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The Kansas Farmer

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DDRESS delivered before the Farmers Institute, held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan Tuesday evening, February 3, 1874.

BY JOSIAH COPLEY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :- In the discusmighty empire—our long distance from the the Atlantic, we can well afford to let them great mass of the consumers of the products of delve in their mines. our soil, whether they be found on this side or the cost of transportation may be reduced. For this reason our producers of food can never compete with them successfully in those Minnesota have not been reached, and will not be for fifty years to come.

The last and most important inquiry remains: What undeveloped resources have we, which, when developed, will make this a new centre; give us a full and complete sys-tem of industries, diversified, but mutually

self-sustaining community? salubrious and wonderfully productive. These men. If a rich soil could render a people prosperous, our people would this day be eminently so. But they are not; because, as before remarked, they are too far away to thrive upon the crude products of the soil; because the world has ever seen. they have no home market worthy of the petitor of his neighbor and not his customer middle men and transporters, thus making or ever will know, the hard inward workings as the stage coach carried him for miles over them masters instead of servants. As servants of the mind of the apparently idle Yankee, they are very good—we cannot get along who sat, in what looked like listless and unwithout their services; but give them the profitable indolence, whittling with his jackmastery of the situation, as in the case at presknife. Emphatically was it true in New Englistic of his people. So would I say to you peoent, and they are hard and exacting, leaving land that "necessity was the mother of inven. ple of Kansas—raise men; for the toiling producer so little profit, that were tion." In the history of the settlement, the he to hire his labor, he would be a loser in rise, the progress, the prosperity, the aboundstead of a gainer by being the proprietor of a

farm. This is true in Kansas to a degree commensurate with the greatness of our distance from market; and will remain so as long as the magnificent agricultural domain stretching country, the people would have plodded on as well as self-interest—men of intelligent, now oblighed to reach exists. Then, as we unimproving routine, as those of many other able of seeing and grasping a natural resource cannot compete successfully with the produ- purely agricultural countries have done. This and turning it to their own profit and advant- and costly masonry, but used as nature uses it cannot compete successionly with the plotte purely agreed in the cases of Great age, and to the general prosperity of the comschedules of freight put down to the lowest Britain, as compared with Spain; of North practicable figures, we must of necessity turn Germany as compared with South Germany. to our own undeveloped, almost hidden reas well as in that of New England when consources of Kansas. In doing so I point to its sources. Our locality compels us to this course trasted with the more fertile states of this and the sooner we set to work to render them Union south and west of it. available the better.

nent is better situated for being made such a streams his keen eye detected a power which home supplies. centre. Already avenues of commerce are he could render subservient, and cause it to opened in all directions—to Texas and the labor for him. So, from little to more machindred did—lay hold of the mighty energy of our run-Union is almost in the centre of Kansas. Al- and no moral law was violated, no rights of than the farmers. ready we are in connection by railroad with humanity were trampled upon; while the It is a remarkable fact that the larger streams millions of people, who, if we manage things southern planter laid hold of the docile Afriwisely, may be drawn here for their supplies can and compelled him to toll regardless of the those of the states east of the Mississippi. For there was a ripple at the place or not I should

THE UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES OF KAN- True; neither has Massachusetts much, and gradation; and at last it went down in calam- ued drouth of 1873, however—near the close of New England has none at all. We have no curse from its beautiful soil. gold and silver mines like California, Nevada, and other great territorial divisions west of us. sion of a question like this, numerous and So much the better. If we can feed them, widely different elements enter, the first and and clothe them, and supply them with many governing one of which is our local place things which they now draw from beyond the

But what have we? Are there such resour that side of the Atlantic. Next in importance ces in Kansas, developed and undeveloped, as ordinary avocations of life, were only begindition of the smaller tributaries at the close as an element in this discussion, is the fact will enable its people to prosecute profitably ning to develop, and when capital had not ac of that dry season showed that the heavy vol-From the National Grange-Letter from St. Louis-Letthat between us and the great markets for such diverse industries? This brings us to
cumulated in America. Massachusetts, with ume found in the larger streams was not to be food, there lie hundreds of thousands of square the very point under consideration; and this its hard and rugged surface, its severe climate, traced to them. For a while I was puzzled. I miles of the finest agricultural land in the question can be best answered by pointing to its nearness to the powerful competition of Euworld, the occupants of which have now, and some other locality where a great variety of rope, had nothing like the advantages which sandy alluvium in the valleys of our rivers-in always will have, the advantage over us in the industries already flourish, and then institute cost of transportation of the products of the a comparison between the natural resources soil to the markets of the seaboard. This ad- found there and similar natural resources ex- opulent, enlightened and well-governed com- and then give it out by slow and steady pervantage will remain to them no matter how isting here. We cannot take Pennsslvania, because our mineral wealth will not compare with hers; and the same remark holds good of the eastern half of Ohio. In some things we markets; for the productive capabilities of In- might take New York-for example, in the diana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and matters of the orchard and the dairy. But if we take Massachusetts we shall find the conditions which best suit our purpose-Massachusetts as Nature made it, not as human en-terprise and skill have made it. That was a hard and sterile region, rocky, broken, bleak, beni acial, and that an ader this an a dependent sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." In this respect it differed greatly from the beauti-We already know that Kansas is beautiful, ful heritage which Providence has assigned to were beyond the power of single individuals, than the clayey particles of which the alluvius. It had fine harbors, and its coast swarmed They combined their home industries with the um of the more eastern portions of the Missisare our open treasures, known and read of all with fish. Commerce and the fisheries, however, failed to make New England rich and every sea; and the ubiquitous Yankee was prosperous, although they did train up a hardy found in every port. resolute and active race of men, more intelli-

I have said that Massachusetts had its com-

munities on the face of the earth.

tute of coal and of metals—it had but little ex-solution of the problem. cept its fine natural streams, which, under the But why is not the same thing found in hand of science and skill, were converted into Illinois, where the river bottoms are perhaps manufacturing forces. Having but little good as wide as ours? Because of the difference in soll, and less mineral wealth, its people were the composition of the alluvial deposits. Theirs thrown back upon their own inherent resour- are composed mainly of mud; ours of sand. ces, and out of their own brain power they Mud takes up comparatively little water, and made themselves great and prosperous. They holds that little fast; but sand takes in and —a region where the utmost measure of the cultivated their minds and thus became mas gives out largely and freely. As we go west-primal law of humanity was met: "In the ters of the situation. They had faith one in another, and thus were able to combine their enormous deposits they become more and more energies and accomplish enterprises which sandy, because sand deposits more quickly

Men and running streams constituted the gent, more versatile, more inventive than any original stock in trade with which Massachusetts, or, rather, New England, began its pros-The sterility of the soil and the severity of perous and glorious career; and because it had name; because almost every man is the com- the climate drove men from the pursuit of ag- little else, these two put forth their energies riculture to other industries, other devices - to the ulmost. "What can people raise in because, to reach a market, the farmer is obligidrove their thoughts into new channels and such a country as this?" exclaimed a gentleed to put himself more or less in the power of in quest of new contrivances. No man knows man from the broad plantations of the south, can they raise here?" They raise men, sir!" replied the driver, with an emphasis character-

> "In vain with lavish kindness The gifts of God are strown,"

—men who can confide in one another and banks and bottoms of our streams, rendering of these remarkable words: "Cursed is the work together for the good of all—men who dams liable to be undermined and washed ground for thy sake;" for, had New England have hearts large enough and generous enough away by floods. But to overcome that diffibeen as fertile as many other sections of our to be spurred on in their efforts by patriotism culty requires not so much a high degree of from generation to generation in a dull and cultivated, wide awake intellects—men cap- hard common sense, and a liberal and judicimonwealth.

present and future men as first and chief. De matter of building forts and other defences. velop these, and everything else will follow. Our coal mines will be discovered and operat- massive works of solid masonry. They an-As a purely agricultural district our dispensations. In the granite which protruded ed; our gypsum beds will become sources of tance from the great mass of consumers is a through the soil (as our abounding strata of wealth; our capabilities of producing salt will duction of heavier and more effective siege crushing and insuperable disadvantage; but limestone do) and greatly interfered with and be practically demonstrated; flocks of sheep guns. But now, under more effective artilery in the work of diversifying our industries, de- narrowed the arable area, the resolute and will beautify and enliven our rolling prairies; such masonry soon crumbles into ruins. Heaveloping new resources, and making this a versatile Yankee found a source of commercial and agriculture will flourish as it has not vy mounds of earth were then substituted for new industrial centre, that distance is greatly wealth and his grandest foundation for local hitherto done, because we shall be a self-sus-more costly masonry, simple as the riprap of ty our advantage. No section of this contilimprovement. But in the strong flowing taining community, with home markets and which we are speaking, and it was found that

Gulf on the south; to the immense regions ery propelled by that force was set to work. ning streams and set them to laboring for the destructive effects of swellen streams. drained by the Missouri and the Yellow Stone By that agency, more than by any other, them, and make this a second Massachusetts. What an earthwork is against cannon a ripon the north; with Colorado, rich in exhaust. Massachusetts has been made rich and pros- This must be done before this state can pros- rap is against a torrent of water. In such less mines of precious metals and of iron and perous. Water, rushing from the higher lev-per; and when that shall be done to the extent works, the more closely we follow the simpliccoal, on the west, and all the east over numered els to the sea, in obedience to the law of gravithat it may be, a new era will set in, the benity of nature the more likely are we to be sucous lines. The geographical centre of the ty, was seized, and fettered, and set to work, efits of which none will share more largely

of a thousand things, embracing food, cloth claims of humanity and of the great law of seven years I have been observing this pheregard as of little consequence. I should right. Blessings followed the one system of nomenon; but I attributed it to the copious slope down the banks above and below the But what have we that can be turned to servitude; the pathway of the other was summer showers with which this country is dam one or two hundred yards, and then line

Rhode Island has none. We have not much ity and blood. To few men in human history which I travelled some and had good opportu timber. Neither have the States I have name was a more glorious work given than to the nities for observation—satisfied me that that ed; neither has England. We have some few brave men who, in the turbulent territorial was not the cause. Whence came this copious coal, but it is inferior to that of Pennsylvania. era in Kansas, rolled back this overflowing flow in the larger streams, when many of the smaller streams had not enough to supply Thank God, no slave was ever permitted to their own evaporation? was then the problem. toil in Kansas; but, in compensation, the Cre-Some reservoirs of immense capacity must be ator has given us in large measure the same steadily emptying themselves into the chanpowerful agent which he bestowed upon nels of these streams. But where are these Massachusetts. Our streams, for fullness and reservoirs to be found? for certain it is they among the wide-spreading districts of this Mississippi, beyond the Hudson and beyond permanence of flow in dry seasons, are only are not discharging themselves, as subterranequalled by those of New England. Massa eous reservoirs generally do, through gushing chusetts began its career of prosperity when fountaians scattered over the regions drained. practical science and skill, as applied to the We have some of these, it is true, but the con-Kansas has to-day. But it struggled through some places miles in width and of great depth all its difficulties, and is now among the most —masses which take up water like a sponge, colation as the water in the deep channels of Out of what natural resources did this grand the streams sink s lower and lower. This I reresult come? Rugged, barren, cold—desti- garded as a simple and strictly philosophical

These natural reservoirs, are of priceless value to Kansas, and lie at the foundation of our richest and best source of future wealth, prosperity and advancement; for I am persuaded that we can, if we bring the necessary enterprise, capital and skill to bear, create more of this cheapest and steadiest of all manufacturing power than any other state between the Hudson and the Rocky Mountains possesses. In this way, more than by any other means, we can draw capital and skilled opera rocky and barren region in Vermont-"what atives to ua; increase our population enermously; diversify our industries; render ourselves independent of middle men and transporters; and, which is better than all, have home markets for the major part of our agricultural products.

But there is one difficulty in our way in the ing wealth and matchless intelligence of that unless we have men to render them available is found in the sandy and friable nature of the in the construction of the "everlasting hills" -simply riprap unsparingly applied.

A suggestive analogy may be found in the recent great change in military science in the The old way was to erect, at enormous cost, all the cannonading that could be brought to Our men must do as those of New England bear upon them could not breach them. So it

If I wished to build a dam on one of those peculiar streams of ours, I should look out for such diverse uses? We have no native iron. marked with blight and moral and social de-usually blessed. The severe and long-contin-them thoroughly from bottom to top with

simply thrown in. Then fill up the channel from bank to bank until the water rippled The idea has gone abroad, very generally, raise the water in the pool above that below our broad and free pastures. below the crib as above it; for the upper side price as low as it is at present. is to avoid the creation of reacting or down- by a chance bluff or grove of timber. ward currents, which would cut away the soft My experience is, that, even with plenty of one or more, must of necessity be drawn from only fail to hold their own, but will lose flesh the pool above through a well-guarded sluce through the winter months, in so much, that and race or canal, and discharged below, keep. though they may have been fat in the autumn, ing pretty well off from the bank of the stream. they will be lean in the spring.

In such works the abundance of rock in all our bluffs is a most beneficent provision of na. culent green to dry food, can be supplemented ture, for without that it would be almost im- with roots, or sown rye or other green food, this possible to do this thing. The costly work of may be prevented, But where large herds procuring and driving piles had better be are kept, this is not always practicable, in fact avoided; for the money and labor which they as a general thing, the larger the number, the would cost would put in an amount of riprap which no flood could ever wash away.

You will please pardon this homely essay on engineering. The only apology I can offer for it is the exceedingly different character of the water channels of Kansas from those found in the eastern states.

It would be impossible to estimate the imcontinent; our ability to produce any amount of wool: the adaptation of our soil to the prohigh commercial value; and last and best of ter care. This rule will apply to all other all, our delightful climate and our abundance of food, give us advantages not possessed by any other manufacturing state.

I have already alluded briefly to our salt and gypsum. These are among our most important undeveloped resources. The manufacture of salt by solar evaporation—the only method by which it can be made in Kansas at a profit-may ere long become a very large and important source of wealth. Our bright hot sunshine and our dry and lively atmosphere are both exceedingly favorable to this on the wheat crop of the past season under his branch of industry; and I know not that any limit to its extent can be assigned.

Of gypsum I think we have more than any other state. It is widely diffused. It is found in beds of great thickness in the sections drained by the Blue, the Smoky Hill, the Arkansas, and probably in other places. This is an article upon which our people can bring no small amount of the water power we have been discussing to bear, and, by very simple processes, render it a commodity of great value a number of years in cultivation. The whole in the markets of the country.

I have said little or nothing of our coal, for that cannot be classed among our undeveloped resources. Although of great value, it cannot Agricultural College by means of scientific exmake Kansas rich.

I have said nothing about agriculture as resource, for that too is developed—too much twenty bushels per acre, it will have added developed as compared with other things—yet fifty per cent. to the value of real estate nothing to what it will be when it shall stand first and chief among many industries. Believe me, a people can make no greater mistake than to suffer their country to run into what may be called an agricultural monopoly. Illinois stuck fast for years in that condition ; but now, since thousands of her people are engaged in other industries, it is prospering and making rapid progress. In Kansas, so far removed from the great markets of the East, the necessity for that diverse industry is immeas urably greater than it is in Illinois.

In closing, permit me to return to the prime resource with which I set out- MEN -active, intelligent, educated, honest, trusty and TRUST-ING men-good men, who can and will do their part as individuals faithfully, and have faith to combine with others in the accomplishment of profitable and beneficent objects. In the absence of such men all our other resourcesour soil, our streams, our gypsum beds, our coal, our pastures, and our salubrious climate will be of little avail. Thanks be to God, this is not an undeveloped resource, although there is room for much further development. Our schools and colleges are training up thousands of boys and girls, young men and women, who will have the fitness to accomplish the grand work before us-to grasp the great treasures and forces of nature, and make them subservient to their prosperity, progress and happiness. Citizens of Kansas, cherish and sustain these nurseries of mental and moral power. and especially that one the object of which is to educate the industrial classes. In this respect, too, let us make Kansas a second Massachusetts.

For the Kansas Farmer.]

FARM NOTES AND QUERIES.

BY W. MARLATT.

The uncertainty of crops together with the variableness of the grain and vegetable, market, has led many to come to the hasty conclusion that farming in general don't pay. While in a restricted sense, this may be true in certain localities, and when confined to some

broken stone of all sizes—not built in, but other pursuit, that as a whole, gives more satisfactory results.

over the top of the riprap. Then put in a that the rearing of live stock, particularly For the Kansas Farmer.] strong wooden crib as high as it is intended to cattle, can be made immensely profitable on

the dam, fill it with stone, plank it over, and However true that may have been in the secure the ends with plenty of riprap. Then past, that time has gone by, for a while at fill up above and below with riprap to the full least; as long as the cheap beef of Texas height of the crib, putting five times as much growth is made to supply the market, at a

will take care of itself. Below the crib the I for one, have yet to learn the secret of winriprap ought to slope down the stream very tering native cattle, in good condition, at a gently over a space of from fifty to one hun-cost of two dollars and a half per head, or the dred feet, according to the size of the stream price of a ton of prairie hay, and that too, and the hight of the dam. The main thing without any shelter, other than that efforded

bottom of the stream. The water for the good hay and a generous feed of corn daily, works, whatever they may be, and whether stock if not at least partially sheltered, will not

Where the usually sudden change from sucmore negligently are they wintered, the idea seeming to be to "get them through" in some way till grass grows. When we had but one cow, Mrs. M. made and sold thirty dollars worth of butter in one winter, besides supplying the family with all that was wanted for the table, At the same time, a neighbor with a dozen cows, had but a pint of milk a mensity of the power which may thus be ren. day for his coffee; and another neighbor with dered available in this state. By means of it twenty, had not even this. The difference was Kansas may be made a new manufacturing all in the feeding. Old Brindle having a centre; while our far-reaching railways; our generous supply of rich and succulent food, proximity to the finest cotton region on the while the dozen and score of my neighbors, were left to take their chance with the general herd, supplied with prairie hay alone. To duction of hemp and flax, and many other make this business pay in the future, we must things which can be worked up into forms of have better stock and bestow upon them betfarm stock as well.

> another season, is not particularly promising. Winter killing has been the chief difficultly of late years.

Our Farmers Club has had the subject of read a very interesting paper at a late meeting, in which he gave a detailed statement of the results of a number of plats, on the College farm, showing the beneficial effects of manures supervision. The application of twenty loads of well rotted barn-yard manare, more than doubled the yield per acre, giving a profit of thirty-five per cent. on the extra cost thereby incurred. The experience of various members of the Club in reference to wheat culture in Kansas, is quite diverse, and in some instances, contradictory; some averring, that they succeeded best on new lands, while others have had their best crops on lands that have been discussion elicted the humiliating fact, that after an experience of ten years and more, we have practially learned nothing. When our periments, is enabled to solve this problem. so as to enable the wheat growers to average continuous over shadowing cloud of uncertainty is sure in time to unnerve and paralyze the strong arm of industry. This uncertainty rests alike on all farm crops; though all, or seldom half of them fail or fall far short the same seaeral husbandry, avoiding in a measure, all close to other limbs when grown. straits by the failure of some one or more tain crops, or line, of farm industry.

In speaking of the care of stock in winter, in our Club, it was agreed by an experienced of the tree. and successful stock raiser, that the coarse grass on the bottoms, was much superior as hay for wintering stock, to that of the high prairies. I have heard others maintain the and successful stock raiser, that the coarse prairies. I have heard others maintain the Here is a seeming contradiction, who is right? Again I find a difference of opinion, as to the best time to cut prairie grass, for hay. Some while others would not cut it till in its matured state, say the middle or last of August, or even latter. There is doubtless, between these two extremes, a golden mean, that a little common sense observation may enable all to determine upon for themselves. My experience is, that grass cut in the late part of the summer is apt to get musty, and sometimes spoilt, before cool great many years.

Tought dead bars, the tree may continue to the summer is apt to get musty, and sometimes spoilt, before cool great many years.

Tought dead bars, the tree may continue to a times, no matter what else is neglected. A man who is in the labit of going to town two or three times a week and of returning at very though it be before frost, is apt to contain too much woody fiber from being suffered to get over ripe and dead.

Is it not a fact that stock often fail to do as well as they might, other things being equal, for want of salt and good water, in sufficient quantity, at all times. Where the object of stock raising is to convert grass and grain into duce inferior fruit, thin out the unhealthy he had better give up the idea of managing a beef, no available means should be neglected twigs and fruit spurs, to give the strong ones to bring about the most favorable results. To a better chance. Cut no large limbs when it do this, as intimated above, we cannot afford can be avoided. to breed any but the best. Experience has shown that for this purpose Short Horns and particular branches, there is probably in the their grades give, when fairly tried, the most satisfactory results.

Bluemont Farm, Feb. 10th, 1874.

Korticulture.

HOW TO MAKE AN ORCHARD. NO. 3.

PRUNING.

than any other operation in managing trees. Even the learned doctors disagree, so that it is difficult for one to arrive at any conclusion as the best. One says prune for low headed trees. us to adopt the medium "style" without even teen hours or less, after the disease had located telling us what low, high or medium means, itself, so as to be apparent to the observer. Af-

We are told, by one, to thin out the heads of trees to make them open and give them the advanatages of the sun and air, while another who has grown gray in the business, tells us not to prune at all, for nature knows better than we, just what the tree needs and the limbs and leaves that we cut off are needed to protect the tree and fruit from the sun and wind, and keep it in healthy condition. Win. to form s pill, and then roll in a little flour, so ter pruning is advised for wood, that is to in. as to prevent its sticking to the fingers when duce a healthy, vigorous growth—and sum. administering it, which is easily done by and paying double price for them and to the mer pruning for fruit. But in following this elevating the nose of the animal, and pulling exclusion of articles of real merit. They nevadvise, many good orchards are almost ruined, by either the winter or summer pruning or

Many persons become confused at the contradictory and indefinite directions that are given, and fail to prune at all, till their trees a foliage unable to ripen good and perfect fruit, proves sufficient. An overdose does no harm. and then seeing that something must be done For a yearling say two ounces. they cut off a portion of the large limbs to give the rest a better chance, and nearly complete the work of ruin.

The theory and practice of pruning could of salt. not be learned from a single newspaper article Topeka, Feb., 10th, 1874. even if it had teachers thoroughly competent to instruct, and I offer the following suggestions only with the hope they may give the unexperienced a better idea of trimming their trees, The prospect of the winter wheat crop for sy that they may not be damaged by neglect or ruined by mutilation.

The ultimate object in starting an orchard, is to get fruit, but for the first five years, a tree like an animal, should expend its energies in wheat culture under discussion-Major Miller growing. It should get size and strength before it begins to bear.

> Every bud and leaf on the tree helps to suck up the sap from the earth, absorbs the gasses of the atmosphere, digests the food thus obtained and sends it back through the limbs and it has fulfilled its mission, retailed the disease?
>
> of the tree, while if too many are taken off disthetics, while if the disease?
>
> Hays City, Feb. 6, 1874.

We should endeavor then, while getting our trees up to bearing size and age, to dis turb the growth as little as possible.

In transplanting, we may cut back the the sap in the tree before the roots have taken

If a straight stem is required to a certain hight, the side branches must be cut off up to that hight, but they should not be cut off too soon, or too many at a time.

I would have apple, pear, cherry and plum, branch about 21/2 feet above ground, peach a little lower.

that are likely to make a fork, one of them pears to be in the head, and I wish to know its should be taken off. Keep a good look for 3 to 4 years after plant-

ing, to see that no limbs get a start where son. From this cause, he who engages in gen- they are likely to cross each other, or be too specialties, is seldom brought into very great By looking over the orchard two or three

time during the season, such limbs will be Farmer. It contains valuable hints: noticed and taken off before they are so large that their loss will materialy check the growth If "water sprouts" start about the roots they

best time to cut prairie grass, for hay. Some this occurs, we may cut out all unhealthy or maintaining that it should be cut while in its half starved limbs, twigs and fruit spurs, cut. a knowledge of the business, and almost into climatic influences, etc. While there is green or growing state, say early in July; ting no large ones that have vitality enough to be of any value. This trimming out of unhealthy and unthrifty wood will leave trees in condition to develope and mature its fruit. If in addition to thinning out the unthrifty wood, we will wash with soap or lye, rubbing off all them. rough dead bark, the tree may continue to

The whole theory and practice of pruning fruit trees may be summed up in a few words.

While they are young do not allow limbs

Where departed it or they will not give milk. The cheese to grow that will need to be taken off in after

shoot in June

When old, if inclined to overbear and pro

If limbs must be taken off, the least injury will ensue from cutting in early spring before the sap starts or after the growth is nearly completed, in August or September.

Karm Stock.

for the Kansas Farmer.]

BLACK LEG.

BY A. WASHBURN

rearling steers and two calves, by a disease, Is more talked about and less understood said to be the black leg, by persons who claimconsiderable distress, accompanied by either ter trying most of the sure cures, and some nostrums, communicated to me, by individuals of the curing art, as being specifics for the brute creation, and losing the number above stated, I heard of the following simple remedy, which I successfully tried on two fat calves, soon after the loss of the above, viz: Barbadoes Aloes; pulverize and mix with molasses, will go down.

Dose. For a calf one ounce, to be repeated

As a preventive of the disease, I would advise giving calves in the winter, plenty of salt mixed with sulphur, say four ounces to two quarts

"E." wants to know what will cure the garget. Let him use what is commonly known as poke root, grated fine, in a bran mash. As soon as a cure is effected the cow will refuse advise every one that wants bee hives, to pay to eat it. A piece as large as a hulled walnut will be sufficient. Emporia, Jan. 31, 1874. LOUIS LUTZ.

Your last issue contains an inquiry from "E" vishing a cure for the garget. A reliable genleman informs me that he has cured it permanently several times by feeding the cow handful of horseraddish root. Hutchinson, Feb. 10, 1874.

I had a horse die by hydrophobia, and while stem to all parts of the tree to add to its he had it, he bit his mate several times. It growth, and every bud or leaf taken off before has now been three weeks since she was bitten it has fulfilled its mission, retards the growth and she is all right yet. Is she liable to have H. REPINE.

In answer to T. V. Wilson-young cattle are as liable to be affected on their backs, sides of shoulders, with the disease called black-leg, as they are upon the leg. I have no cure for the shoots, so that evaporation shall not exhaust disease, although I have tried many remedies but as a safe and sure preventive I give my hold of the soil and are able to furnish a sup cattle equal parts of salt and wood ashes twice week, and have no more black-leg. Prairie City, Feb., 1874. I. L. BAKER.

Something is wrong with my horse-he is very stupid, holds his head to one side, appa rently stiff-necked, eats continuously but with difficulty, appears partially blind, mouth so closely shut that it is difficult to open it sufficiently to receive the bit. At first I bled him If two shoots of nearly equal size start out freely, with temporary relief. The disease ap-

A READER.

Going into Dairying.

ause, name and cure. Ellsworth, Feb., 1874.

We take the following Extracts from an article on the above subject in the Prairie

Success in this line of business is dependent on quite a number of things, a few of which we will mention. One must have a favorable herit a love of it.

Then the farmer must be adapted to dairying no less than the farm. He must understand uncertain hours, will not succeed with a dairy maker demands it or he will not receive the or grow that will need to be taken off in after milk into the factory. The railroad conductor requires it, or he will not take the milk to the If too tardy in bearing shorten in the young city to be sold. Unless a man can be at home, or provide a competent and trustworthy sub-stitute, at stated hours, three hundred and dairy farm

A Cow that will average her two gallons of glistened with honey, and he imagined a milk per day for a year, which, if sold at 12½ swarm of bees collecting it. But if we were cents per gallon, brings her owner the nice little sum of \$91.26; allow one half for feed and care, leaves for net profit 45.61. Dairying pays a good profit on the investment.

Bee Culture.

For the Kansas Farmer

BEE HIVES. The bee keeper is often puzzled on account During the month of July, 1872, I lost four of the multiplicity of hives, to know which one to adopt, as each one has its friends and advocates, and each one of a thousand invented to know. Those I saw, after being taken, ors, claimants and patentees, etc., can prove and before they were dead, manifested signs of beyond a doubt (especially to their own minds) that they have the best hive. This business to what "style" or "system" of pruning is much stiffness, or lameness in the leg most af. of hive vending has been followed so persist fected by the disease. It seemed to be quite ently, and we are sorry to say, successfully. Another says prune high and still another tells violent, as the animal lived only some eight that great injury has resulted to the cause of apiculture, from the fact that bee keepers have thus been led to over-estimate the true value of a hive, thinking that by the complicated fixtures of the hive the care and attention of the bee keeper would be dispensed with, which of course, was anything but true; all such hives requiring double the attention and labor in management as plainer and simpler ones. The American people have been so educated in the line of patents and premiums that they blindly grab at articles bearing those titles, of the most worthless and swindling character, the tongue out gently, with the fingers insert. er once consider that patents are not granted ed in the corner of the mouth, and then put to applicants because they have a meritorious ting the pill down as far in the mouth, as one article, but because they can make a claim a can easily; let the tongue loose, and the pill little different from some one else or claim the same thing for a different purpose, for instance one man will claim a hole in the hive for the become a crowded mass of half starved limbs, in, say three or four times, unless one dose purpose of a ventilator and gets a patent; the next man will have a patent on the hole for the purpose of feeding; another one will have the hole patented for a moth trap, and so it goes. A little good swearing with the requisite amount of funds will procure a patent on anything, and the value of a premium as a recommendation in our estimation, would not be very heavy We are rather inclined that people should be more cautious in purchasing articles where they have got to be bolstered up

> But to come to our subject again, we would no one for a patent. Bees, as well as many bee keepers, have become disgusted with the whole patent hive business. All that is necessary for a good hive as can be, is a good tight box made out of seasoned lumber, made in such shape as may suit the notion of the bee keeper, with movable cover, and frames let in from the top, an entrance at one side, on a level with the bottom boards. Adopt a hive that will combine all the conveniences of the movable frame made in the simplest and cheapest manner possible to be substantial, and you have the best hive. No bee keeper with his complicated five and ten dollar hive can compete with the beekeeper that has his two dollar hive. Bees will store just as much honey in a cheap hive as they will in an expensive one. The first point in relation to a hive is convenience of management, and then good common bee hives would dictate that it should be accomplished with as little an out lay of capital as possible. Avoid moth traps of every description, and have no crack about the hive in which even the eggs can be deposited. The man that invented the moth traps has been the worst enemy to the bee of the two. It is a good plan to provide hives before the hurry of spring comes on. Many bee keepers that are handy with tools can make just as good hives as they need. In fact we think that any man that has intelligence enough to make a successful bee keeper could, with the requisite tools, manufacture his own hives.

by such claims.

CORN HONEY.

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The reader has probably heard of "corn Kansas in its manufacture. The legislature should let the bond law remain a few years yet so the people could vote what little they have situation in relation to location, soil and cli. left to the encouragement of this new and promising enterprise. But who ever heard of corn honey? Well, there is an enterprising prairies. I have heard others maintain the same view, basing their arguments on facts gained from experienced and observation. I see that in the St. Louis market, the fine upland prairie grass is rated as No. 1, while the coarse or marsh grass is rejected as worthless.

If a tree is unfruitful after it is old and large should be abundant and within easy reach. Facilities for cutting and storing ice are desirable, if not essential. Unless one has means to the common kind of corn but what it is nacessary for several farmers to succeed in dailous representations of fruit buds.

If a tree is unfruitful after it is old and large should be abundant and within easy reach. Facilities for cutting and storing ice are desirable, if not essential. Unless one has means to tube of corn honey, he also informed us that it was not the common kind of corn but what was called the Dutton corn. He thought it very rare for isolated farmers to succeed in dailous representations of the production of the product chap down in Iowa, by the name of E. Gallup As trees become old, there is a tendency to overbear and produce inferior fruit. When One man learns from another. There is a sort truth in this statement it will take several other witnesses to make us believe that the how to breed cows for the dairy, or be such a judge of them that he can buy them judicious ly. He should be a lover of cows, and have knowledge of the best ways of taking care of them. He must be a man of regular habits, who will feed and water his cows at stated times, no matter whet else is neglected. been actually dipped in honey, and the honey ran off of them and covered the leaves with honey on the ground. Now, while we like to see enthusiasm, we like to see it confined within the bounds of reason and common

It may be, that this man was not attempting deception or fraud, but being so enthusiastic that he really believed the honey dropped from the basswood blossoms as sap from a sugar tree, and that it slid out on the corn silk by the barrel. He may have had honey on the brain so that every thing that he looked at

Batrons of Kusbandry.

Sinte Grango—Special Deputies.

F. McDowell, Columbus, Cherokee county;
F. Case, Salins, Saline county;
DeBurn, Hutchinsen, Heno county;
J. McKee, Frankfort, Mawhall county;
J. McKee, Frankfort, Mawhall county;
J. McKee, Frankfort, Mawhall county;
J. Watt, Greely, Inn county;
D. Wait, Greely, Inn county;
J. Wattherey, Osage Mission, Neosho county;
J. Wilding, Robinson, Brown county;
J. Wilding, Robinson, Brown county;
J. Wilcox, Coloma, Woodson county;
J. Wilcox, Coloma, Woodson county;
J. Wilcox, Coloma, Woodson county;
J. Harsey Severence, Doulphon county;
F. Rickets, Garnet, Anderson county;
F. Rickets, Garnet, Anderson county;
J. Warden, Vornon, Cowley county;
M. Warden, Vornon, Cowley county;
M. Hradshaw, No. Cedar, Jackson county;
H. Hradshaw, No. Cedar, Jackson county;
M. Morgan, Jarbalo, Leavenworth county;
M. Morgan, Jarbalo, Leavenworth county;
M. Mathews, Sencea, Nemeha county;
M. Harsey, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county;
M. Harsell, Mathey, Johnson county;
M. Heredith, Olathe, Johnson county;
M. Gredith, Unthe, Johnson county;
M. Tabor, Lawrence, Douglas county;
M. Shahley, Baffalo, Wilson county;
M. Shahley, Baffalo, Wilson county;
M. Shahley, Baffalo, Wilson county;
M. Shalney, Jackson'lle, Labette county;
J. Silton, Ridorado, Butler county;
M. Shanna, Ottawa, Franklin county. State Grange—Special Deputies. J. J. Sitton, Eldorado, Butler county; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin county.

From the Grand Secretary.

The Worthy Master of the State Grange having re signed his office on the 15th of November, 1878, al communications intended for the Master should be ad dressed to the Overseer, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bour bon county. G. W. Spungeon,

Sec. Kansas State Grange.

To Deputies.

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

State report the names and postoffice address of their Masters and Secretaries, elected for the ensuing year, to the Secretary of the State Grange, G. W. Spund of Jacksonville, Neosho county, Kansas.

It is also requested that each delegation from every

county report the names and postoffice address of the Masters and Secretaries of the Subordinate Granges of their respective counties at the coming meeting of the State Grange, on the third Wednesday of Februa-Topeka, Jan. 14, 1874. Sec. State Grange.

Price List, No. 4.

From the office of the State Agency, is being prepared, and will be issued in a few days.

Circulars No's 1 and 2 are all out, and No. 4 is intended to embrace a complete list of prices, so far as arrangements have been perfectthe Agency will receive a copy as soon as out.

For the Kansas Farmer.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY E. A. POPONOE.

Allow me to answer through the FARMER, the following questions, by W. R. P., Greenwood county, Kansas:

1. How many persons does it take to organize a Grange? Ans. Not less than nine men and four women, nor more than twenty men and ten women.

2. What are the fees? Ans. \$3.00 each for men, fifty cents each for women.

3. Whom does this money go to? Ans. It belongs to your Grange, only the fees sent to National Grange, for your books, and papers, and Deputy fee.

4. What is the Deputy's fee for organizing? Ans. \$5.00

5. How near to another Grange can we organize ours? Ans. Not nearer than four miles. Send to editor FARMER, Topeka, Kansas, and get copy of State Constitution, it will give you

further information on the subject. J. S., Brown county. In answer to ques tion: Is the Grange preferable to the Farmers' Club for social and educational benefit to

(the social benefits more especially) I will agree to pay your initiation fee. J. E. W., Allen county. Open the Grange in the degree you want to work in. It is not and no farther." History shall not repeat ityou do know him, unless he can work in, you part of its strength. may think he is in good standing, but he may have been suspended without your knowledge. So the rule is as I understand it: "No one can vouch for a member of another Grange, so

he should not be admitted, only regular. The Overseer should see and know that no one approaches the Master's office, without coming

up the lawn.

If the Master is not present at the hour of opening, the Overseer should take his place and go to work. When the Master comes in let the Overseer turn the work over to him and resume his place.

J. C. A list of sub-Granges can be had o the Kansas Spirit, Lawrence. You will get by bad men may make. it carefully, and then write to him.

To Deputy of county. You cannot under any circumstances, organize a Grange without ladies. I should rather organize without men. I am aware than farmers' clubs often meet without ladies, but a farmer ought to have a club over his head for doing so.

"FREE AND INDEPENDENT .- The farmers

For the Kansas Farmer. PATRONS OF HUSBANDARY.

aper read before the Teachers Association, by R. C. Young.

This secret society, exercising so much induence upon the social and commercial departof August, 1867. O. H. Kelley, present Nation. have always honored the school teacher. al Secretary and William Saunder, Supt. of Garden and Grounds of Agricultural Department divide the honor of starting the move-

nent and giving it part of its present nature.

The nature of the order at first was purely men and women for the purpose of redressing meets on one common level. And to be assurgrievances naturally led to the close inquiry ed that this is emphatically true of our Order cause in the administration of unwholesome week to convince the most skeptical. laws passed by fraud and upheld by corruption, the middle man to whom the Grangers had common brotherhood, in one common cause sold their bread, and who had piled it up high for one common interest and for one common in their storerooms, and the other the down good, hence, I claim that the Order of the Pat you please, under the very shadow of Dives. world where all meet on one common level. It is requested that all Granges within the Its objects are to elevate American character and thus preserve the republic. Is American character low? I say yes, because many rules the nation. History repeats itself, and arguing from the historic horoscope, we are are upon the verge of ruin, nationally; every pinacle of fame was almost a certainty-al ways a certainty, nnless the most overwhelming odds were against them.

All great nations have had similar beginhonor and power. All nations that have passed from the stage of action, went down the same channel to ruin. As long as a Spartan ed. All Granges found on the business roll of dollar weighed 50 lbs., the people were lovers and acknowledge our success. It has of their country, because a dollar could not be easily hidden in currupt transactions. When Persian or Macedonian gold came into collission with the chief men of the Greeks, they fell; they became corrupt; the people become as the rulers, and down went the great Grecian republic; as long as poverty was not accounted a disgrace among the Romans, a Fabricius could not be overcome by the arts, valor or gold and editors and newspaper men who one year of a Pyrrhus. But when the Praetorans sold the ago were open enemies to our Order and did imperial dignity to the highest bidder, then the mighty empire was an easy prey to corruption, to barbarians, and went to ruin accordingly.

We began our national life in poverty; honor, probity and ability were our riches, and it is a notable fact, that not one of the 56 signers of the declaration, had a blot upon his name at death. Our national greatness grew from our immortal principles. History repeat. friend and that our motto is "Live, and let ed itself in our case. We became corrupt and live." reached the same culmingating point reached by all our predecessors. We as common people began to imitate our rulers, and when the rulers of a nation prefer self aggrandizement to honor, or the welfare of the people, and the people themselves become infected with the same moral disease, who says that we tional Grange room in the Southern hotel, in are not coming to ruin. We are coming to this place, almost the first article that claimed ruin. Inordinate love of money, is the root of our attention was under the head of "Extravaall evil. Avarice begets covetousness, cov- gance" over the initials of G. T. A. Now, Mr. farmers and their families? I say yes, une etousness begets stinginess, stinginess begets Editor, I am glad I don't know who G. T. A. doubtedly, although I may not be the proper unhospitality and unsociability. We as a nais, for you know "ignorance is bliss" when "tis tion are beginning to be the most unsocial nathe Grange is a pet of mine. Let me say to you, however, if you join a Grange, and after being a member for six months are not have become our masters, and go so far as to have become our masters, and go so far as to thus to slander us and drag us down, to place th the benefits to be derived from it sell the lives of our citizens, murdered by an thus to slander us and drag us down, to place kind. impotent power. Where is our patriotism? the financial embarrasment of a nation upon Where is our honor?

the rule to open in a low degree and work up self in the downward course. The Patrons (which I question seriously,) she is the excepto the degree you want to confer. You cannot are taught first, to cherish sociability, and for tion. Nor can you look for the difficulty in admit a member of another Grange to yours, if this reason our wives, daughters and sisters form "carpets and laces." Every lady of refined objects.

Sec. 3. To cherish honor as our very lives, and never do anything that would disgrace the name of Americans.

SEC. 4. To always be ready to keep down disorder of any kind, and to keep peace, har part of that great anatomical body to examine mony and hospitality as the certain seed that let me just suggest that you look to overreach will help to usher in the millenium.

SEC. 5. To preserve the Republic of Ameri-

This last we are determined to do in spite of No banking company would be so recreant to all attempts to rule or ruin that money used their own good as to place a jail-deserving

As a promoter of general information the Granges will be provided with all the paraphernalia of, the school-room. Thus we will faulter accompanied with the assurance that soften the asperities of society and promote the general welfare. Its entire influence is to bring us up to the standard of men in the true sense of the word. Those among us who are not men, we will make men out of. Of the 700,000 Grangers in the United States, not all are good men, but the most are, and the good have the power to control the bad. We mean this was the "first time," and that heretore bankruptcy. We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, working together, and in general acting together, as occasion may require.

We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange.

We shall content to that every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, salving together, and in general acting together, as occasion may require.

We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange.

We shall content to the bankruptcy. soften the asperities of society and promote this was the "first time," and that heretefore

all our wages, others have reaped the glory. to one are mortgaged to meet the demands We have every incentive to urge us to give thus forced upon us than there is to buy "camments of this country, was first talked and them our effective support. They never have els hair shawls" or fine laces or gorgeous carplan of organization perfected on the 8th day been stingy when they had money. They pets.

FROM THE NATIONAL GRANGE,

St. Louis, Feb. 9, 1874.

The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry is agricultural, but the congregating together of the only order in the world where every one for the cause of these wrongs. Finding the needs but a visit to the Southern Hotel this

The meeting of the National Grange here they, from the necessity of the case, became at this time brings representatives from every political and are destined to grind to powder State in the Union, save one, I believe and as any form of opposition whither political or in they come from the rock-bound coast of the the form of monopoly, They wage no war Pacific to the sand-washed beach of the Atlanagainst society. They demand the practice of tic, from the land of perpetual flowers, almost those virtues taught by the Scriptures. The to the land of perpetual snows, from every charge of communism in the shape of New clime within the bounds of our beloved Union, York bread riots does not apply to them, be without distinction of sex or sects. Religion cause there was perhaps not a Granger in it; and politics shake hands over the bloody two classes were in them of course, one class chasm, forgetting the past and uniting in one trodden poor, who were hungry, starving if rons of Husbandry is the only order in the

To go into the lodge room here when the lodge is holding its session reminds one of the Supreme Court of the United States (were it not for the ladies) every man's looks, as well the following resolutions were adopted, and as nearly every one's gray hairs gives evidence that they were selected with a view to their Spirit of Kansas and Salina Herald for publination that ever existed began in virtue, valor experience and ability and not composed of a cation: and intelligence, and as long as they remained class of upstarts that the Order was obliged to governed by those qualities, the ascent to the use for the want of better material. I doubt whether any assembly in the United States contains more talent than this. It encourages through their authorized agents.

Any one heretofore "weak in the knees" to see Resolved, That we ask all Granges throughout the such men at the helm, and to witness their denings, all have travelled similar roads to glory, liberations inspires all with the feeling that our Order must be perpetual.

The people, not only of St Louis, but every where court our favor, extend to us courtesies been in session here now, since the 4th inst., and how long it will continue is more than I can tell, but business must be done it it takes was unanimously adopted and ordered to be study. six weeks. We expect to go home from here stronger and better prepared to battle with the world.

Reporters are treading the corridors watching every word that may casually be dropped not hesitate to make us feel the power of their influence on the public mind, are to-day meekly asking the privilege of giving us their paper that they may convince us that they are our friends and wish to co-operate with us. Thus, we flatter ourselves that we are working our way with the public favor by destroying the feeling that we are every body's enemy, and making the impression that we are every one's

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, February 9, 1874.

EDITOR FARMER: - When your FARMER of the 21st inst. was laid on our table in the Naour shoulders, I wish to venture a few remarks. If any lady on Kansas soil has "diapart of its strength.

SEC. 1. To give no man preference, except home and render herself at least tolerable, but the man who can best reflect the honor and the man who can best reflect the honor and the man who can best reflect the honor and the man who can best reflect the honor and the man who can best reflect the honor and the man who can best reflect the honor and the man who can best reflect the honor and the man who can best reflect the honor and the man who can be treflect the man who can be tr and cultivated taste loves to ornament her farm with a mortgage that she may cover the our pursuits. floor with an extravagant carpet. No! No! Mr. G. T. A., you must examine some other "points in the anatomy of time," and fearing that you may not know anything near what ing speculations, heretofore so honest. Certainly they were supposed to be honest, else how could they have had such opportunities? man behind their counter and the keys to the safe in his hand, hence, we always see the newspaper notices of an embezzlement or deof the Northwest have dissolved partnership with all old political parties, and stand, to-day, free and independent. We honor them for the step they have taken, and the masses of the people will join hands with them in the great work of political reform."

We shall constantly strive to secure entire posed by defrauding government officials, sallators, and to make our Order perpetual. We shall constantly strive to secure entire have the power to control the bad. We mean posed by defrauding government officials, sallators, and to make our Order perpetual. We shall constantly strive to secure entire have the power to control the bad. We mean posed by defrauding government officials, sallators, and to make our Order perpetual. We shall constantly strive to secure entire have the power to control the bad. We mean posed by defrauding government officials, sallators, and to make our Order perpetual. We shall constantly strive to secure entire have the power to control the bad. We mean posed by defrauding government officials, sallators, and to make our Order perpetual. We shall constantly strive to secure entire dark to preserve the glory, honor and integrity of any grabbers and credit mobiliers. Look for this "loose joint" among our public servants. We shall constantly strive to secure entire and position in our Order.

We shall constantly strive to secure entire to preserve the samony, good will, vital brotherhood among our servers, and to make our Order perpetual. We shall constantly strive to secure entire are possible to preserve the glory, honor and integrity of any grabbers and credit mobiliers. Look for this "loose joint" among our public servants. We shall constantly strive to secure entire are possible to preserve the glory have taken, and to make our Order.

Imploring the continued assistance of our foreign the

Shall we also come down from our high call-down the almost interminable line even down ing, and say to those that have been robbed to the treasurer of public school districts, and until they have nothing left, give us more! there is defaulting, embezzling, stock water give us more! Farmers have made our nation ing, bond speculating, until our taxes swallow educationally what it is. Farmers have paid up our entire income and more homesteads ten

Resolutions of Respect.

At the regular meeting of Salt Creek Grange No. 236, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Master above to move by death Sister ELIZABETH TIFFANY, on

the nightfof January 25th, and
Whereas, It has pleased God to call our much esteemed Sister from labor to reward, therefore be it Resolved, That this Grange has lost a worthy and be-loved sister, her family a kind and devoted mother, her husband a good and affectionate wife.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the becaved family in their hour of trial and trouble. Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the neighboring granges and friends for their sympathy and kindness in attending through the illness and at the funeral of our worthy sister.

Resolved, That this grange tender their grateful thanks to Rev. Mr. Friend for his able and instructive discourse on that occasion.

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions b entered on the minutes, and a copy sent to our worthy brother and the family of the deceased, and copies to the Kansas Farmer and Spirit of Kausas for publica-

A. B. HUDDLESON, F. A. DOWNS, J. FAUCHIER,

Elm Creek Valley Grange.

At a meeting of Elm Creek Valley Grange copies ordered sent to the Kansas F rmer,

Resolved. That we, the Patrons of Elm Creek Valley Grange, do hereby positively affirm that we will not purchase farming implements from any manufacturing company who refuse to sell directly to Granges or only

state to co-operate with us in enforcing this resolution

MRS. G. A. CARMON, Sec. 1 Salina, Feb. 10, 1873.

Indian Creek Grange.

At a regular meeting of Indian Creek Grange No. 689, held on Saturday evening, February 14, 1874, the following resolution given to the KANSAS FARMER for publication: Resolved, That we disapprove of any arrangement

Resolved. That we disapprove of any arrangement whereby any one paper be made the organ of the Orler of Patrons of Husbandry in Kansas.

**Editor Farmer: — Neutral City Grange.

Editor Farmer: — Neutral City Grange, No. 88, was organized April 12, 1873, with 28 charter members. We have dimitted two, and now have 40 members and a lively working Grange. Rees Cadwalader was re-elected Master, and James H. Houk, Lecturer. We have erected a building at Neutral City 36 when completed, will be used for a Grange store room.

**Political Relations.

**Political Relations.

**Political in day in our organic law, that the Grange, National, State or Subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country.

**For, we seek the greatest good to the greatest sumber. But we must always bear it in mind that no one by becoming a Grange member gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of him country.

On the contrary it is the right of avery mem. charter members. We have dimitted two and now have 40 members and a lively work ing Grange. Rees Cadwalader was re-elected Master, and James H. Houk, Lecturer. We have erected a building at Neutral City 36 feet long by 20 wide, two stories high. The upper room is one hall, and the lower room, when completed, will be used for a Grange store room.

Our people are an industrious, energetic class of farmers, and mean business in the farmer's movement. Neutral City, February 13. L. CONKLIN, Sec'y.

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE OF THE NA-TIONAL GRANGE.

PREAMBLE.

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby, unanimously, make this Declaration of Purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry.

GENERAL OBJECTS.

1. United by the strong and faithful tie of Agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country and man kind.

Sequence of projects towards truth is made by differences of opinion," while "the fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong in short interval and the strong in short in the strong in the

To foster mutual understanding and cooperation.

To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor to hasten the good ime coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and

To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining.

To diversify 'our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate.

To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in

To systematize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities.

To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and

Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material

BUSINESS RELATIONS.

3d—For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly with them, but we do not need them.

Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our effects, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact, Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interest, and harmonious action is mutual advantageous. Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action that "Individual happiness depends upon general prosperity."

eral prosperity."

We shall, therefore, advocate for every state We shall, therefore, advocate for every state the increase in every practicable way, of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to "open out the channels in nature's great arteries that the life-

blood of commerce may flow freely."

We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporations that will advance our industrial interest, nor of any laboring classes.

of any laboring classes.
In our noble Order, there is no communism, no aggrarianism.

We are opposed to such spirit and manage-

ment of any corporation, or enterprise, as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their est profit.

We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose

the tyranny of monopolies.
We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by enlightened statesmanship worthty of the nineteenth century.

the nineteenth century.

We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant per cent. profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to

the profits of producers.

We desire only self-protection, and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profit.

EDUCATION.

We shall advance the cause of education awance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges, that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Country.

On the contrary, it is the right of every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs.

It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our interests are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterize every Grange member that THE OFFICE SHOULD every Grange member that THE OFFICE SHOULD SEEK THE MAN, AND NOT THE MAN THE OF-

FICE.

We acknowledge the broad principle, that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that "Progress towards truth is made by dif-

kind.

MOTTO.

2d. We heartily endorse the motto: "In essentials, Unity; in non essentials, Liberty; in all things, Charity."

man upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens, and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic.

specific objects.

3d. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves.

To enhance the conformal of the present and future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes, we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West.

It is reserved by the son and daughters of an American republic.

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be dead and buried with future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes, we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West.

It is reserved by every Patron, as the right as a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

OUTSIDE CO-OPERATION.

6. Ours being peculiarly a farmer's insti-tution, we cannot admit all to ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our

organization, not because they are professional men, or artizans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficient direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purpose. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts towards reform, that we may eventually re-move from our midst the last vestige of tyr-

anny and corruption.

We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise, and earnest co-operation, as an omen of our future success.

It shall be an abiding principle with us to relive any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

brotherhood by any means at our command.

Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our Order.

Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time, to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fra-

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The Kansas Farmer

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE

ADVERTISING RATES:

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS the Breedera', Nurserymen's and Seedmen's Directo-we will print a card of three lines for one year, for \$5. will give a circulation to the card of nearly 20,000 cop-quing the year, the best offer over made by a first-class

THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Do the Patrons of Husbandry Want an Organ

Before the adjournment of the State Grange the question as to whether the Patrons of Husbandry in this state want some considerations.

We are firmly convinced, from observation of the effect in other states, as well as in Kansas, that the selection of sentative under the late constitutional any journal, which shall be designated amendment, no one denies, although as an "Official Organ," works serious injury, not only to the Grange, but in a great measure destroys the independence, integrity and reliability of the paper itself. To the intelligent public outside of the Order the utterances of a paid the precedent which has been made or subsidized official organ has neither upon this subject by the present legislaweight nor influence, being considered as saying only what it is paid to say. As an official organ its independent criticism of the transgressors in the Grange is cut off and its readers must feel that its utterances are compromised by its official obligations. The selection of one special paper upon which the Grange concentrates its patronage tends to place the press of the state in antagonism. The press of the state will be earnest coworkers unless driven into opposition by special favoritism shown to one pa per. It is no wish of ours to stop to discuss whether the Grange which is nonpolitical in its character should select a than a corporal's guard in some of these political or an agricultural paper. On the other hand we deem it almost unnecessary to show that the concentration of patronage and influence upon one journal is contrary to the true principles of the Order, especially is this so in the case of a journal naow absurdly claiming to be an official organ in Kansas, in which there has been neither such concession in price to the patrons, nor the entitled to representation, it is of course furnishing of a paper the quality and very proper they should have it, but on character of which may hardly be considered as up to the standard of ordinary whole state has an interest in securing newspapers. Leaving, however, these their expulsion. Vast interests are de- the present law, would it not be well respect more trivial reasons, we say that making any journal an official organ, places the good name and character of the Order in one man's hands, where it is li-this hasty and negligent business. able to be compromised and permanent ly injured by being used for political these counties, we have nothing at all or personal ends. The Grange cannot to urge; but we protest against allow-LAW OR AUTHORITY IN THE STATE OR NA-TIONAL CONSTITUTION OF THE GRANGE, only in the door this easy legislation tween the wheels, with a shovel before the seed FOR MAKING ANY SUCH THING AS AN OFof power and authority, which necessa- industry of the settlers. This whole rily goes with an official character.

come from officers of the Grange, are as kind and another, that members, with official and worthy of consideration if honorable exceptions, have not the printed in any of the 100 papers of the courage to vote squarely and fairly information on the subject, state as if in an official organ. The press is just as desirous of giving to the questions. While we are upon this subpeople of the state the fullest information, correct and fresh, as any one paper tion, viz: That some such practical recalling itself an official citia ... and it is to the interest of the Grange to have all matters of public importance widely disseminated. The whole business of bolstering up and advertising some paper by making it an official organ is a humbug, gotten up to make money out of and to secure patronage that the merit of the paper would not secure. As a piece of good business management it may be considered quite we had to present to its readers. Un- em. Sort over yure poughteinteaux an tel the lated state in the Union. But revenous a nos a success in thus making the Grange ad; vertise and assist in securing a circulation, but if we understand the aims and objects of this great movement such chicanery as this should have no recognition. Let every paper in its relation to the Grange, stand upon its own merits, pay for its own advertising, and secure its circulation by proper and legitimate means. If a paper possesses merit, the people will encourage it, and give it the support it deserves.

In conclusion, the editor of the FARM ring. It will maintain its right to speak fearlessly and independently upon all will appear in No. 8. questions affecting the good of the people. These columns are open to full and readers will find on improvement upon thing.

the best that labor and money will a paper of much more than ordinary make, giving the latest and best infor-value. The Grange Department will be Kansas want an organ.

WILD-CAT COUNTIES.

The formation of new counties on our tance, as a branch of Kansas politics, perienced pen. which demands the attention of the people, as well as their legislators.

This organization of wild-cat counties seems to be a growing industry, and presents a field for enterprising politicians, who may wish the honor of representing territory without a bothersome constituency, and building up a competence in the bond business which must recommend itself to all young and enterprising gentlemen who have "come Upon this question we desire to submit west" to grow up with the country and go to congress.

That a county having two hundred and fifty legal voters may have a represome of the best legal authorities, with whom we agree, doubt the constitutionality of the amendment. We do not, at this time, propose to discuss that phase of the question, but to call attention to ture. The facts are that four or five counties are represensed in the present legislature having no legal population to sustain such a claim. Some power is responsible for the issuing of election certificates, and it occurs to most citizens of common sense that some reasonable proof should be presented to make good a claim to a seat as representative. The House, on the other hand, being in possession of these facts, and having the power to investigate the subject, had not the courage to do what was the right and just thing. While scarcely a doubt exists in the mind of any intelligent man of there being less buffalo counties, there was such an enhalf the House voted upon the question, the balance being absent or dodging the vote.

learn the exact state of facts regarding these new counties. If they are legally the other hand, if they are not, the pendent upon the legislation of the fully to call the attention of the legislature to state, and litigation involving immense the need of amendment to the law? expense to the people, may arise from Against those who are representing business is so protected and covered up Any law, ruling, change in constitu- by compromising trades among memtion or by-laws or decisions which may bers, to secure special legislation of one upon the merits of this and similar ject, we desire to venture this sugges form as dealing fearlessly with this new county business, is within the reach and power of the House, and would do of bumkum resolutes and promises.

OUR PAPER.

lected to publish the address, and it em an biles em fer company.

free discussions of public men and mea- all before it. The address of Josiah For the Kansas Farmer. sures. The Grange department will be Copley, of Jefferson county, we consider mation that can be obtained upon all found well filled. "Junebrry," tells in

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio. GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan, DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan. S. T. KELSEY, Pomona, Kan. MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan. "JUNEBERRY," Wyandette County. MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County MRS. SOULARD. "BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa. DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth. JOHN DAVIS, Davis county,

R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo. W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan. NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan. C. W. JOHNSON, Hawatha, Kan. "OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPENOE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF.

JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan

SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in given ing the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.

A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upo the topics of the day, embracing 'full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' move

ment, will also be a prominent feature of the paper Specimen copies will be sent free to any address STRAY FOUND BY MEANS OF AN AD VERVISEMENT IN THE FANMER.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Jan. 29, 1874. EDITOR FARMER: I have just received through information published in the FARMER miles. Hence the importance of the law re-

sum \$3.75 was for keeping, which was a rea-It would be time and money well spent amount was consumed in keep for three months and in fees. If you would publish an item and list of fees in such a case, I appre hend you would do farmers a favor.

If the above amount of fees is according

J. H. BYRD.

Where can I get a corn drill? I wish a two horse drill, but can find none here. I have take any such risk. THERE IS NEITHER ing counties to be organized, and run they were made. They drill but one row at a by a half dozen men. The evil is not time, the seed coming down in the centre be-

> When is the proper time to sow buckwheat Hutchinson, Feb. 9, 1874.

FEBYUARY BIZNES

BY OLD CENTRE.

If yure hed feles soar after the kalkulashun more to convince the people of the state an araingmunts yo hev bean makin the past of nothing better to compare them to than a of its intention to purify, than a volume month, fer the comin yere, saturate xterior drove of runaway mules on a rampage. I have several times with Karbolick sope an water an a lingering suspicion that I have never seen let the interium have sum rest. While yure them do their best-whenever I do, I shall hed is restin koax yure wife tu let yo du the hunt up another simile. Wiping the dust churnin fer fisikle xersize, but doant meddel from my eyes, and sneezing it out of my long-The FARMER was not large enough with hur bakin. Rock the bahy an if the beal suffering nose, I do most frankly and cheerfulthis week to contain all the good things tels ar lain thur egs in yure frute tres, go fer ly acknowledge that Kansas is the best ventiavoidably No. 2, of Mr. Johnson on gurl she mite kast then roten ones tu the hoge. onions. I think upon consideration we had 'Treeless Plains," was crowded out. An If yu want sum nu kind ov sede send 3 dolers better bury 'em pretty deep too, and keep 'em TO AGENTS OF THE KANSAS FARMER. article from Mrs. Tupper of Iowa, on back este fer a pound an tel the tatre man if down 'till Pisistratus's customers come to Bee Culture," will appear next week. that aint enuf yu wil send more. The tatre terms. Mrs. Soulard will present the readers man wil se yu mene biznes an wil send yu fors We are going to have an Onion weeder, and mind that no subscriptions are to be taken exwith the first of a series of excellent pa- tatre jist like the ones yu hev, but thay aint. a self-acting reversible mower; they are alcept at the rates and upon the terms published pers. for the Literary Department, Hev him send them by male or post offs order ready ordered, with some other novelties that in the paper and circulars, The "Hard Pan" Betty Badger's Household Talk," we so az tu prevent the Rale Rode frum skinin yu I will make the subject of another letter. The offer which is 25 copies, one year, for \$25,00, regreet to say, was also crowded out thi on the frate. Hev him send yu hiz category. mower is for mowing weeds and only applies where the number and amount is week. An excellent and finely written Hev him send them kwick so az thay wont things, you know, and from what I can learn sent at one time, in one order. The subscrippaper, from Mrs. Marr, will appear in hev time tu freze an yo ken hev them cutt you have only to wind her up in the morning tions may be taken for any post office and in our next paper. Prof. Jones, late of the redy fer planting. Tri an git up a couple and start her off, and in the evening there any number over 25, but must be sent in one Iowa Agricultural College, delivered an lodes of oke wude az it is purty hard fer a fel- won't be a weed left to tell the tale-not even order. Additions can only be made to the ER wishes it most distinctly understood, address at the Farmers Institute at lers wife tu git enuf split of a cotonwude a fox tail, She makes fence corners a special-same club afterwards by sending ten or more that the FARMER cannot be made an or- Manhattan, on the "Best Education for chunk tu git a mele with. When yure nu ty; that is one reason why Pisistratus is so at one time. Beyond this special offer for gan for any order, sect, party, clique or the Farmer;" the FARMER has been se-petatres cum, hide em, fer fere yure wife gits taken with her. (I use the feminine gender in large culbs, there are no rates except given in

THE ONION CROP OF PISISTRATUS.

BY JUNEBERRY.

To my utter dismay the seed catalogues for western border has assumed an impor-other contributions from the same ex-tion of the large net profits to be realized from weeds; go it onions. the next year's farming campaign—(in a horn) "novelties" and new-fangled notions recommended by the seed catalogues, and perambulating agents for "reliable nurseries;" rushing out frantically a dozen times a day and mapping out a fresh plan for the coming season's crops, confident of being on the high road to a softening of that organ. In my opinion, these gorgeously gotten-up seed catalogues stance). Speaking from my variegated experi- early this season surely. ence. I consider them the natural enemies of rural felicity, and do utterly despise 'em. They are pouring in upon us from all direc unhealthy climate and sell out cheap, (if there's tions, and I expect the wagon and Shem and anything left to sell) and go in search of a Ham, (the ponies) will soon be called into requisition to haul seeds from various depots. One would suppose, after Pisistratus's meteorlike and exasperating experience of several seasons ago in onion growing, that the very forever after. But bless your heart, he is going at it again, with a greater stock of enthusiasm and on a larger scale than ever. Instead of six acres he proposes sowing eight looks. We think it is too rich for onions. this season, and the Lord only knows where disaster follows fast and follows faster," as has Pisistratus's terms; in fact, that would be a a cow, which had strayed a distance of fifty been the case ever since Pisistratus felt that stipulation, and if they didn't want the onions we were "called" to gardening. He says he'll they couldn't have the peace. Pisistratus quiring the stray list to be published in the not touch any of the old standard varieties says he would rather sell 'em in the ground state agricultural papers is very manifest to this time; says they are humbugs, and seems to owe them a grudge-(I expect he remem-Now, I wish to inquire as to the legality of bers the six acres he sowed in Weathersfield the fees charged in this case. Said stray was red, and Yellow Danvers when he was in the tire absence of courage that only about appraised at eighteen dollars and posted be bnion business before, when instead of harvest fore Andrew Douglas, of Douglas county, Nov. ing onions he mowed five tons of weeds and 1, and reclaimed the last of January. The fox tail hay). He intends sowing only the Big fees and charges amounted to \$12.60, of which Mogul silver skin and the Champion Surprise -two novelties-(I guess it will be a Surto send a committee of investigation to sonable charge. The balance \$8.85 wis for prise). He is confident of harvesting two fees. Thus over two thirds of the value of the thousand bushels from the eight acres, and has ordered a car-load of sacks, and is getting out circulars intending to flood the country with 'em. The circulars contain a brilliant and exhaustive treatise on the culture of the onion, advising all to go into the business without delay. I confidently expect we'll be mobbed one of these days, and I tell Pisistra tus that to be engaged in an onion riot, al tho' it might do very well in the way of an ad vertisement, I should consider it unspeakable humiliation. He answers, ",It's as good as seen them in Illinois, but did not notice where dollars, and proposes keeping them until he ing, and will touch up the hog question in can get that. I tell him he might as well be particular. investing in half-a-dozen American fruit-dryonly in the distribution opens for future adventurers in this which loosens up the ground and kills the they won't keep—they'll spoil if they're not FIGUAL ORGAN. To create such an office field, but it makes possible, if not probaweeds which might have started; also, an atnot dried. To be sure it is not common to dry says of the FARMER: it would be necessary to at least have ble the formation of little rings which tachment to drop lime or plaster. The wheels onions—in fact, I suppose it's very uncommon some legislation, not only defining his place upon these new counties, bonded being the right distance from the dropper, no but, who cares? Everything has to have a be duties and obligations, but in some way debts, sufficient to be for many years to guide stakes are needed. Considerable inquiginning, and maybe they'd be a good thing to eep in the house for visitors-or to make presents of-I'm sur they would be good to feed our Berkshiresor would make excellent compost. Anyhow in this latitude? Does it succeed well in they'll keep if they're dried, a century or more southwestern Kansas? I sowed last June, and I wonder tho if the drying process would have lost my seed. My neighbors can give me no the effect of liberating their perfume and send ing 'em floating? Merciful Elijah! The gases of two thousand bushels of onions ram pant on our Kansas zephyrs. By-the-by, I

> Study up tu se if there aint sumthing yu says she reminds him of an energertic female be found very liberal. We have adopted uni-In this week's paper, we believe, our aint that ov an ax yure wife if she noes ov sum- with her spunk up). He says he'll not be form rates not only for subscription but also, caught in such a fix again with such a heavy for advertising, which will be strictly enforced

> crop of weeds on his hands and no mower. It is an encouraging sight to me to see him so thoughtful and provident—it raises my spirits. It proves too, that there is an underflow of doubt pervading his mind as to which'll beat, questions of interest affecting this great a vein of humor specially her own, of the 1874, are pouring in at a fearful rate, and the weeds or the onions. I have already wamovement. We ask the State Grange troubles of her "matrimonial and gard-Pisistratus, (my matrimonial and gardening gered a silk dress on the weeds, but Pisistratus to authoritively settle this question as ening partner." We are allowed by partner) is getting his periodical attack of to whether the Patrons of Husbandry in special permission of "Juneberry," to lunacy, showing itself in the well known always looking on the dark side. You may be say, that the readers may count upon symptoms, which you, Major, will recognize, sure it'll be an exciting race. My part will her as one of the FARMER family, ready at once as the genuine thing, viz; an eager be similar to that of the old woman who stood to assist in entertaining. Mrs. Beer's and absorbing poring over seed catalogues— by clapping her hands while her husband story in the Domestic Department, we writing out long lists and dispatching them to fought with the bear, and shouting, "Go it are allowed to say, will be followed by seedsmen-making out on paper a close calcula. husband-go it bear!" So I will say, "go it

> > Mr. Editor, I should feel under everlasting investing all the spare cash of the family in obligations to you if you would throw out some telling hits, wisely interspersed with good, sensible advice to onions growers, thro' the columns of the FARMER; or else write to Pisistratus. I know he would appreciate it, coming from a practical farmer and such good authority on all matters pertaining to agriculfame and fortune; together with a general ture and horticulture—(pray don't accuse me fidgetiness and stare of exultation, indicating of flattery). It might, at least, have the effect an excited condition of the brain, threatening of inducing him to postpone making out his onion plantation until the frost is out of the ground. He is threatning of commencing now are the most insidious devices ever in soon, and getting the start of the weeds and vented by the arch enemy for the purpose of the bugs, and every time the wind shifts to the depleting the pockets and souring the tempers south, I expect to see Pisistratus snatch his of confiding and verdant gardeners and horti. hat and rush out with a sack of onion seed culturists, (such as Pisistratus and I, for in. under each arm. I tell him the sap is moving

> > If the onions go to grass again I do think Pisistratus ought to conclude that this is an more congenial onion climate. I think he might just as well be looking around now. It will be a rare chance for somebody who is an admirer of picturesque scenery, grand old primeval boulders, and lots of 'em, with plenty name of onion would be nauseating to him of moss, and a soil of such a deep golden hue, that I have been trying to induce Pisistratus to quit gardening and go to digging for gold -the ground must be fulf of it the way it

> > Whoever takes the place would have to take we will be this time next year, if "unmerciful the onions crop, two thousand bushels, at and offers to throw in the sacks. That's a liberal offer, now; then onions are so wholesome, you know. I am thinking of getting up a pamphlet on the virtues of the onion. Dr. Hall says it possesses such wonderful absorbent properties that it makes an excellent disinfectant, and is to be regarded as such. If that is the case with a handful of onions, the disinfecting virtues of two thousand bushels all in a heap could n't be estimated by words or money; that's why our place would be so valuable. As soon as I had read what Dr. Hall said, I thought to myself, "now I know where all the bad odors go to; (I have often wondered) they go into the onions," I trust the readers of the FARMER will think of that whenever they eat onions. Pisistratus and I do. and we don't eat 'em.

> > The next time I write you, Mr. Editor, I will give you the names and uses of the different novelities Pisistratus has ordered, recommended by the said catalogues; he is having any." He vows that he'll not sell a bushel of a house built to put them in. I am anxious, onions of the two thousand for less than three too, to ventilate my knowledge of stock grow-

Big Knife Lodge, Wyandotte, Co. Kansas.

DR. EVERTS, in the Rushford, Minn., Star,

An old friend of ours—himself a farmer and thorough going "anti-monopolist"—sends us a copy of the Kansas Farmer, a magnificent eight-page weekly journal, published at Topeka, in the best style of the typograph is act, and edited with evident ability in the interest of the farming propulsion. le art, and edited with evident ability in the interest of the farming population. The fact that the farmers of Kansas have sustained such a sheet and carried it into its eleventh volume, bearing with it every evidence of the greatest prosperity, makes in itself a good showing of their general character and culture: when we look over long columns of home correspondence in the paper, and find such solid chunke of wisdom as appear in the extracts from a farmer's letter, (printed elsewhere), we are ready to put faith in the "farmers" movement, whenever the farmers will listen to each other and not go worshipping at the feet of loud mouthed political prophets, who, finding no honor in their own country, come out into the fields and prophesy pleasant things in eloquent language, simply that they (the prophets) themselves may get a hearing.

have often wondered why no poot has ever thought it worth while to immortalize our Kansas zephyrs. I'think I shall have to render the immortal in a "pome," tho' I can think to fnothing better to compare them to than a drove of runaway mules on a rampage. I have a lingering suspicion that I have never seen a linger linge

THE KANSAS FARMER comes to hand replete with all THE HANSAS FARWER comes to hand repiete winds of profitable reading, suitable especially for mers, got up in a neat, attractive style, and upon rusal of the present number, we pronounce it one best that makes its appearance in Kansas. We vrecommend it to every farmer in the land. We will send the News and the Farmer, (a q sheet), to any new subscriber for \$3.—Lincoin C. News.

Persons who have been empowered to act as agents for this paper, will please to bear in speaking of this novelty, because Pisistratus our clubbing list with other payers which will

Topics of the Day.

For the Kansas Farmer.] RETRENCHMENT AND ECOMONY.

BY L. STONE.

When men feel they talk. When they suffer they groan and writhe, but when the pain ceases they are apt to forget it, and the lessons of wisdom, that they might have learn from their suffering go unheeded.

This is tax paying time, Men are in trouble and saying to each other what shall we do It is so every year. Men look back over the past to discover the cause of such burdensome taxation. They get together and talk; appoint committees to search out extravagant expenditures of public funds; hold indignation meetings, anathematize railroad corporations, and threaten to repudiate bonds which their own votes have sanctioned; and pass resolutions expressing their solemn convictions and determinations on a multitude of things. But when tax collection is over and most by stint and sacrifice or borrowing, have managed to meet the demand against them and some are sold out, then the excitement subsides, nothing is done to make things better; from the trouble nothing is learned and matters are conducted in the same old way.

odious and grievous as possible they could coast three or four days apart, arrive on the scarcely have devised a scheme more suited to coast of Europe together, and in such cases the scarcely have devised a scheme more suited to coast of Europe together, and in such cases the scarcely have devised a scheme more suited to coast of Europe together, and in such cases the scarcely have devised a scheme more suited to coast of Europe together, and in such cases the scarcely have devised a scheme more suited to the purpose. To say nothing of the fifty per cent. interest clause, which almost every one (except sharpers who want to bid on tax sales) allows is iniquitons and outrageous, the law several days in advance, at what part of the has other provisions that are fraught with evil. One is the collection of the whole tax for the year at one time. Taxes, State and county, bridge and road, school and bond interest, and for every other nameable thing that the people may be called upon to pay, are put the people may be called upon to pay, are put in one enormous bundle and rolled upon the tax payer without sympathy or mercy, with a long article advocating the use of carbolic penalty of ten per cent. to be added to the whole if the sum is not forthcoming before the appointed day. The same burden of yearly to be effectual in one case furnished us with a alry. appointed day. The same burden of yearly taxation could be much more, easily borne if the payments were semi-annual or quarterly. In this way the money collected on the first installment would be expended, and coming into circulation would serve in paying the next, and that the one following. As it now is, the money of the county is gathered by the tax payers, especially the farmers, and laid by rate of interest. By this means the people pay interest on their own money, that might better be in their own possession till some public want should require it.

[To be continued.]

THE PEOPLE SHOULD ELECT THE SENA-TORS.

BY F. WELLHOUSE.

Another senatorial struggle is over, and one full week spent in getting through it. Now why in the name of common sense can no these senators be elected by the people. Oh the constitution prevents it, does it? Well the constitution prevents it, does it? Well was continued to the further depth of 990it, suppose it does, and also suppose that the state convention last fall had nominated candidates for United States Senators, and the legal voters had expressed their choice at the anima was discontinued, the bore being still in nual election, and suppose further, that Gov. Harvey, yourself, Col. Phillips, Col. Plumb or Gov. Stover had received a majority of said votes, have you the remotest idea that the Legislature would have dared to elect any body else; would there be any necessity for a joint conventien; would not each house in its soluble in a large excess of water, dissolve in chamber, have confirmed the people's choice, precisely the same as the Electorial College endorses the popular choice for President; and how long would it have taken them to do it; probably one hour, instead of one week. It is better to amend the constitution, so that we will need no endorsement by the Legislature, I grant, but amending the constitution of the United States is a slow and uncertain business, and before it is done, we may have a dozen senators to elect.

The Level legislature has just exact works. body else; would there be any necessity for a dozen senators to elect.

The Iowa legislature has just spent weeks

SPRING HILL, JOHNSON CO., KAN., Dec. 31. EDITOR FARMER: I have come to the conclusion that is of no use for a farmer to show at our fairs, for they must show against the thorough bred stock; therefore fast horses and fast men keep farmers and farm horses out. Why not have a few classes of farm or draft horses not to be shown with the thorough bred

Scientific Miscellany.

STEEL RAILS,-Eight establishments in the necessitating our dependence in any degree upon foreign makers for supplies.

mals, like plants, die at different freezing tem-peratures. The honey-bee dies at—1 degree peratures. The honey-bee dies at—1 degree, C., the spider at—3 degrees; the flesh-fly survives a temperature of—6 degrees, the silk-worm-egg one of—21 degrees, In leeches a part of the contained water may be frozen. The silk-worm egg may be frozen solid, without life being extinguished. In the spiders and flies exposed o freezing temperature, a part of the water was frozen; but as contraction of the water was frozen; but as contraction of the muscles still took place in a temperature at which pieces of meat were frozen stiff, it is improbable that their muscles were frozen. The freezing of water in leeches puts an end to all motion. They move at zero, but at—1½ degrees are quite still.

CUBA.

In consequence of the disturbance in front of the captain general's palace 'Thursday evening several hundred policemen and a body of gendearmes were quartered in the vicinity of the palace last night, as a precautionary measure, but everything was quiet.

The captain general's palace 'Thursday evening several hundred policemen and a body of gendearmes were quartered in the vicinity of the palace last night, as a precautionary measure, but everything was quiet.

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The captain general's palace 'Thursday evening several hundred policemen and a bod degrees are quite still,

STORMS.—The director of the meteorological observatory in Central Park, in his report for 1872, shows by accurate tables that the mean heat of summer and the mean cold of Now certainly this cause is too puerile for wise men. Our taxes are burdensome, greatly so, our public expenditures are more than they should be, and our manner of tax collection is should be, and our manner of tax collection is such, that if those wise legislators who framed law, had been intent to make tax paying as odious and grievous as possible they could

> CARBOLIC ACID—In a late letter to the Mobile Register, Prof. Cochran, of the Alabama Medical College, questions the efficacy of carbolic acid as a disinfectant. The Prof. also claims that carbolic acid entirely failed to be effectual in one case furnishes no proof that it will do as well in others. In many cases the credit given to the remedies is often due to natural causes.

THEORY OF EARTHQUAKES.—In a discussion before one of our scientific societies, the hypothesis has been proposed that the centrifugal force of the diurnal rotation of the earth, acting on the fluid interior mass—if such is the condition of the earth's interior—is the case of anythouskes, and that if there has been sometimes for months unused for tax time, and then it goes as an immense sum into the hands of the county treasurers, there to remain unused till expenditures of the year from time to time call for it. So a large amount of our circulating medium, the people's money, is withdrawn from the avenues of commerce, and cannot be had except as borrowed from some bank where it is deposited, at a high rate of interest. By this means the people as the condition of the earth's interior—is the cause of earth quakes, and that, if there has been about 27,000 tons."

It will gratify the Newport cottage owners to learn that there will be no scarcity of ice next summer. The Providence Journal says: the people is sufficient to account for all the geological phenomens of the fracturing of strata, elevation of mountain chains, etc. In regard to this theory, it is urged by some that if the sun and moon exert a tidal action upon some bank where it is deposited, at a high rate of interest. By this means the people as they do upon the ocean waters, it ought to as they do upon the ocean waters, it ought to be manifested by the rising and falling of the liquid lavas of volcanoes—which are not known to have any regular periods of elevation and subsidence

> THE DEEPEST WELL IN THE WORLD.—At about twenty miles from Berlin is situated the village of Sperenberg, noted for the deepest well that has ever been sunk. Owing to the presence of gypsum in the locality, which is at a moderate distance fram the capital, it occurred to the government entherities in presence of gypsum in the locality, which is at a moderate distance fram the capital, it occurred to the government authorities in charge of the mines to obtain a supply of rock salt. With this end in view the sinking of a shaft or well 16st. in diameter was commenced some five years ago, and at a depth of 280st, the salt was reached. The boring was continued to the further death, of coordinates of continued to the further death of the continued to the further death of the coordinates of the continued to the continued was continued to the further depth of 960ft, the salt deposit, which thus exhibits the enornous thickness of 3,907ft.

THE DETECTION OF BLOOD SPOTS .- M. Sonnenschein states that tungstate of soda, strongly acidulated with acetic or phosphoric acid, throws down albuminiod matters from

in electing a speaker of the house, and why not elect him as well as the president of the senate.

Leavenworth, Feb. 6th, 1874.

THE TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.—The Great Northern Telegraphic Company has recently established a line between Woosing and Shanghai. Twenty words are sent for a dollar. This is the first successful attempt to introduce the telegraph through the main portion of the empire. as previous efforts have THE TELEGRAPH IN CHINA .- The Great tion of the empire, as previous efforts have been meet with violent opposition from the people, who cut the wires and destroyed the

> THE consumption of horse-flesh is rapidly increasing in Vienna. In the quarter end-ing October 1, six hundred and eight horses were slaughtered and converted into food.

According to advices from Panama exten horses, and give the farmer a chance? Is not of the isthmus, between Panama and Aspin-

General News.

THE election of James M. Harvey as United STEEL RAILS.—Eight establishments in the United States are now making rails from steel united States are now making rails from steel states Senator from Kansas to fill the vacancy made by the Bessemer process. Their annual production is 150,000 tons, an aggregate which, it is expected, will ere long be increased some thirty-three per cent. Steel rails are becoming stronger in popularity; and as the demand increases, there is every reason to believe that our productive power will eventually prove adequate to meet its full requirements without necessitating our dependence in any degree upon foreign makers for supplies.

THE election of James M. Harvey as United States Senator from Kansas to fill the vacancy caused by Caldwell's resignation, seems to cause unnixed estisfaction among all parties in that state. Mr. Harvey was elected after an exciting contest by a combination of Grangers and Republicans; but neither in the heat of increases, there is every reason to believe that our stronger of corruption been brought against him. He is a practical farmer, and gives out that he understands his election to mean reform. The result was unexpected, and Kansas forms. pon foreign makers for supplies.

EXPERIMENTS shows that cold-blooded anilals, like plants, die at different freezing tem-

The return of the British army from Coo-massie is announced in dispatches from the Gold Coast. The war has been an almost bloodless one, and reflects great credit on the coolness, energy and foresight of the British General. There is little doubt that the poli-

The Indian Bureau is considerably alarmed at the possibility of a general Indian war from the Platte to the Yellow Stone. For the past six months serious apprehensions have been the Platte to the Yellow Stone. For the past six months serious apprehensions have been entertained of an outbreak, especially among the younger braves of the Brule Sioux bands, who have been exceedingy restless. The outbreak, it is feared may become general. Both the War and the Interior Departments are alive to the possible danger that impends, and the utmost exertions will be made to prevent its extension. There are now about 1,600 troops in and near the line of the reported Indian depredations, of whom over 1,000 are cavalry.

The ice crop in Indians is reported to be a poor yield to the acre. In former years Fort Wayne has raised enough not only for home consumption but to supply other points, but this year will be obliged to seek a supply in other localities.

The Hartford (Conn.) Post says: "The sold weather of the last tew days has saved the ice men from despair, and a crop of good ice, fully a foot thick, is being rapidly housed. The amount of ice annually stored in Hartford is about 27,000 tons."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Maxwell is engrossing clerk, Mrs. El-liott is Postmistress and Mrs. Quixon is paper folder for the Iowa Legislature,

Messrs. Wm. B. Ogden and Wm. C. Sheldon, are at the Grand National Hotel, in Jack sonville, Fla,

J. Hegermann Lindencrone, Charge 'dAf

The De Young Brothers, of the San Francisco Chronicle, have been put under bonds to keep the peace toward B. F. Fapthaly, of the Sun, of the same city. The amenities of California journalism were several days ago illustrated by some illdirected shooting between these writers.

Calcraft, the celebrated English hangman having become anxious, being very old, to give up his trade, a number of persons show a desire to succeed him. Among these is a Mr. Anderson, a physician, and a man of independent property. He has for years been an intimate of Calcraft, and has assisted him in several executions. At the triple execution in Gloucester, England, Anderson acted alone for Calcraft, to whom he sent the fees, retaining for himself only the allowance for personal expenses.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice will ask the House for authority to send persons and papers to administer oaths, in the discharge of its du ties. About \$200,000 are said to have been expended in marshals' fees, and like amouni in southern New York and South Carolina.

The ice in the river at Troy, N. Y., broke up suddenly yesterday morning. Seven men who were at work on the Congress street bridge, took refuge in two barges moored to a pier. The barges were forced down the river to a point near Albany, where the ice became jammed. The barges are in the middle of the river, and it is impossible now to relieve the men on board.

FROM OMAHA.

A large amount of ammunition is being shipped from Fort Leavenworth and Rock Island arsenals to the various posts in this department. All post commanders have been ordered to keep their commands in readiness to take the field against the Indians on a moment's notice. Two companies of cavalry and one of infantry leave here in the morning for Eart Russell, he will thouse to Eart Russell, he will thouse to Eart Russell. ing for Fort Russell by rail, thence to Fo ing for Fort Russell by rail, thence to Fort Laramie. The Indians ran ranchmen in six miles west of Big Springs to-day. Forty cav-alrymen, under Captain Mills left immediate-ly by rail, and will endeavor to strike them. ing men? There is no inducement to a farm of the English army for the tural societies. I think the counties should is accordingly furnished by the government to be served out to the troops as a regular for the state fair. Yours truly,

L. F. U.

LERN. STEBER & CO., Seedsawn, and will endeavor to strike them. No other depredations reported to-day. The desiring to keep their movements as quiet a possible, that the counties should is accordingly furnished by the government to be served out to the troops as a regular for the state fair. Yours truly,

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L. F. U.

LERN. STEBER & CO., Seedsawn, and when the device the them. No other depredations reported to-day. The Millustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited.

SWEET Potations, MAY-Per ton, \$4.006450 POLANS-\$1 Wheat, \$2.756150 bolted.

SWEET Potations, And State Co., Seedsawn, and when the development of the desiring to keep their movements as quiet a possible, that the counties should is accordingly furnished by the government to be served out to the troops as a regular reported to-day. The MINITERING. Correspondence Solicited.

SWEET Potations. And State Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited.

SWEET Potations. And St

Business Notices.

SOMETHING NEW.

At the present time a Piano or Organ is al most a necessity in every house, and the high price heretofore asked for a good instrument has been the only obstacle to their general use. But this obstacle can no longer be urged; C. SPALDING AND SON, of the FARMER office have completed arrangements with one of the most popular eastern manufacturers, whereby they can furnish strictly first-class Pianos and Organs at such prices as to astonish even those who have been accustomed to "Grange rates." Send to them for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. Address C. SPALDING & SON, Box 593, Topeka, Kansas, or the Kansas Farmer office.

OUR MAMMOTH WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT.

We present our readers to-day with a sup-plement containing the proceedings of the

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED POSTER.

To any friend of the FARMER who will find place to tack up our large, beautiful illustrated poster-such as a store, shop, station, or other public place—will confer a favor by sending us his name. We will send sample copy of paper and poster free upon application.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

Persons desirous of purchasing any agricultural works, published in this country or Eng land, can do so through our agency.

GRANGER PRICES.

TATE will sell, for the next sixty days, our VV large stock of Seeds and Implements to Grang ers er any parties favoring us with orders accompanied with cash, at our regular wholesale price list. Parties Wishing Brown's Corn Planters, Garden City and Mo line Plows, Skinner Breakers, Gang Plows and other afticles in our line, will find it greatly to their advan tase to send us their orders. Send for special price list. GRANT, MABBETT & CO.

Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 10, 1874.

FOR RENT OR LEASE .- In Rice county Kansas, a good improved farm, with groves of timber and living water; close to church and school. A rare chance. Address. P. G. CARTER. Peace, Rice co., Kan.

KAW VALLEY NURSERY .- The proprietor of this Nursery offers 200,000 No. 1 Apple Root Grafts for sale on terms of one and two years, if 100,000 or more are taken in one lot. Hedge Plants at wholesale or retail, Nursery Stock of all kinds very low. Send E. R. STONE, for catalogue and price list. Topeka, Kansas

GRANGE STORE.

196 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, keep on hand a large stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Carpets Oil Cloths, Mattings, Window Shades and Grangers' Supplies. Specialty orders from any part of the State, will receive prompt attention. First door south of the Post Office.

KEITH & BILLINGSLEY

WANTED-A partner, experienced in the nursery business, A rare chance. Address, P. G. Carter, Emporia, Kansas.

Beekeeper's Directory.

EES, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND Apiarlan supplies. Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Breeders' Directory.

J. FIERY Emporia, Kansas, Breeder of Thorough-bred Short Horn Durham cattle. Three Bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

B. GILMORE & E. H. NICHOLS, Millersburg, Illinois Breeders, and Dealers in Improved American Merino Sheep. We defy competition. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited,

B. STEVENSON, BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale. Address J.B. STEVENSON, Glenwood, Kan.

U. jan7-1y YSANDER W. BABBITT, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IO-wa, Breeder and Shipper of pure Chester White and Poland China Hogs. Send for Circular and Price jan7-ty

Nurserymen's Directory.

ORMAN & INGHAM,
Hutchison, Reno Co., Kansas,
Dealers in Forest and Fruit Trees and Garden Seed
in bulk,

LLEN'S NURSPRIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI ALLEN BROTHERS, Proprietors. We are now prepared to Turnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses,
&c., at wholesale. MANSAS CITY NURSERIES, GOODMAN & SON, PRO A large amount of ammunition is being streets, Kansas City, Missouri. Green-house and Bed aipped from Fort Leavenworth and Rock Is and arsenals to the various posts in this de-A General Assortment of Fruit and Ornaments Nursery Stock. Nursery and Office, three hundre yards south of the Depot. E. P. DIEHL, Proprietor. PILOT KNOB NURSERY. D. C. HAWTHORNE, PRO BTOR. Choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens and Greenhouse Plants. Wholesale and Retail.

Seedsmen's Directory.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN. Feb. 18, 1878

Topeka Money Market.

BONDS. Pacific Gold Sevens, May and Nov. Pacific Gold 7s, L'd Gr. Jan'y, June Pacific Gold Sixes, June and Dec. Pacific Gold Sixes, Feb. and August Pacific Income Sevens, No. 11, Pacific Income Sevens, No. 16, no, Topeka & Santa Fe L'd G't Bonds Pages 10, Topeka & Santa Fe L'd G't Bonds P

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Kansas 7 per cent Bonds 98 | City Script | Scrip 11%

GRAIN MARKET.

WHEAT—Fall NO.2, \$1.25; NO.3, \$1.15@1.20 NO.4,\$1.00 Spring, Red, No.2, 285c. Conn—White, No.1, 50c in bulk; Yellow and Mixed, 45. Ayr.—50c. 1, 30c in bulk. RYE—500: BAREY-900@\$1 00, PLOUR-Wholesale Millers'rates-No. 1 Fall, \$3 \$5; No. \$3 50; No. 3, \$3 00; Low Grades, \$2 50. Conn Mhal-Bolted, in sacks, \$1 35; Bulk, \$1 25.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

LEAVENWORTH, February 18. FLOUR AND GRAIN.

BARLEY-NO. 1, \$100; No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 85c. CORM-Shelled, 50c; Yellow, 40c; Ear, 45c. RYE-No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 55c. WHEAT-NO. 2 Fall, \$1 30; No. 3, \$1 20; No. 4, \$1 10; Rejected, \$1 00; Spring, 70c, 80c. FLOUR-Choice Family, per sack, \$5 50; XXXX, \$3 50; XXX, \$3 00; XX, \$2 00; X, \$2 00; X, \$1 70. Ryc, \$2 00 per cwt. Corn Mar. \$5 5066 00 per cwt. Corn Mar. \$1 15 per cwt. Bran-90c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET. Caltle—Supply limited and demand good for fat cattle. Native Storrs, 34@fc; Cows, 3c; Texas Steers, 3634c. Hous-Receipts light and demand good at extreme range Hogs, 84 004 75. Pressed—Good to Ceolee, 565%; Light, 456%;

PRODUCE. Butten-Choice, 20c; Firkin, 30c; Cooxing, 146-EGGS-22c. BEANS-White Navy, \$2 50. POTATOES-Early Rose, \$1 40; Peachblows, \$1 50.

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, February 18. PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. FROUDUCE AND PROVISIONS.

FLOUR-XXX, per sack, \$3 59.4 5; XXX, \$3 25.3 5
XX, \$2 50, Ryc, per cwt, \$2 25.3 0.
APPLES-Mixed, per barrel, \$5 00.67 00; Choice, \$465.
BUTTER-Choice, 2%c; Good, 2%c; Common, 15.618c.
BRANS-Choice Navy, \$2 50.2 3 00; Medium, \$1 50.62 50;
BRANS-Choice Navy, \$2 50.2 3 00; Medium, \$1 50.62 50;
BROOM CORN-\$460.00; \$1 50.61 80.

CORN MEAL-Bolied, in sacks, \$1 50 per cwt; Kiln dried er barrel, \$2 90.62 50;
BOS-14.615c.

-14615c. TT-Fall, No. 2, \$1 5061 60; No. 3, \$1 3061 30; No Spring, No. 1 white, \$1 25; No. 2 red, \$1 12. -Yellow and Mixed, 47c; White, 50c. -Mixed, No. 2, 35c; Rejected, 33c.

e-Mo. 2, 65c.

"-Baled, \$7 50 per ton.

vyisions—Hams, canvassed, 11c; uncanvassed, 10c.

try Sides, 7c; Clear Rib, 8c; Clear Sides, 84c;

try Sides, 7c; City Shoulders, 6664c; Country

dars \$4.0c. houlders, 51/c. FLAXSEED-\$1 40@1 45.

CATTLE AND HOGS. CATTLE—Native Steers, \$4 50@5. Fat Oxen \$4 25 @4 50; exas Steers and Cows mixed, \$3 45,, Hogs—\$4 80@5 00.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS. Febuary 18. ST. LOUIS, Febuary 18, WHEAT—Spring No. 2, \$1 2561 25%; Fall No. 3, \$1 48@ 49; No. 2, \$1 6561 57. CORN—No. 2 mixed, 62@63c. OATS—No. 2 mixed, 63@63c. DATS—No. 2 mixed, 43%@46c. BARLEY—Kansas, \$1 600 170. RYE—No. 2, 82@816. Spl. 170. RYE—No. 2, 82. Spl. 170. RY

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 13
LAND WARRANTS.

Land Warrants, 40 acres, - Buying 40 Selling 48 Agricultural College Script - Buying Selling 178 PRODUCM AND PROVISIONS.

WHRAT—No.1 Spring, \$1 25; No.2, \$1 20@1 25 No.3, \$1 164;
CONS—No. 2, mixed, 55@60e
OATS—No. 2, 42e
RYE—No. 2, \$0@82e
BARLEY—No. 2, \$1 95@20; No.3, \$1 62@1 70.
WHINKY—354@976.
BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 54@6; Short Rib. 746, 1002 MATS—Shoulders, 51/66; Short Rib, 71/6, loose.

N MATS—Shoulders, 71/6; Short Rib, 76.

—81/691/6.

New York Market.

New York, February 18

FLOUR-Superfine, \$5 80@6 20; Common to Good, \$6 40

@6 95; Good to Choice, \$6 88@6 95; White Wheat Extra

\$7 00@8 65.

Wheat-No, 2 Chicago Spring, \$1 49@1 52; Iowa Spring

\$1 54@1 57; Northwest Spring, \$1 69,

BARLEY-Western, \$1 60; New mixed, \$3@89c.

OATS—Western mixed, \$2c; New mixed, \$3@89c.

OATS—Western mixed, \$2c; New mixed, \$3@89c.

PORN-New Mess, \$16 00; \$266.

Extra Prime, \$16 62; \$267.

Extra Prime, \$16 62; \$267.

Atchison Market.

ATCHISON. February 18

CORN-40@45c. WHEAT-Spring, \$0 95@1 00; Fall, \$1 15@1 40; RYE-55c. BABLEY-\$0 90@1 00. OATS-32@35c.

s—386380. K—Dry salt meats, shoulders, 5660; clear sides, 94601940; bacon, shoulders, 7660; clear sides, 100; sams, 120; sugar cured, 1246. D—Cholce winter, in tierces, 8560; 40 lb cans, 80; 20 DARKS—SHOCK WHICH IN HELEST 124 AND THE STATE AND THE STAT

Junction City Market.

JUNCTION CITY, February 18 WHEAT-Spring, 90@99c; Fall, \$1 00@1 26.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

A QUESTION. BY MARY B. RITTER.

What if your life had been a barren thing— Barren of all that made it good and wise. But rich in all that fetters the free soul, And calm before the world's-close scrutinies

Think if one day upon that desert waste A great light fell, and dazzled and struck blind You wrapped it like a mantle round your heart, Nor asked of fate what followed close behind.

Suppose sometimes it glowed clear, warm and brig And lifted you above all common need; Sometimes it faded pale, and wan, and weak, And of your tollsome track took little heed;

Whereat you gathered, trembling and afraid, The treasures of your life—all that was good The sacred trusts kept clean from alien hands By years of melancholy solitude,

And cast them down—a costly gift—to stay But for a little time the lessening light, Dreading so much the purposeless, dark way. The solemn, dread eternity of night.

Think if the bribe were powerless, and you lay Voiceless, dethroned—no refuge—none to save Would you not doubt the love and help of Heav And ask of Earth one boon—naught else—a grav

"YOU LOOK LIKE A GRANGER!"

A country lady friend of mine went to the ing occasion. she was clad accordingly, with over shoes, warm gloves, hood, furs, etc., and considered herself well dressed : but imagine her surprise when, on calling for a friend who had engaggently reminded that she had better uncover from the school Miss, for being late to school but she being a granger in reality, and, as we she takes after her old father and has got such said before, a sensible woman, felt called upon plump broad shoulders, else she couldn't stand gered at first under its weight, but she often to return her friend's kindly solicitude, by ask. so much as she gets all around meb'be, but carries heavier things than that—but "what ing her what she would think, if, when she mother—(hesitatingly) come now, don't you if something should happen as ma hopes there visited country people her dress should be criticised and remarked upon as if she was not leetle better if you didn't scold her quite so to school. Oh, dear! seems to me I had rath- rangular form, built on a rocky eminence and "clothed in her right mind."

with advice about her appearance, because she her." was from the country, was the paramount one; laws of health, and neither did she acknowl saver him but saying to himself, "No, mother's ege to her that she knew city people were as just the best woman at heart, and never means a rule more handsomely dressed than country the half she says. I wish she wouldn't scold heavy to open, and heavy to hold while she hancokburn.

She set her crock down to open the door of ronation sermon of James VI; a tilting lance of that monarch, and an axe from the field of Bannockburn.

mistakes without any desire to wound, and in- reckoning that is. deed sometimes through kindness only, but it can hardly be supposed that any reasonably all aglow with, something beside the running head?" she thought, and splash! went the sensitive woman, to whom such a suggestion when she reached home that Monday night, cream; crash! went the crock, and into one off a bond of confederacy with the Earl of was offered, would fail to think on the instant, she expected to "catch an awful scolding" for and on the other fell our Etta headlong Crawford. One of the ladies of our party gives "she is ashamed of me," and whether the hint being so late, but her mother simply said: is adopted or not the pleasure of the meeting "I hope you have had enough schooling for In the house at the table they sat, Mr. Stebis very much marred.

There is no good reason why city people should not use as much etiquette and show as ed with washing; I didn't think it was so late ceed or to wait; they seemed to his practical much respect in their intercourse with country though you see Miss Mott was helping me with eye to be, to wait. So they sat silently waitfolks as vice versa; we do not mean that my arithmetic, something I was too stupid to ing one full minute, then another, then Mrs. views of the castle and surroundings. This there are no reasons why country people should get through my head all day, and some way I Stebbins fidgetted in her chair and exclaimed being all there is of interest to see inside the not shout on the streets as those from the town couldn't see through it, for ever so long to (thoughtfully for once): "That girl can't hur- castle, we are taken by the guide to the ramusually do when they get beyond the suburbs night-but I did at last, it is so plain now and ry to save her life, don't wait for her, Mr. we do not object to them doing that, it does not you don't know how glad I am, I do wunt to Stebbins, if you are in a hurry." disturb many people among the woods and go into the sixth grade when I go down town So the good man said "grace" reverently; fields, but they need not say if they meet a half to school and Miss Mott says she is sure I can after which Mrs. Stebbins poured the tea, and grown bashful boy, "well, John how's the if I but finish that arithmetic. Now what is thought she would "set, it on the stove to crops?" neither need they strain their necks to look in at every window, nor forget to thank sleeves and tied on a big checked apron while etta." She looked out toward the cave—no stones as old as the fifteenth century. The the little girl that carries a drink out to the talking. gate for them after they have hallooed to know if we have any fresh drinking water.

one ourself upon a time, and the same true ing "the greatest piece of foolishness." knight that we know so well was one at the same time and place,

chanced to be spending a day with us, when not tell you a mortal thing, and pirs. Step such a merry bevy came along, stopped at the grand all alighted; of course they request wrinkling up her forehead and setting her lips shout:

| Caltivator, Boston, " memory of Margaret McLaughlan and Margament McLaughlan And Margamen an intrusion, and one by one they all seated themselves on the porch, and there they sat told her enough to do she only wondered what laid the limp form on the lounge (from which drowned in the bay of Wigton by the rising for an hour, laughing, talking, joking about she would rather have done first, and knew Mrs. Stebbins had hastily taken a great armshe would rather have done hist, and another the children at play in the yard, indulging in what they supposed to be witty repartee, eating peanuts and oranges and throwing the litter and oranges are an an analysis of the litter and oranges and oranges and throwing the litter and oranges and orange and orange and ora themselves that they had "brass" enough to carefully and quickly doing those things her pers, all but father he and mother ate no sup show country people that they did not consider we had any rights town people were bound ing meanwhile her "head would stop aching." to respect. What would have been thought of the police would have been sent for, or they upon the order of their going," and even we had the satisfaction of telling them, as they departed, that country people sometimes know when they see ladies and gentlemen.

It is proposed to get up a cemetery near lew York, of about one hundred acres in ex-

For the Kansas Farmer.] A STORY FOR NONE BUT SCOLDS.

BY MRS. MABEL S. BEERS.

one hand, and gazing up the road toward the as she ran. school house.

here it is a quarter past five this minute, and called you? Henrietta Stebbins not in sight yet; curious "Why, mother, I did just as fast as I could. to me why a girl of her age can't have a little I had an armful of clothes I was taking down." to get" -

"Ha-ha-ha, he-e-e-e!"

whirled around to see her jolly, fat husband bins?" standing in the kitchen door wiping the sweat "Yes'm, I do hear!" answered back Etta from his tace, and laughing "ha-ha-ha!"

you to just wait for some more mirth-provok- run home from school, and which had not left

city recently to do some shopping, and as it this is rich enough; haven't I stood ten mineggs and was home again just as her father utes, and heard you practicing here all by and the men from the field went into the supyourself?"

"Practicing what! Mr. Stebbins?."

"On a first class scolding which you're goed to accompany her to the shops, she was ing to give Ett, for being late home to night, must say! Now, child take that crock of told that she looked like a granger, and was and I 'spose she's had to wait to take another cream out to the cave so it won't get warm. her head and throat and take off her arctics; this morning. Mighty good thing for Ett, don't keep us waiting for you." believe Ett. would do most as well if not a will, to keep me from going away from home much-eh? Yonder she comes now, running er die than to"-The feeling that she had been patronized like a deer-and this hot night! 'nough to kill

one day," pointing to the clock:

We had an experience last summer which we hope is rather rare, for no body likes young her father had promised she should do in Sep- "Goodness me! what next? I'

Poor Etta? She thought her mother had mother had named as she came to them, wish- per that night.

to respect. What would have been thought of such a precedure in town, we cannot think; mother's teachings and could work almost as places; be a long time fore she's round again the police would have been sent for, or they only and well short most almost as places; be a long time fore she's round again established there as practical joker, and his Journal, Cedar Rapids, Ia" quickly and well about most things pertain- Mrs. Stebbins, months anyway-if she ever would have been told to go, and "stand not ing to the general housework as her mother gets well 'twill cripple her for life like as not. the satisfaction of seeing "the storm was blow-ing over," the wrinkles in the forehead lessen she thought of what she had said not an hour evening, to witness as they supposed, the mar-like a sob choked Mrs. Stebbins, as the residence of Mrs. Gilky (that was) last Farmer, Phila, "the residence of Mrs. Gilky (that was) last Farmer, Indianapolis, "evening, to witness as they supposed, the marthe satisfaction of seeing "the storm was blow- Something like a sob choked Mrs. Stebbins, as ed in number and depth, the mouth regained before, but "indeed, I did not really mean it,

to breathe more freely. Supper was ready, and she had called to her uick !

She dropped the clothes pin she had just

"Come, you are the pokiest girl, and do try "Well, it beats the world!" she said aloud, my patience, why could n't you come when I

interest in things about her own home. I tell "Of course / you always have an armful of clothes then, or something when I need you town," she went with not only her father have clothes then, or something when I need you. been pounded into me, that is one sure thing; here is all the milk to be skimmed, and it is time to build a fire for supper, and out under the big kettle, to heat the water for the calves' mess: the eggs to be gathered in. and there mess; the eggs to be gathered in, and there thing but that for ayear, and for my part I is that big yellow hen that makes such a good have had all I want of it. Now, run over to mother wants to set, and I was going to send Mrs. Crunis' and get those eggs she promised Henrietta over to Mrs, Cruni's this very night me from her brahmas. I want to set old yellow to night, and had like to have forgotten it with so many million thing to worry me; don't Mrs. Stebbins cut short her sentence and stop to talk! Do you hear, Henrietta Steb-

and away she went, cross-lots to Mrs. Crunis' "What are you laughing at, Mr. Stebbins? fast as she could for her aching head and the if you can tell; if it is at me, I would advise pain in her side which had come during her yet, but it was only a little way, just a few "Don't need any better one, wife, not a bit! yards—thirty or forty may be, and she got the per room followed by her mother, who, seeing her turned to say :

"Well, you did go quick once in your life, I and then come to your supper-hurry now! stop also, and as there were several ladies in

Etta took the crock full of cream, and stag-

She did not finish her sentence, not then, nor ever, I guess. She was hurrying so, all And farmer Stebbins, dear old soul, having the time, because she knew that whenever her Here it was that Mary was crowned Queen o she did not condescend to retaliate by telling had his drink for which he came in, and have mother was in the mood she was in that night the city friends that she would not go out in ing said a volume more than he often ventur she always had father wait for her to be at the such weather with the front part of her neck ed to say, went quickly back to the garden, table before the blessing was asked, and she bare below the collar bone, and kid shoes on not waiting for his wife to recover from her did not want to provoke her mother any more. her feet, if she knew a little more about the chagrin and astonishment sufficiently to an She set her crock down to open the door of people; she simply felt that her friends ought so much, it's all she lacks, tho' mebbe of bein' let it down, which her mother always bade her to have known that country people think of all perfect and ready for 'nother world, but it frets "do carefully so as not to slam it all to pieces" these things, and have feelings, and know the girl so, and don't do no good, not enough it was dreadfully heavy to night, but it was passing through the first entrance, we ascend something of what constitutes good manners. to pay any way; that's how it seems to me, open now; and she stooped down to raise her a narrow, winding, stone staircase, and reach We believe town people often make such and Ett's pretty good little gal 'cordin' to my crock of cream, stepping down one step as she the second landing. Here we are shown into did so, by way of lifting it more easily, and the "Douglas Room." It was in this room into the cave, where she lay perfectly quiet.

bins looking at his wife a little anxiously to "It's too bad mother I know, and you so tir- see whether the indications there were to pro-

folks and their fun better than we, we were tember and which her mother persisted in call- if she hain't fallen in and spilt my cream and a child of twelve or fourteen years of age, sit-

Everybody has heard a load of boys and of your age might see it without waiting to be her mother drew her skirts up about her intruths of the Scriptures, a lamb lies at their girls old enough to be young gentlemen and told every identical thing. Here is milk to be stinctively to keep them from the cream-be-feet—the emblem of innocence—and in the ladies go along a country road singing in full skimmed, support be got ready, calves' feed spattered walls, and stepped cautiously down rear and leaning over them stands the figure chorus; it is something we always enjoy and to be made, eggs to be hunted, clothes to be into the cave. She next proceeded to lift up of an angel, with half opened wings, a wreath at the time we refer to a lady and gentleman of taken down and sprinkled, and there you her child, and turned up a white face with of flowers in her hand to crown the youthful Am. Bee Journal culture and good breeding as well as learning, stand as unconcerned, asking "what shall I bloodless lips, the sight of which someway teacher. The figures are of full size, and of and whose society we prized and enjoyed, do?" You can do just what you please. I'll sent the strength away from her arms and the whitest of Italian marble; the base is of chanced to be spending a day with us, when not tell you a mortal thing," and Mrs. Steb-knees, and it was a full minute before she granite. The inscription beneath gives the

When the doctor came and made some exherself, and as she went on quietly she had terrible fall, it's that broken crock as done it!" its more pleasing expression and herself began that anything would turn up to keep her from

going to town to school." futher to come and was taking the clothes off when Etta's life hung as it were upon the titwain as Mr. and Mrs. Woodhams." They Farmer, Memphis, N. E. Farmer, Boston

"Oh, Henrietta! Henrietta, come here, her care, would throw her arms wildly around and cry : "Oh, mother? don't scold me so." Mrs. Stebbins had ample time to repent of that pulled off, and ran in through the sitting room one imperfection which certainly kept her Mrs, Stebbins stood shading her eyes with depositing the armful of clothes on the lounge from "bein' ready for the other world," and Leavenworth Times " " 3.00 made both her husband and child often ver miserable; certain it is, they neither of the ever heard her scold again, and the' Septemb had gone, and winter passed away, and brigh spring had come before a pale lame girl, (a though she was rapidly getting over eve

LOVE'S LAND.

BY LOUISA C. MOULTON. In the South is Love's land,
Where the roses blow,
Where the summer lingers,
Fearless of the snow.
There no winter chills it,
So its life is long—
Gentle breezes fan it,
Age but makes it strong.

Nay; fresh roses wither
Where the sun is hot—
Not in torrid regions
Blooms forget-me-not.
Love's tender blossom,
Which the Winter chills,
But too eager Sunwes

A KANSAN IN EUROPE.-No. 5

BY RAMBLER.

Some of our fellow travelers, intending t stop and visit Sterling Castle, invited us t the party, it did not require a great deal of urging to induce us to comply with the re quest. In point of historical interest this car tle is not excelled by any in Great Britain. A ter passing over the drawbridge and through the gateway, we find the castle to be of a quad surrounded by a battlemented wall 14 fee thick, all in a good state of preservation, and now used as barracks for soldiers. First, w enter the chapel, built by James VI in 1594

Scots. It is used as an armory and store room now, and contains 17,000 stand of arms, beside

Next, we enter the castle itself. The lower floors are all occupied by the soldiers, so afte us a quotation from Scott's "Lady of the Lake," in which he refers to this room :

Ye towers, within whose circuit dread,

The only occupant of this room is an old voman who sells photographic and stereoscopic parts on the wall outside, and pointed out the field of Bannockburn, where Robert Bruce vanquished the English army.

To the south of the castle, on another hill, is the cemetery. The grounds are tastefully laid Rural Home, Rochester, and Farmer, for 2.75 one there! So she stepped quickly out along past and present are romantically linked to Rural Press, San Francisco, Unluckily, she had touched the wrong chord by speaking of that most cherished of all precious plans, "going to town to school" which can the child be doing, into the path, in a stealthy sort of a way, wonder gether in this old churchyard; one monument in particular was very much admired by all present—it is called the "Martyrs' Monument," German Agriculturist and German Agriculturist and "Goodness me! what next? I'd like to ask, and is represented by two female figures, one broke the crock all to smidgens, the awkward ting on a rock, the elder girl with her arm "Do? do what has got to be done of course, hussy! Henrietta! Henrietta stevens!

around the younger one, in the large of course, hussy! Henrietta! Henrietta stevens!

Bible, as if in the act of reading to her the Republican, St. Louis, truths of the Scriptures, a lamb lies at their Wood's Magazine, ret Wilson, who suffered martyrdom on the When father and the man who helped him 11th of May, 1685, by being tied to stakes and Rural Carolinian of the Solway tide, for holding the opinions of the covenanters." Taking it altogether, it is Lecke's Nat'l Monthly, "

UNCLE BILLY WOODHAMS is an old and sly crowning joke—extremely practical in its nature—is told by the village paper in this way:

Nat'l Agriculturist, N.Y."

Poultry Record, Farmington III

"" The family and a few friends assembled at Practical Farmer, Phila," riage of the lady with Mr. Woodhams, but Were somewhat supprised, just at the moment. were somewhat surprised, just at the moment Horticulturist, N. York, the vow was to be taken, to see the minister Ladies' Floral Cabine In the weeks of watching that followed, omit the usual ceremony and introduced the Hearth and Home, N. Y.," New York, of about one handed acres in the futher to come and was taking the clothes off when Etta's life nung as it were upon the twein as air, and mass. We will as air, and mass. We will not the line as she went back when her mother niest thread, when in the delirum of fever, her had been married more than a year, but the Country Gentleman and Cultivir. Albahy, N. E. Farmer, Boston, the line as she went back when her mother niest thread, when in the delirum of fever, her had been married more than a year, but the Country Gentleman and Cultivir. Albahy, N. E. Farmer, Boston, the line as she went back when her mother niest thread, when in the delirum of fever, her had been married more than a year, but the Country Gentleman and Cultivir. Albahy, N. E. Farmer, Boston, the line as she went back when her mother niest thread, when in the delirum of fever, her had been married more than a year, but the Country Gentleman and Cultivir. Albahy, N. E. Farmer, Boston, the line as she went back when her mother niest thread, when in the delirum of fever, her had been married more than a year, but the Country Gentleman and Cultivir. Albahy, N. E. Farmer, Boston, the line as she went back when her mother niest thread, when in the delirum of fever, her had been married more than a year, but the Country Gentleman and Cultivir. Albahy, N. E. Farmer, Boston, the line as the line as the went been delirum of fever, her had been married more than a year, but the country gentleman and the line as the li child—the only one God had ever entrusted to loke had grown to good to keep.

Read the Club List.

KANSAS NEWSPAPERS.

d	Leavenworth Times,	an "	a Farmer	fer	\$3.00
y	Educational Journal.	"	WOMEN'S	1	2.00
m	Topeka Record,	"	. "	"	3.00
e 1	Evangel, (Baptist) Nationalist, Manhattan,	"		"	2.00
ht	Tribune, Lawrence.	**	Emfillings	PHI	3.00
J	Shaft, Osage City.	**	inw haran	**	8.00
n	Grasshopper, Gr'r Falls,	"	LUT ME IN	**	8.00
ń			17/04/100	1	8.00
'E	Mirror, Olathe,	"	ALES AND RE	**	3.00 3.00
n	Mirror, Olathe, Monitor, Fort Scott, Border Sentinel M'd C's	"	III Springer		3.00
	Border Sentinel, M'd C'y Dispatch, Hiawatha,	"	110	"	3.00
H	Progress, Great Bend.	**	or Name	**	3.00
ű	Record, Marion Centre.	**	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	**	3.00
	Republican' Augusta,	"	ALL PROPERTY	**	3.00
er:	Observer, Pleasanton, Leader, Cottonwood,		IT ACATEMINE	**	8.00
8	Chronicle, Burlingame,	"	t patheston	"	3.00 3.00
	Chronicle, Burlingame, Democrat, Belle Plain,	**	"	"	3.00
۱ÿ	Times, Blue Rapids, Sentinel, Lyndon,	"	The state of	"	8.00
(f)	Times, Chanute,	**	OCCUPATION AND	**	8.00
	Advance Chetone	"	"	"	3.00
	Courier, Seneca,	"		"	3.00
	News, Hutchinson, Express, Holton,	"	AL ROUGHE	"	8.00
	Gazette, Wyandotte.	**	at the same of	"	3.00 3.00
	Herald, Wyandotte,	"		**	3.00
H	Herald, Wyandotte, Medical Herald, Leaven'th, News, Lincold, Centre,	"	11201141014	**	8.00
	Pioneer, Lindsay,	**	igailly our	**	3.00
	Messenger, McPherson,	**	men sheers no	**	8.00
	Homestead Manhattan	"	1100	**	
	Independent, Minneopolis,	**	The same	**	2.00 3.00
	Post, Neosho Falls,	*	PER CHO		8.00 8.00
W	Chief, Netawaka, Kansan, Newton.	**		**	8.00
	Times, North Topeka,	**	.,	**	3.00 3.00 3.00
	News Letter, Olathe,		HIVE PERSONS		3.00
0	Transcript, Osage Mission,			**	8.00
0	News, Lincoln Centre, Pioneer, Lindeay, Reporter, Louisville, Messenger, McPherson, Beacon, Mahattan, Homestead, Manhattan, Hotel, News, Newson, Kansan, Newton, Times, North Topeka, Mirror, Olathe, News Letter, Olathe, Journal, Osage Mission, Trabscript, Ceage Mission, Trabscript, Ceage Mission, Trimes, Osborn Centre, Independent, Oskaloosa, Independent, Oskaloosa,	**	enoxes.	11	3.00 3.00
n	Independent, Oskaloosa, Independent, Oswego, Journal, Ottawa,		DESIRED NO	**	8.00
f		"	:	**	8.00 8.00
•	Press, Oxford, Republican, Paola, Western Spirit, Paola, Sun, Parsons	**	178-1812 FO	**	3.00
3-	Western Spirit, Paola,	"	OTHER STORY	**	8.00
f-	Sun, Parsons, Times, Perry,	**		**	3.00
h	Times, Perry, Kansas Spirit, Lawrence, Home Journal, Lawrence,			**	3.00 3.00
ŀ	Chronicle, Osage City,		**	**	3.00 3.00
đ	Telescope, Belleville, Ledger, Longton.	**	"	**	8.00
t	Chronicle, Osage City, Telescope, Belleville, Ledger, Longton, News, Alma, Traveler, Arkensas City. Patriot, Atchison, Champion, Atchison, Enphilican Bartes Springs	"	"		3.00
d	Patriot, Atchison,		1000	**	3.00 3.00
е	Champion, Atchison, Republican, Baxter Springs	**		**	3.00 8.00
Ŀ.	Republic, Belleville,	"	"	44	8.00
f	Patriot, Burlington,		St. Att. British		8.00
n	Sentinel, Cawker City, Pioneer, Cedarville	**		**	8.00
8	Dispatch, Clay Centre,	"		**	3.00
е	Republican, Concordia,		AS TON		3.00
١.	Champion, Atchison, Champion, Atchison, Republican, Baxter Springs, Republic, Belleville, Gazette, Beloit, Patriot, Burlington, Sentinel, Cawker City, Pioneer, Cedarville, Dispatch, Clay Centre, Journal, Columbus, Republican, Concordia, Leader, Cottonwood Falls, Democrat, Council Grove, Times, Eldorado, Reporter, Bilsworth, News, Emporia, Landmark, Eskridge	**	and the second	**	3.00
Э	Times, Eldorado,	••	a Ampli alia	**	8.00
f	News, Emporia,			**	8.00
į,	Landmark, Eskridge, Herald, Eureka	**		"	8.00
r	Democrat, Council Grove, Times, Eldorado, Reporter, Ellsworth, News, Emporia, Landmark, Eskridge, Herald, Eureka, Citizen, Fredonia, Journal, Garnett, Plaindealer, Garnett, Press, Girard, New, Holton, Union, Humboldt, Democrat, Independence, Tribune, Independence,			**	3.00
r	Plaindealer, Garnett,				3.00
1	New Era, Grasshopper Falls		1 1	**	3.00
1	News, Holton, Union, Humbolds		11 12 1	**	8.00
9	Democrat, Independence,			"	8,00
1	Union, Humboldt, Democrat, Independence, Tribune, Independence, Register, Iola, Diamond, Jewell City, Union, Junetion City, Advocate, Kallita,			**	8.00
,	Diamond, Jewell City, Union, Junction City		10000	"	8.00
2	Advocate, Kalida,		**		3.00
	Standard, Lawrence,		du library a	::	3.00 3.00
8	Banner, (German), Lawrence,			**	3.00
1	Commercial, Leavenworth,		Lock of a	**	8.00
1	Record, Peru,				3.00
1	Herald, Salina.			**	8.00
	Journal, Salina,		900 1 th 1 to 1	**	8.00
1	Nonpareil, Seneca,		· Charles	**	3.00
3	Progress, Spring Hill, Headlight, Thaver.		TOTAL TA	**	8.00
3	Beacon, Wichita,		*	**	8.00
3	Chief, Troy,		"	::	3.00
,	Republican, Washington, Telegraph, Waterville			**	8.00
1	Reporter, Wathena,		DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	**	8.00
1	Diamond, Jewell City, Union, Junction City, Advocate, Kalita, Journal, La Cygne, Standard, Lawrence, Banner, German), Lawrence, Call, Leavenworth, Commercial, Leavenworth, Frie Presse, Leavenworth, Record, Peru, Platisman, Russell, Herald, Salina, Journal, Salina, Journal, Salina, Monitor, Salina, Nonpareil, Soneca, Progress, Spring Hill, Headlight, Thayer, Beacon, Wichita, Republican, Troy, Chief, Troy, Republican, Troy, Chief, Troy, Republican, Washington, Telegraph, Waterville, Reporter, Wathena, Eagle, Wichia, Telegram, Winfield,				3.00
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3	OTHER NEWS	PA	PERS.		
ı I	73 3 77	- 5	100		

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Live St'k Jour., Chicago,

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THE STRAY LAW.

STRAYS. ARTICLE III.

SEC. 5. No person shall take up any unbroken animal as a stray, between the first day of April and the first day of November, unless the same be found within his lawful enclosure; nor shall any person, at any time, take up any stray, unless it be found upon his premises, except as in this chapter otherwise provided.

SEC. 6. No person shall take up any horse, mule, ass, ox, bull, sheep, swine or other animal, under the provisions of this article, unless he be a citizen and householder, and enters into bonds, with sufficient sureties, to the state of Kansas, for the use of the owner, in double the value of the property proposed to be taken up, to be ascertained by the Justice before whom the person wishes to post such stray, which bond shall be liled and preserved by such justice.

SEC. 7. If any animal, liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and the owner of such premises fails to keep up such stray for more than ten days after being notified of the fact, any other citizen of the same county may proceed to take up such stray, and proceed with it as if taken up on his own premises.

SEC. 8. If any person take up any stray, he shall im-

such stray, and proceed with it as if taken up on his own premises.

Szc. 8. If any person take up any stray, he shall immediately advertise the same by posting up three printed or written notices, in as many public places in the township, which notices shall contain a full description of the stray.

Szc. 9. If such stray shall not be claimed and proved at the expiration of ten days after it was taken up and advertised, then the taker shall go before a justice of the peace of the county and file his affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, and that he did not, drive or cause it to be driven there; or that it was taken up on the premises of some other person, naming him, and that he gave such person ton days notice, and that he has advertised such stray ten days, and that the marks or brands have not been altered since, to his knowledge.

Szc. 10. The justice shall issue a summons to three disinterested householders to appear and appraise such stray, which summons shall forthwith be served by the taker up of such stray; which service shall be without charge, if not demanded at the time of making the appraisement.

Szc. 11. The householders, or two of them, shall pro-

charge, if not demanded at the time of making the ap-praisement.

SEC. 11. The householders, or two of them, shall pro-ceed to describe and appraise such stray, stating the sex, size, color, age, marks and brands, and value of the same, which description and appraisement they shall reduce to writing, to which they shall append their affladit that the same is a true description, and a fair and impartial appraisement, which shall be filed by the justice, and recorded by him in a book to be kept for that purpose.

their afflaavit that the same is a true description, and a fair and impartial appraisement, which shall be filed by the justice, and recorded by him in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Sec. 13. The justice shall deliver to such taker up a certified copy of the record upon his stray book, which he shall, within fifteen days after such appraisement, cause to be delivered to the county clork.

Sec. 13. The clerk, immediately after receiving the certified copy from the justice, shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose; and whenever the appraised value of such stray or strays shall exceed ten dollars, said county clerk shall, within ten days after receiving such certified description and appraise (uniess the animal shall have been previously reclaim by the owner), forward, by mail, a notice containing a complete description of said stray, the day at which it was taken up, its appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice, which sum shall be in full payment for the publication of said notice in said Kansas Farmer, in three successive numbers. The publishes of said Kansas Farmer, for a failure to publish said notice, shall be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided in this article in case of a failure of the county clerk, or justice of the peace, to perform the duties enjoined upon them; and it shall be the duty of the publisher of the 'Kansas Farmer' to furnish the county clerk of each county in the state a copy of said paper, to be kept on file in his office.

Sec. 14. Any person may use a stray, lawfully taken up by him, with care and moderation, if he does not injure or abuse it.

Sec. 15. The owners of any stray swine may, within two months, and the owner of any other kind of stray stock, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same before some justice of the peace.

Sec. 14. Thy person may use a stray, lawfully taken up by him, with care an

shall cancel all lien the county may have upon such stray.

SEC. 17. If the owner and taker-up cannot agree as to the amount of costs and expense of taking up, it shall be decided, on application of either party. by the justice of the peace before whom the proof of ownership was made, who may compel the attendance of witnesses, if necessary, and in making up his decision he shall take into consideration whatever service the taker-up may have had of such stray.

SEC. 18. If the owner of any swine, within twelve months, or of any other kind of stock, within twelve months, falls to comply with the provisions of this act after the time of taking up, and the taker-up shall have proceeded according to law, a complete title shall yest in the taker-up.

after the time of taking up, and the taker-up shall have proceeded according to law, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

SEC. 19, In all cases where the title to any stray shall vest in the taker-up by the lapse of time, the taker-up shall pay into the county treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up and posting, one-half of the appraised value of such stray, to the use of the county school fund; and in default of such payment, the county shall hold a lien on such stray, to secure the payment of such molety to the county.

SEC. 20. If any person shall sell or dispose of any stray, or take the same out of this state before the title shall have vested in him, he shall forfelt and pay to the county double the value of such stray, and may also be punished by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, and imprisomment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days.

BEC. 21. If any person unlawfully takes up any stray, and fails to comply with the provisions of this act, or uses or works such stray before advertising the same or shall drive the same on his premises for the purpose of taking up the same, or shall keep the same out of the county more than five days at one time, before he acquires a title tout, he shall forfeit to the county not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 22. The county commissioners of the several counties of the state, at some regular session of their respective boards, in each year, shall examine the certificates or other records of strays filed in the offices of

acquires a title toat, he shall forfeit to the county not exceeding fifty dollars.

Szc. 23. The county commissioners of the several counties of the state, at some regular session of their respective boards, in each year, shall examine the certificates or other records of strays filed in the offices of the county clerks; and if, upon such examination, they shall find, by lapse of time, that such strays shall have become the property of the taker-up, the board shall issue their warrant, under the seal of the county, directed to the sheriff, commanding him to collect the amount due the county, according to the provisions of this article, from the goods and chattels, effects or credits, of every kind, of the taker-up, without exemption; and for the want thereof, to levy upon and sell the real estate of any description that may be liable to execution, belonging in any way to him, in the manner provided by law for the levy and sale of real estate on execution; and such stray shall in all cases be subject to the lien held by the county, as provided in this article, and the county commissioners may order the sheriff to scize and sell the same.

Szc. 23. Justices of the peace, in their respective counties, shall have jurisdiction and take cognizance of all actions for the violation of this article, and endorce all the penalties and fines against persons who may be guilty of such violations; and it shall be the duty of any county officer who knows of a violation of this article, and endorce all the penalties and fines against persons who may be guilty of such violations; and it shall be the duty of any county officer who knows of a violation of this article to report the same to the nearest justice of the peace of the county wherein such strays may be held or so taken up being filed with any justice of the peace of the county wherein such strays may be held or so taken up being filed with any justice of the peace of the county wherein such strays may be held or so taken up being filed with any justice of the peace of th

SEC. 30. The justice of the peace shall receive the sum of twenty-five cents for recording each certificate of appraisement, whether such certificate contains a greater or less number of animals, and twenty-five cents for each certified copy of the same; and for other services, such fees as are allowed by law for similar services, except that in no case shall he receive mile-age.

services, except that in no case shart as feed, age, age, Szc. 31. If any stray, lawfully taken up, gets away or dies, without the fault of the taker-up, he shall not be liable for the same.

Szc. 33. If any county clerk or justice of the peace fails to perform the duies enjoined upon him by this article, he shall forfeit and pay to the county not less than five nor more than fity dollars, and pay to the party injured not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

THE STRAY LIST.

BYAN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section I, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds tendollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to The KANSAS FANER, together with the sam of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

Stray List for the Week ending February 18.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by M Speight, Robinson tp, Jan 1874, of Steer, about 4 years old, pale red neck; white head, Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by S C Coleman, Robinson tp, Jan 7, one 1 year old Steer, white and red pied, crop off left ear, underbit in right ear, no other marks or brands. Appraise et \$11.

STEER—Taken up by J H Kaines , Hamila tp, Nov 29,73 ore yearling red and white spotted Steer, slit in point of each car. Appraised \$15.50

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Wm Norton, Bazzar tp, Jan 15, 1574, one black and white Cow, about 11 years old, smooth crop the car, half under slope in right ear, branded 22 on right hip and N on left hip. Appraised \$12,500. Bouglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by H T Davis, Wakarusa tp, one blue
or black roan cow, about 12 yeurs old, part of right horn
black roan cow, about 27 yeurs old, part of right horn
ornades. Appriased \$\frac{5}{2}\$.

Leavenworth County—0. Diefendorf, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Crawford Moore, Tonganoxie tp, Jan 23, one roan back Cow, speckled sides and white bel-ty, crop off both ears, both ears slit, about 9 years old. Ap-praised \$19.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by 8 B Layman, Waterloo tp, Jan
me bay mare Pony, 1834, hands high, Syears old, few wh
uairs on right shoulder, no other marks or brands. A
raised \$3.0

praised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Elisha White, Jackson tp. Jani4, 73 one sorrel Colt, 2 years old, left hind and right fore feet white, while face, light mane and tall. Appraised \$30.

COW—Taken up by Wm Glimore, Fremont tp. Jan 7, 73 one brownish black Texas Cow, 7 years old, split in right car, left horn broken, right horn drooped. Appraised \$12.

Osborne County—C. W. Crampton, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by C J Wright, Wintield tp, Dec 18 573, one red and white Texas Heifer, branded T on left ad underbit out of left ear. Appraised \$44.50.

Riley County — Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk. COW—Taken up by C Larson, Jackson tp, one roan own y yoars old, long white horns, no marks or brands. pp raised \$15.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by H Fletcher, Feb 2, one very light ay Mare, 7 years old, white spots in Torchead. hind feb-likte, no other marks or brands percejvable. Appraised

HORSE-Taken up by John Jackson, Feb 7, one smal MARE—Also, one small pony Mare, one white foot ark brown. Appraised \$11 each.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by W. K. Beach, Mission Creek tp, Jan
one brown mare Colt, about 12 hands high, both hind
dright fore-feet white, large spot in face, scip on nose,
bout 2 years old. Appraised \$13.33.

Woodson County—J. N. Halloway, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Charles Wide, Liberty tp., Jan 28, one brown nouy Mare, with roan hairs, white spot in fore head, 2 years old last spring. Appraised \$18.

Stray List for the Week ending February 11.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by W M Bain, Iola tp, one Heifer, 2 ears old, light roan, red ears. Appraised \$14.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

HEIFER-Taken up by J F Babbit,, Hiawatha tp, one defer, 1 year old, mostly white, red ears, some red on the seek. Appraised \$15, COLT—Taken up by John Gray, Hiawatha tp, Jan 5, 74, nee light bay gelding Colt, about 2 years old, large star n forehead, hind feet both white about 6 inches up from 100f, a very little white on both fore feet, black tail and mane. Appraised \$3—. COLT—Taken up by W II Heffner, Kobleson tp., Jan 6, 574, one horse Colt, about 1 year old last spring, medium itze, white spot in forelead, and white stripe on nose, official thind foot white up to the ankle, no other marks of rands. Appraised \$30.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by J S Alexander, Lowell tp, Jan 7 '70
one Cow, mostly red, crop shid underbit off leit car, under
slope off right car, star in corolend, some white under
belly, brosh of tail white come white spots on legs, very
thin in flesh. Appraised \$12.

Cowley County—M. G. Traup, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by T.J Park, Tudale th, one white
Texas Steer, about 40 r5 years old, black spot on each
side of neck, black spot on right fore leg, crop off left ear,
swallow lork on right ear. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Also, one red Texas Steer, about 6 years old,
mottled face, crop and underbit in left ear, branded H on
right hip. Appraised \$20.

right hip. Appraised \$20.

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by W. W. Goodwille, Lane tp. one
speckled baid faced Steer, S years old past, heavy horns,
Appraised \$23.

STEER—Taken up by A. W. Scott, Janesville tp. one
Texas Steer, black speckled, 2 years old, point of left horn
broken off. Appraised \$14.

FILLY—Taken up by Bilza Ramsey, Janesville tp. Dec
20, 1813, one sorrel Filly, lyear old past, branded L on
right shoulder, star in forehead, all the feet white. Appraised \$28.

COW-Also, one red cow, with bell on, white in fore-head, one horn off, about 5 years old. Appraised \$15. COW-Taken up by I McInken, High Prairie tp, one red Cow, about 4 or 5 years old, spot in both ears, both horns broken. Appraised \$10.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by R R McMillan, Blue Mound tp, Oct ii, 1813, one size the size to be a by Fony, about 8 years old, black mane and taken white on forchead, left hind and fore feet white, size on right hip, saddle marks, no brands. Appraised \$20. David Cattle, Liberty tp, Jan 3, 1814 one yellow Texas Steer, 5 or 6 years old, right horn curns in towards the forchead, dim brand on left side. Appraised \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Wade, Valley tp. Dec 24, 873, one small light bay Mare, 3 years old past, both hind eet white, small white stripe in face, small white spot on ight fore foot. Appraised \$25. COLT—Taken up by Sam'l Miller, Potosi tp, Jan 7, 1874 one dark bay mare Colt, spot in forchead, about 2 years old, heavy mane and tail. Appraise, \$15.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by W I. Traylor, Jackson tp. on ay horse pony, blaze face, both hind and one fore for white, long tall, 14 hands high, 8 or 10 years old, Appraised 20.

MARE—Taken up by Jas Masterson, Reading tp. Nov B, 1873, one bay mare, 4 years old, black mane and tail one hind and left fore foot white, 13 hand high. Appraised

23, 1873, one bay mare, 4 years old, black mane and tail, one hind and left fore foot white, 13 hand high. Appraised \$40.

PONY—Taken up by G R Soule, Center tp. one bay mare Pony, star and stripe in face, flax mane and tail, left hind foot white, branded Aon right shoulder, 13 hands high. Appraised \$25.

FILLY—Taken up by Wm Grimsley, Americus tp. Jan 15. 1874, one bay Filly, 2 years old, branded B on left hip, left hind foot white, small size. Appraised \$25.

COLTS—Taken up by S P Elliott, Americus tp. Jan 14, 1874, two horse Colts, light bay or sorrel color, 20 months old, both hind feet of one white on left hind foot, both medium size. Appraised \$20, and \$23, respectively.

MARE—Also, one bay Mare, black mane and tail, left hind foot, white, small white spot in face, and on end of nose, 4 years old, small size. Appraised \$17,

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Joseph Kamp, Madison tp, Jan 27,
1674, one Cow, strawberry roan, all in left car, no brands,
about 16 or 18 years old. Appraised \$12.
8TEER—Taken up by M Monahan, Granttp, one dark
red Steer, small size, 2 years old, no marks or brands.
Appraised \$14.

Marion County—T. W. Brown, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J D Riggs, Nov 15, 1873, one large
white Steer, 10 years old, branded H on right side. Appraised \$14.

Marshall County—J. G. McIntire, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J W Curry, Vermillion tp, one sorrel roan Horse, 6 years old, left hind foot white, about 16 hands high. Appraised \$55.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk,
HEIFER—Taken up by W P Dorrey, Middle Creek tp,
Jan 6, 1874, one white Heifer, 2 years old, crop off each ear
red head and neck. Appraised \$12.

STEER—Also, one white Steer, 1 year old, crop off each
ear. Appraised \$11.

Nemaha County — Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Caleb Rawson, Rock Greek tp, Dee
2, 1873, one bay mare Colt, white spot in forchead, 1 year
old. Appraised \$25.

PONY—Taken up by B D Graham, Home tp, Jan 27, 1874 one bay horse Pony, 8 years old, star in forehead, white spot on left fore foot, white spot on right hind foot. Ap-raise 4890.

Osago County—W. Y. Brew, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by David Miller, Superior to, Oct 29,
1873, one mare Colt, from gray color, 2 years old past, a
right thigh, star in fore head, sear like a burn on left side
of neck. Appraised \$40.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by N M Johnson, one white Cow, red
cars, silt in each car, about 7 years old. Appraised \$20.
STEER—Also, one red Steer, 3 years old, underbit on
right car. crop off left ear, Appraised \$20.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Jas Enland, Wabaunsee tp. Jan
28, 1874, one light red Sieer, 2 years old past, end of tail
white, punch through both ears, then cut to the under
side. Appraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. French, Wilmington tp. Jan
10, 1874, one large black Texassteer, red hairs on back, 7
or 8 years old, no marks or brands. Appraised \$16.

STEER—Also, one light red or year, Texas Steer, we

STEER-Also, one light red or roan Texas Steer, me-ium size, 7 or 8 years old, no marks or brands. Apprais

Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk.

SHEEP—Taken up by SLesley, Neodesha tp Dec 27, 73, 97 white and 1 black sheep. Appraised \$118.

HEIFER—Taken up by N S Prigs, Verdigris tp. Jan 24, 1574, ene red Helfer, 2 years old past, swallow fork and underbit in left car, white forehead. Appraised \$11.

MARE—Taken up by John W Dean, Verdigris tp. Jan 14, 1514, one roan Mare, 4 years old, about 134, hands high, flax mane and tall, both find feet white, white hairs at root of tall, white stripe in forehead. Appraised \$30.

HORSE—Also, one dark bay Horse, 2 years old, star in

HORSE—Also, one dark bay Horse, 2 years old, etar in orchead, long mane and tail. Appraised \$30. MARE—Also, one chestnut sorrel Mare, 2 years old, star in Orchead, white spot on left hind foot, curbed in both ind legs, flax mane and tall. Appraised \$25. MARE—Also, one dark bay Mare, blaze in face, 1 yea old, both hind feet white, light in the flank, heavy tall and mane. Appraised \$15.

Woodson County—J. N. Halloway, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by Smith Wilhite, Toronto tp. fan 28, 1874, one roan Stallion, 2 years old last spring, no narks or brands. Appraised ≵20.

Stray List for the Week ending Feb. 4, 1874. Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk, STEER—Taken up by J M Killer, Reeder tp. Jac 10, 137 un pale red Steer, about 3 years old, no marks or brands Also, one deep black Steer with some wilte spots under elly, left horn drooped or bent down, about 3 years old both appraised \$30.

oth appraised \$30.

COLT—Taken up by P B Stolz, Lincoln tp, Dec 10, 1873
no mare pony Colt, about 1 year old past, dark roan with
ngs, white spot in forehead. no marks or brands. Apraised \$20.

STEER—Taken up by H T Hill, Washington tp, Dec 16, 1873, one 3 year old Steer, roan with white face, drooping horns, indistinct brand on right hip, no other brands or marks. Appraised \$22. marks. Appraised \$22.

STAG—Taken up by J V Willhite, Putnam tp. one pale red Stag, 2 years old, white under belly, little white on tip of tail, no marks or brands perclevable, Appraised \$11.

Leavenworth County,—0. Diefendorf, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A C Horner, Alexandria tp. Dee 13, 1873, one black and white Helfer, 1 year old, crop oil left ear. Appraised \$13.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk. COLT—Taken upby J Grant, Emporia tp. Dec 27, 1873, ne sorrel mare Colt, about 2 years old, white stripe on ace, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$25.

COW-Taken up by J. M. Hyde, Emporia tp. Dec 19, 1873, one red and white speckled Cow, rep on sides, line band, dark face, 8 years old, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by Samuel Hesse, Jackson tp, Cec 29, 2873, one brownish bay Filly, 2 years old, white stripe on both hind feet close around hoofs, heavy tail, part pony, no brands. Appraised \$25.

COW—Taken up by C E Priest, Center tp, Dec 25, 1873, one bright red Cow, white belly; end of right horn broken of, underbit in right and swallow fork in left ear, branded on right hip and side with a circle four inches in diameter on top of a perpendicular bar five inches long, 5 years old. Appraised \$17.

Sumner County—C. S. Brodbent, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Morgan Blackshes. Falls tp. Jan. 1374, one pale red Steer, about 4 vears old, branded bri-dle bit and M on right hip, diamond on left side. Apprais-d \$15.

STEER-Also, one Steer, 3 years old, red and white, 90 pranded on left hip. Appraised \$15.

Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk, STEER—Taken up by Joseph Risinger, Prairie tp, Déc 5, 1873, one rod roan Steer, 2 years old, crop off right car, inderbit and swallow fork in left ear. Appraised \$15. COW AND CALF—Taken up by S K Ogle, Fall Rive p, Dec 11, 1873, one Cow and Calf, cow pale red, crumply orns, swallow fork in each ear, about 4 years old, Cali celfer, red sides white on back and belly. Appraised \$2

neifer, red sides white on back and belly. Appraised \$20. HEIFER—Taken Wm Whiteside, Fall River tp, Dec 24, 1873, one Heifer, red roan, slit and underbit in each ear tyear old last spring. Appraised \$14. STKER—Taken up by S Z Sexton, Prairie tp, Jan 5, 1874 one red and white 2 year old Steer, crop off left ear, under bit and upperbit in right ear, no brands. Appraised \$30. Wyandotte County—A. B. Hovey, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Sarah Dyer, Wyandotte City, one buy horse Cott, about 3 years old, 19 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised \$14.

COW—Taken up by G F Espentaub, Shawnee tp, one cleep red Cow, star in forehead, about 8 years old, no other marks or brands. Appraised \$20.

Mew Advertisements.



The Tebo Nurseries Co.

IN perfection of organization for growing and hand-ling stock, in the quantities and qualities of stock ready for market, these Nurseries are now unrivaled west of the Mississippi. We offer in special quantities for Spring of 1874, APPLES, HEWES AND OTHER CRABS, WILD GOSE PLUMS, UTAH CHERRIES PEACHES, OSAGE ORANGE, &c. Dealers and Nur-serymen are invited to correspond with as before con-tracting elsewhere. The Tebe Nursery Co., Clinton, Mo.

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OUR locality and conveniences for handling stock enable us to ship earlier and with greater promptness than any other establishment in the Northern States. Our assortments are full, comprising the following in large quantities: Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Peaches, Grapes Currants, Mt. Seedling and Houghton Gooseberries, Raspherries, Blackberries, Plum Seedlings, Peach Seedlings for transplanting, Osage Orange, Golden Dwarf Peaches, Blood Leaved Peaches, &c. The Heikes Nursery Co., Dayton, Ohio.

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Fruit and Vegetable Boxes CHEAPER than ever, at the CAIRO BOX AND BASKET FACTORY. Send for price list. Cairo, Ill.

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RARMERS and Nurserymen remember that yearling
Osage Plants are small this year. If you want two
years old plants, or any other kind of Nursery Stock,
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New York Tribune.

"NEYER SO GOOD AS IT IS TO-DAY."

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