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#### THE WAYS TO AGRICTLTURAL IMPROVE.

An abstract of an Address delivered by Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College, in Representative Hall, Topeka, January 14, 1876. (This is the first in a series of ten Lectures to be delivered under the auspices of Capitol Grange.)

can bardly conceive it possible that an organ and warm our dwellings, and in a thousand the farm. ization of men and women thus intelligent, having a common cause and occupation, can come short of exerting a powerful and direct influence upon agriculture.

Agriculture is an empirical or experimental art. Its truths and methods are not the prooratory or student's closet. A true system of duct of facts worked out in the chemist's labagriculture is simply a compilation of experience of the best riences. "The best experience of the best review of the best revi riences. "The best experience of the best ration, could not have answered a simple science seemed more firmly fixed than the thirty years in succession, upon the same land,

not only better farmers but more intelligent fordshire. transportation, industrial education; all these the arts, we are under even greater obligaare confessedly just, nay, they are urgent ne tions to that impulse called art which, know cossities. Then why have they not had an ing nothing of general laws or systematically existence outside of resolutions and speeches arranged facts, consults directly its own maby masters and lecturers? I answer, because terial wants. by masters and lecturers? I answer, because terms wants at every step they have had to encounter the inertia of indifference and positive mistrust, the legitimate offspring of ignorance. The National Grange has proposed a plan for co-operation among our farmers which would of itself prove to them an annual saving of hundreds are the body of agriculture, if they cannot be a series and lecturer to the series of the serie of the mands of dollars. If this worthy scheme are the body of agriculture, if they cannot be should fall, it will fail because the laity of your order have not yet been educated up to it. Yes, my friends, this educational movement of the Granges is the grandout the state of the grandout the grando ment of the Granges is the grandest step that The rapid progress of scientific discovery has yet been taken by your order because it is in recent times, and the impulse that many of a radical one and because all your other re-

shall attempt to answer, in part, to-night-

It is curious to notice the varying values the times of Lord Bacon, philosophy and sei-

They were rather regarded as the tools and definite questions are propounded. The Best the farmers of Europe. Many acted upon the myself with few suggestions. Science explains playthings of the philosophers, matters in semer process of manufacturing steel directly hint, though few persisted in the practice. It very many of the rules and practices of the which the vulgar were neither directly nor from cast iron, justly ranks among the great is the peculiarity of most false agricultural farm. Thus farmers have long since learned indirectly interested. Macceaulay tells us inventions of the century, and yet the ques-that "the ancients did not neglect natural tion which Mr. Bessemer so ably celved is a showing themselves. Men who are cullous at of a single bushel of gypsum to each sore of science, but they did not cultivate it for the simple one in comparison with almost any of heart and obtuse in mind are often very sensi- ground, gives as good results as where five purpose of increasing the power or ameliorat the agricultural problems which vex the tive to influences affecting their purses. The times this amount is applied. Why this is so, he importance of that study. But why? Not the obscure changes constantly going on in the completely exposed the falsity of the "minempire of man over the material world, but does the sap rise from the root to the leaf? "bitten ones" that a general reaction set in solely because it tended to raise the mind These are questions which the idle rustic from which scientific agricultural has not yet the student with the nature of common things, above low cares, to separate it from the body, might answer just as satisfactorily perhaps recovered.

The subject of the exhaustion of soils, has to exercise its subtlety in the solution of very as Agassiz or Tyndal. - Even what would obscure questions."

With the advent of Lord Bacon all this was tillzers is wrapt in mystery. changed. Like a giant he reached out his A distinguished modera writer on agriculhands and wrestled Philosophy from her tural chemistry says: "We are every day crooked paths. He did more than this; he drifting further from what was considered a gave her a fresh inspiration and a new name, few years ago one of the most fixed and beneand on her banners he wrote the watchwords ficent principles of agricultural science viz: of the age, "Utility and Progress."

baseless superstitutions took the form and co periments with manures, that in very many herence of natural science, how the myste cases we cannot venture to predict what will rious incantations of the old alchemists be be the influences of a given applicative, but and the science of mineralogy, just as long dant results, it being literally possible to came changed into chemical nomenclature find in practice the strangest and most discorbefore astrology had given place to astrono- show from the experience of the farm that almy, and in the commercial world men had most every fertilizer in use has in some instanbeen pirates and buccaneers before they beces found beneficial to every cultivated crop, came merchants. But this was not all. Men and in other cases has been indifferent and refused to regard all this wealth of knowl- even detrimental." edge as simply a mental gymnasium upon which the athlete might test his strength and blems of agriculture are peculiar ones and prove his endurance. They took this knowl bear almost no analogy to those of the other I am free to confess that this educational work of the Grange is the side of the movement in which I am most interested, and I and warm our dwellings, and in a thousand the farm. ways contribute to the weal of man. But We hear constantly the study of the science sister, Art.

r "book farmer," and usually both.

But aside from this direct education of the same, for the farm, there is another and fords have been so universally admired, was farmer, for the farm, there is another and clogy. Tompkins, whose white faced Hereeven more important work that these Grang. fords have been so universally admired, was ers must inaugurate, if not actually carry out, a plain milk-man, who, marrying his master's and that is, that general and indirect educa-

scientific truth, have led thoughtful men to from those obtained in those arts that have been especially benefitted by science.

seem so simple a matter as the action of fer- long been a favorite theme with speculative

with all this advance of Science, it is ques- prescribed as a panacea for the many uncertionable if she has kept pace with her elder tainties and dangers that beset the farmers pathway. Are we warranted in this? Is the Arkwright, whose invention of the spinning expectation a just one? We shall do well to enny laid the foundation to England's manu- bear in mind (1st.) that many so-called scienfacturing greatness, was an illiterate "West tinc truths are mere theories, and (2nd.) that

men" is what is most needed. If the experience of a single individual is as valuable as rience of a single individual is as valuable as that of a dozen, then there is no use for these that of a dozen, then there is no use for these farmers' meetings, for they multiply the clashing armies of Europe could not do—stell the Eastern question—was not even a clean of the Eastern question of the production of animal micro of any kind, obtaining the tas the lungs were the stove of the body furnishing it heat as the stove of the body furnishing it heat as the stove of the body furnishing it heat as the stove of the body furnishing it heat as the stove of the body furnishing it heat as the stove of the body furnishing it heat as the stove of the body furnishing it heat as the stove of the body furnishing it heat as the stove of the body furnishing it heat as the furner of any kind, obtaining the tas the lungs were gold of 16½ bushels—acre. There are soils in Greece which have predicted the room. The lungs inhale oxyges, and the products of common the

were advised in the name of science, to con-demand for our products.

special work of the Grange, co-operation in said to show that much as we are indepted to the sold the hottest part of the body were in reality takes precedent of the related science. "In agriculture. Need I say that the study of such transportation, industrial education; all these the arts, we are under even greater obligations. The coldest, and the carbonic sold was found all cases," says Whewell in his history of the away to improvement in agriculture would not only in the blood vessels before reaching Inductive Science: the arts are prior to the be a peculiar one, and of very doubtful prothe lungs, but in the tissues themselves. (See related science. Art is the parent not the prothe lungs, but in the tissues an emselves. (See related science. Art is the parent not the pro-Dalton's Human Physiology IV edition p. geny of science, the realization of principles Herstic, than are dreamt of in your philoso-243-247.) Of course with the downfall of the in practice forms part of the product as well phy."

with the carbon which enters into the sub-stance of plants, is chiefly derived from the But in this educational work of yours I apprehend your wants as farmers will not be prehend your wants as largers will not be steel manufacturing have received. But if we farmer as promoting the growth of his plants, which our farmers only know through the agwill some up what shall we teach as a way to will come up what shall we teach as a way to that agricultural conditions differ essentially burned their manure piles and straw stacks, compels a comparatively intimate relation bethat have been placed upon human knowledge in different ages of the world. Before art of working metals; we have here condibrins loads of straw and manure were carted. Sciences to the farmer? To answer this ques-

ande had no direct influence upon the masses. under our control, and in every case pertinent, Leibie could not but have great weight with have at my disposal, to-night and I shall content ing the condition of men. Seneca wrote farmer. The farmer has to deal constantly experience of practical men, and the carefulargely in natural philosophy, and magnified with variable seasons and temperatures; with ly conducted experiments of Lawes & Gilbert chemist tells him that gypeum is soluble in because it tended to assuage suffering, to mul- soil and plant; and above all with the mys- eral theory." But this was not the end; such where a large amount is spread upon the land tiply the conveniences of life, to extend the terious principle of life. What is life? How a cry arose; especially in England, from the there is not sufficient rainfall to dissolve it.

writers.

We have been told that with every bushe of grain and every hoof that left the State, our acres were robbed, and we were so much near-

not be told that his fields are becoming poorer, but he will be very thankful for information will enable him profitably to maintain ings only, and does not exist in agriculture."

(How Crops Feed p. 373.)
Messrs. Lewes & Gilbert, of Rothamstead

not only better farmers but more intelligent citizens. Take any of the important matters that thoughtful men have proposed as the special work of the Grange, co-operation in reference to ways and means—productive; the proved breeds of domestic animals, of rotation

very nature of things. Before science can be called in to any con-

nearly 500 parts of water, and consequently

Moreover the study of the sciences acquaints which as a farmer he will have to deal with practically; these studies strengthen the observing powers and give a discipline peculiarly adapted to his wants as an experimenter.

Prof. David Low, of Edinburgh, says : "Agriculture involves a species of knowledge peculiar to itself. The business of the laboraer the real Great American Desert which Kan tory is distinct from that of the fields; and sas must return too, if her agricultural did the most perfect knowledge of the one will that a fertilizer is chiefly aluable because it I need not tell you, to-night, how Bacon directly feeds the plant, and are learning from made the modern sciences a possibility, how numerous recent and carefully constructed ex. the agricultural question is will it pay to check periments of any kind. He must farm on a superphosphates or nitrates at \$75.00 per ton? periments must be the exception but not the The sum of every agricultural question is will rule on a well ordered farm. In like manner it pay? How often we hear it said that such the vegetable physiologists may pursue his an applicative of manure will add greatly to own interesting inquiries as a branch of the crop, and farmers are urged to practice in science, but he should be careful how he counaccordance with some such an understanding sels the farmer to farm upon a system of theories of vegetation, however well established The question to be considered by the farmer they may seem. Such theories may be of high is, will this extra crop compensate for the cost interest in themseives, and yet of little value the closet, without any knowledge of the business of the fields."

This art of yours and mine my friend, is as their fertility. Prof. S. W. Johnson, says: old as the human race, it is older than science "The speedy and absolute exhaustion of soils or philosophy, age it is older than religion itonce fertile that has been so much discussed self, and so long has the very life of Nations by speculative writers is found in their writ-ings only, and does not exist in agriculture." ture, that it is sale to presume that it will never be revolutionized or materially changed. Least of all may we expect this from the reverse and speculations of men whose hands are unstained of labor. We must ever bear in mind that agriculture is not a science but an

part the teachings of practice and experience thousands of years old, for the theories and ers must inaugurate, if not actually carry out, and that is, that general and indirect education which will make our moral population not only better farmers but more intelligent fordshire.

We shall do well then, to keep in mind that general and scientific facts, are seption of the breed of Heredro-drocarbons, to be burned in the interior of the agricultural facts and scientific facts, are seption, or only better farmers but more intelligent fordshire.

We shall do well then, to keep in mind that general and scientific facts, are seption, or only better farmers but more intelligent fordshire.

> There are a hundred facts in this art 248-247.) Of course with the downfall of the theory, the symmetrical cob-house reared upon it fell also.
>
> The complaint so often made, that science which are standing puzzles to the philosophers, but which ever unfounded claims science may make upon the practical man will react upon it and prevent its true value from being appreciated.
>
> This years are Liable's famous manure.
>
> In practice forms part of the predude as well phy." There are a hundred facts in this art of agriculture which are standing puzzles to the philosophers, but which every understands, with a farmer's understanding to his entire satisfaction. He gets this knowledge not through any process of interest in the duction or by any of the logical formula, but wery nature of things.
>
> This years are Liable's famous manure.
>
> Before science can be called in to any con-Thirty years ago Liebie's famous manure before science can be called in to any contribution of a new system of agricultural, proposed by him. He informs us, that amonia is of all the elements of vegetable agriculture of England, and of our own Eastood the most important, and that this body with the carbon which enters into the subless than 1½ per cent, are farmers."
> It must be borne in mind that while these institutions have classical departments they are

> earth which are chiefly to be regarded by the farmer as promoting the growth of his plants. Farmers were further advised that when they burned their manure piles and straw stacks, and sprinkled the few shoval fulls of ashes also upon the land, as much had been accomplished towards fertilising the soil as when cumbrins loads of straw and manure were carted. This theory backed by the great name of the grant and sprinkled the few shoval fulls of ashes also towards fertilising the soil as when cumbrins loads of straw and manure were carted.
>
> The manure piles and straw stacks, and the score of fertilisers, marls, and the score of fertilisers. To might think it would be different in the sciences to the farmer only know through the agree alone. A late catalogue of the ladiana State University gives the occupation of 107 graduates; of these 107, only three are farmers. Ripon College in Wisconsin publishes a list of its graduates from 1867 to 1874, not one of these of the sciences to the farmer of the sciences to the farmer only know through the agree were careful.

1887 and 1869, 16 only had become farmers. In bright and shining contrast to these Col-iges stands the Minhigan State Agricultural plege. This institution devotes itself espec-Gollege. This institution devotes itself especially to the teaching of practical agriculture and horticulture, and of all its graduates since 1855 over 50 per cent are farmers, horticulturists and nurserymen. This is not a light matter and one that can be undallenged. There are at the present time in the United States 6,000,000 persons engaged in agriculture. The census gives 41,100 lawyers, And yet, says Prof. Perry of Williams College, I can point out 100 of these lawyers who have exerted more political influence in the State and New out 100 of these lawyers who have exerted more political influence in the State and Na-tion than all the 0,000,000 farmers have done. Need we be surprised at this. When our sons tion than all the 0,000,000 farmers have done. Need we be surprised at this. When our sons and daughters are educated only to leave the farm, spriculture does indeed seem what its enemies have so often called it, this refuge of mediocrity and downright ignorance. We must awaken to these facts before our awkening comes too late, before our colleges, adadenies, and schools are all given over to interest antagonistic perhaps, but certainly without direct advantage to the farmer. "Paul may plant and Apollo water:" our Granges may "resolve," and societies may "report," but it the avenues of education all lead away from the farm then our methods of improvement

If the avenues of education all lead away from the farm then our methods of improvement will be vain and worse than vain.

When we consider the immensity of this "landed interest," and that other fact, that trades, professions and callings, petty and insignificant by comparison are liberally provided with special facilities, with trained teachers, with laboratories and workshops, we see something of the justice of the farmer's demands.

Practice with science, but practice first Above all in this education for the farm no less than in the work of the farm, let us not there than in the work of the tarm, let us not conget that agricultural truth, and scientific truth, have no necessary connection, and may cur-cam be an education such as shall make good citizens, intelligent men and better far-

#### Wirtten expressly for the Kansas Farmer. FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

NUMBER VI

FOOD FOR THE SOIL.

We remember reading the proceedings of an Agricultural meeting held at Manhattan, some years ago, which gave rise to an incident which is worthy of notice. It struck us as being so extremely marvellous that we have not forgotten it. Prof. Mudge made some remarks about gypsum, or plaster of Paris, stating that there were large beds of gypsum in the State. and it was an excellent fertilizer, and recommended its use etc. and Mr. Baker, objected to the Frof's, remarks, alleging that our Kansas soil was inexhaustable, and to dispute this proposition, or to deny it, it would do great injury to the future of Kansas in preventing immigration to our young State.

It is not surprising to hear the same erroncous inconsistency repeated by those who make no pretensions to any extra amount of common sense—but it was a most grevious erfor to hear such remarks coming from an Agricultural College meeting. I need hardly add they met with a poor reception, no one but Mr. Baker, believed that Kansas soil was

It is true, farmers by this practice and mode of husbandry have been working their lands as if they were inexhaustable, but have found out their error.

To render stock raising profitable we must feed our stock with nutritious and wholesome food. To raise good crops we must feed the soil with manure. The stomach of an animal converts the food into fiesh and bone, milk and wool, etc. The soil when supplied with materials which plants require, acts also as a stomach to digest and convert them to be absorbed by the roots of plants.

A farmer who would permit his hay or fodder to go to waste when his stock are in actual need of life sustaining food, would be thought very foolish and thriftless. When we neglect to return to the soil, materials which the soil is in need to produce crops, we are acting equally as foolish, but every body does not see

We sometimes come across an incident which is worthy of recording. Last spring we called at the residence of a well-to-do farmer, (as the expression is). He had just finished planting a half dozen grape vines near his

GRAPES.

house yard. There is certainly nothing very remarkable in a circumstance of this kind, the reader will say ; true, but let me make a statement of the circumstances connected with this event. The

seen brought up on a farm, and was a tiller of

He remarked, that he had never owned a grape vine, that these half dozen grape roots were the first he had attempted to cultivate. The curiosity with me was how any one, being the owner of land could live fifty years of his life and never plant a grape vine for side by side. The period from hatching to the family use. There is no fruit more easily grown than grapes. It adaptes itself to most any situation-in a garden supported by trellises, or trained on a building. Let every family supply themselves with a few grape vines, the fruit is healthy and the flavor is delicious.

CATTLE SHEDS. stock. We have witnessed several sheds At the fourth or fifth meal when the worms which have been built this fall. This is not are all on the leaves that you took care to feed only an act of economy, but a duty which we somewhat more freely (plentiful,) you clean owe to humanity. A great loss is every year the litter. To do it, you need again to pick sustained from the lack of suitable shelter. Cattle exposed to the piercing winds, and now storms of winter, consume one-third more food, than they would under more favor. there remain still any, and there remain alble conditions. It requires an extra amount

farmer who has stock under his control would away the litter. From that moment you feed do his duty, our table of statistics in the chopped leaves spread very evenly, as much spring would not show so large a per centage between the worm covered leaves as on the of losses as they have done for the last two worms themselves. They will spread to the years. "A merciful man is merciful to his interstices to reach fresh leaves, and get dis-

BREEDING, REARING AND CULTURE OF THE SILK WORMS.

BY S. CROZIER, SILKVILLE, KANSAS. The following extract is taken from a pamphlet hav-ing the above title and is published by permission of the author who cannot at this season find leisure to finish the series of articles hegun in issue Doc.

[CONTINUED PROM LAST ISSUE.] EVENNESS OF THE SILKWORMS. Evenness in the worms is a matter of the

1st. The inview of the moultings. If your worms are very even, if they commence and finish their moultings altogether, at the same time, which you remove their litter (which is time, which you remove their litter (which is necessary at least once before each moulting.)

Third Moulting. If your worms stand thick when just out of the second sleep, they must all will keep at same time on the fresh leaves with which you are to take them up, and you need not to lose any, on the other hand, if they are uneven, some being moulting, they will be buried and die in the litter beneath those who are esting, and it is in vain that you try to eatch the right time to take up, you are sure to throw away part of them with the litter during the whole breeding. The trouble will keep growing all the while to the end, when some would be wanting a suitable place to make their cocoons, while others would keep eating many days yet. It is very easy to prevent that difficulty to maintain as well as to obtain a perfect uniformity. It requires only attention, and look to it from the very hatch ing. So one will be careful not to mix the worms of one day, with those of another day, an easy thing to avoid by means of labels, and it will be all right as far as the first moulting. But at that period, one might unmatch them. by feeding before they are all quite awake, which means, before the transformation be somplete. To avoid this, one must know that particular moment, and I am about to show it to you as best I can, bringing you to it by the number of meals and the different appearance of the insect; for the worm that was just born, is exactly one-twelfth of an inch in length, English measure, can now be seen in all its there is any left yet, without waiting for the parts distinctly, and with the look of the insect, as by means of other observations, there is no possible mistake for the beginner in breeding.

The best way is to mark the meals, an easy thing by making a stroke with a pencil on the edge of each paper sheet every time you feed. One thing not less essential, is to spread the leaves very evenly, so that part of the worms, can not eat more than the others. After eighteen meals, including the one given in taking up your worms, most of them, will be buried beneath the leaves; the others, as many as can be seen, will have a short, thick set body, large head, and be scantily scattered about. It will look as if half of them are dead. Feed them one, two, three more meals, always still with chopped leaves, but very sparingly in order to bring to readiness the tardy comers, if there be any, but when they commence emerging after moulting, and as soon as you see some fellows more slender, with elongated snout, very broad, much broarder than the sleepers, wandering about and eating well, stop feeding and let them fast till all the worms have come out; that will not be long. By and by, the will thicken, and in eighteen hours this vill all come out, if the temperature be w . I'or prudence's sake, it is well to wait twenty-four hours.

If marking or counting the meals has been forgotten, one can tell that the worms are going to moult, when (after they have commenc ed by devouring the leaf), they gradually lose it in this light, when they do, our average their silk to the leaf (which they do not eat leties of soil here in one county as there is in skin, and stand motionless, the head slightly raised up, then the snout loosens itself, and the skin is let go, and given over as a useless sheath. It is very easy to tell a wide-awake worm amongst sleeping ones. It is more difficult to tell a worm just coming out of moulting, from the one that has scarcely commenced going into it. A watchful person will know a worm which has undergone the transformation by its lengthened and comparatively more slender body, its lighter color, its snout too, gentleman was about fifty years of age; had changed in color and twice its former size. The snout is the only part of the worm that will grow no more till the next moulting. The sudden growth of that part, makes a marked difference, remarkable amongst all others between the two worms at all moultings. It is striking when the worm that has just moulted, and the one about to do it, are first age is very. delicate, and deserves the greatest watching. Like with bables, the light and watchful hand of the woman makes an easy job of it. They are fed six times a day, which makes three days duration for that

age. ... dirst Moulting, Same minute care: after There is evidently an improvement, this eighteen to twenty-four hours fasting, you year over others in providing shelter for our give first one meal of young whole twigs, one leaf after another, one at a time, and space them so as to double at least and sometimes treble the space allowed the worms. If ways some, you spread a few leaves on the f frost to keep up the animal heat. If every bed, to gather the last ones before you throw

tance naturally, from the first meal, you will continue in that way, feeding five or six times a day, till the second age. After eighteen meals make the same remarks much easier than the first time. Let the whole bulk of them come out well before you content an appetite that has become devouring.

Second Moulting. The Silk-worm, quite black when just born, a little less so when out of the first moulting, is now of a dark, almost ashy hue. Whole leaves are fed from the first meal, the litter is removed, and the worms are spread on an enlarged surface, and as soon as they appear to lose appetite, and commence putting on the big head, then leaves are chopped, fed sparingly etc. During that period, four meals a day at least are needed, or five if

it can be done.

have three times as much room, again to be able to acquire without being too crowded, the size they will have on the fourth moulting. If you can not give four meals a day, you will give but three somewhat more copious, and during three days, they will devour the leaves. It is the time of the first little hurry which corresponds to the time of greatest hungry. The sleep is the time of moulting. By that time, the worm has become entirely white if he belongs to the breed of white worms those who are to furnish yellow silk, you will know by their feet, which are exactly of that color, those producing white silk have white feet. There are breeds that will remain black, or iron grey, some have rings black and white. iger like, etc. The color whatsoeyer it may be, give yellow, white or green coccone. The litter is to be cleaned twice.

Fourth age. The first transformation are easily effected; this seems to be the most laborious, and it is the most dangerous; when it is effected smoothly, success is almost certain. At every moulting, the very color of the worm is dimmer, and whitens gradually; at this moulting it is almost terreous. The worm is lean and feeble; as soon as the greatest part of them is well out, it is necessary to give them a light meal with wild leaves, if last once. At the first meal, they will whiten some, at the second, third and fourth they are quite white, and grow visibly. Now the hurry has come, throw them plenty of leaves at least three times a day; when this is done, you hear immediately a noise of a heavy shower falking on the green foliage, it is the noise of their teeth chewing the leaf, which they gnaw close to the wood. If you have a great quantity of Silk-worms, you will have for eight days regular hard work, but it is only for eight days, after which comes the reward. That thought will impart you renewed energy. Eight days are soon gone.

TO BE CONTINUED.

CALIFORNIA SEEN THROUGH KANSAS

Solane County is situated partly in the Sasramento Valley and partly in the Coast range of mountains. The part in the Valley is a nice level, and in Kansas it would be called prairie but there is no prairie grass in this country. The country is all covered with wild oats, and while they are some benefit they are quite a pest as they are in every field ready to fill up any thin places in crops. Wheat and barley are the principal crops in this county.

Farming is done on a larger scale here than in Kansas. The soil is quite different from any of the Kansas soils, it is a stiff hard soil to work, requiring about one-third more team to work it than Kansas soil. The soil is generally rich enough to produce a good crop, the season being favorable. There are as many varall Kansas. California is decidedly the best fruit country I have ever seen, and its fruits are fresh through a longer period of time than any other place I ever saw.

The Climate is all that any one could wish for, if warm weather in winter time is what they want, there was ice once this winter about as thick as a knife blade. There was plenty of rain here, this season up to date. I think this part of the country has more to fear from too much rain than not enough. The country is so level that it need a systematic draining, which it has not got by any means but could easily have by concert of action. A. T. LANE.

EXPERIENCE WITH HONEY LOCUST. EDITOR FARMER: In 1868, I planted more than a mile of honey locust hedge, mostly on high prairie and I am perfectly satisfied with it. It grows more rapidly than the osage exchanges generally, which constitutes the orange, and while, last winter, the osage was killed in many places, the locust was not hurt No one can doubt but that the Government credat all. In rich land, if well attended, it will make a good hedge in three years. It took me more time, because the land was not well cultivated and that I had put my seeds directly on the hedge row. It is better, as the young locusts are rather tender, to put the seeds in nursery and transplant the next year. next to nothing, both it and the people, and One plant each foot is enough. In order to have the seed come up evenly and in a short lime, they must be kept in hot water until they swell and begin to sprout. It will take factures, as far as its circulation might extend, many days, about a week, to do it.

leaves, which gives, towards the end of the hedge. . Shoot Mineste etal

Written 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. Should be;" "Our Ourrency as it Is and as Should be;" "Our Money Muss;" "A Minancial Catechism;" "Repudiate the Repudiators;" "Exhaustics Pose. diators;" "Exhausti er of Usury," Etc.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Chet out the traitors who infest the land From bar, press, pulpit, cast them everywhere By dint of lasting if you fall by prayer, And in their place bring men of antique mould, like the grave fathers of your Age of Gold, Exteemen, like those who sought the primal fount of righteous law—the Sermon on the Mount.

—WHITTIES.

Nearly a century has passed since two o he three men who drafted

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE laced on record their matured convictions as to national paper money in contrast with that of bullion and the banks.

Those two men are Thomas Jefferson Benjamin Franklin.

Thomas Jefferson in his letters to Mr. Epsis, volume 6 of his works, says: "Treasury bills, bottomed on taxes, bearing or not bearing interest as may be found necessary, thrown into elreulation, will take the place of so much gold and silver. Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the No ion, to whom it belongs."

Also the great statesman and philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, in vel. 4, page 82, of his work, says: "Gold and silver are not intrinsically of equal value with iron. Their value rests chiefly in the estimation they happen to be in, among the generality of nations. \*

Paper money, well founded has great advantages over gold and silver; being light and convenient for handling large sums; and not likely to have its volume reduced by demands for exportation. On the whole, no method has hitherto been formed to establish a choice—has resulted beneficially to the people medium of trade equal in all its advantages to and the nation. bills of credit made a general legal tender.

That these views obtained with the founders of the Constitution is clearly discernable in their retention by the Federal Government of the power to "coin money and regulate the value thereof," and the especial prohibition of the same to the States in the following enactment, article 1, section 10:

"No STATE shall coin money (or) emit bills

Any lawyer who should argue before even justice's court that State banks of issue are. or ever were, constitutional and that although the State was debarred from issuing money, it could delegate the privilege, to its own or other creations, might be admired for his audacity, but would be laughed at for his logic.

And should a decision be obtained in the-Supreme Court that a partial or entire abrogation of the Nation's sovereignty over the control of

MONRT OF THE REALM,

as now exists, to the National Banks is constitutional, the precedent might with entire propriety be adopted that it would also be constitutional to delegate to August Belmont, Commodore Vanderbilt or Tom Scott the responsibility, under contract, to wage war with Great Britain or any other nation, or to perform any other inalienable function of the Nation.

Daniel Webster, par excellence THE expounder of the Constitution, said :

"These two provisions are industriously follower and completed, by denying to the States valsions of former times—growing out of a suspension of specie payments.

That, during that period, our currency, beauthing but gold or silver a tender in payanything but gold or silver a tender in payment of debts. The whole control, therefore, over the standard of value and medium of payments is vested in the General Government And again, collating the grant to Congress, and the prohibition on the States, a just reading of the provision is this: 'Congress shall have the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, emit bills of credit, or make anything besides gold and silver coin, a legal tender in payment of debt."

John C. Calhoun, the flersest and most uncompromising defender of States rights, said "It appears to me, after bestowing the best reflection I can give the subject, that no convertible paper, that is, no paper whose credit reals on the promise to pay, is suitable for a currency. It is the form of credit proper in private transactions between man and man, but not for a standard of value, to perform approximate function of money or currency. it is better than that of any bank-more stable and more safe. Bank paper is cheap to those who make it, but dear, very dear to those who use it. On the other hand, the credit of the Government, while it would greatly facilitate its financial operations, would cost nothing, or would, of course, add nothing to the cost of production, which would give every branch of our industries, agriculture, commerce and manugreat adventages, both at home and abroad; The only drawbacks I know of are, that the and I now undertake to affirm, and without gophers are very fond of the honey locust, and the least fear that I can be answered, that a paper circulation, which could be as uniform abyes yawning at his feet ready to angulf the

in value as the metals themselves; and shall be able to prove that it is within the Constitution and powers of Congress to use such a paper in the management of its finan-ces, according to the most rigid rule of constru-

ing the Constitution."

General James Watson Webb—like our Republic almost a centenation, and who was long contemporary with the distinguished statesmen whose patriotic utterances we have re-produced above, after a residence of many years in Europe, on his recent return, said "The thoughtful men of the civilized world, aroused to the fallacy of the exploded system of specie payments—based upon making one gold dollar redeem two or five of its representatives in paper—are looking around for a different and better, and more stable system; and the fact that we, of the United States, have experienced unprecedented prosperity for a period of fourteen years, because of our paper money issued upon the faith of the Nation, and that Hrance under a precisely similar system, has paid off her enormous debt to Germany, and at the same time gradually succeeded in rendering her paper equal in in value to gold—creates a very general conviction that our Government paper system only requires to be improved and perfected, to render its adoption universal.

One great and leading fact has become paipable to all mankind, viz.:

Gold being the standard of value and the medium of exchange between nations, with which to make up their difference in trade,it follows of necessity, that the nation which habitually imports more than it experts, must, ultimately, part with all its gold to the creditor nations.

All this sounds very new and herefical; but it is neither one nor the other. England discovered its necessity and practiced upon it, from 1797 to 1821. France, Austria, Prussia and the United States, have all done the same thing. The absurdity of asking one dollar in gold, to redeem five or ten in paper, has been rendered self evident by facts trampling upon theory. And it is worthy of the gravest reflection, that in every instance, without one solitary exception, this discharge of a duty by nations-from necessity, not

We all know, that our Government money. greenbacks, being legal tenders, is just asgood as gold in all transactions between our people, although repudiated at the Custom-House for the benefit of the gold speculator. The Government pays no interest upon them; and does not, because it cannot, redeem them in gold. It can, however, do that which would in part, remedy this evil. Give to the holders of surplus greenbacks the right, at all times, of demanding from Government its bonds, bearing two and a half per cent. interest, reconvertible into Egreenbacks at the option of the owner.

Reason with our people, will always triamph over mere theory and declamation. You have only to keep thefore them the great

That the theory of specie payments, both in Burope and the United States, has at all times and in all places facled, when gold has been put to the test of vindicating the claims made for it.

That, in the struggle to accomplish an immediately the theory has always produced.

That, in the struggle to accomplish an impossibility, this theory has always produced agreat fluctuations in the money market and great distrees; and that only last year, the fluctuations in the rate of interest by the Bank of England were twenty-two in number! raising the rate from two and a half to nine and a half per cent.

That for half a century and more, the occasional financial and commercial distress of all civilized nations, has grown out of the impossibility of making the specie payment system do the work required of it by the greatly extended commerce of the world.

That we, of the United States, during the last twelve years, have known none of the re-

last twelve years, have known none of the re-

better than ever before; because it has pos-sessed the unlimited confidence of the people, and made us the most prosperous Nation on the globe."

A volume might be filled with utterances to the same purport from the highest authorities on both sides of the Atlantic, but their utterances have been as much disregarded as the protests against slavery, being backed as that was by a most powerful, selfish, and intelligent oligarchy.

Of toreign authorities, we will quote only the following from Sir Robert Peel's speech on the Bank Act, which shows that he fully appreciated the advantages of a national paper currency, instead of one issued and regulated by a bank or banks .

Some have contended, and I am not one to Some have contended, and I am not one to deny the position, that if we had a new state of society to deal with, the wisest plan would be to claim for the State the exclusive privilege of the issue of promissory notes, as we lege of the issue of promissory notes, as we have claimed for it the exclusive privilege of coinage. They consider that the State is entitled to the whole profits to be derived from that which is the representative of coin; and that if the State had the exclusive power of issuing paper, there would be es-tablished a controlling power which would insure, as far as possible, an equilibrium in the currency.

. May the Almighty, in his mercy, grant that the question may yet be settled without appeal to that dread arbitor which alone had the power to pass upon that.

But on this as on the slavery question the consciences of our people had long slept, but when our vain-glorious and much trusted spethat since two years an insect attacks the paper issued by Government, with the simple cle basis, in December, 1861, showed indicapromise to receive it for all its dues, would, tions of an utter collapse, Mr. Chase, then summer, an unsightly appearance to the to the extent it could sirculate, form a perfect Secretary of the Treasury, seeing the fearful

Written expressly for the Kaneas Farmer.

WINTER GOSSIP ABOUT THE FARM.

NO II.

of butter per week. We doubt however if

Yes, we want a cow that will yield 14 lbs.

Nation, called on the teachings of the fathers of the Republic for help, even as Peter prayed to the Master, "Help me, or I perish."

Then, speaking from their utterances in his report to the President, he uttered these manly, truthful, brave words:

The circulation of the banks of the United States on the 1st day of January, 1861, was computed to be \$ 02,000,767. The whole of this circulation constitutes a loan without interest from the people to the banks, cost-ing them nothing except the expense of issue and redemption and the interest on the specie kept on hand for the latter purpose. THE PEOPLE ENTITLED TO THE PROFITS OF

CIRCULATION.

deserves consideration whether sound It deserves consideration whether sound policy 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. STATE BANKS OF ISSUE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

STATE BANKS OF ISSUE UNCONSTITUTIONAL. It has been well questioned by the most eminent statesmen whether a currency of bank notes, issued by local institutions under State laws, is not, in fact, prohibited by the National Constitution. Such emissions certainly fall within the spirit, if not within the letter, of the constitutional prohibition of the emission of "bills of credit" by the States, and of the making by them of anything except gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts.

ment of debts.

However this may be, it is too clear to be reasonably disputed that Congress, under its constitutional powers to lay taxes, to regulate commerce, and to regulate the value of coin, possesses ample authority to control the credit circulation which enters largely into the But like the old legend-

"When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be, When the devil was well, the devil a monk was he"--and like the energetic apostle who soon forgot the power that saved him from destruction, when the immediate danger was over, denied all knowledge of his benefactor, so did that Secretary flop over to the enemies of the country, and advocated the abdication of its Money Sovereignty to the National Banks.

#### Batrons of Ausbandry.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to any post office in the United States and Canada for 25 cts., is acknowledged to contain more practical grange information than any book yet published, and inche testimony of the officers of State Granges all over the United States.

The use in aubordinate granges of the sett of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent consistency and initial of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight. The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

Master—John T. Jones, of Arkansas. Overseer—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan. Lecturer—A. B. Smedley, of Iowa. Steward—Mortimer Whitehead. of New

Jersey.
Assistant Steward-G. W. Thompson, New

Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, N. J. Chaplain—S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, N. Y. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Ky. Gate-Keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Lake county, Indiana. Ceres—Mrs. J. T. Jones, Arkansas. Pomona—Sister Harvey Goddard, Connecti-

Flora—Sister S. E. Adams, Minnesots. Lady Assistant Steward—Miss Carrie Hall, Louisville, Ky.

While we have said a good deal about the pecessity of securing able leaders and offices in the Grange if we want to make the organization a success, we do' not want our readers upon the officers alone.

the order itself, than the President and his cabinet constitutes the Government of the United States; the people are the Government, and the members of the Order constitute the Grange, and upon their united, intelligent and vigorous action, depends its achievements. We inquired of a Patron recently, how the Grange was progressing in his neighborhood, and his reply was that he did not know much about it of late, he had attended the meetings a few times but quit because they were not doing snything, but as soon as he could learn that they were at work at something in earnest, he intended to go again. This spirit will never make a live Grange. Such members strength, and there is no real intelligent Pajoin with the idea that the Grange is going to help them right out of all financial troubles. educate and refine their children etc., without an effort on their part. Such members have lost sight of the fundamental idea of co-operation, mutual assistance and mutual benefit; they expect too much of the officers, and fall utterly to realize their own duty. To make the Grange succeed in any respect requires the best efforts of every member, and while it is of the utmost importance that the officers be men and women able to lead, it must be borne in mind that officials are to a great extent, what those who elect them make them. By a leader, or a capable officer we do not mean one who must necessarily originate every idea to be acted upon, but one who can readily take up and present in good shape the ideas of others and who can encourage members both to have and to give their ideas for the benefit of others. Select officers with great care, having regard to their fitness for the position only, but don't expect too much of them, let every member put his shoulder to the wheel, remembering that each individual is part of the Grange and bound to do his part and not stand back waiting for it to do some thing, if he wants to see it succeed and to realize its beneats.—[EDITOR FARMER.

MEETING OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT P. OF H. FOR KANSAS.

This district comprises the counties of Linn, Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Neo-sho, Allen, Anderson, Coffey, Woodson, Wilson, Montgomery, Elk and Chautaugus. They convened at Persons January 18, 1876, for the purpose of adopting some general uniform plan of business co-operation for the Patrons of the district. The following delegates were present: F. H. Dumbauld, Crawford County R. E. LaFetra, Coffey County, W. W. Smith, Woodson, County, J. H. Gamble, and E. F. Williams, Neosho County, L. M. Olden, Allen County, S. A. Hart and W. H. Barnes, Montgomery County, J. M. Hamilton and John Wallace, Labette County. The meeting adopted the name "Patrons Commercial Agency of the Second District of Kansas," with its Business Headquarters at Humboldt, and a capital Stock of \$10,000. The object of the Agency being "to establish and maintain the general trade in merchandise, farm products and machinery for the mutual benefit of share holders and customers," the profits of the business to be divided among those having purchased goods of the association the preceeding quarter. The constitution and rules' specifying minutely the rights of members and the duties of officers and other necessary points in an organization of this character. On the 19th the following officers were elected: F. H. Dumbauld, President; R. E. LaFetra, transactions of commerce, and affects in so many ways the value of coin. In the judyment of the Secretary, the time has arrived when Congress should exercise this authority. for the ensuing year:

F. H. Dumbauld, Jacksonville, Crawford county; R. E. LaFetra, Burlington, Coffey county ; E. E. Williams, Erie, Neosho county; W. W. Smith, Neosho Falls, Woodson county L. M. Olden, Humboldt, Allen county: William H. Barnes, Independence, Montgomery county ; J. H. Gamble, Erie, Neosho county ; J. N. Hamilton, Atalanta, Labette county: S. A. Hart, Independence, Montgomery county.

On motion it was decided to elect Collectors and Subscription Agents, in each county. The following parties, members of the P. of H. were then duly elected as Agents and Collec-

H. S. Mackinson, Pleasanton, Linn Co. Kansas : John Post and L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson Co; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, and R. E. LaFetra, Burlington, both Coffey county; M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, A. Hamilton, Fort Scott, both Bourbon county: J. C. Cuppy, Humboldt, and R. M. Powers, Iola. both Allen county ; J. H. Choudler, Rose P O., and W. W. Smith, Neosho Falls, Woodson county; A. Sharp, Girard, and J. Kumkle, Cato, Crawford county; T. P Leach, Thayer, and T. T. Gilbert, Erie, Neosho county; M. A. Brooks, Neodesha, Wilson county : Squire Reaves, Chanute, Neosho county : J. Roley, Columbus, and H. II. Angell, Sherman City, Cherokee county : J. Merwin, Parsons, Bro. Larimer, Mound Valley, Labette county : W. W. Woodring, Elk City, and C. P. Orwin, Liberty, Montgomery county; Royal Tyler, and N. B. Gardner, Longton, Elk county Atwill Henderson, Mt. Vernon, Chautauqua county ; Jos. Hutchinson, Havana, Montgomery county.

Articles of incorporation were drawn, signed, and sworn to, and placed in the Secretary's hands for record. The meeting then adjourned to meet at Humboldt, Allen county on Tuesday Feb. 8th, 1276, where all stockholders, subscribers or those interested in the movement are invited to be present. We hope the Patrone of the second district will rally round to understand that we think success depends this organization and give the officers that

#### GRANGE INTELLIGENCE.

The Michigan State Grange has voted out several papers that have started expressly for the interest of the Order. If other States would do likewise, and throw their whole support into the established agricultural papers which have always advocated the farmers' interests, they would not only save many dollars to individual Patrons, but strengthen the Order by acknowledging the aid rendered it by the agricultural press. For it was the great lever which gave the Order its standing and tron, that is a member either of the National or State Grange, who has not been a constant reader of one or more good agricultural pa-

pers, North and South .- Prairie Burmer. The Executive Committee of the National Grange, after a session of several days, closed its labors last Friday night. This session has been mainly occupied with the technical business examination of the accounts of the last National Grange meeting, and generally putting things to rights. The committee has issued an important circular to the order bearing upon the business of co-operation and the Mississippi Trading Company. The gentlemen of the committee have returned to their homes .- Courier Journal.

The Master of the National Grange has appointed J. W. A. Wright, of Fresno county, California, as the first Deputy to carry the Order to the Old World. Bro. Wright will visit England, and aid the farmers there in organizing. They will not be expected to report to the National Grange here, but will act independent

The State Grange met at Auburn, Jan. 11. ARKANBAB. The State Grange will meet at Little Rock,

there are many such in Kansas. The few Kansas breeders who have operated with any purpose whatever, have looked more to the production of beef than milk, yet there are such cows and we believe there are cases recorded where 21 pounds per week have been obtained from one cow. This however is quite exceptional. . Yet it is not a rare thing for a cow to produce 14 pounds of butter per week. Now the point we wish to make is this. May not a course of breeding be adopted that will so indelibly stamp the good qualities of such cows upon their offspring that it will almost invariably result in cows of this character, and if not why not? Breeders have been able to attain almost any desired end in the production of beef stock, and why not milk stock as well? And it practicable what is the best stock or cross to use as a basis. And would not breeding a milk strain with the sole object of improved milkers be a lucrative business to engage in? We should like Dr. Chase's opinion on this subject.

The Jerseys have the reputation of being the best butter cows extent. But I know the Doctor will object to their small size. For if the Aryshire is too small the Jersey is more so. Yet there is one point to be considered in favor of the small cow.

It requires a certain amount of food to support the functions of life, whatever more she eats becomes gain to the farmer in the shape of fat or milk

The amount of food thus required depends largely upon the size of the animal and its powers of digestion and assimilation.

The Doctor favors the larger cow because she will be so much more valuable for beef when she ceases to be profitable for milk. But we fail to see the propriety or economy of buying a heavy four horse reaping or mowing machine to perform the work that a light two horse one will do with more ease and less expense, just to have a big pile of old iron to sell when the machine is worn out.

At three cents per pound the larger cow of 1,200 pounds will bring \$15. more than the small one of 700 pounds.

Then allowing a cow to be profitable as a milker until she is fifteen years of age she will have to consume but one dollar's worth per year of extra food to bring her value down equal to that of the small cow. But will one dollar pay the bill? We think not. Merely jumping at a conclusion, soft core will have to be as plenty and unsalable every year as this. if it does not triple or quadruple. And if so the profit is evidently on the side of the small

And may the Doctor not have made a misake in advising his Oregon friend to buy a Hollstein bull intead of a Jersey. We hope however to hear a wholesome discussion on the

We are contemplating the breeding of a strain of milkers but know so little, practically, of the comparative value of different breeds that we hardly know where to commence. Any information on the subject through the columns of the FARMER will be thankfully received and devoured with gusto. ANON.

PROSPECTS FOR MARKET GARDENERS IN 1876.

son has been one of such unusual depression in prices, for nearly all garden products, that cultivators are very generally discouraged; many are forced to abandon understand that we think success depends this organization and give the officers that gardening from necessity, and others though condition the officers alone.

The officers of the order no more constitute make this or any other co-operative effort successions and substantial support necessary to continuing in a business where the hard work to be a year has resulted in no profit. In no seaof a year has resulted in no profit. In no season for the last twenty-five years have fruits and vegetables sold so low in the markets of New York as in that now closing; and I believe it has been nearly the same irrall parts of the country. Berry crops were often sold at not more than the actual cost of picking and freight, while peas and beans did no better. In fact, the average prices of nearly all articles of fruit and vegetables during the months of June, July, and August, of 1875, hardly equaled half the average prices of previous years. Of course there was not only no profit, but an actual loss, and hence the very general discouragement among the many hard working men engaged in gardening. But past experience has given us good resson to believe that the next season, that of 1876, will bring back prices to the average standard, if bring back prices to the average standard, if not better. I well recollect that when the cholera visited New York in 1848, the flat went cholera visited New York in 1848, the flat went forth that fruit and vegetables must be avoided if immunity from the plague was desired. The consequence was a lessened demand, which brought down prices below the paying point, but in the succeeding year, prices went up to even above the average rates, and well compensated the gardeners for the losses of the previous season. There is good reason to believe that the same result will take place next year, more particularly in the vicinity of the previous season. There is good reason to believe that the same result will take place next year, more particularly in the vicinity of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and many of the minor towns within reach of the influence of that great attraction, the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. Without doubt many thousands, if not millions, of visitors coming from every city and town in every State and Territory, will indulge next year in a great national gain day, and people whom no other attraction would ever draw from their far-off homes, will visit this great exhibition. This influx of visitors will probably double the population, not only of Philadelphia, but in all the neighboring towns and cities during the summer and fall months, and it is therefore reasonable to believe that all products of the soil in the way of fruits or vegetables will be in active demand, and bring consequently paying prices. If these predictions are correct, and there is certainly good reasons to suppose them to be so, ever, effort should be made to increase rather than to lessen the area cultivated, as some no doubt, from the unfortunate experience of the peat season, may have determined on doing. Peter Henderon, in American Agriculturist.

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I mays founded my business on the belief that the public are auxious to get their seed directly from the grower, and I therefore offer frank to every man and woman in the United States who cultivates a farm, tills a vegetable garden, or plants a flower garden, my large, Illustrated Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for 1850; it contains, in addition to the choicest kinds produced in Europe, one hundred and fifty varieties of vegetable seed grown on my four seed farms. Customers of last season need not write for it. As the original introducer of the Hubbard, Marbleheaß and Butman Squashes, Phinney's Melon, the Marbleheaß and Butman Squashes, Phinney's Melon, the Marbleheaß chapters, and the original introducer of the Justice Solid under three warrants. A hundred thousand catalogues will be issued and sent out the first of January.

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#### Florida! Florida!

MAITLAND GRANGE asures all Patrons wishing to locate in Orango Courty, that they may be kindly cared for, and emply assisted in selecting a home in our midst. Her members are scattered 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. Plorida.

### Attention, Farmers!

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred DURHAM BULL, two old roan helfer and a helfer calf. Blood pure and Pedgree of each perfect. Will be sold low. For particulars, Address. Lamar, Barlon County, Mo.

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4 Ton Hay or Stock Scales

### The Kansas Farmer

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

To Advertisers.

5. An Fetchenging Co., bosen.
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DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
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"OLD CENTRE." "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. FOPENOB, ALFRED GRAY, PROF.
SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a pa\_er 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 is treested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent leature of the paper.
Specimen copies will oe sent free to any address.

### OUR GREAT HARD PAN CLUB OFFERS

Over 2000 columns of reading matter, Postage Paid for \$1.25. We offer nei-ther 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-We pay the agent getting up the

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THE FARMER 1 year (52 numbers)
postage paid, in Clubs of 10 for
\$1.25 per copy, WITH AN EXTRA COPY TO THE PERSON GETTING UP THE CLUB.

ress, J. K. HUDSON, Editor and Prop'r, Topeka, Kansas

The American Young Folks.—We wish to say to our young friends who may read the Farmer that the January number of the Young Folks is in preparation. It will be as great an improvement over the Christmas number as it was better than the first number issued. Everywhere in all the States West of the Mississippi river the paper is going into many new homes. Kind words of commendation are coming with the subscriptions that every mail brings us. The engraver is at work on "Uncle Frank's" first lessons in penmanship and phonics, which will be a new and very interesting as well as a valuable feature of the paper. The Pictures, Charades, Games, Stories, etc., etc., will delight not only every boy and girl, but every man and woman who take an interest in having our youth furnished entertaining and helpful reading. It must not be forgotten that the Young Folks and the Farmer do not go together for one price in 1676. The Young Folks sent one year to any addresse, postage paid, for 50 cents. Six copies to any addresses, postage paid, for 50 cents.

#### THE "AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS." We ask our young friends to be patient ve

a few days for the first number of Young Forks for 1876. The engraver has been de layed in his work for several days by sickness The paper will come soon, brighter and handsomer than any we have sent out.

We have decided to put a nice cover on every number which will help to preserve them and keep them clean for binding at the end of the year. The clubs and subscriptions keep coming in every mail from every di-We should have a good big list in every State West of the Mississippi River. Only a few copies yet remain of the two or three last numbers. You can tell your friends who want to subscribe in your club that every number will be finely illustrated with stories and games and puzzles and in Uncle Frank's column you will always find enough to keep you busy a month. The pages will be finely bordered with a richly tinted cover on to protect the paper. Send along the names there is room for every boy and girl in the great West. Tell your father when he sends for his FARMER to remember his boys and girls of any property, offers or attempts to dispose and add enough to his club rate to get the Young Forks-any one sending \$2, for the FARMER for one year will receive the Young FOLKS also. This is better than any cheap picture or chromo. Send along the names.

#### GRANGE EDUCATIONAL LECTURE.

Prof. Wm. K. Kedzie of the State Agricul tural College will deliver the third lecture in the Capitol Grange Educational course in Representatives hall, at the State House on Friday evening next. Since the announcement of this lecture the lecture committee has received a letter from Prof. Kedzie, in which he

"With your permission I wish to change the subject of my address to the following:

"Experimental Science for Kansas." I shall be under obligations to you if you will have the announcement made accordingly. Considering the character of your audience, I judge that this lecture will be as well adapted to the objects of your course, as it includes an account of my tour of inspection among the experimental statues of continental Europe ast summer and of the manner in which I believe their principles may be made practially available to the industrial needs of our

IMPORTANT BILLS BEFORE THE PRES-ENT LEGISLATURE.

Senator Halderman has introduced a bill which after a protonged discussion passed the Senate, limiting appeals before justices of the peace to amounts not less than fifty dollars.

This bill would practically force much of our present litigation out of court and secure the settlement of many disputed cases by arbitration and prevent the carrying up to higher courts petty cases which now encumber the dockets, the decision of which settles no particular principle of law. In many instances with which we are acquainted corporations employing attorneys by the year, who by appealing petty cases force many individuals to drop their suits because they are not able to follow up the expenses in the higher courts. We believe the bill will be greatly to the advantage of the people while the lawyers will be found almost unanimously opposing its passage.

Another bill introduced by Senator Halder man, which has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture is one for "Providing a bounty for the destruction of locusts." The bill is as follows :

SEC. 1. The board of county commissioners in the several counties in the State are hereby authorized and directed to pay as a bounty out of the county treasury, as follows: For out of the county treasury, as follows: For collecting and destroying every bushel of locusts eggs, the sum of five dollars; for collecting and destroying every bushel of unfledged locusts, the sum of sixty cents.

SEC. 2. Any person wishing to avail himself of the provisions of this act, shall, upon the collection of the locust eggs or young locusts, deliver the same to the township trustee or street commissioner of the township or ciry respectively wherein the collection was made, and shall measure and burn the same in the presence of two disinterested householder quantity collected, delivered, measured and quantity collected, delivered, measured and destroyed, which shall be supported by the affidavits of the two householders above mentioned, which affidavits, verified by the certificate of the officer in whose presence the eggs or young locust were measured and destroyed, shall be filed with the county clerk. If the board of county commissioners shall be satisfied of the correctness of the claim, they shall direct warrants to be drawn on the county. shall direct warrants to be drawn on the county treasury for the bounty herein provided for together with costs at the rate of ten cents for together with costs at the rate of ten cents for each jurat herein required.

SEC. 3. The affidavits required by the last preceding section shall be made before the township trustee or street commissioner therein named, which officers, for all purposes in aid of the execution of this act, are hereby authorized to administer oaths.

SEC. 4. If it shall appear that any person or officer, in the execution of this act, has made false cath or false certificate, he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the KANSAS FARMER.

We believe this bill suggests the only practical remedy for a grasshopper invasion. While there is no immediate apprehension of the locusts returning next year or soon again it is certainly wisdom to do all in our power to prepare to successfully meet such a maraude ing army when it does come. That they can be driven into trenches and destroyed by the bushel before they are fledged and even after they begin to fly that they can be successfully destroyed in this manner has been fully proven. If a similar bill to pay a bounty to people for protecting their own crops should be passed in Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado and Minnesota, it would in our belief result in saving the crops and in destroying the plague.

If, as is the fact, men here and there in th grasshopper districts by unusual energy and labor succeeded in partially saving their crops, requiring peculiar fitness and experience both splendid stock West of the Missouri River. most effectually accomplish this result. The bounty of a few thousand dollars for each county or even for each township would be insignificent compared with the general loss of SEEDSMEN REFUSE TO WARBANT THEIR crops and damage done to fruit of all kinds. We believe the bill will become a law.

Senator Parkinson, has introduced a bill to prevent lotteries. It provides that whoseever sets up or promotes any lottery for money, or by way of lottery disposes of, or offers to dispose of any property of value, real or person al, or under pretence of a sale, gift or delivery of any real or personal property, dependent upon, or connected with any chance, dice, lot, number, game, hazard or gambling device. whereby such chances becomes an additional inducement to the disposal of such property shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense will be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor exceeding five hundred dollars.

Section second affixes a like penalty for allowing such tickets to be sold on premises owned or occupied by him.

Section third imposes a like penalty for acting as an agent for the disposal of such tickets; and section fourth for printing or advertising such lottery.

Senator Bartlett has in a bill which has been reported on favorably by the Judiciary Committee, making it the duty of the Attorney General to commence suit for the recovery of all or any part of the 500,000 acres of land granted under the act of 1841, and which was given by the State to certain railroad companies, namely: the St. Joseph & Denver, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galvestion, and the Kansas City.

Ft. Scott & Gulf roads: previded however that the Attorney General is af the opinion that the State has good cause of action in the premises.

Mr. Glick has introduced a bill for the de
EDITOR FARMER:—I would be pleased to hear from some of your correspondents in republic installation, with Orange and Frement Grange of Shawnee County visiting, passed the following resolution:

Resolved: That our representatives and sentences.

What kind of, hay is best millet or Hungarius and the following resolution:

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What kind of, hay is best millet or Hungarius and the following resolution:

Resolved: That our representatives and sentences.

What kind of, hay is best millet or Hungarius and the following resolution:

Action of the following resolution:

Resolved: The following resolution:

Action of the following resolution:

Resolved: The following resolution:

Action of the followin

struction of the "solanum rostratum," the pes- herd sheep on in summer? tilent Mexican horse-nettle that infests the To KILL LICE ON CATTLE.—Shear a strip streets and by places of all Eastern Kansas of of the hair a little back of the horns close to upon any one who allows the weed to grow upon his land or town lot so as to mature and spread its seed; makes it the duty of road overseers to destroy the weed along the streets and highways, and on lots and farms, the owners of which neglect to destroy it, the latter to be compelled to pay for the labor of its destruction at the rate of two dollars per day for the time employed; makes it the duty of railroad companies to cut down the weed along the lines of their roads, imposing a fine of \$25. for every day's neglect, and ten dollars attorney's fees for every prosecution.

THE DANGER OF THE CONTINUED MILD

In the event of a sudden cold spell after the continuous open weather, the quick freezing of the ground would throw the roots of those plants whose roots lie near the surface, to the top and in many instances either quite weak them or so expose them that they would be killed. In grain fields we do not see what preventive can be suggested, but grapes, strawberries and other small fruit that have mainly surface roots, it occurs to us that mulching would be an excellent thing this winter, and perhaps more beneficial than in constant cold winters, when the ground freezes gradually and remains in that condition throughout the season. If the warm weather spares the buds, we are of the opinion that a good dry mulch might save the roots, and consequently, the fruit of many smaller varieties in case of a sudden change, which is more than probable we shall have before the end of the season.

And although every farmer is aware that the mild weather which has put stock in such good condition, has also made animals unusually sensitive to the effect of storms and cold, should they now come upon us. We feel like impressing it upon the minds of stock owners that, if they would preserve the profits which this delightful fall and winter has given them they must in the event of storms and sever cold, give stock unusual care, shelter and feed. The same food that keeps them fat and sleek now, would allow them to run down very rapidly in cold weather, and the biting blasts of snow and sleet storms would shiver the flesh off them in half the time it has taken to put it on, and the saving to the corn crib would have to be paid back with interest before spring. It is a well established principle with feeders that it is cheaper to keep stock in good condi tion than it is to starve them, and freeze them, and stunt them in the winter, and fatten them in the spring. If the cold weather does come then, for the sake of your peckets as well as for the sake of kindness to the brutes, give them good warm shelter and increase their feed, that of young stock and milch cows especially.

#### THE WARDEN OF THE PENITENTIARY-RUMORS OF A CHANGE

It is rumored, as it was last year, that the present very efficient warden of the Penitentiary Major Hopkins, who has so thoroughly and competently fulfilled the duties of his responsible position, is to be removed and some cheap managing politician put into his place. No change in our State Institutions would be so generally regarded as a public mistortune as the removal of Major Hopkins and the giving of the place to some irresponsible politi-

Should this change occur as rumored, we believe it will receive at the hands of the people throughout the whole State almost unanimous disapproval. Major Hopkins was a gallant soldier and the position he occupies is one of which are posessed by Major H. We can not believe Governor Osborn seriously contemplates this change.

#### SEED.

At a meeting of the prominent Eastern seedsmen in New York on the 6th of January the following resolution was adopted:

"While we exercise the greatest care to have all Seeds pure and reliable, it is hereby mutually agreed between ourselves and the purchaser of this package, that we do not warrant the same, and are not in any respect liable or responsible for the Seeds sold by us, or for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof in any respect."

This step was taken in view of the late decisions of the courts in New York and New Jersey holding seedsmen liable for all damages happening to customers by reason o failure of their crops, which could be traced to the seed sold. No decisions have as yet been rendered in the courts of the West upon

EDITOR FARMER :- I would be pleased to

C. H. L.

late. The bill imposes a fine of ten dollars the skin entirely round the neck, about the width of a finger nail; then with the small end of a spoon or finger apply trayintumpreparation of murcury-rubbing it in. A piece the size of a green pea will be sufficient for a call's nech. This preparation can be had at almost any druggists. One application will in most cases do the work.

I have often used it and have not seen any injury resulting therefrom." J. RUTTY.

EDITOR FARMER:-I have been looking over the report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1873 and I find so mention of one product of Agriculture, that is engaging the attention of most of the older States and that is Pisci culture. With the abundant springs and streams of Kansas, admirably adapted to the business, why has not our Legislature done something to encourage the introduction and

The best field onions? How to raise young turkeys? D. A. V.

EDITOR FARMER :- Our Governor recommended the passage of a law to more effect. ually protect our birds from such wanton destruction. I hope such a law will be enact ted that will prevent the wilful destruction of the birds and also prevent our farms and gardens from the depredations of professed hunters who take observations by day and pillage by night. The law ought to allow any house holder to arrest the culprit if found on his premises and take him before a magistrate to be dealt with. Many of those depredators belong to Missouri, and as the law now is, escape punishment for we know not their names and before we can learn them they cross th line and bid defiance to our threats.

Will not our law makers offer some encour gement for the introduction of the English

#### GREAT SALES OF DRAFT HORSES. There is no one thing that the farmers of

the West need more than better draft horses. There is a large infusion of Indian pony blood in the horse stock of the West, particularly the territory West of the Missouri River. The first great sales of pure bred horses will begin at Dexter Park near Chicago, February 9th, 1876. The stock belongs to Degen Brothers, of Ottawa, Illinois, and consists of Imported Belgian and Norman stallions, fourteen in number. For further particulars address this firm at Ottawa, Illinois.

On February 10th, at the same place, Dexter Park, Mr. B. H. Campbell, of Batavia, Illinois will offer 9 imported Norman Percheron stall ions and 4 mares. This stock is represented

as young and first class in every respect. On the 1st, of March 1876 at Brighton, Ma coupin county, Illinois, Messrs, Hume & Landreth, will offer seven head of splendid imported French Percheron stallions. It is most certainly to be hoped that our Western farmers and breeders will not permit these opportunities to pass, without bringing some of this

#### SHOUGH AND REYNOLDS. A Young but Vigorous and Enterprising House

The house of Shough and Reynolds, is the newest commission house engaged in the live-steck trade of this city, this having been their first year on this market. It is composed howev-er of men who have had a most extensive experience in the business of handling and ma ing stock, and who have such an extensive acquaintance and high standing among the live stock men of the West that this house has this year worked well up to the oldest in the extent of its business, and had the largest patronage ever enjoyed by any new house in our market the first season. Mr. James B. Shough has been engaged in the live stock business for thirty years, and Mr. James Reynolds from his boyhood, both having been bred as it were to the business. It is a strong broa as it were to the business. It is a strong house, and one of prompt, business; habits, which makes it not only a safe one to do business with but also a pleasant one. It enjoys extensive connections through the stock regions of the West, and advantages equal with the best in shipping stock to other markets, when patrons desire it.

this subject, though there can be no doubt but justice would indicate the propriety of such a decision upon warranted seeds.

SHORT NOTES AND QUERIES FROM ALL SOURCES.

when patrons desire it.

They do a general commission business also in grain and produce and attend promptly and efficiently to making purchases of agricultural implements, groceries, hardware and general merchandise for parties outside of the city. Connected with them is Mr. Charles Reynolds, SOURCES.

Connected with them is Mr. Charles Reynolds, who attends personally to the grain and conmission business, and has already built no a coal ashes which have been accumulating for over two years. What use can I make of them? Are they of any value for agricultural purposes, such as mulching?

On Make of them? the pring and prepare themselves to make the spring and prepare themselves to make the spring and prepare themselves to make the pring and prepare themselves to make the spring and prepare themselves the spring and prepare themselves the spring and prepare th C. H. WAREHAM.

If our readers have had any experience with coal ashes we shall be pleased to give it a coal ashes we coal ashes

ainst a State Herd Law,—Oak Grange at a

Prepared expressly for the Bensus Farmer

#### KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

mnary of Proceedings from Monday, January to Saturday, January 22, Includ

STANDING COMMITTEES OF TER SENATE Judiciary—Simons, Crichton, Peffer, Wood, Cooper, Hopkins, Parkinson, Bauserman and Sriffin. Ways and Means—Horton, Martinoale, Stephens, Johnson, St. Clair, Mellian and Bartibtt. Blections—St. Clair, Miller, Bauserman, Maitby and

Blections—St. Clair, Miller, Bauserman, Maltby and Dow.
Federal Relations—Hopkins, Griffin, Finney, Baytlett and Davis.
Railroads—Gillespie, Robinson, Crichton, Miller, Bartlett, Johnson and Balnum.
Finance and taxation—Crichton, McMillan, Wood, Schaefer and Martin.
Apportionment—Cooper, Balderman, St. Clair, Glllespie, Stephens, Dow and Crichton.
Appropriations—Bartlett, Wells, Simons, Griffin and Miller.
Corperations—Peffer, Bridges, Maltby, Parkinson and Sims.
Counties and County Lines—Martindale, Peffer; St. Clair, Cooper and Robinson.
Mines and Mining—Davis, Martindale, Williams and Sims.
Immigration—Williams, Bainum, Schaeffer, Steph-

aut sims.

Immigration—Williams, Bainum, Schaeffer, Stephens and Bridges.

Printing—Johnson, Jude, Bridges, Peffer and Wood.

something to encourage the introduction and growth of fish?

EDITOR FARMER:—Will you please answer the following which may benefit somebody be sides myself.

How to prepare Osage orange seed for planting, and when to plant the seed? How old should the plants be when set out? How many plants will a bushelf of seed make? How many plants will a bushelf of seed make? How many plants are required to the rod?

Does grass cut when greenest in the summer make as good hay as grass cut in the fall? Will the grass keep, if cured properly?

Which is the best white field bean, and how to cultivate and harvest? Does it pay to raise beans.

The heat field onions? How to raise young.

Bush and Bridges—Martis, Finney, Bartlett, Sims-Modd. Roads and Bridges—Martis, Finney, Martindale, Judd. Raiseman, Williams, Martindale, Judd. Raiseman, Judd. Review. Martindale, Judd. Marting—Jenhen, Bainerman, Jude, Bridges, Peffer and Wood.

Roads and Bridges—Martis, Finney, Martindale, Judd. Raiseman, Williams, Martindale, Judd. Raiseman, Judd. Horton, Grim, Halderman, Hopkins, Horton and Johnson.

Unfinished Business—Jones, Stephens, Maitby, Horton and Johnson.

Unfinished Business—Jones, Stephens, Maitby, Horton and Feffer.

Roads and Bridges—Martis, Finney, Martindale, Judd.

Roads and Bridges—Martis, Williams, Sims, Robinson and Welliam.

Raintanting—Johnson, Judd.

Road Sannes.

Insurance—Bainum, Williams, Sims, Robinson and Hopkins.

Banks and Bridges—Martis, Finney, Martindale, Judd.

Roads and Bridges—Martis, Finney, Martindale, Judd.

Road Sannes and Bridges—Martis, Finney, Bartlett, Sims and Holgins.

Raintanting—Johnson, Bainum, Williams, Sims, Robinson and Holgins.

Bainum.
Claims—McMillan, Parkinson, Gillespie, Bauserman and Griffin.
State Library—Miller, Simons, Halderman, Finney and Schaefer.
Retrenehment—Maltby, Wood, Johnson, Davis and

ent-Maltby, Wood, Johnson, Davis and Jones.
International Improvements—Shaeffer, Bartlett, Davis, Hopkins and Jackson,
Fees and Salaries—Sime, Martindale, Martin, Stephens and Parkinson.
Public Institutions—Dow, Robinson, Miller, McMillan and Martindale.
Militia—Wood, St. Clair, Judd, Crichton and Halderman.

The following are the important bills and resolutions of a general character introduced during the

week:

By Serator Hopkins, a concurrent resolution relating to a joint committee to report upon the necessity and advisability of calling a constitutional conven-

and advisability or calling a constitution.

Also, a resolution by Senator Bridges upon the same subject.

A resolution was adouted directing that all bills for appropriations for public institutions be reported before February 10.

Senator Robinson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State Superintendent of Public Instruction be requested to report to the Senate the condition of the public school fund, showing let, the amount invested in bonds, giving the kind and character of the bonds, and their market value; 2d, the amount of principal and interest due on sale of school bonds.

amount of principal and interest due on sale of school bonds.

3. Amount, if any due, from all other sources.

4. The number of acres of school land originally in each county, including so much of the 16th and 38th sections as were not pre-empted, and such locations within the county as have been received from the general government in lieu of shool bonds pre-empted.

5. The number of acres of school land sold in each county, the price per acre, and to whom.

6. The amount received on such sales, both principal and interest, and the amount now due of each, and from whom.

7. The amount of land forfeited for non-payments, and by whom, and for what amounts.

8. Any other information in his possession that will enable the Senate to understand the true condition of the common school funds of the State, including moneys, school lands or other property held in trust by the State for the support of common schools. After much debate, the resolutions were referred to the special committee.

Senator Horton offered a concurrent resolution seking the agents of the Agricultural College to report to the Saperintendent of Public Instruction before February 1st, the condition of the endowment of the College.

The committee on education made a report recommending that the bill creating a state board of education be passed.

It reported a half dozen bills on the school fund, recommending that they be referred to the accessible recommend the recommending that they be referred to the accessible recommending that they be referred to the accessible recommending tha

mending that the bill creating a state board of education be passed.

It reported a half dozen bills on the school fund, recommending that they be referred to the special committee on that subject.

The presiding officer presented a petition which he
had received through the mail. It purported to come
from a committee of the vurious birds in Kansas and
saked that a law be passed to protect them. A motion
was made to refer it to the committee on agriculture.

By Senator McKillan, a bill to repeal section 5 of an
act entitled, an act to provide for the publication of
statements showing the condition of county treasuries and examinations of the same, and to prevent the
improper use of public moneys, and for the punish
ment thereof.

By Senator Crichton, a bill to amend section 4, chap-

ment thereof.

By Senator Crichton, a bill to amend section 4, chapter 96, laws of 1875, entitled an act regulating the sala-

ries of county clerks

Also, a bill to amend section 1, chapter 98, laws of 1875, being an act entitled, an act to amend section 139, article 10 of chapter 25, general statutes of 1868, being an act entitled an act relating to counties and county officers. The chair appointed the following special commit-

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The chair appearance the first and Finney, on the five Senators Bartlett, Miller and Finney, on the five hundred thousand acres of land donated by the state for railroad purposes.

Senator Miller offered a resolution that the committee on finance and taxation be instructed to examine the laws relating to the taxation of the lands of the Normal schools and the State University, which was adopted.

the law schools and the State University, and the Normal schools and the State University, adopted.

The chair announced the following segmattee to visit the penitentiary;

Senators Gillespie, Parkinson and Crichton.

S C R, relating to lands of the Kansas Pacific railway company, and the right to tax the same, was taken way company, and the right to tax the same, was taken up, and on motion of Senator Bridges the recointion up, and on motion of Senator Bridges the recointion

up, and on motion of Senator Bridges the resolution was adopted.

8 CR, in relation to a joint committee to report mpon the necessity and advisability of calling a constitutional convention, was taken up, and after considerable discussion was refused to a joint committee. S CR, asking a committee to visit the State Incame Asylum, was then taken up.

Senator Malithy said that there were rumors of improper use of money, and he wanted those rumors get at rest.

Senator Jones wanted the committee increased to

Senator Maltv said that there were rumors of improper use of money, and he wanted those rumors set at rest.

Senator Jones wanted the committee increased to see members from the Senate and ten from the House.

A full and thorough investigation should be made.

Senator Bauserman moves that the number be two from the Senate and three from the House.

Adepted.

Senator McMillan introduced 5 C R that a committee of two from the Senate and three from the House he appointed to visit the Insane Asylum at Osawattomic and the Blind Asylum at Wyandotte. Adopted.

B. an act to amend sections 53 and 54 of an act entitled "An act regulating crimes and punishments," approved March 8, 1988, was then taken up and read by sections. The bill provides for the prevention of the sale of any spiritous or other liquers, within one mile of any camp or field meeting, under the penalty of a size not exceeding \$100; provided: that nothing in the law shall effect tavern keepers exercising their calling, nor distillers, manufacturers or others in prosecuting their regular trade at their places of business, or any person disposing of any ordinary articles of provision, excepting spiritous liquors, at their residences; nor any person having a written permit from the trustees or managers of any such religious society or assemblage, to sell provisions for the supply of persons attending such place of religious worship.

After considerable discussion the adoption of the bill was recommended.

B. A. as act to amend "An act regulating the jurisdiction and processus before justices of the peace in cases of misdementals," approved February 28, 1868, was taken up and su motion that when the committee rises this bill be reported back recommending its pessenge, was adopted.

B.B. an act to amend section 3 of chapter 88, of the laws of 1870, was taken up and on motion that when the committee rises this bill be roported back recommending its passage, was adopted.

B.B. an act to amend section 55 of an act entitled 'An act to establish a code of civil spoosdure," approved February 35, 1868, was taken up, and on mo-

tion that when the committee rise this bill be reported back recommending its passage was adopted.

B. B. an act limiting the right of appeal and review. This bill limits the right of appeal from a justice's court to over \$50, and from district court to over \$50. Was taken up, and after much discussion its passage was recommended.

By Senator Bridges, S. B. to amend section 3 of chapter 107 of the general statutes, entitled act to provide for the assessment and collection of taxes.

By Senator Parkinson, a bill to prohibit lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets.

By Senator Parkinson, a bill to amend section 2 of chapter 45 of the general statutes of 1868.

By Senator Parkinson, a bill to provide for the protection of fab.

Chapter 45 of the general statutes of 1898.

By Senator Parkinson, a bill to provide for the protection of fish.

By Senator Bauserman, a bill to amend section 4, chapter 86, laws of 1859, entitled an act amendatory of an act for the regulation and support of common schools; approved May 2, 1861.

Also, a bill to amend section 14, chapter 85, of the laws of 1892; approved Feb 28, 1869.

Aiso, a bill to repeal an act entitled an act to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens in cities of the first class who are entitled to suffrage under the constitution, approved March 3, 1869, and an act to amend an act entitled an act to ascertain by proper proof the citizens in cities of the first class who are entitled to the right of suffrage under the constitution; approved Feb 24, 1879.

By Senator McMillan, a bill to amend section 5 of an act entitled an act to provide for the removal of public officials who are guilty of being intoxicated, or for gambling.

By Senator Sims, a bill to amend an act entitled an act amendatory of an aci relating to counties and county officers, approved Feb 28, 1888.

HOUSE.

SPECIAL COMMUTAES.

Centennial Affairs—Rekridge, Charles, Wright, Reventing and county and act affairs—Rekridge, Charles, Wright, Reventing and county and act amendatory and act amendatory and act amendatory and act amendatory of an act relating to counties and county officers, approved Feb 28, 1888.

Centennial Affairs—Rekridge, Charles, Wright, Reventing and act amendatory of an act relating to counties and county officers, approved Feb 28, 1888.

ntennial Affairs Rekridge, Charles, Wright, Re Contennia Analyville, Tonlinson.
Retranchment and Reform—Davis of Miama; Wood.
Printing—Dickson of Woodson, Stewart of Mont-

gomery.
Insurance—Haff, Stewart of Bourbon.
Texas cattle—Richardson, Long, West, Dixon, Wright.
Railroads—Melville, Wright, Heddens, Magill, Davis of Bourbon, Webb, Brumbaugh, Green and Campbell of Marioa.
One hundred and forty bills were offered in the House in the past week. Some of the most important will be found below,
By Mr. Dunnuck: To encourage the growing of silk.

By Mr, Kelly: For the payment of the Price Raid

By Mr. Kelly: For the payment of the Price Raid scrip.

By Mr. Hallowell: To provide for the protection of birds and game and repealing former acts.

By Mr. Hallowell: Providing for the assessment and taxation of dogs, and the protection of sheep, lambs, goats and kids.

By Mr. Taylor of Reno: Relating to railroads, fixing the maximum rate for carrying freights and passeneers in this State, prescribing the punishments for violations of its provisions, and providing for the appointment of railroad commissioners.

By Mr. Gest: To provide for the regulation and taxation of dogs and protection of sheep.

By Mr. Gilck: For the protection of birds.

By Mr. Kellog: To compel county treasurers to pay certain moneys to the State treasurer.

By Mr. Lavis of Brown: For the encouragment of sheep raising and assessment and taxation of dogs.

By Mr. Gilck: To provent the spreading of noxious weeds.

By Mr. Bonebrake making an appropriation for the

weeds.

By Mr. Bonebrake making an appropriation for the completion of the insane Asylum buildings now in construction at Topeka.

By Mr. Nichols, of Cloud: For taxing dogs and creating a fund to remnuerate those sustaining loss by reason of dogs.

By Mr. Hooton: To encourage the growing of hedges and building of stone fences and building of stone fences and building of the growing of hedges and building of stone fences and declaring the same to be lawful fence.

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS.

A Senate concurrent resolution providing for the printing of 1,500 copies of the governor's message in English, and t00 in German was read and after soveral amendments and motions, the whole matter, on motion of Mr. Wood, was indentitely postponed.

Mr. Hallowell's anti-third term resolution was voted on, with the following result:

Ayes—Aldrich, Arnold, Bear, Ballaine, Barnes, Benton, Berry, Biddle, Bissell, Bonebrake, Brumbaugh, Burdick, Campbell of Johnson, Campbell of Marian, Charles, Conrad, Cook, Critchneid, Davis of Brown, Davis of Mismi, Dennis, Dixon of Rassell, Driscoll, Duncan of Harvey, Duncan of Lesvenworth, Dunnuek, Bider, Eskridge, Farwell, Fenn, Forter, Glick, Guest, Hall, Halderman, Hallowell, Hastings, Heddens, Hooton, Hoyt, Johnson, Kelly, Kellogg, Kirk, Little, Long, Loy, Magill, Marvin, Melville, Morse, Moser, Mowry, Nichols of Cloud, Nichols of Mismi, Page, Pierce, Rager, Randall, Reville, Rogers, Silvers, Smith, Bead, Btewart of Bourbon, Btewart of Montgomery, Stone, Taylor of Leavenworth, Taylor of Reno, Tomilinson, Toothacker, Waters, Williams, Wilson, Wood, Wright, Mr. Speaker—76:

Nays—Bates, Benedict, Baldwin, Campbell of Doniphan, Clark, Davis of Bonrbon, Dickson of Woodson, Duncan of Harvey, Ferguson, Hackney, Haskell, Howell, Hubbard, Perrill, Reynolde, Richardson, Root, Stall, Stevens, Stillings, Warning, Webb, West White—17.

From McPherson County.

From McPherson County.

January 8.—Wheat growing finely since the rain on the 30th, a very large breadth sown. Steck in good condition, range not as good as last winter. Plenty of hay and corn. Weather good. Wheat 85c@\$1.05 at R. R. Corn and cats 20@25c, broom corn \$60@\$90. per ton, nearly all sold. The prices paid were not as good as expected, the crop was heavy and brought a great deal of money into this county.

John Richey.

From Washington County.

January 13 .- Had two fine rains the past month. Early sown wheat is doing well, the amount sown is *much* below the usual crop in this county. There is a larger acreage of rye sown than ever. Many are mortgaging their farms and buying stock. Cattle are scarce, and so are hogs.

Farmers are improving the fine weather in plowing, and in getting ready for spring crops. Had no prairie fires to do any damage. Have never seen so few fires since we have been in the State.

From Franklin County.

The people of this section are prosperous and happy compared with one year ago, having an abundance of necessaries, such as full corn cribs, plenty of potatoes, more or less wheat and cats, and all their cattle fat and thriving Many Castor beans have been raised and sold for from 750. @\$1.15 per bu. bringing in no small amount of money. Taxes have been mostly paid in full, winter wheat and rye promise well, but have made no rank growth. Our better half thinks the FARMER has a

good head and that its editor must have on F. D. COBURN.

From Jefferson County. Jan. 18-Winter wheat growing last and looking well, small breadth sown. Stock doing well except calves, some are dying with black leg. Horses and Mules selling at from \$150@\$200 per span; cattle 21/25cts, fat hogs 6c. stock hogs 10c per lb. Orchards and vineyard badly injured. No prairie fires. Corn is worth20@25c. hay \$2.50@3.00 per ton; vegeta-bles nominal. Improved land held at \$15@30 per acre. Unimproved land from \$3@\$12. Weather still warm. Mercury 45° in the shade. Eighteen to Twehty-four per cent asked for money. Slight immigration. An industrious wagon maker is wanted badly;

J. N. INSLEY. The most eminent European and American physicians highly commend Paoli's Electro-Voltaic Chain Belt, as the most effective, simple and inexpensive means of applying electricity that has come under their notice. Depot of he Paeli Belt Company is 13 Union Square,

one could do well here.

**ルルの語の会議事業** 

Rainfall and temperature for 1875, near Osborne, Osborne County, Kansas. Latitude 3 30m, N. Longitude 98° 45m, W. Altitude (es

2.000 It.	Dy Itev. It. D. I veto	
Month.	Rainfall No. In.	Temp. Mes
January		10.16
February	1.00	20.23
March	.90	36 35
April	2 54	47.60
May	2 82	65.21
June	8 13	74.94
July	5.70	75.96
August	10.06	74.00
September	.87	68 17
October	2.00	57.67
November	.12	39.41
December	.11	39.51
Total	29.25	50.51 *
		CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1

Of the total rainfall, more than 24 inches fell in the five growing months from April t August inclusive. The winter months wer dry. This is doubtless the law of this climate

The extreme beauty of the weather in De cember the thermoneter averaging three de grees higher than in November and no rain, i noteworthy and perhaps exceptional.

The average for three years for December has been 31 degrees.

The Journal of Agriculture in answer to a correspondent says: The National Grange adopted an amendment to their constitution allowing State Granges to reduce their fees, said amendment to become a law as soon as the requisite number of State Granges should ratify it and the same be made known by a proclamation from the Master of the National Grange. The Missouri State Grange, going on the supposition that a sufficient number of State Granges would ratify the amendment on the supposition that a sufficient number of State Granges would ratify the amendment, made their constitution to suit. A sufficient number of State Granges, we believe, have already met, and, as far as we have noticed, have adopted the amendment, and we shall look for the proclamation soon. Until then it cannot be considered a law, if we rightly understand the metter. derstand the matter.

PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, ROUGH SKIN.

PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, ROUGH SKIN.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden medical discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

Agricultural Implements-Attention is called to the advertisement of the old reliable Agricultural Impliment house of H. Mabbett, Leavenworth, Kansas.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen. This house has now been tried thoroughly by the people of the new West, and not found wanting in fact they have been found to be just the house we do want in this section.

#### Market Review.

	Topeka Grain Market	
	Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.	
ì	Wholesale cash prices from commission men, corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.	
	WHEAT-Per bu: Spring	
	Fall, No. 1 1.1	
į	No. 2 1.0	
ì	" No. 3	
Ì	" No. 4	
ì	White, No 1	3
į	Yellow. 9	š
	Yellow	š
1	RYR—Per bu	ō
ì	BARLEY—Per bu	ŏ
ı	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1 3.7	5
ı	Fall, No. 2	=
۱	" No. 3 2.7	=
ı	Buckwheat 3.5	
ŝ	Low Grades	
ı	Corn Chop	
ı	Rye Chop 1.0	ň
ı	Wheat Chop. 1.7	
1		-
1	The state of the s	

	Buckwheat	2.40 2.7 1.0
4	Corn Chop Rye Chop Wheat Chop	1.0
1	HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.	
	Corrected weekly by Bisckoff & Krauss, Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather	Dealers i
t	HIDES—Green	.050053
	Dry Salt Calf, Green	1
1	Kip, Green	
	Sheep, Pelts green.  Damaged Hides are bought at % off th TALLOW in Cakes	e price
9	SKINS—Timber Wolf	1,5001.7
	Otter	2.500 1.0 5001.0
	Raccoon	.150.8
	Wild Cat Skunk, Black	1.0
	" Bhort Striped Long Striped	.1
1	Pole Cats Opossum	.0
i	Deer, dry, per lb Beaver dry and clean, per lb Muskrats	.7801.0
1		ON III

	" Short Striped	1.00
	Pole Cats.	.10
Ų	· Opossum	.05
į	Deer, dry, per lb	.25
	Beaver dry and clean, per lb Muskrats	.78@1.00
ľ		10
	Topeka Produce Market.	
1	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly b	J. A. Lee.
١	Country produce enoted at hawing price	5.
	APPLES—Per bu. BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	1.75a2.60 2.00
	Actium	1.50
	Common	1.10
	BEBWAX—Perib	.90
	BUTTER-FULD-Unoica	.15
	Medium	.12
•	CHEESE—Per lb.  EGGS—Per dos—Fresh	.11@15
	HOMINY—Per bbl	5.2505.50
	VINEGAR—Per gal. POTATOES—Per bu	.2003.80
	POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per dos	85@ 40 200@3.00
	Chickens, Dressed, per lb	836
	Auradya,	10
ì	BACON—Per lb—Shoulders	916
ı	Clear Bides	13
ı	Hams, Sugar Cured	.16
١	LARD—Per lb.	.181
ł	CABBAGE-Per doz	.50075
ì	ONIONS—Per bu	.75
į	Millet.	1.40
į	Bine Grass,	1.9001.50
	Timothy, prime	3.50

18.	Corn	23
90	Onion Setts, per bu	.80
ייע	Onion Setie, per bu	3.10
(1	Turnips-Per bu	.15
	Rutabagas-Fer bu	.30
	Hubbard Squash	.05
ın	Kansas City Market.	
	GRAIN.	18, 1816
	The tellowing are wholesale cash prices from	u commis
	sion men WHRAT—Per bu—Spring Red	75:2085
	Pall, No. 4	95241.00
	Pall, No. 3	1.20201.25
	Fall, No. 2	1.35@1.40
	CORN-Per buNew White	25@.28
	Shelled	.28@30
	OATS-New per bu	.20@ 30
	RYENew per bn-No. 2	.50@.60
	BARLEY-Per bu-No. 3	1.00
	BUCKWHEAT-Per bu	1.15
	BUCKWHEAT-Per bu	.40@45
=	PRODUCE.	- "
	POTATOES-Per bu	.25@30
89	ONIONS—Per bu	.50265
to	APPLES—Per bbl	2.50@8.25
	APPLES—Per .bbl	.25
re	BUTTER-Per lb-Choice	.14@16
e.	BROOM CORN—Per t.n 50.	00.082.000
320	CHEESE—Per lb	11@12%
e-	CHEESE—Per lb	.00@12.NI
e-	EGGS-Per doz-Fresh	1073.16
- 1	Lard	.18@14
is	TALLOW	707%
	FEATHERS-Per lb-Mixed	2003.25
	Prime Live Geose	.43@18
er l	FLOUR—Per cwt—Rye.	1.90-2.20
		2.40@1.60
	XXX XXXX	2.90 8.10
	CORN MEAL—Per cwt	8004.85

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

etatement of the Condition

THE STATE SAVINGS BANK OF TOPEKA,

At the close of buriness, on the 26th day of January, 1876.

Loans and discounts. Overdraits. County Bonds. Due from Banks and Baul Real Estate Farniture and Current expenses. Exchange Checks and Ca- Cash, Suspended debt.	969.70 500.00 kers 5.224.11 Fixtures 12,350.00 673.00 sh Itoms 3.631.73
Total	
LIABI	LITIES.
Capital Subscribed	*21,150.00 1,181.98
Time	\$ 7,672.85
STATE OF KANSAS, I	

I. J. P. Ennts, Cashler of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is tru to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. P. ENNIS, Cashler. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of Chas, N. Rix.
Notary Public.

\$60 PER MONTH and traveling exponses paid to salesmen who can self our goods, and better wages to experienced salesmen. Address ARGAND KINDLER CO., 36 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SEED CATALOGUES FREE All about FLOWERS and VEGETABLES. BEST SEEDS in the world; sure to grow; large packets; low prices. Books, Papers and Chromes as premiums. Address COLE & BROTHER, Seedemen, Pella, Iowa.



For 25 Cts, I will send a packTrough Gourd: Verbena; Pansy and
Blotched Petunn Seed. The Gourds
hold from 3 to 10 gallons each and are
curlous and valuable. Illustrated
Catalogue free. Address WALDO F. BROWN.
Box 14. Oxford, Ohio.

FREE! FREE!

FINE ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE—Tells how to make Hot Beds and sew all kinds of Seed h how to make Hot Beds and sow all kinds of Secu. 6 closely printed pages. Tells how to grow Large Vegetables and Fine Flowers.
Send your name and post-office address to



with the ADJUSTABLE THRESHOLD, and Weather Guards, Send for Circular, WILSON, FEIRCE & CO., 182 Clark st. Chicago.



DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES.

Liberal terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description.

"Domestic" paper fashions. Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.,

Clarks'Anti-Billious Compound

Never fails to give a good appetite. It purifies the blood, and restores to the Liver its primitive health and vigor. It is the best remedy in existence for the cure of Dyspepsia, Loes of Appetite, Sourness of Stomach, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhoa, Liver Complaint, Billionsness, Jaundice, Consumption, Scrotula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt theum, Fever and Ague, General Debility, Nervous Headache, and Female Diseases. A REWARD

Was, for three years, offered for any case of the above diseases which could not be cured by Clarks' Anti-Billious Compound.
It is sold by nearly every druggist in the United States. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

R. C. & C. S. CLARK, Cleveland, Ohio.

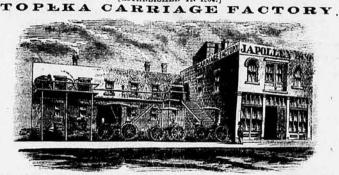
PUBLIC SALE OF IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions,

At Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill., ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1876, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1576, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

I will sell at Public Auction. Four Clydesdale Siallions, imported from Scotland in 1874, and One Percheron Norman Stallion, imported from France in
1871. Ages from 3 to 8 years. Weight from 1800 to
1900 lbs. These stallions have all proved themselves
to be sure loal getters. Pedigrees given on day of
sale. Stallions all in fine condition, Terms of sale,
one-third cash in hand, balance in one and two years
in equal payments, purchaser giving notes with approved security, drawing interest from date. A discount of ten per cent, will be sallowed for all cash.

SALL DOSITIVE

[ESTABLISHED IN 1962.]



J. APOLLEY & CO., Manufacturers of Carriages, Bueries, Phetons, Skeleton Track Wagons, Track Suikies, and agents for the celebrated STUDEBAKER WAGONS. Repairing promptly attended to. Eastern prices, freight added, duplicated. Correspondence solicited. Address, J. A. POLLEY & CO., Topckn, Kansas.

### REMOVAL!

The Original Wholesale

## GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

CHICAGO.



JORBERS IN DRY GOODS.

Clothing, Hats. Caps.

Trunks. Valises, Notions,

Etc., etc.

227 & 220 WABASH AVENUE,

With a floor surface equal to about 1% acres, we are now better than ever PREPARED to SUSTAIN on WIDESPREAD reputation as the OkiGINATORS of the system of DIRECT DEALING with the CONSUMER at WIDLESALE PRICES, WE ARE NOT purchasing AGENTS, but OWN and carry in our MAMMOTH House all the classes of goods quoted by us. OUR GOODS are ADAPTED to the wants of the FARMING community. WE ARE ENDORSED by the EXECUTIVE OFFICERS of every STATE GRANGE from Pennsylvania to Overgon. TH House are the chasses of groups quoted by us. OUR GOODS are ADAR
RMING community. WE ARE ENDORSED by the EXECUTIVE OFFI
ANGR from Pennsylvania to Oregon.
PRICE LISTS. with FULL INSTRUCTIONS, sent FREE upon application
PLEASE CALL and see us when in the city.

MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue.

### **PUBLIC SALE**

IMPORTED

### NORMAN-PERCHERON HORSES.

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO.

TWILL sell, at Dexter Park, on THURNDAY, FEB. 10th. 1876, nine (9) imported Norman-Percheron Stallions and four (4) Marcs. These horses are all young sound and vigorous, and were selected by reference to their usefulness as sires in this country. This importation has been pronounced by experts, both in this country and in France, as the best lot as a whole, they had ever seen together.

The day previous to this sale, Messra. Degen Bros. will sell, at same place, it imported Stallions of this famous breed.

TERMS.—Eignteen months' credit will be given on notes properly secured, with interest at 8 per cent.

B. II. CAMPBELL, Batavia, 111s.

44 999 'MONEY FOR ALL. Only two Dimes.
999 'Only two Dimes. "It is always darkest before day." To any reader who will send 20 cents to us, we will send one box of 9999 which we guarantee will put you in the way to make \$200 a month, and not take half your time, Suitable for men or women, boys or girls, and is entirely new. Thousands can now secure paying business, and constant income. This is the "chance of a lifetime," and if you will not embrace it tell your friends, for it is a fortune for some worthy deserving person who needs a helping hand. Not a recipe, jewelry, or other humbug, but a SAFE and SURE guaranteed business opportunity. Sample box, circular, \$c., &c., srs sent at cost, 20 cents, only to introduce it; none free, and none need reply unless they want to make \$8000 a year clear. Hundreds are making that, and 20 cents and "9999" will show you "how 'its done." Address, HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

PUBLIC SALE

#### IMPORTED FRENCH PERCHERON STALLIONS!

WE will offer at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st, 1876, at our Stable in BRIGHTON, MACOUPIN CO., ILLS.,

Seven Head of Draft Stallions, as follows:

St. Beneit, 5 years old, dark fron grey, 17/5 hands high, fine style and action, weight about 1,500 lbs.

Reibec, 6 years old, a brautini dappled black, 15/6, hands high, fine style and action, weight about 1,500 lbs.

Reibec, 6 years old, a brautini dappled black, 15/6, hands high, heat style and action, weight about 1,700 lbs.

Preferite, 4 years old, very dark dappled grey, 17 hands high, heat style and action. Wit about 1,700 lbs.

Samparvell, 3 years old, dappled grey, 17 hands high weight about 1,800 lbs.

Calvade, 6 years old, black, 17 hands high, weight about 1,800 lbs.

Caption, 11 years old, black, 17 hands high, weight about 1,800 lbs.

\*\*The above horses have been selected by our-

about 1,000 lbs. A superior foal-getter.

\* The above horses have been selected by ourselves, in France, from noted breeders of the celebrated Fercheron horse, so well known as the Omnibus horse of Feris, drawing an enormous load at a fast pace. We have selected these horses as into best spectock if desired.

Sale positive. Commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Brighton is at the roseing of the Chicago, Alion & St. Louis R. R., and the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis R. R., welve miles north of Alion.

TERMS.—One-fourth cash: balance in one, two and three years, with interest and approved security. A liberal discount for all cash.

HUME & LANDRETH, Brighton, Ills.

[Established in 1866.] COLMAN & CO.,

## Commiss'n Merchants

612 N. 5TH ST., ST. LOUIS, Mo., cheron Norman Hallion, imported from France in 1871. Ages from 3 to 8 years. Weight from 1600 to 1900 ibs. These stallions have all proved themselves to be sure load getters. Pedigrees given on day of Gaile. Stallions all in fine condition, Terms of sale, all stallions all in fine condition, Terms of sale, one-third cash in hand, balance in one and two years in equal payments, purchaser giving notes with approved security, drawing interest from date. A discount of ten per cent, will be allowed for all cash.

SALE POSITIVE,

Washington for the T. P. & W. R. R., 12 miles

East of Peoria. For farther particulars, address

H. W. GOVE.

\$ DOWN WITH HARD TIMES. '\$ SAVE MONEY our rour money's worker. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 38 Breomfeld St., Boston, Mass., since 1873 has sold goods to 185,000 patrons. It offers every variety of Dry, Pancy, and Staple Goods, Grocories, Books, Cutlery, Glass Waro, &c., &c., &t about half price, and sells EVERTTHING at ONLY ONE

First Hands. It buys from manufacturers and what country dealers ask \$3 to \$3 for. This is no humbug, no "tickets" or lottery. See our circulars, and see the thousands of articles offered at only \$1. We are endorsed by the best papers of Boston, and by 100,000 patrons. See our circulars.

We Can she will sell you goods at less than any press C. O. D., and let you see goods before buying. We want agents everywhere. No risk, no capital needed.

needed.

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PUBLIC SALE Draft Stallions! DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9th. 1876.

ENCOURAGED by their public sale of imported draft horses at Ottawa, on the third of last March, the subscribers announce that they have this year made

ANOTHER IMPORTATION Belgian and Norman Stallions.

they will offer at public sale at DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO. on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1876. They will offer 14 imported Norman Stallions and 31 imported Belgian Stallions, of desirable colors, welging from 1.620 to 2, 185 bs.; belong the largest lot of imported Normans ever offered at auction in the country.

TERMS.—A credit of 18 months will be given on satisfactory nets, hearing interest at the rate of tender of the corr, permann. A deduction of six per cent. made for cash.

DEGEN BROTHERS, Ottawa, Illa.





A Gem worth Reading!-A Diamond worth Seeing!

### Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Writter expressly for the Kansas Farmer

A LIFE BURDEN. BY M. STRATTON BEERS.

PART II. For a long time I watched and waited, an honr may be, and then he came out again followed by his father, who was gesticulating rapidly, and there seemed to be some serious trouble between the two. Fred stood with his

his tather; how I did wish I could hear as well as my spy-glass enabled me to see. Suddenly the old man clenched his fist, and dealt a blow full in the face of his adopted son. Fred made a spring forward, caught his father's arms and by main force pushed him away, away straight for my old hill. Yee! he came up rapidly, some of the time running,

only when obliged to stop for breath. He made straight for my ledge of rock, and finding me there, he stopped exclaiming-

You here Phil! what in the name of the wonderful brought you here? See I have the

"Yes! I see, and I saw the parental blow which made it bleed; Uncle Cy. has commenced rather late in the day to bring his son under control by harsh means seems to me."

He stared at me a moment as if doubting my words, then glanced over at the factory.

Philip not from here, you did not seeyou could not have seen my——he hesitated a moment, "my father strike me; not from this distance Phil. Where were you and how did you get here before me and I not see

"I saw it all from here Fred ; saw you push him into the office and shut the door, and naturally enough, wondered what could have blown up between you."

"Deuced good eye-sight you must have! By the way, you don't happen to possess as good hearing as eye sight do you? didn't hear the precious secret with which he has been regaling my senses ; ourse him "!

When he caught my wondering look he continued; "And because I cursed him he dealt me that blow, I am glad he struck me, I deserved it, I had no right to curse my own father, but God has the right, and he will, aye! he must curse the man with soul so vile as to dare do the deed that Cyrus Lisk did."

He threw himself down beside me upon the hard rock, and with his head resting on his arms sobbed, as I think only a man can sob, I felt the grim, old hill was rightfully his, his grief must be a bitter, one, so I rose quietly and stepped softly over him to go away and leave him when he caught at me and held me.

"Don't goiPhil | please don't leave me alone; I want to tell you if you will listen, all the hour old. The woman he now calls wife, loves terrible things I have listened to to-day. If I don't tell some one who can advise me I think of her own, and he grows up happily and in-I shall go mad-will you stay and listen old fellow ?

It was the look in his face that held me, certainly not his words, they would have impelled me from him; as I looked into his handsom face, I saw in it something which as I gazed into it had about its every [expression that which brought to my mind the beautiful one of Ursula Prescott's; and I thought for the sake of one Ursula loves I will stay and listen, but how little did I guess the import of the tale I was to hear.

"For her sake" Ifeaid nodding in the direction of father Prescott's house 'I would do anything for you."

He stared at me again with such a queer tergior Ursula's? do nou love Ursula, Phil? and she-she would have loved you only for me oh, why could we not have known this before it was too late."

I had not meant to betray myself to him, but my secret was a hard one to keep. I said nothing.

Presently, pointing to the house almost completed he went on; "To that house in less than a fort-night I expected until to day to have taken Ursula Prescott as my wife." Then turning his finger to her home where we could distinctly see her sitting on the porch with something white in her lap and falling down to the floor beneath, he continued-

"And there sits Ursula now, busy I dare say, making ready her bridal robes and stitching into them bright joyous hopes of our future, a future that can never be ours, and yet, dreadful as it all is, it need not have been so bad if only I had known this dreadful secret years ago ; and there is her father, ripe old saint that he is! Oh it is shameful to pour into his ears a tale that must embitter every last remaining day of his life, and because my father will do this, is why I cursed him Phil. not as much because he told me a tale of his own guilt that changes all the bright coloring of my life to deepest night, listen while I teli

Twenty-six years ago way in an old New England State my father met and fell in love with a pretty girl, and obtained her promise to marry him; he then wrote to his father for his approval of his choice, and not hearing directly from him concluded not to wait, and immediately they were legally married in a quiet way, the girl's mother being an invalid and unable to leave her room. Soon after the nuptials he received from his father a decided approval of his choice, and a command not the girl under penalty of disinberit-

Now what does the dutiful wily son do, but write to his father that he will never marry cannot bear to leave you now. against his wishes, indeed he goes so far as to tell him he may choose a wife for him and whenever he says the word he will go home and wed.

Of course all this is kept secret from the young confiding wife, who sees nothing in her nusband to make her doubt his perfect integrity. In a few months the invalid mother closes her eyes upon the world forever, leaving her little all, consisting of a thousand or two. to her daughter; right upon the heels of this grief the young wife gave birth to a een, whom, she is informed lives not to see the back to the railing, and his arms folded facing light of the world he was born into. Scarcely has she recovered from this before her husband receives a hurried summons to his father's sick-bed. He goes leaving behind an almost broken hearted wife. The father recovers but having by some means discovered his son's clandestine marriage, takes means to separate within the office; pulled the door together, him from his wife. The son somewhat tired and then came running down the stairs, and of his first love makes no great resistance and is easily induced to enter into a conspiracy by which the lonely young wife is made to moura her husband as dead. A check for another thousand dollars is sent her by the father of her husband, who condoles with her, but desires no farther intercourse with one whom at the best wedded his son against his direct wishes &c.

Left with no relatives and but few friends and being still young the widowed one seeks for, and finally through the assistance of s friend finds employment as teacher in some institution. In the course of time all unconcious to herself she wins the love of a theological student, and still farther on in the course she is induced to unite her life with his although he is much the elder.

They live happily together for some tew years, when he is prevailed upon to accept a sastorate in a new and thriving manufacturing village in a distant State; thither they journey and there settle down as they trust to a quiet happy life, when behold you, here she finds the husband of her early years; who finding concealment for any length of time impossible, waits upon her during the absence of her husband; and makes a full confession of his guilt; he finds her improved with age, and longs to appropriate her to himself again.

She poor thing goes almost wild with this new trouble, and when the good man returns from his journey at evening he finds her at the point of death, with a new born daughter ly- tied his horse hastily and started in. ing beside her. Providence is at last kind to her and takes her away from earth before she has strength to tell the good man who mourns going in ?" her lose the guilt she has so unwittingly brought him; and Cyrus Lisk locked his own heart sgain with its burden of guilt, and the world moved on.

Just at this juncture he brings to his home a boy whom he proposes to adopt as his own and who really is his own son whom he had taken away from his wife before he was an the child, for she has had none given to her dolently, considering himself and considered by all as the adopted son, and probable heir to the property of Cyrus Lisk.

From boyhood he has loved the pastor's lovely daughter, and finding at last that the love is reciprocated, he is about to make her his wife, when suddenly he finds to his utter amazement that the girl he is about to marry is his half sister."

"Now tell me Phil, how I can reconcile my self to all this; tell me if you can why God permitted such a man as Cyrus Lisk to commit so much wrong, when the retribution falls by far the most heavily upon three such innocent and pure people as was my poor mother and

But I could not tell him even a word. From the beginning of his story I had anticipated events, and had been building grand airy structures, for myself to inhabit, with the very materials he tore from his own beautiful one, and there was a joy in my heart, born of his pain, greater than I had ever known, but Is there anything else?"

of this he did not dream, he thought me over. The trembling fingers powered by the tale he had told, and so was , but, oh! how liow differently from the way he thought.

"Did you say Mr. Lisk was going to tell Father Prescott this stery to-day," I asked.

"Yes! I besought him with all the power. his lawful wife.

yet, Ursula might become mine, grew greater and greater, until it filled my heart, filled my wrong. heart and stopped the ears of my understand-

An exclamation from Fred at last aroused me, and looking in the direction his finger indicated, I saw Cyrus Lisk hitching his horse before the pastor's house. Seized with an unaccountable desire to save the dear old man from the impending woe that was about to burst upon him, I sprang forward exclaiming;

"Come Fred, come! we will chain the monster before he tells the tale." But Fred caught me again. "No use! the

deed would be done before we could possibly reach there. "

I sat down again and together we watched an hour, while Night slowly and reluctantly, threw her sable mantle over us, and cooled our throbbing brows with her gentle dew, we sinless, has just done. How can I bear all wondering all the while how Ursula and her this at the hands of one I have loved so fondly father would bear the tale,

"Come home with me Fred, for to-night, I chardest of all for you!" and the wretched we-

He came as one incapable of deciding anything for himself. When we reached the village we found it all astir, on every corner band. stood a group of men and women, many of the latter wiping their eyes with their aprons.

At the grocery, leaning upon a pile of boxes was John W. Martin, who said just as we came within hearing :

"It is true! Father l'rescott has had a dread ful stroke ! cant live till morning Dr. says. I am going to shut up as soon as my woman gets her things on, and go over, Ursula has sent for us. No telling the cause : Dr. didn't have time to tell if he knew."

Fred laid his hand on my arm as John Martin finished his sentence, and drew me swiftly on away from the groups collected here and

there into the very middle of the dusty street. "Come! I cannot hear any more, we knew it all long ago. Let me get out of sight and hearing somewhere." I led him up to my own room, and left him there, he having refused any supper, and expressing a wish to be left alone. I found my mother and Gressy both in tears at the dreadful grief that had come to

which was so soon to have been ? aye! my pretty maidens surely the wedding must be post poned, and that forever.

I could not eleep! I did not try, for I knew how futile such an effort would be with that newly fledged hope fluttering like a wild bird within my heart. I stole out of the house, and down the street, walking and walking, because I could not keep still, and presently I found myself standing at the gate of Father Prescotts, watching the flitting to and tro of the watchers within

Ten minutes I had been there maybe when Dr. Hastings rode up in his gig, sprang out,

"Ah, good evening Philisac house this sad business the whole of it, never can rally,

We went in without rapping : Ursule eat by the bedside, with one hand in the firm gresp of her father's right one, his eyes were fixed steadily upon her face with the most agonizing, searching glances, he seemed trying to speak, but alas! his tongue refused to do his bidding. Continually he turned his eyes from John W. Martin to Ursula, from Ursula to John again with such a wistful look. In vain they endeavored to divine his meaning, they shouted in his ear, but he could not hear a sound they made. At last he pointed with the one hand which alone seemed unaffected, to the book case, all eyes followed the direction, and John Martin, opened the door, took therefrom the large bible, and held it within reach of his fast failing vision. He slowly pointed to letters which spelled pencil. Quick as thought, Ursula brought pencil and paper: the look changed from that of wistfulness to one of mental pain as slowly and apparently with great difficulty he traced the words:

"John, will you be a father to my poor Ur. sula? Will you be a father to my poor Ursula? Will you give her a home, and shield
her from the ills of life all you can? There is
money enough for her, but she must not, can
not live alone, and must not marry Fred List
pliances for pushing air into a room or a house. he is her half-brother."

John W. Martin wrote in large letters the words.

"For your sake and Ursula's, I will do all I can to make life pleasant for her. My house is freely here so long as she desires.

The trembling fingers again grasped the pencil.

"Tell Cyrus Lisk that as I hope for mercy from God in forgiving all my sins, so I for the wrong he did her whom I loved and honored as wife, knowing no better, do forg-

But the fingers relaxed their hold, the penof pleading I possessed, to never tell him the cil dropped down, the eyes again rested tale; to spare him the knowledge of the wrong on Ursala with an unutterable look of pitying that had been done her whom he honored as tenderness and love; slowly the lide dropped until the eyes were closed; the lips once more Fred rambled on and on wildly, I trying to moved as if in preyer for the space of a moatterd to all he said, but the hope that even ment, then were still, and thus gently the spirit took its flight to the AVENGER of all

"He is gone where there is on more human griefs" said Dr. Hastings; when, from the back of the room, there came a mean that was the embodyment of misery and despair, and made every one who heard hold their breaths with a vague sense af wonder and terror.

It was Mrs. Link, who had stolen in unperceived, and sat crouching upon the floor near the door wringing her hands, and staring wildly from one to another as we hastily gathered sround her.

It was Ursula, the aweet sorrow smitten girl who knelt beside her and wound her fair soft arms about her neck and said : "Poor woman, how I pity you! God pity us all."

"Oh that he would pity me and let me die as he that good man so sinned against, but and well. How hard for you poor child, the

man covered her face with her hands and moaned so piteously, thinking of the perfidy and sin of him she had loved so long as hue-

John Martin and his good wife tried to soothe her, but in vain. She could not be persuaded to go back again to her home, nor did they try much to persuade her, they felt how like a mockery of all joy it must now seem to her.

"Oh, let me stay here until I die she moaned; and Ursula took her away to her own room, put her in her own bed, and soothed her to quietness, but the grief had been too much for her as well as Father Prescott, brain fever ensued from which in a few days she died.

When the first golden spare of returning sunlight shot upward into the East paling the silvery light of the silent watching stars, the inhabitants of the village were startled from their slumbers by the loud clear notes of the church-bell as it tolled out upon the clear morning air the knell of Father Prescott's

crazed, his father had left the village upon the night of Father Presott's death, and never was seen or heard of by any one there; the general impression being that he had disposed of his own life, but God who gave it to him aione knew.

And Ursula! took up her home with John Martin, and his wife, and went about carrying sunshine and doing good as she had always done, while only those who must have been possessed of a legion of devils-even spoke sneeringly of the cloud which had overshadowed her pure life from her birth.

In three years I went back again, and offerad her all I had to offer any one; my long unchanged and unchanging love, my name and a home which I had made fit for even one like her. But she only looked at me with the same pitying look in her clear blue eyes. I had seen in them once before and said in a voice full of sweetest pathos.

"Philip I can not marry you. I can never marry any one, do you not see toky I cannot?"

I could not see why: it may be my love made me blind, but I could see there was no hope for me, so I went away and have never been back to the old place again until to-day, and now I find in the old grave-yard two graves side by side with Father Prescott's, "Philip I can not marry you. I can never one bearing the name of Frederick Lisk, upon the tall white shaft at its head, and the other, Ursula Prescott; and I know by these trem-Ursula Prescott: and I know by these trembling hands, and tottering feet, that the time will not be long now until I too will lay the burdens of life down, and he down to quiet FOR HAND OR TREADLE. rest in the same grave-yard.

VENTILATION.

Col. G. E. Waring. Jr., writes in the Atlan

tic as follows:
The best practical statement I have met

pliances for pushing air into a room or a house, are disappointing. What we need to do is to pull out the vitiated air already in the room; the fresh supply will take, care of itself, if means for its admission are provided.

It has been usual to withdraw the air through openings near the ceiling; that is, to carry off the warmer and therefore lighter portions, leaving the colder strata at the botportions, tearing the control of the country to the room, with their gradual accumulation of cooler carbonic acid undisturbed. Much the better plan would be to draw this Much the better plan would be to draw this lower air from a point near the floor, allowing the upper to descend and take its place.

An open fire, with a large chimney throat, is the best ventilator for any room. The one-half or two-thirds of the heat carried up the chimney is the price paid for immunity from disease; and, large though this seems, trom its daily draft on the woodpile or the doal bin, it is trifling when compared with doctors bills and with the loss of strength and officiency, that invariably result from living in unventilated apartments.



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ORANGE COUNTY STUD BOOK



Instantly almost the town was astir, and few were the homes wherein might not have been heard the bitter sobbings of those who knew without counting the many strokes of such a funeral train as followed the remains of God's messengers of eternal life; and many a prayer was wafted from trembling lips, to the pastor and his good daughter Usula, who having been left to the hearts of her father's people.

Many a maiden wondered as they laid their heads upon their pillows that still Autumn night, if the death of the pastor would not necessitate the postponement of the wedding which was so soon to have been 's aye! my crazed, his father had left the village upon the Instantly almost the town was astir, and GIVES THE HISTORY OF ALL STALLIONS OF note raised in Grance Co. N. Y.: the system of

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W. D. GOSSETT.

Topeka, Ransas.

C. G. FOSTER. REND'S TEMPLE OF RUSIC.

WAS Buren St., OHICAGO, ILL.

N. B.—Cat this out and enclose in your letter. IEF

ACTUAL STREET OF RECEIPT OF AGION OF STREET OF ST

#### THE STRAY LIST

wn County—Honry Isely, Clerk STEER-Taken up by T D Ransom, Irving Tp. Nov 1, 10, othered and white piec stoer, underbit in each ear, poseed to be 3 yrs old. Vailed at \$15. Tp. Dec 18, 1875, DLA - Taken up by H Long, Hiswasha Tp. Dec 18, 1875, DLA - Taken up by H Long, Hiswasha Tp. Dec 18, 1875, DLA - Taken up by Gustav Steller, Walnut 17, Dec 17, 1875, Dec 18, 1875

Chautauqua County-E. B. Hibbard, Clerk

neck and head, peint of the last here, shent 3 yrs out.

Valued at \$17.

HERF ER-TEKER up and posted Dec 9, 1979, bufore P 8

Soper, J P, by Heary Mann, one red and white spotted
hefter, small white spot in the face, neck mostly red
point of right hern broken off, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

Bavis County-P. Y. Troylager, Clerk. AARE—Taken up by Elizabeth Walton, Liberty To c 27, 1875, one roan mare supposed to he 17 yrs old out is high, branded "T C" on lest shoulder. Val-

COLT-Also, one gray horse colt, 1 yr old. Valued at

COLT—Also, one gray horse colt, 1 yr old. Valued at \$15.

STEER.—Taken up by & Dickerson. Richmond Tp. Nov 30. 1876, due rad and write aposted steer, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by O G Akley, Peoria Tp. Nov 25, 1876, one brindle cow, white belly small white spot in forchead, small ring in right ear, the letters "J O" on left horn. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Stacy H Stephens, of Williamsburg Tp. Nov 7, 1875, one 3 yr old white cow, brindle neck, brande with letter" "B" on left hip, letters "" and "G" on left horn, short sail. Y shied at \$15.

The company mare, 1 yrs 1 did, unknown brand on right dark bay nonly mare, 1 yrs 1 did, unknown brand on right shoulder. Valued at \$15.

HORSE—Also, one bay horse, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

STEER.—Taken up by O'd B Merill, Peoria Tp. Dec 3, 1875, one red and white spotted steer, 1 yr old past, branded "J" on right hip, crop off each car. Valued at \$11.

MARE—Taken up by W D Springer, Cutler Tp, one bay pony mare, supposed to be 3 yrs old, branded on left shoulder with letters "d 11," a low white hairs on forehead. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by J J B Trollop, one cow, mostly red, supposed to be \$3 yrs old, branded on left shoulder with letters "d 11," a low white hairs on forehead. Valued at \$15.

Lyan Commy—J. S. Uralg, Clerk.

MARK—Taken up by E M Holt, Center Tp, Dec 23, 1975, and urean colored mare, 4 or 5 vrs old, white mane and no states, a paper. Cash value, 8 white mane and he states, a paper. Cash value, 8 white specks on his states, a paper. Cash value, 8 white specks on STERN—Taken up by H Oblitenden, Center Tp, Nov R, 1876, one red rosh yearing steer. Valued at \$12.

STERN—Taken up by J W Robinson, invise in Jackson P, Dec 20, 1876, one rean steer, ordinary size, red neck, 3, red old, crop of right ear, alt ton left car, branded on left by lodge of the star, alt ton left car, branded on left by the color of the star of the color of the star of the sta

HEIFER.—Taken up by F M Starnes and posted before J Holman, J P in Delaware Tp, Dec 18, 1875, one dark d helfer, 2 yrs old past, white spot in forehead, all the treat, two underbits in right ear, tip of tall white. Val-

R J Holman, J P in Delaware Tp, Dec 13, 1875, one dark red heifer, 2 yrs old past, white spot in forehead, slit in left ear, two underbits in right ear, tip of tail white. Valued at \$11.

PONY—Taken up by Michael Clancy, and posted before John Divibless, J P Rone Tp, Oct 11, 1575, one cream colored mare pony, about 12 hds high, supposed to be \$ or one with the property of the pro

STERU-Takes up by Geo Hebinson, Stanton Tp, Deo 14/1876, One red steer, 2 yroold, crop off each ear, also up-perbit inceed set, 1 blood at 11.

COW-Taken up by Tios H Cone, Hebland Tp, Nov 22.
1875, Out Ton Cow By Yrood, branded on left born, with the letters "G O J," no other marks or brands. Valued at 315. \$15.

"OW—Taken up by Daniel Payton, Miami Tp, Jan 1, 1851, one brindle cow, 5 yrs old, with crop in right car, and smooth crop in left car. Valued at \$30.

"Riff Far, Taken up by Poter A. Coretelyon, Middle Greek Tp, Dec 18, 1875, one red poan helfer, 1 yr old, medium of the complete of the complete

Nemaha County-Walter J. Ingram, Clerk. COW-Taken up by E D Engign, Valley Tp, Dec 18, 1873, ne red and white 5 yr old cow, with bell on. Valued at COW-Laken up by ryr old cow, with bell on. Walued at stone red and white 5 yr old cow, with roan head; 1 yr old steel, PEERL-Also, one red steer, with roan head; 1 yr old pest. Valued at \$15.

HELFER-Taken up by Wm A Oldfield, Richmond Tr. Jan 1, 1875, one 2 yr old heifer, white and red spotted, shi in right ear near the indide, little under medium size. Valued at \$15.

HELFER-Taken up by John Banks, Hock Creek Tr. one red and white 2 yr old heifer, horns broken off, crep off right ear. Valued at \$15.

Riley County—Wm. Hurgoyae, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Edwin Pillsbury, Zeandale, Tp.

PONY—Taken up by Edwin Pillsbury, Zeandale-Tp, Jan 1, 1876, one sorrel horse pony, 18 hds high, supposed to be 18 yrs old, hind legs white to gambet joints, white strip in face, no marks or brands. Valued at \$18.

Shawisee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

HOHSEL—Taken up by John J. Wood, Tooumsah Tp. Doo
1875, one brown horse, yrs old past, about 15 hds high.

HISTORICAL Alto, the yearling heller, roan color. Valued at \$1.

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HISTORICAL Alto, the yearling heller, roan color. Valued at \$1.

HISTORICAL Alto, the year line year

white hairs on forehead, legs black from the knee down, no marks or brands. Valued at \$27.

Wabannece County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
COIX.—Taken do by Hiram Reyes, Wabannece Tp. Jan
5, 1875, one sorret yearling mare colt, with white strip in
the tace, eight hindrost white, small-size, with no marks or
brands visible. Yalued at \$12.

HEIFER.—Taken up, one red helier, medium size, cro nd underbit out of left ear. 2 yrs old. Valued at \$12. Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk. Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

HRIFER—Taken up by U L. Witt, Freedom Tp, Bourbon County, one helier, about 3 yrs old last spring, dark red or brindle, left horn drooped down, white spot on 16 thank like a figure seven. Yalued at \$15.

10 thank like a figure seven. Yalued at \$15.

10 White a seven the proper of Miller, Freedom Tp, one white seven thanks, will creek Tp, one white pew will be book, 4 yrs old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by William Lane, Marmaton Tp, one flue and white speckled cow, 4 yrs old, modium size, square crop off left car, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

sequence crop off left car, no marks or brands. Valued at \$16.5.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Bowers, of Mill Creek Tp. Jone 5 yr old brindle steer, line back, white tail, white under bolly, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$16.

COV—Taken up by A J Pryor. Scott Tp., one red cow, split and underbit in both cars, supposed to be 5 yrs old, no otter marks or brands. Valued at \$18.

COV—Taken up be 5 yrs 1d. Valued at \$18.

STERRI—Taken up by G II Alford, Osage Tp, one white vacing steer, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

OUT—Taken up by J McKeever, Mill Creek Tp, one cap to so own 4 yrs old, large bell on fastened with a narrow strad, some white hairs on breast. Valued at \$20.

OUV—Taken up by C J Fielder, Marion Tp, one red and wilte spotted fow, yrs old, crop off left car, swallowing to ut of right ear, no other marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$18.

Donglas County-T. B. Smith, Clerk. HOESE—Taken up by R A Coleman, Kanwaka Tp. Dec 1875, one black horse, 10 or 12 yrs old, blaze face with free white feet, about 141/2 hds high, blind in the right c. Valued at \$15.

COLT.—Taken up in Kik Falls, Nov 29, 1975, one il horse colt, 3 yrs old, star in forehead. Valued at 330. PON Y.—Taken up by W D McLardu, Union Center, or light gray mare pony, saddle and harness marks, brands visible, about 7 yrs old. Valued at \$25.

Jefferson County—D. B. Maner, Navict, of HEIFER—Taken up Nov 30, 1875, by Henry Shrick, of Jefferson Tp, one red heifer, smooth crop in the left and undarbit in the right ear, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$8011, Jefferson Tp, end are bay or light brown mare, about 9 yrs mare and Tp, end are bay or light brown mare, about 9 yrs hard hind foot white up to the pastern joint, star in the last hind foot white up to the pastern joint, star in the last hind foot white up to the pastern joint, star in the last hind foot white up to the pastern joint, star in the last hind foot white up to the pastern joint, star in the last hind foot white up to the pastern joint spaying the last hind foot white up to the pastern joint spaying the last hind foot white up to the pastern joint spaying the last hind foot white up to the pastern joint spaying the last hind foot white up to the pastern joint spaying the last hind joint spaying the la MARK—Taken up Nov 2f, 1815, by J W Stockwell, Jeffersof Tp, one dark bay or light brown insre, about 9 yrs old, sleft hind foot withte up to the pastern joint, star in forenesd, saddle marks on lett wethers, slightly spavined in 101 hind leg. Valued at \$60. Hind leg. Valued at \$60. W Wm Doucybrink, of Jefferson Tp, one dark bay horse cott, star in forenesd, see hind of which the knee and pastern joint of left leg enlaying Value in 100 km, and pastern joint of left leg enlaying the light hind by William (Nov. 12), 1875. by Richmond Dalton, Jefferson Tp, one black and white pled cow, small bened, crumply horns, about 6 yrs old. Valued at \$16.

FILLY—Taken up by James I, Pryor, Lincoln Tp, Dec 20, 1815, one 8 yr old fron gray filly, dark mane, tail and lega, no marks or brands. Valued at \$50.

COLT—Taken up by David Woodson, Lincoln Tp, Dec 20, 1875, one brown horse coli, 1 yr old, star in forehead. Valued at \$20.

Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, STEER—Taken up by Frank Doran. Neosbo Tp, befor J Woodard, J P, Dec 20, 1875, one white steer, 1 yr old mall size, black ears and nose, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$12.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

STEER:—Taken up by Jas A Deel, Mami Tp. Dee 3, one
roan yearling steer, common size, no marks or brands.

STEER—Taken up by David Smith and Tp. Dee 4
one red yearling steer, red sides, white belly, erop of
right ear, unknown brand on left hip.

BTEER—Taken up by J H Bruner, Osage Tp. Dee 21,
oas brindle yearling steer, no marks or brands.

BTEER—Taken up by Benjamin Smith, Sugar Greek Tp.
Dee 9, one red roan yearling steer, marked with a hole in
the left ear, no other marks or brands.

HEIFEL:—Taken up by Morris Wolf, Osage Tp. Dee 11,
one red and white spotted helfer, 3 yrs old, no marks or
brands.

orands.

HRIFFR—Taken up by Noah Hagerman, Sugar Creek
Tp, Nov 27, one red yearling helfer, motley face, smooth
rop and underbit in each ear.

GOLT—Taken up by Ruth Nichols, Middle Creek Tp,
noe black or dark brown yearling coit, with a blaze face,
COLT—Jake, one dark iron gray colt (no age), no
narks or brands.

Pottawatomie County-H. P. Smith, Clerk, Sieric Taken up by Charles Day, Vienna Tp, Novig. 1875, one white yearling steer, roan neck, brand on right inp, too dim to be made out. Valued at \$15. Sieric Taken up by Anthony Glober, Vienna Tp, Novig. 1875, one red steer, 2 yrs old, white belly and brisket, half or bis tail white, two white spots in torchaed, one mader each horn, small white spots inside of hind leg at the hock jeint. Valued at \$15. HORBE-Taken up by Clias Danlels, Louisville Tp, one correl gelding, 15 hds high, 4 yrs old, no marks. Valued at \$40. sorrel golding, 15 hds high, 4 yrs old, no marks. Valued at \$3.4 Mr.—Taken up by John W Harrison, Rock Creek Tp. July 28, 1875, one bay mare, 9 or 10 yrs old, 14 hds high, sall star in forchead, small white strip on right foot above, the hoof, small scar on left hind foot above the hoof, small scar on left hind foot above the hoof, small scar on left hind foot above the hoof, and tail dark, saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Francis Cody, 8t Marys Tp. one bay mare pony, about 8 yrs old, about 16 hds high, white spot from saddle galls, and stripe from harness. Valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by G H Perry, Potawatomic Tp. Sept 6, 1875, one chestnut sorrel horse, about 5 yrs old, white strip down the face, small white collar mark on the right shoulder, about 15/; hds high, no brands. Valued at \$65. right shoulder, about 18½ hds ligh, no brands. Valued at PONY—Taken up by Samuel Wells, Rock Creek Tp, Sept 20, 1875, one bay horse pony, 3 or 4 yrs old, rosched mans and tall, no other marks. Valued 4, 18 old, rosched 22, 1875, one black yearling horse colt, no marks or day.—Taken up by Robert Conley, Green Tp, Noy 5, AR!.—Taken up by Robert Conley, Green Tp, Noy 5, one dan or claybank pony marc, black mane and dark colored legs. Valued at \$25. Alt?.—Taken up by James Darnell, Louisville Tp, 2, 1876, one brown pony marc, about 4 yrs old, about 6 light, small white star in forehead, white on both feet. Valued at \$35. Alt of the black of the both of the color of the black of the black

TP, Nov 27, 1815, one biage mare pony, white sairs on wetters, supposed to 3 yrs old in the spring. Valued at 28.

FILLY—Taken up by John N Homian St George Tp, Nov 17, 1875, one from gray filly, 2 yrs old, left fore and hind feet white nearly up to the knee, while stripe in the fact. Muled at 28.

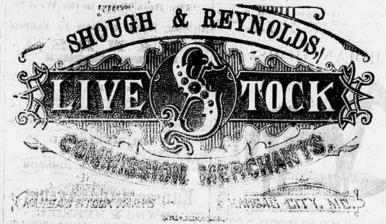
FILLY—Taken up by Daniel Eaton, Center Tp, Nov 18, 1875, one white supposed to be 10 or 11 yrs old, blaze in forehead, 1816, as upposed to be 10 or 11 yrs old, blaze in forehead, 1816, as upposed to be 10 or 11 yrs old, blaze in forehead, 1816, as upposed to 1875, one of the constant of the collar mark, amini 1824. Valued to 2700—Taken up by Th DeKat, Pottawatomic Tp, Nov 19, 1875, one dark rod cow, short tall, supposed to be 5 yrs old, middling size, Valued at 818.

GOW—Also, one brown and while speckled cow, small horns, left horn a liftle the shortest, supposed to be 5 yrs old. Valued at 818.

HEIPRI:—Taken up by John Gibsen, Mill Creek Tp, Nov 15, 1875, one white variling helfer, red neck and shooters, pale roan sides, white spots on forehead; no bring the same white helfer; supposed to he 1 yr old last spring, red white helfer; supposed to he 1 yr old last spring, red white helfer; supposed to he 1 yr old last spring, red white helfer; supposed to he 1 yr old last spring, red white helfer; supposed to he 1 yr old last spring, red white helfer; supposed to he 1 yr old last spring, valued at 818.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
MAlik—Takon up by E. England, of Monimonth Tn. Dec.
1876, one from crayfilly supposed to be 3 yrs old, star
1876, the from crayfilly supposed to be 3 yrs old, star
1876, the from crayfilly supposed to be 3 yrs old, star
1876, the from crayfilly supposed to be 3 yrs old, star
1876, the from crayfill supposed to the county of t COW-Taken up by A. J. Walker, Auburn Ti, Dec 5, 55, one Toxas cow dark red, supposed to be Jyrs old, ranked on right hip with figure "S." Valued at \$12. COW-Also, one pair red Texas cow, brended on right by with figure "S," upposed to be 4 yrs old. Valued at the with figure "S," supposed to be 4 yrs old. Valued at

JAS. REYNOLDS



Also will Receive Consignments of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce,

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Bischoff & Krauss,

## Hides, Furs, Tallow & Wool.

Manufacturers of Harness, Saddles, Whips and Collars. We keep the largest and best will fnot be undersold by any firm East or West. No. 67 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka, Kansas

29 1875, one dark brown mare colt, 1 yr old, pastern joints white. Valued at \$14.

COW—Taken up by Edward Chilson, Silver Lake Tp. Dec 7, 1875, one red cow, four feet white up to the anes, white face, silt in left ear, crop off right ear, branded with letter 'O' on left hip, about 13 yrs old, valued at \$16.

MARE—Taken up by Peter Fiech, Amburn Tp, Nov 20, 1741, one noam mare, 3 yrs old, small star is forchead. Valued to the control of t

cold at \$30,

COLT—Akeo, one bay horse colt, white stripe in face, 3 yrs. old. Valued at \$31.

MARE—Taken up by J. H Saunders, Topeka Tp, Nov 20, 1875, one bay filly, 3 yrs. old. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by E. C. Cheeney, Topeka Tp, Nov 20, 1875, one bay mare, supposed to be 7 yrs. old, star in forehead. Valued at \$30.

Any information of said stock will be amply revealed at \$315.

COLT—Akeo, one black horse colt, 1 yr old, star in forehead. Valued at \$30.

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COLT—Akeo, one black horse colt, star in forehead. Valued at \$30.

COLT—Akeo, one black horse colt, star in forehead. Valued at \$30. CULT—Also, one black horse colt, 1 yr old, star in fore-head, right hind foot white, mane cropped short, tail long. Yalled at \$15.

Yalled at \$15.

Yalled at \$15.

Yalled at \$15.

COLT—Also, one yearling black mare celt, star in fore-head, left hind foot white. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Also, one yearling black horse colt, both hind feet white. Yalled at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by G C Hays, Dee 6, 1875, one sorrel horse colt, white face, right hind log white nearly to hock, white ring around left hind foot near the hoot, medium size, supposed to be about 18 months old, no marks or a size, supposed to be about 18 months old, no marks or a size, supposed to be about 18 months old, no marks or a size, supposed to be about 18 months old, no marks or a size, supposed to be about 18 months old, no marks or a size, supposed to be about 18 months old, no marks or a size, supposed to be about 18 months old, no marks or a size of the s

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

HEIFERL-Taken up by Haury Remoul, Kaw Tp, Dec of the left ear, no brands. Valued at \$18.

HEIFERL-Also, one yearling heifer, deepe red, with white under belly and on end of tail, plees cut off on under side of left ear, no brands. Valued at \$19.

MARIK-Taken up by G F Duroy, Kaw Tp, Dec 14, 1876, one light bay mare, 3 yrs old, a bit strip in lace, both hind left white, 1854, one in the bay mare, 3 yrs old, 18 hids high, on mare 3 yrs old, 2 yrs old, 18 hids high, on mare 3 yrs old, 2 yrs old, 18 hids high, on mare 3 yrs old, 2 yrs old, 18 hids high, on mare 3 yrs old, 2 yrs old, 18 hids high, on mare 3 yrs old, 2 yrs old, 18 hids high, on mare 3 yrs old, 2 yrs old, 18 hids high, on mare 3 yrs old, 2 yrs old, 18 hids high, on mare 3 yrs old, 2 yrs old, 2

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MONEY always on hand for Loans in amounts of white sucking call; cow should by rooled. Yalued at El.

Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk.

HEIFEI!—Taken up by Charles Petterson, Delaware Tp. Dec 2, 1873, one white biffer, roan neck, red spots on it for legs, no marks er brands, 5 yrs old next spring, Valued at El.

HEIFER—Taken up by Swean Nelson, Delaware Tp. Dec 2, 1873, one na heifer, red neck, white face, iyr old past, no marks or brands. Valued at \$1.

STEEI!—Taken up by Henhen Brown, Quindary Tp. Oct 2, 1873, one on heifer, red side, white back, brand-clark of the property of the bright of the property. If all the property of the strength of the property of the property

Wilson County—th. E. Battu, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by James Haney, Center Tp. Dec 15, 1875, one red cow, white spots on her body, about 3 yra old last spring, medium size, long sharp borns, underbit in right ear, no other marks or brands perceivable.

CALF—Also, one red sucking helfer calf, belonging to and with said cow, no marks. Both valued at \$20.

BULL—Also, one roan bull, 1 yr old last spring, no marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

BULL—Taken up by J. Willi, of Center Tp, Aug 7, 1870, 1887, 1

## STOLEN!

THOM the premises of the undersigned, five miles South of Ottawa, Franklin county, on Friday night, January 14th, 1876, one small bay horse, three years old, has trace marks on side, heavy long tail, small lump on back, three small spots hear the left of white hair on them.

A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery, and an additional reward for the arrest of the thief.

JOHN W. BROWN.

P. O. Address, Ottawa, Kansas,

### The Warsaw Times.

Published in Warsaw, Mo., by SEWALL W. SMITH

THE TIMES is the Largest County Paper in Misouri, and circulates largely in the Osago Valley.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants,

FOR THE FURCHASE AND SALE OF n. Scuid, Hides, Green and Bried Fruits, Butter ggrs, &c. Particular attention given to Wool, 192 S. WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

### Strayed! Strayed!

TOR the recovery of the HORSE, strayed or stolen from the stable of the Shawnee Mills, on the night of Dec. 8th, 1875. Disconierion:—A dark brown horse, 8 or 9 years old, about 16 hands high, heavy mane and tall and rather large head. No marks or spots about him, but when in motion has a peculiar habit of hanging his tongue out of the side of his mouth. The above reward will be paid for his return. SHRLLABARGER, GRISWOLD & CO. Topeka, Kan., Dec. 14, 1875.

#### NOTICE

STRAYED—From D. B. Hines, on the Republican river, near Lawrenceburg, Cloud Co., Kansus, on the 1st of October, 1875, one small sized bay mare mule, 3 years old, about 13 hands high. Has been both worked and rode. Said mule was raised in Missouri, and when last heard of was-going easterly in the direction of Atchison, Kansas. A liberal reward will be paid for any information of such mule. Address, for any information of such mule.

D. B. HIMES,
Lawrenceburg, Cloud Co., Ksns.

## GAVITT & SCOTT.

Loans made upon unincumbered real estate in Kan-sas and Missouri, in amounts of \$500 and upward, run-sing from one to five yeas.

Parties applying should write full particulars, and be sure their title is unclouded.

Mency on hand for Loans in sums of \$1,000 to

85,000, upon Improved Farms in well settled Counties, provided the land is worth at least three times the amount of Loan desired.

# MONEY On WELL Improved farms on five years time or less at a lower rate of interest than ever before charged in this State. J. B. WATKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kansas.

### Address them at Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporis, Steam Saw Mill

TOR SALE.—Is in good condition. Is a double circular Mill, and has capacity to cut from 1800 to 5500 feet per day. Also, a FARAM of 120 acres of the mest land in the rich Verdigiris Valley. Two good houses on it, and about 20 acres in cultivation, and a young orchard. Trans:—Cash, or long time on most of it, with satisfactory security and interest.

Address, W. J. HAWKINS.

Quincy, Greenwood. Co., Kan

BOOK and SNEWS DEALER,

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NATIONAL GRANGE

NATIONAL GRANGE

ORDER OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDET,

ORDER OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDET,

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1873.

Louis Badere. Esc.—Dear Sp. and Bro., I will take pleasure in filling your name as a Solicitor of Patrons, and cheepfully recommend you to our Order.

Yours, traternally, O. II, RELIET,

Secretary National Grange,

Special Office to Subscribers of the Farmer. We will send the Farmer and Young Folksone year to any address; if ordered during danuary, for \$1, thus giving the Young Folks free to single subscribers.

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GLIOK & ENAPP, Atchison, Kan., breeders of Thorographed Short-Horn Durham Cattle of straight hard hook pediarce, and pure bred Borkshire Pless. Cor-

HEET CRANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kanasa Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable liles: Young stock for sale cheap. Send for satslorue

PEKKIN DUCKE AND BRONZE TURKEYS.—The pick of the flock for 1874. Order now. Rouen Ducks, Buff and Partidge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, Java Games. Address, W.Cliff, Mystic Bridge, Conn.

8. LONG, Glen Farm, Moproe Postoffice, Jasper country, lows, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle. Nice Young Bulls for sale at fair prices. JOHN W. CARRY, Canton, Ill., breeder and shipper of pure bred Peland China hogs. This stock took the 1,000 promium at Canton, in 1871, over 25 competitors.

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horses, Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berk-

T. L. MILLER, Beecher, Illinois. Breeder and Im. porter of HEREFORD CATTLE and Cotswold Sheep. TLTON, Toggs, Maine, Breeder of Holton, Toggs, Maine, Breeder of Holton, Toggs, Maine, Breeder, and driving horses of fashlonable blood.

THEODORE BATES, Wellington, Lafayette county, Mo., (rail road station, Lexington), breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle; also Cotswold and Southdown sheep, Stock for sale.

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M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Buff and and Partridge Cochins, Dark and Light Brahmas and Houdans. Eggs, \$1.50 per dozen, Chicksforsale after

e and Fattridge Cochins, Dark and Light Brahmas and Houdans. Mags., \$1.50 per dozen, Chicks for sale after Aug. 1, 1.

AGRET House of Ghane Fowls. Games bred for the Father of the Games of the Father of the Games of the Father of the Games of the

PEKIN DUCKS AND BRONZE TURKEYS. The pick of the flock for 1875, Order now. Rouen Ducks, Baff and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, Java Games, Address W. CLIFT, Mystic Bridge, Conn.

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J. JENKINS, Grape and Seedling Nursery. Box 45, Winona, Col., Co., Ohio, Speciallies—Forest tree seedlings and trees, Evergreens, Concord Grape Vince, etc., etc. Vines, etc., etc.

A PPLE SEED.—Prime, fresh Apple Seed for sale at low rates. Address H. W. BLASHFIEDL, Homer, N. Y.

A PPLE STOCKS and Root Grafts for sale by D. W.

Kaufman, Des Moins Iowa.

TAYLOIS COMMERCIAL NURSERIES. A full and complete assortment of general nursery stock at lowest cash rates. C. H.TAYLOR, Lawrence, Kan.

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Prut and Tree seeds.

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F. K. PHOENIX. Spring lists free, or the set of four estalogues post free for twenty cents.

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RES, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND Aplarian supplies. Sead for Giroulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON.

Or Fashionable Breeding. HAMBLETONIAN'S, STARS AND

Clays, etc., etc. For Sale at Pairie Dell Farm, SHAWNER COUNTY, (BOAT TOPRKA, KAN. R. I. L.E.E.

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RECEIVE and sell all kinds of Produce, including Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Wool, Hides, Petts; Grass, and Clover Seeds; Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c.

Our long experience as Commission Merchants, and one receilent facilities, enable us to get the very highset market rates. All letters of inquiry promptly an-

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is especially solicited. We are also the manufacturer's
agents for the sale of the TiloMAS SMOOTHING
HARROW, for which circulars will be sent on application. We beg to refer to D. W. Adams, Master National Grange, Wankon, Iowa; O. H. Kelly, Secretary
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Master Missouri State Grange; J. K. Hudson, Editor
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TOWNSHIP BOOKS. Poor Records, Estray Records, Justices' Records.

Legal Blanks,

Scale, Stamps, &c.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

SEEKING A TEACHER FOR LINDA.

She was at one of the union school-house She was at one of the union school-houses half an hour before school opened. She had "Linda" with her. She was a tall woman, forty years old, with a jaw showing great de termination, and "Linda" was sixteen, and rather shy and pretty good looking. The mother said she hadn't been in the city long, and that it was her duty to get Linda into school and see that she was properly educated. When the teacher came the mother boldly inquired:

quired:
"You know enough to teach, do you?"
"I think I do," replied the teacher, blush-

ing deeply.

"And you feel competent to govern the schol

"Yee'm."

"Do you pound 'em with a ferrule, or lick 'em with a whip?"

"We seldom resort to punishment here," replied the embarrassed teacher.

"That's better," continued the mother. "I know that if Linda should come home all pounded up I'd feel like killing some one. I suppose you are of a respectable character, ain't you?"

"Why—ahem—why—" stammered the teacher, growing white and then red.
"I expect you are," continued the woman, "It's well enough to know who our children are associated with. Now, then, de you allow the boys and girls to sit together?"

"No, ma'am."

"No, ma'am."
"That's right. They never used to when
I was young, and I don't think Linda is any
better than I am. Another thing: Do you allow any winking?"
"Any what?" exclaimed the puzzled teach-

"Do you allow a boy to wink at a girl ?" ask

Why, no.

"Why, no."
"I was afraid you did. Linda is as shy as a bird, and if she should come home some night and tell me that she had been winked at I don't know what I'd do. Now, another thing—do you have a beau?"
"Why—why—" was the stammered reply.
"I think you do." resumed the woman severely. "I know just how it works. When you should be explaining what an archipelago is you are thinking of your Richard, and and your mind is way, way off!"
"But, Madam—" interupted." interupted.

"But, Madam—"
"Never mind any explanation," interupted the woman. "I want Linda brought up to know joggerfy, figures, writing, and spellography, and if you've got a beau, and are spooking to the theatre one night, a candypulling the next, a horse-race the next, and so on, your mind can't be on education. Come, Linda, we'll go to some other school-house."—
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