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Agriculture.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

NUMBER II.

The philosophy of farming is to return to the soil those elements which are extracted from it by the growing crops. 1 Some crops tract certain properties of the soil more than others.

A wast acreage of buckwheat has been shod fashion of farming. grown in the regions of country devastated by the locusts in the spring. We shall witness, next year, some cases of a failure of the corn planted on ground which raised a good crop the rabbits. As soon as the frost has killed "cow boys" they often outdo the boys them-grassboppers, potato bugs and chinch bugs:

a peck or a half bushel of buckwheat at the next year. the last plowing of corn. This did not appear There are various preventatives which have see for purposes other than they should be, any of the intervening States, for among her to injure the growing corn, but next year, if been suggested. A common one, and perhaps she takes them off on a brisk run, sometimes sons and daughters are many whose homes to injure the growing corn, but next year, if the ground was planted in corn, it could be seen to the very row—an evidence that buck—wheat absorbs certain elements of the soil. seen to the very row—an evidence that buck wheat kabsorbs certain elements of the soil liver or of any other animal will answer. Some I have never yet found a farmer who would with us, we have taken the liberty of coming

Commercial fertilizers are found, on some Commercial fertilizers are found, on some sometimes used; but perhaps the most soils, to be more beneficial than barn yard mand certain preventative is to wrap them with nurse; on the other hand the latter is found in strips of muslin, tying it at the top with herd dogs: The English Shepherd dog, the former. Chemical science, by analysis of the

A MECHANIC FARMER.

farmers in the county adjoining the southern the year before. In place of using cloth, I eral appearance of the face like a fox, with for more than half a crop. Dry weather still farmers in the county adjoining the southern concluded, as spring was almost at hand, to line of Franklin, was, before he came to Kan. concluded, as spring was almost at hand, to the lower extremities of the legs being rather er, until not only the wheat crop but the oats When he came to Kansas, seventeen years swer the purpose. By some act of carelessago, he bought a farm and cultivated the soil ness the gate to the orchard was left open, an sought after is a fawn and white or an orange wheat as soon as hauled in, and realized not planted trees and although they were scatter. The which is well furnished with all the necessary ed throughout the orchard every one of them conveniences for housekeeping. A well ar- was divested of every inch of bark by the old ranged barn and other out houses, one being sow and her family of pigs. a tool shop, another to store away plows and other agricultural implements with which he is Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer. well supplied.

It is not unfrequently the case that we find mechanics who have served an apprentiship to their respective callings when they lay one else, wants a good dog. He does Town Point, Cecil Co., Ind. aside their trade, and apply themselves to ag riculture, turn out to be model farmers.

culiar connected with it.

I rule, exercise the same life invigorating en. ger which awaits them in the rear should they vantage of this liberal offer.

thing in order. His tools are his capital in owner; but he does want one which is intelliacopy of your paper (Sept. 15), in which we make farming his occupation, he will retain that order and arrangement which he found absolutely necessary in his former business; and thus the details of the shop will become part of the daily management of a well conducted farm.

Neatness and order, system and regularity, are the characteristics of a mechanic farmer. are more exhausting than others; some ex- It would, indeed be a blessing it every neighborhood had such a model farmer to act as an example to those who continue the old slip-

> PROTEOTICN TO YOUNG ORCHARDS. Those who have young orchards must not

as October. He went to his orchard prepared One of my shepherd dogs is a paragon of to wrap the trees but the injury had already watchfulness. No one can come near the house In early days it was a common practice to been done-ninety-five per cent. of them died barns during the night without her hearing

which are necessary for the vigorous growth of mix sulphur with cow manure, making a paste care to have any other kind of a dog after before the readers of the FARMER. sometimes used; but perhaps the most safe time.

In the spring I put out a half dozen apple One of the most successful and energetic trees to fill the places of some which had died others, shaggy haired, with noses and in gen-sank; for not the most sanguine could hope

SHEPHERD DOGS.

BY D. Z. EVANS.

The regular farmer, more than almost any largely on the increase. of this kind that there must be something per waiting for his meals. He does not want one

erpy in whatever business he undertakes, attempt to borrow things from the farm for an He has contracted a habit of keeping every-indefinite period, without permission of the

> cided treatment in breaking, and I would here Horace Greeley, to move West. remark that every farmer should break his But while we are discussing the advantages own dog, so he perfectly understands his mas-

of it, and rubbing it on. Domestic scap is having had a Shepherd dog for any length of

Scottish, or Scotch colley, and a mixed breed, it had obtained much size. During the winsoil, shows the elements which are needed for dent which is worth relating, for it may save haired and are, when full grown, about as snows, and when spring suns brought the made by mixing the two. Some are smooth ter we had much ice, but no heavy rains or large as a very large black-and-tan terrier; wheat fields to light again, the farmers' hearts smooth. The kind I find most in demand are was given up. the long, fine haired ones, and the color most A great many around here threshed the black dog, with a few white spots and a deep oats turned out better than expected, but was mahogany color on the legs from the knee not a full crop. About oats harvest the rains

LETTER FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

trade. He knows the value of good tools over gent, strong enough to intimidate, and saga see a representation of the effects of the drouth in Kansas—pumpkins of mammoth size, grapes rivaling those of Eschol, corn grown For years the Shepherd dog has been noted to such dimensions that the ears can only be for his sagacity and eminent usefulness, and severed from the stalks by a broad axe, and it would be difficult to find a better one for everything else on a corresponding scale, the farmer's many needs in this direction than Fairy stories sink into insignificance before a full blood Shepherd dog. They are easily this picture; Yankeedom takes the back aught, if handled early and properly. As ground, and we exclaim: "If this is what they have strong wills of their own, though Kansas can produce in a year of drouth, let us not exactly obstinate, they require some desell out immediately, and take the advice of

ter and does his bidding properly and willing there comes to my mind memories of what has been told us by friends who visited Kansas As herders of sheep, the Shepherd dogs, during the past year, and fairy land dissolves, neglect to secure the trees from the ravages of when well trained, have no equals, and as and there rises before us visions of hordes of vegetation, the rabbits will commence to visit selves. They, in this way, save a farmer trees stripped of their foliage and fields made will avoid planting corn where buckwheat the young orchards, especially if they are sit many valuable steps and amply repay him for bare by these devastators, or parched by the rambles through 'the country that many are not aware of to this fact. Let those who are was planted in the spring, by rabbits, as early excellent guardians of the house during night. what food they consume. They are affection- drouth; we see, also, the sky darkened with o put out our bill of sale until we hear from our Western sister.

More near to us of Pennsylvania, and espe-

The past two years with us have been un-

exception of blackberries, has abounded, and we have no doubt that at our county fair next week there will be a finer collection exhibited than for many years before.

On the whole, Nature has not been unkind to us in her yield this season, and were it not for the general stagnation in business, and the consequent loss of work to so many men who can ill afford to be idle, we might look forward with hopeful hearts to the winter Many hope for a correction of all evils in Norember at the polls, but we are not so sanguine. May "the good times coming" not be too long on its march.

And now as we give our adieus, to the good eople of Kansas, we would assure them that n all their troubles they have had the sympathy, as they have also our sincers wishes for their prosperity in the future. May the comng Centennial bind all hearts, North, South, East and West, in a common love for each other and for the Union.

Very truly, New Hope, Buck's County, Pa

SAND BURS.

SAND BURS.

The war of extermination against the sand bur, so strongly urged by many of the newspapers, seems to raise the question as to what the sand bur is, and how it may be exterminated. At least three different plants belonging so as many different orders have been received with the question, "Is it a sand bur; if not, what is it?" The largest of these is known to botanists as, Xanthium strumarium, and should be called cocklebur. It is a coarse, vile weed, iften growing to the height of three or four feet, bearing burs nearly an inch in length, which in the fall of the year are too frequently found in the hair and wool of domestic animals; in sheep pastures they are an intolerapals; in sheep pastures they are an intolerable nuisance.

The next plant suspected as being the ex-crable sand bur is Solanum rostratum, an un-welcome intruder from the west and southwelcome intruder from the west and southwest. It was first observed in Kansas about the year 1864 and is now perfectly at home in our midst. As this is not described in the botanies in general use but few persons are acquainted with the real character of it. It usually grows in dense patches at the roadside, along paths and in waste grounds around our cities. It often attains a height of two feet and in its flowers and leaves somewhat resembles the tomato, but differs from the black night shade, the horse-nettle and otherspecies of the shade, the horse-nettle and other species of the same genus in having its fruit covered with a prickly calyx.

But the plant perhaps best entitled to the name of sand bur, is Cencurus tribuloides, bur grass, which is very abundant along the sandy coast and around the great lakes, and on the sandy hills of Pennsylvania, where it has long been known as the sand bur. This plant is a true grass and would hardly be known from the grasses and would harmly be known from the grasses in our door-vards till the burs make their appearance. Although these are much smaller than the burs of either of the other plants, their prickles are so sharp and are than the burst of each other plants. in some parts of the State; but as all these are annuals to exterminate them it is only necessary to prevent them from ripening their seed. er should allow either of them a footold on his premises .- Prof. Whitman, in the Industrialist.

WHAT THE FARMERS CAN ACCOMPLISH.

The movement in which the farmers have been engaged for the last few years, has a deeper significance, and its results are to be far more reaching than is realized by even its own leaders. Induced by a desire to remedy some of the accumulating evils under which they suffered, the farmers banded themselves together for mutual protection. The primitive object of the movement is insignificant compared to the work which it is desined to accomplish, if it accomplish what it is capable of doing. It is not possible for so large and powerful a body of men as the farmers of Am-erica to form a successful union for the simple purpose of advancing their own individual nterests, without sooner or later becoming a lower for evil even to themselves. An excluinterests, without so mahogany color on the legs from the knee joints down to the extremity of the feet. The set in, bringing on the corn and potatoes legislation for the farmer alone, as monopohead should be covered with smooth close nicely; but before this the rates of the set in the joints down to the extremity of the feet. The head should be covered with smooth, close hair, while the ears should be small, refined and what is known as "prick ears." Such a dog is my ideal of a Shepherd, and the demand for thoroughbred Shepherd dogs is mand for thoroughbred Shepherd dogs is my largely on the increase.

Town Point, Cecil Co., Ind.

set in, bringing on the corn and potatoes lists have demanded and secured special legislation for their interests. But class legislation is just the thing the farmer is warring against—it is just the thing of which he most bitterly and justly complains. Capital and considering what they had to contend with But corn is the crop of the season, the yield being greater than in many previous years. nechanics who have served an apprentiship of their respective callings when they lay of their respective callings when they lay iside their trade, and apply themselves, to again into the want a mongrel, large and lazy, who is the time to send your Name—We will gight showers came frequently enough to the first the kind that there must be something periodical and a good, energetic carpenter will as a general server of the same life invigorating enterty of the rear should they are served an apply themselves, to ago dog. He does not want a mongrel, large and lazy, who eats more every week than he is worth, and whose best hold is laying around the house of this kind that there must be something periodical and the first the season, the yield being greater than in many previous years.

Gardens have done unusually well; the light showers came frequently enough to bring vegetables on, in out quite so early as in some seasons, yet so as to produce a good of others at the expense of his. The truth is distribution of legislative complain of this, but the matter cannot be regulated by showering upon him class legislation of an opposite of or his want to get which is dumbly savage, or too cowardly and lazy to warn stragglers or thieves of the danger.

A good, energetic carpenter will as a general server week than he is worth, and whose best hold is laying around the house send the Kansas Farmer for the balance of which is dumbly savage, or too cowardly and lazy to warn stragglers or thieves of the danger which awaits them in the rear should they vantage of this liberal offer.

The regular farmer, more than almost any largely on the increase.

Town Point, Cecil Co., Ind.

Now is the time to send your Name—We will ight showers came frequently enough to bring vegetables on, in our quite so early as in some seasons, yet on the introduction of the season, the yield for a trade in the corn of the season, the yield being greater than in many previous years.

Gardens have done unusually well; the light showers came frequently enough

single class of American citizens-it is a move ment comprehending the purification of our election system, the guaranty of an houest and economical administration of our government, the promotion of education, and the restora-tion of official purity and integrity like that amidst which the American Republic was ushered into existence.

The sooner the farmers come to understand this, the better. If the interests of the nation can be committed to hands commissioned through the ballot box, by the country electors, they will be absolutely safe. The farmer is honest—honest in his business transactions, and honest in his political faith and acts. He may not be as thoroughly versed in political economy as men who are inferior to him in economy as men who are inferior to him in ability and character, but it is a part of this movement to instruct him in the science of government, and to imbue him with an ap-preciation of his political duty. He is no-only honest now, but the circumstances which have combined to make him honest will con-tinue to keep him as. Men do not often betinue to keep him so. Men do not often become villains in the harvest field, or under the shade tree, or among the flowers. There is nothing there to arouse the evil in the human beautiful and the shade tree. heart, and, as a rule the good in a man is stronger than the evil. Men seldom develop into libels upon themselves, without some special training in that direction, and the term has no tutor to impart such instructions of the farmers will stick together and continue the work they have begun, future generations will sit in the shade of the trees they havalready planted, and while in the enjoymen of the liberty they have secured, will garland with roses the memory of the farmers of America of to day.—Western Rural.

PLAIN TALK FROM A FARMER TO FARM-ERS.

How many millions or railroad and other bonds have been issued without authority of law and in open defiance of the constitution There are bonds issued purporting to be put forth by counties that never were organized, or had a legal extisence at the time of their issue, but innocent third parties purchasing this fraudulent paper must have the poor nan's homestead for some trifling claim not promptly paid. What right have ou courts to make decisions in favor of one clasof creditors to the detriment of others? Bu I have not the time to do justice to this sub-ject, but will here make the charge, that you. and you alone are the guilty parties to at this wrong and injustice. How have you acted in discharge of your duties as citizens. Have you stood up boldly for your rights Have you used due dilligence to have good true, earnest and above all honest men, place in nomination in your caucuses? Have you in nomination in your caucuses? Have you always placed your vote and influence where you conscientiously belived it would promote the best interests of society and the class which you belong? Or have you tamely sumitted to the dictation of some legal gentleman who ran your conventions, prepared you platforms, and pulled the wires for you indance to? Shame on you. With the belement of society from whence to select your candidates, you have tacitly submitted to become the pack horses of the community and permitted a lot of sharpers to ride in offlice until the farmers and land owners arlooked down on with contempt. And to mak

looked down on with contempt. And to mak the pill the more bitter, they feel they deserv it. The idolatry of parties must be given u
the industrial classes must unite in self-defens With two millions of the mechanics an working men out of employment, our stree and highways lined with tramps and me and highways lines with and peneten tiaries crowded with criminals and all our highest positions filled with them, our locnewspapers acting in direct antagonism to the farmer and acting as the decoy pigeon for every scheme of plunder, and encouraging litigation and debt so that they can reappharvest from sheriff's notices and delinquents sales, our churches polluted with a classified our churches polluted with a classified our churches and consider the control of the co vile hypocrites who put on a sanctified gar ment to serve the devil in or as I lately hear remark which I thought a most forcible on "too many of our best men give their hymn and prayers to Goo and their votes and influ

Farmers, you are the controlling power of the nation, the machanics and laborers sympathize with you and will act with you if you only have the energy to step forward and as sume the position that rightfully belongs to you. The land owners of England and France are the great controlling element in the go and while they are advancing in the science of good liberal government, and cres ing wealth and elevating the industrial classes, we are fast pursuing an opposite course an are descending into pauperism and bankrupt-cy, and you can trace all this evil from the armers surrendered their north sition in the government and permitted the tricksters to push them aside. Recollect the sentiment of the noble Roman: "He wh would be free, himself must strike the blow Come let us go to work and save our commo country, leave the party backs to settle the differences among themselves, and for the future let us act unitedly and prudently; let u introduce into our houses none but those new papers that are in harmony with us, let th and draw their support from thos whose interests they represent; depend on poclass; boldly and manfully assert your right. We possess all the elements within yourselves. let us act well our part as men and citizen-be true to our Order and our country, and ther is no fear but God will bless the effort.—Same

PROF. RILBY ON THE GRASSHOPPER.

uel Sinnett in Patrons Helper.

During the late session of the National Ag ricultural Congress at Cincinnati, Prof. C. V Riley addressed a letter to that body in whic he says :

I am fully convinced that something ough to be done by the National Government to averting the evil in the future. The Rock Mountain locust, which does all this damage is not indigenous in Missouri, Kansas, Nebrasky, Iowa, Minnesota and much of the rest of the country subject to its invasions; and I have shown that the vast swarms which at times sweep over these fertile States like a de youring flame in all probability breed an have their home in the Hocky Mountain re-gions of Wyoming, Dakota, Montana and Brit ish America. A thorough study of the inser in this, its native home, might enable us to prevent its migrations to the South-east. It is there that we can strike at the root of the evil There are some half a dozen other insects, ouch as the cotton-worm, chinch bugs, etc., they most injuriously affect our National prosperity and are not confined to any one locality. Muc' may yet be done in giving us control over them by thorough study and experiment on a suffi-ciently comprehensive scale. The work can be accomplished by no one individual with limited time and means, and some of the leading

naturalists of the country have concluded that it can be properly performed only by a duly constituted Commission by Congress. The next Congress will be memorialized to appoint such a Commission, to consist of five persons, viz.: three entomologists, one botanist, and ene chemist, eminent in their respective branches of science. He further states that such a memorial has

already been prepared and signed by a large number of the members of the American As-sociation for the Advancement of Science, of the American Pomological Society, and of the farmers of the West.

Morticulture.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

We are now at a season when that which is

appermost in all our minds, is planting.

Planting suggests arrangement; and how much that is novel might be said on this point!
We have "Principles of Landscape Gardening," published continually. Such works are ing." published continually. Such works are in every well ordered library. But true taste we seldom see. The fact is, true taste is a native tact. A lady might read about art all her life, and yet never arrange a tasteful bonnet; while one who knows nothing of the whys and wherefores will turn out the elegant thing at any time. If people were to try more what they could do with their little door yards and they could do with their little door yards and gardens, we should soon see some pretty styles. If only people could be made to understand how cheaply gardens could be made pretty, we should have millions of beauties, where we have now but a few score. The trouble is that so many think art and taste means expense. True it can be made to cost, but this is by no means essential.

In planting for instance, if we have not

The Kalmia and other trees supposed to be hard to move from their native places, grow beautifully if one-half or two-thirds be cut a-way. If taken from a shaded wood it may al way. If taken from a shaded wood it may at so be necessary to shade a little gradually from hot sun. Rare trees will always of course please more than common things. Idealise may preach as they may. They may tell us that beauty is beauty wherever seen, and rail that beauty is beauty wherever seen, and rail RASPBERRIES.—A. M. Burr against foreign rarities, when there are things at home as pretty as they. But somehow familiarity breeds contempt; and beauty which is seldom seen is admired the most. Granted that it should not be so, but yet so it is, and facts are what we deal with.

One great want of American gardening is good roads in winter. It is next to impossible good roads in winter. It is next to impossible to have them of gravel or other material with out great expense. In many suburban places it is now customary not to spend much on foot paths, filling up with sand or any light material which will make good walking for ordinary weather, and to depend on board walks, or ermanent paved ways for wet times. Tender flower roots should not be left out

too long.

Dablias, Gladiolus, Tuberoses, and other plants that require winter protection for their roots in cellars, should be taken up at once on their leaves getting injured by the first white frosts. The two latter should be pretty well

dried before storing away, for they may rot.

Dahliss way be put away at ouce. Chrysanthemums now in flower should have their names and colors rectified, against the time when in spring they may have to be replanted, when they can be re-arranged with accuracy and sati-faction, according to the

wner's taste. Few things are more valued in winter than a bunch of Sweet Violets. A few may now be potted, and they will flower in the window to ward spring; or a small bed of them may be made in a frame, which should be protected by a mat from severe trost. To have Paneles flow er early and profusely in spring, they may be planted out in a frame, as recommended for he Violets.

Many kinds of hardy annuals flower much better next spring, when sown at this season of the year. A warm, rich border should be chosen, and the seed put in at once. Early in spring they must be transplanted to the desired position in the flower border.-Gardener's Monthly

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF BULBS

As soon as their beauty of flower is over, we always cut off the flower stems just below the lowest flower, and for this reason, the hyacinth and tulip both seed freely, particularly the lat-ter; it the bulb is forming seed, its atrength is in a great measure wasted by that process; whereas if the flower-stem is cut off, the bulb whereas if the flower-stem is cut on, the build has nothing to do but to prepare itself with vigor for blossoming the ensuing year. We severe frost; they fly out but seldom and arrent pay great attention to the protection of the leaves of both hyacinths and tulips, and never if you have colonies which must be fed, do not be taken to come to bees attentions to the protection of the leaves of both hyacinths and tulips, and never if you have colonies which must be fed, do not be the protection of the leaves of both hyacinths and tulips, and never in the protection of the leaves of both hyacinths and tulips, and never in the protection of the leaves of both hyacinths and tulips, and never in the protection of the leaves of both hyacinths and tulips, and never in the protection of the leaves of the leaves of the leaves of been attentioned in the protection of the leaves of both hyacinths and tulips, and never allow them to be interfered with until nature indicates, by the decay of their points, that the bulb is preparing for rest. We then tollow a course with both hyancinths and tulips which fed,) than they can carry into the hive while it we believe many do not; that is, we take them up before the leaves are quite decayed, and for this reason; we believe that both of them, af ter the bulbs have attained this period of growth, are only weakened by remaining in the ground, because the offsets are living upon the parent bulb, and consequently weakening it for the flower of the following year.

If a cultivator wishes for stock, he should et his bulbs remain until the leaves are quite decayed. If he wants his bulbs to flower in beauty again, he should follow the practice above mentioned. When taken up, the bulbs should be removed to a shed sheltered from be sun but free to the air, and any earth adhering to the fibers or roots should remain for some little time; after two or three days they should be looked after and the loose earth shaken from them; and, as the leaves decay, they should be occasionally removed. We have generally placed our bulbs at first on the ground, in the tool-shed, and as they got dry, removed them to an airy shelf. When the leaves are nearly decayed, we place them in very shallow baskets, and allow as much air as practicable to be between each root to harden them turing them every two or thread days. hould be looked after and the loose

them, turning them every two or three days.

By this treatment, and rubbing off any portion of mold attached to the bottom and sides, they are in a fit state to be placed for the Sum mer in a dry room; and by a little occasional attention, the rough and outside coat will, by gentle side-pressure of the thumb, be effectually removed, and exhibit the appearance of the bulb clean, smooth and in good condition This latter operation is best performed the last of August, and at the end of that time re move the remains of such parts of the roots of the former year as may have dropped off pre-vious to this time. It is hardly necessary to state that any bulb in an unsound state, either from appearance of decay, or from having been injured in taking up, should not be put with those intended for future planting.— The Gar

MULCHED STRAWBERRIES

Many of our readers have noticed on fruit stands the difference in the appearance of fruit, some having a peculiar glossiness that rendered them exceedingly attractive, while others would have a dull, dead appearance, that was unattractive. The first named was quick sold at paying prices, while the last "went beg-ging" for purchasers. "What is the reason for the glossiness?" you ask. Simply that the plants were heavily mulched, and perhaps wa tered. Not only does mulch keep the truit clean, but keeping the surface of the ground moist and cool, it prevents the reflection of the sun's rays from a dry, hot surface from burning or scorching the fruit, and giving it a dull, dead appearance. We have before referred to a plantation of Wilson's Albany grown by a farmer living, near South Bend Indiana, a few years ago, not only in reference to the large yield, but the fine size and peculiar glossiness of his fruit which sold his any liar glossiness of his fruit, which sold his en tire crop quick at 25 cents per quart. We never shall forget that year. No rain from the middle of May to the last of June—just at the time when strawberries most needed it. Our strawberries not grown in matted rows, not withstanding they were mulched some in the rows, were about like bullets for size and hard ness, and we obtained from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre, getting in all, between 300 and 400 bushels from some 18 acres, while this farmer picked at the rate of over one hundred bushels to the acre, and that too, from part that had rather poor care the year previous.

After August first he got tired of tending

them, and let them run helter skelter, withour even cultivating them. Having read that it was a good plan to scatter straw over the entire surface, he drew a number of loads through means expense.

but this is by no means essential.

In planting, for instance, if we have not money to spare to buy good nursery trees or plants, get them from the woods. They will from over the main rows, but left it and went on about his farming work. Soon the plants are more severely prunctions and the straw and are more severely prunctions. the winter, and scattered it over them, so as t commenced to grow up through the straw, and the fruit stems to put forth their blossoms and fruit, until the field was one mass of green

Toliage and white blossoms.

The result was, that in that exceedingly dry spell he picked one of the largest crops of fruit, and best fruit we ever saw, and from his plantation got as much money as from all the result.

RASPBERRIES .- A. M. Burns, Manhattan Riley County, Kansas, says: "Two years ago last spring we received by mail from Mr. Burns one plant, from which we made a year ago twenty. Last year the one plant fruited, and this year the one and twenty. It is a very vigorous cane, and exceedingly productive, the two year old cane yielding over two quarts, and the yearlings very heavily loaded. The berries are larger, more pulp in proportion to the seeds and more bloom than the Doolittle, jucier and sweeter. As regards the flavor, we find quite a difference of opinion among those whose tastes we consulted, some preferring Doolitt's on account of greater acidity, others giving preference to Burns'. From present indications we believe it will prove more profitable, as a market berry than Doolittle from its being earlier and more productive, in our experiencthe only black-cap ahead of it for profit is the Mammoth Cluster, but as it ripens eight or ten days later than Buros', they can hardly be regarded as competitors—the one supplementing the other in filling out the season.—American Rural Home, Rochester, N. Y.

Apiary.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

From all parts of the West we receive re-ports of great yields of honey during the lat-ter part of August and September. If care has been taken to use the extractor, and thus givthe queen room, brood will have been reared until frost, and hives will now be well suppli-

ed with young bees.

If, on the contrary, the queen has had littly or no room for her eggs, the colony may be heavy with honey and yet have few bees—to few for safety. Such colonies should have, it possible, a comb or two of hatching bees gives than from other history more fortunate.

them from other hives more fortunate.

All supers and surplus boxes must be taken off after the first killing frost, and at that timewe always put on our quilts, carpets or mat-Especially if the colonies are weak in bees i this an advantage; for it keeps the bees more comfortable. All entrances to hives should be made small and the bees disturbed as little se There is no danger from robbing in the fall

if bees are not left with enrinces expised and broken honey where the nees smell it.

A season of rest seems to come to bees after severe frost; they fly out but seldom and artoo cold. Give no more syrup (if that is to be fed,) than they can carry into the hive while is luke warm. We believe many bees are kill

is luke-warm. We believe many bees are kill ed by taking cold syrup into their noney sace it is unnatural, as honey is always luke warn when taken from the blossom. If you have take soon, remove it and given more than they take soon, remove it and feed the next day after warming it. It is better to break up or unite weak colonier if you have any; remembering that one good strong one is worth more than any number of

weak ones, at this time of the year If, however, you have hives full of comit with plenty of bees and a good prolific queen even, if they have too little honey for safety you can give them a few pounds of sugar mad-into a syrup, and they will winter quite as well or better than on honey -E. S. T. in America.

WHITE LEGHORNS—Since we have ker Brahmas we have tried the Leghorns. They are first-rate layers and their eggs of good size. We have not kept them long enough, or in sufficient numbers, to pass correct judgmen upon them; but, from present appearances, we think they may prove a rival to the Brahma, as far as egg-production in concerned.

From the above facts, we have come to the conclusion that when both egus and chickens are wanted, the Brahmas will give better satisfaction than any other of the above-mentioned breeds of fowls We do not feed our chickenshand ball down to be down to the contract of the contract o hard-boiled eggs for the first few days, as some recommend; that would hardly pay in this vicinity, with eggs at twenty five cents per dozen in the spring months and fifty cents per dozen in the winter. We feed the chickens Indian meal, wheat screenings, cracked corn and small potatoes boiled and mashed. The chickens thrive upon such food; for this season we have raised 125 Light Brahmas and twenty-five Leghorns; also about twenty-five half Brahma and half Leghorn chickens, and have only lost two by disease. - D. in Country Gentleman.

Latrons of Musbandry.

EDUCATION IN THE GRANGE.

Paper read by F. G. Adams before Capital Grange, Topeka, Kansas, October 9th. 1875 and ordered to be published in the KANSAS FARMER.

Speaking in very general terms, the benefits to be derived from the organization of Pa rons of Husbandry have been declared to be three fold, namely: social, educational and conomical.

The work of the grange can not be said to be, at this early day, very well organized for the accomplishment of the greatest good in respect to either of these three objects. Still as to social advantages the benefits received in many ways are obvious to all. For the accomplishment of economical benefits the great est energies of the order are at the present time being directed, with practical results of the most promising character.

In salucation, much is already being don-The ordinary work of the order, the forms work, the business routine, and incidental dicussions, all tend to educate; while in many granges libraries are being established, essays are read, addresses delivered, and discussionhad upon practical topics relating to the farm er's work and that of his household.

But it is in reference to a proposed systemat ic educational work in the grange, in the nuture of grange schools, embracing methodics courses of instruction, that I now call your atention. I mean the adoption of courses ... reading and instruction which shall engage the attention and bring into active study the younger members of the grange; and the more studious of older years; all Ithose who shall! have the ambition and desire to makthemselves masters of practical agriculture and in some measure at least of scientific auriculture. The farmer's winter days and win ter evenings afford opportunity for reading and mental labor. If prompted and stimulated to pursue methodical studies by the aid o ectures, the guidance of instructors, and the intercourse gof companionship, study would find attractions and helps which would dispemonotony, and cause such work to go on with zest and enjoyment.

There are branches of science bearing closrelation to the farmer's work which it behooves him to know; something of, and o which he must know something, to entitlhim to that standing among men which gaina proper respect, and gives dignity to his profession. More especially is such knowledge necessary to enable the farmer to pursue the practical work of his occupation to the bes economical results. I refer to such subjectas agricultural chemistry, geology, botany entomology, book-keeping, and, I might add constitutional law, and the laws of taxes and financè.

Agricultural, education has received gres acceleration during the past few years, and in some measure, has been brought into sim ple method. Schools for the education farmers' sons and daughters in their businesof life have been established in almost every country, and in almost every State in this Union. The practical sciences are in therschools receiving such adjustment and arrangement as is intended to adapt theistudy to the wants and the comprehension of the farmer. Our own State has one suc! school, endowed by the nation, for the bene fit of the farmers of the whole State. But its direct advantages have not as yet been reach ed by the adult farmers, and are in fact with n the reach of but a very few of the children of the forty thousand members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry within the State. Th Patrons of Husbandry in Kansas should con sider the State Agricultural College their in measure, it be made to enure to the advan tage of all, and not be left to benefit the onin five thousand of their sons and daughter who may be enabled to become pupils within its walls. The Patrons should inquire what there is of science and practical truth which has been eliminated for their advantage at Manhattan and elsewhere; and they should bring it into the grange and study and appro priate it.

As a step in the direction of bringing the advantages of the Agricultural colleges down to the people at large, so that all may receive some benefit from the expenditure made in their support, let us organize our classes and go to work. Let us adopt so much of the courses of study?devised and digested in these colleges as we can handle here ; and in our organized classes let us teach our children. and ourselves learn, in a practical way, those elements of science and information needful for us in the intelligent pursuit of a worthy employment.

Such courses of study are within reach. Es pecially, situated as is Capital Grange, w have the means to secure very thorough instruction in most, if not all, of these practical branches of education. Capital Grange has within its own membership, those who though they may not be experienced teachers yet are possessed of ample learning and capacity to become competent teachers. This is true in respect to some of the subjects I have mentioned, if not all. We are, here, within reach of teachers of natural science in colleges and high schools, whose instructors we can make our instructors, being amply competent ourselves to prescribe the course of instruction, and to dictate the incorporation into it. of so much of any given subject as may be applicable to the ends we have in view, the kingdom, and create the food upon which man

acquirement of knowledge pertaining to our occupation and of use to us as citizens. We are, in fact, within reach of the teachers of the Agricultural College itself; if not now, in the time shortly to come. For I am no proph et when I tell you the time is not far distant in the future when the higher institutions of learning in the State, the Agricultural College, the University and the Normal Schools, will be required to send out instructors to every neighborhood in the State, to teach us and our children, in our own, halls, and school houses, the elements of agricultural science. This is only what is already in full practice in those countries in Europe whence we have borrowed almost our entire system of instruction, in all our schools. If we go back over the history of our schools, we shall see that almost every step forward has come from promptings wafted fto us from over the sea. We, in America, have been too busy in mateial enterprise to study plans of education. Never, till the organization of the Grange, was there an institution established in this country having for its object the promotion of the welfare of a majority of the people, and having as one of its leading aims the education of the people whom it is intended to benefit. Ours is the first voluntary organization of a great mass of the people of this country n a grand educational movement.

In Germany there are, at the present time, more than 150 agricultural colleges. Besides, there are a great many schools of a lower order where instruction is given in special branches of learning of a practical character, for the education of farmers' sons in scientific agriculture, in its practical application to the farmer's work. In addition; to this, a large number of the graduates of the higher lagricultural colleges are specially commissioned as traveling lecturers, paid by the government o instruct farmers' classes in the more remote districts; to instruct adult farmers and young persons, unable to attend the agricultural chools. In Austria, Switzerland and Italy a like system is in full operation. And all this supported by the government. King craft looks after the education of the bone and muscle of the emvire. It is not in [the nature of things that the farmers of America, having taken their destinies into their own hands, and having the power to mould the machinery of education into right working capacity, will not in brief time so [shape it as that it shall accomplish as much for the right instruction of the agricultural class as is done for their subjects by the monarchial powers of

Already, the people of Illinois, in imitation of European education, have made these sciences kindred to agriculture, branches of common school education, and have declared that no applicant shall receive's first-class certificate as teacher in the common schools who is not qualified to teach! these? sciences. The Normali schools and high schools of that State, now turn out none but such teachers; while, all over the State, un-scientific teachers are at a discount. The operation of this law has brought the natural sciences into a large proportion of the schools in most of the counties, and, as a consequence, as testified by the school superintendents, a zeal and interest has been given to the educational work, on the part of both teachers and pupils, never known before. This step in !advance in educational work in Illinois grew out of the farmers' movement in that State.

'In view of allfthat' I see bearing upon this subject, I am free; to declare it my opinion that the highest mission of the Patrons of Husbandry, is to be that of working a reformation in the educational system, of the country. Our common schools are being conducted as if our children were being fitted in them for the learned professions, instead of being educated to become farmers and farmers' wives; stitution; and they should see that, in some as if they were to be lawyers, doctors and clergymen, instead of tillers of the soil, or workers in the shops of mechanics and manfacturers; while the fact proves that ninetyseven out of every hundred go out from the chools to engage in these occupations of industry.

> In the plan of education which must take the place of the present, while our children shall have given them a practical education in he elements of numbers, and general geogaphy, shall be taught so much of English grammar as will enable them to speak and write the English language correctly, and be instructed in other subjects generally useful, they will be also taught something in the direction of fitting them for their life work. Such comparatively useless labor as is now expended in forcing abstract mathematics and abstruse grammatical distinctions,"and other work intended more for mental discipline than for use, will be abolished; and, substituted for such abstractions, will be education in the natural sciences; and in their application to agriculture and the mechanic arts. Farmer's children will be taught something concerning the nature and composition of the soil which they are to till, and of its adaptation to the growing of this tood plant or that. They will be taught something of the formation of the rocks with which they build, and of the great system of rocks with which God has constructed the basis upon which the soil rests, systems too, which, through the various changes which the forces of nature have wrought upon their substance, have contributed to, and in a great measure make up, the composition of the soil itself. The farmers' children will have unfolded to them the subtle laws by which the plants they are to cultivate draw their sustenance from the mineral

and animals live. They will be taught, and led to love to investigate Nature's works around them. God himself has implanted a love of investigation in the natural mind. It is because their teachers, and we, their parents, are ignorant of the way to direct their youthful searchings after Nature's teachings that our children do not grow up in continued research, and become very masters of the sciences connected with agriculture; the materials for the study of which are everywhere spread out before them from their earliest ex istence

In suggesting, then, the undertaking of systematic educational work in the grange, embracing brief studies in the natural scies ces as related to agriculture, I see far more to grow out of such a movement than the imme diate good which may result to the members of the grange who may engage in such stud ies. But there can be no question that very appreciable present advantages may be gained by members who shall engage in such educa tional work, in classes organized by the grange. I present the subject for the con sideration of Capital Grange, with the hope that the suggestion will meet with favor, and will lead to such action as will result in a practical plan of educational work.

OUR ANNUAL RESCRICT

WORTHY BROTHERS AND SISTERS :- The time is near at hand when you will be called upon to discharge an important duty as Pat rons-the election of delegates or members who will compose our next State Grange.

Section 2, of art. 2 of our constitution, provides for said election, and reads as follows :

"Each Grange snall elect one delegate at large and one additional delegate for each twenty members or tractional part equal to fifteen, at the first regular meeting in November, who shall meet on the first Tuesday in December at the county seat or such place as may be designated, and elect from the Masters or their wives who are Matrons of said county, one delegate member for the county at large, and one additional delegate for every fifteen hundred members of subordinate granges in the county, or fraction equal to ten hundred."

Under the provisions of the foregoing sec tion it will be the duty of the members of every subordinate grange in our jurisdiction to elect delegates at the first regular meeting of their grange in November, to represent said grange in the county convention, to meet on the first Tuesday in December following.

Let me suggest the importance of a full at tendance of the members at this first meeting of the grange, in November. Let every Patron be present, and see to it that worthy and competent members are selected to represent the grange in the county convention, for these delegates will be clothed with power to elect the members of the State Grange, to meet in the city of Emporia on the second Tuesday in December, 1875.

We earnesaly hope that zealous, intelligent working Patrons be sent-Brothers and Sisters who fully comprehend the objects, aims and wants of our order, and are willing to boldly step forward, taking hold of the work necessary to be done to place it a step in advance and on the high road to prosperity.

I would also call your attention to section 8, of article 2, Constitution Kansas State Grange, as follows:

"The membership in each county shall be determined by the secretary of the State Grange, who shall report the same to the deputy in each county, or, where there is no deputy, the Master of the senior grange in the county."

The number of members in each county will be reported by the secretary of the State Grange, as required in the foregoing section,

All members who have been expelled, and all who have been dropped from the roll of the grange from any cause, will be excluded from the count, and all subordinate granger in arrears for dues to the State Grange, for more than one quarter, will not be entitled to send delegates to the county convention of delegates, nor will the Masters of such granges be eligible to an election as member of the State Grange.

[Signed] M. E. HUDSON.

KEEP UP YOUR GRANGE.

Master Kansas State Grange.

Remember that you have already done s great work by and through grange associations. You have whipped the railroad companies once in fair fight: you have brought down the machine men; you have compelled traders to be content with small profits; you have forced money-lenders to reduce interest, when all other circumstances consuited to in-

when all other circumstances conspired to increase the rates of usury; you have been instumental in effecting important political reforms and restraining political corruption. All this has been effected through your combination in granges, and hence, the usefulness of the Order is demonstrated. True, you have been occasionally deceived and betrayed by political sharpers, but the injury resulting from these occurrences have been far less permanent and baleful than it would have been were you isolated and individualized as was the case be fore the granges were organized. when all other circumstances conspired to in-

fore the granges were organized.

Do not, therefore, become weary in well do-Do not, therefore, become weary in well doing, but stick to your granges. Attend every meeting, and see to it that the interest is fully sustained. It has paid you well to do so thus far and it will pay you to continue it.—Grange

Great care should be taken by the secretaries Great care should be taken by the secretaries or other grange officers, receiving circulary from their respective business agencies, to have the same read to their grange. The members should insist on hearing and knowing the contents of these circulars, as they contain information that will save them mosWritten expressly for the Kansas Farmer WEEDS, WORMS AND BUGS ON OUR NATIONAL FARM.

Where Did They Come From and How Shall We Get Rid of Them?

AN INQUIRY.

BY JOHN G. DREW, Author of "Our Currency as it Is and as Should be;" "Our Money Muss;" "A Minancial Catechism;" "Repudiate the Repudiators;" "Exhaustics Poss er of Usury," Kte

CHAPTER VII.

THE INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISM OF GOLD By German Steuben and DeKaib!—despair not! By Erin's elain Montgomery!—despair not! 3y Poland's child Phlask!!—still despair not! By Lafavette!—By Washington!—despair not!

What hath won this boon of freedom for our France Tell me, citizen and neighbor.
Was it cannon,—was it sabre?
Did the guillotine achieve it.—or he lance?
Or was I Lason, glorious Labor, that emancipated France?

Not the cannon, nor the sabre,
Nor the guillotine, nor lance;
But 't was LABOR—glorious LABOR
That emancipated France!—Dugamme.

Hardly had the first blast of the late war sounded, before the whole boasted specie basis edifice tumbled and smashed as promptly and effectually as did the walls of Jericho at the sound of Joshua's trumpets or a baby's cardhouse at the whish of a cat's tail.

Being thus, at the very beginning of 1862, with a big army and navy and consequently with immense war expenses on our hands, and deserted in this our hour of need and per il by that power whom we had so completely trusted and universally revered, we were, most fortunately thrown on our own resources and common sense, and appealed to the people. who earnestly and enthusiastically took up the work where the bullion mongers had left it, and "carried us and carried themselves" to a most successful and triumphant result.

An unsophisticated person, having seen the miserable weakness and the abject cowardice of the gold mongers, would have supposed that they would have emulated Benedict Arnold in self respect as they had in treason and gone to Europe or any where out of sight and prayed the mountains to cover them from the merited rage of their outraged fellow citizens. The least they should have done should have been to imitate Judas Issariot and start a new cemetery with their worthless carcasses. but no :- it was; decided that they should hang on the verge of the Republic, watching, vulture like, for chances to farther gorge themselves on the wounds and distresses, if not the death, of their countrymen.

Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, said very sensibly and nobly in his report of Dec., 1861, accompanying the President's message, referring to our former circulation :

The whole of this circulation constitutes a ton without interest from the people to the banks, coating them nothing except the expense of issue and redemption and the interest on the specie kept on hand for the latter pur-

He continued with a sharpness and truthfulness which, if enunciated in these days, would so fill the air with offensive missives of blackguardism and abuse, that those favor ite war missiles of the Chinese, called "stink pots," would be utterly outdone:

It deserves consideration whether sound onlicy does not require that the advantages of this loan be transferred, in part at least, from the banks, representing only the interests of the stockholders, to the government, representing the aggregate interests of the whole people.

Stung to desperation by this and other pubications of their wretched charlatinism, the bullionists met in secret conclave to plan how they might regain their lost ascendancy, even hough over the ashes of our own murdered Republic.

A perusal of the consultation of the fallen ingels, as delineated by Milton in his "Paradise Lost," would give a fairly correct idea of the totally selfish animus of the meetings, but farther than that the parallel would not hold, as the grand intellectual characters of those encient fiends were not there.

Satan was in the Wall street crowd-no the bold, towering archangel, Lucifer, which had led from their allegiance half the hoste of heaven, but Satan ;-grovelling in the just ;-crawling on his belly,-determined to do by strategy and indirection what all the powers of this planet combined sould not do in a square stand up fight, to wit :- to re-deliver this Republic to the tyranny of

THE INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISM OF GOLD The more forceful members boldly advocat ed the

REMOVAL OF MR. LINCOLN, and the substitution of Gen. McClellan in the oresidential chair. Also, to install JAMES GALLATIN as Secretary of the Treasurer in-

stead of the then incumbent Mr. Chase. Knowledge of these cabals probably impelled the patriotic and noble

MOSES H. GRINNELL to write to E. G. Spalding, January 80, 1862. when these buzzards were hovering around our Capital, impatient for their prey :

themen that act with him, they should be arresen out of Washington, as they only embarrage the government; and it seems to me that their policy, if adopted, would soon ruin the government credit, and break down the country.

Only upon the hypothesis of the anticipated success of this cabal can we account for the continued mactivity of our army of 280,000 men in and about Washington through the magnificent campaigning winter of 1861 and

'62, besieged, so to speak, by \$30,000 of the enemy, entrenched behind earth works mostly fortified by stove pipes and wooden guns.

The veriest neophyte in military matters knows perfectly well that a comparatively Pure Bred Berkshire Pigs. small force could have besieged them by cutting off their supplies by railroad at the south west and south east.

GENERAL FRED. LANDON.

chief of the staff of General McClellan, had full reports by special scouts of every detail as to the enemy's force and position, and urged his superior to gobble them up, but withou effect.

This so disgusted Gen Landon that he ob tained a position in West Virginia and in sheer despair for the future of his country recklessly threw away his life in battle.

Our metropolitan peers must have known this, but we presume the loyal portion feared to publish the tact that so

LARGE AND DEVILISH A CONSPIRACY existed in our midst; and the disloyal portion thought correctly that it was only by secrecy that their allies could succeed.

It may be thought strange that this scrap of history is only at this late day published to the world, but the writer feels it to be his duty to strip the mask of patriotism from the leaders of the faction which, for fourteen years, have incessantly warred upon the best interests of this nation, in behalf of foreigners and para sites as contrasted with our own countrymen and producers.

Congress can do no better service, even at this late day, than to appoint a committee with power to

DEMAND PERSONS AND PAPERS, AND INVESTI GATE THIS GREAT TREASON. The poor capacities of the writer of this article

are at its service. In our next we shall show the passage of a full convertible legal tender bill through the National House of Representatives, and

thoroughly exhibit the same. This will be followed by the history of its mutilation in the Senate; then the repudia tion in 1863 of the people's right of redemp tion; the history and cause of the fearful ad vance in gold; the rise and progress of the national banks; the second repudiation of the people's power to pay their debts as contract

ed, in their own money, the greenbacks; and finally, the last step yet taken in OUR NATIONAL TRAGEDY, when Congress passed the gold redemption

bill in imitation of Sir Robert Peel's policy, which turned most of the landholders out of their homesteads, garrisoned the cities and towns, and made the British debt eternal.

THE ENGLISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING SCHEME.

The Son of the Soil, published in New Orleans, does not take a favorable view of the trading scheme proposed by the English Cooperative Societies, and under the general directorship of Mr. Worral, as manager of the company. Of the personal reflections against Mr. Worral we have no means of judging, but it is best always to move with caution, and we therefore give the article below for what it is worth.

The purposes of this gigantic fraud that seeks to build up English manufactories at the expense of American enterprise, is beginning to be realized by some of our best industrial and grange papers. The managing director, Rev. Dr. T. D. Worral, is a man of shrewd and impertinent proclivities and is well excluded. pertinent proclivities, and is well calculated to ngratiate himself with the honest and unsuslugratiate himself with the honest and unsuspecting yeomanry of our country. Nothing but audacity ever won for him the position he occupies; and although we may be accused of being abusive, yet we think the circumstances 'ully justify us in warning the Patrons of Husbandry against the schemes of a man who has a bad reputation in our city and State where he is so well known. We don't ask our brethant of take our ward against the "Genaral Man." ren to take our word against the "General Manager of the Mississippi Valley Trading Company," but let them seek information from the leading Grange officials in Louisiana, as to the Nov. 1 & N correctness of what we have asserted. We do not believe in taking stock in an enterprise that has as its manager, a man whom it will not do to trust; and we are astonished that our National Grange officials have given their names to further the schemes of this designing man. Dr. Worral went to England, and, without one particle of authority, pledged the support of the Grangers of America and their cooperation with the operatives of England. What right had he to do this? And what right had our officials to endorse, and aid with their official positions, a great commercial scheme that is in effect utterly opposed to the fundaofficial positions, a great commercial scheme that is in effect utterly opposed to the fundamental principles of our Order? Are the Grangers of our country willing to build English ships at the expense of American manufacturers? Are they willing to establish cooperative stores in which to sell English goods, and thus occome a nation of traders instead of and thus become a nation of traders instead of a nation of producers? Are they willing to let all our great manufacturing resources lie idle, simply to benefit an English trading company? Shall our cotton continue to cross the Atlantic at the ruinous tax of twenty-five per literature in the have it manu-Atlantic at the ruinous tax of twenty-five per cent upon its net value, just to have it manufactured? Shall our vast forests of timber, our untold mineral wealth, and our broad and productive fields pay tribute to hoarded gold in foreign coffers? Shall our beautiful rivers sing only a pensive lullaby and waste their great energies in babbling sound, when they could grapple the mighty wheels of enterprise and expend their energies in adding untold wealth to our beautiful country? These are questions that the working men, the Grangers, of America should answer.

The Burns Raspberry in existence. Send for a price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the Burns Raspberry in existence. Send for a price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the Burns Raspberry in existence. Send for a price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the Burns Raspberry in existence. Send for a price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the burns Raspberry in existence. Send for a price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the burns Raspberry in existence. Send for a price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the burns Raspberry in existence. Send for a price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the burns Raspberry in existence. Send for a price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular give in the price

The executive committee of the National Grange recommend that the secretary of each county or pomona grange, report to the secretary of the National Grange within ten days of the close of each quarter, the condition of each staple commercial product, and that the secretary of the county granges be formulated under appropriate heads, and a copy of the complete report furnished each county grange. This is a good move. By it the patrons of each county grange will have in their own hands the most accurate data, from which to estimate the probable prices which will control both what produce they wish to buy, and also what they may wish to sell.

CATTLE, HORSES & MULES.

The undersigned will offer at public auction at her there was a filled to extend of norses, three mules and a number of the roughbred Berkshire pigs.

Tenms:—Six months credit, at 10 per ceut interest, will be given by purchasers giving bankable note with made for cash.

October 8, 1875.

WEDDING, Visiting and Business Cards, in every style, and at lowest prices, at the Karsas Farmara.

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



It is to the interest of the people of Kansas to knot that the undersigned has the

Largest and Finest Herd of pure blooded Berkshire Pigs in the State None but No. 1 breeders shipped Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. SOLON RUGERS. Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

Pure Cotswold Rams

FOR SALE. THE undersigned have twenty superior Cotswold Rams for sale they propose to sell low. Correspondence solicited. Address C. Puoster, Independence, Mo.

JEWETT & PUGSLEY.

A. HOUSTON & CO., State Agency

Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois for the sale and purchase of Farm Products, family upplies, and Farming Implements, No. 804 North

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Make a specialty of supplying Granges and Clubs with Te s. Coffees, Spices. Fruits and General Groceries, in any desired quantities, at WHOLESALE PRICES SEALISACTION GUARANTEED. Circulars, with full explanations and new price lists, are now ready, and will be sent to any person requesting the same.

WHITMAN Agricultural Works

The Largest Manufactory in the Southwest,
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Whitman's Americus, Cider Mills, American and Excelsior Cider Mills, St. Louis double hole Corn Sheller

With NEW COB RAKE AND FAN; Junior St. Louis and Mound City Shellers, THE BEST MADE;

St. Louis Hay Cutter, four sizes; Sanford and Lever Cutters. General Manufacturers of

Agricultural Implements. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Factory and Office, corner Clark Ave. & 8th Street.



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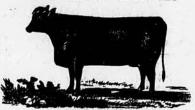
Gunpowder Tea, at 50, 80 and \$1,00.
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Oolong at 50, 60 and 80. Sent by Express, C. O. D.

Florida! Florida!

MAITLAND GRANGE asures all Patrons wishing to locate in Orange Con: ty, that they may be kindly cared for, and amply assisted in selecting a home in our midet. Her members are scatterer over a large area of the best part of the county, which is now rapidly settling up, and their object is to protect immigrants to our section from imposition. Address V. E. LUCAS,

Maitland, Orange County, Florida.

Bourbon Park.



D. A. ROUNER, 8 MILES WEST OF Newark, - - - Missouri, BREEDER OF-

Short-Horn Cattle.

The Herd emb-aces Young Mary's, Young Phylies, coalates, Rose Bud-Rose Mary's, Lady Carolines, Devdemonias, and other good families. RED DUKE 1912 S. H. R at head of the herd. Correspondence

Cotswold Buck Lambs

FOR SALE. I have a few choice Cotswold Buck Lambs for sale.
RICHARD STEVENSON,
Maple Hill, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas.

${ t BERKSHIRES}$ A SPECIALTY

At Oak Grove Farm Bred from the most approved strains of Imported Stock, selected from the best Herds of England and Canada. PIGS for sale at reasonable prices.

Address, JOHN M. JAMISON, Roxabell, Ross Co., Ohio.

Berkshire Pigs.

I have a fine lot of Pigs from my Premium Sow, Vis-taria by Kansas Chief. No purer Barkshires in the State. I will sell male Pigs at \$15: female Pigs, \$10. Box and deliver on the railroad. Address, with cash, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Great Series of Important

Short-Horn Sales

In Central Kentucky.

J. A. Farra & I. C. Vanmeter, Lexington, Ky., will sell 60 head of Young Marys, Phyllises, Gems, and other fashionable strains, Oct. 11, 1875.

Dr. J. J. Adair, Shawhan's Station, K. C. R. R., will sell 50 head of Phyllises, Roses, Illustrious, Ian-bas, Rose of Sharone, Amelias, &c.; Oct. 12, Wesley Warnock & J. C. Jenkins, Cynthiana, Ky.; will sell 75 head of Cedar Grove Herd and 17 head, the opo J. J. C. Jenkins, Herd, Mazurkas, Rose of Sharons, Miss Wileys, Blooms, Louans, Craggs, Peris, Cambriss, Red Roses, Fidgets, &c.; Oct. 13.

H. P. Thompson, Thompson's Station, L., E. & B. & R. R. will sell 60 head Princesags, Gwynnes, Constances, Blooms, Cannondales, Craggs, Louans, Phylises, &c.; Oct. 15.

John Allen Gano, sr., Centreville, Ky., entire herd, 50 head Gwynnes, Carolines, Amelias, Pomonas, White Roses, &c.; Oct. 19.

B. P. Goff, Winchester Ky., entire Holmhurst herd, 50 head, Josephines, Young Marys, Phyllises, Cambrias, Bellas, Cleopairas, &c.; Oct. 20.

W. L. Sudduth & W. C. Vanmeter, Winchester, Ky., their entire herds, 100 head, Sweet Roses, &c.; Oct. 21.

John W. Prewitt, Winchester, Ky., entire herd of 5 head, descendants of Imp. Trafoli, Young Mary, Cambria, Josephine, Bella, Lady Elizabeth, &c.; Oct. 21.

C. J. & S. B. Redmon, and H. F. Judy, Winches-

of the state of th

Annioras, Bracelets, Young Phyllises, Lady Carolines, &n.: Oct. 25.

Ayres & McClintock, and R. E. Pogue, Millerships, Ry., will sell 100 head of Red Roses, Janes, Riipas, Cragge, Rose of Sharons, Cambrias, Young Marys, Gaintias, Harriets, &c.; Oct. 27.

The above offerings are of great individual merit and unexceptionable breeding, and bidders are invited to strend this great series of sales, and accept old Kanicky hospitality and fair dealing.

Cetalogues on application.

Public Sale

SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

Millersburg, Bourbon County, Ky.

THE subscribers announce that they will sell at pub-lic suction at the residence of H. D. Ayres, near Barbee's Station, Mayaville and Lexington railroad,

wednesday, Oct. 27, 1875, about 100 head of finely bired Short-horns, principally of Bates blood, comprising representatives of the fullowing families: Red Roses, from imp. Agatha, by Sir Charles; imp. Jane, by Young Magog; Hipas, Craggs, Arabellas, Rose of Sharous, Roseouarys, Cambrias, Young Marys, Galateas, Harriejs, &c., &c. Twothirds of this large lot are heifers under three years old, in fine breeding condition, principally the get of oure Duke, Princess and Rose of Sharon bulls. The fine Rose of Sharon bull. So Aird-ie 1038s, and the pure Princess bull Rosy Prince 1983s, have been used on the herd the past two years. This includes the an tire herd of Ayres & McClintock, and a draft from the herds of H. D. Ayres and R. E. Pogue.

Catalogues on application to AYRES & McCLINTOCK, Millersburg, Ky.

R. E. POGUE.

This is one of a series of sales, commencing Cotober 12th and continuing until October 25th, Jos. Scott & Co., Parls, Ky.; Oct. 36th, F. J. Barbee, and October 27th, as above.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE

SHORT HORNCATTLE PARIS, Bourbon County, KY.

Monday, October 25th, 1875.

THE Subscribers will sell, on the above day, as the Pants Fair Grouppe, about SO Head of choice-bred Short-horn cattle, highly crossed with the pureoff Bates and Mason blood, offering to breeders a large number of very valuable snimals, both in blood and individual mrit. The offering will include numerous representives of the following highly first class familiars.

individual merit. The offering will include name the case lives of the following highly first class familiar casentives of the following highly first class familiar the case of the following highly case. Paracelete, Namete Williamse, Cambricas, Bracelete, Namete Williamse, Cambricas, Bracelete, Namete Williamse, Cambricas, Bracelete, Namete Cambridge, and others of well-known popularity, nearly all the get of Duke and Frincess boils.

The buils in use on this herd, and to whom all the get of Duke and Frinces boils.

The buils in use on this herd, and to whom all the Arierie (a pure bigs, will be produced by Basis Alleman Renick, so by Airdrica, 3d, and Leanan's Alleman Renick, so by Airdrica, 3d, and Leanan's Alleman Renick, so by Airdrica, 3d, and 19th high pred buils Grand Duke of Oneida, by all Duke of Oneida Will the head.

Bale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., sharp, All traines show directly at Grounds.

Tables.—Six months time, with six per cent. It was a sharp of the containing full pedigraes, sent promptly to all applicants.

Casto Cympus. Containing full pedigraes, sent promptly to all applicants.

SET Attention is called to the following sales in ame viginity: Oct. 13, W. Warnock. Oct. 14, Excoming 50s. Oct. 18, H. P. Thompson, Oct. 14, Corthing the control of the c

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prosecution of the contract of

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One insertion, per line, (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month, " 15 " per insertion
Three months, " " 12 " "
One Year, " " 10 " "

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

cants.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling hum bugs securing space in these advertising columns. Ad-The greatest care is used to prevent swinning analysis securing space in these advertising columns. Adverti-ements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and appreciable rule adhered to in the publication of THE

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

OUR CONTRIBUTIONS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan,
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
"JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
MRS, M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
"RAMBLER"

MRS. SOULARD.

"RAMBLER."
"BETTY BADGER." Freeport, Pa.
DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworts.
JOHN DAVIS, Davis county
JUDGE JAMES HANWAY. Lane, Kan.
P. J. LOWE, Leavenworts.
R. S. ELLICTT, Kirkwood, Mo.
W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
C. W. JOHNSON, Atchison, Kar.
"OLD CENTRE." "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER
GIRL." W. P. POPENOE, ALFRED GRAY, Paor.
SNOW, Paor. KEDEIE, Paor. MUDGE, and host of
other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kanass a paper not equalled in
the country for originality and merit.
A special and interesting department of the paper
will be the short letters from farmers and breeders,
fruit-growers and others it terested in the various
branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon
the topics of the day, embacing full and complete
information upon every puase of the farmers' move
ment, will also be a prominent feature of the paper.
Specimen copies will no sent free to any address.

To Adversisers. Evans, Boston;
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klin Hall, Philadelphia;
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• ANY FARMER CAN GET A TRIAL · CLUB IN HIS NEIGHBORHOOD.

REMEMBER OUR

TRIAL CLUB RATES. This is a New offer. Any Person sending a Trial Club of 10, For Three Months, with \$2.50, will receive an extra Copy for his trouble. These will be sent to Any Addresses in Any State, Postage Paid.

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20UR GREAT HARD PAN CLUB OFFER

Over 2000 columns of reading matter, Postage Paid for \$1.95. We offer neither bulls, jack-knives, washing ma-chines, cheap jewelry or daubs, called 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 pres-ent. We pay the agent getting up the club ourselves

THE FARMER 1 year (52 numbers)
postage paid, in Clubs of 10 for 71.25 per copy, with an EXTRA COPY
TO THE PERSON GETTING UP THE CLUB.
Address, J. K. HUDSON,
Editor and Prop'r, Topeka, Kansas.

NO PREMIUMS TO BE PAID of FOR BY SUBSCRIBERS.

From Sedgwick County.

Corn best ever known in this County, whea good but damaged some by wet weather; oats best crop ever raised in these parts. Stock looking remarkably well, especially hogs. You'll hear from Sedgwick County this Fall Markets, wheat \$1.10, oats 25c. Farmers have just awakened to the fact that the birds are their best friends and are determined to protect them at all hazzards. First crop of chinch bugs all gone, were as thick as "Egypt's frogs". New "crop" just appeared, can do no damage this sesson as the crops are all too mature.

C. S. ZIMMERMAN.

From Harvey County. Wheat in good condition, corn was never better since the County was settled. Wheat 90c@\$1.10, oats 90c, potatoes 25@50, melons, etc., no market for them. A few potato bugs in some localities, no Tornadoes, no Floods, but plenty of rain. A. S. HACKNEY.

EDITORIAL NOTES

No individual can be insensible to the beau y of our Indian summer weather. These pleasant October days, arraying our trees in their richly colored foliage, with their delightful, hazy, dozing atmosphere, betokens the change gradually coming on. Nature is preparing to take her annual nap, and indicates to those she nourishes that there will be no postponement. To gather in the crops, to prepare for the comfort and health of man and beast, is the prosaic work before us. The humane farmer thinks of his dumb brutes and provides shelter and food He repairs his own house, secures the fuel without waiting for the storms of winter to drive him. He fills the cellar, the smoke-house and his winter pits with the necessary provisions for the win ter before him. Does he remember that plen ty of reading must be secured for the long winter evenings? Will he remember that it is the time to write up the experience of the past season with its successes and its failures to send to his agricultural paper?

FALL WORK.

It will pay to push work in October and November. If help is to be hired to get things into good shape before winter sets in secure it at once while they can do a full days' work, and before the winter storms are on to prevent and hinder: Later in the season men do not readily get to work early in the morning when it is very cold, and quitting time comes earlier in the day. The days are growing shorter, and the farmer who takes time by the forelock will look ahead and, if he is likely to need additional help to profitably save his crops, finish his haying, make his sheds or build his cribs or barn, he will hire it when they can put in well, the most hours per day. Another will postpone the hiring of hands until the storms are on and then only secure three-fourths of a day with possible losses in crops.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The season has arrived which will witness the usual great losses from prairie fires. In the face of long experience and observation of immense losses, many farmers will neglect the fire guards until they witness the destruction of their crops or are called to fight the fire to save their homes. Let the other work wait until you have protected your crops and improvements. Two or three furrow sometimes prove a protection where the fire is not accompanied by wind, but in many cases with fire running before a heavy wind, the half dozen furrows are jumped and the result of years of labor consumed before the owner's eyes. Select the first calm day and burn s space between furrows two or three rods wide. There is no greater satisfaction than may be derived from the knowledge that the crops and stock and home are safely secured as well as men may be able to do so, against the total destruction that follows a fire. This subject should be agitated in every grange and farmers' meeting where the danger from prairie fire exists. By a very slight effort in every community, the value of co-operative work may be most thoroughly proven in making fire guards.

A VALUABLE HINT FOR WHEAT GROWERS We had a pleasant visit to-day from Mr Goodwin, of Dickinson county, a hale, hearty farmer, past seventy. He is full of plans for improving his crops, their culture, yield and profit. He said he tried an experiment last fall that he believed would materially assist wheat growers. A was this : He sowed three pecks of cats to the acre, with a portion of his wheat. This oat crop came up and protected the wheat as a mulch during the winter, and prevented the soil being blown away from the roots. He said the growth was heavier and the grain plumper on the ground where the oats was sown with the wheat, than where there was no cats. Mr. Goodwin has prom ised to write concerning some other experi ments he is making to secure larger heads and heavier straw and of his experience as

farmer here and in Canada. HOW TO WRITE FOR THE PAPER.

We want the experience of our readers for the mutual benefit it will be to all who read the FARMER. Give us your experience, your failures and your successes. If you have developed any ideas in working out your plans, let the whole family have the benefit of them. Give us facts about the condition of your crops, market price of land improved and unimproved, what is most wanted in your community, whether it is a mill, blacksmith shop, merchant or harness maker. Give us your opinion as to whether the people want a herd law or not and the prospects for farmers of your community, not forgetting to give us any information you have of how the grangers prosper. Now, how to write for the paper seems to trouble many. Don't be afraid of getting things mixed or words mispelled. Don't take up half a postal card in making apologies or regrets by way of introduction but just commence and talk it down on paper such facts, hints, ideas or suggestions you have to make and stop. We want plenty of short, direct, common sense letters, just as half the people you meet, can talk, but declare they cannot write. Sign your name or your initials, and don't be alarmed about the words that may be misspelled; if there should be any the printer will straighten things so that people of good sense can fully understand what we are trying to convey.

The Triumph Rupture Cure of New York, the advertisement of which appears elsewhere, offor a large reward for any case of rupture they THE OFFICERS GRANGE ORGAN.

It is not our intention to take up space in the future to discuss this organ business. We deem it just, however, to plainly state our position and urge that delegates to the State Grange be instructed by the subordinate grange upon this question, as it will without much doubt be brought forward for the State Grange to take action upon. While it would probably have been quite as proper, after the pointed condemnation of special organs in the last two sessions of the State Grange in Kansas, for the officers to await the meeting of the State Grange, and receive its sanction to publish an organ, still as it is now printed and circulated as a public journal, we shall simply state what we deem to be the facts so far as this new paper is concerned.

In the first place, we ask, as a question of common sense, what is the use of the State Grange employing, at large expanse, men to publish, semi-monthly, a paper the contents of which a dozen publishers in Kansas are anx ious and willing to publish in their papers for nothing?

In the second place, this organ asks the sup port of Patrons upon the assumed ground of giving information relative to the order that cannot be obtained in other papers espousing the cause of the grange, which is not the fact

If the Gleaner is of special official significance, then, to make it of value to the order. it should be in the hands of every secretary of subordinate granges. If every grange is to be presented a copy, the publication entails a very considerable loss upon an already depleted State Grange treasury. If a copy is not given free, nothing less than an arbitrary and compulsory order for them to subscribe will enable the officers to reach subordinate granges, and the latter would be about as big failure as any previous undertaking of this Committee.

If this new paper has no especial work to perform, that cannot be as well done by any other paper identified with the order, we believe the Patrons will say to stop it. It the officers want an organ, let them publish one with their own money. Our readers are reterred to the just and moderate views express ed by the Master of the State Grange, elsewhere on this page, on this subject.

A HINT TO ADVERTISERS.

A manufacturer from Illinois was in the FARMER office to-day, who stated that his firm had been advertising in six prominent agricultural papers of the West and that the KAN-SAS FARMER had secured them more respons es and made them more sales than all the other five journals together. Sales from the FARMER occurred as tar East as New York State, and as for South as Tennessee, and all over Kansas. We have labored to protect our columns in the interest of the readers and the advertisers and give space only to reliable and worthy business enterprises. Humbug advertising doctors, whisky bitters, lotteries and confidence swindlers cannot purchase space in our columns at any price.

THE NEW SECRETARY, OF THE INTERIOR The removal of Delano as Secretary of the Interior was received with universal approva throughout the country. Whatever may be the real character of Delano, the people had very general cause to believe him connected with the plundering rings which fatten or the Department of the Interior. The appointment of Ex Senator Zach. Chandler, o Michigan, to the position is going from bad to worse. If he is not a drunkard and a corrupt ring politician, he is the worst abused man in the country-

WHAT FRIENDS SAY OF THE FARMER Jos. Harris, of Moreton Farm, author of Walks and Talks," says in a letter of Sept 28, 1875: "I like the KANSAS FARMER VETY much, and as early as my present engage ments will permit I shall esteem it a pleasure to write for you on the terms you propose."

Wendell Phillips, in a letter of recent date, says: "I read your FARMER with deep in-

Hon. M. E. Hudson, Master of Kansas State Grange, says in a letter of Oct. 12, 1875 : "Let me congratulate you on your success in secur ing and publishing in the FARMER the series of articles on Finance, by Jno. G. Drew. They are excellent and just suited to the times." Master Hudson further says, on the subject of the State Grange publishing a paper: "While have no disposition to find fault, or ever complain of the action of the Executive Committee, for I believe they acted from the purest motives and did what they thought was for the best good of the order, yet I am inclined to the opinion that strict justice and right would indicate to us that we should aid and assist, by our patronage, those already established, that have been laboring with untiring energy to build up our order, rather than in setting up in opposition to them."

The National Live Stock Journal, of Chicago, speaking of the FARMER, says: "Our Kansas friends should feel much pride in the high character and sterling worth of their State agricultural paper."

From Dickinson County.

Condition of fall wheat mostly poor except where sown very early in the season. Stock healthy. Most of the corn in the field yet, and a good deal of what they call hay, but recently gathered. Dry weather, frosts setting in. Wheat market active; prime fall wheat \$1.15. Transactions in oats and corn hardly worth mentioning, sellers holding back for higher prices. Flood of moderate dimentions a desider-E. BAUMAN.

Minor Mention.

The Dexter Park Series short Horn Cattle Sales Nov. 10th and 11th.—On November 10th Messrs James Mix, Kankakee, Ills., and E. L. Davison, Springfield, Ky., will hold a joint sale at Dexter Park, Chicago. About 90 head will be offered—an unusually large number of choicely-bred animals. Among them there will be ten Rose of Sharons, some Young Marys. Gwynnes, Lady Newhams, Young Phyllises, Red Roses, Golden Pippins, descendants of imp Caroline, imp. Abigail and Mr. Mason's Flora Oxford Languish, almost a pure Bates bull, and Royal Commander, practically pure Booth. will be included in the sale. Their advertise ment will be found in another column, to which the attention of the reader in invited.

On the next day-that is, on November 11th -Hon, A. B. Conger will sell, also at Dexter Park, the entire "Waldenberg Herd" of Short horns, embracing about 40 Lead. The herd is not a large one, but is unusually select and choice in character. There will be Rose of Sharons, Princesses, Gwynnes, Waterloos, Garlands, descendants of Mr. Booth's Bracelet and Mr. Booth's Fame by Raspberry, Lydia Languish, Sonsie, Flattery and other standard and desirable sorts, all crossed more or less deeply with approved Bates sires, and many of the young things the get of the 17 Duke of Airdrie. See advertisement.

Recent Sales of Pure Bred Stock at the Kansa State Agricultural Farm .- To Senator Harvey, Vinton, Kan., the Short-horn bull Prince Rupert. 20.707 A. H. B., price \$175; to L. N Holmburg, Lindsburg, Kan., one pair Berk shire pigs, price \$20; to Gov. N. Green. Stockdale, Kan., Berkshire sow, price 220 and to E. Secrest, Randolph, Kan., one Berkshire boar pig, price \$10. Truly, etc., E. M. SHELTON, Farm Sup't.

Mr. H. G. Evans, editor of the St. Mary's (Pottawatomie county) Times, was awarded a Diploma for his tine exhibition of Farm Products at the Shawnee Co. Fair. Mr. Evans deserves great credit for his public spirit in thus giving his time and labor to present the products of his county. The collection was creditable to the county and the State, as showing what Kansas soil will do when it makes an effort.

Does Your Paper Come Regular !- If it does not, take the trouble to drop us a postal card to say so. We print enough for every subscriber, and while it is possible for the mailing clerks to make a mistake sometimes, it is no often done, and we will cheerfully rectify it if notice is given. It is our earnest wish that our subscribers get every paper. Let us know, friends, if anything goes amiss.

Agricultural 'Address .- In response to the resolution of the Barton Co. Agricultural As sociation, requesting the publication of the address delivered by the editor, in the FARM ER, we would say, that it will appear next week.

Urange County Stud Book .- This work come highly recommended, and is offered at a price that will enable every farmer to secure one. clear, well written book on diseases of horses, is a good thing to have on the farm.

Patrons' Annual Meeting .- Attention is called to Master Hudson's letter, in the Patrons' Department, concerning the coming annual meeting. Send delegates who have the mine and the courage to represent the sentiment of the subordinate granges for whom they speak and make the coming session the most thorough, practical and valuable yet held.

The Triumph Truss Co., No. 384 Bower New York, asks no payment for promising to cure Rupture, but a reasonable fee for having cured it when the cure is completed. Send for Descriptive Circular.

WHITNEY SEWING MACHINE.

This machine is so well known to our many eaders that it seems almost superfluous to no tice it at length, and it needs no commendation at our hands. Its simplicity of construction and thorough application to all sorts of work make it the favorite. The success of the Whitney Company is well deserved, for they manufacture a first class machine in every re-

The Whitney carried off the ribbons also a Quincy, where the contest laid between the prominent companies of the country.

We would advise our friends who need sewing machine not to purchase till they have sent for circulars and particulars to the Whitney Manufacturing Company, 126 Washington street, Chicago, Ills,

CHICAGO SCALE COMPANY.

Farmers should not fail to take advantage of the liberal offer made by the Chicago Scale Company to sell their four-ton scales at \$80, (half the regular price,). This is said to be the most popular scale in the country, and having the largest sales in the West. They send full directions, so that any carpenter can set it up without difficulty, and by so doing the expense of high priced salesmen and builders can be dispensed with. No farmer who raises stock and grain to sell, should be without a scale when he can get the best at so low a price They manufacture all kinds and sizes of scales in general use, and give liberal discounts on all orders sent direct to the factory. See Card

From Ottawa County.

October, 18 .- Small grain mostly threshed yield fair, corn crop good; many are now cribing. No heavy frost yet, rain needed, large acreage of fall grain sown. Stock in good condition. No insect pests etc.

A SPLENDID SHORT-HORN IMPORTATION FOR KANSAS.

EDITOR FARMER: My father shipped, per the steamer Bolivia, from Glasgow, on Sept. 11th, four head of Short-horns. I give particulars below:

Kirklerington Duchess 15th, rich roan, calved Oct 25, 1873. Got by 2d Duke of Gloucester. (28,392), dam Kirklerington Duchess 5th, by 2d Duke of Claro (21,576). For this animal the large sum of 750 guineas was paid, equal in our currency to about \$4,500. She is pure Bates."

Seraphina 26th, roan, calved Feb. 16, 1874. Got by 8th Duke of York (28.480), dam Seraphina 20th, by 6th Grand Duke (19 876).

Lady Mary 6th, white, calved Feb. 28, 1874. Got by 8th Duke of York (28,480), dam Lady Mary 2d, by Earl of Gloucester (21,644).

Both the above are highly bred Bates ani-

Also Telluria Wassail, red, three years old; ourchased at the great Torr sale in England. There four are all in calt to the best bulls n England, and the latter will calve before

Four more are to be shipped a few weeks ater, making in all the best and most costly mportation ever made outside of Illinois. Durham Park, Marion Co., Kan., Oct. 13, 1875.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

ED. KANSAS FARMER: In your last issue you refer to a new disease among cattle, and ask for a remedy, etc. The following remedy proved successful in cases in my herd and in several other herds where I recommended its use, though I do not pretend that it is an infallible remedy. I only know it has not failed in any case when tried:

Fasten the mouth of the animal open by putting a round stick about one or two inches in diameter in its mouth and fastening it there. Then with a small rag brush rub pulverized Golden Seal over the sore parts of the mouth, two or three times a day. If the case s not severe, a cure will be effected in about three days. If the follicles on the inside of the mouth are badly swollen and red, take a pair of sharp scissors and cut them off so as to make them bleed freely. Then put a handful of salt in the animal's mouth, and then use the Golden Seal as above. The stick need be kept in the mouth only for a short time after each application of the remedy.

The mouth of the animal gets so sore that it cannot, or will not, eat. In that case, it should be fed with slops, or by hand, and the tood pushed so far back in its mouth that it can seize it with its grinders.

This disease prevails in wet seasons and with cattle that feed in low, wet, succulent G. W. G. pastures. Atchison, Kansas.

LET JUSTICE BE DONE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.-Noticing an article in your issue of September 22nd, from the pen of Dr. Chase which contains a very broad assertion touching a "certain seed firm in Detroit." I would like to suggest to the many, very many, admirers of D. M. Ferry & Co. that they give Mr. Chase a benefit in way of refutat of his outrageous charge. He of course does not mention any particular seedsmen but as it is known that D M. Ferry & Co. is the only firm in Detroit operating extensively in seeds I take it that his thrust, mean thrust, was made at them indirectly and more manly would it have been had he come out square and fair than to have "beaten around the bush." D M. Ferry & Co's, seed by a verdict of the people of this State stand, not on an equality with those of others, but at the head and I know of where their seeds have produced vegtables which have brought from 50 to 200 per cent more than others of the same class. This firm contributed several thousand dollars in seeds to the grasshopper sufferers and I know that there are thousands in this stat champion their cause. Give Ferry & Co. their Yours truly, dues. A. C. FAUST.

Atchison, Kansas, Oct. 13, 1875.

ABOUT STRAYS.

ED. KANSAS FARMER: I have been reading your issue of October 6, and among the many good articles by yourself and others I noticed the one entitled, "Describe your Strays Correctly." I have had some experience on this subject. I once posted a stray horse, and its owner through the stray list in the FARM-ER found it. But one year ago the past spring I lost three colts, and have ever since carefully looked over the stray list without finding them. Some appeared something like the description of my own, but always the age or some variation, in which foot was white, etc., has kept me from thinking the stock was mine. One taken up by Mr. Kennedy, of Washington county, is a true description of one of mine, but it don't give the sex. I advertised in your paper one month, but as yet have received no returns from the advertisement. It is strange that all three colts should stray and never be found again.

If they were posted, then in a short time my ight in them will expire unless I can hear of hem very soon. I would give any reasonable eward for the knowledge of their whereabouts, and will describe them again :

One would now be four years old, past ; her color is a brown-some would call it black. There is, or was, no white spot on her that I recollect. Her special mark was a very b'ack spot, size of s half-dollar perhaps, on the side of one hind quarter. It is the only mark and

easily seen. One colt is now two years old, past, a light bay mare colt, white spot in forehead s

two inches square, and the right hind foot white up to the first joint.

Another is two years past, was a horse colt, and was, at one year old, of a brown color, same as the four year old, and from the same mare. It has a white spot in forehead; no other white about it. The last time I saw it in the spring it was about shedding its coat, and under the old coat it was of a gray or lighter color than brown, and it may have become a gray, as other of that mare's colts have done. But the two first described are well marked and described, and any one having them, or either of them, and will write to me at Topeka shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

What you say of some people taking in and feeding, and finally claiming strays, without posting, is not stated in any too strong terms. All farmers in Kansas are liable to have their stock stray away, and, the Law says, all should do as they wish to be done by.

C. A. THRESHER. Lynn Creek, Shawnee Co., Oct. 8, 1875.

From Franklin County.

Weather clear, dry and somewhat windy with some sharp frosts injuring an occasional piece of late corn. Some corn being gathered and one contract made at this place for 7,000 bu. at 20c, with prospect of 12,000 more at the same price to feed a herd of 200 head of cattle. Hogs will scarcely average one to each family, the cattle feeders will go to Iowa or St lions of dollars annually. There were received F. D. COBURN. Louis to buy.

THE PRESIDENT'S HORSES AND PURNI-

On Friday morning a train of six cars on the Baltimore and Potomac road, containing the Long Branch effects of the President, arrived in this city. There we e thirteen horses and seven colored servants among the lot. One car was filled with the wardrobes of the fami ly, another with cottage furniture, &c. The whole had something of the appearance of the traps of a traveling show, and from the number of horses it got into the minds of some of the employes of the depot that another circus company had arrived. The goods were removed to the Executive Mansion yesterday. The White House is now in complete order, await ing the arrival of the President and his family, but it is not known when they will return from the West .- Washington Chronicle.

The National Grange has no authority over pomona granges, having placed the whole sub-ject of their organization and government wholly under the control of the state and subwholly under the control of the state and sub-ordinate granges. Pomona granges need not be organized, unless the subordinate granges desire them. They pay no dues to either state or National granges, and have no representa-tion either. They do not elect the delegates to represent the subordinate granges.—Michi-gan State Master Woodman.

GIVES NO TROUBLE.

Charter Oak Steves have large ovens; bake quickly and evenly, using but little fuel; eas ily managed, and so cleanly as to give no

OFFICIAL LIST OF PATENTS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE.

Issued by the United States Patent Office the week ending Saturday, October, 7th 1875. Reported for the KANSAS FARM-ER by Louis Bagger & Co, Solicitors of Pat ents, Washington, D. C.:

Apparatus for Steaming grain; John C. Hunt, Chicago, Ill. Combined Harrows and Cultivators; John W. Diley, Macomb, Ill Wheel Plows; Jas. Flow, Pilot Point, Texas. Churns; E. Groat, Napa, Cal. Harrows; J. N. Haibaugh, Brighton, Iowa. Feeders for Threshing Machines; W. Lockhart, Sacramen to, Cal. Churns; W. P. Mangum, Croppers Depot, Ky. Apparatus for gathering and elevating Hay; A. J. Park, Virginia, Mo. Horse Powers; N. Potter, Troy, Penn. Harrows; J W. Price, Bryan, Ohio. Automatic, Gates; L on Clinton, Wis. Farm Fences, J E. Winters, Fincastle, Ohio. Grain Binders C. E. Donnelan, Indianapolis, Ind Churns E. Husher, Scott Dale, Pa. Stock Cars; J. R. McPherson, Jersey City, N. J. Corn Planters E. Morgan, Dublin, Ind. Stock Cars; A. N. Stevenson, Newark, N. J. Cultivators, H. Winfield, Pantego, N. C.

From the World's Dispensary Printing Of fice and Bindery, Buffalo, N. Y., we have received "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English; or, Medicine Simplified," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Counselor-inchief of the Board of Physicians and Surgeonat the World's Dispensary. Whoever help humanity in its struggle with its inherent weaknesses and diseases, to bear or cure, is its benefactor. Ignorance is not only of itself a cause of disease and mortality, but it is the grown of every effort to cure or mitigate enemy of every effort to cure or mitigate Nothing will so speedily remove this cause as knowledge (an elementary one at least) of the diseases to which we are hely, as well as those diseases to which we are helf, as well as those superinduced by our own imprudence. Dr Pierce has rendered, in our judgment, a bene factor's service, both to the afflicted and to the profession, in his diagnosis of the disease-treated of, and in the presentation of the phil osophic principles involved in their cause and usu removal. He is sparing of remedies, and usu ally prescribes such as are safe in unskilled hands. As a book merely of abstract knowl nance. As a book merely of abstract knowledge, it is exceedingly readable and interesting, especially the following subjects:—Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Pseudo-Hygiene, the Nursing of the Sick, Sieep, Food Ventilation, etc. In one chapter on another subject, so delicate in its nature that it is about any heaven of warning to is shut up beyond the domain of warning to all but physicians, so accursed in its results in modern society, he is most explicit, and alike true to God, to virtue, to life, and to society, shows the truth as presented in the teachings of Scripture,—that life begins with conception,—with great force, to which is added faithful

Price of the Medical Adviser \$1.50, sent post-paid. Address the author at Buffalo' N. Y.— Philadelphia Presbyterian.

Market Review.

OPPICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER. TOPEKA, KAN., Oct. 20, 1875. BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGG TRADE OF NEW YORK.

A pamphlet issued by the firm of Chas. Higley & Co., New York, furnishes the following statistics :

The following figures show the receipts and xports of butter during the last 13 years:

				Receipts.	Exports.
963	300			396 956	24.570.516
				454,995	11.514.519
				617 603	6,537,775
				458 953	359 007
				557.897	2,908.864
868				603 516	29.203
				636 879	81.114
				547 308	116.536
				693.307	4,472,198
				695,899	4,784 997
				948,520	1,023 309
874				1,023 # 9	5,096,820
875 (40	we	eks)		793,885	1,81,658
			value of this		t, as re-

ceived here, is given at \$181,928,853 for the thirteen years.

The following figures give the receipts and exports of cheese within the last five years :

	Receipts.	Exports
18711879	1.459 623	68.782 59× 66.757,102
1878 1874	9.066.998	89,477,4P8 9.,478 81
1875 (8 months)	.1,279,984	65,440.236
The trade in eggs rolls for	ar up into	the mil-

ed in this market in 1871, 407,131 bbls,estima ing the average at 70 dozen each, would b 28,499,170 dozen; valued at the average price 25c, the aggregated value would be \$7,124,795. 50. In 1872, 498,236 bbls or 34,876 520 dozen valued at \$7,765,425 50; in 1878, 472,461 bbl or 83,072,270 doz., valued at \$8,350,747 67; in 1874, 474 136 bbls or 38,189,520 doz., valued s \$7,578,273.73. From January 1 to September 1 of the present year 304.234 bbls or 21,296,38 doz., valued at \$5,340,067 85; making a total valuation within the last five years of \$36,159

We take the following information relativ to markets from the New York Grocer of Oc 16th, one of the ablest and fairest of our eas ern commercial exchanges:

WHEAT.—Early in the week prices of Spring grades were stronger and sellers obtained a slight advance, but on Tuesday ther was a reaction and values settled back to about was a reaction and values settled back to about our last quotations. A moderate trade prevailed, though trade was restricted by the ir regularity of the market. Exporters did not operate freely, shipping margins being agains them. The arrivals have been moderate. On Wednesday there was a good export businessione, the demand being chiefly for No. 2 and 3 Spring grades, and prices advanced 1@2c. Prime stock was generally held above buyers views. Winter continued about as last quoted with inquiry moderate. Exports from New York from Oct. 1 to Oct. 12, foot up 885.000 bushels against 800,000 bushels for the same time in 1874. The market closed strong with holders as king a slight advance.

same time in 1874. The market closed strong with holders as king a slight advance. We quote closing prices as follows: Inferior Red Winter, 80c@1 12; New, Fair to Good \$1 16@1 20; Amber Winter, New, \$1 25@1 38 Old held at \$1 45; New White Winter No. 1 Toledo sold at \$1 39@1 40, and Extra quotec at \$1 45@1 47½; Interior Spring sold at \$1 60 to \$1 13; No 3 Milwaukee Spring at \$1 16 Old No 2 Chicago Spring at \$1 22 in store an \$1 24 afloat; Old Northwest in store at \$1 25 No 2 Milwaukee Spring held at \$1 28@1 30 No 1 do do \$1 34@1 35; do Minnesota \$1. 35

CORN.-At the opening of the market a good demand prevailed both from speculator-and exporters and prices advanced 2@3c on ou-last quotations. The supply being light value-were well sustained. Later in the week thwere well sustained. Later in the week the receipts were more liberal, causing a decline of about ic in prices and leading to an activousiness in prime Western mixed grades, the demand coming mostly from shippers. Closed dull and easier. Prices as follows: Steamer Mixed, 69@71c; Good Sail Mixed, 71½c; Western White in store, 75c; Yellow, 78c.

OATS.—The market opened with demand OATS.—The market opened with demand improved and more activity prevailing, with prices stronger and tending up. On Wednesday the lower grades were more freely offered in view of the increased supplies, and price were about it lower. Prime grades not freely offered and firmly held. The market closed dull and inactive Prices closed as follows at the Exchange: No 2 Chicago Mixed, 48@49c: Inferior Mixed, 40@44c; White Western, 48@52c; White State, 51@52c.

RYE.—Market quiet. Canada in bond quoted at 90c; Western, 90c; State, Pennsylvania and Jersey nominal 90@92c.

BROOM CORN.-There is nothing new to BROOM CORN.—There is nothing new to report in the market. Receipts of new crop continue very light. The demand is also very light, and except for very choice green harl and brush corn, which are wanted, prices are aominal. We quote: Brush, short green choice pay lb, 10½@13c; choice green medium, 10@11c; huri, prime to choice, 11@13c; mediumed and red tipped, 7@9c; red, "all crooked," 5@6c.

WOOL.-There is more firmness in the market and a stronger tone. Purchasers seem more willing to take hold at the decline, although there is still a cautious feeling and no disposition to speculate. A better demand exists for fine fleeces as well as for low priced tock, such as Fall California, Texas, &c. There s but little, if any, choice Spring left in mar ket and the quotation for such is nominally righ. Foreign grades are in small supply and without much demand. Sales: 165,000 lb. Ohio fleeces, p. t; 61,000 lbs do, 45,650c; 67,000 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable, 30,356; 15,000 lbs combing, p. t: 10,000 lbs Western unwashed, 40c; 4,000 lbs Michigan, 44c; 16. unwashed, 40c; 4,000 lbs Michigan, 44c; 16. 000 lbs combing and delaine, 48c; 60,000 lbs Oregon, 31@83c; 7,000 lbs Georgia, p. t.; 42 oags pulled, p. t.; 69 bales extra p. t.; 192.000 lbs Fall and Spring California, p. t.; 21 000 lbs Texas, part at 24c; 8,000 lbs Colorado, p. t.; 220 bales Australian, p. t.; 13.000 lbs Cape, p. t.; 7,000 lbs noils, p. t.; 12,000 lbs scoured Texas, 60c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat string and higher, irregular and fairly active. No 1 spring \$1 16%; No 2 spring \$1 18 spot; \$1 10½@1 10% November; \$1 11 December; No 3 spring \$1 00½@1 00½; rejected 90c. Corn: Fair demand and lower; rejected 90c. Corn: Fair demand and lower; No 2 mixed 55% c, spot; 58% @58% c November; rejected 54% c. Oats dull and a shade lower; address the balance of the year for 50 cents.

No 2 33c spot; 321/c November; rejected 281/2 @29c. Barley and rye firm and unchanged. Pork unsettled and lower, and closed with continued downward tendency, \$22 spot; 25@23 30 October; \$18 95 year. Lard: mand light; holders firm; 33 40c spot; 12 15 @12 20c year.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

CATTLE.—Slow and quiet, but steady. The attendance of the different classes of buyers was liberal for the closing day of the week, and who exhibited a fair demand for good grades of native and Texan steers. grades of native and Texan steers. But for want of sufficient supplies transactions were limited and chiefly to local speculators and a f-w inferior buyers. Offering small and with few exceptions, consisted of common stock. At present there is a strong demand for fair to good native cows and fair butchers stuff, which, if offered, finds quick disposal at slight advan os. Common native cows now bring \$250@ 260; fair \$275@290; good \$3@325 per 100 pounds; medium mixed Texans \$3@335; fair Texan steers \$340@350; good \$360@390; choice \$4 Stock cattle quiet and unchanged, demand moderate with supplies light. Fair to good native stockers bring from \$3@365 The bulk of transactions was made in beef cattle local speculators at prices ranging from \$4 tle local speculators at prices ranging from \$3 50@8 20 per 100 pounds.

10		
	Topeka Grain Market.	
	Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.	
	Wholesale cash prices frem commission men, corr	ect
24	ed weekly by Keever & Foucht. WHEAT—Per bu: Spring,	.80
02 93		1.10
1.	" No. 2	1,00
36	" No. 8	.90
1-	NO. 4	80
33	White, No 1	25
V-	Yellow, 200	2.25
t	7AT8-Per bu. No.1	395
1	RYE—Per bu	.40
88111	BARLEY—Per bu	170
34	Fall, No. 2	8 60
	" No. 8	. 75
	Low Grades 2.40	1.50
100	orn Chop	
l+	Rye Chop	1.6
D	Wheat Chop	.75
1	HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.	25.01
	Corrected weekly by Birckoff & Krauss, Dealers	in
30	Hides, Fors, Tallow and Leather HIDES—Green	RL.
301	Dry Flint	414
	Dry Salt	11
9	Calf, Green Rip, Green Shep, Pelts green. Damaged Hides are bought at 1/2 off the price	.08
	Shoon Polts green	.08
	Damaged Hides are bought at & off the price	.,,
70	TALLOW in Cakes	.07
st.	1 MINS—Timber Wolf 1 500	1.71
	Prairie Wolf. 50	. 7
st	Mink	
	Raccoon	A. 64
of	Badger	.20
D -	Skunk Black	1.00
T+	" Short Striped	.35
uı		.20
8-	Opossum	.10
r	Opossum Deer, dry, per lb	.9
01		
8	Topeka Produce Market.	
'n	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Da	vier
81	& Manspeaker.	1 0=
	APPLES—Per bu	1.75
ıd	Medium	8.46
	Common	9.00
7.	REESWAY Perib	
8,	Castor 1.406 BEESWAX—Per lb UTTER—Per lb—Choice	:
ш	Common Table	30

Common	.10
Common	.05
HOMINY—Per bbl	5.95(3.6.0)
VINEGARPer cal	.302.2
POTATOES-Per bn	40/2050
POTATOES—Per bu POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz	20003.00
Chickens, Dressed, per lb	-00000.00
Turkeys. "	
Geere. " "	
BACON—Per 1b—Shoulders	914
Clear Sides	16
Hams, Sugar Cured	16
Breakfast	.18
LARD—Per lb	.18
ABBAGE—Per head	.05
)NIONS—Per bu	1.25
*EEDS-Per bu-Hemp	1.0
Millet	2,1-2
Blue Grass	
Timothy, prime	
" common	
Clover	
Hungarian	
Osage Orange	-
Corn	.80
Onion Setts per B	.86
omon bette per b	
Kansas City Market.	
KANSAS CITY, Oct.	20, 1878.
GRAIN.	8
The following are wholesale cash prices fro	m commis
sion men.	
WHEAT-Per bu-Spring Red	.86
Fall, No. 4	1.0501.10
Fall, NO. 3	1.2501.28
Fall. No. 2	1.45/01 48
CORN-Per bu-New White	.284.80
Yellow	
Mixed	.54 a .55

A CHOW	
Mired	.54 .
OATS-New per bu	900
RYR- New per hn-No 9	.902
RYE- New per bu—No. 2 BARLEY—Per bu—No. 8	
No. 2	
200	1.
PRODUCE.	
APPLES-Per bbl	\$ 50@8.
BEESWAX-Per lb	0.
BUTTER-Per 1b-Choice	190
Medium	186
BROOM CORN—Per ton	A MA 480
CHEESE—Per lb	92
CIDER—Per bbl	10 00010
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.182
Pickled	.104
FEATHERS-Per lb-Mixed	.100
Prime Live Geese	
FI-OUR-Per cwt-Rye	
XX	
***************************************	3.6 -1
XXX	2.9003 3 85 8
XXXX	8 86 8
CORN MEAL—Per cwt	1.60 1
Kiln dried, per bbl	8.
LIVE STOCK.	
Extra av 1 900 to 1 500	00 45 45
Prime, av 1,900 to 1,8004	25 64 50
Fair to good, av 1,100 to 1,250	50 (04 00

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EVERYTHING from a card to a double-sheet Poster executed in the finest style at THE FARMER office.

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LAST LEAGON our Agency usiness surpassed all others AGAIN business surpassed all others It amounted to a quarter mil-lion or dollars. Many Agent laid up from two to three thousand dollars cach, in a few months. The rea to the front p: now features, om-bracing several large additional profits unusual in this with the THIS SEASON kind of work. business good tatu be guarantee Agents against all losses. Not one cent is risked. Do quick. Send two Sc. stamps for valuable specimens, libera terms, &c. Address: THE ILLU TRATED WEEKLY, New Yor Boston, Chicago, or Atlanta, G **AGENTS**

Grain & Seed Cleaner

MANUFACTURED BY

E. H. OSBORN & CO., QUINCY JLL. T HESE celebrated machines which met vil such universal favor during 1874, have had a li y journ-ber of valuable improvements added, besides, disy are being made much stronger. The fan has also seen improved so that the operator has complete control of the wind force, checking it instantly, or turning on the full force.

proved so that the operator has your defension on the full force.

We still claim to have the only machine on the market that will do what ours is guaranteed to do—separate oats and other refuse from Spring Wheat, separate Ry from Wheat [for seed perfectly,] separate Oats from darley, Separates and clean-sthoroughly Timothy and Clover. Cleans Flax seed perfectly, removing wild mustard, &c., and dose everything in this line recontred. As a Timothy and Clover cleaner, our machine stundpre-eminently ahead of all others. They are in use in nearly every large seed warehouse in the leading cities Machines shipped on trial to responsible parties Send for circular. We use costly material, and cannot compete with the cheap article of fanning mills on the market. We have put our price down to the lowest figure, \$35.00 cash. Flax screens, \$5.00 extra. Warehouse size, \$5.00 extra. Don't say the above cannot be done, but test it. Please state where you saw this advertisement.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE

SHORT HORN CATTLE

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10th, 1875.

THE SUBSCRIBERS announce that they will hold a public sale of Short-horn cattle at Dexter Park, Chicaco, on Wednesday, Nov. 10th, 1875.
About 90 head, all told, will be sold, embracing a more than usually large proportion of choicely-bred things. Ten Rose of sharons, Young Marys, Gwanes, Lady Newhams, Young Phyllaes, Red hoses, Odden Pippens, and descendants of lupp. Abigal, Imp. Carowill be included among the offerings. Oxford Languish, a deeply-bred Sates Bull, and Royal Cemmander, practically a pure Booth, will also be included in the sale.

TENUS.—A credit of six months will be given on astisfactory notes, bearing six per cent. Interest. A discount of five per sent. will be allowed for cash.

JAMES MIX. Kankakee, Ille.

JAMES MIX, Kankakee, Ills.
E. L. DAVISON, Springfield, Ky.
Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

At the same time and place, Mr. E. C. LEWIS, Armstrong Place, Deer Park, Ills., will sell 5 Louans. "." Attention is directed to the sale of the herd of Hon. A. B. Congre, which will be held at Dexter Park on the day following this sale.

CATARRH FREE trial bottle of Dr. LANE'S with testimony to wonderful CURE performed. Send to Henry Reed & Co., 643 Broadway.

The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

OFFICERS—BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M E Hudson Master of State Grange: Wm Sims, Overseer; W 1 Popence. H Dumbauld, J Bhaeffer Executive Committee: A Washburne, Treasurer; S H Downs, Sections:

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Friends, you can help the FARMER. We offer you a trial club of ten at twenty five cents each, for the balance of this year, and will send a copy free to the getter up of the club. The rings, cliques, humbugs and frauds hope to see the independent old FARMER de stroyed. It is the people's paper, and fearlessly contends for their rights and interests Upon them it relies for support. If our readers would take an hour they could help us place the paper in nearly every workingman's home in the West. The subscription price, 25cts., for the next three months (until Jan 1st), is a mere trifle, and is offered to enable us to show what the paper is, with the hope of making it indispensible in the household next year. This price will also enable you to send copies to your friends in various parts of the State, and out of it, to show that we have a live, progressive and intelligent people in Kansas, and that we have a first-class Farm and Family Journal.

Send the names at once, to J. K. HUDSON Topeka, Kansas

From Androscoggin County, Maine. October, 14.—Hay, grain, corn and potatoes

an average crop. Weather remarkably cold since Sept. 5th. Markets, hay 15 to \$17. per ton, potatoes 50c, apples 1 to \$2. per bushel, butter 25@88c, cheese 12@18c, eggs 24c. Frequent rains during Sept. and Oct. Caterpillers destroyed the apples.

ORANGE COUNTY STUD BOOK.



O'IVES THE HISTORY OF ALL STALLIONS OF note raised in Orange Co., N. Y.; the system of breeding coits by the best breeders; the author, a native breeder of Orange county of over twenty years veterinary practice, gives his great secret of locating disease or lameness with as much ceriainty as if the horse could speak. His recipes and celebrated cures for crib and wind suckers, spayin and ringbone, quarter-cracks and hoof-bound horses, poli-evil, āstulas, founder, and splints, contracted hoofs, scratches, worms, broken knees, blind staggers, distemper, wounds, thrush, heaves, stiff shoulders, and String halt; how to make an old horse appear and feel young; to give him a sleek and glossy appearance; to put a star on his forehead, or to spot him like actrous horse; to properly shoe a horse; to make a diseased and unsound horse appear sound and kind; to Geed when he has lost his appetite; to tell his age; to make slow wornes fast and fast horses faster; to break a horse from rubbing his tail; how to cure all diseases the horse is helr to. It should be in the hands of every owner and breeder, as Orange county is the nurse; yof cood horses. It is worthy of a large sale.—Middle-four. Orange Co. Pross. Mailed tor \$1: 3 copies for \$2.50. Address DAVIDSON & CO., P. O. Box 2.296, 50 Nassau St., New York.



GLOBE CHURN Every One Using it once will use no other. Three sizes made, holding five, seven and ten gallons. Circulars sent free. Canvassers wanted where we

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THRY employ a first-class lady Surgeon.
Their chief Surgeon has had 30 years' unfailing

success.

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General Superintendent.

LITTLE GIANT Corn and Cob Crusher.

W. H. Banks & Co., 24 & 26 S. Canal Street, CHICAGO.

Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Farm, School and Church Bells, Agricultumi Boilers, Wood Sawing Machines, Tread and Sween Powers, etc.

Strayed or Stolen!

SURAYED or was stolen from the subscriber, living in Valley Brook township, Osage county, Kansas, on or about Sept. 26, 1875, eight head of horses, described as tollows:

One roan mare, 6 or 7 years old. One mare roan sucking colt. One roan mare colt, 1 year old. One bay mare, 8 or 9 years old, stiff in forcehoulders, shod on fore fret. One black horse, same age, white nose, ind two white bind feet, with saddle marks. One bay horse colt, 2 years old. One brown horse colt, 2 years old, points of both cars frozen, one car half gone, white hind feet. All the above were branded D on the left shoulder. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of the animals.

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Thursday, Nov. 11, 1875. The herd consists of shout 40 head, including representatives of such strains as the Rose of pherequentatives of such strains as the Rose of pherequentative of such strains as the Rose of pherequentative of the Rose of pherequentative of the Rose of pherequentative of the Rose of t

"Waldberg," near Haverstraw, N. Y.
Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.
"." Attention is directed to the great joint sale from
the hards of Mesers. JAMES MIX, Kankakee, and E. L.
DAVISON, Springfield, Ky., which will be neld at Dagter Park on the day preceding this sale.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer. A LEGEND OF THE KAW.

The broad valley lies smiling and fair— Like a picture of Peace reposing there— Clasped by the green hills gazing on To the purple glow of the horizon; A fairy picture, a cloudless view— Save the feathers that float in the blue.

And the river's calm, untroubled breast Is a picture of childhood-taking its rest So musically flow its waters along O'er the tawing sands—like an even song; Fragrant cottonwoods line its shore, And a glory of sunshine over it pours.

Fair fields and meadows lie outspread-Like violets in the garden bed A wealth of harvest, a glory of corn, Waves in the dew-besprinkled morn; Thrifty farmers—with barns well filled, Snow-white cottages, farms well tilled.

Down where the river's low banks slope, Half-hidden in a thicket of scrub-oak. Stands a vane, desolate and bare; No charm of ivy, no trace of care Adds any interest to its lonely fate-Its story bears no ancient date.

A pile of hewn logs on a sandy slope, Whitened by the frequent water soaks; A monstrous chimney, rude, unshapen, Standing among them alone, forsaken; A ruin pitiful, devoid of romance, A remnant of some cruel chance.

Curled upward once the smoke-rings blue And after them the red sparks flew Voices cho d on the evening breeze, Children shouted in among the trees: Ales, no more is heard their song Silent the wood the whole day long.

"When I pick an eighty," said David Gray,
"I all'ers pick timber—that's my way.
Yer wood's right ther, so's yer shade
And yer posy-bed's already made!"
And David had stature and hair like a GodA God of the musket and fishing-rod.

So, he had reared his castle of logs-And a somewhat better one for his dogs— And all night long, through the country round, Could be heard the sorrowful wail of hound. And David was happy—as such things go, In the midst of his little kindom of tow.

And here he lived in perfect peace, An enemy to none—save such wild-geese And sundry birds as fell into his traps, Or fish dragged from the stream, perhaps He saw his lenghty saine grow fat, And felt quite—catfish—ristocrat.

Of all his children,-there were ten,-One was his Joseph,-little Ben; A little winsome, songish fellow With clear blue eyes, and ringlets yellow. "Mighty cute is Ben, sharp little lad," Said David :—"mighty like his dad!"

Now David's wife was wont to speak In accents neither slow nor weak:
"Now Dave, I'm blest if I see Anything more particler likely 'Bout that boy than 'bout any other! They're all fearfully like their mother.

III.

One lovely night in radiant June Silent and soft,—there was no moon, A stealthy foe crept to the feet Of its Victims lying fast asleep; Came rushing down with furious zest The freshet from the distant west.

"The fresh!" cried Dave, awake at last, As the whirling torrent swiftly passed,
"The river's riz—look lively Sue,
I cant see what we're gon' to do!"
He opened the door, A flood came in And covered the floor of the log-cabin

Mounted on raiters, mounted on logs, All were safe,—all but the dogs.
Poor David groaned as he thought of their fate. And wondered if their chains would break,— And each tightly clasped hand in hand, They slowly drifted on to the land.

The morning came; thrice welcome day Broke in the east—a morning gray: Alas for the futile plan of men, One was missing,-t'was little Ben! And wept and tore his God-like hair.

"Oh, David," sobbed his weeping wife, One's dead, sure, the rests alive, Mebbe taint best to grieve so on it, Mebbe God hisself has done it." "Oh!" moaned he, "if he'd took t'other nine And left me Ben,—he was mine!" GEORGE H. PICARD.

WHAT WE READ IN OUR EXCHANGES.

A private correspondent away out on the trontier writes "Do you know, Mrs. Hudson, that I do not envy anybody anything more than I do your privilege of sitting down on a stool in the midst of the FARMER'S exchanges, from all parts of the country, there to read and read and read, to my heart's content. You don't know what it is to be isolat ed from society and starved for reading matter, too, as we do not intend to be another year if the grasshoppers stay at home. I wish you would just 'go through them' once for me and tell us all something about what you see there, about the great big world, you know. We get it sprinkled through the FARMER, but would like to know what a woman sees, since we cannot glean for ourselves."

It makes us draw a long breath to think of telling what we read in our exchanges. The gade man brings them all home, where he does the greater part of his editorial work. and so that we can revel in them, too, which we appreciate as a great pleasure, but it would make us sea-sick to try to tell what they contain. Here they are from every State and every large city in the Union, besides hundreds of local papers, which, so far as

know a few of the thoughts that we remember as having impressed us in looking over our late exchanges, we will begin by saying that we read some place that the preparation used in bleaching rubber is a deadly poison, and that it is believed that many babies die from extracting that poison from the white rubber tops on nursing bottles. If this is true, it seems very strange that no scientific man or woman has ever told us about it before. Where are the great chemists that they could not take enough interest in the babies to make known such an important fact, if it is a fast? And it must be, for in the same article we learned that it was a misdemeanor to -ell one of those tops in France, and that a French mother or nurse is fined twenty france for putting one in a baby's lips. We must be behind the times here to be feeding our babies white oxide of mercury and wondering why they die. If babies can't be fed naturally, try a clean spoon. If our correspondent has no babies she will be disappointed not to get something more intellectual, but if she has, she will understand that that subject lies nearest a mothers's heart.

Our Cardinal McClosky, who returns to America next month, has been presented by the Pope with a "magnificently wrought, embroidered velvet cushion." This important news was telegraphed from Rome, but sup pressed until the trans Atlantic newspapers could bring it. Are we such fools as that, about the serpent that is trying to eat out thvitals of our Republic? We wish every reader to the land could see the last number of Harper's Weekly containing one of Nast's best pictures, called "Hitting the Nail on the Head." It represents Grant on the Centennial National Platform just nailing down the plank which he found up in Iowa recently, viz: "Our public school system must and shall be preserved." A huge serpent, wearing the Papal crown, thrusts its head out from under the end of the plank which is about to decapitate it, and the nail under the uplifted hammer penetrates it through and through. The coils of the horrid monster are crushed in the interstices of the platform, while the Goddess of Liberty leads the little children into the school house.

An item which should encourage President Anderson, of our Agricultural College, in his hopes for practical education in this country, is that in England the Council of Education have ordained that every girls' school wherein the pupils pass an examination in "food and its preparation" and in "clothing and materials" will receive an addition to its annual grant.

Fanny Kemble, the great actress, is pub lishing the "Reminisences of an Old Woman." It is forty-six years since she first appeared on the stage, and in that time she has experienced all that great players usually do; poverty, hard struggles, fame, fortune, matrimo ny, divorce, etc., and now in her sixty fourth year tells her own story.

The Graphic says that the rumor from Paris that the era of crinoline was about to dawn again was a mistake, and skirts are gored and tied back more closely than ever. The invariable trimming is some kind of a flounce on the lower edge and some kind of an over-skirt, single and plain or double and thribble, al ways long before, but any length or none at all behind. The cuirass basque prevails, longer before than behind, and sleeves are tighter and higher or on the shoulder like a coat sleeve, which is a sensible and comfortable tashion. Cuffs and pockets and collars all al lowable according to taste.

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS AS THEY

A correspondent in Philadelphia says the following from the Times is a very correct description of the present state of the buildings in Fairmount Park. Our readers have seen to take the immense structures "on faith," as | jelly with it; then they sweeten the whole the writer says, after hearing something about the work that is being done on them.

'Going up the Lansdowne drive the firs thing to be seen is the Main Exhibition build ing the great centre of the Exposition.

Do you want to know the size of the buildings? Stand at one end and watch the dolla working at the other, or look up at the Lilipu tian who is running along the roof. He looks as if he might be a foot high. Then rememper that he's as big as you are, and try to make him hear your voice-and you have a better understanding of the size of the building than you could get with a tape measure. Then you may see how little space is taken by the railroad train that runs down through the centre -for the track is laid straight through the building, and all the materials are carried in by steam. This Main Hall is two stories high. light and airy looking, and when the workmen leave it it will be ready to hold samples of the products of all the nations of the globe. The next building beyond it is the Machinery Hall. and the two look near enough alike to be twin brothers. An architect might point out some difference, but as you look at them from your carriages they are exactly alike.

The two leviathans of wood and glass loom ap so proudly on the left that they make Memorial Hall seem little. But it is a fine build. ing, and in point of size will hold its own among the largest buildings of the city. It is built of a light gray stone, and its architect has succeeded in making a solid, graceful, fansiful building, without any of the gingerbread work shet suggests a country Fair. It is surnews is concerned, only tell over again what mounted by a dome, on which stands a figure to its excellence. She lays especial emphasis the big dailies have "Heralded" first. But if that is a living image of the Indian on the olding it will afford our enquirer any pleasure to fashioned cent, even to the head-dress of feath-

ers. But the sculptor says it is the Goddess of Liberty, and of course he knows. This is the only building that is to be permanent. The others are all frail and light, but this is solid enough to last for another Centennial or two These three buildings that we have seen are close together-about a hundred feet apart, they seem, but distances are so deceiving out there, that it isn't safe to guess Horticultural Hall is the next to be reached. It is further back in the Park and over to the right. What first strike your eye are the gracefully-curved glass sashes, under which flowers from the tropics are soon to bloom. This building looks emall by comparison. It is small-not much bigger than four or five good sized houses From its front door to the Park drive an excavation has been made, and this is to be filled with flowers. Turn to the left again, cross the drive, and you see a few timbers standing upright, and many more on the ground ready to be raised. This is going to be the Agricultural Hall. The sticks cover a good deal of ground, but you can't tell yet much about the size of the building. You must look at the Centennial engravings and take it on faith. To left of this, facing on the same avenue, is the skeleton of a big hotel It looks like the frame of an old umbrella, but it covers ground enough to accommodate the Grand Mogul of Tartary and all his riflemen It is apparently, as big as the Continental and it will look bigger yet when it is boarded over. If you care to go up the shaky ladder that the workmen run over so nimbly, and climb to an uncertain seat on the rafters of the new hotel, you will see how the Park has been getting ready for the Centennial. Down the drive a little way on the left hand side is a tall pillar painted in fancy colors. This the workmen say, is to force the water into the building. It looks like a festooned mon ument. Away over on the summit of a hill is another tall pillar, surrounded just now by a heavy scaffolding, and braced on all sides by light wire cables This is made of boiler iron. very strong, and the Bostonites are putting it up. A car is to be run around the outside on the screw principle, and in the little car Turks, Arabs and Hottentots, Jews, Gentiles and politicians are to be elevated for a view of the distant city, and they may travel for many a day before they'll see a prettier sight. Aladdin's wonderful lamp and the slaves of his magic ring have been fairly outdone by American enterprise and American paper dollars. The Philadelphian of a generation ago would lose himself in the new Fairmount, and the ghost of William Penn, prowling about in the dark hours, as ghosts sometimes will, waiting for the old liberty bell to peal out the midnight stroke, would wrap himself in his shroud and silently steal away, as he lit his spirit lamp and looked wonderingly on the new Centennial buildings.

RECIPES.

DRESSING FOR CABBAGE.-Put half a pint of vinegar on to boil; rub a lump of butter the size of a walnut and a table-spoonful of flour together and stir in also a tea-spoonful of mustard, salt and pepper to suit the taste; beat an egg and half a cup of cream together in a bowl, when the vinegar boils pour slowly into the egg and cream stiring all the time and continue to stir for two or three min utes and it will be smooth and creamy, if not stired well it will curdle (these quantities make make it good, more eggs, butter and cream will make it better, and less will do.) Pour while hot over a dish of cabbage that has been cut fine, serve cold. I sometimes dress turnipe the same way chop them up and cook first then put on the dressing and eat warm.

AUNT MARY

PRUNE PIB .- "Pipsy Potts" says, in Arthur's that the girls of her household make a nice prune pie by stewing them till they are soft. removing the pits, mixing a glass of current well, bake it with one crust, and narrow strips of twisted pie crust laid across the top and white sugar sifted over.

To REMOVE WARTS .- Warts are not only very troublesome, but disfigure the hands Our readers will thank us for calling their attention to the following perfect cure, even o the largest, without leaving a scar: "Take s small piece of raw beef, steep it all night in vinegar, cut as much from it as will cover the wart, and tie it on, or, if the excrescence is on the forehead, fasten it on with strips of plaster It may be removed during the day and put on every night. In one fortnight the wart will die and peel off." The same prescription will cure corns.

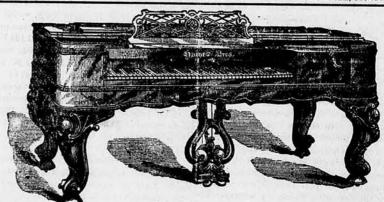
COLD SLAW .- Select the finest heads of bleached cabbage. Cut up enough to fill a large vegetable dish, the number of heads to be regulated by the size of the cabbage and the quantity desired. Shave very fine, and af. ter that chop up, the more thoroughly the better. Boil four eggs till hard, mix the yolks smoothly with a little cold water, and gradual ly add to them a cup of sweet cream, two table-spoonfuls of mixed mustard, one heaping table-spoonful of sugar, a tea-spoonful of sait, a quarter of a pound of butter, and a little pepper if you choose. Place all these ingredients, mixed together in a small stew-pau over the tire. Put the cabbage in the dish in which it is to be served. Let the sauce come to a boil, pour it hot over the cabbage and lastly add half a teacupful of good vinegar. The lady who gave us this recipe is famed for her slaw, and we can bear witness



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To School Officers The Kansas Farmer

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SA SOPER OF THE SERRAY LAW to Post a Stray, the Fees, Flues and Penal ties for not Posting. animals can be taken up at any time in the

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the i-day of November and the first day of April, except when tound in the lawful inclosure of the taker up. No persons, except citizens and householders can tak-up a stray.

up a stray.

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

householder may take up the same.

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ter dave the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and illo an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven incre, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been and the eash valued, for each of the same and the cash valued of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars i shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

cessive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months irou the time of taking up prove the same by evidence befor any Justice of the Pence of the county, having trat not find the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice.

shall vest in the taker up.

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

They shall also describe a cost of Appalsa and the hans. They shall also determine cost of keeping and the bene its the taker up may have had, and report the same of their appraisement.

their appraisement.

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

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

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, ... head of cattle, ... To County Cierk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farmer.

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

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

therewith,

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case

THE STRAY LIST

Stray List for the week ending Oct &

Allen County-H. A. Needham, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Joseph Bolin, Iola Tp, one bay nare, about 7 years old, 3 white feet, wen on lett side of eek, 3 lumps on underside of belly. Valued at \$25.

Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk. COW-Taken up by John Perry, of Marmaton Tp, Bour bon county, Kansas, one red cow, about? years old, no marks or brands perceivable, rope around the horns. Val ued at \$12.

Coffey County-Job Throckmorton, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by Foster B. Scott, Ottawa Tp. June 90, 1875. one bay horse mule, 5 years old, 15 hands high, broke, mane and tail shaved, collar marks, halter on, no marks or brands. Cash value, \$50. while, Rock Creek Tp., one bay mare, white spot on Fr. Wills, Rock Creek Tp., one bay mare, white spot on the collar of the c

brands or marse to be seen, at 440.

MARE—Takes up by J. W. Hitchens, Hampden Tp, one bay mare, 15 hands and one inch high, left hind foot white, a small white spot in forehead, no other brands or mark.

Valued at \$40. "amili white spot in forehead, no other brands or marks. Valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by J. L. Ward, Ayon Tp, one buy mare, it hands high, 8 years old, four white feet, smal star in the forehead, small white speck in the right eye, no marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

PONY—Taken up July 25, 1875, by R. James, Ottumwa Tp, one bay mare pony? 8 years old, 12 hands high, white spot on tip of nose; collar marks, white on both hind feet. Valued at \$40.

on tip of nose; collar marks, white on both lind feet.

end at \$20.

NY — Taken up by Wm. S. Shreves, Ottumwa Tp. Ju.,
1, 1875, one dark iron grey mare pony, 14 hands high, 5
rs old, right blind foot white, white stripe down the
large lump on left jaw, collar marks, no brands
ued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Charles W. Ingle, in Willow Springs Tp, on the 24th day of August, 1875, one bay horse springs to be 10 years old, about 18 hands high, som white halfve m Orchead, saddle and harness marks, ring bone on left hind foot. Valued at \$30.

Doniphan County-Charles Rappelye, Clerk. Doniphan County—Charles Rappelye, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up and posted June 5, 1875, by Andrew Herman, of Wolf River Tp, one dark red buil, 3 years old. annal under bit out of left car. Valued at \$15.

Courter, of Washington Tp, one dark red buil, 3 years old. 1875, by John Courter, of Washington Tp, one fies bitten grey mare, 8 eyes weak. Valued at \$75.

COLT—Also, by the same at same time, one bay colt, 1 year old past. Valued at \$25.

STEEK—Taken up and posted September 6, 1875, by C. Warren, of lows Tp, one white steer, 4 years old, amouth crop of right eat; both ears red, branded "C" on STEEK—Also, by the same at the same time, one red steer, 4 years old, same crop or brand as the other, except the brand looks as though it had been twice applied. Valued at \$20.

Franklin County-Geo. D. Stine MARE—Taken up by F. M. Hodges, of Hayes Tp, Aug. 1878, one black pony mare, 9 or 10 years old, some saddle marks, ear on left hip. Valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by W. D. Lewis, of Haye Tp, September 4, 1879, one black mare, about 12 years old, 14% hands high, left him foot white, star in forehead, branded on left hip "110" or 10. Valued at \$30.

Harvey County-H. W. Bunker, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by A. Bowers, Newton Tp, Septem ber 14, 14, 15, 1875, one bay horse, branded "U. B." on left shoulder, supposed to be 13 or 14 years old, collar marks on shoulder. Valued at \$40.

Miami County"-C. H. Giller, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Holland, Maryaville Tp, Aug. 20, 1875, one dark roan horse 9 or 10 years old, blind in right eye, 8 black marks on left hip, star in forehead collar marks; about 16 hands high. Valued at 230.

STEEL—stee up by D. H. Hellebower, Was Tp, September 15, 1875, one red and white steer; 8 years old, with coop off the left ear and slit in the right ear. Valued at 30. STEER—Also, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, with crop off the left ear and slit in the right ear. Valued at \$20,

Rush County-HORSE—Taken up by George Humphreys, of Olney P. O., Ploneer Tp, July 25, 1875, one brown horse, branded "G T" on the right shoulder, and hip, supposed to be over ten years old. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Also, one sorrel horse, with stripe in the face branded "P L" on left shoulder, supposed to be over ten years old. Valued at \$25.

Strays for the week ending September 15

Atchison County-C. H. Krebs, Clerk. MARK-Taken up by W. S. Knight, of Kaploma Tp May 10, 1875, one brown bay mare, 16 hands bigh, star el-forchead, three white feet, scar on point of hip, 7 year-old. Valued at \$40. COW-Taken up by W. H. Clark, Centre Tp, Aug. 18 COW—Taken up by W. H. Clark, Centre Tp. Aug. 18 1875, one red cow, medium size, 6 years old, underbit our of ear, had bell on and accompanied with calf three week-old. Cow valued at \$18.

Anderson County-R. A. Edwards, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by C. A. Spencer, of Indian Cree Poly June 28, 1875, one bay mare, hind feet white above fet locks, two small white spots in the forehead, 14% hand high, 5 years old.

18g, 18 years old.

18g, 18ar in the forehead, white spot on each shoulder, 18 hands high, 4 years old. The two values at 878.

Chase County-8. A. Breese, Clerk MARE-Taken up in Diamond Creek Tp. on the 12th da) of Aug., 1875, by H. E. Snyder, one sorrel mare, about it hands high, age unknown, bald face, haroes marks, one shoe ou left hind foot, no brands. Value, 250.

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. C. Canfield, in Crawford Tp June 15, 1875, one bay pony mare, few white hairs in forcesed, harness marks, shod in front, seven years old. Val bead, harness marks, shod in front, seven years old. Val-ued at \$5. MARE—Also, one hay pony mare, ten years old, star in forehead, white on nose, white on both blind feet, harness marks, and shod in front. Valued at \$10.

Cowley County-M. G. Troup, Clerk. MARE PONY-Taken up in Creswell Tp, July 27, 1875 by John N. T. Gooch, a cream colored mare pony, about or 3 years old, with white face, no marks or brands. Posted before J. H. Bousall, J. P., and appraised at \$30. Dickinson County-M. P. Jolley, Clerk

MARE—Taken up by John Dunlary, of Sherman Tp, Dickinson county, Aug. 7, 1875, a bay mare, with black mave and tall, about 15 hands high, supposed to be five years old last spring, branded on the right shoulder with the letter "O" having a straight line through the centre. Valued at 430. Elk County-Thos. Hawkins, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up July II, 1875, by R. C. Sanguar, living in Longton Tp, Elk county, Kanssa, one light bay horse, years old, 15 hands high, small white spot between the yees and on the nose, part of both hind ankles white. Valued at \$40. Jefferson County-D. B. Baker, Clerk

MULK-Taken up by W. N. Allen, of Rock Creek Tp, ne dark brown horse mule, six years old, no marks or rands visible. Valued at \$75. Johnson County-J. Martin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Benj. Belt, of Lexington Tp, a sor-el mare, 14½ hands high. 9 years old, with both hind legs s hite about half way to the gambel joint, white stripe in orchead, with collar and saddle marks, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$60.

Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk HORSE.—Taken up by Thomas Smith and posted before D. F. Walker, J. P. Alexandria Tp, Aug. 18, 1878, one sorel horse, about 15% hands high, about 5 years old, left ront foot partly write. Valued at \$35.

MARE—Taken up by P. S. Wirchell, and posted before D. G. Sholes, J. P. Klickapoo Tp, July 16, 1878, one black lare about 14 hands high, star in forehead, about 6 years Id. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Alex, one dark brown horse foolt, about 4 years Id. White spot in forehead Valued at \$25.

Mitchell County-L. J. Best, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Washington Mercer, Lulu Tp, August 3, 1875, one hay mare pony, 14 hands high, supposed to he 10 or 12 years old, with sandle and collar mark, small white spot on forehead, also a sear on the right fore leg supposed to have been done with a lariat rope; sand pony had a halter on when taken up. Appraised ar \$30.

Osage County-Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk. COW-Taken up by C. Rice, Valley Brook Tp, July 29 1875, one white cow, white face, line back, branded on the left hip with the letters "AB," giving milk, about 8 year old, valued at \$12.

Phawnee County-P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk. HORBE-Taken up by C. C. Leonard, of Soldier Toute 6, 1975, one bay gelding, about 14 hands high, 10 or 12 ears old, star in forehead, both hind feet white. Valued 1890.

Wabaunsee County—4. W. Watsen, Clerk. RARE—Taken up by Louis Keckel, Wilmington Tp., Ju 7 26, 1575, one iron gray mare, 14 hands high, saddinaris, no other marks or brands, four years old. Values 1825. Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by R. S. Braun, Necsho Falls Tp August 11, 1875, one grey mare, about 10 or 11 years old with saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$10. A Stray Horse Taken Up. Taken up by the subscriber, about the let of September, a five year old PONY HORSE, bright Bay, broke to work in harness and saddle. The only mark on the animal is a lump on one of the hind legs between the knee. and pastern joint.

P. MOFFATT.
P. O. Auburn. Residence, north branch Wakarusa in Auburn township.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. 85 REWARD!

On or about the 30th of June last, a dark bay horse pony, 14 hands high, 4 years old last spring, star in forehead, white rings around hind feet, branded with a triangle on right shoulder. Five Dollans reward will be paid for the pony or information that will lead to its recovery

THOS. R. JONES,
Osage City, Kansas.

T WILL give the above Reward for any information that will lead to the recovery of the following animals: One Sorrel Mare, 6 years old, about 14 hands high, ringbone on hind foot, limps at times the back near hips higher than usual. Also one Bay Horse, 3 years old, a few white hairs on back caused by saddle, a lum; in in-ide right hind leg between bock and patern joints. Also one yearling Mare Colt, very dark iron gray, small slice taken out of one ear. The animals stray, d away in May.

Dunlap, Morris Co., Kansas.

Strayed or Stolen!

O'N or about the 8th of June, seventeen head of cattle strayed or were stolen from the range of the undersigned on Rock Creek, six miles northeast of lola. Two Cows bor 6 years old; one medium sized heavy set, red and white, white in the face, on the hips, under the belly and in the flanks, horns turned to wards the front, is branded with an "8" on the left shoulder, has a calf by this time; the other is a slim cow, red and brindle, with white under belly, one horse a little lopped, branded with "8" on left shoulder.

Eight three year old steers; one red, two white, one red and white spotted, with horns a little staggy, one dirty roan, one brewn and white the others red and white spotted, all medium sized except the brown and white which is small. All branded with letter "P" dim brand—either on right branded with letter "P" dim brand—either on right branded with letter "P".

white which is small. All branded with letter "P"—dim brand—either on right or left hip, and semetimes the "P" is upside down.

Three three year old heifers, one roan, one red and white spotted, one mostly red with a little white on the back, the horns of the last two rre small and inclined to turn in in front, and are branded on the left hip with a broken anchor.

Four two year old heifers; one red and white spotted, 1 white with bluish hairs, 1 brindle, 1 roan. The two last quite small.

A reward of \$50 will be paid for information that will lead to their recovery.

D. W. BOSTWICK,
October 6, 1875.

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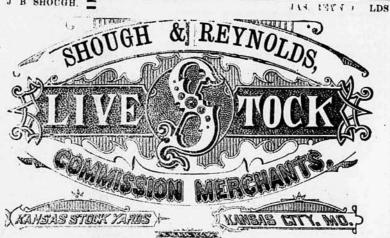
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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for the ralification or rejection of the electors of the State at the next gen

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1 PROPOSED AMENDMENT to section three of the Consti-tution of the State, regulating the time of electing and compensation of members of the Lepislature. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas two-thirds of the members elected to each [house] con curring therein;

Curring therein:

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

PROPOSITION ONE: Section twenty-five of article two shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and beginning with the session of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, all regular sessionshall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tnesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

second Theeday of January of each alternate year thereafter.
Proposition two: Section three of article eleven shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3 The Legislature shall provide, at each regular session. for raising sufficient revenue to defray the current expenses of the State for two years.
Proposition THERE: The following shall constitute section twenty-nine of article two: Section 29. At the general election held in eighteen hundred and seventy-

general election held in eighteen hundred and seventysix, and thereafter, members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for two years, and members
of the Senate shall be elected for four years.

SEC. 3. The following shall be the method of sub
mitting said proposition of amendment: The ballots
shall be either written or prinated, or partly printed and
partly written. In regard to proposition one, the
form of the ballots shall be, "For proposition one to
amend the Constitution:" Against proposition one to
amend the Constitution:" Against proposition
two to amend the Constitution." "Against proposition
three, the form of the ballots shall be, "For
proposition three to amend the Constitution."
"Against proposition three to amend the Constitution."
"Swo. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect and
be in force from and after its publication in the statute
book.

I hereby certify that the above ignt resolution oric.

book.

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

M. J. SALTER,
John H. Folks,
Secretary of Senate.

Passed the House on the 3d day of March, A. D.

Passed the House on the 3d day of March, A. D 875, two-thirds of the members elected voting there or. E. H. FUNSTON, HENRY BOOTH, Speaker of the House. Chief Clerk of the House. Hawat Book of the House.

Chief Clerk of the House.

Approved on the 5th day of March, 1875.

THOMAS A. OSBORN,

Gover

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

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Bet us Smile.

A reporter being called to account for the statement that a certain meeting "was a large and respectable" one." when only one other person besides himself was present, insisted that his report was literally true; for, said he, "I was large and the other man was respectable."

"Rents have risen," was the jocose remark of the actute small boy when a nail caught in the previously small tear in his coat tail and ripped the garment up to his neck. Subsequently, after an interview with his parents, he moaned to himself in the woodshed that leather had fallen."

Political orators in the West indulge in some high-flown asseverations in regard to their firmness of principle. The following is a moderate specimen: "build a worm fence around the Winter's supply of Summer weather, skim the clouds from the sky with a teaspoon, catch a thunder-cloud in a bladder, break a intricate to harpess ground-sluice an earth a burricane to harness, ground-sluice an earth quake, lasso an avalanche, pin z napkin on the crater of an active volcano—but, never expect to see me talse to my principles!"

Vhat's all this talk about the courrency and the five-twinties and the sivin-thirties that I hears about, Mike?" "Why, bliss your sowl, don't ye know, Pat?" It manes that the (lovermint wants to make the laborin min work from five-twinty in the mornin' till sivinthirty in the avening." "Och, the spalpeens! May the divil choke thim!"

In New York, last week, Louisa Heuser, pretty girl of fourteen, attempted to commit suicide by drinking a quarter (of a pint of red ink. This sounds ink-red-lible, but it is true. The physician didn't order her to swallow a sheet of blotting pad, because he didn't think it would be write.—Norristown Herald.

"My son wouldn't steal peaches from Mr Gammon's orchard, I hope?" "No, ma, I wasn't in that crowd the other night." "That's right in that crowd the other night." "That's right my boy. Keep out of bad company, and you'll never do wrong. Let your conscience be your guide in all things," and the fond mother patted her son approvingly on the head, and went about her duties with a light; hears. Left to himself, the nobles boy thus soilloquized, "You dont catch me foolin' around old Gammon's. My conscience can ignide me to lots of better orchards than his, where there ain't no dog nuther." Missouri Brunswicker

A gentleman, finding that the diminution of his stack of wood continued lafter his fires were out, lay awake one night in order to obtain, if possible some clew to the mystery. at an hour when "all honest folks should be in an hour when "all honest folks should be in bed," hearing an opperator at work in the yard, he cautiously raised his chamber window, and saw a lazy neighbor endeavoring to get a large log into his wheelbarrow. "You're w pretty fellow," said the owner, "to come here and steal my wood while I'm asleep!" "yes, replied the thief; "and I suppose you would stay up there and see me break my neck; with lifting before you'd offer to come and help me!"

"Father," asked a Vicksburg boy at the dining table the other day, "are you a big man?" "Well I dunno," musingly answered the parent. "Why?" "Cause I heard some men talking over at the hotel, and they said you were one of the biggest men in town." "Well I suppose I do stand pretty high," replied the parent, looking pleased and consequential. There was half a minute of silence, and then the boy added: "They said it was a wonder how you carried your feet around!" the boy can't understand yet why he should received a box on the ear which made his head roar for two long hours.

S'PORT DE CHILD .- Wair writes: During S'PORT DE CHILD.—Wair writes: During the time when Clayton was ruler of Arkansas. all justices of the peace had to be appointed by His Excellency. One old negro, who thought he knew enough to discharge the duties of the office, called on the Governor to be examined and recieve his appointment. Several questions were given him, all of which he managed very well. But when he was asked: "What would you do in a case where a man committed suicide?" "What would I do?" said the negro. "Well sah, in a case like dat, de very least I could do, sah, would be to make him s'port de child." He was appointed.

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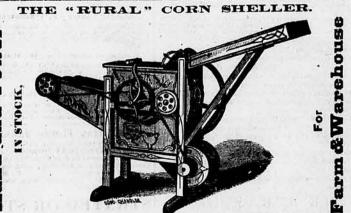
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