



Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

NUMBER VIII.

WASTE—LEAKS.

We remember reading what a jovial time our great grandfathers in the New England States experienced during the winter months, in assisting each other in hauling out the manure which had accumulated for the past year, in their barn yards and stables, and depositing it on the ice in the centre of the river, while it was frozen over sufficiently to bare up a heavy load. This was a convenient way to get rid of the manure, for as soon as the ice broke up in the spring the manure floated down to the ocean.

In the early settlement of the Western States, the pioneer could not avail himself of the same facilities, but he improved on the system of our Puritan forefathers. It was almost a universal practice to erect a barn on the side of some gentle slope at the bottom of which ran a small stream, thus making it accessible for stock in the barn yard, to be supplied with running water. This plan also saved considerable time and trouble, in place of taking the horses to water, all that was necessary was to open the stable door and they found water.

As farmers in those days never thought of hauling the manure on the land, hundreds of loads which had been accumulating for years to the annoyance of the honest farmer, by being run over by the stock, rutted over by hogs, and by frequent heavy rains found its way into the spring branch below.

The soil being naturally rich and productive, the early settler studied how he could be relieved of the vast vegetable manure which had accumulated on his farm.

We have heard also that sometimes when a stable became filled up with manure, that it could no longer be used for horses, that the pioneer would remove the building in place of cleaning the stable out. We never witnessed the like, but something very nearly approximated to it we have witnessed.

The first farm we purchased was in Ohio, we were about taking our horse into the stable but found it was so low that he could not enter at the stable door. We asked for a saw to cut out the upper log—Stop, sir, said the man we had purchased the farm from—I will get a mattock and dig away some of the dung, so that your horse can put his foot down, then he can enter. True enough, there was over three feet of solid manure, which had been accumulating for twelve years, not a fork full had ever before been disturbed, such a tool as a dung fork had never been on the place.

When we got possession we hauled the manure on an old field, some five acres, in the spring plowed it deep, sowed it in oats, and at harvest time the unsophisticated pioneer admitted it was the best crop of oats ever seen in that section of country.

The cry was—you will ruin the ground by plowing it deep, manure will injure it, the ground don't need it. Under these discouraging circumstances we commenced farming.

A few years after a Pennsylvania of German descent, purchased the farm adjoining ours. The first work he undertook on his new farm was to change the location of his barn yard. He could not afford to see the wash running away into the road, thence into the creek. He erected a large barn in a different locality from the old one, all the wash ran into a field adjoining. The second year after, he plowed the field and sowed wheat, and in place of gathering an average crop of ten or twelve bushels to the acre, it was estimated that there were acres that would yield thirty to thirty-five bushels to the acre, after this the old foggies were compelled to admit they did not know every thing.

In Kansas we find that this wasteful practice to some extent is still followed. We should remember that however rich and productive the land may be, every crop exhausts it, and just as the soil becomes exhausted, it loses its capacity to resist drought. An important consideration for a Kansas farmer, or for any other.

A COCKLE BUI.

There are some trifles in life which occasionally cross our path, which are worthy of mention, for beyond the act itself there is a lesson to be studied.

During one of those delightful Indian summer days in the fall of the year, I come across an old friend, who had been purchasing a supply of goods in the city of Ottawa. He gave me a pressing invitation to return by the way of his residence, and tarry for the night. As we arrived at the gate which led into the field towards his comfortable residence, his wife said to him, Aurelian, you must not forget to take that bur off Pompey before he goes through the gate.

Immediately the dog was called, and a solitary cockle bur was taken from his long shaggy hair, and deposited in the vest pocket, to be burnt in the stove. Fearing there might be another solitary bur, hid in the long hair, the dog was carefully examined, but this proved to be the only one.

I see you do not believe in propagating seed from abroad, I remarked. "No, said my friend, I think I might offer one dollar for every cockle bur or Jamestown weed seed found on my quarter section, I would be safe in so doing. I find them during the summer, showing themselves but I never permit one to go to seed."

Such cases of extreme carefulness are not

common. How much more worthy is a farmer of this type, to receive a premium from an agricultural fair, than one-half who do receive them by exhibiting a few large beets, or an overgrown pumpkin.

LETTER FROM LOUISIANA.

EDITOR FARMER:—Are you cold, shivering, uncomfortable? Does wife come home from shopping with blue lips and colorless nose? Do the children come in from their sports with tingling ears and stinging fingers? Have chilblains begun to worry, and rheumatics to pain? Have you expended the usual hundred dollar tribute to Osage and Ft. Scott? Is the winter under clothing bought? And the over coat, the over-shoes, the tippets, the shawls, the boas, the muffs, the boy's boots, the articles for the girls? Are the doors and windows latched, the weather doors fixed? Do you suffer the breathless agony of nightmare from the enormous mass of bed clothes pressing upon you? Have the children got the croup? How is your catarrh? Have your children lost three or more days schooling at the Harrison? Or did the Board of Education expend a five thousand in heating apparatus? I would not have you think these interrogatives of mine imply lack of appreciation of winter; for I never felt, as Emerson, that:

"The frost-king ties my fumbling feet, Sings in my ears, my hands are stone, Curdles the blood to the marble bones, Tugs at the heart-strings, numbs the sense, And hems in life, with narrowing sense;"

But, on the contrary, I have always enjoyed the sternest of the seasons,—

"For now, behold, the joyous winter days, Frosty, succeed; and through the blue serene, For sight too fine, th' ethereal nitre flies, Killing infectious damps, and the spent air, Storing afresh with elemental life, Close crowds the shining atmosphere; and binds Our strengthened bodies in its cold embrace, Constraining; feeds and animates our blood; Refines our spirits, through the new-strung nerves

In swifter sallies darting to the brain."

And, I can honestly repeat the last lines of Cowper's address to Winter,—

"I crown thee King of intimate delights, Fireside enjoyment, home-born happiness, And all the comforts that the lowly roof Of undisturb'd retirement, and the hours Of long, uninterrupted evening know."

It were sad indeed if winter, with its discomforts and annoyances and additional expenses, had no compensating enjoyments and delights; a sorry thorn without a rose.

But my experience here teaches me that the sweets of winter can be enjoyed without the northern stings. It is quite as pleasant to sit at meals with open doors as in close heated air thrice breathed over, oranges and pecans are just as delicious, on a December day, served on the veranda as apples and hickory nuts around an air tight stove.

It is a great relief to have the children out doors playing the livelong day without a fear of their catching cold.

They and the birds rollic and play with a freedom that is delightful. Our children can answer Burn's beautiful question,—

"'Tik happy bird, wee, helpless thing, That in the merry months o' spring, Delighted me to hear thee sing, What comes o' thee? Where wilt thou cower thy chattering wing, And close thy e'e?"

For the birds of the north are here in countless numbers, robins, black birds, ducks, geese, cranes, bobolinks; and birds, too, that the north never sees in native haunts.

"The mocking bird, wildest of singers, Shook from his little throat such floods of delicious music, That the whole air and the woods and the waves seemed silent to listen."

And red-birds of most dazzling plumage, and others too numerous to mention.

This is a beautiful country, the land is rich, the productions various, and here is every thing that man can desire to make life comfortable and happy. The Teche country, particularly, is known far and wide for its beauty and fertility. Longfellow, in Evangeline, goes into no poetical exaggerations, his descriptions are verified and more; we see how impossible it is for man to describe nature when nature is lavish of the beautiful and wonderful.

"Beautiful is the land, with its prairies and forests of fruit trees; Under the feet a garden of flowers, and the bluest of heavens Bending above, and resting its dome on the walls of the forest.

They who dwell there have named it the Eden of Louisiana." J. B. H. Baldwin, St. Mary's Parish, La, Dec. 6th, 1875.

VISIT TO A KANSAS STOCK FARM.

EDITOR FARMER:—Having recently paid a visit to the stock farm of Mr. J. F. True, of Jefferson County. I will—in accordance with a promise long since made—give the old FARMER a few notes of some things that fell under my observation while there. Mr. True's cottage residence is upon a beautiful site one and a half miles north of Newman station on the K. P. Railway, and some twelve miles east of Topeka. Here he has a fine farm selected especially for its adaptation to his wants as a breeder, feeder and shipper of stock, in which business he has been energetically engaged here for a number of years, and is probably the heaviest shipper on the eastern division of the road.

Besides handling great numbers of the common cattle of the country both "native" and Texas, he is paying considerable attention to the breeding of high class short-horns of which he has some fine specimens. At the head of his herd has stood for two seasons the superb show and breeding bull Ellington's 2d Duke 16089, an animal of which many of the more pretentious breeders might well be

proud. Ellington's 2d Duke was bred by J. W. Jones of Clinton County Mo., calved Sept. 14th 1871, of rich red color and weighing in good breeding condition 2,000 pounds. He is a very short legged, square made, compact animal with fine style and carriage, with a head and horn as clean and trim as the most fastidious short-horn fancier could desire; while back of it, is a carcass that in form is a model for those who would aim at a high standard as producers of the choicest beef.

Here is domiciled the grand old cow Daisy Queen, by Clark's Duke 6340 an animal that for form, style, size and real merit has probably few superiors in this or any other country. She is a rich roan of even build, enormous girth, kicks the beam at 1,700 lbs, and is in fact as well as in name a Queen among cows. Another magnificent cow in both color and form is Cherry, by Abel 6382, the dam of the noted young bull Zenas King (owned by State Agricultural College) and other animals well known and much sought after. She is very reliable as a breeder and produced her owner this year a heifer and bull calf at one birth and the latter has already been parted with at a large price.

Young Adelaide is a cow of much merit especially as a breeder and can show an April c. c. Jesse, by Ellington's 2d Duke that will pass muster in any ring of young things east or west. Jesse will be heard from at the fairs.

Lady Minister is a red, two year old cow with growthy bull calf of good promise and the c. c. out of Cherry cannot fail to develop into something nice. At the Jefferson County fair, Mr. True was awarded \$125 on five head of his short-horns. The cow Daisy Queen took first premium and grand sweepstakes prize of \$50, the 2d premium on Cherry, first, on bull calf also on heifer calf, and first on herd, which was good enough on cattle that are not kept so much for show as for breeders and without pampering or forcing of any kind.

Besides the thoroughbreds, Mr. True has a crop of grade calves that are very satisfactory and regrets that there are not many more in the country that he could buy at good prices. Mr. True feeds and ships every year large numbers of hogs and recently he lost several head, but is now using preventives and anticipates no serious losses.

These notes could be extended much further but I will close for the present, and Mr. Editor if you or your gentle readers would talk stock or see stock, call on True who is a square man and business from the word go, and his gentle and cultivated wife will entertain you with a grace and hospitality worth, of a Princess. F. D. CORBURN.

Dec. 23d, 1875.

STOCK GROWING ON SMALL FARMS.

It is strange that it should be so generally assumed that stock cannot be profitably kept on small farms, or on high-priced lands, especially when a little observation will satisfy us that on small farms more stock is kept, in proportion to the acres, than on large ones.

Indeed, no farmer can manage his business profitably without a certain amount of stock. All must have teams, and all must have cows for butter and milk; every farmer ought to keep stock to produce at least the meat that is used on the place, except the necessary purchases of fresh meat that may have to be made in the summer; but even these should be as few as possible, because the prices they have to pay the butcher will pay far better profits for growing their own meat, than can be realized from grain or other crops to be sold off the farm.

While not regarding the raising and feeding of swine as being as remunerative as some other kind of stock, we insist that it is always best for every farmer to feed hogs enough for his own pork and lard, and that usually he can do this much cheaper than to buy these articles, because there will always be the slops from the kitchen, sour milk, etc., that cannot be so profitably disposed of as by feeding to the pigs, and which would indeed be mostly thrown away if it were not for the "pigs in the pen."

And so we think almost every farmer may keep a small flock of sheep, enough to furnish his own mutton, at less than one-half the sum it would cost him to buy it of the butcher.

Indeed, when we take into account the value of the fleece, it must be admitted that in no way can the farmer provide fresh meat for his family in the summer with anything like the economy that he can by growing his own mutton. Besides this question of economy, we have the more important one of health in reference to which all medical authority, and all experience testify that mutton is by far the most wholesome fresh meat we can use.

But we sometimes hear people say they can not eat mutton, it has a disagreeable taste, etc. But we have never known a case of this sort to stand out long where well-bred and well-dressed and properly-cooked Southdown was set before them.

Indeed, the question is so clear, that there is not in the whole range of our meat-producing animals any variety that produces flesh more savory than the Southdown sheep, that there is no room for argument or differences of opinion in regard to it.

And then, as to cattle, however small the farm, all may raise a calf or two, and graze or feed, for beef, a steer or a cow, with more satisfactory profits than to sell the grass and grain that they consume.

And besides all these considerations, we must have stock to make the manure to keep up the fertility of our soil. The more we feed, and the more we graze, the larger will be our crops, and the larger the profits in growing them. For this reason, it is never bad economy to purchase, at fair prices, mill feed, fodder, and even grain, to be fed to good stock on the farm.

But inasmuch as to a great extent, the practice of all farmers is in accordance with what we have been insisting upon; that is to say, the large majority do keep and breed upon their farms all these varieties of stock, the more important matter to urge upon their attention, is the necessity of better blood, and better management.

This we believe to be especially important in the case of the small farmer, because here the opinion very generally prevails, that as we have only two or three cows, or ten or twenty breeding sheep, a few pigs, and a brood mare or two, it is not expected that we

should think of high blood. But the fact is, that in precisely this sort of a case—that is, where we have say fifty or sixty acres of land, we are driven to the very best and thorough cultivation, the best selections of grass, grain and roots, all put in in season, and harvested in proper order, to make our business a success. With a large farm of cheap land, we might get along with negligent cultivation, or inferior seeds, etc. But on the small farm of high-priced lands everything must be the best, and have the best cultivation. This is a truth that every one admits, in reference to the management of crops on small farms. But surely there is exactly the same necessity for the best and most profitable stock, with the most skillful care and management.

If but a single calf is raised, because we have no feed for more, or if but a single cow is purchased, how important that this one be of the best form and quality to make us the most profitable return in beef or milk. We may not be in a situation to secure a thoroughbred—though a herd of Ayrshires sold last month in New York at prices that were but little above common stock—and it frequently happens that good, useful Short-horn can be had at prices nearly as low, that are intrinsically worth more than double the selling price of scrub stock, making no allowance for the value of the pedigree.

But whenever a calf, a lamb or a pig is raised on the farm, for any purpose, it should be the produce of a good thoroughbred sire, that may now be found in almost any settlement of enterprising farmers, at a fee that brings the privilege within the reach of all. The females selected, whether scrubs or grades, should be of snug, compact shape, with kind disposition, and a good, thrifty, hearty habit. The selection of ewes and breeding sows should be made on the same principles. Whatever the blood, avoid the long-legged and flat-sided sort; there is no profit in them, nor is there in the heavy-headed and coarse-boned brutes that we so often see. Let the rule be—good stock at a fair price, rather than poor stock at half price. Then breed to good sires, and feed well. Keep the young stock growing from the start, summer and winter, and it will be sure to pay.

For the Kansas Farmer.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE KANSAS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MANHATTAN, Riley Co., Kan., December 10th, 1875.

SECOND DAY EVENING SESSION. Prof. W. K. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College, delivered a very interesting lecture on the agriculture of Europe, through which he had recently travelled. He had visited the agricultural "Stations" of France, Germany, England and other countries, and detailed the scientific experiments in the institutions sustained by the different countries.

THIRD DAY.

The Society in a body visited the Agricultural College this morning at 8 o'clock, in pursuance of an invitation given by President Anderson. The members first assembled in the Chapel and after prayer the society was received by President Anderson, in a beautiful, appropriate and eloquent address, such as every person knows President Anderson, can deliver and that too "without previous preparation." In escorting the members through the College buildings, and making explanations, answering questions etc., he showed that he had paid as much attention to industrial pursuits as he had to orthodox theology. Those who desire the most distant idea of the workings of this great institution must visit it, no pen can give a correct description. President Anderson said they wanted to educate the females in such a way as to enable them to make their own living, and as wives they will not alone self supporting, but can accumulate money to say nothing of their intellectual attainments. All must learn some useful business, such as printing, engraving, telegraphing &c. &c.

In Prof. Snow's, lecture on "The best means of defence against the insect enemies of the Horticulturist" we learned that the damage to our country by insects amounted to three millions of dollars annually. If a foreign enemy so destructive invaded our country, our Government would expend millions to suppress it. He argued that ten thousand dollars per year ought to be expended in destroying insects. He favored a law to protect the birds useful to the Agriculturist and Horticulturist.

A boy 12 years old named Byron Deming (son of N. P.) of Douglas Co. while attending to his studies in the fore and after noon spent an hour at noon in catching the apple tree borer in his fathers orchard; as he collected them, he strung them on a string, which Prof. Snow, exhibited to the society. The number caught by Master Byron, was exactly "one thousand and one." His father gave him a premium, and his venerable grandmother over eighty years of age composed a song, which reads as follows.

"On orchard hill there lives a boy His fathers hope, and-mothers joy With diligence in mid day sun He caught of bugs "a thousand and one."

Notwithstanding the useful information obtained through the channel of this society, a society the State of Kansas cannot dispense with, there is need of another one, I mean a "Pomological Society." The interest of the fruit grower in the State of Kansas demand it. It is impossible to do justice to the fruits of Kansas at a Horticultural meeting, yet a knowledge of the subjects discussed at the State Horticultural meeting is indispensably necessary. At this meeting some little attention was paid to apples, a brief report on small fruits, to which many exceptions could have been taken, but the discussion was cut off for want of time. For instance the Missouri Mammoth Blackberry, was reported (I think from Emporia) as being worthless, cane tender poor fruit, &c. This goes out to the world as the report from all Kansas, when if time had been given, a contrary statement would have

been made from those who have the true Mo. Mammoth, because there are many not true. There was no report from the committee on vineyards although some information was elicited about vines, but very little.

To be successful in fruit growing, we must have the experience of the old fruit growers, their success with different varieties and modes of culture, instead of long essays, or lectures on the herd law, vegetable gardening, Fruit tree culture, grasses, floriculture, National Gardens of plants of Paris, &c, which would all be proper enough at a State Horticultural Society, but which benefits not the Pomologist in a practical point of view unless he can obtain the experience of brother fruit growers. The knowledge acquired at Horticultural Societies is useful to the fruit grower when added to it, the information obtained at Pomological meetings.

I think I stated in my first letter in substance that so far as reported my own vines only were a success in 1874; since then I have learned that Dr. Staymen of Leavenworth, also had a good crop. Now if notes had been compared, we might have learned the reason why some succeeded and others failed in growing grapes. I attribute my success, not to my own preparation of the soil which I regard as very important unless porous, but to nature's preparation and good plants. My vines were planted in timber ground, among the roots of giant oak trees now decaying, the soil being very porous the roots penetrated downward in moist earth. The ground in the fall of '74 being dry, the roots of vines of inferior quality, running near the surface, were killed "root and branch" while those that penetrated below the dry soil were enabled to withstand the cold of winter. Had the ground been well mulched I believe we would have heard of fewer vines being killed. Yours Truly, A. M. BURNS.

RYE AS A GREEN MANURE FOR THE GARDEN AND FARM.

Nothing in gardening is of more importance than manure, and it is, of course, never possible to get too much. In fact, it is rarely possible for the gardener to get enough stable manure, and he must resort to some others, the cheapest and best of which, I believe, after several year's trial of it, to be green manure, or growing crops plowed under.

Every one knows the value of clover as a fertilizer, but in many parts of the West it cannot be successfully grown, and even then the land must be laid aside two years or more, and with the gardener this is rarely practicable. After trying many different green crops, I am quite certain that for the gardener, and often the farmer, in the West, nothing is so valuable as Rye. Its growth is made late in autumn and early in spring, at a time when little else will grow, so that the ground is free for this particular use. In fact, all the tender vegetables are off in time to sow it in September, and the ground is not needed for them again till May, by which time the rye will be as heavy as can be plowed under. Upon the farm, too, it comes in nicely, if the succeeding crop is to be corn, roots or potatoes, and more particularly sowed corn for fodder, for which it seems especially adapted. Even after corn I succeed well with it, sowing it broadcast and cultivating it in, leaving the corn hills standing, as they gather snow and help to protect the rye in winter. I sow the seed 4 1/2 lb. about 6 pecks to the acre—and early if possible, so that the plants shall stool out before winter, endure exposure better, and make a quicker and larger growth in the spring. When the ground is wanted for planting, usually from May 20th to June 1st,—we turn it under with chain. It is often three feet high, and thick as only such a heavy crop can be, but with a heavy chain hung from the end of the whiffletree cross-bar to the plow beam, with slack enough so that it will drag just ahead of the upturning furrow, it will pull down every stalk into the empty furrow as nicely as it could be laid by hand, and the whole mass buried out of sight. A little practice will soon teach just the amount of slack needed.

My attention was first called to the value of this crop, for manure, almost by accident. Some years ago, just at planting time, I found myself short of suitable land for still another variety of seed melons, which I was obliged to grow, and leased ten acres of land upon which was growing a crop of rye. This I turned under, and planted to Nutmeg Melon. The occasional straws sticking up gave the field a ragged appearance for a time, but when the mid-summer drought was upon us, and other fields succumbed, this one looked as fresh and vigorous as could be, and in fruiting even exceeded the promise its appearance gave. The yield of seed was more than one-half larger than on similar land in good heart, but not green manured. I have practiced it every since, and always with satisfaction. The results the last season being, on some fields, more striking than in any previous year. Its wonderful efficiency in promoting yield is due, I apprehend, not only to the available fertility it furnishes, but also to its mechanical effect on the soil, and thus maintaining moisture through our worst droughts.

Of course I would myself, and would recommend to others, to get every work-full of manure to be had, and apply it. And yet, upon the same land, I would, in addition, apply green manure wherever practicable. The labor of applying evenly forty loads of manure per acre, is considerable. All this is done more evenly by the green crop. Seed and labor together cost me but \$3.30 per acre. I can not say that it adds as much fertility to the soil as forty loads of manure, but I do say that in our droughty season it produces as great an increase of crop as do forty two-horse loads of good manure. It certainly pays to practice it, and to practice it largely, even on land well supplied with stable manure, as that increases the vigor and growth of the green crop, which is immediately, with additions, returned to the soil.—From Root's Garden Manual.

The Live Stock Journal says: Good cheese is of greater value, pound for pound, as food, than much of the beef that costs us far more in the market. The analysis of a good article of cheese will give 31 per cent. of flesh (muscle) forming substances, and more than 25 per cent. of heat or fat-producing matter.

The sheet is well filled with matters of interest to every farmer in the state, being devoted exclusively to agriculture and general information for the "sons of soil" and will also contain valuable contributions and discussions upon the great farmers' movement.—Ft. Scott Flower.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to any office in the United States and Canada for 25 cents...

MASSACHUSETTS. The State Grange met at Worcester, Dec. 4: 100 delegates reported. All the amendments of the National Grange were adopted.

The Grange store at Plymouth, Massachusetts, is doing a business of about \$12,000 a year.

VERMONT. The State Grange met at Montpelier on the 4th inst. All the amendments were adopted except one.

IOWA. The State Grange met on the 14th; 87 delegates present. The master's salary was fixed at \$500, the secretary's at \$1,800, the lecturer's at \$600 per annum.

INDIANA. The State Grange met at Indianapolis on the 14th inst.; 120 delegates present. All the amendments to the National Constitution were adopted.

FLORIDA. The State Grange met on the 8th inst.; 59 delegates being present. G. W. Taylor was elected Master.

MINNESOTA. The State Grange met on the 14th inst.; 300 delegates being present. A large amount of business was hurriedly transacted and the Grange closed its labors after a three days' session.

KENTUCKY. The Grange Council at Lexington, Ky., has decided to operate large rope factories hereafter, in their own interest.

NEW JERSEY. The savings on coal alone this year by the Patrons of New Jersey, will amount to more than all the dues ever paid in by the members of the order in that State.

TENNESSEE. The Patrons of Greenwood Grange, Tennessee, have resolved that henceforth they will not under any circumstances, devote more than one-fourth of their cleared lands to cotton; the other three-fourths to pasture and the growth of provision crops.

A QUERY BOX IN THE GRANGE. I was delighted with the idea you suggested in the last number of your paper, about a query box in the grange.

THE STATE GRANGE AND EQUAL TAXATION. The following resolutions on the subject of Equal Taxation were unanimously adopted at the meeting of the State Grange at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 14.

Whereas, The property owned by the churches of this Commonwealth, amounts to \$30,000,000, and the property owned by so called charitable institutions exceeds \$6,000,000, all of which at the present time is exempt from taxation under the laws of the State.

And Whereas, by the present provisions of the law, large numbers of men deposit large sums of money in Savings Banks, thereby escaping the full taxation to which their property would otherwise be liable.

And Whereas, Such an exemption and evasion of taxation imposes a heavy burden upon other industrious and right minded men who are illy able to bear it.

Therefore Resolved, That we demand of the Legislature, laws which shall provide equal taxation for all, and exemption for none.

Resolved, That we invite the attention of the Granges of the State to the consideration of this important matter, so vital to the interests of all farmers and householders, and that they be requested to secure petitioners in this behalf as soon as possible, for presentation early in the session of the Legislature of 1876, and that the Secretary of this Grange be instructed to furnish forthwith suitable blank forms with printed petitions at the head and sent to each subordinate Grange in the State.

Resolved, That we elect a committee to appear before the Legislature and argue these great and important questions of necessary reform in the laws of the State.

Resolved, That the question of double taxation as at present practiced in the Commonwealth, to wit, compelling a party owning real estate to pay full tax thereon, while at the same time the party holding a mortgage thereon pays tax on personal property representing said mortgage, is unjust and oppressive, and that we invite the consideration of the Grange to the discovery and application of the remedy.

HOW THE ROCHEDALE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION WAS STARTED.

In 1842, twenty-eight weavers formed this company. They were so poor that they could pay into the capital only four cents apiece per week. It took them two years to accumulate a capital of \$140.

In 1845 their capital was \$910. They began to sell meat; in 1847, dry goods, in 1852, boots, shoes and clothing.

FRANK RETROSPECTION.

A retrospective glance at the session of the National Grange in this city discloses the fact that a great deal more was left undone than was done. Hopes were raised within the precincts of some subordinate granges in regard to a more perfect business system, that must now drop back into the old ruts of discontent.

This session of the Grange was attended by many of the best agents and business men of the order. They had come many of them long distances, hoping to be able to carry back something definite by which their future actions should be governed.

The neglect of this subject by the chief body of the organization will cause such manufacturers of implements, fertilizers, &c., as have not treated with the Patrons, to despise their requests, and such as have made concessions will now rather incline to break off from them.

The National Grange may be called an expensive luxury if its annual sessions, at an expense of nearly twenty thousand dollars, are to be devoted to no more laudable purpose than tinkering with the Constitution and by-laws.

What is this great subject that the head of the organization shrinks from? Simply a matter of buying and selling. Simply, after making laws by which a co-operative sum of a hundred or two thousand dollars may be accumulated, to invest it in such articles as the different States through their agents make request for.

In the most direct and cheapest way. Instead of, as now, having a merchant do \$20,000 worth of business at a profit of \$3,000, so systematize it that an agent can do \$100,000 of business at a profit of \$3,000.

These, under the restrictions of well-matured details, are what the order needs to cement it. It must grope another year without hope, and in the meantime more straw-bond commissioned merchants will attack themselves as "grange agents," until at last the very name will become disreputable, and then they will leave like rats from a sinking hulk.

The Rural New Yorker says: A decision has just been made in the court of common pleas in New York city, which is of great importance to seedsmen, farmers and gardeners. In the case of Van Wyck vs. Allen, Judge Robinson has fixed the rule regulating the damages to which a seedman is liable for selling inferior seed.

The Western Agriculturist says: The Grangers of California have already saved more in their shipments of wheat alone, than the order will cost in ten years to come. One year ago there were 25 Granges there; now there are over 200.

LEGISLATION NEEDED IN THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE.

EDITOR OF KANSAS FARMER.—Feeling a deep interest in the prosperity of our State, and believing that whatever is for the interest of agriculture will find a welcome to space in your excellent paper, I will mention two laws, which I think are demanded at this time, more than any laws that could be passed in the interest of Tax payers and Farmers.

If our stock of insects was as low as our stock of birds have been decreasing by a wretched destruction of them, the insects at the same time have had a corresponding increase, and now we are crippled in all of our agricultural interests in the farm, the orchard, the garden, and the apiary; the luxury of having honey or keeping bees, is now almost a thing of the past; all for the want of birds.

Let us have a law that will protect birds; it is the cheapest way that we can get rid of insects. A fine of five dollars for killing a bird would soon give us a stock of birds.

In regard to taxing dogs it seems hardly necessary to offer an argument. It is not the sheep that are being killed now, that makes up the great bill of damage to the estate; but it is because there are so many thousands of worthless curs in the country, that men will not invest money in sheep to be destroyed by them.

Let the laws that I have referred to, be advocated by the KANSAS FARMER and other papers all over the State—let editors and others that are in the habit of writing for the press, hold up the great importance of them to the people, and especially to members of the next Legislature; and I think we shall have the laws referred to, before the close of the next Legislature. Respectfully,

J. A. HUBBARD, Baxter Springs, Kansas, Dec. 18th, 1875.

GOOD SEEDS

grown with care and painstaking from selected stocks always pay. Try mine. See advertisement "All About Gardening."

J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower, Rockford, Illinois.

Attention, Farmers!

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred DURHAM BULL, two years old; color, deep red. Also, a three year old roan heifer and a heifer calf. Blood pure and Pedigree of each perfect. Will be sold low. For particulars, Address, JAS. A. RACE, Lamar, Barton County, Mo.

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For particulars address, and give price of sheep to T. H. APPLE, Meadville, Pa.

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HOLIDAYS. "THE WRESTLERS."

The Champion Toy—One party writes: Had \$30.00 worth of fun with them. They are completely under the control of the person operating them, who may sit ten feet distant and apparently control them by word of command. Sent postpaid for Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Will O. King, Topeka, Kansas.

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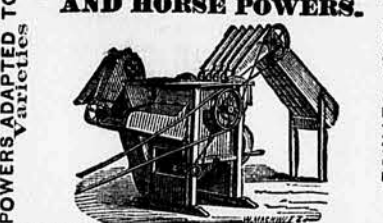
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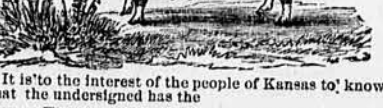
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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

OUR GREAT HARD PAN CLUB OFFER.

Over 2000 columns of reading matter, postage paid for \$1.25. We offer neither bulls, jack-knives, washing machines, cheap jewelry or dabs, called o'chromos, for premiums. The FARMER is given for the lowest possible cash price and every subscriber can keep the money he would upon the premium plan, give to buy somebody else a present. We pay the agent getting up the club ourselves. THE FARMER 1 year (52 numbers) postage paid, in Clubs of 10 for \$1.25 per copy, WITH AN EXTRA COPY TO THE PERSON GETTING UP THE CLUB. Address, J. K. HUDSON, Editor and Prop'r, Topeka, Kansas.

HOT BEDS WITH FIRE HEAT.

The extended account given in the last Manual of hot beds and their management, drew out a great many enquiries as to one point which I did not then treat—that of hot beds with fire heat. From the number of these enquiries I am led to believe that there are many to whom fire wood is more accessible than stable manure, and therefore I will give the method adopted by an old patron, Mr. J. B. Mathews, of Marissa, Ill., an extensive grower of sweet potatoes and west potato plants:

A rising location is preferred, as securing good draft and drainage. A hillside facing the southeast is to be preferred, as it is more sheltered from the prevailing winds and catches best the rays of the morning sun. Stake out a place for the pit six feet wide and fifty or sixty feet long, or even longer if the hill be very steep. Excavate the pit eighteen inches deep, throwing the earth on each side of the pit. Have the sides of the pit plumb and straight, and the bottom even, gradually rising to the westward. For the furnace get an old sugar hogshead, with all the hoops well on; nail all the staves to the hoops; rip it in two lengthwise; take half of it and lay it on its flat side in the center of the pit, at the lower end—this forms the arch to build the furnace on. Build a wall of brick (one thickness will do) across the pit and at the same time build up the furnace in connection with it. Build the furnace over the half hogshead, and be careful that the arch is tight and snug, or it may fall you when most needed. The wall should be carried up one foot higher than the furnace, and the furnace should terminate in a flue in the rear in the center of the pit. Stretch a line—from the rear of the furnace through the center of the pit for a guide in building the flue. For the flue lay two rows of bricks flat, end to end, and about five inches apart. Then on this foundation lay bricks on edge, flush with the inside of the bottom row, and two bricks high, being careful to break joints. Cover the flue by laying bricks crosswise over the top. At the rear end of a pit terminate the flue in a chimney seven or eight feet high—the higher it is the better the draft will be. Use clay mortar in building the furnace and flue, and it is well to point the outside with clay, in order to have all the cracks well filled. Over this flue and furnace a floor is built of any rough boards, by running sleepers across every three feet, supported at each end, and high enough so they will not rest upon the flue. Around the ends of the sleepers, and the edges of the floor, pack sod and bank it up with the earth which was thrown out of the pit; this will make it air-tight and keep out water. Upon the top of this floor can be placed the ordinary hotbed frames, and covered with glass or sheeting and otherwise treated the same as an ordinary hot bed. The heat can, of course, be perfectly regulated, and it will possess especial advantages during cold snaps, in cloudy weather, &c. In fact, many a gardener longed for something such during the unusual changes and hard freezes last April. The brick work ought to be dry before fire is used. A sheet iron door can be easily improvised. When dry, start a fire, leaving the half hogshead, and it will soon burn out. If draft and flue are right it will be ready for use in about four days. A few feet immediately over and adjoining the furnace will be too warm for anything but Peppers or Tomatoes, and even for these, perhaps, the nearest space had best not be used, but left vacant. A considerable control over the heat can be had by making two small holes in the wall, near the furnace, and two corresponding ones near the chimney. If the bed gets too warm open these, but keep them closed when not needed for this.—Root's Garden Manual.

A HAPPY NEW-YEAR.

The old year with all its successes, its failures, its hopes and its fears will soon be gone. We usher in the new year as we have all that have gone before, with earnest resolves for better effort and better doing for the coming year. Each New-Year is a mile post for us between the cradle and the grave, that Old Time sets up to remind us that another step has been taken towards our final destination. As we balance our ledgers, as we close our accounts to find our bearings among our fellows, let us give a thought, however prosy it may be—a serious thought as to whether, as men and women, we are growing, whether Old Time, as he marks upon us a wrinkle or a gray hair, is dwarfing us; are we growing stronger in our faith in love and charity, in the honor and integrity that we know exists in the world, or is our life struggle with its trials and troubles crushing out of our hearts the love of justice, humanity and mankind? As we look into the centennial year that will, be full of rejoicings of a Republic that has lived a hundred years, let us hope that our children may cherish and sustain during the next century, in broadest sense, this representative republican government. With the hope that the coming year will be one of prosperity and happiness with our readers, we wish them all "A Happy New Year."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

PROFITABLE SHEEP RAISING. A profitable fact demonstrated and proven in agriculture, is worth a volume of theories. Our old friend Stevenson, of Wabaunsee County came to town the other day, with three of his fat weathers in his wagon for the butcher. They averaged 225 pounds in weight for which he received five cents per pound, thus netting \$33.90 for the three sheep. Mr. Stevenson's sheep are Merinoes crossed upon Cotswold bucks. His yearlings average 190 pounds, lambs average 124 pounds. Here in the West with our cheap lands this kind of stock raising means profit.

SOME POINTS FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF A GOOD FARMER.

As he threw down a large bundle of swamp grass that grew near the spring, he said, "You see I prefer this grass to tie up my fodder into bundles—it is better than straw." "Yes," it has been close times on us farmers the past two years, but then I find as a result of many years' experience as a farmer, that in years of drouth, or grasshoppers, or floods, or frosts or whatever may be the troubles affecting the general prosperity of farmers that there are always some things a farmer can do, some products or stock he can sell in such years, at unusual profit. "The trouble is, men often get discouraged," said Mr. B. "and instead of turning the misfortunes of the year to the best advantage, they wait for another year to come around. Of all the various kinds of business I have observed," said Mr. B. "None that I know of requires greater flexibility on the part of the individual and make greater demands for new plans and decided, prompt action. Last year was a strong test of a man's faith in farming here in the West. My book account, however, shows my cash sales exceeded \$1,000. My labor bills were less than \$200. How many acres have I? Well, I have only 63 acres in cultivation with considerable land lying still unfenced which I use for grazing my stock." There was nothing particularly unusual in this farm. The location and soil is no better than those around it that did not bring the owner's a dollar of profit in 1874. The success lay in the hard work and hard thought of its careful, pains-taking and intelligent owner. It was the brains that lay behind this farm that brought success out of disaster.

"Yes, I want to buy a copy of the FARMER. You see I lost some likely steers and I want to see if they are posted." As he took out a well filled pocket book we asked this farmer, "Are you not a subscriber?" "Oh, no. You see my eyes are failing and I don't find time to read much." "But have you not sons and daughters to read papers?" "Oh, yes! there's enough of them, but you see, stranger, times are hard and we can get along without papers. What I am after is to find my stock." How much good, reader, can there be in the home for the children, where steers and stray stock are more than all else besides. Can sons and daughters be taught to love home or the farm with such care? If there is no higher aim in life than to gather up the stray stock, and home is made only a stopping place for eating and sleeping, parents may prepare to part with their sons and daughters.

PLEASE REMEMBER.

Will our friends please remember that the business rule of the FARMER is to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. The rule is general and is as a matter of business and justice to our subscribers as well as ourselves, strictly adhered to. We are notifying every subscriber whose time expires this week of that fact, and request a renewal to begin with the first of the year. With the aid of new press our paper for 1876 will be promptly sent early enough to reach every subscriber the week of its issue. We begin the first number with our new head, engraved by our own artist in the FARMER office and other improvements which we believe our readers will appreciate.

HAND BOOK FREE.

To any Grange sending a Club at Hard pan rates we will send to each member of the Club—when requested, a copy of the Patrons Hand Book Free.

THE KANSAS FARMER FOR 1876.

1876 is the year of the great Centennial jubilee, and our readers may be assured that the FARMER will not be found wanting in public spirit and enterprise in reporting the stirring events of the year. We shall have a reporter present in Philadelphia during the exhibition, who will give full and complete reports of the great Inter-National Exposition. We shall further introduce a column of general news, keeping our readers well informed upon all that transpires throughout the country of special interest to the general farmer, stock grower and horticulturist.

Our new subscription list, now rapidly extending into Missouri, Colorado, Texas, Arkansas, Nebraska and the Territories, will give us an extended range of correspondents, and our regular and occasional contributors will continue to help us give a practical paper for practical people.

The Home Department will continue to be an interesting and useful feature. We give our readers 416 pages of reading matter, postage paid, for \$2.00 per year. These 416 pages contain enough to make a dozen books that will each cost more than two dollars. We are not asking that the FARMER be taken as a matter of public spirit. It is not a charity institution. We present the paper upon its intrinsic merits—proposing to give full and complete value for the money received.

The FARMER will continue to be an independent, outspoken champion of right and justice. It firmly believes that what the farmers of the country desire, is a journal which shall not be under the control of any ring, sect, class or party, and as such the FARMER will go straight forward without fear or favor.

Do the farmers propose to sustain such a journal? We wish to retain every subscriber on our books, and ask every earnest friend of the FARMER to present the subject to his neighbors. Form your clubs and send them in at once. The Centennial volume will be worth many times its cost.

THE NEW STATE AGENT.

At no time in the history of the Grange in Kansas was the appointment of a State Agent, who could command the confidence and support of the Patrons of the whole State, so absolutely essential to the order as at present. The appointment of A. T. Stewart, member of the Executive Committee of Cowley County, the most active of the personal ring, to the position of State Agent, is simply to further confirm the opinion of candid Patrons that the Executive Committee propose to aggressively sustain the ring, even at the expense of the best interests of the order. The appointment by the Executive Committee, of one of their own members to the position of State Agent after a year of blundering expensive failure on their part to organize the business feature of the grange in Kansas, is a misfortune which could and should have been avoided. If the Executive Committee, the principal labor of which has been for months to get some kind of a personal organ, desire it, we can give the Patrons of Kansas, from facts in our possession, the reason why the State Grange treasury is empty to-day. In this connection we express sincere hope that the Patrons will rally around their subordinate granges and make them live working organizations in each community. When subordinate granges are strong, the county organizations will also be able to make an effective business organization and thus practical co-operation secured in the face of mismanagement and failure on the part of the State organization. More depends upon Patrons themselves in the subordinate granges than upon the higher organizations. Stand by your granges they are worth all they have cost.

THE KANSAS STATE TREASURY.

We gave last week an account of the purchase of the forged school bonds which had been paid for by the late State Treasurer Lappin. Hon. John Francis, of Iola, will again take charge of the people's funds and they may rest assured that the trust will not be dishonored. There are no new developments in the case since last issue. The prosecution of Mr. Lappin for the restoration of the funds paid out on the forged bonds, which will be vigorously made, will no doubt develop the whole truth concerning this swindle.

We do not believe there is any disposition on the part of the Governor or the Commissioners to whitewash or to cover up the real facts in this case which can only be brought before the public through a legal investigation. The public sentiment of the State regardless of party demands a thorough and fearless investigation of this high handed fraud. The reputation of Kansas has become spotted with transactions of this character that nothing but stern unyielding justice meted out to its great criminals will prove to the world there exists here a large, and if active, a controlling class of people who will not permit repetitions of this kind of crime whether on the part of a private citizen or a public official.

Reliable Commission Merchants.—To the farmers of Kansas and Missouri, desirous of shipping consignments of grain and produce to the St. Louis market, we can heartily recommend the firm of A. Houston & Co. 314 North Commercial St. They are acting for the Patrons of Ill. in the St. Louis markets and may be relied upon as trustworthy and responsible.

WHINING.

If there is a cowardly trait in human nature more disagreeable than another, it is whining. The man who goes from home whining and fault-finding to meet his business perplexities; whining because times are hard; whining because his plans fail; and to relieve his own early disposition, is a burthen upon his friends and the community in which he lives. "You can't expect anything better from people *novo-a-days*," "Oh! you ought to see them administer justice back East," "This country is no place for an honest man"—and so the cooaker goes on, fulfilling his mission of grumbling and whining, year in and year out. Give us a man, and a woman, too, for that matter, who have the grit to carry their burthens and do their work without whining. There are no successes that come to people without labor, thought, care, privation and application, reaching through years.

The whining men and women seem to see nothing good in the past, nothing to hope for in the future—always prophesying misfortune and ruin to the whole country, and sickness, rheumatism and ague to every inhabitant. Save us from whining people—they carry with them neither light nor sunshine. We dread their coming and welcome their going.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PATENTS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE.

Issued by the United States Patent Office for the week ending Friday, December 24th 1875. Reported by Louis Bagger & Co. solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C. Rotary spade cultivators, D. W. Brodnax, Sr. Rockdale, Texas. Mowing machines, Wm. C. Douthett, Springdale, Pa. Check row planters, Wm. H. Johnson, Farmer City, Ill. Beaters for cotton openers, Richard Kithoon, Lowell, Mass. Bee-hives, Elvin Armstrong, Jerseyville, Ill. Processes of preparing preserved fruit, Jno. F. Bassford, New York, N. Y. Grain conveyer shafts, Henry I. Chase, Peoria, Ill. Fences, Wm. A. Couch, Hannibal, Mo. Corn planters, Conrad Geneiner, Dale, Wis. Plowing and seeding machine, D. Mc. Baur, Gallatin, Texas. Plows, Joseph Phillips, Smithton, Ill. Butter carriers, B. F. Roberts, Bennington, Vt. Gang plows, Timothy M. Shaw, Lebanon, Tenn. Hay loaders, Chas. M. Young, Meadville, Pa. Sway bar guides for harvesters, W. R. Baker, Chicago, Ill. Grain Separators, D. H. Caswell, Nashville, Tenn. Seed planters and fertilizer distributors, M. P. Carlee, Corinth Mass. Fences, Jno. Droyer, Marion, Ohio. Hand seed-planter, Thos. J. Hubbell, Napa City, Cal. Reciprocating churns, Wm. McKinley, Bellane, O. Cultivators, E. B. Moore, Bell's Mills, Ala. Feeding-belts and partitions for corn-shellers, Wm. B. Quarton, Fremas, Ohio. Corn-drills, Jno. R. Ruder, Liberty, Ind.

AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.

The coming year as we have heretofore announced, the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS will be published monthly at 50 cents per year sent to any address. No part of the matter of the FARMER will be used in the YOUNG FOLKS, nor will any of the articles of the YOUNG FOLKS be taken for the columns of the FARMER. The two papers are entirely separate and distinct. To correct a mistaken idea which some persons have, we would say that the YOUNG FOLKS will not be given free during 1876 to subscribers of the FARMER. This we cannot possibly afford to do. We offer both our publications for the lowest possible amount for which they can be published. The AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS for 1876 will be much improved in style and character over the numbers thus far furnished. The illustrations will be the best that can be procured in the country, and every department will be carefully and well edited. The great favor extended this publication and the rapid increase of its subscription list the past two weeks insures for it a prosperous future. Our special clubbing offer to public schools for large clubs is the most liberal ever made by such a publication, and will be sent free with sample copy of the paper by any persons desirous of getting up a club in their schools. As soon as the subscription list reaches 10,000 we shall issue double numbers without raising the price. A small club of six from every school district, will thus insure the largest, cheapest and best Boys' and Girls' paper in the country.

GOOD SENSE.

Bro Taylor of the Wyandotte Gazette who always speaks with no uncertain sound says: There is no true economy, no justice, and no decent and honorable humanity in a great State refusing to make proper and comfortable provisions for its unfortunate classes like the blind, the insane, or the deaf and dumb; and we hope that no penny-wise and pound-foolish policy will be pursued by the Legislature soon to convene. Punish with the strong hand the thieves who through State, County, or City officers manage to get control of and steal the public funds, but do not play the pitiable game of false economy by trying to rob the unfortunate of their due, to make up for money stolen by political thieves and shysters.

NO SUBSIDIES.

The House of Representatives passed the following resolution, introduced by Holman of Indiana, by a vote 233 to 33. Resolved: That in the judgement of this House, in the present condition of the financial affairs of the government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, endorsements or by pledge of the public credit, should be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged or proposing to engage in public or private enterprises.

Throat Affection and Hoarseness.—A man suffering from irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be greatly surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Minor Mention.

The Week of Prayer, 1876.—To the Pastors and Church Members of the Various Churches in the State of Kansas.—The Evangelical Alliance having suggested, among other topics for meditation and prayer during the first week in January, 1876, for Thursday, Jan. 6, "Philanthropic and Charitable Societies;" for Saturday, Jan. 8, "The Removal of Intemperance." I desire, as the chief executive of the Independent Order of Good Templars in Kansas, in view of the coming Centennial and the presidential election of next year and the consequent increase of the wide-spread evil of intemperance, to ask your special and united prayers for the blessings of Heaven to be upon our order and the temperance cause in our own State, the nation, and throughout the world. JOHN B. CAMPBELL, Grand Worthy Chief Templar. Fort Scott, Kansas.

Ertel's Hay Press.—Those desiring a hay press should, before purchasing, correspond with Mr. Geo. Ertel, of Quincy, Ill., and examine the evidence of its superiority he presents. It is constructed with a Hoisting or Beater Water Wheel, used in raising the Beater, and a pressing or Lever power, (which acts independent of former) that is applied after Press Box is beaten full and the bale is then pressed to its proper size, with 4 1/2 rounds of the power.

It is the only Beater Press built in the U. S. that is practically a portable one, and yet it costs only about one-half that of other Beater Presses that are not portable.

This Press is worked with or without the aid of a building, and when wanted to be moved, is generally laid down in pieces and hauled from farm to farm, or from one railroad station to another, say a mile or more, set up again, and 20 bales made that day; however some move them in the same field to different stack-yards, without taking in pieces.

It is worked with two horses without reversing them when in operation. Two men and a boy can bale from 40 to 50 bales with ease in ten hours, weighing from 300 to 350 lbs. each; size of bale in the No. X, 23 inches wide, 24 in height, 44 in length, and from 60 to 68 bales loaded in R. R. box car. Straw is generally re-pressed, and bales weigh about 250 lbs. each.

A New Picture.—The American Oleograph Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., has recently published a beautiful chromo picture called "I Feed You All." It has striking pictures, fine coloring, and gives a pleasing and harmonious picture. It is sold at the low price of 60 cents per copy.

Endorsed.—The Commonsense says: "L. D. Dobbs, of Marion county, is a candidate for re-election to the office of Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives. The House had no more faithful or attentive officer last winter than Mr. Dobbs."

The Paoli Belt.—Health consists in an equilibrium of the electricity of the system, and disease consists in a disturbance of that equilibrium. If electricity is properly applied it will restore that lost equilibrium, and health will naturally result.

The best form of its application is PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT, which induces a moderate, pleasant and continuous current of electricity around the body and throughout the system. Depot of the PAOLI BELT COMPANY is 12 Union Square, New York.

Capital Grange.—At the annual meeting of Capital Grange No. 16, in this city on the 25th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. Washburn, Master; Mrs. Flora C. Harvey, Overseer; F. G. Adams, Lecturer; J. M. Ross, Steward; O. D. Skinner, Assistant Steward; Mrs. B. A. Otis, Treasurer; Geo. McCarter, Chaplain; Miss Ella Spencer, Secretary; D. E. Kelsey, Gate Keeper; Mrs. C. Washburn, Ceres; Mrs. S. J. Gilpatrick, Pomona; Mrs. H. A. Sims, Flora; Miss Alice Ross, Lady Assistant Steward.

Kind Words.—A teacher from Greenwood county writes:

"I have the copies of the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS that you sent me. I shall call the attention of my pupils to it. I am glad that I have lived to see such a paper launched forth and sent afloat on the 'literary world.' As I am an old Kansan, I shall take pride in sustaining your paper in my humble way. I shall comply with your request to write for you and if the subjects are not rightly chosen, please inform me. Hoping your little paper may not share a fate similar to that of our Kansas Magazine, I am your friend, EDWIN WALTERS."

Stockholders.—Of Patrons commercial Agency will meet on Saturday January 1st, 1876 at 10 o'clock a. m., a full attendance is desired as business of importance will come before the meeting. JOHN G. OTIS, Agent.

All newly elected masters of Granges in Shawnee county as soon as duly installed will call on us with the receipts of their Grange for 1875, and be instructed in the A. P. JOHN G. OTIS, Delegate to State Grange.

Correction.—Through an unfortunate blunder in the "make up" of last week's issue, the reports of the State Horticultural Society and the State Grange were sadly mixed. This mistake occurs in the 2nd column, page 403 commencing at the 13 line, and including about 70 lines. This is the last part of the report of the State Horticultural Society which should have been placed on page 402 at the close of the article in the first column.

THE SALT OF THE EARTH.

We have all been horror stricken with the revelations of corruption in high places.

I had despaired of finding there a man (though I doubt not there are many who have not crossed my path) who dared to express his honest convictions, on this great and glaring evil.

But I have at last found a man who in righteous indignation sends forth such volumes of eloquence as I never was privileged before to hear.

A few Sabbaths ago he preached to the moneyed men of his church on sharp practice in Business.

Yet for all his plain speaking he offends no one. Again he spoke of the young man who stepped in vice is courted in society, while his victim was spured from the door.

There is much more I need say, but this will suffice to show of what he speaks.

THE GOOD POINTS OF PEKIN DUCKS.

We have in this remarkable breed of ducks, introduced last year, the results of long years of thorough breeding for economical ends.

There is not much doubt that their grades will prove fertile, though it will take another year to test this matter.

So far as the observation of this season goes, there is no improvement to be made upon the Pekins in size, or beauty of form and plumage, by the cross.

THE DAIRY INTERESTS.

According to the census of 1870, the dairy products of the different regions or localities vary all the way from \$5 per capita to \$40 and over.

The localities producing dairy products to the amount of \$30 to \$39 per capita, are a spot southeast of and bordering on Lake Ontario.

The districts producing dairy products to the amount of \$10 to \$19 per capita are more extensive, and are found in Maine, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and California.

Still more extensive are the districts producing \$5 to \$9 per capita; they include portions of all the Northern States, and have a broad expanse in the Western, spreading nearly as far as the borders of civilization.

Table with 2 columns: Year (1870, 1875) and various dairy product statistics.

This increase of over 59,000,000 lbs. is due largely to the introduction of the factory system soon after the census of 1860 was taken.

The factory system has been largely extended since 1870—probably doubled. We may guess its present extent and value from the following statistics of that year:

Table with 2 columns: Category (Cheese factories, Employing males, etc.) and Value.

We may add that the product of cheese in 1870 was 105,535,893 lbs., and of butter 313,345,306 lbs.

We will close this article with a table of States having 30 factories or more, and of their product of cheese and the amount of milk used:

Table with 4 columns: State, No. Factories, Galls. Milk, Lbs. Cheese.

It will be seen by this that it took a little over a gallon of milk for a pound of cheese, and that eight States produced nearly 105,000,000 pounds of cheese, leaving only a little over 3,000,000 pounds to be produced by all the other States—American Grocer.

Dec. 24—Having travelled about two hundred miles through the State east and west in the last two weeks, I find that wheat in this country looks as well if not better than any I have seen.

Dec. 22—We have had no rain or snow yet, this winter the ground is quite dry, winter wheat is suffering for rain, some of it is dying the ground is so very dry.

Dec. 16—More wheat sown this year than last, needing rain, wheat is suffering, wheat 90c@100c; corn 50c; cattle in good condition; range horses \$15@25, horses in good order; hogs net 7@8c, hogs scarce in this country.

Dec. 23—Winter wheat in some parts of the county looks bad on account of a small worm that worked on it, and in other parts looks well, not as much sown as usual; rye very little sown what there was looks just middling well.

The Vermont State Grange at its annual session for 1875, adopted the following: Resolved: That the State Grange earnestly recommends to the subordinate Granges in the State to use their influence to settle all differences that may arise among their members by the selection of three or more disinterested members of the Grange, whose decision in the matter shall be final between the parties.

NEW YORK MARKET.

American Grocer of Dec. 25th, quotes as follows: WHEAT—The wheat market shows no new features to note.

According to the census of 1870, the dairy products of the different regions or localities vary all the way from \$5 per capita to \$40 and over.

Still more extensive are the districts producing \$5 to \$9 per capita; they include portions of all the Northern States, and have a broad expanse in the Western, spreading nearly as far as the borders of civilization.

Still more extensive are the districts producing \$5 to \$9 per capita; they include portions of all the Northern States, and have a broad expanse in the Western, spreading nearly as far as the borders of civilization.

Market Review.

Topeka Grain Market.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and Price.

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (Hides, Skins, Peltry) and Price.

Topeka Produce Market.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (Apples, Beans, Butter, etc.) and Price.

Kansas City Market.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and Price.

PRODUCE.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (Apples, Butter, etc.) and Price.

LIVE STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (Extra, Prime, etc.) and Price.

From the Toledo Blade.

Success is never achieved without merit. A man may make a poor article and sell it once, and there being 40,000,000 people in the United States, the sale to each one would be enough to make a decent fortune.

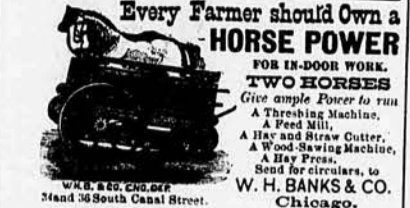
This grand result has been accomplished by two agencies—good, reliable articles—articles which, once introduced, work easily their own way—and splendid business management.

If you would patronize Medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled Physician and Chemist, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines.

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

\$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. F. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Mo.

\$42 A WEEK—Agents wanted. Business permanent. No soliciting required. For further particulars address J. KENNEDY & CO., Richmond, Ind.



Every Farmer should Own a HORSE POWER FOR IN-DOOR WORK. TWO HORSES Give ample Power to run a Thrashing Machine, a Feed Mill, a Hay and Straw Cutter, a Wood Sawing Machine, a Hay Press, etc.

Don't Read This! Bat send stamp at once for a sample copy of THE WAMAGO BLADE, published at Wamago, Pottawatomie Co., Kan. It is the leading local paper of the county, and the best advertising medium through which to reach the business men and farmers for Pottawatomie and Wabasha counties. Local news and local interests preferred and advanced.

FOR SALE—Is in good condition. Is a double circular Mill, and can be cut from 180 to 500 feet per day. Also a FARM of 120 acres of the finest land in the rich Verdigris Valley. Two good houses on it, and about 20 acres in cultivation, and a young orchard. Taxes—Cash, or long time on most of it, with satisfactory security and interest.

THE IMPROVED BURDICK BALDWIN AMERICAN FEED CUTTER. The Standard Machine for cutting Corn Stalks, etc.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE—Is in good condition. Is a double circular Mill, and can be cut from 180 to 500 feet per day.

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SPECIAL NOTICE. Agents

To sell the New Patent Improved Eye Cups for the restoration of sight. The value of the celebrated new improved Eye Cups for the restoration of sight has been proved in the evidence of over 6,000 genuine testimonials of cured and recommended by more than one thousand of our best physicians in their practice.

Read the following certificates: FERRISS STATION, LOGAN CO., KAN., June 20, 1875. DR. J. BALL & CO., CHICAGO, ILL. Gentlemen:—I have in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but like all great and important discoveries in this or in any other branch of science and art, it is not to be content with from its philosophy, but to contend with from its ignorance and prejudice of a too sceptical public; but truth is mighty and will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and endorsement by all. I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my county recommend your Eye Cups.

WILLIAM BEATLEY, M.D., SALVIA, KAN., writes: "Thanks to you for the greatest of all mercies. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Patent Eye Cups, after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years."

ALEX. R. WELCH, M.D., ATCHISON, PA., writes: "After total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis of the optic nerve, to my utter amazement your Patent Eye Cups restored my eyesight permanently in three minutes."

ROY S. B. FALGERSHOE, Minister of the M. E. Church, writes: "Your Patent Eye Cups have restored my sight, for which I am most thankful to the Father of Mercies. By your advertisement I saw at a glance that your invaluable Eye Cups performed their work perfectly in accordance with physical laws; that they literally fed the eyes, and were staying for nutrition. May God greatly bless you, and may your name be enshrined in the affectionate memories of my people thousands as one of the benefactors of your kind."

HOMER B. DURAN, M.D., writes: "I sold and effected future sales liberally. The Patent Eye Cups, they will make money, and make it fast. I do not wish to say anything, but a simple, small, and cheap, promises, as far as I can see, to be the best thing that has ever been offered to the public since the invention of the Patent Eye Cups, with them."

Major E. C. ELLEN writes in November 14th, 1869: "I have tested the Patent Eye Cups, and am satisfied they are good. I have used them, and they are certainly the greatest invention of the eye."

DR. HOBART HERRICK, late Editor of the New York Tribune, writes: "Dr. J. BALL & Co., of Chicago, is a conscientious and responsible man, and is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

Prof. W. MERRICK writes: "Truly I am grateful to your noble invention. My sight is restored by your Patent Eye Cups. May I have the honor to present you. I have been using spectacles twenty years, and am seventy-one years old. I do all my writing without glasses, and I bless the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups, and I bless the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups."

ABOLISH BORNBERG, M.D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, writes, after having his sight restored by your Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the kindness of Dr. J. BALL & Co., I hereby recommend the trial of the Patent Eye Cups to all and every one that has any impaired eyesight, believing as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at my advanced period of life—70 years of age, I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied."

ADOLPH BORNBERG, M.D. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, writes: "I have made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me."

LAWRENCE CITY, MASS., June 10th, 1868. I, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Bornberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, of true faith and integrity, and whose character is without reproach. M. BONNEY, Esq., Mayor.

GEORGE S. MERRILL, M.D. BOSTON, MASS., writes: "I have used your Patent Eye Cups, and they have restored my sight. I have been using spectacles twenty years, and am seventy-one years old. I do all my writing without glasses, and I bless the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups, and I bless the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups."

Reader, these are a few certificates sent you, and we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new; your impaired eyesight, dimness of vision, and overworked eyes can be restored; weak, watery and sore eyes can be cured; and may see; spectacles be discarded; sight restored, and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations unnecessary.

Please send your address to us, and we will send you our book, A GEM WORTH READING.

A DIAMOND WORTH SEEING. Since your eyes and restore your sight; throw away your spectacles!

By reading our illustrated "Physiology and Anatomy of the Eye," of 100 pages, full of low to restore impaired vision and overworked eyes; how to cure weak, watery, inflamed and near-sighted eyes, and all other diseases of the eyes. Waste no more money by purchasing of those who sell you "miraculous" eye cures. Buy our "Diamond Worth Seeing" book, and you will be able to see for yourself.

AGENTS WANTED. To sell the Patent Eye Cups to the thousands of people with diseased eyes and impaired sight in your country. Any person can act as our Agent. To Gentlemen or Ladies \$5 to \$25 a day guaranteed. Particulars sent free. Write immediately to:

DR. J. BALL & CO., 100 N. LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Do not miss the opportunity of being first in the market. Write by first mail. Great inducements and large profits offered to any person who will sell our "Diamond Worth Seeing" book.

Consultation and Advice free to all. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Physician, Surgeon and Oculist, specially treats chronic disease of every kind: Liver complaint, Consumption, Typhoid disease, Catarrh, Scrophulous disease, Dyspepsia, Kidney disease, Inflamed Eyes, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, etc. Cure guaranteed or no pay. State your name. Send for circulars, free. Circulars and Particulars sent without the use of the knife or caustic, and without pain. Send for Illustrated Circular free. Address: P. A. STEPHENS, M. D., 215 West 34th Street, New York City, N. Y. He prescribes for patients in every part of the civilized world. He has no equal, no superior. Satisfaction guaranteed.

EVERY FARMER HIS OWN MILLER. BOYER FARM MILL. Simple, Durable, Efficient. Grinds any kind of Grain, also CORN IN THE EAR.

W. H. BANKS & CO., Sole Agents at Chicago, 34 & 36 S. Canal St., Cor. Washington, CHICAGO.

FREE! Send your name and address on Postal Card for sample copy of "PRACTICAL FARMER," the best Agricultural Weekly published. Splendid PREMIUM LIST and NEW CLUBBING TERMS. Address "Practical Farmer," Philadelphia, Pa.

"It Shines for All." THE INDIANAPOLIS SUN.

The leading Independent Reform Weekly political newspaper in the Union; the special advocate of National Legal Tender Paper Money (the Greenback System) as against Bank Issues (the Gold Basis) and the Interchangeable Currency Bond as against the High Gold Interest Bond.

The SUN has a corps of able correspondents, comprising the most eminent Political Economists of the age. The paper devoted entirely to Agriculture. Miscellaneous of the choicest selection, adapted to all classes of readers.

The best General News and Market Reports. Terms, \$1.75 per year, postpaid. Sample copies and Terms to Agents sent free on application.

INDIANAPOLIS SUN CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED. MEN OF GENERAL APPEARANCE and business tact, and a cash capital of \$20, \$50, or \$100, for a general permanent, and profitable business, week, and will send \$1 samples and full particulars to any person that means business. Street-talkers, peddlers, and boys need not apply. Address, with stamp, N. A. RAY, & CO., Chicago, Ill.

A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & Co. St. Louis, Mo.

WEDDING, Visiting and Business Cards, in every style, and at lowest prices, at the KANSAS FARMER Job Printing office, Topeka, Kansas.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

1776. CENTENNIAL. 1876.

One hundred years ago—the time How short, and yet how long; How crowded all these years have been With themes for poet's song!

When Freedom's first glad pean rang Its thrilling notes throughout the land, It fired each sturdy yeoman's heart, And strung to war his iron hand.

Already patriot blood had flowed On the green sward at Lexington, And Concord's scene of bloody strife Pressed the deadly war begun.

The wild alarm went quickly forth, And heroes sprung from every hand— From northern rivers cold and swift, And from the ocean's strand.

From Vermont's hills the startling cry Was caught by Carolina's pines, And field and forest echoed with The steady tramp of marching lines.

The plow within the furrow stood, The woodman's ax was cast aside, The father left his wife and babes, The groom his weeping bride.

Fond lovers kissed the burning tears Away from trembling beauty's eye, Then sought the battle's crimson front In freedom's sacred cause to die.

From Bunker Hill to Yorktown's fall War's bloody deluge sweat the land Till heaven wept the hearts and home Left bleeding by the tyrant's hand.

At last the white-winged angel, Peace, Down thro' the crimson war clouds broke; For patriot arms had won the day, And broken lay the despot's yoke.

The death stains on the frozen earth, The graves along the southern shore, To freedom hallowed all the land To be profaned by kings no more.

A hundred busy years have flown, And teeming millions bless the hour When our fore-fathers crushed to earth The last vestige of kingly power.

No greater boon was ever given To sons by brave and noble sires; And we, to-day, our offerings bring To freedom's sacred altar fires.

And swear the rich and noble gift, The hard-won prize of blood and toil, Shall ne'er by us be cast aside, Nor tyrant's feet pollute our soil.

But free as our own mountain streams That swiftly plunge toward the sea— Free as the air that sweeps the plain Or kisses the cones of the dark pine tree.

So, forever, Columbia shall be, Without a slave in the whole broad land, From southern gulfs to northern lakes, And from ocean to ocean's strand!

FRANK MAYFIELD. Crawfordville, Ind.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Every one turns over some new leaves for the New Year. We resolve to be a little more industrious, a little more economical, a little more generous, to study harder, plan better; and as we grow older we all unconsciously take on a little more of that blessed grace, sweet charity. What a world full of cynics we would be, if, as the years creep upon us, we did not find more and more room in both the heart and mind for the short-comings and opinions of others. We learn much from experience and observation; but nothing so surely as that different circumstances make different opinions; difference in education makes difference in character, and none of us know what we might have been under different influences. How many of us all can withstand the temptation to secure, by some kind of deception, power, fame, wealth or position? The thousands of busy people who work hard from morning till night, and have a fair share of happiness, know nothing of the allurements offered to those in "high places," nor of the terrible temptations put before the poorest and lowest classes; they estimate their moral strength by their ability to pursue the even tenor of their way in the average working man and woman's life; and do not believe, because they have not learned from experience, that we are all weak; not one of us can feel sure of our strength until put to the test, and although we have firm faith that very many would pass through great trials and come forth, irreproachable, yet it is not safe for the untried to judge others "lest they be judged." And although it is so often ignorance or of freedom from temptation that makes people feel secure in their virtue, it is from this class that we must look for the greatest achievements in literary, scientific and moral intelligence. And why? Simply because they work; they are the wisest and the happiest of people, because they are the most industrious, and hence also the freest from sin.

For the idler and the sponger, rich or poor, we cannot predict nor hope for a happy New Year; but to all who work, work honestly, thoughtfully, perseveringly, and sooner or later intelligently, we can say confidently, yours will be a happy New-Year. If we but work for a good result, and accomplish that result, we will be ready to exclaim in the end, with Emerson, that "work is victory."

Never use anything but light blankets as a covering for the sick. The heavy impervious cotton counterpane is bad, for the reason that it keeps in the exhalations from the pores of the sick person, while the blankets allow them to pass through. Weak persons are invariably distressed by a great weight of bed clothes, which often prevents their getting any sound sleep whatever.

THE MISHAPS OF A NIGHT.

The district school in the village of Hollythorn was taught by Miss Eva Stanley, who "boarded around" among the scholars, and was considered the paragon of teachers.

The last week previous to the holiday vacation she had been boarding with a Mrs. Carpenter, who was making gigantic preparations for guests she expected from New York. "You never met my brothers, Eva," she said. "There's Sam, and George, and Johnny, the youngest; and such times as they have when they get out here and rusticate, as they call it! But, dear me, I don't get much rest or peace, for they are like a lot of boys let out of school."

"The last time they visited me together, John and Sam actually out of a pane of glass from the window, and pelted George out of my best room, with snow!"

"You see there is always a regular strife for that particular room, for the bed is a spring one and they say that they don't sleep on any other in the city. But they don't get it this time, that's certain, for I intend to give you that room; and so end the controversy."

"I had just as soon occupy some other room, Mrs. Carpenter, and do not wish to incommode your brothers."

"No you shan't, Eva," peremptorily exclaimed her hostess; "and what is the use of your going home vacation week? You can stay here just as well as not, and do your sewing on my machine."

The subject was dropped, and the entire household retired early, for on the morrow the brothers, young, ardent, and full of life, were to be there. But without sending any word of their intention, they had concluded to take the train, which would land them at Hollythorn about bedtime. George and John did so, and when seated in the cars, began to speculate upon the absence of Sam. "No reason upon earth why he should not have been here," said George. "I can't make it out, unless he has taken the five o'clock train by mistake."

"Not a bit of it," laughed John, who fancied he understood the entire programme. "It is most likely he took that train on purpose to get into Hannah's parlor bedroom, and make us take up with straw ticks and feathers."

"I didn't think of that, but I reckon you are right. We must contrive to get him out somehow."

The brothers put their heads together and laughed merrily over some scheme for outwitting Sam, and accordingly when the train reached Hollythorn, about eleven o'clock, they approached the house of their sister in a very stealthy manner.

Climbing the fence in the rear, they softly opened the window and obtained access to the parlor, where they demolished a mince-pie and a quantity of doughnuts. Then, with appetites appeased, they removed their boots and prepared to investigate the "best room," stole along the hall, which was dimly lighted by the moon, ascended the stairs, and reached the door. The faint rays of the moon disclosed a chair piled with clothing, and they could distinctly trace the outlines of a form beneath the bedclothes. A few whispered words were exchanged, and then as lightly as if shod with down, they drew near.

"All ready!" whispered George. Quick as thought they seized upon the form of the sleeper, bedclothes and all, bore it swiftly down the stairs, and out into the snow, and were about to deposit it into a huge drift, when a shrill scream broke the stillness of the night, and oh! horror—it was that of a woman! And in their consternation, they dropped their burden plump into the middle of the drift.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed George, "it isn't Sam, but some woman, as I am a sinner, and she has fainted. Run and call Hannah."

With admirable presence of mind he lifted the limp form of Eva Stanley and carried her into the house. But her cry had already been heard, and the inmates came rushing into the hall just as he appeared.

"George! John! for goodness sake what does this mean, and who have you there?" asked Mrs. Carpenter in a breath.

"Blessed if I know," began George; "though it was Sam, so we concluded to give him a douse in the snow for 'getting into the best bed and trying to enclose us. Quick! I believe she has fainted."

"Just like you," scolded Hannah, as she assisted in depositing Eva once more on the bed from which she had been so unceremoniously taken; beginning your tricks upon each other before you are fairly into the house. Clear out now!"

Long before she had finished her tirade, her brothers had betaken themselves down stairs, where they went into hysterics over the joke. "A pretty kettle of fish," said George, rolling over on the floor and letting off peal after peal of laughter.

"I should think it was," replied John, holding his sides. "Oh, my! But what is to be done about it; and who do you suppose she is, George?"

"Some guest of Hannah's, of course, and young and pretty at that, I don't know how it is with you, but I feel particularly small, and cheap—would sell myself at a very low price."

"Cheap," roared John; "cheap! I would actually give myself away this blessed minute, and throw something in to boot. What are we to do? I can't say. I believe I shall dig out of this place and get back to the city before morning. I haven't got the courage to face the music."

He began hastily putting on his boots, and would have put his threat into execution but for the appearance of Hannah, who at once asserted her authority.

and take the consequences?" asked John, beginning to look serious. "I am for taking myself off instantly. I had rather face a masked battery than this pretty school teacher, after making such fools of ourselves."

"I don't care if you had," answered his sister, indignantly. "The only way to do is to brave it out, both of you, and apologize for your rudeness."

"But Sam? How the deuce are we to get along with him? You know well enough, Han, we shall never hear the last of it from him."

"If you two can keep the secret, I'll find a way to silence Bridget, and it is a subject Eva will not care to have discussed, and fortunately my husband is away from home. So go to bed and rest contented."

She showed them to the bed she had intended them to occupy, and soon the house was once more hushed in slumber.

Meanwhile, his brother Sam had reached the depot a few minutes too late. He found the train he was to have taken already gone, but on consulting a time-table he found that another train started two hours later, and so decided to take it. He figured to himself, as he impatiently crowded into an empty seat and was being whirled along at a rapid rate how snugly his brothers had ensconced themselves in the best bed, which by right belonged to him, he being the eldest, and consummated a plan to get even with them.

Some time after midnight he was deposited in Hollythorn, and reaching his sister's house he scouted around until he found a way of entrance into the kitchen where he deposited his luggage and removed his boots. He then quietly stole up stairs and opened the door of the best room. "Sure enough," thought he, "my fine chance, you are in clover; for there were not to be mistaken signs of the room being occupied."

To think of coping with their united strength by dragging them forth was not practicable, but there stood the pitcher of water and, he knew that a good dousing with the icy fluid would bring them out quick enough.

He lifted the pitcher, approached the bed, raised it and suddenly dashed the contents upon the sleeper.

Such a torrent of screams as he had never before heard rang through the house and before Sam could collect his scattered senses, the door opened, and Hannah George and John rushed in, clothed in scanty apparel—Hannah with a frightened look on her face and a lamp in her hand, that revealed the entire scene.

There sitting up in bed, with her hair dripping like a mermaid, her night-dress deluged, her face colorless, and looking terror, was the young school mistress; and there was Sam with the empty pitcher in his hand, the very picture of imbecility, staring around like an idiot at the havoc he had made. Hannah, George and John instantly understood the situation; and the latter, at the command of their sister, dragged Sam away, while she assisted the drenched and terrified girl to dry clothing, and then took her to her own room and bed, explaining, for the second time, the mishaps of the night.

"I'll keep you with me now, my poor child," she said, though with difficulty keeping back her laughter. "Those boys are nicely come up with, at any rate; and if it wasn't for your being so terribly frightened, and the way my best bed has been used, I wouldn't care. But you are safe now."

Hannah kissed her charge, and went down to see the boys, who, as soon as they were fairly shut in the regions below, began to appreciate the joke; and now that Sam was as deep in the mud as they were in the mire, gave no quarter.

"I'll be blamed if I know what it means," said Sam, looking in confusion at his brothers, who were rolling and kicking in convulsions of laughter.

"Measb?" said George, holding his sides. "It means that you have stolen like a thief in the night, and taken possession of the best room to Miss Eva Stanley's bed-chamber, who is a young lady teacher boarding here; and thinking it was your humble servant and Johnny snug in bed, you attempted to drown us out, and made a grand mistake. How do you like it, Sam?"

"I confess I see the point but I can't see the joke. It's a most outrageous shame."

At this juncture Hannah came in and began rating them soundly, thereby letting out the whole story. It was Sam's turn to laugh.

Miss Eva was not visible the next morning, and Hannah announced that she was sick with a severe cold. Hannah had her unruly crew under her thumb for once in her life, and had the satisfaction of seeing them behave with some degree of respect. Sam, who seemed to take the entire responsibility upon his own shoulders, sent off slyly to New York for choice fruit and flowers, which he induced his sister to convey to the young lady with the most abject apologies and regrets.

In a couple of days Eva was able to come down stairs. She was looking quite pale, but lovely, and of course divinely, when presented by Mrs. Carpenter to the three brothers, who behaved quite well considering the unpleasantness of their situation.

But Sam, who had broken the ice by the means of his presents, was most at ease, and by virtue of his age and experience constituted himself the proprietor, and was constantly on hand to offer Miss Eva a thousand nameless attentions; and before the week was out John declared that "Sam was done for!"

"Gone under completely!" echoed George with one of his dismal groans.

Hannah, singing Eva's praises, commended Sam's choice, and recommended marriage to all of them as the only sobering process she was acquainted with. It is a piece of advice, however, that they did not appear inclined to follow, notwithstanding Sam's happy lot with the pretty school-mistress of Hollythorn.

A NEW ENGLAND PLUM PUDDING.

Open and soak a dozen large crackers in new milk the night before it is made, or use the same quantity of sliced bread. Some good cooks butter each half cracker. Use a tin or iron kettle that holds about a gallon. This should be swabbed inside with fat, that the pudding may turn out in good shape. Mix four beaten eggs with two cups of sugar—equal to a pint—a teaspoon of salt, a teaspoon of oil, and cinnamon and one grated clove, allspice and nutmeg. Half fill the kettle with layers of crackers or bread, the egg-mixture and good muscatel or box raisins using a pound of the latter. Make the kettle three-fourths full with milk, if to be baked in a stove oven, as it swells and runs over; but it may be filled to bake in a brick oven. It requires three hours to bake in a brick oven and some less in a stove. (The baking capacities of stoves differ.) Cover it while baking if likely to burn.

POISONOUS POTATOES.

The sprouts of the potato when analyzed are found to contain a vegetable alkaloid, called by chemists solanine which is very poisonous. Solanine is obtained from various species of Solanumgenus of plants comprehending the potato, tomato, nightshade, etc. This alkaloid does not exist in the tubers unless they are exposed to the light and air. If potatoes remain for any length of time, after having been dug in too bright a light, or if the earth is accidentally removed from them in cultivation, they are changed by the chemical action of light and become green in color, which is owing to the presence of solanine. Potatoes of a blackish green tint are good for seed, and it is claimed by some that the poison they contain is a sure preventative of decay, but they should never be cooked for the table. If they are boiled in a large quantity of water and the water carefully drained off, they may be fed to stock.

RECIPES.

TO PRESERVE SOAP GREASE—Fill a can half full of good strong lye and drop all refuse grease therein. Stir up the mixture once a week.

POP-OVERS—Four eggs, four cups of fine Graham flour, four cups of milk, or simply good milk and the best white flour made into a rather soft batter. These may be baked in graham tin or iron, or small cups, which should be previously heated. Bake in a hot oven and eat with fruit sauce.

CRULLERS—There is a Cruller recipe which I find is good enough for the President's table, and is just the thing for every rural home.

One pint of sour cream, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of soda, a little cinnamon and flour enough to roll. They will not take up the lard as most cakes do, and are so light that we find it best to roll them rather thin and cut in rings. FAITH FORD

DOLLY VARDEN CAKE—Take four eggs, two cupfuls of sugar, half cupful of butter. Beat this for half hour, then add three cupfuls of flour, sifted, one cupful of milk, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, beating all well together. Take out half the quantity in another dish, add one cup of raisins, cut in halves, one half cup of currants, one half of a nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, and the same of cloves. I always bake the light first, then the dark, in layers about an inch thick, putting icing between each layer. I always make boiled icing, which I find is much better for this kind of cake. Take one cup of sugar to the whites of two eggs for the icing.

BOILED FLANK OF BEEF.—This is a part of beef that many persons think almost useless, but by being properly prepared it makes an elegant dish. Wash the flank and make a dressing as for turkey, and spread over it, first having salted and peppered it well. Then roll up and tie. Wind the twine round it several times to keep it in place, then sew in a cloth kept for that purpose. Put a small plate in the pot, and put in the meat; pour on about six quarts of boiling water, and boil very gently six hours. When done remove the cloth, but not the twine until stone cold; then cut into thin slices, and you will have alternate layers of meat and dressing. This is a very nice dish for breakfast or tea.

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THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week Ending Dec. 29, 1875.

Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. H. Krebs, Grasshopper Tp., Muscatine P. O., Nov. 18, 1875, one gray horse pony, light streak in face, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by H. M. Jerome, Grasshopper Tp., Muscatine P. O., Nov. 18, 1875, one dark red cow, branded "J. H." on left hip, about 4 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by J. A. Colton, Grasshopper Tp., Muscatine P. O., Nov. 18, 1875, one roan steer, red neck and ears, 1 yr old. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Also, one red yearling steer, white spot in face, tall white part way up. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by S. C. Gladder, Wabaussee Tp., Dec. 14, 1875, one dark bay mare, 3 yrs old, about 15 lbs high, white strip in face, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

B. SHOUGH.

Stray List for the week ending Dec. 23

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Calvin E. Thompson, Cottage Grove Tp., one gray mare, 10 yrs old, blind in left eye, right hip knocked down, double letter "C" branded on left shoulder, 14 lbs high. Valued at \$25.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Milton Boyd, Ozark Tp., one sorrel mare, 6 yrs old, three white feet, blaze in forehead, has sucking colt, no other marks or brands.

FILLY—Also, one bay mare, 3 yrs old, about 15 lbs high, no marks or brands. Value of the two, \$30.

MARE—Taken up by John Muloney, of Greer Tp., Nov. 9, 1875, one brown pony, 2 yrs old, 13 lbs high. Valued at \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by Jesse Sutton, Walker Tp., Nov. 17, 1875, one dark bay filly, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Donaldson, of Greer Tp., two red heifers, 2 yrs old, branded with the letters "S C."

COW—Taken up by H. G. Hlatt, of Garnett, Dec. 1, 1875, one red roan cow, 7 yrs old, no marks or brands present. Valued at \$15.

STALLION—Taken up by Hiram Hall, of Hittch Tp., Nov. 10, 1875, one white stallion, with white in face, left hind foot white, supposed to be 3 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by G. Spencer, Nov. 20, 1875, Indian Creek Tp., one dark bay filly, 2 yrs old, past, white spot in forehead.

FILLY—Also, one light bay filly, with a small lump before the right eye, 2 yrs old, past, white spot in forehead, 1 yr old past.

HORSE—Also, one iron gray horse colt, white stripe in face, left and right hind feet white, 5 yrs old past.

COLT—Also, one bay mare colt, 3 yrs old, both hind feet white, star in forehead, 1 yr old past.

COLT—Also, one bay horse colt, star in forehead, left fore and left hind foot white, 3 yrs old, both hind feet white, no marks or brands visible. The five animals valued at \$50.

STEER—Taken up by John Gardner, of Putnam Tp., Nov. 8, 1875, one red and white spotted steer, 2 yrs old, ears cropped. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Hugh Reed, Putnam Tp., Nov. 22, 1875, one dark roan mare, 3 yrs old, white blaze in forehead, hind foot and leg white also to second joint, left fore foot white, small white spot on nose, collar marks.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. Sherrer, of Padonia Tp., Nov. 3, 1875, one red cow, 3 yrs old, star in forehead, white belly, right ear split. Valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Also, one red and white spotted heifer, 1 yr old, white belly, no marks. Valued at \$12.

FILLY—Taken up by Samuel Huston, of Mission Tp., Oct. 24, 1875, one bay filly, 3 yrs old, past, white face and nose, fore feet white to the fetlocks, hind feet and legs white half way to gambel joints, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by Geo C. Hardin, of Mission Tp., Nov. 4, 1875, one sorrel filly, 3 yrs old, 15 lbs high, hind legs white nearly up to gambel joints, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$25.

FILLY—Also, one dark bay filly, 2 yrs old, past, white hind feet, white strip in face, 13 lbs high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

FILLY—Also, one black filly, 3 yrs old, past, 13 lbs high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Also, one black yearling colt, white spot in face, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by J. B. Brennan, of Padonia Tp., Nov. 13, 1875, one red and white spotted steer, 2 yrs old, ears cropped. Valued at \$25.

PONY—Also, one chestnut roan mare pony, branded "C" on left shoulder, left fore foot white, 5 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Nathan Justin, of Padonia Tp., Nov. 4, 1875, one dark iron gray mare, 3 yrs old, about 14 lbs high, small white spot in forehead, white belly, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by J. Jones, Jr., of Padonia Tp., Nov. 3, 1875, one brown horse, 3 yrs old, white blaze in forehead, 14 lbs high, star on right side. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Also, one roan mare, supposed to be 9 yrs old, branded "I" on left shoulder, white spot in forehead, 14 lbs high, star on right side. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by Geo W. Seaman, of Mission Tp., Nov. 3, 1875, one bay horse colt, 2 yrs old, slim build, white spot in face, white strip on nose, left hind foot white, white pastern joint, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Amos Graybill, of Hamlin Tp., Nov. 18, 1875, one bay horse colt, 2 yrs old, white blaze in forehead, white right foot and white strip between the eyes about 10 inches in length, no other marks or brands perceptible. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Samuel Brown, of Irving Tp., Nov. 18, 1875, one roan heifer, 2 yrs old, with crop off and white in face. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Also, one white heifer, 2 yrs old, roan head and neck, under slope of right ear. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. H. Jones, of Irving Tp., Nov. 18, 1875, one white heifer, 2 yrs old, roan head and neck, under slope of right ear. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Brigham, of Padonia Tp., Nov. 13, 1875, one dark roan mare, 3 yrs old, star in forehead, both hind feet white. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Ambrose Keeler, of Walnut Tp., Nov. 18, 1875, one black mare pony colt, 1 yr old. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by A. Leonard, of Hamlin Tp., Nov. 6, 1875, one roan steer, 1 yr old, white stripe in face, white hind legs, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

O-W-Taken up by R. F. Smith, of Padonia Tp., Nov. 11, 1875, one small white cow, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by John Maglott, of Hiawatha Tp., Nov. 28, 1875, one dark roan colt, 2 yrs old, white blaze in forehead, white right foot and white strip in face. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Also, one dark roan colt, 2 yrs old, white blaze in forehead, white right foot and white strip in face. Valued at \$15.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Silas W. Davis, of Pleasant View Tp., Oct. 25, 1875, one red steer, 6 or 7 yrs old, a portion of his tail off, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

Chautauque County—M. B. Light, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Appleby, of Jefferson Tp., Nov. 15, 1875, one red steer, 3 yrs old, white blaze in forehead, white right foot and white strip in face, "A" branded on right ear, reversed or a figure "3." Appraised at \$12.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Ernest W. Guntenberger, of Eudora Tp., Nov. 15, 1875, one red cow, 3 yrs old, white blaze in forehead, white right foot and white strip in face. Valued at \$15.

GREENWOOD COUNTY—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Gage, Twin Grove Tp., Nov. 6, 1875, one black mare, 3 yrs old, small star in forehead, heavy mane and tail, 15 lbs high. Valued at \$20.

STUD—Also, one bay stud, 2 yrs old, 15 lbs high, hind feet white up to pastern joint, small snip on nose, a few gray hairs in forehead, dark mane and tail, 14 lbs high. Valued at \$20.

FILLY—Also, one deep bay filly, 1 yr old last spring, small star in forehead, about 13 lbs high. Valued at \$20.

STUD—Also, one iron gray stud, 2 yrs old last spring, four white feet, dark mane and tail, 14 lbs high. Valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by G. E. Thrall, of Kansasville Tp., Nov. 18, 1875, one bay pony, 2 yrs old, white blaze in forehead, white right foot and white strip in face, 13 lbs high, hind feet white up to pastern joint, and saddle marks. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by A. S. Helm, of Salt Springs Tp., Oct. 22, 1875, one bay horse colt, 1 yr old, right fore foot white, white on nose. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by J. H. Mills, of Fall River Tp., Nov. 30, 1875, one yearling steer, white on forehead above the eyes, white on the sides about the flanks, both hind feet white, end of tail white. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. G. Dewese, of Kansasville Tp., Dec. 2, 1875, one 2 yr old heifer all white without any visible marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. P. Kellogg, Pleasant Grove Tp., Dec. 2, 1875, one 2 yr old heifer all white, face, some white on back, "K" on left side. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by W. D. Dille, of Kansasville Tp., Dec. 8, 1875, one light bay horse colt, 2 yrs old, little white hair on right hind foot, star in forehead, 15 lbs high. Valued at \$20.

Lyons County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by S. M. Coburn, Elmendorf Tp., Nov. 1875, one red and white spotted heifer, about 2 yrs old, last spring, marked with a crop and underbit in each ear, has a little white on belly. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by E. F. Emporia Tp., Dec. 2, 1875, one black mare, white strip in face running down to the nostrils, piece of rope around her neck, should appear round, about 15 lbs high, rather slim build, supposed to be 6 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by A. Howard, Agnes City Tp., Nov. 7, 1875, one dark roan mare, supposed to be 2 yrs old, no marks or brands of any kind. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by J. J. Tweedy, Elmendorf Tp., Nov. 1875, one brown mare, 3 yrs old, 15 lbs high, has a long tail reaching down to her heels, has a scar on the pastern joint of the right hind foot. Valued at \$25.

Leavenworth County—O. Dieffendorf, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Mike Kennedy and posted before John T. Adams, J. P. of Easton Tp., Nov. 1875, one black and white spotted steer, some white on shoulders, 2 yrs old, marked with a split in left ear. Valued at \$11.

Morris County—H. W. Gilmeister, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by H. Drake, of Neosho Tp., Nov. 6, 1875, one dark brindle cow, about 5 yrs old, a little white on tip of tail, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$25.

COW—Also, one dark red cow about 4 yrs old, branded "O" on left hip, a little white on tip of tail. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by Horace Morhouse, of Diamond Valley Tp., Nov. 12, 1875, one 3 yr old mare colt, with star in forehead, no brands. Valued at \$20.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by B. P. Young, Miami Tp., Nov. 2, 1875, one red and white spotted yearling steer, crop and underbit in each ear. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Also, one roan yearling steer, small size, no marks or brands.

STEER—Taken up by Chas. Chadwick, Osgood Tp., Nov. 1875, one white yearling steer, all white, and neck to two underlopes in each ear. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by W. A. Mobley, Miami Tp., Nov. 20, 1875, one red yearling steer, white blaze in forehead, crop off left ear, some white on belly, tall white half way up.

STEER—Taken up by S. T. Adams, Miami Tp., Nov. 20, 1875, one red heifer, 3 yrs old, half crop left ear, large white spot in forehead, small white spot on nose, end of tail and right hind foot white.

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STEEER—Taken up by N. C. Averill, Mound Tp., Nov. 11, 1875, one red steer, 2 yrs old, two underbits in right ear, crop off.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henderson Rice, Mound Tp., Nov. 13, 1875, one roan yearling steer, no marks or brands.

HEIFER—Also, one red steer, 3 yrs old, white in flank, branded with "S" on left hip and "8 Y" on left horn.

HEIFER—Also, one white spotted yearling steer, no marks or brands.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Walton, Middle Creek Tp., Nov. 20, 1875, one 3 yr old heifer, branded with "J. H." smooth crop off left ear.

HEIFER—Also, one gray colored steer, 2 yrs old, branded on left hip with a figure representing a wine glass smooth crop off each ear and split in nose.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. Carson, Oswatimie Tp., Nov. 1875, one red heifer, 2 yrs old, branded with "S" on left hip and "8 Y" on left horn.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. H. Saunders, Sugar Creek Tp., Nov. 1875, one yellow roan yearling steer, split in both ears, all white.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jesse Potts, Valley Tp., Nov. 13, 1875, one dark red cow, 3 yrs old, some white on tail and belly, with a sucking red heifer calf.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. W. Riley, Valley Tp., Nov. 13, 1875, one white cow, 6 or 7 yrs old, white in right ear, branded with "S" on left hip and "8 Y" on left horn.

HEIFER—Taken up by Michael Walz, Valley Tp., Nov. 10, 1875, one white yearling heifer, red ears, marked with underbit in left ear.

HEIFER—Also, one blue and white yearling heifer, marked with smooth crop off each ear and two splits in right ear.

HEIFER—Taken up by Albert Whaley, Sugar Creek Tp., Nov. 15, 1875, one black and white yearling heifer, crop off left ear, two underbits in right ear, branded on left hip with "S" on left shoulder.

HEIFER—Taken up by Lee Mayfield, Sugar Creek Tp., Nov. 15, 1875, one red heifer, 2 yrs old, crop and split in right ear, upper slope of left ear, branded with letters "S" on left hip.

MARE—Taken up by John Dyer, West Tp., Nov. 22, 1875, one dark bay mare, 3 yrs old, star in forehead, branded with "S" on left shoulder.

COLT—Also, one bright bay horse colt, 2 yrs old, branded with "S" on left shoulder.

FILLY—Taken up by Wm. Shannon, Sugar Creek Tp., Nov. 15, 1875, one dark bay filly, 2 yrs old, blue face, white hind feet white to neck, left fore foot and ankle white nearly to the knee.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by L. Wasson, Rock Creek Tp., Nov. 8, 1875, one bay mare, 5 yrs old, left hind foot white, collar marks on neck. Valued at \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by W. Z. Carpenter, Rock Creek Tp., Nov. 8, 1875, one brown 2 yr old filly, a few white hairs in forehead. Valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by J. J. Holden, Rock Creek Tp., one red cow, 3 yrs old, white on the end of tail, (call by her side).

COW—Also, one red cow, 2 yrs old, white on back, belly and legs, (call by her side). Valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Also, one yearling white heifer, crop off the left ear.

COLT—Taken up by C. C. Austin, Rock Creek Tp., Nov. 5, 1875, one dark bay horse colt, 2 yrs old, white blaze in forehead, white right foot and white strip in face, small star in forehead. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by N. Edwards, Rock Creek Tp., Nov. 5, 1875, one dark brown mare, 14 lbs high, 4 yrs old, small star in forehead. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. W. Stewart, Clear Creek Tp., Nov. 1875, one white heifer, with red ears, some white on the neck. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by W. Johnson, Nemaha Tp., Dec. 9, 1875, one bay mare, 12 or 14 yrs old, white face, left hind foot white.

COLT—Also, one sorrel colt, with white face, about 6 months old, supposed to belong to the aforesaid mare. Value of mare and colt, \$20.

Riley County—Wm. Rurgoene, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M. S. Sargent, Madison Tp., one 2 yr old bay mare, black mane and tail, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Snyder, Williamsport Tp., one bay mare, 3 yrs old, 14 lbs high, three small colts, marked with "S" on left hip, hind foot white. Valued at \$20.

STAG—Also, one roan stag, about 6 or 7 yrs old, ring in nose. Valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Coker, Williamsport Tp., one 2 yr old heifer, red and white calf by her side. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Oliver, Williamsport Tp., Nov. 1875, one dark bay mare, about 2 yrs old, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

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Yours, fraternally, O. H. KELLEY, Secretary National Grange.

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**THE BUREAU DRAWER.**  
The man who will invent a bureau drawer which will move out and in without a hitch will not only secure a fortune, but will attain to an eminence in history not second to the greatest warriors. There is nothing, perhaps (always excepting a stove pipe), that will so exasperate a man as a bureau drawer which will not shut. It is a deceptive article. It will start off all right, then one end pauses while the other swings in as far as it can. It is the custom to throw the whole weight of the person against the end which sticks. If any one has succeeded in closing a drawer by so doing he will confer a favor by sending his address to this office. We have seen men do this several times, and then run from the other side of the room and jump with both feet against the obstinate end. This doesn't appear to answer the purpose any better, but it is very satisfying. Mrs. Holcomb was trying to shut a bureau drawer, Saturday morning, but it was an abortive effort. Finally she burst into tears. Then Mr. Holcomb told her to stand aside and see him do it.

"You see," observed Mr. Holcomb, with quiet dignity, "that the drawer is awry. That's what makes it stick. Now anybody but a woman would see at once that to move a drawer standing in that position would be impossible. I now bring out this other end even with the other. So then I take hold of both knobs, and with equal pressure from each hand the drawer moves easily in. See?" The dreadful thing moved easily forward for the distance of nearly two inches. Then it stopped abruptly.

"Ah!" observed Mrs. Holcomb, beginning to look happy again.  
Mr. Holcomb very properly made no response to this ungenerous expression, but he gently worked each end of the drawer to and fro, but without success. Then he pulled the drawer all the way out, adjusted it properly, and started it carefully back. It moved as if it was on oiled wheels. Mr. Holcomb smiled. Then it stopped. Mr. Holcomb looked solemn.

"Perhaps you ain't got the ends adjusted," suggested the unhappy Mrs. Holcomb.  
Mr. Holcomb made no reply. Were it not for an increased flush in his face it might have been doubted if he heard the remark at all. He pushed harder at the drawer than was apparent to her, but it didn't move. He tried to bring it back again, but it would not come.

"Are you sure you have got everything out of here you want?" he finally asked, with a desperate effort to appear composed.  
"Oh, that's what you are stopping for, is it? But you needn't; I have got what I wanted; you can shut it right up." Then she smiled a very wicked smile.

He grew redder in the face, and set his teeth firmly together, and put all his strength to the obtuse drawer, while a hard look gleamed in his eye.  
But it did not move. He pushed harder. "Ooh! ooh!" he groaned.  
"I'm afraid you haven't got the ends adjusted," she maliciously suggested.

A scowl settled on his face, while he strained every muscle in the pressure.  
"What dumb fool put this drawer together, I'd like to know," he snapped out.  
She made no reply, but she felt that she had not known such happiness since the day she stood before the altar with him and had orange blossoms in her hair.

"I'd like to know what in thunder you've been doing to this drawer, Jane Holcomb?" he jerked out.  
"I ain't done nothing to it," she replied.  
"I know better," he asserted.  
"Well, know what you please, for all I care," she sympathizingly retorted.

The cords swelled up on his neck, and the corners of his mouth grew white.  
"I'll shut that drawer or I'll know the reason of it," he shouted; and he jumped up and gave it a passionate kick.  
"O, my!" she exclaimed.

He dropped on his knees again and grabbed hold of the knobs, and swayed and pushed at them with all his might. But it didn't move.  
"Why in heaven's name don't you open the window? Do you want to smother me?" he passionately cried.

It was warm—dreadfully warm. The perspiration stood in great drops on his face, or ran down into his neck. The birds sang merrily outside the door, and the glad sunshine lay in golden sheets upon the earth; but he did not notice them. He would have given five dollars if he had never touched the accursed bureau; he would have given ten if he had never been born.

He threw all his weight on both knobs. It moved then. It went to its place with a suddenness that threw him from his balance, and brought his burning face against the bureau with force enough to skin his nose and fill his eyes with water to a degree that was blinding.

Then he went out on the back stoop and sat there for an hour, scowling at the scenery.  
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**Grand Real Estate Distribution**

AT ATCHISON, KANSAS, MARCH 28, 1876.

2,664 Pieces of Property, Valued at \$770,800.00.



[The above represents "Price Villa," with 12 acres.]

**THE KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION.**

IS an association composed of Capitalists and Business Men, residing in Kansas, duly incorporated by the authority of the State, with a Capital Stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided into TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

The Charter of said Association is for the Term of Twenty-One Years, and confers upon its corporators and their successors full power and authority to transact business in any of the States and Territories of the United States for the following purposes: the promotion of immigration; the organization and maintenance of Boards of Trade and business exchanges; the accumulation and loan of funds; the creation of building, and the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE.

In furtherance of these general purposes, and more especially to encourage immigration to Kansas and to aid in the erection of a City Hall and Board of Trade Rooms in the city of Atchison, the "KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION" has, in its corporate name and capacity, purchased the 2,664 pieces of Real Estate named below, valued at \$770,800.00, and with on MARCH 28th, 1876, at Corinthian Hall, in the city of Atchison, make a distribution of the same.

Every share, whether sold or by whomsoever held, shall be equally represented in the Distribution, and will be entitled to any one piece of said property that may be awarded to the same, but the particular manner of such award will be decided upon by a majority of the Shareholders present at the time in person or by proxy and the Members of the Association will not directly or indirectly vote or participate in the meetings of said Shareholders in deciding the same.

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132—"OF 100 ACRES EACH".....	1,320,000.00
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96—"ATCHISON SUBURBAN LOTS".....	64,000.00
1,969—"ATCHISON CITY".....	218,000.00
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<b>2,664 PIECES OF PROPERTY VALUED AT.....</b>	<b>\$770,800.00.</b>

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No. 4, for four horses, .. 30 to 40 .. 125

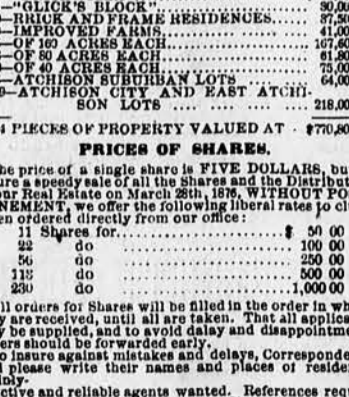
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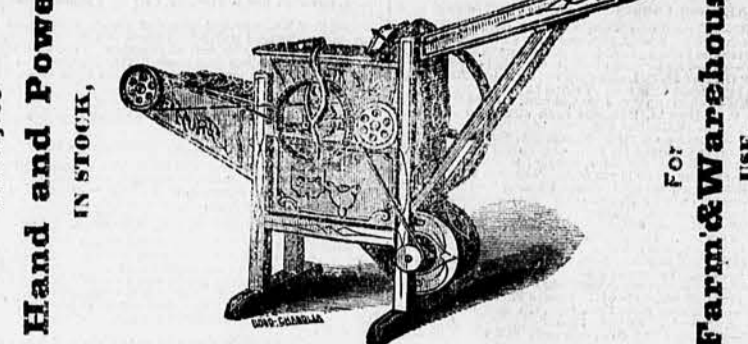
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