

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 27, 1875.

VOL. XIII, NO. 4.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio. GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan. DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan. S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan. MRS. COLE, M. Downe, Wyandotte, Kan. 'JUNEBERRY', Wyandotte County. MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County. MRS. SOULARD. 'RAMBLER'. 'BETTY BADGER', Freeport, Pa. DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth. JOHN DAVIS, Davis County. JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan. F. J. LOWE, Leavenworth. E. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo. W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan. NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan. C. W. JOHNSON, Atchison, Kan. 'OLD CENTRE', 'COUNTRY LAD', 'HOOSIER GIRL', W. P. POPE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEOTZ, PROF. MUDGE, and many other valuable contributors...

State of Kansas—Officers.

GOVERNOR—Thomas A. Osb Leavenworth, Leavenworth county. DEPT. GOVERNOR—M. J. Salter, Thayer. SECRETARY OF STATE—Thos. H. Cavebaugh, Salina. ATTORNEY GENERAL—D. W. Wilder, Fort Scott, Bourbon county. TREASURER—Samuel Lappin, Seneca, Nemada co. SUFF. PROB. JUDGE—John Fraser, Lawrence, 20th dist. COUNTY CLERK—A. M. Randolph, Franklin co. SHERIFF—J. E. F. W. West, Ray, Shawnee co. ASSOCIATE SHERIFFS—D. M. Valentine, Ottawa, Franklin county; D. Brewer, Leavenworth, Leavenworth county. STATE PRINTER—Geo. W. Martin, Junction City, Davis county. ADJUTANT GENERAL—C. A. Morris, Fort Scott, Bourbon county. STATE LIBRARIAN—D. Dickinson, Okaloosa, Jefferson county. SUPT. INSURANCE—H. Clark, Topeka. SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE—Alfred Gray, Topeka.

Farmers' Organizations.

NATIONAL GRANGE—Business Officers—MASTER—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa. SECRETARY—O. H. Kelly, Georgetown, D. C.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE—Business Officers—MASTER—M. E. Hudson, Mapleton Bourbon co. VICE MASTER—Wm. Sims, Topeka. TREASURER—John Boyd, Independence. SECRETARY—E. M. Smith, Topeka. ADJUTANT—J. B. Richey, Franklin co. CLERK—W. S. Hanna, Ottawa. PRESIDENT—A. M. Randolph, Franklin co. SECRETARY—G. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville. GATE KEEPER—W. H. Filcher, Clay co. CHIEF—M. H. Charles. FLORA—M. H. Charles. POMONA—Amanda C. Ripper. LADY AEBE—E. Swallow, Jennie D. Richey.

Executive Committee.

F. H. Dumbauld, Jacksonville. T. B. Stauffer, Grasshopper Falls. W. P. Pope, Topeka. State Board of Agriculture—Officers—PRESIDENT—Geo. C. Anthony, Leavenworth. VICE PRESIDENT—E. H. Funston, Carlyle. TREASURER—J. C. Wilson, Topeka. SECRETARY—A. M. Randolph, Franklin co. EXT. COMM.—Joshua Wheeler, Fairlee, Atchison Co. S. J. Carter, Coffey county. Mayor Crowell, Cherokee County. I. O. Savage, Remont, Leavenworth County. Levi Wilson, Leavenworth County. W. P. Pope, Topeka, Shawnee County. S. T. Keotz, Hotel, Ellis, Ellis County. John E. Edwards, Ellis, Ellis County. Thos. A. Osborn, Governor. W. H. Smallwood, Sec. of State.

State Horticultural Society—Officers—PRESIDENT—Wm. M. Housley, Leavenworth. VICE PRESIDENT—D. B. Skeels, Osage Mission. TREASURER—F. C. Brackett, Lawrence. SECRETARY—E. Gale, Manhattan. TRUSTEES—E. J. Bernal, B. L. Kingsbury, Burlington.

State Bee-Keepers' Association—Officers—PRESIDENT—N. Cameron, Lawrence. VICE PRESIDENT—H. M. A. O'Neil. SECRETARY—J. F. W. West, Ray, Shawnee co. ASST. SEC.—J. V. Randolph, Emporia. TREASURER—J. Rilling.

Northern Kansas District Fair Association—PRESIDENT—Geo. W. Glick. SECRETARY—John A. Martin, Atchison. Comprising Atchison, Brown and DeShaun counties.

Kansas Agricultural and Mech' Association—PRESIDENT—Levi Wilson, Leavenworth. SECRETARY—C. W. Chapin, Leavenworth. Comprising Leavenworth and part of Jefferson counties.

Kansas and Missouri Fair Association—PRESIDENT—R. F. Helper. SECRETARY—B. Campbell, Fort Scott. Comprising Bourbon and Crawford counties, Kan. and Barton county, Missouri.

Officers of Kansas State Stock Growers' Association—PRESIDENT—H. W. Jenkins, Vienna, Pottawatomie co. VICE PRESIDENT—O. W. Bill, Manhattan, Riley co. SECRETARY—Fred E. Miller, Manhattan, Riley co. TREASURER—James F. Shannon, Otter Lake, Pottawatomie co. EXT. COMM.—J. E. F. W. West, Ray, Shawnee co. Wm. Mitchell, Wabansaw, Wabansaw co. J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Shawnee co. A. L. Stephens, Circleville, Jackson co. The President and Secretary ex-officio.

Agriculture.

SHALL WE CULTIVATE FLAX?

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Manhattan, Kansas, Jan. 15, 1875.

The failure of the corn crop of 1873 and the generally disastrous season of 1874 promises to have an important indirect influence upon the agriculture of Kansas. Already the farmers are anxiously casting about for some new crop, or product that shall insure them against a repetition of these disasters. During the past two months our public prints and among them notably the columns of the FARMER, have shown that a very large number of our farmers have taken a deep interest in the cultivation of flax. Numerous letters have come in to me from various parts of the State inquiring anxiously for our experience with this plant upon the college farm. From all this I am led to infer that the old policy of depending wholly or in good part upon the corn crop, is to be largely abandoned.

If in addition, our farmers shall determine to produce in greater variety, and so blend stock raising, wool growing and grain producing into a system such that each of these branches shall help the other, the grasshopper plague of 1874 will be far from an unmitigated evil. The farmers of Kansas, least of all, can afford to ignore the principles of mixed husbandry, and especially that part of it which insures that every product has two values, an intrinsic value, and a value as it bears upon succeeding crops.

But if, on the other hand, the ordinary farm crops are to be abandoned for the special cultivation of plants new to this soil and climate, plants requiring special skill in their cultivation, and for which there is no well sustained demand, then we may look for an early repetition of the disasters of 1874.

Most of us remember the mania for hop-growing that seized the farmers of Wisconsin and Michigan about the year 1864. Enormous profits were promised. It could be demonstrated beyond a peradventure, upon any sheet of white paper, that a fortune could be made in four years. Hundreds abandoned old practices and rushed into this new and inviting field. The result was that from lack of knowledge and skill, an inferior article was produced; then from various causes the price sank more than half, and wide spread ruin followed.

Whether any such infatuation is to seize the farmers of Kansas, remains to be seen. It is curious that in just so far as the old and tried products of the farm are to be abandoned for the special cultivation of those untried, we place ourselves at the mercy of each unfavorable season, and aggravate the evils under which our agriculture has labored so long.

We need new products, and every real addition to the capacity of the farm is a public blessing, it discovers a true factor of the race. The best system of farm practice for Kansas will not be the same as that practiced east of the Mississippi, and some plant or product discarded and worthless in the east may be staple with us. Our only danger lies in adopting what we ought only to test.

It has seemed to me that these doctrines will apply in a great measure to the proposed general cultivation of flax. We hear only of the advantages of its cultivation, just as a few years ago we heard only of the profits of hop-growing. The disadvantages came to us as facts of experience.

In conclusion I desire to call attention to a few of the objections to the cultivation of flax, facts which my own experience have suggested and which candid writers generally admit.

- 1. Flax is an exceedingly exhaustive crop, and especially when permitted to arrive at maturity. When pulled down its effects are less injurious, but still at whatever period reaped it must be considered an impoverisher of the farm, as its stems yield no return in manure.
2. Where the seed is ripened, the fibre seems to be almost worthless, and certainly a crop often or fifteen bushels of seed is not a large return. Moreover it would seem that anything like a general cultivation of this plant would rapidly reduce the values both of seed and fibre.
3. Whether flax is a special antidote for our

dry summers, is an open question. The fact that in the comparatively humid climates of Flanders and Ireland, it is the most successfully cultivated, does not look encouraging.
4. Flax in its slender habit has almost no influence in checking the growth of weeds; by an early growth of these the crop is easily ruined. The English preceded the crop of flax by some cleaning crop, usually turnips. M. E. SHELTON.

CLIMATIC CHANGE.

C. W. Johnson's Conclusion Reviewed. BY THOS. T. TAYLOR.

An article entitled "Drainage rate as affecting Climate," by C. W. Johnson, was published in the FARMER of the 10th ult., in which the following proposition was elaborated: "The climate of any section of country is greatly affected by the amount of water it receives and the time and manner of its distribution."

He says, "The State of Illinois may be taken as an example of a country slowly drained, while the Missouri plains may be taken to represent a rapidly drained country." He adds: "Cultivation, railroad construction, etc., in Illinois, by filling the sinks, opening the water pockets, etc., quicken the drainage, while in Kansas, where the surface is sharply inclined towards its draining outlets and where there are no sinks, etc., the breaking of the compact turf, the filling up of minor draining trenches, and the retardation of the flow in our streams by 'wash dirt,' by dams, etc., retard the drainage. Hence, while Illinois annually becomes hotter and drier, with intervals between rains prolonged, in Kansas the frequency, duration and intensity of droughts seems to be diminishing."

While concurring in the foregoing, I differ from him in his special conclusion which he expresses as follows: "Even now I think it safe to say that those thrifty Mennonites will in five years migrate in a body, or in ten become a public charge, unless within that time they are saved by a system of irrigation."

This is remarkable, inasmuch as the causes which have produced the change, thus far in the drainage and climate of our country, are at work to-day with more than tenfold force. It is a libel upon the portion of the State in which they are located.

I live one mile south of the Mennonite settlement in Reno county. If Mr. Johnson's prediction shall prove true as to them, all who have made their homes in western Kansas will be involved in a like misfortune. In their behalf I assure you we, neither propose to migrate, to become public charges or to irrigate.

Ten years ago only two habitations were visible from the point on which my house stands. To-day over fifty may be counted. How rapidly the "compact turf" has been broken can scarcely be imagined—it is marvelous.

Prof. Riley says: He believes that every field that is plowed is a far better conductor of moisture than trees," and quotes Mr. Meehan. The experience of farm life places a limitation upon this theory, by showing that to render plowing effective, the surface must be freshly stirred; otherwise it will act indirectly only through the retardation of the drainage.

There is also a powerful auxiliary force in plant life, every growing plant is a laboratory. The rootlets and leaves absorb, in the form of water, carbonic acid, and ammonia, the oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen necessary for the growth of the plants. Every corn field absorbs and excretes a large volume of water, else the circulation essential to the life of the plant, would be destroyed and its life would cease.

The first year of the settlement of this country the summer rains occurred generally during the night, to the surprise of many. In 1874 the summer rains were as follows:

- May 31st, day time; June 11th, night; June 13th, day time; June 14th, day time; June 15, day time; June 20th, day time; June 30th, day time; July 6th, day time; July 10th, day time; July 15th, day time and lasted until daylight on the 16th; (grasshoppers made their appearance on the 26th.) July 28th, light rain, day time; August 1st and 2d, night and morning;

August 4th, day time; September 7th and 8th, night and day.

It will be seen from this statement, taken from my journal, that quite a change had occurred, in the time of the rainfall, the second season this locality had been subjected to cultivation.

Two questions arise: Why, before cultivation, did the summer rains generally occur at night? Why did not the aqueous vapor floating over our country, from August 4th to the 7th of September, condense and precipitate itself in showers?

First. It is essential for the condensation of aqueous vapor that the air containing it should become cooler than the temperature that determines the point of saturation for any specific atmosphere. In the winter, spring and fall rains the clouds drifting over the plains lose heat by radiation to the earth and rain is precipitated the same as elsewhere; but during the summer as they float above they receive heat by radiation from the earth; hence the capacity of the superincumbent atmosphere for holding vapor is increased and no precipitation occurs. In the night time the surface of the country sometimes becomes cooled by nocturnal radiation from the clouds above, until they are reduced in temperature below the point of saturation when precipitation occurs.

Second. It will be seen that after the grasshopper ravages, beginning in July, there was a suspension of both day and night rain, until September 7th. Our corn fields had been completely stripped of their blades, and the orchards and trees generally of their foliage by the 6th of August. (On the 8th of August our first relief meeting was held.) The earth's surface was almost denuded; only the ripening grape remained. There were no heat-absorbing lungs to shield the face of the earth; hence the heat instead of having been absorbed or condensed by the plants was radiated back into space and the clouds dissipated.

On "Bledget's Rain Map," the time that marks the greatest amount of summer rain coincides with the line that marks the limit of continued forest.

This is occasioned by the consumption of the heat radiated over the forest by the foliage; therefore the vapor or clouds which float above it instead of being dissipated by receiving radiated heat, loses it and precipitation follows.

Every acre cultivated in corn or covered with plant life will add to the heat absorbing capacity of the "Missouri plains," and therefore, tend to increase our summer rains, and hasten the climatic change already in progress. The larger the plants the more appreciable will be their influence.

The corn fields, as they have already done, must and will continue to do for us in summer what the forests do for other localities, until our young forests shall have become large and vigorous, which will be within two-thirds of the time given by Mr. Johnson to the Mennonites in which to "become public charges."

The climatic change in the "mythical American Desert" has already been truly wonderful, revealing the adaptability of nature to man. Throughout the United States the change and progress is more favorable to the prairie than to the timbered States. As the forests of the former increase in area and growth the vigor of the winters diminishes and the summer rains become more regular, while as the vast timbered regions of the latter section are cleared away the severity of the winters increases, while their summers become hotter and drier.

Irrigation in Reno county and in fact throughout the Arkansas valley is unnecessary. Capillarity is here, also, most efficacious. By imbibition the rivers sub-irrigate the valleys, so that droughts which will kill pastures in England, New York or Missouri, produce scarcely any effect upon the vegetation growing thereon.

With the climatic changes which have occurred, and which are still in progress, I take pleasure in assuring Mr. Johnson, and others, that the "mythical American Desert," so far as Reno county is concerned, will always remain a myth. A cordial welcome will be extended to all who may make their homes with us.

KANSAS CROPS AND SEASONS.

Since the wide spread destruction of the crops in Kansas in 1874, the question of climatology is again brought prominently to view. (I lay no claim to science or prophecy and consequently shall not engage in fine theories, so fine indeed that few can see them.)

"We have no way of judging the future but by the past" and what are the facts? In 1858 plenty of rain fell at the right time to make good crops, 1859 ditto, 1860 very dry, 1861 very wet. During the latter year, we left the State and can give no experience during the war. 1865 plenty of rain to make good crops; 1866 rather too much rain during the growing season, 1867 ditto, 1868 dry during midsummer but plenty of rain fell for the crops, 1869 ditto, 1869 rather wet, but the crops were very heavy, 1870, dry early in the season, but rain fell copiously in August and the crops were fair, 1871 plenty of rain, 1872 ditto and a heavy crop, 1873 too much rain during the spring months, hindering the agriculturists from putting the crops in the ground until too late in the season, the after part of the growing season hot and dry, 1874 ditto. Last year was a terrible one. Its calamities are not all chargeable to drought, true the dry weather hurt us some, but not one eighth of what the chinchbugs did. The grasshoppers did not damage us much in our locality, because there was not much left. With these facts before us, can we charge Kansas with failure on account of dry weather? No! The hot winds, the sure precursor of dry weather always come from the southwest; never from any other direction. After dry spells, rain usually comes from the east. Why not come from the Gulf on the South, which is so much nearer than the Atlantic on the east? Now we come to the cause of hot winds and the remedy. It is generally known among our people, that a southwest wind prevails two, three or four days before it gets really hot here. Our theory is this, the wind starting at the mouth of the Rio Grand, traveling over the dry, sandy, and unsettled portions of Texas, pours its hot blasts directly upon us.

The remedy—the construction of the Texas and Pacific R. R. setting along its line and sinking artesian wells, building houses, setting trees, cultivating the soil, and improving so that no hot winds will ever cross over its surface again, to evaporate the water standing in pools, or driving away with its hot breath the grateful showers. To make the change still more successful, the Railroad now halting at Vinita in the Indian Territory should be pushed across the Nation to western Texas, and New Mexico.

When these railroad lines are built and settled to the Rio Grand, Kansas may and will be settled throughout all her breadth. Free many settlers may fall, but will push on until the settlement of our State will be a complete success. Kansas is a paradox—retiring, yet always advancing, reported as being destroyed by famine, yet accumulating wealth and population. No five years have passed without an aggregate of increase of numbers and ten years shows an almost unparalleled advancement. Citizens of Kansas stand true to your trust. Sorrow may continue for a night, but joy will come in the morning. Douglas County, Kansas.

L. H. TUTTLE.

ORCHARD GRASS.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMEN—I am continually receiving letters from various parts of the United States, asking for information on the subject of orchard grass, and believing that your paper will be the most likely to reach all parties, I will write you a short article on the subject, hoping to satisfy all demands, and (as I said in a former article) to convince all that there is no grass that can compare with it. This year we have experienced the most severe drought known for many years, and the hay crop, even on our moist blue-grass bottoms, has in many instances been an entire failure. Fortunately for me, a large part of my farm is in orchard grass, and I have two barns filled with hay, and a very long row of stacks outside. Much of our timothy did not head out at all, our clover was hardly worth cutting, and our blue-grass bottoms did but little good until after the late rains, while all of the orchard grass that I saw seemed to be but little affected by the drought, and all of mine made as much and in some instances more, than it made the year before. Some small patches I cut four times, and all of it made two good crops. From some of it I took

January 27, 1875.

we submit that the mastery of practical mathematics is really necessitates study and thinking as does the ordinary study of pure mathematics; that the knowledge gained is worth more to a greater number of persons; that, since mental discipline is given by all actual studying, the pupil who lacks money or time cannot afford to take any study simply for its disciplinary virtue; and, that what an industrial education may be supposed to lose by its substitution of practical for pure mathematics, and of the English language for fancy and impure classics, is more than made up by its employment of other disciplinary agents. Professional educators are in danger of overlooking the amount of mental discipline necessarily involved in acquiring many of the arts and trades. When a boy is able to read Cæsar he has done a given amount of thinking and gained corresponding mental power. A boy who, beginning with the telegraphic alphabet, becomes able to receive by sound and reduce by writing; an average of twenty-five words a minute, has done as much hard thinking as the former; his attention, memory and power to think exactly, and rapidly have been more severely exercised and his percentage of gain cannot be less. In his subsequent growth from a "plug" to a first class operator, the amount of mental discipline will be fully equal to that given by the study of Latin in the transition from a freshman to a senior. Such an operator can readily command \$1,500 a year. Or, take the case of printer. Does his hand fly to just the right box of the one hundred and fifty-two, at the rate of seventy-five letters a minute, without any antecedent discipline of the mind? Is correctness in capitalizing, spelling, punctuating, dividing and justifying obtained without hard and constant thinking? Is there less mental discipline in the mastery of the art of job printing than in the study of Latin proceody? It is safe to say that in a match between all the graduates of American colleges, on one side, and all the printers of America on the other, each man to furnish one column of matter, the mistakes of the former would far outnumber those of the latter. And if the study of English and cognate languages disciplines the mind of the former, must not the discipline of a printing office discipline the minds of the latter? Can any body shoe a horse, or build a carriage, watch, house, arch, bridge, engine, or compound a prescription? It is probable that when experience shall have determined the best combination of literary and industrial appliances, a greater mental ability, as well as more useful knowledge, will be the result. So far as muscular strength is concerned it is immaterial whether a Yale boy trains at oar or a Kansas boy trains at the saw, provided the same power be acquired; though the latter can earn a living and the former cannot. And as in regard to the mental discipline, the real question is, How much mental power can the graduate exert? and not, How long was he in training, or under what system?—though the graduate may find that ability to do things which people want done pays better than ability to do that which nobody needs performed.

Patrons of Husbandry.

STATE GRANGE MEETING.

By order of the Executive Committee, the coming meeting of the Kansas State Grange Patrons of Husbandry will be held at Topeka on the third Tuesday in February, A. D. 1875. Owing to the condition of the treasury and the immense demand for relief, the Executive Committee would suggest to the members of the State Grange in each county to elect but one delegate to this meeting, with power to cast the vote of the whole county, and thus make a large saving to the State Grange in expense. We trust the members will see the force of this suggestion and act accordingly. Arrangements will be made for a reduction of railroad fare over most of the lines. Parties arriving in Topeka will report at once to the State Agency office, and be assigned quarters for the session. F. H. DUMBAULD, Chairman Ex. Com. W. P. POPEHOE, Secretary.

TO THE MASTERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES IN KANSAS.

ART. 3d. Of the constitution of our State Grange provides that "all members of the State Grange, residing in each county, shall meet on the first Tuesday in February of each year at such place as they may from time to time designate, and elect one of their members for the county at large, and one additional member for each eight hundred members of the subordinate Granges in their county, and fraction equal to five hundred. ART. 2d. SEC. 1. Defines who are members of the State Grange, and reads as follows: "The members of the State Grange shall be composed of Masters of Subordinate Granges and their wives who are Matrons." All members of Subordinate Granges and their wives, who are Matrons, will meet on the first Tuesday in February next in their respective counties, and proceed to elect from their number, delegates under the above article, to represent them in the State Grange, to be held in Topeka, commencing on the third Tuesday in February 1875. In estimating the number of Patrons in the several counties, you will exclude from said count, all Patrons who are in arrears for dues, two quarters and over, provided that this order shall

not apply to distitute members who are unable to pay their dues, and have been reported to the secretary of the State Grange, under a previous ruling of the executive committee made for the benefit of our destitute brothers and sisters. All expelled and suspended members and all demitted members whose demit dates prior to the giving of the A. P. under which Granges are now working. All subordinate Granges delinquent two quarters and over, shall not be entitled to representation or a vote in said meeting. As soon as the delegates are chosen, their names should be reported to the secretary of the State Grange. Now permit me to urge upon you the importance of selecting your best men to represent you in the State Grange, elect earnest and devoted workers in our cause. Patrons who love our principles and who will faithfully and intelligently labor to carry out and sustain them. M. E. HUDSON, Master, Kansas State Grange.

CHATS WITH PATRONS AND REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this Department must be accompanied by full name and postoffice address. Questions are often asked which it would be improper to answer in this column. We shall not publish names—only initials. Below is a list of donations sent out up to January 15. It is almost impossible to get time to make up these lists, but for the information of all we shall try to do so. We are endeavoring to do all we can to alleviate the necessities of our suffering brethren in the west, as well as urgent cases elsewhere. We aim to distribute what little we have, equally among the destitute as far as we are able to judge of their needs by reports received. The Councils and Masters must do their part in every county and select a good man as Relief Agent, to superintend the distribution of supplies sent them. In last week's FARMER a mistake occurred in the list of donations received. The publishers of the Indiana Farmer should be credited with a cash donation of \$30; \$10 for Kansas and \$10 for Nebraska. We have the pleasure to state that we have just received \$3,000 from the National Grange to be used as we think best. On consultation with the Executive Committee, they decided to send Bro. Otis to Iowa, where corn is cheap, to invest the whole amount in corn, have it ground into meal, and distributed immediately. Brethren, we are working hard, doing all we can for you. If we err in judgment we have the satisfaction of knowing that we tried to do right.

AVONDALE GRANGE NO. 467.

Election of officers took place on the 26th of December, and resulted in the choice of D. C. Spurgeon, Master for the third term, G. C. Sutton Secretary; and on the 2nd of January, we met at 5 P. M., for the purpose of installing the officers elected by W. P. M. J. C. Coyot, of Star Grange. After the close of this ceremony, Bro. James Simms and Sister Rebecca Arnold, were united in marriage by Bro. Baker Esq, of Star Grange; all the members did honor to the happy occasion, to the best of their ability, by partaking of a bountiful feast which was far from suggestive of a famine; and the ladies sent several baskets full, that were left, to some poor families in the neighborhood. We had visitors from three Granges, besides a goodly number of outsiders, and altogether it was one of the most enjoyable affairs we ever attended. We cannot wish our sister granges anything better than that they may have as happy a time; a wedding adds greatly to the festivities, and all of our young folks say that they intend to get married in the Grange. D. C. L.

THE JACKSON COUNTY COUNCIL OF P. OF H., AT THEIR REGULAR MEETING HELD IN THE CITY OF HOLTON ON THE 12TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1874, PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, that we consider the office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction useless and burdensome, and that the constitution should be changed, abolishing the office, and in its stead, creating an examining board in each county, which shall be self-sustaining. Resolved, that we consider the constitutional exemption of \$200.00 worth of personal property, from taxation, unjust, and desire the constitution so amended as to abolish the same. The Secretary was instructed to forward a copy to the Secretary of the State Grange for publication. G. A. Wyant, Sec'y of Council.

FOR THE KANSAS FARMER.

An article that appeared in a late number of the FARMER, I must say, in my judgment was very appropriate. I have reference to the article headed "Children crying for bread." The strong hint that it would be well for Kansas to make good her boast, that she can take care of her needy, rather pleased me. I want to tell the readers of the FARMER, what many of them know, but some of them do not. Well, in the first place, the people of Kansas never made that assertion, but it was made in the interest of certain monopolies, more particularly the great land mo-

Table listing donations from various counties including Sumner, Wabaunsee, Pawnee, Lincoln, Jewell, Pottawatomie, Ottawa, Ellsworth, Marion, Lyon, Allen, Coffey, and Saline. Items include flour, clothing, shoes, and other supplies with associated monetary values.

CALL FOR COUNTY MEETING.

All members of the State Grange residing in Shawnee county, are requested to meet on the first Tuesday of February, (February 2d, 1875), at Odd Fellows Hall at 10 o'clock a. m., in the city of Topeka, for the purpose of electing a representative to the coming session of the State Grange to be held at Topeka on the 3d, Tuesday in February, A. D. 1875.

AVONDALE GRANGE NO. 467.

Election of officers took place on the 26th of December, and resulted in the choice of D. C. Spurgeon, Master for the third term, G. C. Sutton Secretary; and on the 2nd of January, we met at 5 P. M., for the purpose of installing the officers elected by W. P. M. J. C. Coyot, of Star Grange. After the close of this ceremony, Bro. James Simms and Sister Rebecca Arnold, were united in marriage by Bro. Baker Esq, of Star Grange; all the members did honor to the happy occasion, to the best of their ability, by partaking of a bountiful feast which was far from suggestive of a famine; and the ladies sent several baskets full, that were left, to some poor families in the neighborhood. We had visitors from three Granges, besides a goodly number of outsiders, and altogether it was one of the most enjoyable affairs we ever attended. We cannot wish our sister granges anything better than that they may have as happy a time; a wedding adds greatly to the festivities, and all of our young folks say that they intend to get married in the Grange. D. C. L.

THE JACKSON COUNTY COUNCIL OF P. OF H., AT THEIR REGULAR MEETING HELD IN THE CITY OF HOLTON ON THE 12TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1874, PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, that we consider the office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction useless and burdensome, and that the constitution should be changed, abolishing the office, and in its stead, creating an examining board in each county, which shall be self-sustaining. Resolved, that we consider the constitutional exemption of \$200.00 worth of personal property, from taxation, unjust, and desire the constitution so amended as to abolish the same. The Secretary was instructed to forward a copy to the Secretary of the State Grange for publication. G. A. Wyant, Sec'y of Council.

FOR THE KANSAS FARMER.

An article that appeared in a late number of the FARMER, I must say, in my judgment was very appropriate. I have reference to the article headed "Children crying for bread." The strong hint that it would be well for Kansas to make good her boast, that she can take care of her needy, rather pleased me. I want to tell the readers of the FARMER, what many of them know, but some of them do not. Well, in the first place, the people of Kansas never made that assertion, but it was made in the interest of certain monopolies, more particularly the great land mo-

opolies of Kansas. Every week are issued newspapers in this part (the southeast) of Kansas, containing long and windy articles in the interest of land monopolies, boasting of the immense crops that were harvested in this section, which, if true, would certainly justify other portions of the State in expecting large contributions from us; but alas! the truth is, if their expectations are realized, the monopolies will be compelled to do the most of it. In Cherokee we had an average crop of wheat; corn from one-third to one-half a crop, consequently not much pork, no potatoes or cabbage, in fact no garden; game, ground, chinks bags and locusts, enough surely to come upon us in one season. Labette county is the same as this, but Crawford and Neosho are much worse off, as near as I can ascertain. We would be glad indeed if Kansas could provide for her needy, but empty boasting won't do. While many thousands of dollars are being expended in advertising and over-persuading immigrants, taking every advantage of that desire people have to own a home, these land monopolists have used every kind of device to persuade people to buy their land, knowing that every dollar expended in purchasing nature's raw material (wild land) is that much everlastingly sunk. I have nothing to say in the interest of a monopoly of the soil, those that practice it, engaging in that high calling, are only excelled by the real three card monte men, in my opinion. H. H. Angell.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.

I certainly would rather not take issue with a paper for which I have so much respect as I have for the FARMER, but an article I saw in No. 50, to which I feel moved to respond.

The Editor says, "We hope to see a reduction of the dispensation fee from \$15.00 to \$5.00." I think that if he will look for a moment he will see that an accumulation of money in the treasury, [not only the National but the different State treasuries,] has this winter been of vast import to the Patrons of this state, and will be of far greater value before the growth of another crop, and we consider that it would be better for the Order if the fees were made \$25.00, instead of \$15.00, from the fact that a "thing of value is never got for nothing." The order is, to a great extent, filled up with unworthy material and we think that if the fees were greater, it would help to keep out bad material. There are so many that go into the Grange with the one great "root of all evil" (money) in view, only looking at what can be saved and not caring a straw for the social, educational, charitable or any other really beneficial future of the order, and they only attend the Grange to get their trading card. Now we take the position that such members retard the progress of the order, and if the fees were so large that they could not see the return thereof with 25 per cent. interest they would stay out.

IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF IMPLEMENTS, THE FARMER SAYS,

"To undertake the national manufacture of implements in the interest of the order is utterly impossible." We cannot agree with that when we see the heavy per cent. that is paid on all machinery for the patent, the manufacturing, the handling, etc. Will it not be a paying investment for the National Grange to purchase patents on good machinery and allow them to be manufactured by the order? I say yes, it will save us millions of dollars that now go to the holders of patents as a royalty.

As regards the 5th and 6th degrees, I certainly am in favor of them. If a man takes such interest in the welfare of the order that he will spend his time, talents and money to forward the cause, he should be remunerated, and if he is efficient he ought to be promoted. Such persons are laboring for the good of the order and should therefore be so situated that they can meet and labor for that purpose without the molestation of drones and worthless portions of the swarm, hence the 5th degree. It is true that "the vitality of the order does not consist in its ceremonies, but in the live work it does" hence the necessity of placing the workers of the order in such a position.

I hope to hear from other members of the order; let us give our views on such subjects. I have no doubt the FARMER will be glad to publish, although they differ from his own. Observer.

DON'T HACK, HACK, COUGH, COUGH!

Cough is a symptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from the irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of Bronchitis, from incipient Consumption, or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily or cure it more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does not matter whether it be a recent attack, or a lingering cough, the Discovery is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact, it will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a cough, for unless this course is pursued, serious and dangerous diseases of the lungs is liable to result. Golden Medical Discovery is sold by all dealers in medicines.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

THE KANSAS STATE Agricultural College

NOW furnishes a THOROUGH and DIRECT EDUCATION to those who intend to be FARMERS, MECHANICS, or to follow other Industrial Pursuits. THE FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, FARMING, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WOMEN, are prepared with express reference to these things: 1. What the student knows when received; 2. The time he will remain; 3. The use which is really made of a given science in his proposed occupation, the studies being so arranged that, at the close of each year, he will have gained that knowledge which is most valuable in his business. The FIRST OBJECT in each course is to make every student a Master of the English Language, and an expert in its use; and also, skillful in Mathematics as employed in every day life, including Book Keeping, Business Law and Industrial Drawing. In addition the special object of the FARMERS COURSE is to give him a practical knowledge of the Structure, Growth and value of Plants; of Light, Heat and Moisture, and of Inorganic, Organic, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, as these are related to Plant and Animal Growth; of Economic Geology, and particularly of Practical AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, including such Instruction and Drill in the Field, in the Handling of Stock, in the Nursery, and in the Wood and Iron Shops as will enable the graduate to Perform Readily each of the varied operations of Actual Farm Life.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

gives Daily Practice in the following well equipped Shops and Offices: 1. CARPENTER, 2. CABINET, 3. WAGON, 4. BLACKSMITH, 5. PAINT, 6. SEWING, 7. PRINTING, 8. TELEGRAPH.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

are offered to students of Higher Chemistry, to Mineralogists, Druggists, Operators and Workers in Metals. Full collections of the Plants, Insects and Birds of Kansas are being made as rapidly as possible.

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE,

and no contingent fees, except for use of pianos and organs. Boarding ranges from \$3.75 to \$4 per week. Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the institution needs performed.

THE PATRONS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS—BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M. E. Hudson, Master of State Grange; Wm. Sims, Overseer; W. P. Popehoe, F. H. Dumbauld, J. B. Sheaffer, Executive Committee; A. Washburne, Treasurer; S. H. Downs, Secretary. RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of association give the plan and rates. Our plan is to insure farm property belonging to Patrons. Our rates are based upon the experience of the Michigan Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association. In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan. We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies. Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000.....\$5 00 On each \$1,000, for three years.....\$15 00 A policy fee of.....\$2 00 which amount is paid in advance. The Patrons Association rates are, A membership fee of.....\$1 50 On a policy of \$1,000, first year's premium, 25 cents on each \$100.....\$4 50 Total cash paid.....\$6 00 A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 2 years of.....\$5 00 Total cost of insurance for 3 years.....\$11 00 The premium note is liable to assessment at any time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$500 the cost is as follows: Membership fee.....\$1 50 Premium for first year.....1 25 Total cash payment.....\$2 75 Note for remaining two years.....\$2 50 Total cost for three years.....\$5 25 Our rates are about one-half of the joint stock company rates, and only a small part of the premium required to be paid in cash. Address S. H. DOWNS, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.

THE "PLANET" DOUBLE-WHEEL HOE

with Double-Row, Row, Garden Crops, Cuttings, Seedlings, etc., clear, labor and efficient under the most adverse conditions. It is the best and most perfect of all the Hoes ever invented. A. L. ALLEN & CO., 119 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. A LIVE AGENT WANTED IN EVERY TOWN!

MARKET GARDENERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS,

WILL find it to their advantage to call on, or apply by mail to the undersigned for Good, Pure Garden Seeds, grown by J. B. ROOT, Rockford, Ill.; also, for S. L. Allen's "Planet" Hand Seed Drill and Wheel Hoe, that took the First Premium at the Kansas State Fair in 1874. Sample machines to be seen near the Times office, North Topeka, where orders will be received for them and all kinds of GARDEN, FLOWER or FIELD SEEDS, at wholesale and retail rates. Catalogues and price list on application. Prices and terms to suit the times. G. H. BARTON, Special Agent, Postoffice box 208, North Topeka, Kansas.

PATRONS' HAND-BOOK.

Price Reduced.

That every Patron in the State may have the benefit of a copy of the Patron's Hand-Book, we have determined to reduce the price within the reach of every grange in the State. It will be sent to any address, postage paid, for \$2.00 PER DOZEN. J. K. HUDSON, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00.

ADVERTISING RATES: One Insertion, 20 cents per line, nonpareil type.

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS. In the Breeder's Nurserymen's and Seedmen's Directory

An Illustrated, Boys' and Girl's Paper.

GIVEN FREE TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

"THE KANSAS FARMER YOUNG FOLKS."

A New Feature added to the Farmer.

At the close of every quarter, during the present year, we shall present to the subscribers of the FARMER, our new quarterly paper, called, "THE KANSAS FARMER YOUNG FOLKS."

It is our ambition to make the FARMER the welcome guest at every fireside, and the "YOUNG FOLKS" will be chock full of just such reading as boys and girls delight in.

We shall give our readers more than we promise, every year, and endeavor, by earnest attention to the work we have undertaken, to give the people of the west, a journal, broad in its scope, original in its character, fearless and aggressive in its integrity to its readers and full of unobjectionable reading matter for every member of the household.

A TALK ABOUT GROWING CROPS FOR PROFIT.

Just at this time, here in Kansas, there is considerable discussion of the various modes of farming for profit.

The general embarrassment among farmers, consequent upon the losses of the last one or two years, causes them to cast about them for some changes in their previous modes, hoping thereby to secure greater profit.

The tenacity seems to be in the direction of greater diversity of crops, and many seem inclined to give up the culture of crops they thoroughly understand, and undertake the production of some special crop which may at this time promise large returns; Broom-corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, castor-beans and cotton, are what we understand by special crops as distinct from the ordinary grain and stock farming.

Arrangements have been made for a Hall to meet in, reduction of Railroad fare on the various roads, boarding at reasonable rates, and those coming to Topeka, may count upon a cordial and fraternal reception on the part of the members of the Order living around the Capital.

LET THE SUBORDINATE GRANGES, INSTRUCT THEIR DELEGATES TO THE STATE GRANGE.

Among the important subjects which will come up for discussion in the coming session of the State Grange will be the position the State Grange will, through its master as its representative, assume upon important questions at the National Grange at Charleston.

It is the intention of the officers of the National Grange, to submit a proposition for Fifth degree Granges, to be formed by Masters and Past Masters of counties only, and higher degrees for Masters of State Granges.

We believe the members of the Order throughout the west are averse to any further addition or complication of the ceremonies of the Grange room, and very decidedly opposed to creating a special privileged class by conferring higher degrees.

To-day, high taxes and the cost of his household demands for him a cash income, and this again brings us to the point; what shall farmers do for profit? In answer to this question, we can only say, that no rule can be given, no facts as to cost of crop, or profit, can be cited, to indicate what crops A, B, or C should grow to secure profit.

their decision, with years of application. The experience of the most successful farmers of the country, is against undertaking too many crops or cultivating to much land.

A CHEAP ICE HOUSE.

Farmers who are convenient to good ice should by all means put up a supply for their summer's use. We know of no luxury which we prize more during the excessive heat of the summer than ice, and used in moderation there is no danger to health.

Where a bank faces the north we have known ice houses to be built into the bank very cheaply. Sawdust is the best covering for the ice, which should be from one to two feet thick over the ice and on the sides.

Out, haul and pack the ice while it is freezing, as it will not only keep better but the ice is drier and better to handle. If straw is used to pack around the sides and cover, more space must be given than to sawdust and care taken to pack firmly as possible.

An economical ice house may be thus built with third rate lumber, keeping in mind that it is necessary to prevent a draft of air under the ice, giving at the same time drainage for ice melting, packing solidly, covering well with sawdust or straw, and putting on a roof that will prevent rain from reaching the ice.

SHALL WE HAVE DOGS, OR SHEEP, IN KANSAS.

As long as Kansas is without a good stringent Dog law, the State will be overrun by a useless army of mangy, yelping curs, and flocks of Sheep will continue to be few and far between. Dogs are the unalterable enemies of Sheep growing, and we hope to see the great wool and mutton interest protected, by placing a heavy tax upon dogs.

THE MEETING OF THE STATE GRANGE.

In accordance with the call issued by the Executive Committee last week, there will be a meeting of the State Grange at the time provided by the constitution. In view of the extreme severity in money matters, the committee has suggested that counties send but one delegate, who shall be instructed to cast the vote of their county.

Mr. Miller from the committee on state library reported favorably on the bill relating to the issue of stationery by the secretary of state. The bill, which gives authority to the secretary to issue stationery on public lands, was adopted.

ED. FARMER.—Once more we have the pleasure of sending you a list of names for your valuable paper.

The Kansas Farmer received in one day, one hundred and seven subscribers, which is the best evidence of the popularity of that paper, that could be presented.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Senate, Topeka, January 19, 1875. Mr. Peffer from the committee on corporations reported the bill for the incorporation of lean and trust companies and recommended its passage.

promised co-operation and union for social educational and business purposes. To undertake at this time to create an aristocracy out of the members who may have been elected masters, is a shallow attempt to increase the importance of the order, by adding further useless senseless forms and expense.

Another point, which we have mentioned before in these columns, is the necessity of reducing the dispensation fee, from \$15.00 to \$5.00. The accumulation of an immense fund in the Treasury of the National Grange, at Washington, is uncalled for and unnecessary.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

The Relief Question.—We much regret to say to our readers that our legislature has as yet failed to act upon this question. In our own estimation, the problem is one which overshadows in importance, all others that may come before the body this year.

Mally, amending school laws; by Mr. Peffer, requiring plaintiffs in civil actions to give bonds for costs; by Mr. Davis, to regulate and control railroads; by Mr. Hildebrand, to provide for the maintenance of the insane asylum.

The chair announced the following committee on grasshoppers: Messrs. Cooper, Sims, Martindale, Peffer, and Hildebrand.

Mr. Bauserman offered a resolution instructing the committee on finance and taxation to examine the bill providing for the listing and valuing of railroad property, and to report a bill providing for the assessment and collecting of taxes on railroad property.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

Mr. Sims offered a concurrent resolution that the committee on fees and salaries be empowered to employ clerks.

Mr. Bauserman offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution instructing the committee on railroads to examine the Potter railroad law of Wisconsin, and report as to the practicability of a similar law in this state.

officer who had worked so great a reform in an important branch of the public service as had Mr. Martin. It would be bad policy for the republican party to obey the dictates of a portion of its members in this matter.

Mr. Buchan, in a forcible speech, supported the nomination of Mr. Martin as a good republican, a public officer who had done good work and one whom republicans were under all circumstances bound to elect, in vindication of the principles of the party as the only true reform party in the land.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

FOR G. W. MARTIN. Senate—Baluun, Barlett, Bauserman, Briggs, Critchton, Davis, Dow, Finney, Gillespie, Halderman, Martin, Martindale, McMillan, Parkinson, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Maltby, Peffer, Robinson, Sims, Schaffer, Simons, Wells—33.

Chair announced the following committee to investigate the Treasurer's bond: Messrs. Bridges and St. Clair.

The following bills were reported on favorably: by Mr. Dow from the committee on public institutions, the bill introduced by Mr. Halderman to locate a state road from the railroad freight depot in Leavenworth to a direct route to the state penitentiary by Mr. Puffer from the committee on corporations, the bill to legalize the acts of Coyleville town company by Mr. Gillespie from the committee on cities of the second class, the bill providing that in cities of the second class, the office of mayor, police judge, city treasurer, treasurer of the school board, marshal, councilmen, members of the school board, justice of the peace and constables shall be elected, and that city clerk, attorney, engineer, assessor, street commissioner, assistant marshal and policeman shall be appointed by the mayor and council; also the bill providing that in said cities, ordinances shall be published, and also prescribing the manner in which such ordinances shall be passed.

Mr. Simons, from the committee on the judiciary reported favorably on the bill introduced by Mr. Hopkins providing that all contracts made in contemplation of marriage shall remain in full force, after such marriage takes place; also on the bill introduced by Mr. Peters in relation to the state penitentiary, by which the presentation of county warrants for payment when there are no funds; also on the bill introduced by Mr. Horton regulating the interest on money, and that providing that contracts for the sale of real estate where injunctions against the collections, have been dissolved, provided such injunction suits have been commenced reasonable grounds; also on the bill introduced by Mr. Bates fixing the rate of toll on steam mills at one-seventh of grain ground and bolted into flour and if water power one-eighth, and other rates for other grinding.

Reports were made by other committees. The resolution endorsing the President's special message on Louisiana affairs and the action of Gen. Sheridan was taken up. Mr. Vaughan made a forcible speech in support of the resolutions and then offered a substitute which was accepted when, on motion of Mr. Legate, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till 7 o'clock.

Mr. Benedict offered a resolution that the seats of those members receiving less than 250 votes be declared vacant. Mr. Legate moved that the whole subject be referred to the judiciary committee, which motion prevailed.

Mr. W. C. Smith offered a resolution requesting the committee on assessment and taxation to report a bill extending the term of the office of county treasurer till the first of November instead of July. The resolution offered by Mr. Picketton, requesting the general government to transfer to Kansas 125,000 acres of land due the state, owing to the failure of the government reserving sections 16 and 36 in the disposition of certain Indian lands, was adopted.

A resolution to re-district the state for judicial purposes, was adopted. The resolution offered by G. W. Brown, of Crawford county appropriating the Pomeroy-York money for the relief of the destitute, was taken up and discussed, and on motion of Mr. Elder indefinitely postponed.

A number of bills were introduced. In committee of the whole, Mr. Allen in the chair, Mr. Martin's bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors near fair ground, was recommended to be passed; also the bill authorizing district courts to confer rights of majority on minors; also the three-card monte bill; also, that defining the boundaries of the representative districts in Franklin county.

Mr. Legate submitted the following: WHEREAS, A package said to contain \$7,000, which said \$7,000 is the money given by S. C. Pomeroy to Senator York, is now in the possession of Hon. E. S. Stover; and WHEREAS, The Hon. E. S. Stover is desirous of being relieved from custody of said package, but the trustee of the state by reason of said money having been given him as such trustee, while he was an officer of the state, thus leaving upon his mind the impression that the state has some right therein; therefore Resolved, By the house of representatives, the senate concurring therein, that the state disclaim any ownership or claim, or interest in said package of money, and it is the sense of this legislature that said package of money shall be turned over to said Samuel C. Pomeroy.

Laid over under the rules. The house met at 7 p. m., to consider the resolutions in relation to the President's special message, and the conduct of Gen. Sheridan at New Orleans. The resolution, as offered by Col. Vaughan of Leavenworth, are as follows: WHEREAS, The legislature of the state of Louisiana, at its recent convention, and while engaged in the orderly and lawful process of organizing, was invaded by a mob which violently interrupted its organization and forcibly took possession of its hall; and WHEREAS, A majority of the said legislature did thereupon appeal to the governor of the state for protection, and WHEREAS, The governor did immediately respond to said request for protection, and by the assistance of the military forces of the United States there present, under a constitutional request upon the president, did reinstate said legislature in peaceful possession of its hall so that it could complete its legal organization; and whereas the right of a legislature to assemble and peacefully perfect its organization, safe from all violence is a fundamental right of all legislative bodies at all and at whatever cost; therefore be it Resolved, That we endorse the recent special message of the President of the United States relative to the condition of affairs in Louisiana, as able, fair and convincing, and as containing a triumphant vindication of his official action in the premises.

SEC. 2. That we have the highest confidence in the valor, patriotism and integrity of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, and that he can depend upon the support of the loyal people of this nation in the performance of his duties in upholding the constitution and laws of the country.

SEC. 3. That the secretary of the state be instructed to send copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and to our senators and representatives in congress. Mr. Fitzwilliams offered the following as a substitute: WHEREAS, All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority; and WHEREAS, The military should be in strict subordination to the civil power; be it therefore Resolved, By the house of representatives, the senate concurring therein that any interference by an officer of soldier of the United States army, in the organization of any state legislative body, is unauthorized under the constitution of the United States, and contrary to the genius of republican government, and condemned by the practice and traditions of our people.

Resolved That the late forcible ejection of persons claiming seats in the Louisiana legislature as members thereof, was an outrage upon the rights of such persons, and a blow at republican government which demands the sternest rebuke of the free people of the nation without regard to party. Resolved, That the federal government has power under section 4 of article 4 of the constitution of the United States, to protect each state against domestic violence, but no power to organize or assist in the organization or control by military power or otherwise, the organization of any state legislative body. Resolved, That the people of Kansas contemplate with pride their past history, a record of resistance to federal and military power against the will of the people of the territory, a record of freedom against slavery, which they are zealous to preserve; and no more enduring monument of the record of the early Kansas people can be erected than by this, our solemn protest against the bayonet ruling the will of freemen in our sister state of Louisiana.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law. A prolonged discussion took place in which the resolutions of Col. Vaughan were supported by Messrs. Thatcher, Haskell, Huston, Legate and others. The substitute was supported by Messrs. Fitzwilliams, Cox, Campbell, Martin and others. The vote being taken on the resolutions indorsing the President resulted as follows: AYES—Aldrich, Allen Babcock, Bates, Barnes, Baldwin, Bell, Benedict, Bradford, C. J. Brown, G. W. Brown of Nemaha, Bryan, Buchan, Burgess, Coddig, Conrad, Cornell, Doud, Duncan, Edwards, Elder, Farwell, Ferguson, F. B. Foster, Gibson, Haskell, Hooton, Hubbs, Huston, Johnson, Landon, Legate, Lockwood, Loy, Mann, Marvell, Mackey, McNulty, Merriweather, Miller, Mitchell, Mobley, Morse, Murphy, Palmer, Picketton, Raney, Repper, Root, Scott, A. W. Smith, Spurlock, Stauber, Taylor, Thatcher, Tomlinson, Vance, Vaughan, Williams, Willis, Writ, Wood, Woods, R. W. Wright, Mr. Speaker, 66.

NAYS—Angell, Beagle, Briggs, G. W. Brown of Crawford, Campbell, Carter, Cowan, Cox, Donnelly, Cain, J. Foster, Fitzwilliams, Goff, Goucher, Huff, Hulet, Jaquins, Martin, C. Moore, Robinson, T. E. Smith, W. C. Smith, Squires, Taber, Tuttle, Walker—26.

against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law. A prolonged discussion took place in which the resolutions of Col. Vaughan were supported by Messrs. Thatcher, Haskell, Huston, Legate and others. The substitute was supported by Messrs. Fitzwilliams, Cox, Campbell, Martin and others. The vote being taken on the resolutions indorsing the President resulted as follows: AYES—Aldrich, Allen Babcock, Bates, Barnes, Baldwin, Bell, Benedict, Bradford, C. J. Brown, G. W. Brown of Nemaha, Bryan, Buchan, Burgess, Coddig, Conrad, Cornell, Doud, Duncan, Edwards, Elder, Farwell, Ferguson, F. B. Foster, Gibson, Haskell, Hooton, Hubbs, Huston, Johnson, Landon, Legate, Lockwood, Loy, Mann, Marvell, Mackey, McNulty, Merriweather, Miller, Mitchell, Mobley, Morse, Murphy, Palmer, Picketton, Raney, Repper, Root, Scott, A. W. Smith, Spurlock, Stauber, Taylor, Thatcher, Tomlinson, Vance, Vaughan, Williams, Willis, Writ, Wood, Woods, R. W. Wright, Mr. Speaker, 66.

NAYS—Angell, Beagle, Briggs, G. W. Brown of Crawford, Campbell, Carter, Cowan, Cox, Donnelly, Cain, J. Foster, Fitzwilliams, Goff, Goucher, Huff, Hulet, Jaquins, Martin, C. Moore, Robinson, T. E. Smith, W. C. Smith, Squires, Taber, Tuttle, Walker—26.

Resolved, That the federal government has power under section 4 of article 4 of the constitution of the United States, to protect each state against domestic violence, but no power to organize or assist in the organization or control by military power or otherwise, the organization of any state legislative body. Resolved, That the people of Kansas contemplate with pride their past history, a record of resistance to federal and military power against the will of the people of the territory, a record of freedom against slavery, which they are zealous to preserve; and no more enduring monument of the record of the early Kansas people can be erected than by this, our solemn protest against the bayonet ruling the will of freemen in our sister state of Louisiana.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Kansas, bearing in memory our own history, yet fresh in recollection, do solemnly protest against the outrage lately perpetrated in Louisiana, in the ejection from the house of representatives of persons claiming seats therein, by the military power of the government, without authority of and contrary to constitutional and statutory law.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 24 1875.

Table with columns: TOPEKA MONEY MARKET, BONDS, Offer, Ask. Includes Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, Kansas Pacific Gold Bonds, etc.

Table with columns: TOPEKA GRAIN MARKET, Wholesale cash prices from commission men, corrected weekly by Keever & Pugh. Includes WHEAT, RYE, CORN, etc.

Table with columns: TOPEKA PRODUCE MARKET, Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Davies & Manapacker. Includes BEANS, BUTTER, EGGS, etc.

Table with columns: HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY, Corrected weekly by Harzook & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather. Includes HIDES, SKINS, etc.

Table with columns: KANSAS CITY MARKET, GRAIN, The following are wholesale cash prices from commission men. Includes WHEAT, CORN, etc.

Table with columns: PRODUCE, BEEFWAX, BUTTER, BROOD CORN, etc. Includes BEEFWAX, BUTTER, etc.

Table with columns: LIVE STOCK, CATTLE, HOGS, etc. Includes CATTLE, HOGS, etc.

Table with columns: ST. LOUIS MARKET, GRAIN, Per bu. Wheat, No. 3 Red, etc. Includes GRAIN, etc.

Table with columns: CHICAGO MARKET, CHICAGO, Jan. 24, GRAIN, Wheat, spring, No. 1, per bu., etc. Includes GRAIN, etc.

Table with columns: LIVE STOCK, CATTLE, HOGS, etc. Includes CATTLE, HOGS, etc.

New Advertisements.

Notice of Appointment.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 15th day of January A. D. 1875 appointed by the Probate Court in Shawnee county, Kansas, Administrator of the estate of William Landon, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same before said court for allowance within one year, and if not presented within three years will be forever barred.

TOPEKA Poultry IMPORTING AND BREEDING COMPANY. W. W. GAVITT, President. C. C. STAPLES, Vice President. C. D. SKINNER, Treasurer. G. H. HUGHES, Secretary.

We breed nothing but imported and standard fowls. Will sell for 1875 eggs from the following varieties and well known strains, at \$3 per dozen, no fowls for sale until 4th of October. LIGHT BRAHMAS, GAVITT'S strain. DARK BRAHMAS, Mc Cabe's strain. BUFF COCHIN, Skinner's strain. PARTRIDGE COCHIN, Gavitt's strain. WHITE COCHIN, McCabe's strain. BLACK SPANISH, Hughes's strain. BROWN LEGHORNS, Staple's strain. WHITE LEGHORNS, Staple's strain. B. R. RED GAMES, Staple's strain. Orders booked row and column, carefully packed and warranted to reach their destination in safety.

Tumbler Pigeons \$5 per pair. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, at Topeka, Kansas.

Wanted. Energetic canvassing agents in every town and county west of the Missouri river to introduce one of the best selling articles ever invented. It is needed in every household. Business light and profitable. Exclusive territory given to good agents. Circulars free. Apply at once to FAANKEL & GOODWIN, General Agents, P. O. Box 127, Topeka, Kansas.

TOPEKA DAILY BLADE. 25 Cents a Month, Postage Paid. The best daily paper in the United States for the money. Address orders to BLADE, Topeka, Kansas. \$5 to \$20 Per Day at Home. Terms Free. Address G. STRINOR & Co., Portland, Me.

SEEDS! PLANTS! Flower and Vegetable seeds, bedding and greenhouse plants. Send 10 cents for Descriptive Catalogues, and a packet of Flower or Vegetable seeds will be sent free. T. CALDWALLADER & BROS., Newtown, Pa.

Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES IN Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS. STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company. On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT 20 per cent. DATE OF PURCHASE. For further information address: Fort Scott, Kan. John A. Clark, LAND COMMISSIONER.

Pure Bred Stock. To reduce stock, we will sell at the following VERY LOW prices: Our stock has been carefully selected and bred from the best strains in the country: Berkshire pigs, two to four months old, \$8 each; \$11 per pair. Southdown Sheep (early lambs) rams or ewes, \$10 each. Brown Leghorns, Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge, Cochins, Bantams, B. R. Games, Hens and Turkeys, \$5 per trio; single fowls \$3 each. A few Bronze Turkeys and Embden Geese, \$6 per pair; \$9 per pair. Two pairs of Pekin Ducks at \$10 per pair. Eggs in season. Orders booked now and stock shipped at once, or when the weather will admit. James E. Williams & Son, Belleville, Illinois.

500,000 GRAPE VINES FOR SALE. CHEAPER than any where else. Concord—1 year, \$30 per 1,000; extra \$25 per 1,000, and actual select 1 year, \$45 to \$55 per 1,000. No one else grows well ripened Delaware, Martha, Iona, Diana, Kamek, Norton, Herbermont, Catawba, Croton, Hartford and all other varieties cheaper than any where. Also all small Fruit Plants. Address Dr. H. SCHROEDER, Bloomington, Ills.

R. D. Hawley's 10th Annual Illustrated Catalogue OF FRESH AND GENUINE Wethersfield GARDEN & FARM SEEDS. Also Farm and Garden Implements for 1875 will be published early in January and sent free to all applicants. Regular customers need not take the trouble to write for it, as their names being on our list, they will be promptly served. Located, as I am, right in the very center of the oldest and most noted seed-producing district in the United States, I am prepared to furnish customers on the most favorable terms with extra choice and fresh garden seeds; especially of our Wethersfield Garden Seed, in all varieties of the very best stock; also, superior varieties of Early and Late Cabbage, and other seeds suitable for Market Garden use. I shall be pleased to send my Catalogue to all in need of choice seed, with the assurance on my part of doing all in my power to promote the interests of my patrons. Address R. D. HAWLFY, Seed and Implement Warehouse, 492 & 498 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

WOMAN'S DRESS.

The agitation of the subject of a reform in women's dress, seems to have taken a shape at last that promises to lead to some general good results.

We have been requested to give a description of the costume invented by Mrs. Swishelm and advocated by Mrs. Woolson and others, with which request we will comply next week.

Mrs. Louisa Chandler Moulton, in reviewing Mrs. Woolson's book on "Dress Reform," thus takes up the theme in the New York Tribune.

Every modern belle would no doubt be a Venus if she could,—the trouble is that she can't; and so she must content herself by trying to be a pretty girl.

Are women's shoulders made of cast-iron any more than her hips? If you overweight them, shall they not ache? I think the casts of the female figure in a museum of anatomy, would convince any unprejudiced observer that feminine hips are quite as well calculated to bear burdens as feminine shoulders are.

The Englishwomen's walking dresses are shorter and less heavily trimmed, and her boots are thicker and longer and broader in the sole.

I don't myself think that corsets and pantaloons would make women any stronger, or more healthy; but I dare not speak with undue positiveness about an experiment I have never tried.

The Farmer and His Family in Town.

I have been reflecting for some time on the urgent necessity that exists for some definite action on the part of the Patrons for counteracting the evil of intemperance that is rapidly spreading all over the land and receiving and victimizing so many of our young men and boys from the country.

having a good cup of coffee, a bowl of soup or some such simple refreshment, with a nice, comfortable room where they might read the papers while waiting for their husbands.

Now, in what way can the Patrons contribute so much to the comfort and convenience of the sisters with so little outlay as in this, and then the satisfaction to a man himself after a long cold ride, to have such a place to resort to and get a good, warm cup of coffee before he goes to attend to his business.

The system referred to is the English Coffee House system. In such an establishment five cups of good coffee could be furnished for five cents, a plate of oysters for twenty cents, a bowl of soup for ten cents, etc., etc.

I have been led to these reflections from seeing a number of young men from the country hanging around our saloons, often in a state of intoxication. I wanted to speak to a boy the other day, whose father had sent him in with a load of straw to sell in the market.

The suggestions in the foregoing article written by a Patron for the Western Farm Journal, are so good and we believe so practicable, that we would be glad to have them read and considered in every Grange.

A reading and refreshment room of this character could be made entirely self-sustaining in all prosperous villages and profitable in large towns, and would be a source of inestimable pleasure, comfort and satisfaction; going to town in the winter time, would not be a disagreeable undertaking as it now is; every family would feel then have a place where they would that they had a right to warm and rest themselves, deposit their extra wrappings and packages and get a cup of tea or coffee to eat with the lunch they take with them from home if they choose.

TOMMY TEETER.

A Story for the Little Folks. BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Every boy and girl in school knew Tommy Teeters as the worst boy in town; every teacher dreaded to see him come to school, and his mother and father, brothers and sisters, dreaded to see him come home again.

His parents were very poor and their burden of care seemed heavy enough without having their hearts tried with Tommy's wicked pranks. Every day his mother would try to persuade him to do better, and ask him why he was so naughty, but Tommy would only answer "I dunno," and off he would go again to set old dog tray on some harmless pig.

His teacher punished him and kept him after his schoolmates had gone home, to tell him where his wicked course would lead him, but nothing seemed to have any effect on heedless Tommy, until one lucky day the teacher sat at noontime wondering how he could manage the baby and thinking he would have to dismiss him from school, entirely, unless he could be made less troublesome, when a little blue-eyed girl named Nellie Day came in alone from the playground, went shyly up to his side and said,—"Please, teacher, my mamma says she thinks she knows how we could make a better boy of Tommy Teeters."

After it was all arranged Nellie ran to her play feeling very happy, and when she came to school next day there was an extra dinner in her little basket folded in a white napkin, which at recess she put in Tommy's old soiled basket.

Tommy's face grew almost as red as the stove and he stuffed his mouth full of the snowy bread to make the boys think he did not care, but something came up in his throat and choked him, and the tears came into his eyes and blinded him and ran over his cheeks. He made a spring toward the door and in a minute more was sitting on the grass behind a big tree, sobbing with all his might.

Tommy tried hard to appear at ease, but was all the time trying to discover the little girl who had given him the dinner. All that afternoon, when tempted to do any mischief, he thought the little girl might be looking at him and would be sorry; so he was a good boy for her sake.

He didn't do it, but he found another good dinner, and another little printed note which said,—"From some more little girls who are so glad to see Tommy Teeters trying to be a good boy."

For several days Tommy found the good dinners in his basket and he grew quiet and thoughtful. His mother wondered what was the matter with him, but was so rejoiced at the change that she determined to do something to show him how glad she was.

The boy almost cried again, he was so happy himself, and he wished he had tried long ago to be a good boy. Smothering his tears he ran to show his stockings to his older brothers who were already up, and to his father who sat waiting for the mother to put the breakfast on the table.

You must know it was not an easy matter for Tommy to leave off his evil ways at once. He was often tempted, and sometimes he forgot and did things for which he was very sorry; but often he would think of the kindness of his schoolmates and parents, and then he could not be so hard hearted as to grieve them. He learned fast at school now, for he was naturally smart, and went up in his class as until one day he found himself at the head, for the first time in his life, and as he stepped around the boy next to him, all eyes were turned toward him. I venture to say it was

the proudest day in Tommy's life. Teacher and schoolmates were glad for him,—not one bore him an envious thought and the teacher said,—"Well done, my boy, here is what I have been saving for you until I could see you in that place," and he handed Tommy a new clean book, in which was written, "For one of the best boys in my school."

He told Tommy he might put the old, dog-eared, soiled and torn one into the fire and they would then have nothing left to remind them of the days when everybody called Tommy a bad boy.

For many days after this Tommy was very happy, and tried very hard to do right. But one thing troubled him; he was afraid the boys did not quite sympathize with him in this new struggle. They had said nothing to encourage him, though they had not made sport of him, either; still he was all the time a little fearful that they might think him babyish, for having to be coaxed up in this way to be good. However, he was determined to keep on for the sake of his mother and father, and the little girl, whatever the rest of the world might think.

The holidays were drawing near and many a time Tommy's mother and father sat together over their children were all abed, and wished they could give them a good Christmas dinner and each a nice gift, but there were so many mouths to provide for and they were so poor that Christmas day came and they had not been able to get anything but bacon, beans and cornbread for dinner. They did not complain, however, knowing there were many who fared much worse. The father said,—"Surely we ought not to murmur wife, with all these healthy little ones about us, and Tommy as good as the rest, when this time last year we feared the lad would only grow up and go to the bad."

The larger boys had a pair of skates between them and they had gone to spend the afternoon on the mill pond. Little Besse and baby Frank were taking a nap, and Tommy stood alone looking out of the window at a few big flakes of snow, which were slowly circling down. He could not help being a little bit lonesome and a little bit worried, yet, as to what the boys thought of him. Just then he caught sight of some long black thing winding down the hill towards his father's house. At first he thought it was a long sled, then he thought there was not snow enough for sleds to run, so he strained his eyes to look again and saw it was no more or less than a string of boys, walking two by two.

Tommy's mother hunted him up and marched him out, looking very sheepish indeed, as boys have a fashion of doing sometimes, but curious, too, to know what had brought all those boys to see him. As soon as Tommy appeared Harry began untying the bundle, and Tim mustered up courage to say, after nearly all the boys had punched him and whispered to him, that they had each one given fifty cents out of their Christmas money to buy Tommy a new suit of clothes, and that they had come to bring them and see how they fitted. Harry held the pantaloons and roundabout up to the admiring gaze of all. Thick, brown woolen stuff they were made of, just the thing to keep little boys warm in the coldest weather. They all said Tommy must put them on while they were there, so he went up stairs and soon jumped into them. When he came down the boys scarcely knew him, he had always been so ragged and patched, and I guess, if the truth were told, Tommy scarcely knew himself, for a while. Not a word was said about his being a good boy or ever having been a bad one, but Tommy knew that he never would have got those nice clothes if he had not mended his ways.

That night he dreamed that he was a big man and had earned lots of money with which to make his father and mother comfortable and help the poor. If ever he does grow to be a man and wants a home of his own, where do you think, boys, he will go for his wife? I imagine he will not forget little Nellie Day.

This is probably the most useful book for the Patrons Husbandry, or Grangers, that has yet been issued, especially for those residing in Kansas.—Olathe News Letter.

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

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

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

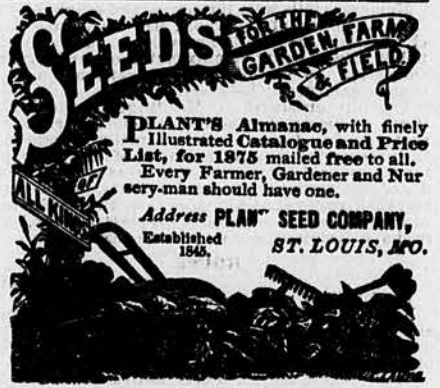
Attention, Grangers!

Do you intend purchasing a Sewing Machine? Investigate thoroughly and Buy the Best. The New American Sewing Machine

is the Best Finished and Cheapest; Has the Most Room Under the Arm; Never Breaks Thread or Slips Stitches; Does not Break Thread if Run Backward; Regulates Stitch from Above the Table, and while the Machine is in Motion;

By its simplicity the most inexperienced are enabled without any previous instruction to at once understand and operate it successfully. There are No Holes to thread in the Shuttle—injury alike to the eye and patience of the operator—but the Shuttle is ready for use just as soon as the Bobbin is placed in it.

The State Grange of Kansas has selected and adopted it as the STANDARD SEWING MACHINE and the one best adapted to the constant, every day use of their Patrons. When exhibited before the State Grange of Missouri while in session at Boonville it elicited remarks of admiration and praise from all who saw it operate.



NOW READY! THE GRANGE ILLUSTRATED: Or, Patrons' Hand Book!

A Wide-Awake Book for Wide-Awake Readers!

FULL of vital importance to all of special interest to every Patron. Complete in all its parts:—Embracing Origin and History of the Order—Constitutions—By Laws—Rules of Order—Regulations—Aims and Purposes—New elements—Fidelity—Sphere of Work—Social Meetings—Festivals—Excercises—Influences, Intellectual, Social, Financial—Co-operation—Household—Farmers' Every Day Wants, etc. In short a Complete Hand-Book, suited to the wants of every Patron, and supplied at a price within the reach of all. The work, royal octavo, 300 pages, fully illustrated, elegantly bound, price \$2.00, sent postpaid.

FIFTH YEAR OF THE AMERICAN RURAL HOME!

Bright, Neat, Practical.

The Cheapest Agricultural, Horticultural, Domestic and Literary Weekly in the World.

\$2 per Year; Two Copies for \$3.

THE RURAL HOME one year, and either "Asleep in the Sanctum" or "The Prison Bars" (a volume of poems and a temperance story by A. A. Hopkins, the Rural Home's editor, each \$1.00,) for only 2.50.

Specimens and Premium List FREE. Address THE RURAL HOME, Rochester, N. Y.

Grange Regalia, Etc.,

We make the Best, Cheapest and Greatest Assortment of

GRANGE GOODS of any house in the Union.

CAUTION—As there are many fraudulent parties soliciting Grange trade, in ordering of us get your goods first, and then remit by draft, money order or registered letter at our risk, and you cannot lose anything. Order under Seal of Grange. DOLTON BROTHERS, 314 N. 5th St., St. Louis.

University of Kansas.

The next session opens Wednesday, January 27th, last, with full appointments for A Classical Course, A Scientific Course, A Course in Modern Literature, A Course in Civil Engineering, and a Special Course in Natural History. For further information address JAMES MARVIN, Chancellor University, Lawrence, Kansas.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, Bloomington, Ill.—F. F. PHOENIX. Spring lists free, or the set of four catalogues post free for twenty cents.



To the Flower and Vegetable Gardener.

Beautifully illustrated and containing a magnificent COLORED PLATE. It is printed in small type so as to bring the price within the reach of all. It is sold at 25 cents per copy, plain binding, and for 50 cents per copy, in full cloth binding.—Givara Press.

Address, CROSMAN BROS., (Established 1840.) ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The work issue that has long been needed, both by members of the order and others who desire to become acquainted with its principles. It is printed in small type so as to bring the price within the reach of all. It is sold at 25 cents per copy, plain binding, and for 50 cents per copy, in full cloth binding.—Givara Press.

THE STRAY LIST

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1967, section 1, which has the effect of...

Strays for the Week ending January 27.

Allen County—STERER—Taken up by A Coonrad, Elm tp, one pale red steer, 3 years old, white face, G branded on right hip...

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H Jones, Pleasant tp, one black mare, 4 years old, star in face, unbroken, about 15 hands high...

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

STERER—Taken up by B B Foster, Hamilton tp, Dec 1, yearling steer, red with small white spot on right side of belly...

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

STERER—Taken up by J M West, Jackson tp, Dec 10, a light roan steer, 3 years old, HC on right horn...

Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J H Wright, Center tp, one light brown mare, 14 hands high, valued \$200...

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W Hoy, Sycamore tp, one bright bay pony, about 12 hands high, U U on right hip...

Chase County—S. A. Brees, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by C E Sharp, Bazaar tp, one domestic cow, red and white, white face, crop of top of right ear...

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J J Day, Lowell tp, Jan 1, one red cow, swallow fork in left ear...

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J T Williams, Dec 28, a bay horse colt, black and white, a little white next the head...

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C S Gamble, Centropolis tp, Dec 5, one dark bay mare, dark mane and tail, legs, about 14 hands...

Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.

STERER—Taken up by W Golding, Lane tp, Nov, one 5 year old red Texas steer, M X on right hip, right ear cropped...

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J McGinty, Grasshopper Falls tp, Nov 15, one brown mare, about 8 years old, about 15 hands high...

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by W J Stuart, Center tp, Dec 25, one domestic cow, supposed to be 5 years old, no marks or brands...

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

STERER—Taken up by C Owen, Diamond Valley tp, Dec 18, one 6 year old roan steer, body white, speckled neck...

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.

STERER—Taken up by J A Perley, Richmond tp, Nov 31, one roan steer, star in forehead, heavy horns, red neck...

Osage County—W. Y. Drew, Clerk.

OX—Taken up by S M Leonard, Dragon tp, Dec 7, one 7 year old dun Texas cow, branded with three stars on right hip...

Polk County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

STERER—Taken up by B Lundholm, Waterloo tp, Nov 28, one dark brindled steer, 3 years old, half of left horn broken off...

Rawlins County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J E Evans, Osage tp, one sorrel horse, star in forehead, saddle marks on each side of hind quarter...

Shawnee County—M. B. Light, Clerk.

STERER—Taken up by E W Short, Lafayette tp, one yearling steer, 3 years old, swallow fork in left ear, small spot on right ear...

Union County—G. E. Bullin, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by G Cuthall, Fall River tp, Dec 12, one 10 year old black cow with small white spot on one ear...

Wabasha County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by W Dohman, Maple Hill tp, Dec 10, one dun sorrel mare colt, white face, right hind foot white...

Woodson County—J. N. Holloway, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W Jones, Everett tp, Dec 4, one heifer, supposed to be 2 years old, last spring, white with red ears...

Continuation of stray list entries from other counties including Butler, Chase, Cherokee, Dickinson, Franklin, Greenwood, Jefferson, Lyon, Morris, Nemaha, Osage, Polk, Rawlins, Shawnee, Union, Wabasha, and Woodson.

Continuation of stray list entries from other counties including Atchison, Brown, Cherokee, Dickinson, Franklin, Greenwood, Jefferson, Lyon, Morris, Nemaha, Osage, Polk, Rawlins, Shawnee, Union, Wabasha, and Woodson.

Continuation of stray list entries from other counties including Atchison, Brown, Cherokee, Dickinson, Franklin, Greenwood, Jefferson, Lyon, Morris, Nemaha, Osage, Polk, Rawlins, Shawnee, Union, Wabasha, and Woodson.

Continuation of stray list entries from other counties including Atchison, Brown, Cherokee, Dickinson, Franklin, Greenwood, Jefferson, Lyon, Morris, Nemaha, Osage, Polk, Rawlins, Shawnee, Union, Wabasha, and Woodson.

Continuation of stray list entries from other counties including Atchison, Brown, Cherokee, Dickinson, Franklin, Greenwood, Jefferson, Lyon, Morris, Nemaha, Osage, Polk, Rawlins, Shawnee, Union, Wabasha, and Woodson.

Breeders' Directory.

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

Wanted; A Gardner.

ONE without family, to take charge of a 1/4 acre garden; must understand the cultivation of Grapes, Flowers and Vegetables; finds a comfortable home and good compensation; is to remain one or more years. Apply at this office.

Western Farm Journal

Des Moines, Iowa. Established for 30 Years. The Largest Agricultural and Household weekly in the United States.

Seeds, Seeds, E Send for it, E

My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1975 will be ready by Jan 1st, for all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL UNITED STATES GAZETTEER

Shows the grand results of our First 100 Years. A book for every American. Sells everywhere at night.

To Capitalists, Manufacturers and Land Owners.

HAVING fully secured by letters patent my Universal seed sower, which can be attached to the beam of any ordinary plow, and will sow any kind of grain at any depth, either broadcast or in drills, or will plant corn in hills at one, two or four feet apart, also drill peas, beans, etc.

Choice Seeds, DUREM BULLS

Carefully grown from the finest stocks, for critical buyers. Garden Manual, full of practical hints, and worth ten times its cost, sent for two Three Cent Stamps.

Free Music Books.

SEND your address and 15 cents to Kunkel Bros., the five Music Dealers of St. Louis, Mo., also tell their friends of us, and receive a copy, postpaid, of their Album of Music, containing 28 new beautiful songs and pieces for the Piano, worth in sheet music \$13.00.

Now Ready for ORDERS.

After considerable delay, the Kansas City Lithographing Company is now ready to receive orders for their Map of the State of Kansas, Dated and revised.

Seedsman's Directory.

PLANT SEED COMPANY—Established 1845—Incorporated 1912. St. Louis, Mo. Importers and Growers of reliable seeds.

Nurserymen's Directory.

H. M. THOMPSON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis. Fruit, Evergreen, Larch and Deciduous Tree Seedling Nurseries and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruit and Tree Seeds.

Beekeeper's Directory.

BEE, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND ALL THE APPLIANCES USED BY BEEKEEPERS AND PRICE LIST TO NOAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Allen's Planet Jr. Drill and Hoe.

Now! Save "like a charm" on hoes, plows, subsoils, etc. Ask your dealer or write to Allen's Planet Jr. Co., 115 S. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.



My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1975 will be ready by Jan 1st, for all who apply.

Seeds, Seeds, E Send for it, E

My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1975 will be ready by Jan 1st, for all who apply.

To Capitalists, Manufacturers and Land Owners.

HAVING fully secured by letters patent my Universal seed sower, which can be attached to the beam of any ordinary plow, and will sow any kind of grain at any depth, either broadcast or in drills, or will plant corn in hills at one, two or four feet apart, also drill peas, beans, etc.

Choice Seeds, DUREM BULLS

Carefully grown from the finest stocks, for critical buyers. Garden Manual, full of practical hints, and worth ten times its cost, sent for two Three Cent Stamps.

Free Music Books.

SEND your address and 15 cents to Kunkel Bros., the five Music Dealers of St. Louis, Mo., also tell their friends of us, and receive a copy, postpaid, of their Album of Music, containing 28 new beautiful songs and pieces for the Piano, worth in sheet music \$13.00.

Now Ready for ORDERS.

After considerable delay, the Kansas City Lithographing Company is now ready to receive orders for their Map of the State of Kansas, Dated and revised.

Now Ready for ORDERS.

After considerable delay, the Kansas City Lithographing Company is now ready to receive orders for their Map of the State of Kansas, Dated and revised.

OSAGE ORANGE

HEDGE PLANT NURSERIES—THIRD YEAR. Eighty acres of hedge plants—best in the west. One and two-year old. 1 ship chiefly in large burlap sacks.

1,500,000 Hedge Plants FOR SALE.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Emporia, Kansas.

To all who propose to become TEACHERS this institution offers unsurpassed advantages. It has a large corps of EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTORS, A Model School for Observation, and a Training School for Practice. Its GOVERNMENT and METHODS OF INSTRUCTION aim to secure the best results of a Thorough and Practical Education. Tuition and Use of Text Books Free to Normal Students.

SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS.

H. MABBETT,

526 & 528 Shawnee St., Leavenworth, Kan.

Seeds & Agricultural Implements,

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds, Orange seed, and all kinds of Tree seeds, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Potatoes, etc., Sweet Potatoes, Top Onions, Potato, Cabbage and Tomato Plants. Garden City, Chicago and Moline Plows and Cultivators. Champion and Excelsior Reapers and Mowers. Sweepstakes and Massion Threshers.

BEST AND CHEAPEST SEEDS IN AMERICA

Wholesale list for Seedmen free. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.

Flower Seeds, Vegetable Seeds.

Notice to the Granges of Kansas.

To aid those who have suffered from the grasshopper, on all orders for Grange goods, sent us before June 1st, 1875, we will allow a discount of ten (10) per cent.

TOBACCO GROWERS:

SEND stamp for description of Ellsworth's IMPROVED "CUBAN" DRYING HOUSE, by use of which the value of tobacco is enhanced 500 per cent.



EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN!

Florida and Market Gardeners at lowest rates—monthly wholesale Lists of which mailed free on application.

Peter Henderson's 35 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.

SEEDS AND BULBS.

ILLUSTRATED SPRING CATALOGUE FOR 1874 NOW READY sent, with a specimen copy of The American Garden, a new Illustrated Journal of Garden Art, edited by James Hogg, on receipt of ten cents.

BAZAAR BOOKSTORE.

C. A. SEXTON'S Bazaar Bookstore having become an institution of great value to the people of Kansas, we take pleasure in recommending to our readers to give him a liberal share of their patronage, as he keeps a good assortment and sells at low prices.

SOVEREIGN WHITNEY SEWING MACHINE

The Most Complete Sewing Machine Ever Invented. Combining New Improvements that place it in the van of every other machine in use.

Patrons of Husbandry desiring to purchase machines should send for price list and description to The Lane Manufacturing Co., 508 Fifth Street, Washington, D. C.

LOW PRICES. NOW IS YOUR TIME TO ORDER.

Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry Root Grafts, PUT up on best stock—choicest selection—true to name. Also, a fine lot of First and Second Class APPLE SEEDLINGS.

GROUND OIL CAKE.

NO MAN RAISING STOCK of any kind can afford to do without some of this. Most Valuable Feed. We keep it constantly in stock, and furnish in any quantity as ordered.

SEEDS THAT WILL GROW.

AN EXPERIENCE of nearly THIRTY Years in the Flower and Vegetable Seed business has convinced us that there are but Two Kinds of Seed in the world, viz: those that will, and those that will not grow.

BRIGGS & BROTHER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing! SAVE YOUR EYES, RESTORE your SIGHT, RESCUE your SPECTACLES.

Agents Wanted

DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 357) No. 91 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

The Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener 3 MONTHS FREE

J. PALMER STRONG, PRODUCE-COMMISSION MERCHANT

PARTICULAR attention given to Poultry, Game, Pure, Deer, Buffalo, Antelope, Bear, Green and Dried Fruits, Seeds, etc.

FURS, FURS, FURS. HIDES, HIDES, HIDES.

HARTSOCK & GOSSETT, LEATHER STORE, 135 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

FREE - Our CATALOGUE FOR 1875, - FREE.

WESTERN GROWN. SEED FARMERS IN THE WEST. GEO. S. HANRELL & CO. Rockford, Illinois.

COLMAN & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

RECEIVE and sell all kinds of Produce, including Grasses, Potatoes, Onions, Wool, Hides, Feeds, Grain and Clover Seeds, Hutter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c.

Our long experience as Commission Merchants and our excellent facilities, enable us to get the very highest market rates. All letters of inquiry promptly answered.

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY

GEORGE H. HUGHES, BREEDER of Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Cayuga Ducks, Buff and Partridge Chickens, Black and White Leghorns, Gold and Silver Schriebers, White-faced, Blk Spanish, Gray Dorkings, Fantail and Tumbler Pigeons.

A Good Garden

CANNOT be had without Good Seeds, and I have endeavored in every way to make mine the best. My Garden Manual besides containing the most complete treatise on Hot Beds ever published, is full of practical hints and labor saving tips.

WHY?

BECAUSE we pay the freight, and our free price list gives you the cost at your railroad depot. Our scales are the best and the cheapest. Special discount to the Grange. Where we have no agent, we make a list of practical hints and labor saving tips.

FARMERS DAIRYMEN STOCK

Journal of the best of the best. Beautifully printed and illustrated. Contains giving equal attention to the stock raiser and the dairyman. Edited in separate departments. Published by the L. I. B. ROOT, Seed Grower, Rockford, Ill.

H. H. CHANDLER & CO., NEWSPAPER

RELIGIOUS and AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPERS a specialty. Complete files for inspection of advertisers. Lists sent upon application. Send for estimates.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

DR. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN, containing descriptions and rules for the treatment of Heart Disease, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, etc.

AGENTS AGENTS AGENTS

The best selling book of the age is THE HOME GUIDE. Agents easily show that every family can actually save money by having this book.

GAME BELT. HUNTERS' AND SEED CLEANER

It will separate Oats from Wheat, Chess Cocker and other refuse from Wheat, and THOROUGHLY CLEAN FLAX SEED.

Grange Seals.

THE Missouri State Grange Executive Committee has arranged with T. HAYNES, 304 North Third Street, St. Louis, to supply Seals for the Granges of the State at the lowest possible rates.

The Keller Fanning Mill.

FARMERS and others know the value of a GRAIN FAN AND SEED CLEANER that will do what we claim and no more.

RAW FURS WANTED.

SEND FOR PRICE CURRENT to A. E. BURKHARDT & CO. Manufacturers and Exporters of American Fur Skins, 113 W. Fourth Street, Cincinnati.

CLARKE'S New Method of Piano-Forte.

Endorsed by the Musical, Educational and general Press, and by Good Teachers, to be Beyond all Comparison the Best to be had at Book and Music stores.

JOHN T. & E. S. NICCOLLS, LIVE STOCK Commission Merchants

Union Stock Yard, CHICAGO, ILL. Consignments respectfully solicited. Refer by permission to C. N. Bolger, Cashier Home Bank, Bloomington, Ill.

LOOP FOR BELT.

Spring Pad Belt Truss for the Cure of Rupture. This is the Cheapest, Safest, Easiest worn, Most convenient and durable Truss ever made.

\$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agents

STRUCTURE WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINES. Sample Paper, Advertising, 111 S. Madison St., N. Y.

FOR SALE

AT our Hamilton Nurseries, near Keosauqua, Iowa, 3,000,000 first class Apple Stocks, and 50,000 very fine three year Apple Trees.

STRICTLY CASH WHOLESALE HOUSE

JOHN A. WEST. Successor to DICKINSON & CO. Wholesale Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Gents and Ladies Furnishing Goods, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN!

GAVITT & SCOTT, TOPEKA, KANSAS. MONEY always on hand for Loans in amounts of \$250 to \$10,000, from one to five years, on first mortgage upon farms and good city property in Shawnee, Douglas, Jefferson or Osage counties.

G. F. PARMELEE & CO.

Kansas Bonds and Scrip, ALSO Real Estate Loans NEGOTIATED.

EXCHANGE ON EUROPE

In amounts to suit. Collections attended to promptly. 152 Kansas Avenue, COMMONWEALTH BUILDING, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Bank & Savings Instit'n, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Paid up Cash Capital, \$160,000 Surplus, \$50,000. STATE INCORPORATED.

Kansas Loan and Trust Co. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CAPITAL, - - \$100,000. Loans made upon unincumbered real estate in Kansas and Missouri, in amounts of \$500 and upward, running from one to five years.

PRESCOTT & PRESCOTT, MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BONDS WARRANTS.

Loans Made on Real Estate. Collections Made. 183 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Prudence W. Cook, deceased, late of Shawnee county, Kansas. WM. SIMS, Topeka, Kansas.

640 A WEEK

HONEY, Big Sales and Profits. Particulars free. W. LAWRELL & CO., St. Louis, Mo.