

THE KANSAS FARMER



DEVOTED TO THE FARM THE SHOP AND THE FIRESIDE

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The Kansas Farmer

M. S. GRANT,
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THE NEW BOARD OF REGENTS.

An Act of the last Legislature vacated the office of all of the Regents of the Agricultural College; and Gov. OSBORNE has appointed Dr. CHAS. REYNOLDS, of Davis county, J. K. HUDSON, of Wyandotte, JOSIAH COPLEY, of Jefferson, Ex-Lieut. Gov. GREEN, of Jackson, and N. A. ADAMS, of Riley, as the new Board of Regents. In addition to these, the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the Agricultural College, are all members of the Board by virtue of their office.

We trust the new Board will take hold of this question of an Industrial Education, and do all in their power to give us an institution that will be appreciated by the farmers of the State.

WATCH THEM.

One of the chief dangers to the success of the present farmers' movement may be looked for in the advocacy of the movement by politicians; men whose object and aim in life seems so be to get elected to office, or to control the elections for the benefit of their friends. The farmers of the State must needs exercise a wise discretion in choosing their leaders and advisors, and they must frown down all attempts to create dissensions in their own ranks. If the politicians can succeed in no other way, they will possibly attempt to excite the prejudices of a portion of the farmers against another portion. See that they do not succeed. No great good can be accomplished unless the farmers pull together. There must be no break in the ranks. A solid front will carry the enemy's breastworks. Shall we have it?

A FARMERS' MARKET.

From the *Record* we learn that there is a movement on foot to organize a farmers' market in Topeka. A joint stock company is talked of, but just what it contemplates doing, we are not advised.

City laws and ordinances are often so framed and executed as to work a hardship to farmers and gardeners in the matter of selling their produce on the streets. We have heretofore urged the necessity of these Market Associations, and if farmers would but organize them and each one then act honorably and honestly, the organization could be made a success; but it will require that a very large majority of those who sell in a given market go into the organization. The successful conduct

of a Farmers' Market Association would perhaps be somewhat complex at the start, but whenever the farmers take hold of it in earnest and all get interested in it, it would be greatly simplified.

KANSAS.

For the past four or five years there have been several organized efforts made to let the Eastern and Southern States know just what Kansas was composed of, and what its producing capacities were. We are satisfied that the most of these efforts have resulted in great good to our Commonwealth. A State, as much as an individual, must advertise its wares, if it wishes to secure immigration.

We are glad to know that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad are making preparations for advertising Kansas at the various State Fairs and Expositions of the United States, this season.

All persons who feel an interest in this matter are requested to send their contributions to A. E. TOUZALIN, Topeka. The Company will pay necessary freight, charges, &c. Any production of the soil, that reflects credit to the State, will be accepted, whether it be mineral, botanical or vegetable. Every person that contributes will receive proper credit.

A CORRECTION.

In publishing the list of Farmers' Clubs, in some way—we know not how—we have attached the names of the officers of the Rutland Center Club to the Rutland Farmers' Club—there being two organizations. The officers of the latter are: John Beale, President; W. M. Lattimore, Vice-President; E. T. Lewis, Treasurer; Henry Aiken, Secretary. We are happy to make the correction, on Mr. Aiken's statement, as above.

SAND-BURRS.

A correspondent writes, just as we are going to press, for the best method of killing sand-burrs. This is a terrible pest when it gets into the corn or oat field, and we know of no easy road to victory over it. Good tilth during the growing season will destroy many of them, and the rest must be "plucked up by the roots and cast into the fire."

It is not enough to kill those within the field. The roadsides along the fields must be repeatedly cut over, and the burrs piled and burned. Is there any better method of fighting this enemy?

THE LOCUST TREE.

At a recent meeting of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, Hon. ARTHUR BRYANT said of the Locust: "It is true that the borer works it; but in the course of years they disappear, and the timber is too valuable for us to do without." The locust has always been kept on the list of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, as one of the trees recommended for timber planting. Prof. CHAS. V.

RILEY is understood to be of opinion that on clay soils the borer is not so apt to damage this tree as on the richer and deeper prairie soils.

Along the Pacific Railroad, in Missouri, there are many locust trees that seem to escape serious attacks. It is the opinion of some that, if planted in considerable groves, and especially if other trees are mingled with them, the locust trees would be comparatively safe. It is easily propagated from seed, planted about the time of planting corn. It is a rapid grower, and no timber has more value for fence posts.

HOG RAISING.

If our farmers wish to raise cheap pork, they must raise clover. The idea of raising hogs upon corn alone, is out of the question. We must have a cheaper food. That cheaper food we believe to be clover. It is almost indigenous to Kansas; has been fully proved to succeed in almost any alluvial soil, and is such a gormandiser of the nitrogenous elements of the atmosphere that, in our opinion, our farmers cannot afford to neglect its culture. Hogs will do so much better on a clover pasture than upon any other system of feeding, that we are surprised its culture should have so long been neglected. Sow clover, if you wish to raise cheap hogs.

A CORRECTION.

R. S. ELLIOTT, Industrial Agent of the K. P. R. R., writes that the types made him say several "acres" of ash and box elder seed, when it should read several "rows" of, &c.

While on the subject, we will say that we hope Mr. ELLIOTT's suggestion elsewhere in the cost of growing trees, will be taken into consideration. We ought to know exactly what it costs to raise trees in Kansas. Mr. GALE ought to be able to give us some information on this subject, and Mr. ELLIOTT, Mr. KELSEY, and other tree growers, could supplement that information with their own experience, so that we could have reliable data upon this subject. We expect soon to visit the field of Mr. ELLIOTT's labors, and we will endeavor to get this thing in shape for the benefit of our readers.

PEACHES.

There is an item floating around the country to the effect that the peach crop of the famous St. Joseph (Mich.) region is safe and the buds uninjured. This article was first written some time in December last, long before the coldest spell, but that seems to make no difference; it is still being published, and probably will be until July or August next. We come across it three or four times a week, regularly, coming from different sections of the country. This is too bad. Won't somebody corral that St. Jo. item, until we can get later and more reliable news from that quarter? We believe the peach crop is killed.

The Kansas Farmer

FARMERS IN COUNCIL!

Proceedings of the State Convention!

OVER TWO HUNDRED DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE!

Nearly Every County Represented!

YEOMAN ELOQUENCE—RESOLUTIONS—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES, &c., &c., &c.

The Farmers' State Convention met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, March 26th, at 2, P. M., and was called to order by Hon. ALFRED GRAY, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, who read the Call under which the Convention had assembled. He said the Convention was called under the auspices of the State Board, and he deemed it proper to state that it was done so because it was believed to be the best means to accomplish the end.

On motion, J. K. HUDSON, of Wyandotte, was made temporary Chairman, and stated, upon taking his seat, that he returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the farmers, who had met on the broad ground of mutual interest and protection, ignoring party lines, to consider questions of vital importance; and, without taking up the time of the Convention, he desired that it at once proceed to business.

On motion, Dr. A. G. CHASE, Editor of THE KANSAS FARMER, was made temporary Secretary.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed on credentials. The Chair named Willis of Morris, Stiles of Wabaunsee, Galloway of Montgomery, Kirkpatrick of Crawford, and Miller of Riley, as said committee.

Awaiting the report of the committee, Mr. Bronson of Douglas was called for. He said he believed speeches should be reserved until the business had been dispatched. He did not want to occupy the stand, as it was an unfamiliar place to him. He remembered a saying about taking boys, who had done something not exactly right, "out behind the horse-shed," and giving them a lesson. He believed the farmers should be not only taken there, but into the public square, and even to the Capitol, and talked to. While the hall was in no way natural to him, and while he would prefer to meet the farmers on an old stamping-ground in Douglas county, yet it might be the best, after all, as the farmers might be called to run the shebang themselves, and they might just as well get the hang of the barn one time as another, even if they never came again. While Leavenworth has the offices and the penitentiary, and Topeka the capitol and corruption, he had hoped that the old pioneer county would have had the honor of having the first Farmers' Convention held in Lawrence, but he would have to be content with the holding of the second. He thought that the farmers, upon whose occupation everybody depends, should meet to act in their own interests, and that when they made no effort to resist their oppressors they had acted foolishly.

When it had come to pass that two thousand farmers were compelled to give their business and products into the hands of a very small number of men, all for the purpose of transacting their business and passing back to them one-half of what had been received for their products, the farmers had acted like dunces. He was satisfied that a large portion of this expenditure could be saved to the farmers. The farmer actually gives one-half of his products to an inconsiderable number of men to handle their earnings; and as a result, colossal fortunes have been made, monopolies have grown enormously, and all out of the wealth that should be retained by the farmers. As it is, out of all that the farmers produce, there is only left to him, under the present system, barely sufficient to recuperate the physical exhaustion in producing it.

It cannot but be perceived that the present system of taxation is based wholly upon the idea of collecting every cent off of the farmers that can be, and of relieving the capitalists, monopolies and corporations, of every dollar of taxation that can possibly be escaped. If the farmers do not effect a change, they will certainly be foolish. A hundred millions of dollars is taken to run the government and pay the debt, and of this huge amount not a

dollar is collected off the capital of the country. It is all collected off the consumers, and taxation and duties at last find their way to this class for final payment. The consumers pay it in their daily purchases for their families; and such men as A. T. Stewart, who have made their fifty millions, have never paid out of such profits one cent to support the government. Wm. B. Astor pays not a dollar; neither do banks, monopolies or railroads pay any. It is paid by the people, of whom the farmers are a very large portion.

He did not attack any political party. Tariff and taxation were, by turns, the pet measure of all parties. They all wanted a tariff for specific purposes, and will again. The income tax, the only one that ever touched the rich man, was deemed so inconsiderable and bothersome, that it was soon remitted; but the tax on coffee, sugar, iron, steel, and a hundred other necessities of daily use, have remained, however ramified or extended, or insignificant or bothersome they might be. The people were compelled to pay, and capital was exempted; and of the people, the farmer was a large element. Everything purchased by the farmer bore the extreme burthen of taxation. Even from the revenue derived from the public lands, whether sold by the government at \$1.25 per acre, or afterwards by speculators, the farmer pays in the proportion of seven dollars to every ten.

This is the situation nationally. When attention is turned to State affairs, it is only to meet the same condition of things. The farmer's last hen and chickens are compelled to be entered for taxation; while banking capital is almost wholly exempted from tax in local, State and National governments. The speaker added railroad capital, also. Farmers are assessed on the full valuation of their farms, which with the best of husbandry yield no profits; while railroads, under the laws, are assessed on their property on a basis of the earnings of their respective roads. If the assessor were to assess his farm on its earnings, the speaker would be satisfied. By the laws everything is just so arranged that the farmer is made to bear the heaviest burden. It is a system so iniquitous that it should be changed at once; and it will be, when farmers really demand it.

He then called attention to what he designated as another outrage upon the farmers. Banks were created monopolies of the national currency; and because they were rich and can deposit bonds, the government gives them the people's currency—a currency issued as the medium for the transaction of all the business of the country, and which they loan at any rate of interest they please, and at the same time obtain interest on their bonds, thus realizing fully twenty per cent. on their capital. Who pays this interest? is the question asked to-day. Many think the borrower does; but it is far from being the case, and it is only when he is unfortunate that he does. In legitimate business it is paid by the farmer who buys the goods, sells the grain or pork, or any one who transacts business with such borrower.

A member of the Convention interrupted the speaker, by inquiring whether bank stock was taxable or not, and stated that he knew of one bank that paid no tax; and Gov. Robinson also stated that he was applied to to become a stockholder in a bank about to be started, and on stating that he had no money, was told to make a temporary loan from another bank to pay his stock, and that upon the issue of the circulation by the government, he could repay the loan out of it.

Mr. Bronson resumed by saying that the currency, that which every one must have, is monopolized by a few persons who are rich. It is the people's money, and they force the people to pay any rate of interest. Such laws may have been made in good faith, but those are the results. While wild-cat money and shin-plasters have given way to this better currency, and the people have been made more secure, still the interest and money by it has been wrenched from the farmer, and this is why banks make money so fast. They have a dead sure thing; they can contract and extend and generally disarrange money so that it materially affects the price of all farm products. It is a great injustice to the farmer; they pay more for their commercial exchanges at such great odds that it cannot be long sustained, and if continued will make the poor house approach the farmer much nearer than now. The farmers are permitting the worst system of legislation that a free people were ever called upon to sustain. The sole object is to make the farm bear the taxation and exempt capital. This year, when economy has been indulged in by the farmer to the fullest extent, when every burden has been increased, Congress has taken double pay for itself, Legislatures have voted money regardless of the exigency of the times, and have barefacedly exempted money loaned, and just what they have exempted is doubled upon the farmer. Bear in mind they have had to carry every dollar of such

exemptions made to the rich. No wonder the farmer goes on from year to year, and, like the blind horse in the treadmill, wants to know when the end will be reached. They carry the cities' extravagance and corruption and a host of universal extravagancies besides. The wealth of whole cities flows through them, and it can never be better until they decide to take charge of affairs themselves. They now pay from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of their earnings to a very small number to transact their business for them. The benefit of the few has been at the expense of the masses, and it was a principle unjust and unwise. Begin at home, and in each school-house, and no bribery can reach there, and reforms begun there will be effectual. If the Legislature is asked to make them they will not be accomplished, as they are the last places to start a reform. Any man with \$250,000 in his pocket will walk off with any of them. With farmers the job would be too big for any such result. By working at home and through intermediate agencies, the capital of the nation will at last be reached. A triune God has blessed us, and under the present state of affairs these blessings seem to oppress and injure. It is because of a false financial system, a false political system saddled on the people, no longer bearable or to be endured, and the farmers have come here to see if they cannot be righted. It is useless to say they can do nothing, as they have the votes and the power; but want of organization has kept them from accomplishing these reforms, and just so soon as organization is effected, they will be as strong as they are now contemptible. It matters not whether this is done by Farmers' Unions or Patrons of Husbandry, and he would never quarrel with the means and tools that suited best, but there should be no antagonism. They had strong powers to combat, and when they met in fight should be confident that they were strong enough to cope with the enemy. He counseled them to avoid divisions, and believed that there was a working force in the land that would culminate in a strength sufficient to make their efforts a success.

A gentleman from Shawnee arose and stated that as Mr. Bronson had alluded to the Capital as abounding in corruption, as a representative of it he desired to state to the gentleman from Douglas that he modestly disclaimed for Topeka any pre-eminence over Lawrence as to corruption. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lawrence, of Leavenworth, said it was for farmers to stand on a single organization as banks and railroads did. They had the successful example of mechanics, manufacturers and railroads, who have been successful in action and made themselves millionaires by united effort, and had been instrumental in making paupers of the farmers, in consequence of want of co-operation and isolation. If the farmers were to generally co-operate, it would be a joint stock company, and each one's interest would be for the benefit of all. If farmers were to do this, Kansas would bloom as a rose; if not, they might as well sell out and leave. For one, he did not want to feel that he was daily becoming more destitute. Co-operation would make even the thieves tremble. A lawyer told him that the farmers had neither the ability nor the honesty to dictate measures, and if it had been so it was because they had avoided the polls; but the day had at last come, and who shall bury them? He hoped there would be a permanent organization before an adjournment was had. He believed that in every crisis there was a hero, and he thought the hour would develop the man and the method, and that there would now be found a mind equal to the task, as they did when the Constitution was drafted in the old temple of liberty in Philadelphia. If an organization can be effected it will have a gigantic influence for good in Kansas. Kansas must depend upon Agricultural pursuits, as her resources in other directions were limited. Instead of land lessening in value it should increase, and he believed with proper action now, our farmers would yet be prosperous.

Mr. Van Winkle, of Atchison, did not think the farmers came there to attack the financial policy of the government. He thought, it was a matter of wisdom that the bonds were exempt from taxation, for the government must have money, and must stand right by those who have it. Money brings more interest than government bonds, and why did not farmers sell out and invest in bonds? Simply because they can make more money by not doing so. If farmers have the brains to protect themselves, let them do so, but do not make attacks on others. As regards assessments and taxation, have the law so formed that banks are taxed in the same manner as the farm, and if anybody wants to go into either business they could do so understandingly. Railroads should not be taxed on earnings, but like everybody else. He did not propose to go in debt, but would practice economy; when railroads are taxed as farmers were they would be

satisfied, and not before. He liked to speak respectfully of law-makers, but last Winter they exempted loans, and he saw no reason why they did not farms also. He objected to the statement that the farmer paid the taxes for merchants, which they did not do unless they bought their goods. Stewart pays more taxes than any farmer in Kansas, and with his own money at that. He believed our tariff laws were in the main good. There is a tax on iron and salt, and Kansas ought to supply the world with salt, but it has not been developed. He stated that thirteen million people are engaged in industrial pursuits, and half of them in Agriculture, while the other half were distributed in various pursuits, and the true plan for the farmer was to attempt to destroy no one.

The committee on credentials reported the following list of delegates:

Allen County—W. Hall.
Anderson—R. H. Cunningham, W. A. T. Gear, Sam. Earnest, Thos. Gandy, John Moler.
Brown—Cyrus Lemmon, J. T. Babbitt.
Butler—H. W. Beck.
Barton—A. J. Buckland.
Crawford—H. N. Kirkpatrick.
Coffey—R. E. La Petra, A. H. Dow, John Gelsey, A. Holland.
Clay—J. B. Quinby.
Chase—Frank Smith.
Douglas—E. A. Colman, J. A. Cramer, Henry Bronson, A. J. Glathart, T. M. Jones, J. E. Campbell, Geo. Cutter, John Speran, Joe Dumas, J. W. McKelley, N. Cameron, W. J. Garvin, T. B. Pelfish, J. E. Rough, T. E. Faber, C. Robinson, T. B. Smith, C. H. Langston.
Doniphan—Geo. Brenner, R. D. Hinchley.
Dickinson—V. P. Wilson, M. Nicolay.
Davis—John Davis, Wm. Mearns.
Franklin—J. N. Foster.
Jefferson—J. N. Insley, Edwin Snyder, J. B. Sebarfor, R. L. Gilbert, W. C. Balt, J. B. Willets, H. S. Walsh, G. W. Gray, Jacob Metzger, W. N. Allen, J. M. Huber, John Willets, H. Savery.
Johnson—Jas. Charles, Jos. Mason, D. D. Marquis, J. D. Jesup, Ryner Morgan, Alfred Taylor, G. M. Dickinson, J. W. Birch, B. Brewer.
Jackson—J. S. T. Milligan.
Leavenworth—G. W. H. Moore, A. G. Chase, R. Drews, A. Byers, A. F. Evans, J. S. Van Winkle, C. W. Lawrence, W. L. Seran.
Labette—J. T. Piper.
Lyon—T. P. Hall, J. B. Morgan, T. J. Terry, C. E. Paire, A. G. Wilhite.
Linn—J. G. W. Stensin, A. M. Moore.
Morris—S. J. Willes, W. W. Daniels.
Montgomery—J. E. Galloway, H. H. Grass.
Marshall—W. H. Sabin, Frank Leach.
Marion—T. C. Thoburn.
Miami—R. L. Slater, C. L. Putman.
Neosho—H. S. Shidler.
Osage—A. C. Easter, N. S. Brain, W. D. Farrar, J. S. Barber, J. L. Doane, G. N. Bixler, P. S. Doane, Jno. Rehrig, N. Laybourne, C. W. Munro, John Mings, J. H. Nicolay.
Followatonia—W. Fallar, J. A. Beal.
Riley—F. E. Miller, Edwin Secrest, Wm. Fosba, W. Marlatt, O. W. Bill.
Reno—O. W. Clapp.
Russell—A. B. Christopher.
Saline—Freeman Klugman, Jas. Weaver.
Shawnee—Wm. Ayers, Thos. Buckman, A. D. Cady, W. H. Fitzpatrick, Samuel Kosier, G. L. Young, C. C. Gardiner, Alfred Gray, Thos. Buckman, M. A. Campdoras, Sam. Beels, W. P. Popenoe.
Sumner—Charles S. Broadbent.
Wabunsee—H. A. Styles, G. D. Moore, C. B. Lines, A. A. Ripley, E. P. Stubbs, J. M. Bisbey, E. N. Morehead.
Washington—G. M. Parks, D. C. Williamson.
Woodson—J. H. McKelley.
Wyandotte—Maj. J. K. Hudson.

[NOTE.—The above is only a partial list of the delegates; but, owing to delay in the mails, we are unable to present the complete list at this time. It will be published at an early day.—EDITOR FARMER.]

On motion, all farmers from a distance, who were appointed to attend the Convention, and who presented credentials or give proper evidence, were admitted as delegates.

The report of the committee on credentials was received and adopted.

On motion, a committee of one from each judicial district was appointed on permanent organization, as follows: V. P. Wilson, Chairman; G. H. Moore, J. S. Van Winkle, J. N. Insley, Bronson, S. P. Hall, G. M. Moore, Shidler, C. W. Clapp, R. Morgan, A. H. Grass, G. M. Parks, C. S. Broadbent, F. Kingman, Charles Williamson.

On motion, a committee of one from each judicial district was appointed on resolutions.

On motion, adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 7 o'clock, P. M., by J. K. Hudson, temporary Chairman.

The committee on permanent organization reported: John Davis, of Davis county, for President; Jonathan Weaver of Saline, and Alfred Taylor of Johnson, for Vice-Presidents; J. K. Hudson of Wyandotte, for Secretary, and J. T. Stevens of Douglas for Assistant Secretary.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted; and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Allen, Bell and Campbell, was appointed, to conduct the President to his seat.

The President was introduced to the Convention, and thanked them for the honor. He said that while he had reason to congratulate himself, he was fearful that the Convention would not have the same reason for congratulating themselves for selecting him. A recent citizen of the State, he had no reason or wish that he might be such choice;

but he would not detain them, and desired at once to know the wishes of the Convention.

A resolution to appoint a committee to draft an address to the farmers of Kansas, to be published in the newspapers, was, after some discussion, laid on the table.

On motion, speeches were limited to ten minutes until all had opportunity to speak on the subject.

Gov. Charles Robinson offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of one from each judicial district, be appointed to draft a plan for a State organization, to which all local organizations may be auxiliary.

In support of this resolution, Governor Robinson stated that the only benefit the farmer could hope for was by well-considered organization. The old question of demand and supply was obsolete and played out; none of the great interests were using it. It was instead the new word of combination which determines the price at which iron and other commodities are sold from New York to San Francisco. All classes, whether they be mechanics, engineers, shoemakers or boot-blacks, combine and fix the price for their different products or labor. We have parallel lines of railroad, but they combine and do not compete. If the poor farmers were to combine and withhold their hands, the people would perish. There was but one course for the farmer to pursue, and he would not give one fig for anything they would accomplish unless they did. He advocated county and State organizations, auxiliary to a national one, and all should be in correspondence with headquarters; and that the national directory should set the price for farm products in our cities; who should find out all the statistics of interest to the farmer, average of grain and cost, and have an intelligent information of the prices determined in all our great cities. The State organizations should, within their limits, gather up such statistics and fix prices, and county societies should do the same. The farmer would then handle the same weapons, and be on the same footing with dealers in iron, wool and cotton; He urged organization, and when organized, to correspond with headquarters, and agree to abide in good faith with the board of directory, as to the movement of grain and prices. We can then obtain laws, regulate railroads, and the price of every commodity to be bought by the farmer. They will give it up when this state of affairs occurs. While he did not advise any political action, his advice was to vote for known friends of the farmer, wherever they might be found, and they would soon find out that they had plenty of friends. He hoped that some steps would be taken by the Convention in the right direction.

Mr. Willard, of Johnson, was in favor of the resolution. He believed in organization of the County, State and Nation. It was a matter of culture and information, and he desired that the farmer should have all the proper knowledge, and then he hoped they would go home and act. The farmers have to fight railroads who, out of their profits, pay salaries to their presidents as high as \$25,000, and are beset by class legislation, and the farmers are driven to the dire conclusion that something must be done. He advised harmony, and if they could not organize all would go by the board. If the farmers were in power they could not be bought and sold like sheep. During a late election in this city a person could throw a stone and knock down three or four corruptionists at any time. The people were on the verge of a revolution, and it would be a bloody one unless peaceable means were used to effect the desired changes.

Mr. Van Winkle said if the organization was not on a practical basis it would fail. Pork is three cents a pound, and is usually low as long as the farmer has any to dispose of; but just as soon as the packer obtains ninety per cent. of it, it immediately takes a rise. Millions of dollars have been made out of this one article that of right belonged to the farmer. How can this be prevented? How can the poor farmer be protected who is compelled to sell his products? After harvest grain dealers and millers combine to put down the price, and when they have obtained a large portion of it they are very glad to see it take a rise, as it most always does. It is a fact, that the year's products are nearly all consumed in the twelve months after raising, and it is certain that just as soon as the farmer has parted with his crops they always take a rise.

A gentleman from Montgomery stated that when he lived in New York the wool manufacturers took it into their heads that they would not pay but twenty cents a pound for wool. The growers would not stand it and combined, and they were soon brought to terms and paid sixty cents a pound for it instead. The farmers might have had fifty cents a bushel for corn instead of fifteen. He counseled them to act as a band of brothers, not as democrats or republicans.

Mr. Lawrence, of Leavenworth, spoke in favor of the resolution, and demanded harmony and organization, and said that the Convention represented a majority of the voters of Kansas. He advised them to lay aside all animosities, quarrels about division fences and henroosts, and be governed by firm and manly acts.

Mr. Mings, of Osage county, said that if the government permitted banks to deposit their bonds and issue greenbacks, he believed that upon produce deposited in warehouses, the government should issue a certain per cent. of currency on its value. The people built the railroads, and after being deprived of their stock by some sort of skulduggery, charged them extortionate figures. He was for co-operation and organization, and the resolution.

Mr. Allen, of Jefferson, hoped that the organization contemplated would be a legal body corporate, as they could compel officers to a stricter account than any organization gotten up on a political campaign style.

Mr. Insley, of Jefferson, stated that sport had been made by many, as to the results of this Convention, and a few political bummers expected it would break up in a row, and he desired that a thorough organization might be effected.

Mr. Willets, of Jefferson, said that he was for organization; and while he might be but a little fish in the alligator's mouth, he was in favor of any scheme to help the farmer, whoever might make sport or laugh.

Mr. Parks, of Washington, said the people of the northwest wanted some organization through which they could work.

Governor Robinson stated that if it cost thirty cents to raise corn in Kansas, and five cents profit was wanted, let a national directory fix the price at thirty-five in St. Louis, and it would bring it. If the farmers had an organization they had the whip row, and they could get their own prices. Erect warehouses at all our principal points, and let advances be made thereon, and never send wheat to large cities ahead of the demand.

The products of the farm are gambled with, and the farmers have been made the foot-balls of the speculators. Let farmers do as other interests do and have done, organize and determine to only put their produce on the market at certain prices, and the great end will be accomplished.

On motion, the committee were instructed to report at the earliest moment.

Mr. Tabor, of Douglas, moved that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the needed reforms in railroad laws, collect all the information pertaining thereto, and report by September first, through the press of the State. Mr. Tabor said he had no desire to fight the railways, but he wished that farmers might obtain respectable freights. A warfare was already in progress in Illinois, and he wanted information procured in reach of the farmers here. Iowa had passed proper laws, and to which the railroads had acceded. At present there were many causes for complaint: in one place it was stock killed, and in another fences, and so on in every neighborhood. He would like to see laws reported, and he wanted to commit no mistake, and when the facts are known, to then act upon them, advisedly and slowly.

Mr. Esther, of Osage, said he believed that the railroads fixed the price on every bushel of grain raised in the United States. That by the reduction of railroad tariffs, it would lessen the cost to the consumer, but would put no great money in the pockets of the farmer. The eastern farmer co-operates with the railroads to keep up the tariff. Any less rates, and they would receive so much less for their corn. They could not raise corn as cheap as they could out west. The railroad tariff was to the New England farmer what protection was to the iron interest. He believed that State and national authority ought to control the railways, and while some were chary of political interference, he was not. It would come some time, and he was ready now. Two years ago the Legislature refused to face the storm, and pass proper laws, and if they continued to send such legislators, the railroads would continue to control them.

A gentleman from Ottawa wanted *pro rata* freights, and desired that the committee should report before the next election.

A resolution was offered that the chairman appoint a committee of seven to consult with the railroads of the State, and see if some arrangements cannot be made in the matter of fares and freights, that will be satisfactory to the farmers and the railroads.

Mf. Cranmer, who introduced the resolution, was told that the roads would meet the farmers half way on the question.

Ex-Governor Robinson stated that a committee had been appointed on similar matters, and he asked that it be referred to that committee. Rail-

roads were the great question of the day. Illinois was settling the question of state interference, and he hoped that the subject would continue to be agitated.

Dr. Chase, of the KANSAS FARMER, opposed the resolution. They could not tell what they wanted, in the way of compromise, until they had information as to cost. There was too much ignorance on the subject, and the committee already appointed could, by the time they reported, get at the root of the subject.

Mr. Stevens, of Jackson, said if the railroads were to agree to carry corn to the Missouri River for nothing, how would it be taken to New York? Why not say something about wheat? If by the time this committee report in September, the coming crop should be short, it will be worth as much here as in New York. He believed in organization in every school district. Grain dealers and pork packers post themselves and get up corners, and the farmer does not, and is the sufferer. Let every farmer stick together. Offer railroads the job of carrying corn at figures set by farmers. There is not money enough in Kansas to hold the crops any length of time. Corn will not always sell at fifteen cents. If you make less rates to the seaboard, Illinois will step in and supply the demand before Kansas or Missouri could get a chance. He did not want to pay fare to Lawrence the same as to Denver. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad is supplying the government with corn at Fort Dodge at \$1.23 per bushel. It can be put on board the cars at fifteen cents a bushel. It costs \$140 a car, and simply because there is no other road. The low price of grain is because we have been blessed with luxurious crops. He was in favor of narrow gauge roads because they came down to four cents a mile, and hoped that in two years there would be a continuous line from Denver to St. Louis.

Mr. Van Winkle thought that railroads were the great national question, and Congress, to his mind, had the right to regulate railway tariffs, and the fault was largely with the people in not electing the right kind of men to Congress.

The resolution was referred to the committee.

On motion, a committee of three, on finance, was appointed.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions, at the urgent call of the Convention, submitted the following resolutions, upon which, however, no action was had, as the committee had not completed their deliberations:

Resolved, That organization is the great want of the producing classes at the present time, and we recommend every farmer in the State to become a member of some Farmers' Club, Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, or other local organization.

Resolved, That the taxes assessed and charged upon the people, both by National, State and local governments, are oppressive and unjust, and vast sums are collected, far beyond the needs of an economical administration of the government.

Resolved, That we respectfully request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for and secure an amendment to the tariff laws of the United States, so that salt and lumber shall be placed on the free list, and that there shall be made a material reduction on the duty on iron; and that such articles as do not pay the cost of collection shall be also placed on the free list.

Resolved, That we demand that the Legislature of our State shall pass a law limiting railroad freights and fares to a just and fair sum; and that unjust discriminations against local freights must be prohibited.

Resolved, That the act passed by the last Legislature, exempting bonds, notes, mortgages and judgments from taxation, is unjust, oppressive, and a palpable violation of our State Constitution; and we call upon all assessors, and the County Boards, to see that said securities are taxed at their fair value.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until eight o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

MORNING SESSION.

The Farmers' State Convention met Thursday morning in Representative Hall, and was called to order by the President, Hon. John Davis, at 8 o'clock. The roll of delegates was called.

On motion, a committee of three, on leave of absence, was appointed.

On motion, speeches were limited to five minutes each.

The consideration of the resolutions read to the Convention at former session was taken up. The following resolution was read:

Resolved, That organization is the great want of the producing classes at the present time, and we recommend every farmer in the State to become a member of some Farmers' Club, Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, or other local organization.

Mr. Lines, of Wabaunsee, thought when the committee on permanent organization reported, they would give some permanent form of association, and there might be no necessity for this. The resolution alluded to the Patrons of Husbandry, which is a secret society, and could not co-operate with other societies, and he moved to lay it upon the table. On being put, it was so ordered.

On motion, the vote to lay the resolution on the

table was reconsidered, and the resolution read a second time. Mr. Lines resumed by saying that in perfecting an organization it should be done without giving violence to the principle of any one. Here was a secret association, with its shibboleth, and could not be either universal or general in its application. Those who did not believe in secret organizations could not stand with it; it could co-operate with others, but it could never be made a common platform on which all could stand. It was his opinion that such an organization was not consistent with the genius of our institutions, and while he was not in any manner hostile to the order, he felt like abstaining from recommending it, and he therefore moved that the words "Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry" be stricken out of the resolution.

Mr. Van Winkle thought that on this rock the farmers might split. He could see no reason for excluding granges on account of secrecy. They were in a common cause, and would take no advantage of any other association. It was only a different way to the same end. If they were ruled out, it would be disorganized at once.

Mr. Poppence, of Shawnee, said the granges could work in harmony with other clubs. If he went into a butcher's shop, he found prices regulated by a Butchers' Union, and so with many other branches of business. The farmers must organize, and if not in clubs where everybody could find out their action, then it was proper to have secret societies to protect the farming interest.

Mr. Willets, of Morris, said the organizations of the Patrons of Husbandry were fairly before the Convention. Did they insist they should be the State organization? For one, he would not go into a secret association. Everything the farmers want can be accomplished in open clubs. He wanted an association so broad that every one who tills the soil could come without let or hindrance. Let them stand by themselves, and not dictate to the farmers. It was an organization requiring money to run it, and the ill use of money had been but recently illustrated on the floor of this house. As an independent side show, he had no objection.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Crawford, said he represented eight hundred members of that order, and he was sorry to see the subject broached. If granges are ruled out, farmers' clubs are recommended, and why not rule them out? It could but create dissatisfaction.

A gentleman from Douglas said that while he was not a granger, he hoped the amendment might be voted down.

A gentleman from Brown said that if the amendment passed, it would imply a resolution kicking the granges out. Iowa had 800 granges and 10,000 members, and they were a power for the farmer. It was the same in Illinois, and he was pleased to know that on the combined efforts of the farmers there, the Governor had to back down from appointing men as commissioners who were not friends of the farmer. The granges ask no protection or recommendation, but decline to be kicked out, and he thought the amendment an intolerance and firebrand. If it was adopted, all would end in smoke. The granges were asked to come, and why put them out after getting them to attend?

Mr. Lines said that in view of the misconception as to the object of the amendment, and believing that it expressed it would lead to separation, he would withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Taylor, of Johnson, said he once attended a farmers' convention in Illinois, and as it was an open meeting, the lawyers came in and run the meeting in spite of the farmers. Open clubs cannot accomplish what the farmers desire; disorganizers would come in, and create discord in every instance. He was not yet satisfied that this Convention would organize. He believed there were men here in railroad employment, and riding on their passes. He advised organization, and if not in clubs, then in granges.

Mr. Lawrence, of Leavenworth, thought important time was being wasted in this matter. He was in favor of a good organization, and believed in adopting all the children, of whatever name or character, so long as they belonged to the farming interest. He believed in a general association that would embrace all.

On motion, the consideration of the resolution was postponed until the report of the committee on permanent organization was received.

The committee on resolutions made a report of resolutions, embracing those already before the Convention.

The report of the committee was received and the committee discharged.

TAXES.

The consideration of the resolution on taxes was taken up, and upon being read, was unanimously adopted.

TARIFF LAWS.

The resolution on amendment to the tariff laws was next in order.

Mr. Glick, of Atchison, said that while all admitted that the agricultural interests were oppressed, they might disagree as to the principal cause. His own opinion was that they were the tariff and the banking laws. The people pay thirty millions yearly for the use of our currency. The exigency of the war made it necessary to provide for the collection of large revenues, and which, by being continued, have resulted in the formation of rings and monopolies, and who have manipulated Congress to continue them and the oppressive taxation. Salt is largely used in agricultural pursuits, and while, in 1860, we could obtain salt for \$1.50 a barrel, it now costs \$4.50. Statistics show that the excess is but tribute to two or three salt rings, who receive eight to ten millions out of the people, and the government receives the paltry sum of \$200,000 out of this amount. The farmers of Illinois have petitioned for it. As regards lumber, to fence a quarter section with a five-board fence costs \$800 to \$1,000, and of this amount there is paid to the lumbermen of Wisconsin and Michigan, \$400, as duty, who years ago bought these pine lands at twenty-five cents an acre. The same duty was paid on everything in which lumber entered. As regards iron, the duty on it was enormous. The immense amount of tariff on this article goes into the pockets of the manufacturer. The tariff on iron makes our railroads cost \$1,500 a mile, and the localities through which they run have to provide for its payment in subscriptions and bonds. Our revenue charges a tariff on forty-six hundred articles, and does not yield as much as that of Great Britain on twenty-six articles. Ours is so excessively high that it is almost exclusive. It costs a very large amount to collect the revenue, and many articles do not pay the cost. The whisky tax is two dollars a gallon, and the government only receives eighteen cents of it. There are a score of custom houses whose receipts do not amount to ten per cent. of their expenses. In Massachusetts there is one whose expenditures are \$1,100, and its receipts only \$12. An army of 60,000 office-holders help to perpetuate the power of the rings. Articles of prime necessity entering so largely into the farming interests should be exempt, or greatly reduced.

Major F. E. Miller, of the State Agricultural College, asked what the tariff on salt was. Gentlemen did not seem to know; he thought the resolution was a little mild in the absence of such information. Some one answered, fifty-six per cent. He argued that the fifty-six per cent. *ad valorem* would not account for the discrepancy between one dollar and fifty cents per barrel and three, four and five dollars per barrel.

Col. Lines quoted from the *Tribune Almanac* the tariff on salt: 12 cents per bushel. He argued, further, that this trifling tariff could not account for the present price of salt in this State. He recommended the development of the vast deposits of salt within our borders. It was estimated by experts that salt could be furnished at the works for 25 cents per bushel; hence the remedy was not tinkering with the tariff, but the application of capital to the development of home resources.

It was asked what the tariff on pig iron was. Gentlemen did not seem to know, again, but it was finally answered, \$7 per ton. Argued, that \$7 per ton did not account for the discrepancy between \$18 and \$22 per ton and \$44 per ton; that the margin of \$15 to \$19 per ton afforded sufficient opportunity for the introduction of the foreign product, but that the cost of transportation from the seaboard, and the increasing cost of coal in Europe, and particularly in England, was the moving cause of the introduction of the foreign product; that the influence of the tariff was in the nature of encouragement to the investment of large sums of money in the enterprises of mining, smelting, rolling, &c., and that capitalists would not invest unless assured of a permanent state of affairs, or at least sufficiently so to fully develop the enterprise; that under the pressure of existing financial difficulties, gentlemen were striking out wildly in different directions, and of course the tariff came in for its share. A year ago a great pressure was brought to bear upon the national legislature to remove the duties upon certain of the necessities of the laboring classes—as coffee, tea and coal. "Don't tax the coal and coffee of the poor!" was the cry. What was the result? Before the period of limitation had expired, dealers in Rio Janeiro, and other ports, raised the price of coffee for the American market just the margin of duty removed, and the duty on coffee, instead of flowing into the United States treasury, to help pay the expenses of government, and the national debt, went into the pockets of foreign dealers, and was practically lost to us. So with the few tons of Nova Scotia coal. Tea, coffee

and coal cost the poor just the same as before, and the national treasury suffered for the benefit of foreign dealers and corporations; and this tinkering of the tariff, gentlemen, will be void of any result. What is needed is the introduction of capital in our midst for the development of our own industries, giving us not only our necessities at a lower price than at present, but as well a home market for the more profitable but perishable of our own products. As it now is, our farmers are not only in competition with each other, but with the farmers of the world, in the production of the staples that bear transportation long distances, and upon which there is little or no profit. We want in our midst more mouths to feed, and mouths that are backed up by means to purchase, at living rates, our surplus products, and this will never be effected by tinkering at the tariff.

Mr. Christopher, of Russell, said that a member of the salt ring at Syracuse had spent \$40,000 in a single campaign to elect one of its members to Congress. These salt rings would drive out any one who would not conform to their usages and practices. He did not believe it to be a blessed thing to pay nine cents a pound for nails when he could get them for five, nor \$4 a barrel for salt when it could be had for \$1. If the tariff did not stand in the road, salt would come in from abroad as ballast, and could be had for the cartage. He had been a protectionist under to tutelage of Greeley, but he had seen the whole plan of protection turned against the farmer to protect the manufacturer.

Mr. Van Winkle moved to amend by leaving out of the resolution salt and pig iron. He said that it was a combination of the salt dealers that made the rouble and not the tariff, and the way to meet it was to manufacture at home. On a vote being had the amendment was lost, and the resolution was adopted.

Ex-Governor Robinson, chairman of committee on permanent organization, made report, which will appear hereinafter. The report was received and committee discharged.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The consideration of the resolution pertaining to railroad freights and fares, was next considered.

The President stated that in the warfare in Illinois, between the roads and the people, the roads had claimed vested rights in their charters, and relied on them. The supreme court, however, recognized the rights of the people, and it was only by a flaw in the law that the roads had gained a temporary victory.

Mr. Lines moved to use the word *request* instead of *demand*, where it occurs in the resolution in relation to asking representatives for certain things, and so moved.

Mr. Otis, of Shawnee, believed in taking the bull by the horns, and he put in the word *demand* because he meant it.

Quite a number of gentlemen participated in the discussion.

Mr. Van Winkle offered a substitute, which was lost.

M. Lines offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That we earnestly request the Legislature of our State, at its next session, to enact a law regulating freights and fares upon our railroads, upon a basis of justice; and that we further request our members in Congress to urge the favorable action of that body, where the same power exists beyond all doubt, to the same end; and if need be, to construct national highways at the expense of the government.

Mr. Lines said that President Grant, in two or three messages, had suggested the necessity on the part of Congress, to provide some means for cheap freight between the seaboard.

Mr. Otis, of Shawnee, wanted the old resolution, with its demand upon our representatives, to stand. He thought that our governors, representatives and president were as much the servants of the people as the man who carted dung, or the scavengers on our streets.

Mr. Lines did not believe in lifting a battle-ax every time a person wished to have something done, and he believed that respectful language should accompany our request.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Shawnee, reminded the Convention that while they might be sovereigns, it were well to still remember that they were also gentlemen.

On vote being had, the substitute of Mr. Lines was adopted.

EXEMPTING BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

The resolution denouncing the act of the Legislature for exempting bonds and mortgages was next adopted, with discussion.

BANKS.

The resolution in relation to banks was next adopted.

VOTING BONDS.

The resolution denouncing voting bonds by municipalities was next adopted.

PREAMBLE.

On the adoption of the preamble to the resolution, a lively debate ensued in relation to striking out the words "infamous tax penalties," in which Fiery, Lines, Christopher, Van Winkle and others participated; pending which the committee adjourned until 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by Alfred Taylor, Esq., Vice President.

The Convention proceeded to the consideration of the preamble, and the question of striking out the portion relating to tax penalties. The motion to strike out was lost, and the preamble adopted.

On motion, the resolution pledging the support of the members was adopted.

The preamble and resolutions, as passed, are as follows:

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, Agriculture in its various departments is the basis of all material prosperity; and

WHEREAS, The burdens and impositions under which it lies having become intolerable, therefore the Farmers of Kansas in convention assembled, do put forth this declaration of our desires and purposes, and state:

1. Farmers desire to unite in the form of Clubs, Unions or Stock Associations, for the purpose of showing that they can come together and co-operate like other folks for a common good, and for the moral effect it will have upon themselves and the rest of mankind.

2. They desire association for the purpose of controlling the prices of their products through their own Boards of Trade or their own appointed agents, so that nothing need be thrown upon the market for less than the cost of production and a reasonable profit.

3. They desire to unite for the purpose of getting their supplies at cost, with a reasonable per cent. added, to pay for collecting and distributing, and the use of capital.

4. They desire to co-operate for the purpose of securing a reduction of freights and breaking the blockade between different parts of the country, by argument, by legislative enactment, and by means of the courts.

5. They desire tax reform, the abolition of sinecure offices, the reduction of salaries, rigid economy in public expenditures, and the repeal of our present iniquitous tax penalties.

6. They desire home manufactures, so that the money paid for implements may be kept in the State, and our population increased by industrious operatives, engaged in creating wealth rather than in speculation.

7. They desire that the balance of our public domain should be kept forever sacred to actual settlement, and in no contingency be allowed to fall into the hands of railroad monopolies or land sharks: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That organization is the great want of the producing classes at the present time, and we recommend every farmer in the State to become a member of some Farmers' Club, Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, or some other local organization.

Resolved, That the taxes assessed and charged upon the people both by national, State or local governments, are oppressive, unjust, and vast sums of money are collected, far beyond the needs of an economical administration of government.

Resolved, That we respectfully request our Senators and Members of Congress to vote for and secure an amendment to the tariff laws of the United States, so that salt and lumber shall be placed on the free list, and that there should be made a material reduction on the duty on iron, and that such articles as do not pay the cost of collection be also placed on the free list.

Resolved, That the act passed by the last Legislature, exempting bonds, notes, mortgages and judgments from taxation is unjust, oppressive and a palpable violation of our State Constitution, and we call upon all assessors and county boards to see that said securities are taxed at their fair value.

Resolved, That the practice of voting municipal bonds is pernicious in its effect, and will inevitably bring bankruptcy and ruin on the people, and we therefore are opposed to all laws allowing the issuance of such bonds.

Resolved, That giving banks a monopoly of the nation's currency, thereby compelling the people to pay them such interest therefor as they may choose to impose, seven-tenths of which interest we believe is collected from the farmers, is but little less than legalized robbery of the Agricultural classes.

Resolved, That for the speedy and thorough accomplishment of all this, we pledge each other to ignore all political preferences and prejudices, that have swayed us hitherto to our hurt, and support only such men for office as are known to be true to our interests, and in whose integrity and honesty we have the most implicit confidence.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was taken up, and adopted section by section. The following comprises the preamble and Constitution, as presented by the committee:

PREAMBLE.

As a means of obtaining a more perfect uniformity of action among the farmers of our State, in order that we may secure a more equal division of the profits arising from the different avocations of life, of diminishing the unreasonable transportation tariff now charged by railroad companies, and of breaking down monopolies of every character, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do pledge ourselves to sustain the following Constitution and By-Laws:

CONSTITUTION OF THE FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.

ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be called the Farmers' Co-operative Association of the State of Kansas.

ART. 2. The objects of this Association shall be the collection of statistics relative to the products of the State, and their amount, cost, and value; to assist the farmers in procuring just compensation for their labor; to co-operate with similar organizations in other States in procuring cheap transportation, and remunerative prices for surplus products, and act generally in the interest of the producing class.

ART. 3. The officers of this Association shall be elected annually, by ballot, and shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five, who, with the President, Vice-President and Treasurer, shall constitute a Board of Directors. It shall be the duty of the several officers to discharge the duties usually devolving on such officers respectively.

ART. 4. The Secretary, in addition to recording the proceedings of the Association and Board of Directors, shall conduct a correspondence with auxiliary Associations, of

whatever name, transmit to them all information of interest to farmers, and perform such other duties as the Association or Directors may require.

ART. 5. The Board of Directors shall have the general supervision of the interests of the Association, and provide for carrying into effect the provisions of Art. 2 of this Constitution.

ART. 6. The term of office, after the first, shall be one year, or until their successors are elected; and the annual meeting and election shall be held on the second Tuesday in January of each year.

ART. 7. Any county, township or district organization in this State, whether called Union, Grange, Club, or any other name, who shall forward to the Treasurer the sum of five dollars for each County Society, and one dollar each for all other local Societies, and such assessments as shall be made from time to time by the Executive Committee, for the benefit of the Association, whose Secretary shall correspond with the Secretary of this Association, and whose members shall co-operate in its general objects, may become auxiliary to this Association, and entitled to all its benefits.

ART. 8. Each representative district shall be entitled to send two delegates to all meetings of the Association; such delegates to be elected by all the auxiliary Farmers' organizations in such district.

ART. 9. The Directors shall have power to call delegate conventions whenever they shall deem it expedient.

ART. 10. All claims and accounts shall be audited by the Board of Directors, and no money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon its order.

ART. 11. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of this Association, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

The same committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the act relating to the collection of statistics and industries, approved March 6, 1873, and an act relating to districts, county agricultural societies, and farmers' clubs, approved March 6, 1873, meet with the approval of this Convention, so far as they go in the accomplishment of the objects sought by this Convention.

Resolved, That the Farmers' Co-operative Association of the State of Kansas co-operate with the State Board of Agriculture and the State organization of the Patrons of Husbandry.

The report of the committee was received and adopted.

Mr. Lines moved to reconsider the vote taken on the resolution on banks, as it had been erroneously alleged by different persons that banks paid no taxes, and he had since been correctly informed that they paid taxes on their banking capital, or at least the stock owned by each person was taxed, whether a resident or not, and at its full value, not like the two-thirds valuation of farms. They also paid national tax on circulation and deposits, and such was the burden borne by them that many of them were winding up business.

Mr. Christopher, of Russell, said that the committee intended no onslaught on banks, and much less did they intend to solve the financial problem; but what they did was only to awaken the attention of farmers to what is believed to be a wrong system. Mr. Chase devised the true system, which was a national currency; but the crisis of the war was upon us, he must have money, and he could

[Continued on Page 108.]

"Knitting and Talking."

EDITED BY ANN APPLESEED.

[Written for the Kansas Farmer.]

UNDER THE VIOLETS.

BY M. T.

Under the Violets, beautiful, blue,
Lies a soft calm for us and for you;
The grass its green fend will tenderly keep
Between us and the faces vailed in sleep.

Heart that was never but tender and kind,
Under the Violets rest you shall find!
Hands that were helpful to each and to all,
Vainly, how vainly, your blessing we call!

Ivy and oak for many are wove—
Only for you are the Violets, Love;
Shining, like them, in the lowliest place,
Bright'ning the dark with the gleam of your face!

Mother! O Mother! tenderest and best,
Let us share with you this dreamless rest;
Never before have we failed to find
Welcoming greeting, tender and kind.

We, too, are groping; our hearts faint.
Let us come to you, our saintliest saint!
Under the Violets we, too, would hide,
If only our Mother lay close beside!

Lilies, and roses, and royal flowers,
May cover and guard thee in after hours;
But now it is under the Violet's pall
We leave thee, dear Heart. God pity us all!

FLYING CLOUDS.

GOSSIP.

MY DEAR SARAH: You remember those lines of OVID:

Some tell what they have heard, or tales devise;
Each fiction still improved with added lies!

They have been recalled to me, because of the untimely death of a lovely woman, whose verdict

should be, if I were coroner: "Killed by the tongues of women!"

I remember with delight the lovely young creature, who has so willingly hidden herself under the Spring Violets. So graceful a figure, so transparent a complexion, such a stately pose of the head upon the beautiful neck and shoulders, and above all, such kindness of heart and such affability of manner.

I chanced to be present at the tea-drinking where Mrs. Envious first hinted vague innuendoes with regard to the former life of the lovely bride, Clemence. These rumors had no foundation; in fact, were only the malicious, idle fancies of a careless woman; but the poison took effect. Repetition increased and magnified the lie, until one after another her old friends dropped off—at first, merely slighting her—at last, ignoring her altogether. Not a soul could say but that she was more than peer of her defamer; but the idle words, once spoken, could not be disembodied. If she had not been so beautiful, she would not have been so unhappy, perhaps; for, anomalous as it may seem, to be a beautiful woman is to be predestined almost for a martyr-crown; and it is so often woven by the hands of women!

My dear SARAH, when will woman practice magnanimity to each other—such as men show to men, and men to women? Not, I fear, until she has better motives than to be beautiful, and to win the admiration of men. The best cure for this evil lies in plenty of work, which shall pay so well that woman may be free to marry or not, as her heart dictates; and shall be so occupied and satisfied with her work, that she will feel no envy.

We see among men that the gossips are the idle, the unfortunate, or the debased. With men, plenty of work and good pay satisfy and make them more generous in their opinions. Will it not be so among the women of the future? Yours, SADLY.

HOME MADE CARPETS.

For hard, everyday use, in a room where heavily shod feet tramp in and out, we believe no carpet is more satisfactory than a good rag one. But much of their beauty and durability depends on the method of making them. The strips should be cut a half-inch wide, unless thin or poor, then cut wider; or if coarse woolen stuff, cut wider. Put in no hems or hard seams—they wear off the warp. The narrower the pieces, the more filling it takes. Very fine filling will take 1½ lbs. to the yard, although one pound is the usual allowance. Bale cotton No. 6 is the best, though No. 7 goes farther.

Harper's Bazaar says if the warp be doubled, and not twisted, it will wear longer. If the weaver inserts two threads breadthwise between each row of filling, and the yarn is fresh and strong, the carpet will wear till you are tired of it.

In a bunch of No. 6 yarn there are thirty hanks. Two hanks will weave a yard of nearly yard-wide carpeting. One bunch will make fifteen yards; but it will take two extra hanks to go across, if you choose to weave it so.

If you wish for a handsome, full slade carpet—that is, with the warp entirely covering your rags, you may dye all the filling black, or dark. Then arrange the warp for five wide stripes—three of plain green, eight inches wide (with six threads of black in center of stripe woven sursingle), and two wider stripes of mixed colors. We made one of the following pattern: Outside edges of stripes were of eight threads orange and eight yellow, woven sursingle; then four black threads, four white, six pink, six red, six white, six red, four black, four yellow, six orange, four chestnut or brown, and ten blue. Repeat backwards from blue, for the other half of the stripe.

For twenty-one yards of carpet, thirty-nine inches wide, it takes: Of red, 17 knots, pink 11 knots, yellow 12 knots, orange 13 knots, white 19 knots, blue 6 knots, chestnut 19 knots, black 11 knots. These colors may be varied; but if you try them

you will have a beautiful and durable carpet. Some colors of the warp were of wool, and the cost was eighteen dollars and some cents—as most of the work on it was hired.

DYEING.

Dye Black with logwood, setting the color with copperas.

Dye Drab with your saved "tea grounds," by boiling them in an iron kettle with a small bit of copperas.

Dye Buff with copperas, washing out in weak lye. Red aniline, in the proportion of fifteen cents' worth to three gallons of water. Tie in a thin muslin bag. Soak in cold water, adding afterward the boiling water, in which has been dissolved a tablespoonful of alum. Wet the pieces well in warm water, and color as much as the kettle will hold. The dye may be used more than once.

Green and Blue aniline may be dissolved in alcohol, and then used in the same way.

To dye Brown on cotton: For ten pounds goods, 1½ lbs. catchu dissolved in hot water; also, 1½ oz. sulphate of copper (blue vitriol), placed in a tub of hot water. Handle in this ten minutes; lift, and enter into another tub, in which has been dissolved two ounces bi-chromate of potash. Handle in this ten minutes, lift, wash, and dry.

Brown on wool: Tan bark, or the liquor from the vats, will color any shade, from a light nankeen to a dark cinnamon, by dipping the goods in lime water after they have been dipped in alum water, and scalded in the dye.

EASTER EGGS.

DEAR CHILDREN: While coloring your Easter eggs and being merry over them, I wish to tell you how the custom began.

Easter was originally a Germanic festival, in honor of Ostara, who represented the rising sun and the creative power of Nature in Spring. The eggs used were the very symbol of Ostara—that is, of fruitful Nature.

Laughter represented the smile of Nature in Spring. In the Christian Church, many centuries after the overthrow of Paganism, the priest, on Easter Sunday, had first to tell his congregation a merry tale, and then to break out into what was called Easter laughter. Thus, you will perceive that laughing on Easter Sunday has somewhat the sanction of the Church.

For dyeing eggs, buy vegetable or wood dyes from a druggist—blue, crimson, yellow, &c. Drop the egg into hot water for a moment; then draw on the shell, with a bit of tallow, any design you please—names, dates, crosses, wreaths; after this, drop the egg into boiling dye. The pattern will appear in white. Or, dye the whole egg, and afterward scrape out the pattern with a sharp pen-knife. You may divide the surface into sections, each one holding a different design—a landscape, an angel, a line of verse, or a flower. Pencil drawings are very pretty, and when set with boiling water, do not deface. Clusters of flower in water-colors, or sketches done lightly in sepia or India-ink, are very pretty.

Cheap dyes may be made from the furze blossom, beet juice, indigo, &c. We have seen quite pretty effects from tying an egg in a piece of "fady calico," boiling it afterwards until the figures of the goods are transferred to the egg-shell.

In old times Easter eggs were sent as valentines, and after marriage were enshrined in long stemmed wine glasses, through which one could read the inscriptions.

FASHIONS.

Basques are growing longer, and are often slashed in the seams, in place of being pleated. They are often double-breasted, and fanciful collars and revers are made.

Jackets without sleeves will be a popular style; the dress proper being of a light shade, while the jacket cuffs and trimmings are of the darkest. Two shades of the same color are preferable, although

old dresses, of contrasting colors, may be used. The dress waist worn under these suits is a plain French waist, without sleeves. In warmest weather the under-waists will be dispensed with, and a basque of the dark shade, with light sleeves, will be used.

Gray linen and batiste suits will be worn, with sleeveless jackets of Napoleon blue linen.

Black and white striped polonaises, of silk, will have black sleeves, black sash, and black silk facings.

To shorten a dress skirt temporarily, take a wide strong tape, sew rings (the closer together the better) on one edge, find the extra length of the skirt and tack the other edge of the tape to the skirt just the distance from the waist that the skirt is longer than walking length. Run another tape through the rings, and tie in front when you wish to shorten.

NOTES.

CAROLINE CHEESEBORO died at Piermont on the 16th ult. She has been for many years a contributor to the Harper & Bro.'s periodicals, and was the author of "Dreamland by Daylight," and other fictions.

ISA BLAGDEN has just died at Florence. She was a woman of rare and admirable gifts, and was an intimate friend of Robert and Elizabeth Browning. She nursed the poetess in her final illness.

THE Countess of Skennes, a Swedish lady, will lead in person an expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone.

HOME HINTS.

Now, just before house-cleaning, is the best time to make bags; or, what is better, have an old bureau, with the drawers in compartments, for all pieces of cloth. Calicoes of dresses in wear in one place, those not in wear in another; silks in one, worsteds in one, bleached muslin in one, unbleached in one, and so on. This simple arrangement will save you many steps next year, as well as much time and patience.

TAPES and trimmings should be by themselves. It takes but a few minutes to make a dozen bags, three inches square, with a draw-string at the top. Then write, with ink or blue pencil, "Tape" on one, "Elastic" on one, "Tatting," "Ruffling," "Silk Twist," "Edging," &c. This will last a lifetime; and if you drop these bags into a box, you may forever escape knots and tangles, and the vexatious, "I wonder where I put it!"

A GOOD linen bag will do, in place of camphor chests or empty whisky barrels, for storing your woolen hose, mittens, scarfs, &c.—afterwards packing them at the bottom of trunks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MOUNT OLIVET FARMERS' UNION.

BY W. F. GOBLE.

EDITOR FARMER: It has been some time since I addressed you on the subject of Farmers' Clubs, or upon any matters concerning Agricultural pursuits. You may, possibly, be able to guess the reason—that our farmers, in their supreme apathy, have refused to furnish me anything to write about. The time is, probably, near at hand when the Editor of THE FARMER, with his co-laborers and correspondents, will receive the thanks of those whose interests they have labored so hard to advance.

I shall make this communication as short as possible, although it promises to be of considerable length. I have considerable to say in this and the next two or three numbers of THE FARMER, whether it shall amount to very much or not.

As a hint of the general theme I shall pursue in the future numbers of your paper, permit me to say that it has, from time immemorial, been a proverbial fact that something has been wanting to make the Agricultural people appear like other people—not only mentally, but in a notable degree socially.

For instance, a farmer, although occupying the highest sphere allotted to man on earth, is scarcely more like the really ruling classes in the same country, in respect to his mental and social culture, than people of a different nation. If any person is selected as the butt of some particularly rich joke, who but the farmer is sure to be the victim? Who exhibits a mental training so open to those epithets of ridicule which always represent him as "the green country chap," if it is not the farmer? Why, even the man who has done nothing all his life but shove a spade on the railroad, looks with utter contempt upon the intelligence and general "get up" of the farmer. And how are we to blame him, when, by a single remark, with a spice of wit and a slight modicum of sense in it, he can throw the "green country chap" into a chaos of confusion, that leaves him totally unable to determine whether he is standing on his head or his heels—or to distinguish between himself and a cabbage head? Or who is it that you do not dare to invite into what is called society, for the fear of an entire collapse in the social world, on account of his awkwardness and uncouth training in that sphere, if it is not the farmer and what men call the common laborer?

Now these are rather plain words; but every sensible person will see the force of their truth, and will hardly, therefore, take offense at them. And the result of it all is, that we perceive that something is wrong—something is wanting. What is it? That is the question.

Now, to pursue the subject as we have considered it in our own vicinity, I shall make an application of theories to practice, in a detailed account of an organization which we are engaged in forming amongst us, to be called the Mount Olivet Farmers' Union, with a view to remedying the defects, as we know them to exist among farmers, so far as we may be able to do so.

The first thought of the promoters of this Club, was about the same as that which usually actuates men in the formation of these Clubs; that is, no extraordinary object was fixed upon for attainment. An organization among the farmers, for the purpose of establishing official relations between themselves and the National and State Departments of Agriculture, in order that they might be the recipients of the usual benefits which accrue from those sources, was about all that was sought after. But the first difficulty they met was just this: Now, we have the organization under way, and it promises to have the most enthusiastic support of the people for a season, as is always the fact in such cases; but experience has taught us that it will soon die, and our closest scrutiny will fall to enable us to perceive the smallest fraction of good that has been received from it by any person. In fact, the history of the Association will only hold up a failure, that will always be in the way of the development of an organization for any other purpose. Unless the great principle of vitality is supplied, our efforts might as well cease. Thus they reasoned as they went forward and formed a constitution, the preamble of which is, in substance, as follows:

WHEREAS, All other trades and professions are controlled by organizations, associations and rings, which finally operate entirely against the farmer, the great substratum or rock-basis of the entire fabric of society; therefore, we, the undersigned, farmers and horticulturists of Kickapoo township, Leavenworth county, Kansas, for the purpose of protecting our interests, do hereby adopt the following constitution, &c.

From this it will be seen that the original object to be accomplished was of the ordinary nature. Allow me to state here, before I quit this subject for the present, for the purpose of furnishing you a list of the officers of the Association, that it was not until after the adoption of the constitution that we set about making those amendments which we hoped would, to some extent at least, overcome the difficulties hastily sketched above. These are reserved for future mention.

The preliminary meeting was held at Mount Olivet school-house, on Saturday evening, March 8th, 1878. A committee, consisting of G. W. H. Moore, Hon. Jacob Winter and W. F. Goble, was appointed to draft a constitution, with by-laws; and submit the same to an adjourned meeting, to be held at the same place, on Monday evening, the 10th; and also, to report officers for permanent organization.

March 10th.—Meeting called to order, pursuant to adjournment, W. C. Cornforth in the Chair, and G. W. H. Moore, temporary Secretary.

The committee on constitution and by-laws submitted their report. On permanent organization they reported without recommendation.

The constitution was then unanimously adopted, the name and style of the Association being, The Mount Olivet Farmers' Union, with headquarters at Mount Olivet school-house; and the times of meeting, the first Thursday in each month, at the hour of 4, P. M. from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, and at 7, P. M., the remainder of the year.

The following were the officers then elected for the ensuing year: W. C. Cornforth, President; J. B. Pennock, Vice-President; G. W. H. Moore, Secretary; W. F. Goble, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. L. A. Mintier, Treasurer.

All communications relating to inquiry and response should be addressed to W. F. Goble, Corresponding Secretary, Pleasant Ridge, Leavenworth county, Kansas. The address of the other officers is Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Association possesses some of the best debating talent to be found in the rural districts, and one of its main features will be the systematic discussion of all questions which, in any degree, affect the interests of farmers. At the meeting in next month (April), a question which arises out of the pamphlet recently published by Mr. H. Bronson, of the Douglas County Farmers' Union, and which will bring that publication under a thorough review, will be dissected. The question will probably be that of law of supply and demand, considered in the light in which he treats it—in some such form, say, as this:

Resolved, That the farmer must hereafter, as heretofore, look to the law of supply and demand, in the common acceptance of the term, and the history of its past workings, for the determination of the future status of the Agricultural interest.

Your correspondent has been appointed on select reading before the Club, for the intervening meetings, this pamphlet being the selection. I will try to furnish you a short synopsis of all our discussions and reports of committees.

A WOMAN'S GARDENING—HINTS, &c.

BY A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

EDITOR FARMER: Housekeepers who wish to keep a nice polish on their knives, spoons and tin dishes, will find that it is not hard to do, if they will wipe them as fast as they wash them from hot soap suds. Soft soap is just as good, or better, than hard soap, if it is clean and does not smell bad; but as this is not always the case, I use hard soap. It does not cost much, and the pleasure of having smooth, bright dishes more than pays for the soap used.

Another very important item in securing a polish on all kinds of dishes, is clean, sweet wiping cloths. Half-a-dozen a week are none too many, if there are many milk dishes.

I suppose every farmer's wife in Kansas is planning her flower and vegetable garden by this time. Perhaps a few words as to the way I have planned to do some things (with my husband's help, of course), may help some one. I received fourteen varieties of vegetable seeds from —, last week. As they are supposed to be good, of course if they do not grow it will be my fault. For my early seed, both flowers and vegetables, I took ten little pine boxes, from four to six inches deep, put two inches of barnyard manure in each; then I brought rich dirt from the woods, put about one-third sand with it, and gave it a thorough mixing. With this

I filled my boxes, and let them set by the stove, or in the sun, with a pane of glass over each, till the earth felt warm to the hand. After soaking the seeds in warm water, I planted them in the boxes. Every day that there was a warm sun I put them out of doors, covered with glass; but nights and cold days I kept them on an old table in the kitchen, watered them with warm water, and in three days some of them began to come up. I now have cabbage and tomato plants with three and four leaves each.

The most difficult part will be to transplant them and make them live; but if I can manage some way to shade the young plants for at least a week after they are set out, I think they will grow. I will do this by placing blocks of wood every few feet in the row, and then rest the ends of boards on them directly over the plants.

I shall plant everything in long rows, the same as corn and potatoes; then we can plow them, and save a vast amount of hoeing.

Will some one, who knows from experience, tell me just how to make hard soap from this concentrated lye that so many use? I have tried, by following the directions that come with each box; but I lost my labor, grease, lye and patience!
Geneva, Allen County, Kansas.

THE CHESTER WHITE HOG.

BY WM. S. FITCH.

EDITOR FARMER: I am not much in the habit of writing for newspapers, but I noticed in your issue of February 15th, in answer to J. B. COOKE's inquiry, you said that you regarded the Chester Whites as the least desirable of all breeds of hogs. I have seen none that I prefer to the Chester Whites, and will endeavor to point out my reason. In the first place, I prefer a white color for a pig or hog, but it is not every white hog that is a Chester White, although there are many called so, that are no nearer to them than they are to Berkshires. The Chester White is very prolific, frequently raising from ten to twelve each litter, are easily kept, and mature very young. They are fine-boned, and when dressed (if well fed, of course) will have more meat in proportion to the bone than most other breeds, and we all know meat sells better than bone. The pure Chester White has rather large ears somewhat lopped, broad and deep set, short legs, a thin white skin and short thin coating of hair, with but few bristles for the shoemaker.

Winter wheat looks well. Corn and oats are each worth twenty cents per bushel; potatoes forty cents, and butter ten to twelve cents per pound.
Buffalo, Wilson County, Kansas.

COST OF GROWING TREES.

BY E. S. ELLIOTT.

EDITOR FARMER: Under this head, THE FARMER of March 15 gives a statement of the cost of experimental trees of the Illinois Industrial University; planting and cultivating. I regret that the full report was not published. There were not fourteen acres planted, as the statement had it, but only seven acres; and the cost must not be taken as applicable to tree planting in Kansas, or we might as well give the thing up; and if the whole report had been printed, it would have shown that the success at the Illinois Industrial University does not come near to that of the Kansas State Agricultural College. I think it does not equal my own success on the Plains as far west as Ellis. I should like to have KELSEY, or some one equally competent, to examine my trees on the Plains with the Illinois report in his hand, and then report on the comparative success. Such a report, fairly made, would surprise the folks over the river. If I could "gossip" as pleasantly as HUDSON does about his fruit trees, I would try to write the report myself. The truth is, considering the way the work has been done, the success is so much beyond what any one ought to have expected, that the truth would look like exaggeration.

The Kansas Farmer

THE CONVENTION.

We have held back this issue of THE FARMER in order to present a report of the proceedings of the Farmers' Convention. A part of that report we are compelled to withhold for want of space and time, but the main features are here brought out. The entire report will be published in pamphlet form from this office at \$5.00 per hundred. Clubs, Granges, Unions, &c., desiring to procure them will please send in their orders and the money at an early day. It should be circulated broadcast throughout the State, that the farmers may be advised of the movement and act as a unit. Let the various organizations move promptly in this matter, and let individuals give it their influence.

NOT A CRIME.

The efforts made by the friends of FOSTER, the car-hook murderer of New York, to secure a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life, and the sentimental editorials of certain of the New York newspapers, asking Gov. Dix to temper justice with mercy, would almost lead one to believe that murder was no longer a crime against the laws of our country, if indeed, against the laws of God.

We have little sympathy with this feeling. It is sometimes the case that human life may be taken to avenge some real or fancied wrong, where the murderer would be entitled to the sympathy of the community, and where a punishment less than death would satisfy the ends of justice. But the case of FOSTER is not one of them. He grossly insulted two ladies in a street car, when Mr. PUTNAM his victim, espoused the cause of the ladies, reproaching FOSTER for his conduct. When the ladies left the car, PUTNAM stepped from the car to assist them, when FOSTER struck him on the head with a car-hook, from which blow he died in a few hours. After long months of waiting, FOSTER was brought to trial, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, by a jury of his own selection.

Since his conviction, petition after petition has been sent to Gov. DIX, obtained no matter how, but so far the Governor has given him no hope. Now it is reported that a petition signed by seven of the jurymen that tried the case has been sent up, stating that had they supposed that FOSTER would not have received executive clemency, they would have voted for his acquittal. This places the jurymen in rather an unenviable position. They took an oath to well and truly try the case upon the law and the evidence. They were instructed by the judge that if there was a reasonable doubt in the case it was their duty to give the prisoner the benefit of it. Under those instructions they found the prisoner guilty as charged. They had no right to consider what the Governor might do in the case. We do not believe they did so consider. This petition is no doubt an after consideration, which may or may not be the result of offers made by the friends of FOSTER.

Murder in our large cities has become a matter of such frequent occurrence as to create but little more excitement than a burglary did twenty years ago. Justice has been so often defeated by the lawyers and the courts, that it has passed into a saying that a rich man cannot be hung. We hope Gov. DIX will not lend his influence to make this opinion of more force and effect. "He that sheddeth the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed."

P. S.—Since writing the above, the telegraph brings us the intelligence that FOSTER has suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE?

Farmers in Iowa are getting but twenty cents per bushel for their potatoes.—*Exchange.*

Iowa was the first State to take hold of the

organization of the Patrons of Husbandry. The Order has existed in that State for nearly three years. They have all the time claimed that they were going to control the market for the benefit of the farmers, and yet we find that Iowa is getting one-half less for its potato crop than Kansas, that has not had the benefit (?) of this secret organization. Until the brotherhood can make a better showing than the above, they ought not to ask intelligent farmers to join them.

THE NEW MORTGAGE LAW.

One of the most iniquitous laws that ever disgraced the pages of our statute book, was enacted by the last Legislature, under the title of "A Law to bring money into the State." The following are the provisions of the law:

SECTION 1. That all notes, bonds, judgments, and evidences of debt secured by mortgage on real estate, as well as such mortgages, shall be exempt from taxes and taxation.

Sec. 2. That for the year 1878, and thereafter, no person co-partnership, corporation or association, shall be required to return or list for taxation, any of the securities mentioned in section one of this act, and no taxes shall hereafter be levied or collected thereon.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

We are not a lawyer, but it certainly requires no great amount of legal knowledge to see that this law cannot stand the test of the courts. It is so plainly and palpably unconstitutional, that we wonder that a lawyer should have risked his reputation by introducing it, as did the gentleman from Wyandotte.

Under this act a man may loan \$100,000, and so long as he takes a real estate security, that \$100,000 cannot be taxed. The plea urged by some, that this law will benefit the farmers, by bringing more money into the State, and by reducing the rate of interest, is a specious one. Who ever knew a money-loaner to be governed by any other than selfish motives? What right have we to assume that, because we release them from taxation, they will give us a lower rate of interest than the law gives them?

Let this matter be ventilated. Let Assessors make their assessments regardless of this law, and the courts will surely sustain them.

A LIE.

In the matter of purchasing agricultural implements direct from the manufacturers, the Grange purchasers of the State have saved the farmers, by actual computation and comparison of prices at the implement store, \$265,000. For instance, one class of reapers rated a No. 1, retailing at \$340, was sold to the Grange, in four or more, at \$140, a clear save of \$100 on each machine.—*Exchange.*

However applicable and pertinent it may be, we regret to be forced to use that harsh old Saxon word "lie," but no other word will meet the occasion. Just such prevarications as the above are used to deceive farmers in the matter of buying agricultural implements. The paper from which we clipped the above no doubt published it in good faith, but they had not examined the matter thoroughly. The facts are these: The Champion reaper, manufactured at Springfield, Ohio, is probably the highest priced machine made in this country. The regular retail price of this machine, the world over, is \$175 for the small, and \$200 for the large size. We will wager \$1,000 that no first-class machine can be bought from manufacturers at \$140 each. This is fifteen dollars lower than dealers can procure them in quantities mentioned. These figures were evidently gotten up by persons not conversant with the business, and are calculated to deceive farmers. We ask all interested to inquire for themselves in regard to this matter, and not allow themselves to be misled by any such specious arguments. Write to the manufacturers themselves, and see if we are correct in our statements.

HEDGE TRIMMER.

A correspondent asks us to name the best hedge trimmer, where it can be had, and at what price.

Some years ago hedge trimmers were tried in Illinois, but with such indifferent success, that they have now, we believe, gone entirely out of use. We have seen a mowing machine used for

this purpose, with excellent results. Some of the machines are arranged so that the knives will work with the cutting bar at any angle, but these can only be used while the shoots are small.

A COUNTY CONVENTION.

The following explains itself:

WHEREAS, It has been deemed expedient by the Farmers' State Convention to provide for a more thorough organization of the farmers of the State: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates in said Convention from Leavenworth county, do hereby call upon the various Farmers' Clubs, Unions and Granges, Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of said county, to meet in delegate convention in the city of Leavenworth, on Thursday, April 10th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of THE KANSAS FARMER. The representation to be five members from each of the above named organizations.

A. F. EVANS, Chairman.

J. S. VAN WINKLE,

A. BYERS,

N. L. SERAN,

A. G. CHASE, Secretary.

G. W. H. MOORE,

R. DREWS,

R. G. O'BRIEN,

CHARLES W. LAWRENCE.

OPIUM CULTURE.

At a recent meeting of the Richland Township (Labette county) Farmers' Club, the question of opium culture was discussed, as we learn from the *Advance*. A statement is made in the report that is probably a typographical error, but as it may not be noticed by the editors of the *Advance*, and as it will mislead some, we call attention to it here.

The statement is made that "21 pounds per acre were marketed, and the crop sold for \$24 per pound." This is certainly an error in both particulars. This amount cannot be raised per acre; and second, this price has never been obtained. The average wholesale price per pound for the best opium is about \$6.50. Sometimes it runs up to \$8.00 or \$9.00, but this cannot be taken as a guide. The average yield will not exceed, under ordinary circumstances, seven or eight pounds per acre, and generally falls below that amount. It will not do to form the estimate on a few plants.

THE CORN CROP.

Are we not raising too much corn? Candidly, it is our opinion that we are. Whenever the market price of an article falls below the cost of production, it is *prima facie* evidence that there is too much produced. This is the law of supply and demand. What is our self-interest in this case, as farmers? Clearly, to raise less corn for sale. If a man has sufficient capital, he may profitably raise corn almost without limit, provided he invests his capital in stock to consume the grain on the farm. But we raise too much corn for sale as corn. The average farmer needs to diversify his crops. We want more blue grass, and clover. We want more hemp, flax, broom corn, and tobacco; more castor beans and cotton. We believe these crops are the short road to cattle, sheep and hogs; and these latter mean money to the farmer.

WANTED—A PLACE.

A prominent and well known business man of this city hands us the following:

"Mr. —: Please try and get my son a position of some kind, that you think will suit him. He writes a good hand, and understands book-keeping. Please let me know."

The cities are full of young men that "write a good hand have some knowledge of book-keeping." These are both excellent accomplishments—good things for any young man to have; but they are by no means a sure passport to remunerative positions; and it is a fact, that these accomplishments too often disqualify young men for any position that requires manual labor.

EARLY CROPS.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our farmers the necessity of getting all crops in early; but our corn crop, especially, should be in the ground at the earliest possible moment.

The old rule, that corn should not be planted until the first of May, is a bad one. Plant as early in April as the ground will admit. Plant fewer acres of corn, but put more labor on these. Use

great care in the selection of your seed. We again repeat what we have so often urged, that for a farmer keeping hogs, no crop will pay better than two or three acres of the garden sweet corn. It matures long before the common varieties, and as a fat producing food is much superior, and it enables the farmer to start his hogs earlier than he can otherwise do unless he has a clover lot.

CLOVER, CLOVER, CLOVER.

No advice that we can give to the farmers of Kansas is worth so much to them, none will make them so much money, as to recommend the planting of clover. Every acre planted to clover is money in the farmer's pocket. No other crop that can be raised will return so good a profit. If those farmers who are now cultivating thirty, forty or fifty acres of corn, will but devote half the amount to clover, they will in a very short time be under no necessity of borrowing money to pay their taxes, and will cease to growl so much about hard times.

For cattle, sheep, or hogs, there is no feed that can be so cheaply or so easily raised as clover, and nothing that can be grown on the ground will put the ground in such fine condition for wheat or corn.

EVERGREENS.

Persons transplanting evergreens should be very careful to keep them shaded from the sun, while moving from the nursery, as well as after they are transplanted.

A good plan is to take a nail keg, or, if too small, a salt barrel, and set it over the young tree; and this should remain until the middle of September, only removing it late in the evening. When large numbers are being set out, other and cheaper means of shade, such as mulching, &c., will have to be used; but for door-yard planting the above is the best plan. When the young tree becomes firmly rooted, this shade is not necessary.

THE COWS.

Don't turn the cows out "to grass" too soon. Remember that, with all breeding animals, strong drafts are made upon the system as they approach parturition; and this drain should be supplied with good, nutritious food, until such time as the grass will afford a full feed.

For breeding animals we have found nothing better than rich bran, with an occasional feed of some of the vegetables. As a milk-producer, cabbage is among the best; and cows supplied with vegetables at this season of the year will rarely be troubled with garget, if reasonable care is taken with the udder after calving.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE.

A meeting of the manufacturers of threshing machines, horse-powers, &c., was recently held at Albany, N. Y., and it was agreed to advance the prices of implements manufactured by the companies represented from ten to twenty per cent. The following works were represented: State Agricultural Works, Albany, N. Y.; The Albany Agricultural Works, Albany, N. Y.; The Schenectady Works, Schenectady, N. Y.; The Empire Works, Cobleskill, N. Y.; Trenton Agricultural Works, Trenton, New Jersey.

They claim that these machines do not now pay the cost of manufacture. Neither does corn or oats now pay the cost of production. Cannot farmers have the same remedy?

STRAY ANIMALS.

By observing storm clouds and studying the science and philosophy of electricity for a series of years, a man might perhaps give a pretty close guess as to where the lightning would strike next time; but he may study the habits of colts until he is gray, and we will defy him to give an intelligent guess as to what points of the compass will contain them when they start out on an exploring expedition about the "raising" of grass.

Messrs. GEO. HAWK and P. C. VAN CLEVE, living at Osawkee, Jefferson county, write us that three of their colts strayed last June. They sent handbills all over the country, and money was spent in various ways to find them, to no purpose. They then concluded the cheap way would be to subscribe for THE FARMER, and in process of time found all their colts. One was found in Doniphan county, another in Nemaha county, and the third in Jackson county. These gentlemen suggest that persons taking up strays should give their post-office address. A very sensible suggestion.

FOR SALE!

A FEW TONS OF WHITE FRENCH SUGAR BEET. Imperial French Sugar Beet, Silesian Sugar Beet, Carter's L. Red Mangold, Brigg's Imp. Red Mangold, Carter's Orange Globe Mangold, for sale at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Apply to FRED E. MILLER, Farm Superintendent.

We clip the above advertisement from the *Manhattan Nationalist*. It speaks volumes for itself. It shows that the Farm is being utilized, and only needs the different kinds of stock to consume the produce raised, to be made profitable. Will the new Board of Regents see that the stock is provided? Give Major MILLER a fair show, and he will make the College Farm one of which we will all be proud.

Our Correspondents.

Chester White Hogs.—C. E. TROWBRIDGE asks: "Do you know of anybody in Northern Kansas who is raising the Virginia Chester White hog?"

We do not. Parties having this stock to dispose of, would do well to use our advertising columns.

Don't get the Paper.—J. C. BECKLEY, Spring Hill, Kansas, writes: "We have not been getting THE FARMER very regular. J. B. PALMER has received but two copies of this year. Who is to blame?"

Both names are entered upon our books, and the papers have been regularly mailed from this office.

Pot Plants.—JEANNIE M. C. asks: "Can I purchase an assortment of Pot Plants in Leavenworth, and of whom?"

We have several dealers in flowers in this city. We can only answer your inquiry through our advertising columns.

Black Cayuga Ducks.—S. B. asks: "Can you tell me where I can get some eggs of the Black Cayuga duck?"

We do not know of but one person in the State breeding these ducks, and his name has escaped us. He lives near Alma, in Wabaunsee county. Parties having eggs to sell would do well to advertise the fact.

Peanuts.—W. E. PRATHER writes: "You give us all necessary information about raising peanuts, save the amount of seed required per acre. Please tell us that."

The amount will vary from fourteen to eighteen quarts per acre, owing to the size of the nuts. Of the little African variety there is nearly double the number of nuts to the quart that there is of those grown on strong new ground. Fifteen quarts is, perhaps, not far from the average amount required to plant an acre.

Stock—Crops.—J. F. HUNT writes from Anderson county: "Notwithstanding the fact of the hard winter, I have never seen stock come through a winter in better condition, except our February pigs, which are nearly all frozen to death. This damage has not been simply local. Wheat bids fair to excel our expectations. Our people are going to turn their attention largely to commercial crops, such as cotton, flax, tobacco and castor beans."

We are glad to know that our farmers are awake to the importance of raising something besides corn. Let others follow the example of our Anderson county friends.

Seed Store.—A correspondent at Ogden writes as follows: "We understand that you keep a nursery and a seed store, and would like to make arrangements, &c."

Our friend evidently does not understand the situation. The Editor of THE FARMER has been in the nursery business for several years, as the half-dozen boys and girls that gather round our board can testify, but we keep no "stock" for sale. One of the publishers of THE FARMER is at the

head of a large Seed and Agricultural Implement business in this city, but that business is in no way connected with THE FARMER. That firm will no doubt give you the information you desire, if you will address them.

Osage Orange Seed.—WILLIAM BRYANT writes: "Please give us a chapter on sprouting Osage orange seed."

It takes from two to six weeks to sprout Osage orange seed, owing to the degree of heat maintained. Tie the seed loosely in a sack and place it in water about milk warm. If you wish to sprout quickly, the water should be kept as near this temperature as possible. In no case should the water be allowed to fall below 60° or 63° Fahr. which is about the temperature of spring water. When sprouted sow in drills, and give the best of care and cultivation. From the 1st to 15th of May is the time to sow, or earlier if the ground and weather will permit.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

EDITOR FARMER: Camp Creek Farmers' Club was organized in the Winter of 1871-72. Present officers: J. Dowdle, President; The Schermerhorn, Vice-President; J. M. Martin, Secretary; J. S. German, Treasurer and Librarian. Membership, \$1. Our motto: Progress in the Science of Agriculture and Horticulture, and protection against extortions from middlemen, rings and railroad tariffs.

Yours, &c., J. M. MARTIN, Sec'y.
Leighton Tp, Johnson County, Kansas.

EDITOR FARMER: On the 6th of March, 1878, we have organized a Farmers' Club, to be known as the Lincoln Creek Farmers' Club. W. Evans, President; Ben. Ristin, Vice-President; Thomas Tempero, Secretary; P. Rothman, Corresponding Secretary; John Cain, Treasurer. Please give us a little corner in THE FARMER, and you shall hear from us again. The Club now numbers 20 members, and we hope before long to double our numbers.
PHILIP ROTHMAN, Cor. Sec.
Clay Center, Clay County, Kansas.

EDITOR FARMER: On the 15th of March, 1878, part of the citizens of Grant township met in council, to organize a Farmers' Club. A Constitution was adopted (the Constitution and By-Laws recommended in THE FARMER of April 15th, 1872). The following officers were elected: W. Wilford, President; J. Fulmer, Vice-President; H. W. Robinson, Treasurer; Fr. Brechan, Secretary.

Respectfully, &c., M. F. BRECHAN,
Cheyenne Creek, Cloud County, Kansas.

EDITOR FARMER: By order of the Association I report to you the organization of the Alpha Agricultural and Stock Association, of the town of Darlington, Harvey county, Kansas. The Association meets every alternate Thursday evening, at Mark's school-house, three miles south of Newton. The discussions thus far have been confined to subjects in which farmers are personally interested; and the attendance and interest manifested have uniformly been good.

The following are the officers of the Society: O. V. Gingrass, President; Jos. Perkins, Vice-President; Edward Marks, Treasurer; E. A. Kleberger, Recording Secretary; J. E. Duncan, Corresponding Secretary. Yours, &c., J. E. DUNCAN, C. S.

EDITOR FARMER: Pleasant Ridge Club met on the 12th instant, and renewed its operations. The following officers were elected: J. S. Van Winkle, President; W. W. Wise, Vice-President; H. C. Squires, Secretary; P. C. S. Lowe, Treasurer; C. Moser, Adam Knapp and W. R. Henderson, Directors. A motion to consolidate with the Mount Olivet Club was voted down. A motion was made requiring the members to report at next meeting the result of experiments made with seeds received last season from the Department at Washington. Seven new members were admitted, bringing the number up to thirty-five.
W. F. GOBLE.

NAVY BEANS.

One of our exchanges, that ought to know better, in writing upon navy beans, recommends that they be planted in *new* ground.

If it be desired to raise vines, this advice is right and proper; but if *beans* are wanted, don't plant in rich new ground for the best success. All the leguminous plants are great feeders, and if, the elements of growth are in the soil, it will soon be transferred to their capacious maw. But this growth of the plant seems, to some extent, to be inimical to the storing up of the nitrogenous elements, in the form of seed; and hence, in a rich new soil we have a strong, vigorous growth of the vine, but a very light crop of beans. For the best success, plant in well-worn land, and keep down the weeds.

OUR CORNER

Co-Operation.—When the *Commercial* man lives longer and studies the question of Co-operative Unions more, he will know something—*perhaps*.

Young Housekeeper.—It will be seen that Young Housekeeper gives us another pleasant gossip in this issue. We hope she will find time to come often. The latch-string hangs out.

Jersey Calf.—The yearling bull advertised elsewhere by Gen. J. C. STONE, is perhaps as well-bred an animal as can be found on this side of the Atlantic. Parties desirous of infusing this blood into their herds, can find no better stock to begin with.

Poultry.—We wish to call attention to the advertisement of FRANK VAN BUSKIRK, White Cloud, Kansas, of eggs for hatching. Mr. VAN BUSKIRK comes to us recommended as one of the foremost breeders of the country, and we hope he may receive that patronage that his enterprise deserves.

Personal.—FRANK ROOT, the genial editor of the *Holton Express*, called at our office while in the city recently. Bro. ROOT is a born newspaper man, and knows his business from bottom to top, as the *Express* and other papers he has been connected with fully testify. The good people of Jackson county owe it to themselves to give the *Express* a generous support.

Hoosier Girl.—Where is Hoosier Girl? Who knows? Numerous readers are inquiring for her, and strange as it may appear, they are all young men. One writes us all the way from Denver to ask her address. Another from the north part of the State most pathetically writes that he has just reached man's estate, and feels the need of a companion, and wishes us to write to Hoosier Girl to know if she will correspond with him. Unless the correspondence is published in THE FARMER, we can't do it. Hoosier Girl is a KANSAS FARMER institution, and we ain't going to let any spooony fellows wean her from her first love.

Not Necessary.—Our agents and friends frequently ask us to acknowledge the receipt of subscriptions by letter. This is not necessary. The receipt of the paper is prima facie evidence that the money has reached us, and our correspondence upon matters that must be answered by letter is already so large as to be burdensome. We make this statement, as two of our agents that have quite recently sent in large lists of subscribers, have asked us to acknowledge the receipt of the same after the papers had reached their offices. All money sent by postoffice money order, registered letter or express is at our risk.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Price List of Eggs.—From W. S. HICK, Corning, Iowa, we have received a price list of eggs of different breeds of poultry.

Catalogue.—From E. S. WADSWORTH, proprietor of Forest Bay Stock Farm, Waukegan, Ill., we are in receipt of a catalogue of horses, giving pedigree, description, &c., of the breeding stock of said farm. The number is large, and the blood of most of them of the best.

Catalogues.—KERN, STEBER & CO. favor us with an English, German and French edition of their annual seed catalogue for 1873. This is one of the largest houses in the West, or indeed in the country, and persons wishing seeds, can do no better than to patronize this firm.

The Eclectic Ruralist and Nursery Exchange Journal; G. T. FISH, Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.; 50 cents per annum. This is the title of a neat little journal of 16 pages. It is devoted to commercial, botanical and aesthetical horticulture, and must be of great benefit to nurserymen and fruit growers generally.

Our Boys and Girls.

A WOLVERINE.

EDITOR FARMER: As so many of the boys and girls are writing to THE FARMER, I thought I would write a few lines to let them know what a wolverine boy can do and is going to do. I am not sixteen years old yet. We came out here three years ago last Spring, and were very much pleased with the country. My father takes THE FARMER, and I am very much pleased with the Boys and Girls' column. I can piece quilts, knit, cook, or do most any kind of housework. I have got one yoke of two-year-old steers, one heifer, two pigs and three ducks. My father has given me one acre of land to have what I can raise on it for spending money. So I thought I would plant it to peanuts. I would like to know through THE FARMER how much seed it will take to plant an acre? Now, I will give the boys and girls a recipe of a cake I made last night for tea, called corn meal cup cake: Four cups meal, two of flour, two of sugar, one-half cup butter, three cups buttermilk, three teaspoonfuls of soda, four eggs; bake in a moderate oven.

Dickinson County, Kansas.

SHORTHAND ITEMS.

From the Gypsum Creek Farmers' Association.

BY NANCY MATSON.

EDITOR FARMER: The following plain composition was written in shorthand, in the finest style of the art, by a little girl ten years of age, and read by the author, in excellent style, before the above named Association. It was her first attempt at reading before an audience.

This little girl, living in a new country as she does, has no opportunity of going to school. She depends for her instruction almost entirely on the use of the following books: The Phonetic Dictionary, Phonetic Primer, and Manual of Phonography.

COMPOSITION—SHORTHAND.

This is a composition on no particular subject. It is written in shorthand. I learned to write shorthand first. I am now learning to write long hand. But the long hand words are very hard to spell, and it takes too long to make them. I make the word commandment with three little movements of the pen, in shorthand—it looks like a mere speck on the paper; but in long hand it takes more than forty movements of the pen to make the word. I have an easy way of spelling in shorthand. Instead of saying c-o-w, cow, I spell the word in short hand, by sound, k-o-w, cow. Dough, I spell d-o. Instead of saying p-h-t-h-i-s-i-c, phthisic, I spell the word t-i-z-i-k. I don't like to spell tough, t-o-u-g-h; cough, c-o-u-g-h; yacht, y-a-c-h-t, &c.; but I would spell them by sound, t-u-f, k-a-u-f, y-o-t, &c. I advise all little girls, like me, to learn shorthand.

I understand that this Society had passed a resolution to allow no smoking in the presence of ladies. On the night of the 1st of February I saw as many as ten men puffing their pipes. If each had to pay his nickel, as a fine, it would add fifty cents to our treasury.



TREE HOPPERS.

BY W. B. C.

JOSIAH T. GREEN: The small slit you find upon the limbs of your young apple trees, containing eggs of some insect, from the description, are those of some of the larger tree hoppers, or most likely of *Beanthus niveus*, or snowy tree cricket, which deposit their eggs in raspberry and blackberry canes, and many small trees and shrubs, doing much damage, as the portion of the cane or limb above the puncture usually dies. In pruning those

badly damaged, all cuttings should be carefully burned, to prevent the egg deposited in them from hatching.

Wabaunsee County, Kansas.

KATYDID.

BY J. B. DOBBS.

EDITOR FARMER: Last evening I received some grape cuttings from Illinois, and on them I found the enclosed eggs of some insects. What are they? and are they destructive or injurious to the vine?

ANSWER.—The eggs you send are those of the oblong-winged katydid. They are not destructive, from the fact that they are not numerous enough. It is well, however, to cut the twigs off and burn them that have the eggs on. An illustration of these eggs will be found on page 159, last volume of THE KANSAS FARMER. W. B. C.



Prescriptions for Sick or Injured Animals, Free.

B. S. CHASE, VETERINARY EDITOR.

[The readers of THE FARMER, who have sick or injured Horses or Cattle, can have the advice of a Professional Veterinarian of great experience, through this Department, gratis, by sending an account of the complaint they desire advice upon. No question will be answered by mail.—EDITOR FARMER.]

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

Congestion of the Lungs.

EDITOR FARMER: After the lapse of almost two years I come to you again for advice. On the morning of February 21st, I took one of my horses from the stable, seemingly well and hearty. I rode him four miles, at a moderate gait, and returned in the evening. Soon after going to the stable he lay down, but seemed free from pain. After resting some time, he got up. I put corn in his box, but he refused to eat. I removed the corn and gave him oats, of which he ate about one-half. After giving him a bed of straw and a thorough rubbing, I left him for the night.

On going to the stable early next morning, I found him apparently no better; and, as his bowels had not moved during the night, and he appeared bloated and uncomfortable, I concluded this was the first thing to be attended to; so I gave him a pint of castor oil. It operated at 4, P. M. He seemed inclined to drink more than common, but ate very little. His bowels began to rumble, as if full of wind; his breathing became quick and hard; and on placing your ear to his neck, you could detect a wheezing or phthisicky sound. All symptoms, except one or two, now seemed to point to pneumonia, or lung fever. I could not notice his heart beat, or the arteries of his neck.

I now put on two more blankets, rubbed his legs well, bandaged them with woolen cloths, and commenced giving tincture of aconite root, twenty-five drops every four hours. The horse grew worse very fast, seemed weak across the loins, would stand bracing on all four legs, and would occasionally reel and fall, but would get right up again. He would shake his head, and toss it up and down as if it pained him. I gave him four doses of aconite, and soon after each dose the horse would seem worse, and then grow more quiet. Three hours after giving the fourth dose, the horse fell dead.

Upon examination, after death, I found the intestines much distended with wind, with here and there a purple spot—one two inches in length. The spleen was a dark purple color on the outside, but almost black within. Kidneys and heart all right. The right and a part of the left lung were badly inflamed and filled with black blood. The wind-pipe was much inflamed at both ends, but most of the way was filled with phlegm.

If possible, from this description, please tell what caused the death of my horse, and wherein my treatment was right and where wrong.

Yours, &c., OLD SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—Congestion of the lungs was the cause of the horse's death.

Castor oil may be useful in the human family, and can be given to the dog and pig, but is a dangerous poison, when given in sufficient quantities to induce purging in either the horse, cow or sheep. It produces irritation and inflammation of the coats of the bowels, without relief from purging.

My treatment would have been sweet spirits of niter, half an ounce; powdered carbonate of ammonia, a half ounce; mix in a bottle of cold gruel. Your blanketing and bandaging the legs was all right.

Phrenitis.

EDITOR FARMER: I have gained a great deal of practical information from your Veterinary Department; and what I consider rather a peculiar case having come under my observation, I propose to submit it to you.

My neighbor had a steer, which he had been feeding on corn about two months, and which was very fat. He was taken with the scours about a week ago, which lasted three days and then stopped. He now appeared very uneasy; would bellow all the time, but would occasionally stand perfectly still, until startled, when he would tremble all over, and commence bellowing again. He seemed inclined to fight and hook anything he could master—smaller cattle, hogs, chickens, &c.

Sometimes, when startled, he would drop as if he had been shot, and lie perfectly still for a few moments; then jump up and continue his bellowing. Would not eat, but drank freely.

I first saw him to-day. He had quit bellowing, but was uneasy. His eyes were bloodshot; he was walking along, but dropped, with his head down, till we raised him, when he staggered down hill, fell into the river and was drowned.

We opened him. His blood was very dark. The stomach was full of a yellowish, frothy substance; the contents of the paunch were of a greenish color, well masticated; the intestines contained nothing but a yellowish substance, with an occasional streak of blood; the lungs and liver large, but of a natural appearance; the melt large and black; the right lobe of the heart considerably enlarged; the kidneys and bladder perfectly healthy but the brain was filled with water.

If you can from this description name the disease and prescribe a cure, your will greatly oblige

Yours, truly, ROBT. CRAWFORD.

ANSWER.—Phrenitis was the disease—an inflammation which is the same as mad staggers in the horse—caused by over-feeding.

In the early stages of this disease, much can be done by an active purge, composed of one pound of epsom salts and one pound of table salt, dissolved in four quarts of cold water and sweetened with molasses, to be given at one dose. Apply ice or ice water to the head, warm water bandages to the legs, and blanket the body.

Distemper.

EDITOR FARMER: I have two four-year-old horses, that I brought with me from Illinois about the 1st of last April. After I had been here about two or three weeks, one of them took the distemper. I worked them together, and in about two or three weeks the other one took it. I worked them until about the middle of July, when they got so bad that I had to stop working them, and have not worked them but very little since. They have been running constantly at the nostrils since they first took it—discharges mostly at the right nostril. The glands under the jaws are considerably enlarged, particularly on the left side; and they come and go. Sometimes they are quite small, but never entirely gone. The discharges look like distemper

discharges, of rather a yellowish tinge, and quite sticky. Neither the discharges nor their breath have any bad smell. They are quite lively, and their appetite was good until about a week ago. I have been trying a prescription that was given in THE FARMER for a horse that I thought was afflicted like mine, except that his breath was offensive, and mine is not.

I wish to know what is the name of the disease, and what I shall do for them.

The prescription I used was given for what your paper called "Nasal Gleet." It has not done any good so far, but the horses seem to be considerably worse than before I began to use it. Please let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Yours, truly, J. H. TAYLOR.

ANSWER.—Colts or horses with the distemper should never be worked. If they take the least cold with it, they are sure to suffer, and rarely ever recover from its effects.

Give your horses internally a half-ounce of the sulphite of soda, in a pint of water, twice a day for at least ten days. This is a dose for one horse. Keep the nostrils washed out clean.

Swelling.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a two-year-old colt, that got hurt by getting her leg over the halter, and strained her hock joint. It swelled very large. I put on some liniment, that reduced the swelling on the outside of the leg, but on the inside it remained. The skin came off, leaving a large sore, which is healing; but the swelling remains. There is some heat in it, and it is sore to the touch. She stands resting on her toes. After exercise there is scarcely any lameness.

Please give me a course of treatment, through your valuable paper, and oblige

Yours, &c., C. S. ROBINSON.

ANSWER.—You should not have used the liniment while there was any inflammation in the hock. Bathe several times in the course of a day with tincture of arnica one ounce, water one pint. Do this as long as there is any undue heat in the injured parts.

Wound.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a colt that got hooked in the thigh last Fall, making an opening about an inch long. It swelled, and made the colt very lame for a few days; then the swelling went down, and it began to discharge freely. I washed it off a few times with castile soap and water; then the weather got so cold that I did not do anything more for it. The wound has healed, leaving an opening about the size of a pipe-stem, which still continues to discharge matter the color and consistence of cream, with very little smell. The colt eats well, can run and kick up its heels, but is a little stiff in that leg. The leg does not appear to be sore or swelled any, but still discharges some.

Can the bone be affected, or could it be possible that it could have slipped down and run a stub of brush or weed in, and it broke off in there? I should think it would have worked out before this, if it did.

What shall I do for it? Any advice from you will be thankfully received.

Yours, truly, L. B. RAND.

ANSWER.—There is a pipe formed in the wound. Lay it open with a sharp knife, and inject it once a day with the tincture of iodine. Two applications will be enough. Then treat as a common sore.

Strain.

EDITOR FARMER: I have a colt eight months old. Two month ago I suppose he bruised his gambrel joint kicking against the side of the barn. It swelled up. I put on oil of spike, organum, oil of amber. Went to the fetlock. Broke out in small sores, like grapes. Poulced with flaxseed, which made it little better, and it swelled up again. Tried

mustang liniment and gargling-oil, without effect. Tried saltpeter and vinegar, and the prescription recommended for J. K. Keibler in THE FARMER of November 15th, for a strain, but it was no better. Before I tried the Keibler prescription, it broke out in little sores, like grapes, from the fetlock joint up to the groin, on the inside of his left hind leg.

The colt is fat and in good condition; has not been fed high. There is a little fever all the time. The swelling goes down after exercise.

Advice from your Veterinary Editor will be thankfully received, by A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—The liniments you used should never be applied to a strain while it is swelled and full of fever. I think that is the cause of the colt's trouble now. Give the colt a half-tablespoonful of the sulphite of soda, twice a day for a week; after which take powdered sulphate of copper, one and a half ounces; Spanish fly, half a drachm; powdered gentian root, two ounces. Mix, and divide into twelve powders, and give one powder at night in good feed, with no more cold water in it than will keep the particles of the feed together.

Sequel of Influenza.

EDITOR FARMER: I want to know, if your Veterinary Surgeon can tell me, what is the matter with my horses. I have lost five, all of them young except one brood mare, sixteen years old. The first that died was, to all appearance, well at night, and was dead in the morning. None of them were sick more than two or three days. They first appeared weak; would lie down, and could not be got up, but would eat all the time. They breathed very hard, but had no cough.

On opening them, I found everything perfectly natural, except the lungs. All were more or less affected. The blood was darker and thicker than was natural, and the lungs and air-tubes were filled with a white frothy mucus, and also a yellow mucus, to all appearance the same as the discharge from the nostrils when they had the epizootic. They did not have it unusually hard.

I usually put them in the stable at night, and when not in use they run in the fields. My stable was not very warm. After being taken sick, the extremities were warm as in health, and no unusual symptoms except weakness and hard breathing. Occasionally they would appear to be in pain, and struggled a few moments at a time; then commence trembling all over, and die in a few minutes.

No one can give any idea as to what the matter is. My hogs are dying also, in the same haste as my horses. Now, can you tell me what is the matter, and what the remedy? ANTHONY NOCE.

ANSWER.—It is the effects of the influenza (epizootic) that your horses are dying with, probably ending with congestion of the lungs. I know of many cases of loss by the want of proper care, even after the owners thought their horses were well.

Treatment: Give sweet spirits niter, a half-ounce; powdered carbonate of ammonia, half an ounce. Mix in a bottle of cold gruel, in the form of a drink.

Wolf in the Tail.

EDITOR FARMER: I have been raising cattle for a number of years, and have had cases similar to that of Mr. J. C. Finlay, reported in THE FARMER of February 15th. It is not always the end of the tail that is affected; it often comes from four to six inches from the end.

I have had parts of the tail drop off, before I noticed anything the matter. The disease is not entirely confined to the tail, but affects the head as well. The ears droop, the horns are cold close to the herd, and the hair stands the wrong way. The animal so affected generally eats as usual, but looks dull. The cure I practice is simply to cut the tail where diseased, in to the bone, and tie on a hand-full of salt with a cloth, and put a teaspoonful of turpentine on the head in the center between the

horns. This has proved satisfactory in all cases that I have tried. The cloth is to be loosened in four or five days after being put on.

It seems to me that our friend the Editor mistook the question of Mr. Finlay. But I will ask him to please examine the next cow that appears as I have described, as I think I have described it more fully than Mr. F. did. I think if Mr. F. will examine his cow's horns he will find them cold, as above mentioned.

Yours, &c., G. S. F.

ANSWER.—There is a disease of the tail (not common as yet in this country), where the tail becomes paralyzed, its skin soft and swollen, and filled with water at its end. The disease spreads upward, when finally separation of the tail takes place.

Cows are subject to ephemeral fever, and in this fever all the symptoms described in your case are manifest. It is the disease, too, that has been called "hollow horn," "wolf in the tail," &c.

Your treatment, so far as the turpentine is concerned, is all right; and with it I have cured many cows without any other treatment. Frequently I use pulverized charcoal and water as a drench.

In your next case, let the tail alone. Use the turpentine, and see if it does not prove equally satisfactory.

[Continued from Page 101.]

not break wholly with the banks. A compromise was effected, dividing the currency between the government and the banks. We have a circulating medium of \$700,000,000; half greenbacks and half national banks. We should have our own money and save 16 to 20 per cent. now paid to banks for the use of money entirely useless without the people's guarantee.

The vote being taken, the Convention refused to reconsider.

The Convention proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: John Davis, of Davis, President; J. K. Hudson, of Wyandotte, Vice-President; H. Bronson, Treasurer; Alfred Gray, Secretary and Corresponding Secretary; T. B. Smith, of Douglas, John Mings, of Osage, O. W. Bill, of Riley, H. H. Grass, of Montgomery and J. S. Van Winkle, of Leavenworth, Directors.

A letter of congratulation was received from the Farmers' Club at New Chicago, which was read.

The Secretary was directed to inquire the cost of 2,000 copies of the Proceedings of the Convention in pamphlet form, and report to the Convention.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the President at 8 o'clock. The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That this Convention elect a corresponding agent whose duty shall be to communicate with the principal manufacturers of and dealers in Agricultural implements with a view to obtaining low rates of purchase, and also make application for reduced rates of transportation on all the different railroads, and forward a statement of advantages obtained monthly to each of the different organizations of farmers within the State.

Mr. Willets, of Jefferson, said he was in favor of the resolution, and stated that in talking with a dealer in implements, he was told that the price of a certain cultivator was \$35; but when he told the dealer that he was a member of a Grange, and that unless he made his peace with them he would be everlastingly snowed under, world without end, the dealer came to time and agreed to furnish them at \$25. The object of this resolution was to have things at a fair price, and be no longer slaves to middlemen.

The resolution was adopted.

Alfred Gray was appointed corresponding agent. Mr. Coleman, of Douglas, introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the farmers of Kansas, while they are ready to denounce in unmeasured terms every monopoly that strikes at their interests in the shape of robbery and oppression, we are equally ready to admit any and all errors and wrongs of our own that have brought us into the dilemma which we all complain of to-day.

Resolved, That farmers must be governed by the same laws of trade as those governing other kinds of business.

Mr. Coleman said the farmers came here and had not said a word in interchange of opinion as to what brought the trouble on the farmer. The farmers were somewhat to blame, and he desired to hear from them.

J. K. Hudson, of Wyandotte, said he was in accord with the resolutions. He had listened with attention to the deliberations of the Convention, and had waited to hear some one say that the

farmers were to blame for present affairs. He would look the trouble in the face, and believed that on the farmer was as much blame as any other for this state of things. They might resolute until doomsday, but it would not assist them in paying taxes. We want legislation, and the proper way is to attend primary meetings and see that good men are elected to office. The farmers would not come to the primaries and bad men got into office, who put through their jobs to the prejudice of the farmer. Shysters and tricksters over-rode farmers in the Legislature, and it should be ended. While he did not claim that farmers were more honest than any one else, yet he believed they were less business-like than any other class. Many farmers complained as though the evils were a matter of transportation, but they were a want of money and poor farming. He stated that railroads had been the best friends of the farmers in this State, and that without them this State would still be designated as a howling wilderness on the maps. He did not complain of the roads, but the bad management of them, and he counseled discrimination in the fight against them. It was a popular cry to howl against them, but there should be justice in what was done. We want protective legislation and not aggressive. The key of the difficulty lay in the ballot box.

Messrs. Bronson, Fiery and Otis participated in the discussion. It was moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost.

Mr. Lines offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That while we complain of various causes that have contributed to the present depressed condition of the agricultural condition of our State, we believe that the farmers are themselves responsible for a large part of our trouble. We have suffered our expenses to outrun our income, while severe economy is an indispensable pre-requisite to success in a new country. We have used lumber in building for which our money has gone out of the State, when we should have used rock. We have gone in debt for fine school-houses, iron bridges, and other improvements, altogether too fast for our means. We have made our private and family expenses larger than we should, until the resources of our farms are more settled and reliable. We must, for a time, practice self-denial, correct bad legislation, and the good time coming will soon greet us in the future.

Mr. Willets moved to strike out school-houses.

Mr. Lines said that we built fine school-houses to attract immigrants. He believed that log school-houses and churches would do until the State got more prosperous; and he did not know but that both would be more prosperous were such the case. He said he never had more happiness than when living with his wife in a log cabin 14x16, and they raised watermelons, which they made into molasses. He had a larger house now, but no more pleasure. He had come to Kansas to help stop the inroads of slavery, and he praised God that it had been accomplished. He urged them to live contentedly and simply, and not get overwhelmed in debt. He believed that in a log cabin could be taught and learned the same studies as in a marble palace.

Mr. Willis, of Morris, said that the farmers' former condition was one of servitude, and to-night he congratulated them upon the intelligent faces on this floor. They were getting so they felt their chains, and he desired the farmer to go on improving his condition, until they became peers of any other class in the land. He wanted the farm made attractive, and it was to be done by education. He wanted the children trained so that the farming pursuit would be honorable, and ranked with any other calling, and so the young folks would love the farm. He wanted school-houses, and he thanked God that the mighty powers of science had been invoked to help lighten the toils and burdens of the weary, worn husbandman, and his eyes were gladdened to day by the sight of some splendid syrup made from corn.

Mr. Lines asked him if it was in the form of whisky. [Laughter.]

Mr. Willis acknowledged the corn, but begged leave to deny the imputation. It was said that a bushel of corn yielded two gallons and a half of this syrup. It was the best he had ever put in his mouth, and he threw up his hat and shouted, "Good bye, slave labor in the Indies!"

Mr. Langston and other gentlemen participated in the debate.

The substitute, on a vote being had, was declared lost, and the resolution carried.

The Convention refused to amend the resolution on banks.

The following resolutions were offered by different delegates, and adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That the thanks of this Convention be returned to the Fifth Avenue and other hotels of the city of Topeka, for the courteous reduction of prices extended to its delegates.

2d. That the thanks of the Convention be returned to the K. P., A. T. & S. F., U. P., C. B., M. R. Ft. S. & G., L. L. & G., St. J. & D., K. C. N. G., and M. K. & T. Railroads, for their kind recognition in the reduction of fares.

3d. That the thanks of this Convention be returned to Hon. ALFRED GRAY, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, for his efforts, by correspondence and otherwise, to secure their favors.

4th. That the thanks of this Convention be returned to THE KANSAS FARMER, the Western Planter and other papers

of this and other States, for the publication of the Call for this Convention, and to the Topeka Commonwealth, for the publication of the proceedings of this Convention and the kind notices thereof.

Resolved, That the action of Congress in raising the pay of members, and making the same retro active so as to draw the increased pay for past services, has our unqualified disapproval, and that the best service the members who voted for the same can render to their country, is to tender their resignations.

Resolved, That this Convention appoint a committee of three to visit the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan.

Resolved, That we now step forward and pay the sum of \$1, due from each man, Club and Grange, so that we may have money in the treasury.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention individually and collectively pledge themselves to use their utmost influence to induce the farmers of every neighborhood to organize and keep up regular meetings for the discussion of questions pertaining to our interests, and to open a correspondence with the Secretary of the State organization.

Resolved, That the Proceedings of this Convention be published in pamphlet form, and the Secretary instructed to forward a copy to each delegate.

A form for local organizations was submitted and adopted, and will be published in our next issue.

J. R. Galloway, of Montgomery, W. B. Christopher, of Russell, and N. J. Fiery, of Lyon, were appointed the committee to visit the Agricultural College.

The concluding hours of the Convention were spent in listening to the views of several eminent practical farmers, and at eleven o'clock, pursuant to a previous order, the Convention adjourned.

"WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN."

"A little Nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

"THIS is the rock of ages," said a father, after rocking two hours and the baby still awake.

A FARMER had a calf so contrary, he said he had to "pull his ears off to make him suck, and pull his tail off to make him let go!"

THERE are some things it won't do to trifle with: for instance, a woman's opinion and the business end of a wasp.

WOULD you rather go through a giddy waltz with a pretty girl, than go through a pretty waltz with a giddy girl? We pause for a reply.

SIX big girls in a Scranton, Pa., schoolhouse, got up a club for the benefit of the teacher. His doctor bill was just twelve dollars and sixty cents. No arrests.

A LOUISVILLE girl has set the fashion of sliding down hill in a tin pan, and now no housewife in that region can find her dishpan when she wants to use it.

WESTERN women are grumbling terribly because the managers of Agricultural Fairs don't give at least a year's notice when they offer prizes for the finest babies!

It is stated as a bovinological fact, that the milk of a young cow is apt to be foaming. Which is highly probable, as the creature is naturally heifervescent.

"I AM speaking," said a long winded orator, "for the benefit of posterity." "Yes," said one of his hearers, "and if you keep on much longer, your audience will be here."

MRS. PARTINGTON, noticing the death of Mr. Kyan, the well-known inventor, is extremely anxious to know if he is the same person who invented Kyan pepper.

AN Illinois man invested one dollar in drink, and then sued the bar-keeper who sold him the whisky and recovered sixty dollars. He says it pays better than investing in Government bonds.

A BOSTON clergyman of prominence, somewhat astonished his hearers recently, by saying from his pulpit, that for real, old-fashioned, downright lying, commend him to the average eighteen-year-old girl of to-day!

AN old Quaker, who had lost his wife, concluded to try another. He visited an old acquaintance, and asked, "Friend Joel, does thee know of any youngish, good looking widow or good looking old maid—well, no—not so very old either, that would like to marry?"

THE New York Mail says the law passed in Kansas, giving mothers control of their children, is a capital measure, and should be imitated in other States. Children have had control of their mothers so long it is time for a change. We believe in rotation in the domestic offices.

A HORTICULTURIST advertised that he supplied all sorts of fruit trees and plants, especially pie plants of all kinds. A gentleman thereupon sent him an order for one package of custard pie seed and a dozen mince pie plants. The seedsman promptly filled the order by sending him four goose eggs and a small dog.

Mrs. STANTON is lecturing on "The Coming Girl." An exchange says if she has any such expectations, she had better be at home making up a supply of small clothes, rather than traveling around the country bragging about it.

A PEACEFUL disposition is not absolute protection against the turmoils of life. What's more peaceful than a clam? And yet, ten to one, it ends its life in a broil. And then, how peaceful an oyster is! And how frequently it gets mixed up in a stew.

An editor was sick unto death, and several of his cotemporaries took occasion to free their minds concerning him. He got well, and now "they must meet him at the muzzle of a revolver, or he will cram their lying types down their false throats."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Seek a Warmer Latitude.—There can be no more important step than a change of Home. The past Winter has been a bitter lesson. Remember it, and in searching for a new home farther West, seek also to get farther South. The Land Grant of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad—three million acres, on eleven years' credit, low prices, and 23% per cent. reduction to actual settlers—has just been placed on the market. It is the best opportunity ever offered.

For circulars, and all particular information, inquire of
A. E. TOUZELAN,
10-7-1f Manager Land Department, Topeka, Kan.

"The Best Churn Out."—At a meeting of the Dairymen of Vermont, held at St. Johnsbury, Mr. GLEASON, well known for the superior quality of his butter, was asked what Churn he used. He said he used "The Blanchard Churn." A voice in the crowd cried, "The best Churn out." and it was echoed from one side to the other, "That's so!" "That's so!"

A Word to Travelers.—We have a word to say in favor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was the "pioneer" line westward, and the "old reliable" route to St. Louis. With the improvements which have been made during the past year, we believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi. It is the only line which runs three daily express trains of fine Coaches and Pullman Sleepers, equipped with the Miller platform and the patent air-brake, from leading points in the West, through Kansas City, Sedalia and Jefferson City to St. Louis, without change, connecting at St. Louis with eleven different through routes to points North, East and South. Particular information, with maps, time tables, &c., may be had at the various "Through Ticket" Railroad Stations in the West, or upon personal or written application to G. H. BAXTER, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Missouri; or to E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-1f

Emigration Turning.—Cheap Farms in Southwest Missouri.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of Land in Central and Southwest Missouri, at from \$3 to \$12 per acre, on seven years' time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all purchasers. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches, and law-abiding society, invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars, address A. TUOK, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Missouri. 10-5-1f

T-SPoon-Ful doses 3 times daily of HAMILTON'S **BUCHU AND DANDELION**, promotes healthy action of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS; is therefore the greatest Blood Purifier and Health Preserver of the age, and prevents diseases by removing the cause. It has stood the test, and is the best medicine in use.
W. C. HAMILTON & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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LANDRETH'S SEEDS

Have spoken their own praise for upwards of three-quarters of a Century. The attention of Market Gardeners is particularly requested. Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac will be mailed without charge to all who apply.

DAVID DANBRETH & SON,
10-5-4t 21 & 23 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia Pa.

SWEET POTATOES FOR BEDDING.

A FINE LOT OF

YELLOW NANSEMOND

Sweet Potatoes for Sale, at

Two Dollars per Bushel.

Apply early, to **M. S. GRANT,**
10-7-2t Leavenworth, Kansas.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1867, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

STRAYS FOR APRIL 1.

- Atchison County—B. B. Gale, Clerk.**
PONY—Taken up by A. A. Howell, Grasshopper tp, one dark brown mare Pony, 4 years old, 13 hands high, black mane and tail, black legs, white rings on left hind foot, white spot in forehead. Appraised \$30.
- Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.**
PONY—Taken up by E. Gwin, Drywood tp, one sorrel horse Pony, 4 years old, 18 hands high, blaze face, left hind foot white, white spot on right hind ankle, small scar on right side of head. Appraised \$15.
- Brown County—E. N. Morrill, Clerk.**
HEIFER—Taken up by Thos Brigham, Padonia tp, Dec 26, 72, one white Heifer, 2 years old, red ears, swallowfork in left ear. Appraised \$16.
COW—Taken up by B. F. Portch, Hiawatha tp, Jan 24, 1873, one black Cow, 4 years old, slit in left ear. Appraised \$25. Also, one small red yearling Steer, white spot in face, crop off right ear. Appraised \$12. Also, one small red and white yearling Heifer. Appraised \$10.
PONY—Taken up by J. N. Lyman, Hiawatha tp, Jan 21st, 1873, one bay horse Pony, 2 years old. Appraised \$20.
HEIFER—Taken up by R. Patton, Hamlin tp, Feb 13, 1873, one dark red yearling Heifer, white on back and belly. Appraised \$16.
BULL—Taken up by H. C. Neff, Missouri tp, Feb 15th, 1873, one red Bull, 2 years old, short horns, white spot on brisket, belly white, bush of tail white. Appraised \$20.
- Buster County—John Blevins, Clerk.**
STEER—Taken up by J. G. Cook, Rosalia tp, one dark red Ox, 4 years old, white spots on the right flank and belly, bush of tail white, crop and split in left ear, right ear frozen off, marks of yoke. Appraised \$14.
- Cherokee County—J. O. Norris, Clerk.**
STEER—Taken up by B. E. Gump, Spring Valley tp, Feb 22, 72, one red and white Steer, 4 years old, swallowfork in right ear. Appraised \$15.
- Dickinson County—M. P. Jolly, Clerk.**
COLT—Taken up by —, one light bay mare Colt, 2 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$50. Also, one black mare Colt, 1 year old, 3 feet white. Appraised \$10.
MARE—Taken up by David Anderson, Newbern tp, May 8, 72, one bay Mare, 5 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, bluish on left fore fetlock, star in forehead. Appraised \$75.
- Douglas County—P. R. Brooks, Clerk.**
PONY—Taken up by Jas Walton, Palmyra tp, Sept 24th, 1872, one bay Mare Pony, 6 years old, 11 hands high, 2 white feet, a star in forehead, white on nose, right hip knocked down. Appraised \$15.
HORSE—Taken up by P. P. Hall, Grant tp, Oct 12, 1872, one sorrel Horse, 3 years old, hind feet white, a small star in forehead. Appraised \$50.
MARE—Taken up by T. J. Harris, Eudora tp, Oct 7th, 1872, one sorrel Mare, 10 years old, 16 hands high, star in forehead. Appraised \$40.
COLT—Taken up by W. H. Shields, Eudora tp, Nov 14, 1872, one dark bay horse Colt, 1 year old, 18 hands high, the left hind foot white, small star in forehead. Appraised \$30.
HORSE—Taken up by H. Reusch, Eudora tp, Nov 11, 1872, one light gray Horse, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded W on left shoulder, collar marks. Appraised \$40.
STEER—Taken up by W. A. Davis, Eudora tp, Nov 19, 1872, one red Steer, 2 years old, white spot in face, white on belly and end of tail. Appraised \$17.
HORSE—Taken up by T. L. Huddleston, Clinton tp, Oct 29, 1872, one bay Horse, 5 years old, 14 hands high, scar on left hind leg, harness marks. Appraised \$17.
COW—Taken up by Wm Spencer, Lecompton tp, Nov 12, 1872, one strawberry roan Cow, 12 years old, crop off right ear, under bit in left ear, point broken off right horn, left horn drooped. Appraised \$19.
BULL—Taken up by John Rush, Grant tp, Nov 16th, 1872, one Bull, 3 years old, slit in each ear, underbit in left. Appraised \$20.
HORSE—Taken up by A. Toth, Willow Springs tp, Nov 21, 1872, one bright bay Horse, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$13. Also, one red and white spotted Heifer, 1 year old. Appraised \$13.
COLT—Taken up by John Harrell, Clinton tp, Nov 22, 1872, one sorrel mare Colt, 1 year old, star in forehead. Appraised \$12.50.
HEIFER—Taken up by J. K. Wells, Lecompton tp, Nov 13, 1872, one speckled roan yearling Heifer, red ears and sides, medium size. Appraised \$12.
PONY—Taken up by Wm Fitzpatrick, Kanwaka tp, Nov 19th, 1872, one gray mare Pony, 3 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, small scar on left hip. Appraised \$25.
MARE—Taken up by J. S. Fletcher, Willow Springs tp, Nov 2, 1872, one light bay Mare, 1 year old, white on face, left eye glassed, left fore foot white. Appraised \$35.
STEER—Taken up by G. W. Stewart, Palmyra tp, Nov 20, 1872, one red and white yearling Steer, branded S on one hip. Appraised \$12.50. Also, one red yearling Steer, white about face and head. Appraised \$12.50.
COW—Taken up by J. P. Whitney, Kanwaka tp, Dec 11th, 1872, one red Cow, 6 years old, left horn broken, bunch on right side. Also, one Calt. Appraised \$20.
COLT—Taken up by B. F. Selby, Marion tp, Nov 17th, 1872, one dark brown Mare Colt, 1 year old past, left hind foot white. Appraised \$12.
FILLY—Taken up by C. A. Black, Lawrence tp, Dec 9, 1872, one sorrel Filly, 3 years old, white spot on forehead. Appraised \$25.
HORSE—Taken up by Jordan Neal, Wakarusa tp, July 10, 1872, one one brown Mare, 7 years old, 14 hands high. Appraised \$35. Also, one brown horse Colt, 2 years old, hiped. Appraised \$10.

- COW**—Taken up by A. Bells, Lecompton tp, Dec 31st, 1872, one red Cow, 4 years old, star in forehead, bush of tail white, white on belly, dim brand on left hip. Appraised \$12.50.
- HORSE**—Taken up by L. C. Myrick, Clinton tp, Dec 27th, 1872, one iron-gray Horse, 1 year old, roan nose, black mane and tail. Appraised \$18.
- Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.**
HEIFER—Taken up by F. D. Coburn, Appanoose tp, one red and white spotted Heifer. Appraised \$9. Also, one very light roan Heifer. Appraised \$9.
- Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.**
PONY—Taken up by W. F. Osborne, Lane tp, Jan 29th, 1873, one iron-gray horse Pony, 3 years old, black legs, star in forehead. Appraised \$20.
STEER—Taken up by E. G. Carllie, Otter Creek tp, Jan 27, 1873, one red Texas Steer, 5 years old, swallowfork and underbit in right ear, branded D on right side, a Texas brand on right hip. Appraised \$20. Also, one brown Texas Steer, branded D on the right side, Texas brand on right hip. Appraised \$20.
- FILLY**—Taken up by H. Pritchard, Madison tp, Feb 20th, 1873, one dark bay Filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, a small white spot on nose, 2 curls on forehead, white spot on left hind foot, white spot on left hind heel.
- COW**—Taken up by Geo Olson, Salem tp, Feb 28, 1873, a white Texas Cow, 4 years old, black neck, black spots, both ears marked. Appraised \$15. Also, one dark brown Texas Cow, 4 years old, white belly and tail, branded S on left hip, swallowfork in each ear. Appraised \$15. Also, one roan Cow, 4 years old, crop off left ear, branded 7 on left hip. Appraised \$15.
- MARE**—Taken up by H. P. Kellogg, Pleasant Grove tp, Jan 25, 1873, one dark bay Mare, 5 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, heavy blk mane and tail, white on right hind foot and left fore foot. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel horse Colt, 2 years old, 18 hands high, small ears. Appraised \$16. Also, one dark bay mare Colt, 1 year old, 18 hands high, hind legs white. Appraised \$14.
- STEER**—Taken up by Robt Loveland, Lane tp, Feb 25th, 1873, one pale red Steer, 5 years old, left horn droops, branded J X on left hip and X on left horn. Appraised \$15. Also, a black Steer, 4 years old, branded 111 on left horn. Appraised \$20.
- Howard County—Frank Clarke, Clerk.**
HEIFER—Taken up by Z. R. Piercy, Longton tp, Feb 26, 1873, one white Heifer, red spots on body, red on neck and ears. Appraised \$12.
COW—Taken up by John Davis, Belleville tp, one black Cow, 4 years old, brown sides and back, a swallowfork in each ear. Appraised \$18.
MARE—Taken up by Isaac Edwards, Sedantp, May 9, 1873, one bay Mare, 3 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.
- Jefferson County—W. F. Gilluly, Clerk.**
MARE—Taken up by John Maxwell, Jefferson tp, one red and white yearling Steer, small crop in right ear, unknown brand on left hip. Appraised \$11.
HEIFER—Taken up by John Newman, Grasshopper Falls tp, Feb 4, 1873, one dark red yearling Heifer, white on back, star in forehead, drooping horns. Appraised \$16.
STEER—Taken up by Jas Quaney, Kentucky tp, one light red yearling Steer, white spots, a crop and underbit in left ear, a slit and underbit in right ear. Appraised \$12.
HORSE—Taken up by B. E. Hatton, Burl tp, March 4, 1873, one sorrel Horse, 5 years old, right hind foot white, star in forehead, white on nose. Appraised \$25.
- Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.**
PONY—Taken up by Carl Scheel, Fremont tp, Feb 25th, 1873, one bay mare Pony, 6 years old, white on right fore foot, hind feet white, blaze face, dim brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$20.
- Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.**
MARE—Taken up by Wm Kendall, Clark's Creek tp, March 7, 1873, one bright sorrel Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, blaze in face, right hind foot white. Appraised \$65.
- Pottawatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk.**
COLT—Taken up by Wm Grindel, Green tp, Feb 22, 1873, one gray horse Colt, 1 year old, white stripes on face. Appraised \$35. Also, one sorrel horse Colt, 1 year old, a white stripe on face, a white spot on nose, white mane and tail. Appraised \$30. Also, one light bay mare Colt, 1 year old, star in face, white spot on nose. Appraised \$30. Also, one dark bay horse Colt, 1 year old. Appraised \$35.
MARE—Taken up by T. W. Gideon, Emmett tp, Jan 25, 1873, one sorrel Mare, 5 years old, white hairs in forehead, has a Colt with her. Appraised \$25.
FILLY—Taken up by A. Hanson, Shannon tp, Feb 10, 1873, one dark sorrel Filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, white on left hind foot, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$40.
CALF—Taken up by Thos Butterfield, Louisville tp, Feb 1, 73, one red Calf, 18 months old, some white on belly, white hairs in forehead. Appraised \$12.
STEER—Taken up by Z. R. Wood, Shannon tp, Feb 5, 1873, one roan Steer, 3 years old, line back. Appraised \$30. Also, one roan yearling Heifer, horns standing rather high. Appraised \$10.
PONY—Taken up by E. Heathman, Vienna tp, one brown mare Pony, 4 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay horse Pony, 1 year old, bald face, left hind foot white, under lip white. Appraised \$15.
PONY—Taken up by Wm Roark, Emmett tp, one brown mare Pony, two years old, 13 hands high, white face, hind feet white. Appraised \$20. Also, one brown horse Pony, 14 hands high, star in forehead, white spot on nose. Appraised \$20.
PONY—Taken up by H. B. Galloway, Pottawatomie tp, Feb 10, 1873, one dark bay horse Pony, 6 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white, same legstiff. Appraised \$11. Also, one sorrel mare Pony, 3 years old, 11 hands high, blaze face, left fore foot white, under lip white. Appraised \$15.
- Republic County—Sam'l W. Skeels, Clerk.**
PONY—Taken up by W. F. Compton, Belleville tp, March 8, 73, one dark bay horse Pony. Appraised \$40.
HORSE—Taken up by T. C. Bolly, Belleville tp, one light iron-gray Horse, 9 years old, harness marks. Appraised \$50.
PONY—Taken up by Peter Gosh, Atlanta tp, one black stallion Pony, 3 years old, 13 hands high, 2 white spots on back, left hind foot white, white strip on nose. Appraised \$15.
- Wabausee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.**
HEIFER—Taken up by Jas McMahon, Newbury tp, March 8, 1873, one pale red Heifer, 2 years old, some white on belly and right hind leg, crop off each ear. Appraised \$15. Also, a white yearling Heifer, red ears, red spots on face and neck, hole and slit in right ear. Appraised \$10.

STRAYS FOR MARCH 15.

- Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.**
COW—Taken up by John Falls, Putnam tp, Jan 1st, 1873, one red and white speckled Cow, 10 years old, crop off right ear, slit in left, short tail. Appraised \$12.
MARE—Taken up by Chas Paul, Lincoln tp, Jan 11th, 1873, one roan Mare, 3 years old, black mane, tail and legs. Appraised \$25. Also, one small white Cow, 4 years old, end of nose and hoofs black. Appraised \$15.
- Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.**
MARE—Taken up by Cynthia Kemr, Scott tp, one bay Mare, 3 years old, hind feet white, star in forehead, snip on nose. Appraised \$30.
- Coffey County—A. Crocker, Clerk.**
HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Vandever, Neosho tp, one red and white Heifer, 2 years old, slit in each ear. Appraised \$12.
STEER—Taken up by James Jacobs, Pleasant tp, one dun Steer, 6 years old, crop off each ear. Appraised \$18.
MARE—Taken up by F. W. Watson, California tp, a bay Mare, 2 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white black mane and tail. Appraised \$27.50.

PONY—Taken up by A Veach, Pleasant tp, one small bay Pony, horse colt. Appraised \$12.

PONY—Taken up by C W Dolson, Leroy tp, Jan 21st, 1878, one bay mare Pony, 5 years old, 13 hands high, a white spot in face, both fore feet white. Appraised \$30. Also, one sorrel mare Colt, 1 year old, 11 hands high, white stripe in face, the right hind foot white. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by A J Mattox, Okmawa tp, one red and white spotted Texas Steer, 3 years old, branded AC on right hip, crop off right ear, underbit in left. Appraised \$15.

STEER—Taken up by G B Fragler, Okmawa tp, one Steer, 2 years old, T-shaped spot in forehead, white on breast and belly, tip of tail white, hole in right ear, slit in left. Appraised \$14.

Davis County—D. Mitchell, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W A Fanson, Junction City tp, Jan 25, 1872, one sorrel Horse, 10 years old, 15 hands high, white strip in face. Appraised \$20.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by P Devan, Sherman, Feb 12th, 1872, one red and white Heifer, 3 years old, branded D on left hip, and HU on right hip. Appraised \$20.

PONY—Taken up by J W Hoover, Lincoln tp, Feb 7, 1873, one bay horse Texas Pony, 8 years old, 14 hands high, right ear lopped, fistula on top of neck and on right shoulder. Appraised \$30. Also, one black horse Texas Pony, 9 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, white spot between nostrils, switch tail. Appraised \$10.

Johnson County—J. T. Taylor, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J H Coleman, Oxford t., Feb 4th, 1873, one black and white Cow, 4 years old, crop off right ear, underbit in left. Also, one Calf.

PONY—Taken up by John Keys, Oxford tp, Feb 20th, 1873, one sorrel Pony, 12 years old, white strip in face, left hind foot white, stringhalted in left hind leg, a few white hairs on left shoulder. Appraised \$18.

Linn County—W. M. Neabitt, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J T Bunch, Lincoln tp, Jan 31st, 1873, one bay mare Colt, 2 years old, star in forehead. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by J W Sheek, Scott tp, Dec 5, 1872, a work Ox, 4 or 5 years old, brindle and white spotted, white face, crop in right ear. Appraised \$30.

MULE—Taken up by Thos Mellon, Paris tp, June 28, 1872, one light sorrel horse Mule, 8 years old, 12 1/2 hands high, black stripe on withers and on back, mane roached, tail shaved, a dim brand on left shoulder. Appraised \$35.

STEER—Taken up by A W Hall, Valley tp, Feb 12th, 1873, one pale red yearling Steer, a star in forehead, white spots on body, white legs. Appraised \$15.

Lyon County—D. S. Gilmore, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Jas Greenlee, Americus tp, Dec 30, 1872, one dark iron-gray horse Colt, 1 year old, medium size. Appraised \$25.

Shawnee County—P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by John Grise, Monmouth tp, Jan 27th, 1873, one light bay horse Colt, 1 year old, 12 hands high, black mane and tail. Appraised \$30.

STEER—Taken up by N Elmore, Tecumseh tp, Feb 5, 1873, one white Steer, 2 years old, swallowfork in right ear. Appraised \$14.

COW—Taken up by R L Mitchell, Silver Lake tp, Nov 23, 1872, one dark brindle Cow, 10 years old, white on back and sides, slit in right ear, crop off left. Appraised \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by W Lehn, Dover tp, Feb 13, 1872, one white yearling Heifer, underbit in each ear. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Edwin Stock, Dover tp, March 1st, 1873, one light bay mare Pony, 2 years old, black mane and tail, white on right hind foot, star in forehead. Appraised \$12.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E Dix, Rock Creek tp, Feb 8th, 1873, one black Mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, white hairs on left shoulder, trimmed mane. Appraised \$30. Also, one bay Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, joints enlarged, snip on nose, trimmed mane. Appraised \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Horace Paul, Rock Creek tp, March 3d, 1873, one sorrel horse Pony, 12 years old, 13 hands high, a white strip in face, saddle marks, branded H on the left shoulder. Appraised \$20.

To Tree Dealers AND NURSERYMEN!

OUR IMMENSE NURSERY STOCK, NOW COVERING over 300 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements.

We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List. **BLAIR BROTHERS,** Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries, Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Missouri. sep15-tf

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A Thoroughbred Yearling Jersey Bull.
10-3-tf **J. C. STONE,** Leavenworth, Kansas.

\$5 to \$20 PER DAY! AGENTS WANTED! ALL Classes of Working People, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address **G. A. STINSON & Co.,** Portland, Me. sep15-ly

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EGGS OF THIS CELEBRATED FRENCH BREED, from J. Y. Bicknell's imported stock, for sale. Address **E. J. MORGAN,** 10-5-6t Care Crew & Morgan, Leavenworth, Kan.

PEACH TREES.
IF YOU WANT BUDDED PEACH TREES, CHOICE VA- rieties, that are unharmed, root or branch, by freezing, or any other Nursery Stock, including a large stock of first-class Apple Pear and Cherry Trees, Hedge Plants, &c., address **10-5-4t G. P. ALLEN,** Salt Creek Nursery, Leavenworth

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.
GENUINE. YIELDS ENORMOUSLY. SEND FOR CAT- alogue. [10-4-4t] **J. K. HKDBSON,** Kansas City, Mo.

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All diseases of the Eye successfully treated by **Ball's New Patent Ivory Eye Cups.** Read for yourself and restore your sight. Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless. The inestimable Blessing of Sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups. Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following diseases: 1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sightedness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Sore Eyes—specially treated with the Eye Cups—cure guaranteed; 5. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 6. Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages, or imperfect vision from the effects of Inflammation; 7. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 8. Over-Worked Eyes; 9. Myodesopia—moving specks or floating bodies before the eyes; 10. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision; 11. Cataracts, Partial Blindness, the loss of sight. Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of doctor or medicine, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

2309 Certificates of Cure.

From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants, some of them the most eminent leading professional and business men and women of education and refinement in our country, may be seen at our office. Under date of March 20, Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition. Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 24th, 1869, Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily Newspaper, and all with the unassisted Eye. Truly am I grateful to your noble invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old. Yours truly, PROF. W. MERRICK. Rev. JOSEPH SMITH, Malden, Mass., cured of Partial Blindness, of 18 years' standing, in one minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups. E. C. ETLIS, late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us Nov. 15, 1869; I have tested the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, and I am satisfied that they are good. I am pleased with them; they are the greatest invention of the age. All persons wishing for full particulars certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our Treatise on the Eye, of 44 pages, free of charge, by return mail. Write to Dr. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 987, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments, applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS, has proved a certain, sure cure for this disease. Send for pamphlets and certificates—free. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face. Employment for all. Agents wanted for the new Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups, just introduced in the market. The success is unparalleled by any other article. All persons out of employment, or those wishing to improve their circumstances, whether gentlemen or ladies, can make a respectable living at this light and easy employment. Hundreds of agents are making from \$5 to \$20 A DAY. To live agents \$20 a week will be guaranteed. Information furnished Free of Charge. Send for Pamphlet, Circulars and Price List. Address **DR. J. BALL & CO.** Oculists, P. O. Box 987, No. 91 Liberty St., New York. mar1-2t* 191

B. S. RICHARDS, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN **SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS,** COLLARS, WHIPS, &c., &c., &c. No. 50 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kan.

Ad Astra Nursery and Fruit Garden. STRAWBERRY PLANTS, TRUE TO NAME, AT BOTTOM PRICES. Three best varieties—Wilson, Chas. Downing, and Downer's Prolific—at \$4 per 1,000; \$30 per 10,000. Jucunda, and other popular varieties, at lowest prices. decl-9t-92 **E. J. HOLMAN,** Leavenworth, Kan.

Parties Desiring to Set a Large Orchard CAN BE SUPPLIED AT LOWEST FIGURES, BY APPLYING TO **E. J. HOLMAN,** Leavenworth. Apple Trees at Six Cents apiece by the 1,000, and at Five Cents apiece by the 10,000. Send in your orders at once. decl-9t

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KANSAS, COLORADO, THE TERRITORIES And the Pacific Coast.

188 MILES THE SHORTEST LINE FROM KANSAS City to Denver.
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THE OLD RELIABLE **Hannibal, Saint Joseph AND QUINCY SHORT LINE EAST**

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THE LARGEST AND MOST CONVENIENT DEPARTMENTS in the United States, Checking Baggage to all points East, North and South.

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ASK FOR TICKETS via QUINCY And Hannibal & St. Joseph Short Line. The BEST ROUTE. Free Omnibuses to Hannibal & St. Joseph Trains. **O. S. LYFORD,** Gen'l Sup't. **E. A. PARKER,** Gen'l Ticket Agent.

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VINEYARD OF EIGHT ACRES TO RENT, WITH THREE ACRES OF OTHER SMALL FRUIT. Will let for share of fruit. Inquire at this Office. 10-4-tf

Seed Wheat, Corn, Oats and Potatoes. THE LATEST AND BEST VARIETIES. MY NEW Spring Catalogue mailed free to all applicants. 10-4-tf **J. K. HUDSON,** Kansas City, Mo.

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ALLEN'S NURSERIES, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. C. H. ALLEN & CO., Proprietors. We are now prepared to furnish a full supply of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., at wholesale. sep15-1y-98

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PUBLIC SALE OF FASHIONABLY BRED SHORTHORNS!

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OFFER, AT PUBLIC SALE, at RACINE JUNCTION, Wisconsin, on

Thursday, April 10th, 1873,
Some Thirty Head of fashionably bred Shorthorns, from the well known "Slausondale Herd."
Great pains have been taken in the selection and breeding of this Herd, and the sale catalogue includes Mazurkas, Louans, Miss Wileys, and, in fact, representatives of nearly all of its most popular and distinguished families.
Terms—Satisfactory note at six months, without interest if paid at maturity. Five per cent. discount for cash.

Racine Junction is less than two hours' ride from Chicago, on the Milwaukee Division of the Northwestern Railway, and gentlemen leaving Chicago on the morning trains will arrive before the Sale commences.
Catalogues furnished on application by letter to

GEORGE MURRAY,
Racine Junction, Wisconsin.
J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

NOTE.—On the day preceding this Sale, the great Joint Sale of the "Woodlawn" and "Glen Flora" Herds will be held at Waukegan, Illinois, a few miles south of Racine Junction. 10-6-9t

GREAT JOINT SALE OF SHORTHORNS

AND Cotswold Sheep.

Consisting of the **ENTIRE WOODLAWN HERD** of Wm. B. Dodge, and a large draft from the **GLEN FLORA HERD!** at WAUKEGAN, ILL., on

Wednesday, April 9th, 1873.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ANNOUNCE THAT THEY WILL hold a Public Sale at WAUKEGAN, ILL., WEDNESDAY, April 9th, 1873, of *Ninety Head* of highly bred fashionably bred *Short-Horn Cattle* and *One Hundred pure Cotswold Sheep*, mostly imported, being the entire Woodlawn herd of WM. B. DODGE, and a number of the most desirable animals from the Glen Flora Herd, and of the Glen Flora Stock Breeding Association. Among the animals to be sold are

MAZURKAS, LADY CLARKS (Miss Wileys), JUBILEES, MINNAS, CONSTANCES.

Also, several other noted animals, including *Henrietta, Lady Brough, Countess of Oxford, Fattie Moore and Frutley 4th*, the get of the noted Minister, the prize Bull Scotsman, etc. We have no hesitation in saying that we believe this sale will comprise the largest collection of first-class stock—show animals and prize winners on both sides of the Atlantic—ever offered in this country at private sale.

TERMS OF SALE:
Six months time will be given on approved notes (interest at rate of six per cent. per annum). For cash in hand a discount of five per cent. will be allowed.
Waukegan is 35 miles north of Chicago, on Milwaukee Division of N. W. R. R. Trains leave Chicago at 8 A. M., and 9:45 A. M., and return in time for all trains leaving Chicago that evening.
Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., sharp.
For Catalogue, giving full description, pedigree, &c., address either of the undersigned.

WM. B. DODGE, C. O. PARKS, Pres't.
Waukegan, Lake Co., Ill.

On the day following, a public sale from the SLAUSONDALE HERD, of GEO. MURRAY, Esq., will be held at Racine Junction, Wisconsin, 25 miles north of Waukegan. 10-5-9t

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ARE ALWAYS **LOW-PRICED, RELIABLE** AND OPERATE PERFECTLY.

WILL DO YOUR **COOKING CHEAP** AND EASY, QUICK AND CLEAN.

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WE BREED AND HAVE FOR SALE SHORTHORN Durham Bulls and Heifers, and Berkshire Pigs, all bred from stock imported from England. Call and see our stock, two miles from the Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. [je1-1y-40] N. L. CHAFFEE & SONS.

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APIARIAN SUPPLIES. TO BEE-KEEPERS & OTHERS INTERESTED: THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he is prepared to furnish Bees—Italians, Hybrids, or Blacks; also, Native Queens, Beehives, Comb Guides, Alsike and White Clover Seed, and seed of every honey plant. Bee books and periodicals, honey extractors, honey jars, &c. Before purchasing elsewhere, send for our new descriptive circular and price list, to **NOAH CAMERON,** Lawrence, Kansas. 1-24*

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup,

SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS ARE THE only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the Lungs heal.

First, The Liver and Lungs must be got into a good, healthy condition; for, when the Lungs are wasting, the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the liver and stomach are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food; consequently, the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off, without nourishing the system.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, and carry off this slime. The SEAWEED TONIC is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle. Then, by partaking freely of the PULMONIC SYRUP, the food is turned into good blood, and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh, the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up. This is the only way to cure Consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them, to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. "Fresh air" and riding about are all wrong; and yet, because they are in the house they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as fast as the strength will permit, to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Melonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman; while the accommodations and advantages of the latter place are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my Preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines. I am now permanently located in my new building, northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, where, on every Saturday, from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M., my son or myself can be consulted free of charge; but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be \$5.

SCHENCK'S Respirometer detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and the operator can readily determine whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs, and whether the patient can be cured or not. This the patients must expect to know, if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my Remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same. **J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.**

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, \$1.25 per bottle, or \$7.00 per half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Prepared and for sale by **J. H. SCHENCK & SON,** Northeast corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia. And by druggists and dealers generally. my1-1y-168

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Enterprise Nurseries,



3 1/2 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE CITY.
A GENERAL NURSERY STOCK,
 HOME GROWN.
 Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs a Specialty.
 Address, for Price List,
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STRAWBERRY PLANTS, &C.

WILSON'S ALBANY, GREEN PROLIFIC, KENTUCKY
 and Downer's Prolific, sent by mail at \$1.00 per hundred, carefully packed to go any distance.
 Raspberries, Blackberries and Gooseberries,
 One Dollar per dozen, free by mail. Address
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Seek a Warmer Latitude

THERE CAN BE NO MORE IMPORTANT STEP THAN
 a Change of Home. The past Winter has been a Bitter
 Lesson. Remember it, and in searching for a New Home

Farther West! SEEK ALSO TO GET Farther South!

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 THREE MILLION ACRES!

ON ELEVEN YEARS' CREDIT, Low Prices, and 23 1/2 per cent.
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 For Circulars, and all particular information, inquire of
A. E. TOUZALIN,
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Choice Asiatic Poultry.

DARK BRAHMAS, HAVE A SPLENDID YARD OF
 eight Hens and one Cock. First-class in every respect.
 Stock from P. Williams and W. H. Todd.
Eggs from above Yard, \$3.00 per Sitting.
 Light Brahmans of very best Strains in the country,
At Two Dollars for each Sitting.
 Dark Brahma, Light Brahma, Partridge Cochin, and
 Black Cochin Chicks, for sale after August 1st. We warrant
 everything sent out to be pure, and will not allow any inferior
 Birds to go from our yards. When one-third of the Eggs
 sent out do not hatch, will send another Sitting.
 10-7-4f **FRANK VAN BUSKIRK,** White Cloud, Kan.

CAMPBELL'S LATE ROSE
 POTATO. A new Seedling, unequalled in productiveness,
 unsurpassed in quality, perfectly healthy. Has yielded
 from 1 to 2 barrels to the pound. Circulars, with testimonials
 as to yield and quality, free. Price: 1 B. 50c; 4 Bs,
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