relief, is divided into three counts, the first of which states a cause of action and the other two do not, but which, if taken in connection with the first count, modify and enlarge the cause of action stated in the first count, and these three counts are headed respectively as follows: "1st cause of action," "2nd cause of action," "3rd cause of action," and the defendant moves the court to compel the plaintiff to elect upon which cause of action he will proceed, and also demurs to the petition on the ground "that there are not facts sufficient stated in either of said counts to constitute a cause of action," and the court overrules both said motion and said demurrer, and afterwards a judgment is rendered in accordance with the prayer of the petition, and just such a judgment as would be proper if the words "1st cause of action," "2nd cause of action," and "3rd cause of action," were stricken out of said petition; HELD: That although the district court may have erred in disregarding said words, still the error is not of such a substantial character as will require a reversal of the judgment by the supreme court.

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

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

All the Justices concurring.

LEMUEL BANSETT vs. Z. A. WOODWARD. Error from Labette County. AFFIRMED.

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

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

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JOINT PUBLIC SALE!

ABOUT FIFTY HEAD OF HIGHLY BRED AND CAREFULLY SELECTED TROTTER BRED AND FAST TROTTER HORSES,

COMPRISING THE ENTIRE STUDD OF COL. GEORGE F. STEVENS

AND ROBT. P. TODDUNTER, Esq.

To be sold without exception or reservation, on MONDAY the 5th day of OCTOBER, at WALNUT GROVE near Lexington, Ky.

The stock to be sold consists of the get of Ruydyke's Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, Alexander's Abdallah, Pilot, Manbrino Patchen, Peck's 1 of Almont, Strader's Clay, and other distinguished strains of trotting and pacifying blood; also a number of weanlings by ADMINISTRATOR, NORTH STAR MAMBRINO, and other popular sires, with a few choice THORNTON BRED BROOD MARES, selected with special reference to their adaptation by blood, bone, action, form and finish to be bred to trotting sires. It is upon such a thoroughbred base that the trotting blood of this stock has its foundation, and from which it receives much of its quality, endurance and finish.

Most of the animals are very choice selections, made from nearly all parts of the country, regardless of expense, and the advertisers cannot but feel great reluctance in offering such stock at public sale, but the loss of health of the first named advertiser imperatively demands the sacrifice, and this entire change of purpose on his part involves changes with Mr. Toddunter, which have induced him to join in the sale. The day fixed for the sale is the first week-day after the close of the great trotting meeting of the "Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders Association," (which is expected to be a most interesting one) at which some of the stock advertised will be exhibited, both in races and otherwise.

Much of the stock to be sold is very fast, and nearly all of it very promising. The amount of training of all young stock shown in harness will be accurately stated, selected with special reference, and all further information required, will be furnished upon application to GEO. F. STEVENS, P. O. Box 437, Lexington, Ky. or to ROBT. P. TODDUNTER, Walnut Grove, near Lexington, Ky.

STATE OF KANSAS, SUPREME COURT.

I, Abram Hamatt, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

A WORD FOR THE BOYS.

We are not talking to the boys this time, so they need not read this, but we hope their fathers will, for we want to say a word in behalf of farmers' boys particularly.

We read a great deal nowadays about the necessity of keeping boys on the farm, and the folly of all the brighter sons of a family rushing off to towns and cities to earn their livelihood.

We admit that it is a fact that farmers boys must have some greater inducement for following the calling of their fathers, or the race of good, reliable tillers of the soil will run out. Numerous remedies have been suggested to prevent the professions and mercantile pursuits from absorbing all the best business talent, particularly among young men; but it is our opinion that nothing is going to keep the boys on the farm, and give us an intelligent class of agriculturists but to show them that profit can be got out of the land. If they are obliged to wear a shabby suit the year round and do without a cent of wages, in order that the taxes may be paid, we may set it down as certain that they will envy the privileges of the city clerk; among which we all know are a genteel looking suit and a little money to spend as he pleases.

Boys will be boys, the world over, and it is ruinous folly to expect farmers sons to realize the necessity of constant and rigid economy.

We cannot sensibly ignore the fact that pride in appearance is an attribute of all youth, of both sexes, and we are not one who considers the cultivation of this attribute a sin, but on the contrary a very particular duty on the part of parents; and until more attention is paid to it, we will probably have as now, a few men and women who know how to dress sensibly and becomingly and a great majority who are either fops or slovens. The plan of employing boys on the farm because nothing else can be found for them to do, will never make intelligent farmers of them; they will never become interested in the study of the pursuit as long as they are expecting to engage in something else at the first opportunity. Whether they are to be farmers or not, should be talked over with them and decided upon as soon as they are old enough to have sufficiently developed talent and inclination; when the decision is made they should enter upon an apprenticeship with some system in it; they should have a cash salary be it ever so small, besides board and a suit of clothes that they need not feel ashamed of; and a regular and uninterrupted time to attend school.

Their ambition should be stimulated by every honest means, to become an honor and a light to the calling, and their self respect should be cultivated by giving them an education and cultivation that will entitle them to the same position in social circles with the sons of professional and mercantile men.

If they run a mile or two of errands before breakfast it must be counted as part of the day's work; they must not be expected, stimulated, or required, to keep up a swath or a potato row with grown men; indeed we feel like saying that a growing boy should not be allowed to compete with strong, mature men in physical labor; we train and educate and save, the strength of our colts, why not cherish the strength of our boys? Some kind of recreation should be provided after every day's work, "all work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy," and if it is ever so simple, some game, or book, or social enjoyment should make him forget, in a measure, the mere drudgery of the day. And he should be interested in agricultural books and papers so that the tilling of the soil shall not be drudgery alone. In regard to dress, we do not wish to be understood to mean that a farmer's boy must be "dressed up" all the time; he should be taught to wear clothing suitable to his work, and if we would follow the example of European out-door laborers, and wear stuffs that are stout, and substantial, and coarse, we would show our sense and save our money. Nothing is poorer economy than to buy poor flimsy fabrics in which to do rough work. In the winter, every boy as well as every man, who works on a farm and among stock, should have a complete suit of overalls, consisting of a roundabout and pantaloons, to be taken off in the evenings in the house; and every one should be supplied with a pair of slippers, or light shoes, so that the heavy boots may be laid aside.

When these considerations are shown to farmer's sons, we may expect to see agriculture as an occupation, take rank where it belongs, and a greater number of intelligent and intellectual young men engaged in it.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SHEAVES OF GOLDEN GRAIN:

OR Mrs. Daille and Her Neighbors.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BEERS.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Katie Stearns was in ecstasies, she jumped up and down, she shouted, she sang, she hugged her mother until that lady pushed her away; she declared "it was too good to be true."

Who ever would have thought that George

would have gained that suit and Mr. Ela and Mr. Poinsett both east, George had the whole charge and gained it, and gained it! Oh, I am glad, aren't you, mother?"

"Of course I am glad, Katie, how can I be otherwise than thankful for anything that will brighten your brothers prospects, he has looked so gloomy ever since he went in there."

"Mother do you think it is worry about being so poor that makes George look so glum? cause I don't, I think he loves somebody that don't love him, or — no, that couldn't be either, who do you think it can be; Maud?"

"What nonsense, Katie!" the mother said, but at night when George was telling to his three anxious listeners all about the case that had kept him so busy for two weeks, which he had at last gained, the mother-eye detected beneath the pleasure of success an undercurrent of sadness which George could not hide, and she wondered at herself for not having long before discovered it, and determined it possible to find out the real cause; while she mused thus a messenger came from Mr. Browning's saying that he was worse and asked for Mr. Stearns, and said that Miss Browning had requested his mother to accompany him if she would, she had sent her carriage; and hastily they prepared to go to what proved to be a death chamber.

They found Mr. Browning calm, but too weak to speak above a whisper; Dr. Poinsett was there and Dave Roberts also, who sat one side of his uncle while Abbie sat weeping on the other with one arm thrown over her father, but George thought, watching the two through the evening and night, there seemed but little sympathy between them, and Mrs. Stearns following George's eyes, and noting the changes that came to them as they rested first on Dave and then upon Abbie, read his secret as surely as if he had told it to her. It seemed nothing strange at all to her to think of Abbie as George's wife, instead it was only a natural thing that must transpire if George loved her, and the more she studied the countenances of both the more inevitable it grew to her, and with the womanly sympathy for Abbie in her present trouble she mingled the motherly love she felt for George and was prepared to feel for George's wife.

Toward morning the change came. Mr. Browning knew it as well as those who saw the pinching of the features and the drops of sweat that stood out from every pore.

Quietly he bade them each good bye; the Doctor and Mrs. Stearns first, thanking them for their kind attendance and adding to the latter, "be a mother to my poor orphaned girl will you?" and Mrs. Stearns meant more than any one guessed when she heartily responded "yes!" To Dave his charge was "be kind to Abbie for my sake, be a brother always for she will need one now," and to George, "I know my daughter will have a friend in you;" and was it but thoughtlessness in the dying man to hold in one hand his daughter's soft trembling one and in the other the strong one of George while his spirit took its flight, or was it the spirit of prophecy that enlightened him as to the secret of both their hearts, be it as it may George noticed the fact and treasured it as a good omen, while he longed with an intensity that almost knew no bounds to claim the right of protector over one who by this stroke of Providence was left so entirely alone, with no living kindred nearer than cousin.

Mrs. Stearns proved a great comforter in this instance as she had done in many others, and Abbie wondered at her own resignation, and chided herself for letting her thoughts go rambling away from the great grief that was a reality to visions of possible joys that took no tangible form. It had long been an acknowledged fact to her that her heart loved George Stearns, but she fancied she alone knew it. Mrs. Stearns had led her away to a room looking out on the garden which had belonged to Aunt Rue before she had died and had left her bidding her "rest," but Abbie had raised the sash of the window and drawn a chair close, lain her cheek on the cool window casing, unconscious of the sweet fragrance of the westeria whose purple beauty waved gently below her, or of the soft light in the east, that was beginning to make the houses opposite dimly visible. "Every thing seemed like dreamland to her, herself dreamer of a wondrous dream in which the silence and gloom of the grave were strangely blended with the warmth and light of beautiful golden sunlight, and she vaguely wished she might dream on forever.

She could not, however, the rumbling carriages and carts soon began to jar upon her strained nerves, the shrill voices of the news boys as they screamed "Mornin' paper, Chicago Tribune and Times-e-e," fell harshly upon her ears, and when the servants came to ask her to come out to breakfast she realized for the first time how lone she was, and for a few minutes her frame was convulsed with the sobs of anguish that burst from her heart, but she soon controlled herself and gave no further vent to the grief that so sorely rent her heart until after the funeral and the coming again to the desolate home, grand in all its appointments, and luxurious with all that money could buy but sadly void of the essentials of human happiness—companionship.

Her cousin Dave was there to be sure, and very kind, but he had told his love to her long before and knowing how hopeless a thing it was, realized how futile any effort of his would be in comforting her now, so he left her alone feeling she would rather it were so.

The days glided into weeks and the weeks

into months. Abbie was growing accustomed to loneliness, but not reconciled; she never went now to Mrs. Stearns, and only occasionally met George; a few times he had called to accompany Hattie home for she and Abbie had grown to be sworn friends, but they never were alone, and to each the time when their love would ever become known to the other seemed very far away, if ever at all.

George was steadily gaining foothold in his profession, and already the public began to laud his name, but the gold had not begun to pour into his pockets, and it seemed to him never would, and until it did he had no thought of making any advances to the one who so constantly occupied his thoughts.

CHAPTER XIX.

"'Tis a wedding that is to be," sang Katie Stearns, as from one room to another she went, broom and dust pan in hand, and her pretty gray hair enveloped in a towel that was bound round her head; her brain was busy as her hands that morning, she was arranging over and over again the ruffles on a blue silk dress that George and Hattie had given her for a Christmas gift only a few days before, and which now lay snugly wrapped in paper in one of her mother's bureau drawers without ever having been touched with the relentless shears, in fancy, however, our Katie had cut trimmed, and worn the pretty garment a hundred times or more since she possessed it.

This morning, she was cutting and making it again, and saying over and over to herself as she worked at her sweeping and dusting: "A real wedding, and I am invited, who ever imagined I would ever wear a pretty new dress for the first time, at Maud Daille's wedding."

Just now she was attracted by the entering in at the little gate, the queerest looking man with black shaggy hair and whiskers, his eyes were black, too, and he wore clothes that reminded Katie of the scare crows she had helped her father make to put in the field when they lived on the farm, and she would have laughed, only that she was frightened to remember that she was all alone.

Her first impulse was to fly to the door and lock it, but his hand was on the door bell even then, sending its ting-a-ling echoing through the house that never seemed to her to have been so dimly full of echoes before, her second thought was "what an arrant coward you are Katherine Stearns, go and open the door and see what the man has to sell."

So with a brave face but a palpitating heart, she went and presently the man and child stood staring at each other.

"Well, sir! what do you wish?" The man smiled such a queer wide-reaching smile that appeared to extend from ear to ear, and Katie noticed that his ears moved when his smile would reach its extreme length, and then it would come back again to the middle of his lips and take a fresh start, leaving bare a set of even but yellow tobacco stained teeth.

"Rags, Miss? got any rags to sell? No, sir! not any. That is, my mother is not in just now, and I don't know anything about it." Katie moved the door as if desirous to shut it immediately, but the man put out his thin grimy hand and held it open, still indulging himself in a succession of smiles.

"Reckon you don't know who I am, do you? Don't remember you promised once you'd kiss me, hey, now? but you were such a youngster then it's not much wonder you have forgotten all about it, he, he, he! Hain't got no rags, eh? Well, I'll call when yer ma is home and make her acquaintance as well as her darters."

So saying, the man danced himself down the five steps, turning back at the gate to look up and smile at Katie, who stood staring at him too much frightened to move.

"I'll just take the number of this house, though I ain't no ways likely to forget it. I've allers had a curos'ty to see you growed up, shall call often and keep you cleared out of rags, that is my business, and it's a paying one, too, tell you what; can't remember a feller yet can ye? Well, may be next time you can, I'll come and see."

Katie had come to her senses at last, and slamming the door to, she fastened it securely,—then ran to the two other outer doors and fastened them also, and then, half-screaming, she ran up into her mother's room and peered out of the window in time to see the man ride away in a little green wagon that was drawn by an exceedingly fat little horse.

"The man is crazy, that is all, but, oh, my! I'll never dare stay alone again in my life—says I promised to kiss him, how ridiculous!" And Katie sat there looking out the window, too scared to go about the house and complete her sweeping, half expecting the "horrid man" would come back any moment, and wishing that her mother would come home, which she presently did.

Mrs. Stearns arrived at the same conclusion that Katie had, on hearing the recital of her daughters fright, and tried to convince Katie that, in no probability, would the man ever come again; But Katie kept the doors securely fastened at all hours for many days. George laughed at her, and persisted in pretending to think that Katie had fallen asleep while sweeping and dreamed it all, while, really, he very much wondered if the man was a lunatic, and if he would ever come again.

Secretly, he provided his mother with a small revolver, instructing her in its use, and telling her, if the man should come again, and make any trouble, to use it, at least, to frighten him away with it, and Mrs. Stearns carried it

about with her in her pocket day after day, suffering more from the horror of the little instrument, than from the dread of the lunatic she hourly expected; but as weeks passed by, and they saw nothing of him, like all other great scares, the remembrance of it came less and less frequently, until finally, they forgot to keep the front door locked.

Katie's dress was in a state of "being made beautiful," the dress maker had been there one whole week, and Katie, in consequence, had been in a wonderful state of expectation, hope and happiness. The last ruffle had been sewed on, and all it lacked now was the buttons, and a few little odd nothings, that are always required to make a garment complete, and take so very long to do. Katie sat with her apron untied ready to try it on when finished, when the door bell rang.

"Go, Katie to the door, my lap is full," looking, as she spoke, to the pile of socks which lay in her lap, and which she was mending.

So Katie tied her apron again, and went tripping out into the hall and opened the door, and there, with his smiles all going backward and forward, mouth to ears and from ears to mouth again, stood the "crazy man;" Katie stood aghast, she was too frightened to speak.

"Come again, you see after them rags you didn't know nothing tall about. Yer ma to home to-day? How is your dolly, and —?"

The scream that found its way to Katie's lips, stopped his speaking and sent all his smiles out of his face, besides it brought Mrs. Stearns, the dress-maker and the blue silk dress, which she had in her hand, all to the door of the sitting room, just as Katie in her flight from the crazy man reached it, screaming, "mother, mother, he's come, he's come! he will murder us all, oh-h!"

Mrs. Stearns, backed by the dressmaker, tried to look and act very brave; she stood erect, and commanding her trembling voice, said:

"We have no rags, sir, will you please let us shut the door?"

"Oh, yes, madam! I'll shut the door," saying which, the obliging man stepped quite in and closed the door behind him. Whether to turn and run, Mrs. Stearns did not know, here was an unlooked for predicament, shut up with a lunatic, but she thought, he may be harmless, and concluded to humor him a while; so she said again, "We have no rags to sell to you but would you like to rest awhile."

The man smiled again, now, "I ain't no ways tired, thank you, but I'll sit a while to see the young lady there. You don't need to be afraid of me, I ain't crazy, nor a burglar, I am Johnie White, that young lady took a ride with me once. I was the one that took her to 'ton-net titut,' as she called it then, I'd a know'n them eyes o' hern if I hadn't seen them again until I seen them in Heaven, if so bees, I ever do see that place, and I'm a fightin' for it in my rough way; didn't mean to frighten you no ways, I just reckon, you see, that she would remember me after a bit, 'cause I knowed her the same instant my eyes lighted on them eyes; hain't changed a smigen, and there never was another pair like 'em but just once."

With the word "tonnettitut" the light had broken in to the minds of both Mrs. Stearns and Katie, the first had a vivid recollection of the fright she had had when Katie had taken that eventful journey, and remembered that some man had picked her up on the road and landed her at Mrs. Owens', Katie remembered it also, and coming out of the bedroom, whither she had gone in her fright, she said:

"Are you the man that let me ride, I am sure I don't see how you could know me for that little roasted bugget you took up, and you did scare me so. I can't remember one bit how that man looked."

The man seemed queer still, but not a bit crazy, and Mrs. Stearns seeing that he appeared disposed to remain awhile, chatted away with him; they all had a hearty laugh at their fright, and Johnie White begged them over and over to pardon him for giving it to them, himself totally, unconscious of the ludicrous personage he was, with his shaggy locks and tangled whiskers.

"You see, I came to Chicago and set up in business with just no money at all (just had one dollar and one old sack and my voice,) I sung 'rags, 'rags, filled my sack, toted them off and sold them, sung 'rags' again, and kept singing and fillin' and totin' and sellin', until I began to have a heap of dollars; got tired of totin' pretty soon, and bought an old horse and sung a couple of sacks over his back, and worked along this way, buying rags in the day time, and selling; finally, I took to looking the things over and picking out some of the best ones, some for myself, and some I gave to those that wasn't able to get none themselves that was any better, or half so good, for that matter,—tryin' to keep my 'count straight with the Master you see, in a small way—and I kept on till I got me a waggin—not this one out here—I got lots of letters 'mong my rags, and them letters I allers kept, and nights and Sundays I reads 'em, 'spects that's the way I came to recognize you, Miss, I've allers remembered you, them eyes, you know, couldn't forget them, and naturally 'nough, I allers remembered your name with the eyes, and you see, way out on Michigan Avenue, I got a lot of rags, and 'mong them a letter to Miss Abbie—somebody, tellin' her you had lost your father, and was coming to Chicago to live with your brother, who was a lawyer; well, I put that down where I could read it often, and every time I read it, says I to myself, look out Johnie, some day you'll

run across her, if you'll run the waggin yourself; if you see I'd got rather lazy, and hired a feller now and then to sing 'rags' for me while I staid home and sorted. So I run the waggin for three months afore that day I found you, and you was frigtened that day wasn't you? And I never once dreamt of such being the case."

"Yes, I was very much frightened," Katie said, amused and considerably interested in Johnie White's story of himself. "Do you make very much money buying and selling old rags?"

"Right smart, Miss, 'nough to keep me and 'tread mill' out there pretty comfortable, and I reckon 'twill make out to pay off 'counts with the Master, when he signs for me to settle up and tramp my last journey."

While Johnie was talking, he was fulfilling all the while with something in his vest pocket, which he now drew out. "Here is a trinket I'd like to give the gal, jest on 'count of them eyes o' hern, which makes me think —, but that's no matter—you don't mind an old coot like me given' yer gal a ring do you, and wear it, if no other times, on Sundays, will you?"

He held it out toward Katie, who made no motion toward receiving it. "Not going to take it? Wish you would now—then as if a new thought had just come to his mind, he added, "You dont think Johnie White stole that ring, do you? Looking from one to the other with an expression of anxious wonder, and a look of innocence that shown out of his small black eyes, in such a way that both Mrs. Stearns and Katie felt sure he had not stolen it, and that, no matter in what manner he had become possessed with it, it had been an honest one, and they each expressed themselves accordingly.

"Then wont you take it, just to please a feller who don't have much to make his ways bright, only just the calculating that his 'counts will be straight at the last, you know, that's allers satisfying, but this will be something bright that's more earthy like, and more like human fellers, if I can only have it to think about, that you took it kindly."

Katie looked to her mother, and as she nodded assentingly, she went forward and took the ring, thanking him kindly, as was her way, and saying, "I can't see Mr. White why you should want to give me a ring just because you found me running away once and brought me home, or rather carried me to my friends, who did take me."

"'Twas your eyes, bless you! them great brown eyes of yours, I allers see such of nights and Sundays, I like to look at 'em, and think about 'em. I am allers thinking that the mother of him, we read about, who was 'tempted in all things like about as we are,' you know, must have had eyes most like your'n. Eyes is my hobby, you see, and every body has their own particular hobby to ride in this world, I reckon."

Patrons' Hand-Book

From M. E. HUDSON, Master Kansas State Grange Patrons of Husbandry.

APLETON KAN., May 4, 1874. Hon. J. K. HUDSON: Dear Sir and Brother—Your valuable favor, the Patrons' Hand-Book, has been received. I consider it the most complete work of the kind I have seen. There is in it what every Patron should know, and all Patrons who would keep posted in Grange matters should have a copy as a book of reference, and especially should it be kept in every Grange in our state for the use of its officers and members. The rapid increase of our Order requires additional facilities for supplying instruction to our membership. The demand comes from every quarter. "Give us instruction." The irregularities complained of in the work of so many Granges in our jurisdiction, is not an intentional violation of our laws, but grows out of the want of a proper understanding of the laws, rules and regulations by which our Order is governed. The press must be relied upon in a great measure to supply this demand, as the financial condition of State Grange will not as yet permit us to send out Lecturers at the expense of the State Grange to impart the instruction which is so essentially necessary to the harmonious working of our Subordinate Granges. The very reasonable price at which your book is sold will enable all who desire the work to procure a copy. My correspondence with Subordinate Granges and Deputies throughout the state warrant me in saying that out of the fourteen hundred Granges now organized in Kansas, there are not five per cent. of the number that are not in good working order and rapidly increasing their membership by initiations. Fraternally, M. E. HUDSON.

From Thomas Taylor, Master of South Carolina State Grange. I am indebted to you for a very useful book and friendly attention. I read with satisfaction your explanation of the farmers movement. I shall recommend the Hand-Book to my Subordinate Granges.

From Dudley T. Chase, Master of New Hampshire State Grange. I have examined the work with some care, and find much to commend.

From H. H. Angell, Treasurer Kan. State Grange. BEO. HUDSON: Allow me to congratulate you on the success you have attained in producing that much needed work, the "Patrons' Hand-Book." We have tried it, and would not be without it for five times its cost. Fraternally, H. H. ANGELL.

From Jos. T. Moore, the Master of the Maryland State Grange: Accept my thanks for your Hand-Book. It is a very valuable work and will be of immense value to Patrons generally.

From Henry James, Master of the Indiana State Grange: It will prove to be of great value to the Patrons and will supply much needed information on many points.

From T. R. Allen, Master of the Missouri State Grange: It shall have a careful perusal.

From A. B. Smedley, Master of the Iowa State Grange: It contains valuable information and cannot fail to be of great use. It is a valuable addition to our literature in this direction.

From Geo. I. Parsons, Master of the Minnesota State Grange: Something of the kind has long been needed, and I think your little book supplies the want.

From W. H. Chambers, Master of the Alabama State Grange: The book will be of great convenience in my administration as a summary of useful information. I regard it as a valuable contribution to our Grange literature and feel assured that it will be thus considered by our entire Order.

THE STRAY LIST.

AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1861,...

Stray List for the Week ending Sept. 30.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by T. R. Loveloy, Palmyra tp., Sept 5,...

Stray List for the Week ending Sept. 16, 1874.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Rankin, Union tp., a dark bay horse, 4 or 5 years old,...

Stray List for the Week ending Sept. 16, 1874.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. Walker, Rich tp., Aug 15, a dark bay mare, 8 years old,...

Stray List for the Week ending Sept. 16, 1874.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Davis, Franklin tp., a dark iron horse, 10 years old,...

Stray List for the Week ending Sept. 16, 1874.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by T. A. Massey, Lane tp., June 1, one light bay mare, both hind feet white,...

Stray List for the Week ending Sept. 16, 1874.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. Eaton, Liberty tp., Aug 21, one bay pony, white spot in forehead,...

Stray List for the Week ending Sept. 16, 1874.

Labette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk. BULL—Taken up by S. H. Hill, Richland tp., a red spotted bull, 3 years old,...

Stray List for the Week ending Sept. 16, 1874.

Lincoln County—F. J. Weatherly, Clerk. COW—Taken up by J. W. McKinney, Lincoln tp., a red cow, mottled face, swallow fork in right ear,...

Breeders' Directory.

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

Breeders' Directory.

N. T. BEAL, Rogerville, Hawkins county, Tennessee, breeder of Jersey Cattle of most fashionable strains...

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PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.

We received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," published by J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Mo., which contains a large amount of useful information for the Patrons. Every member of the Grange should procure a copy.—Smith Co. Pioneer.

We are indebted to J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," printed in his office, which is a neatly printed octavo of forty pages, bound in cloth.—Patrons' County Citizen.

We are indebted to Hon. J. K. Hudson for a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a neatly gotten up book, and should be in the hands of every Patron.—Garnett Standard.

Mr. J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, sends us a handy little volume, the "Patrons' Hand-Book," containing Constitutions, By-Laws, Decisions, Directions, etc., of value to Patrons or those wishing to be informed on Grange subjects.—Western Rural.

From J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas, the "Patrons' Hand-Book," for the use and benefit of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. It contains much useful matter to the members of the Order.—Maryland Farmer.

This little book will be found indispensable by the Grangers who desire to be posted in regard to the constitutional history of their Order. The manual of parliamentary usage is alone worth the price of the book.—Sumner County Press.

WM. MCC 16, State Agent of the Patrons of Husbandry for Nebraska, says of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK, "It is a neat and convenient work, and a very valuable acquisition to the Patrons' library."

THE PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.—From J. K. Hudson, of the KANSAS FARMER, we have received a copy of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK. It is a compilation of all the gathered material pertaining to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. The sheet is well filled with matters of interest to every farmer in the State, and is devoted exclusively to agriculture and general information for the "sons of toil"; and will also contain valuable contributions and discussions upon the great farmers' movement.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

From J. E. Barnes, Sec. Kentucky State Grange. I find in the Hand-Book much of value to the Grange. It will fill a void in our necessities long felt. Would like to see the Hand-Book in every Grange in the State.

From W. W. Armsworth, Council Agent, Crawford County, Kansas. I find it covers a want long felt by every Patron of Husbandry, and should be in the hands of every Patron.

From D. M. Stewart, Sec. Ohio State Grange. I think it is the best I have seen, and containing just such information as I daily need, and every Secretary should have one.

Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., publishes a very useful little work for Patrons, entitled, "The Patrons' Hand-Book," for instruction in the Constitution, By-Laws, Manual and General Working of the Grange. It is recommended by the Worthy Master of the State Grange of South Carolina, who desires to see it introduced into every Grange in the State. Price, 25 cents.—Rural South Carolinian.

Mr. J. P. Davis, County Agent of Brown county, says: "I think it a useful book for our Order, and should be in every Grange in the State."

We have just received from Bro. J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very valuable forty page volume compiled with great care by Bro. Hudson, and containing besides the constitution and by-laws of the National Grange and of the Kansas State Grange, by-laws for county and subordinate granges, rules of order, manual of practice, parliamentary law, etc. It is a very convenient and valuable hand-book, and would assist every Patron very materially in comprehending all the workings of the Grange. The price is 25 cents.—Michigan Northern Granger.

PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.—We have received from the publisher, J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, a copy of the above volume. Its list of national and state granges, and its directions to be compiled into the national and state constitutions, with decisions and much other interesting matter. It should be in the hands of every Grange.—Lawrence.

The "Patrons' Hand-Book," published by Brother J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, has been received, and is a complete and accurate work, though necessarily composed in a great measure of local information and advice.—New York World.

Permit me to congratulate you on your success in compiling so valuable a work. I rejoice to see that we are getting a few farmers' paper in Kansas.—E. A. BOGGS, Deputy, Monroe co.

I received the "Patrons' Hand-Book," sent, and expect to send you orders for several soon. The contents are just what every Patron should know. I can see no reason why it should not be in every Patron's hands.—W. J. F. HARDEN.

Please accept my thanks for the "Hand-Book" just received. I think the book a perfect success, and do not see how Patrons, for the small sum of 25 cents, can afford to do without it.—J. L. BLAIR, Deputy, Lawrence co.

We have received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," which contains the Constitution, By-Laws of National, State, County and Subordinate Granges, Declaration of Principles, Manual of Practice, Parliamentary Rules and Usages, History, Decisions, Directions, etc., of value to members or those wishing to become informed upon the subject.—Kansas New Era.

It is a valuable compilation of information concerning the names and addresses of officers, constitutions and aims of the organization, and much other valuable information. It seems to be a work which all Patrons who desire to be posted in their Order should at once obtain. Much care has been bestowed upon the book to make it reliable in all its statements.—Chanute Times.

The work contains what is usually applied over a two hundred page book.—Arkansas Citizen.

A HANDY BOOK.—We are indebted to our friend, Hon. J. K. Hudson, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, for a copy of the PATRONS' HAND-BOOK. To Patron can well be without it, and it is furnished by Mr. Hudson at such low figures that every Patron can afford to own and keep a copy. There ought to be scarcely any limit to the sale of the book in Kansas.—Pawnee.

PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.—This is probably the most useful book for the Patrons of Husbandry or Grangers. It has been issued, especially for those residing in Kansas.—Manhattan Beacon.

Mr. J. K. Hudson, of the KANSAS FARMER, sends us a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book," a very convenient and well-arranged compilation of Grange laws, rules, decisions and general information which must be valuable to Grangers.—Ottawa Journal.

We have received a Grange Manual from the office of the KANSAS FARMER, but as we have not had opportunity to examine the work, we cannot speak of it, however, in high terms, and it will no doubt be extensively used.—New Rapids Times.

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

The work is one that has long been needed, both by members of the order and others who desire to become acquainted with its principles. It is printed in small type, so as to bring the price within the reach of all. It is sold at 25 cents per copy, in plain binding, or 40 cents per copy, in full cloth binding.—Gardner Press.

It is valuable to Patrons, and to all interested in the Grange movement. The history of the Order and the rules are given in full. Get a copy.—Oskaloosa Independent.

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Patrons' Hand-Book.—J. K. Hudson, editor of the Kansas Farmer, (a paper by the way, which everybody should read, as it costs but 2¢ and is worth three times that.) Address Mr. Hudson, at Topeka. The paper comes weekly, has sent us a copy of the above named book. It is very cheap; only 25 cents, in plain binding, or 40 cents, in full cloth, and is, we should say, invaluable to Patrons, and to all interested in the Grange movement. The history of the order and the rules are given in full. Send for it.—Manhattan Home.

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

From J. K. Hudson, of the Kansas Farmer, we have received a copy of the "Patrons' Hand-Book." It is a compilation of all the gathered material pertaining to the Order, and should be in the hands of every member.—Burlington Patriot.

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