ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS. NOVEMBER 10, 1875.

VOL. XIII, No. 45.

## The Kansas Farmer

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

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#### Agriculture.

#### FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

NUMBER IV.

IMPOVERISHED LAND.

A well-to-do farmer, who has some finrich bottom land on his farm, remarked to m the other day: "The soil of Kansas is gener ally rich, but it runs out much sooner by corping it than it did in Ohio."

After asking a few questions, I learned that he had raised corn on the same field for sixteen years, cutting it up in shock and hauling it off to feed in his barn yard; and he bad never returned a single load of straw, hay corn stalks or manure for these sixteen years exhaustion. Is it any wonder that the soil refuses to yield? The best land that the sun ever shown upon would, by such a course, be-Ohio, my friend admitted that they always fed the stalks by turning the cattle in the field after the corn was gathered; and a rotation of crops was more generally adopted Mr. Johnson, the well known successful Yanker farmer, never sold a bushel of corn off his farm; he fed it to his stock with the clover. straw and stalks. Thus the natural richness of the land was kept up, by returning to the soil, in the shape of manure, as much as was taken from it.

ORCHARDS.

The injury caused by the borer, drouth, and grasshoppers to the apple orchards in this State, will be long remembered. There are few which have not suffered more or less. I visited an orchard of about one hundred and fifty trees, which had received great attention, located near the timber, on the bottom land which was almost ruined.

Last fall (1874) the locusts did it considerable injury by eating the leaves ; the bark on the south west side of the trees became what is called sun scalded, and the borer had taken salt you use in a week at one meal?" possession of it. I never witnessed such a change in one year in an orchard before. It remarked: is doubtful if there are five trees in the orchard uninjured. This is a great loss.

We have all learned one lesson about planting out a young orchard, and caring for it, although it has been frequently referred to before: that is, the young trees should be so headed as to shade the trunk of the tree There never was a better opportunity to witness this fact than at this time. Trees with the top inclining to the north-east, and the body of the tree exposed to the sun's hot rays days, seven per cent. are invariably injured; while those which have their trunks shaded by the foliage of the tree are uninjured. This fact should be cows were fed on hay, no effect was noticed in best. These, if the law is to make the land to Pointoes, per cwi...

These, if the law is to make the land to Pointoes, per cwi...

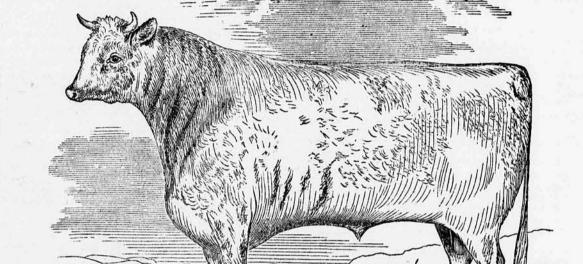
There are uninjured. This fact should be cows were fed on hay, no effect was noticed in best. These, if the law is to make the land to Pointoes, per cwi...

Linen, per cli......

Golfee, per m......

The confee, per cwi...

Confee, per m......



"LORD" OF THE LAKE," AT TWO YEARS OLD PROSER YOF ALBERT CRANE, DURHAM PARK, KANSAS.

a valuable purpose, being, troubled with the orer only in a few cases. conm. BOOK FORMING.

We remember the day when agricultural papers were sadly under par, in the estimation of many farmers. A very decided change has taken place. We are very glad to see it, because it is evidence of the spread of intelligence, and an acknowledgement that an agricultural journal is at least a great help. Still, we have occasionally found a farmer and would think the price of a paper as so bate amongst themselves for hours together, giving their experience and comparing notes. would it become valueless?

If an experiment is proven valuable, it should be made known; the greater the num her who become possessed of it, the greater good to be accomplished; and we know of no better | Mr. D ; medium for the spread of this information than the public press, for it reaches all percome impoverished in the course of time. It sons however distant. A single hint or suggestion is frequently worth more than the price of the paper.

SALTING CATTLE.

We were much amused by a little incident and the physician who had been administering to some of the family. The old lady was nilking the cows:

"About three times a week."

"Indeed." said the Doctor, "that takes too much time and trouble."

the old lady, "nothing is of much value with- of hay. out it comes by a good deal of labor?"

"That is true, Madam, but I would think to salt cows once a week would be sufficient." The old lady raised from the milking stool. and lifting her spectacles, enquired :

"Doctor, how often do you salt your cows?"

question: how would you like to take all the

Perhaps this salting business is why she can always sell her butter a few cents higher than anybody else." An experiment reported in the Live Stock

the best and safest way is to place it where it the but many of our best farmers and tax-paywill keep dry and clean, and let them partake if it ad libitum.

VEIGHBORLY TALKS ABOUT THE FARM

You say you wish the farmers to write for he FARMER of what they know about farming. I don't pretend to know a great deal myself, and would rather read that written by who regards, "book-farming" with suspicion, others than to try to write myself. Farmers when they meet, often exchange with each much lost. Yet this very class of men will de- other much valuable information, but either cannot or will not write it out for others' ben efit. I have just "walked and talked" over If a report was published of their debate, why my farm with two of my neighbors. Some of the things said may be of interest to others.

ABOUT FATTENING HOGS. Both my friends agreed that soft or new orn put on fat faster than old corn. Said

"Until this year I have fattened my hoge on old corn, but having none this season I fed the new and find that it is the on quick. I am convinced it is better than old corn."

ABOUT STRAW.

I have a rick of rye and wheat straw. My which we witnessed between an elderly lady cattle do not seem fond of any but oat straw. Mr. A. said he thought if cut green, rye straw was the best for stock, and if horses and cattlwere both allowed at the stack, between them "How often, Mrs. B, do you salt your cows?" all the straw would be eaten.

Mr. D. said that his cattle last winter would eat wheat straw better than prairie hay-mine were the reverse. In these times of epizootic, "But, don't you know, Doctor," responded straw should; be placed before horses instead

Speaking of cattle naturally brought up the subject of the Herd Law. We understand that some of the men of Topeka are circulat ing a petition to obtain enough signers to have the herd law in Shawnee county. If "Doctor, how often do you salt your cows?" two-thirds of the farmers wish a herd law, all office a week," replied he.

"Now, Doctor, I want to ask you just one question: how would you like to take all the alt you use in a week at one meal?"

The Doctor saw the point, and as he left he semarked:

"I have learned something. Mrs. B. is right; will salt my cover twice a week after this is a living on our land and pay its will salt my cover twice a week after this is a living on our need and and pay its wages of agricultural laborers in most European. taxes. Our seasons are too uncertain, and prices too small. Where would the grasshop twenty years, and that in some of them a com will salt my cove twice a week after this. pers have left us had we no cattle to fall back upon? Simply to herd the cattle—to that we currence. Among the causes compelling this would not so strongly object—but where value of various articles of consumption both Journal, tested the effects of salt upon the could it be done? If the law passed, every those produced on the farm and in factories, milk, in the month of June. It was found quarter section would have its notice on it: in illustration of which he gives a table of that going without salt three days reduced "No cattle allowed to be herded on this quartices in itermany, as follows—converting his figures into American money at the rate of 21/2 to cut for hay. Then we must hire a herder Similar experiments, later in the season, and a pasture too; and then the water; on the produced less effect. In November, when the prairies are but few places of water at the Veal do.

ers. Farming and raising cattle must go to gether in this part of the State. For twenty years we have worked to this rule. To change suddenly would be very disastrous.

But to continue our walk:

Here is a hedge, three years old; part is nearly a tence, but about two-thirds are ruin ed by sappers. They 'have a "run" under it, down a few inches, as large as three inches in diameter. I put in a steel trap, but they ion't catch worth a cent. I poisoned some oread and butter, but they did not eat it. Will some one tell how to get rid of them, or how to grow a hedge there? Mr. A. said, "Plant astor beans in it." Mr. D. said, "Humbug! for they will work right in a field of castor

Here is my timothy meadow, nearly killed ut by drouths. What shall we sow for meadows'and pastures? Herding or pasturing on prairie grass closely soon kills it out, and timothy and blue grass burns out with the drouths.

Here I have a small piece of English blugrass, or, some call it, orchard grass. It is dark green and rank of growth. I think it will be one of the grasses for Kansas. This fall was a poor one for sowing grass, but as a rule by sowing in the fall it gets a first start : then in spring another, so that when the heat of July and August comes it is able to stand through it.

Now, for fear I shall talk too long, I will top in the midst of the walk. C. A. T. Topeks, Kansas, Nov. 5, 1875.

AGRICULTURALILABOR ABROAD.

The contest on the part of the agricultural laborers of Great Britain for higher wages has been continued the present season with the same earnestness and even more generally than last year. Our English exchanges dis-cuss the subject almost weekly, and striked are of frequent occurrence in many of the lead-ing agricultural districts. In Scotland, mat have the herd law in Shawnee county. It ters have not proceeded to such extremities two-thirds of the farmers wish a herd law, all but rather, we infer, because masters have

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very striking, if it fairly represents the course of prices for twenty years past, Undoubte 119 the great G-rman and French war had no small share in producing it, in calling so many producers away from active work, and in setting free enormous amounts of money through every

German town and hamlet.

The leading feature of interest to the American farmer, in this state of things, as was suggested a week or two ago in the Chicago Tribune, is this—that its tendency must be to enhance the value of American farm products in European markets. The low price of farm labor there, in former years, has often operated in effect, to shut out competition from this country. If the changes that are here shown to have occurred during the past score of years are permanent in their nature—and we see no reason for autopoint theorems. reason for supposing the contrary-it is evident that we shall be much less exposed to serious reductions in the value of exported produce: while if they continue to go on as it is difficult to see why they should not under the contrader it is difficult to see why they should not under the continued operation of similar causes, the foreign market can scarcely fail to become better and larger quite as 'ast as we increase our ability to supply it. Should causes, like the cessation of new enterprises, tend hereafter to diminish the area of new land which we have been annually bringing under the play have been annually bringing under the plow of late years, we may also find our own population growing in more rapid ratio than our production. Instead therefore of observing that tendency to "over production," here or abroad, the existence of which a somewhat prominent attaining leaf winder the production of the property of the production of the prominent attaining leaf winder the production. abroad, the existence of which a somewhat prominent statistician last winter attempts to demonstrate, we see the more reason to antici-pate prices well sustained, and constantly in-creased inducements to better farming.—Coun-ter Cartleman. ry Gentleman.

Farming prospects have a far more cheerful look to me now than they had in the spring. Crops and prices turned out better than I expected. It is true, my wheat stubbles have a corpy look. It is bad enough to lose a cropy, but the loss of the crop and the money one expected to get for it does not end the matter. A poor crop of wheat results in a luxuriant growth of weeds, and foul land for years to come. My barley turned out better than I anticipated, and brought a good price. And the clover has taken better root in the barley field than on the wheat. than on the wheat.

The corn fodder is a grand crop, and the land is as clean as a garden. Potatoes were never so good, and corn is far better than the average. My sheep never did so well, and combed wool is affected by the dull times far less than fine and medium wool; and such will be the case for years to come. My pigs, too, are doing well, and the present and prospective high price of pork gives these animals an additional interest. They pay me much better than any other stock. And such, I think, would be the case, even if I sold none for breeders and disposed of the whole of them for pork. But of course we have to take the The corn fodder is a grand crop, and the for pork. But of course we have to take the value of the manure into consideration. If it was not for the manure, we should not be able

My Northern Soy apple orchard is giving a good account of itself. Many of the trees are to loaded that the branches nearly touch the ground, and we have had to prop them. The Northern Spy is an uprighterowing tree and makes a close head, and I have been taking great pains to thin out the center and to en courage a more spreading growth. Now that the trees are coming into full bearing, I find that this was not so essential as I supposed. The branches are long and slender, and bend ike willows under their heavy load of large truit. The idea of "letting in the sun" oruning out the centre is not well founded. The main thing is to make the land rich. How his can best be done depends on circumstances. As I have frequently said, my main or-chard is in grass, but I have a few trees that are in a dwarf pear orchard, where the laud is cultivated and nothing grown under the trees. Then, in my garden, I have a row of some six or eight Northern Spy trees, where the land is cultivated and vege ables and fruit grown. In ther words, I have (1st) an orchard kept in grass: (2nd) a few trees growing in cultivated and kept fallow, and (8rd) a few trees in the garden, where the land is cultivated and plant. ed with vegetables. All the trees were set out at the same time, about 18 years ago. The trees in the garden produce nothing of any value. They bear very little fruit, and what they do bear is knotty, ill-shaped, specked and wormy. I do not attribute the whole of this ffect to the present mode of treatment, but in part, at least, to the fact that for eight or nine years after the trees were set out the land was in grass and weeds. The trees were set out on the west side of the garden, near the fence, and this strip of land, for a rod or so wide, was antirely abandoned to weeds and grass. It was a convenient place for all the stones, sticks and rubbish of the garden. As might be expected, the trees made a poor growth, and they have not yet recovered from this early neglect. I propose now to keep the land fallow and manure it, and see if better treatment will produce better results. years after the trees were set out the land was

duce better results.

The trees in the pear orchard are not manuered. They are kept in bare fallow, the land being plowed and cultivated several times evsoap for the last 15 years, and found it answer not always require the same amount of salt, result would be to drive out not only the cat— The contrast presented in this table is certainly these trees and the trees in the main orchard

there is merely a rail fence. It is, in fact, all one orchard. The only difference is that part is in bare tallow without manure, and the other is in grass, top dressed and pastured with sheep. I cannot, at present, decide positively which is the better, so far as the trees and fruit are concerned. I think there are some indications in farmer of the state tions in favor of the manure and grass treat-ment. It seems to me the fruit is a little high-er colored in the grass orchard. And I have an idea that the grass and manure treatment will in the end prove to be the best. Two years ago this orchard produced about 100 barrels of ago this orenard produced about 100 carrels of choice fruit per acre, and apples being a poor crop generally. I got \$3.25 per barrel. Last year i bad a fair crop, but the general crop be-ing large, I got little for the fruit. This year apples are generally a failure, and I suppose choice fruit will command high prices.

I can sincerely say that I am very far from considering myself a good farmer. But I have great faith in good farming. And I feel sure that there is no country in the world where good farming, as compared with poor farming, is more profitable than in the United States Our general agriculture is not of a high standard. There is very little culture about it. W plow and sow—and reap what nature gives us plow and sow—and reap what nature gives us. Sometimes the seasons are favorable and we have good crops. But such crops rarely prove of much benefit to the farmer. They are good for railroads and all interested in the carrying trade. I do not see any remedy for this state of things, except in better farming.—Jos. Harris, in American Agriculturist.

#### Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer. EXPERIENCE WITH FOWLS.

Within the last twelve years I have devoted much of my time to the breeding of choice poultry. The first fancy fowl I purchased was the Spanish, which I have up to this date and think shall never have to discard them; same as the writer of the article in last weeks FARMER, with me they have an iron constitution, and are layers of eggs that will bring from five to ten cents more on the dozen in New York City than the Brahmas. Their eggs have thicker shells and of course stand shipplag better than the Brahmas.

For eggs I prefer the Spanish to all other varieties. The Leghorns and Hamburgs lay as many eggs but not so large and so thick shells. The Spanish are hardy with me, as much so as other varieties. The great fault the writer finds with the Spanish must be the same with the Hamburgs and Leghorns for they have as large combs and look so badly when they loose them. I think this a poor ob jection, for if we wish to keep fowls profitably we must keep them warm in winter as heat is necessary in the composition of an egg and a a matter of course when fowls, combs are froz en they cease laying and are not profitable. The writer states that his fowls, combs were trozen and as a matter of course they gave him no

We can not expect a horse to work well i kept in uncomfortable quarters. I agree that all varieties of fowls are profitable if care is taken of them. Some varieties (require more care than others), while the Brahma and Coch in are more profitable for spring chickens the non setters are much better layers of large white eggs and strictly non-setters. If I were breeding for market I would keep the Brahma and Cochin for spring chickens, and some of the non-setting varieties as the Hamburg, Soanish, Leghorn &c., for eggs. For mothers of young chicks I would prefer game hens common hens are good but not so careful of the young chicks. All writers agree that games are the best mothers. So we see each variety has merits peculiar to itself.

GEO. H. HUGHES. Topeks, Kan., Nov. 6th, 1875.

PLANTING BULBS IN LATE AUTUMN. If flowering bulbs have not already been planted in Northern latitudes, the ground should be prepared and the bulbs put in before the soil has become too wet to be worked. Moore's Rural New Yorker states more than wo weeks ago that the soil, being well spaded over to the depth of eighteen inches, it is ready for the bulbs, and the sooner they are planted the better. When there is a sufficient number of bulbs a pleasing effect may be pro duced by planting them in circles one within another, each circle being formed of those with flowers of the same color, the colors alternating to suit the fancy. The large bulbs require to be set deeper than the smaller ones; as a general rule, the depth should be twice the length of the bulb. In spading up the earth and adding manure, the bulb bed will be raised above the general level; it is best to leave it so, as it will prevent water from settling on When the weather becomes cold enough to fre-ze the ground, cover the bed with a good coat of long manure, or leaves with a little earth thrown on to hold them, or any other convenient litter, which is to be carefully removed in spring. It is much better to plant the bulbs in groups than to scatter them here and there. If set in ordinary garden soil they will flower tolerably, but their much fine bloom in a prepared soil will well repay the trouble of fitting it for them. The soil should be light, warm and rich, and though sufficiently retentive of moisture for the plants and not to suffer in drought, it should not be wet. It the garden soil be stiff, add sand in sufficient quantity to make it light, and an abundance of well decomposed cow manure—at least enough to have it form one-third of the soil.

#### A TRIAL TRIP! A TRIAL TRIP!

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#### Gaucational.

The following report of the committee appointed to obtain information regarding the branches taught, and the methods of instruction and of discipline practiced in the District Schools of Kansas, was read before the Kancas State Teachers' Association, Aug. 28, 1875. by S. A. FELTER, Chairman. REPORT.

57 per cent. of the teschers reporting are males.
48 per cent. are females.

are 20 years of age or under. are between 20 and 25 yrs. of age, are between 25 and 30 yrs. of age are 30 years of age or over EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS.

9 per cent, have taught 3 months or less

have taught between 3 and 12 55 per cent. have taught between 1 and 5 yrs. have taught between 5 and 10 yrs. have taught 10 years or over. NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

30 per cent. have attended Normal School. have never attended a Norma School.

LENGTH OF TIME. 30 per cent have attended Normal School months or less.

50 per cent have attended between 8 and 6 15 per cent have attended between 6 and 12 5 per cent have attended 12 months or more

NORMAL INSTITUTES. 53 per cent have attended Normal Institutes have never attended a Normal In

stitute. LENGTH OF TIME. 20 per cent have attended 1 week or less. 22 " have attended between 1 and weeks

48 per cent have attended between 3 and 6 weeks. 10 per cent have attended 6 weeks or over. GRADE OF CERTIFICATE.

72 per cent hold a first grade certificate. hold a 2d grade certificate. hold a 3d grade certificate. SIZE OF THE SCHOOL THEY TEACH.

30 per cent of the schools average 25 pupils | 22 35 per cent average between 25 and 40 pupils.
35 " average 40 or more pupils. average 40 or more pupils.

NUMBER OF CLASSES. 16 per cent of the schools average 10 classe 68 per cent average between 10 and 20 classes average between 20 and 30 classes

REASONS WHY SO MANY CLASSES ARE NECES SARY. 14 per cent give diversity of text books. " give diversity of the grade of pu-

SYSTEM. 36 per cent usually follow a written pro-

gramme.
32 per cent sometimes or seldom follow a programme.

32 per cent never follow a programme. TIME GIVEN TO EACH PECITATION-PRIMARY CLASSES

78 per cent give less than 15 minutes to each recitation.
22 per cent give 15 minutes or more to each recitation.

INTERMEDIATE CLASSES. 43 per cent give less than 15 minutes to each 17 per cent give 15 minutes or more.

ADVANCED CLASSES. 14 per cent give less than 20 minutes to each recitation

35 per cent give 20 minutes or more RECORD OF RECITATIONS. 14 per cent usually keep a record of each reci

31 per cent sometimes or seldom keep a record. never keep a record COURSE OF STUDY.

73 per cent follow a prescribed course of study\*
47 " do not follow such a course. ATTENDANCE.

DISCIPLINE. 9 per cent complain that parents interfer-

with their authority.

34 per cent complain of the habitual idlenees

6 per cent complain of lack of cheerful obed! ence. 16 per cent complain of quarreling among pu

10 per cent complain of lack of truthfulness among pupils.

25 per cent complain of whispering among pupils. CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

15 per cent sometimes inflict painful punish-54 per cent seldom inflict such punishment.

never inflict painful punishment AGE AND SEX. 34 per cent have the greatest difficulty in the

discipline of boys. 46 per cent have the greatest difficulty in the 60 per cent have the most trouble with large

40 per cent have the most trouble with small pupils. SELF SATISFACTION.

58 per cent are satisfied with their method of discipline. 42 per cent are not satisfied with method or

SCHOLARSHIP.

16 per cent find the most difficulty in teaching reading.
21 per cent had the most difficulty in teaching

writing. 9 per cent find the most difficulty in teaching arithmetic. 10 per cent find the most difficulty in teach-

ing geography.
23 per cent find the most difficulty in teaching grammar.
7 per cent find the most difficulty in teaching

orthography.
r cent find the most difficulty in teach ing English composition. PARENTAL INTERPERENCE

25 per cent complain that they are unable to Most of these follow the course recommended by he State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

be thorough because parents are too anxious that their children go through text books rapidly.
75 per cent experience no difficulty in this di

READING-FIRST READER. cent usually teach the 1st reader class es to print or write.

27 per cent sometimes or seldom teach those classes to print or write.

15 per cent never teach those classes to print or write.
SECOND READER.

56 per cent usually teach the 2d reader classes to print or write. 23 per cent sometimes or seldom teach those classes to print or write.

21 per cent never teach those classes to prin THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH READERS.

18 per cent usually require the 3d, 4th and 5th reader classes to copy a portion of their lessons verbatim on slates or on paper. 80 per cent sometimes or seldom require it. never require it. RECITATION.

54 per cent usually require their pupils to give the substance of the reading les-sons in their own language, orally or in writing.

84 per cent sometimes or seldom require it never require anything of the kind.

QUESTIONS. 50 per cent usually question the pupils about the reading lesson either before or after the recitation.

\$3 per cent sometimes or seldom ask questions

never ask questions about reading

BULES FOR READING. 55 per cent usually teach the text books' rules for articulation, emphasis and inflection 29 per cent sometimes or seldom teach them 16 "never teach them.

LENGTH OF LESSONS-FIRST READER CLASS 57 per cent assign 1/2 page or less as a single lesson. 48 per cent assign 1 page or more as a single

SECOND READER CLASS. 33 per cent assign 1/2 page or less as a single

.67 per cent assign 1 page or more as a single THIRD READER CLASS.

31 per cent assign ½ page or less as a lesson 22 " assign between 1 and 2 pages as a lesson. 47 per cent assign 2 pages or more as a le FOURTH AND FIFTH READER CLASSES.

34 per cent assign less than 1 page as a lesson 66 " assign 1 page or more. DECLAMATION. 68 per cent make declamation a regular ex-

ercise of school. 22 per cent make it an occasional exercise. INTERVALS.

60 per cent require declamations weekly.
40 " require it monthly. SELF SATISFACTION.

58 per cent express themselves satisfied with their method of teaching reading. 47 per cent express themselves as not satisfied PENMANSHIP. 84 per cent teach children to print before the; teach them to write.

16 per cent teach script writing only. ANALYSIS OF PENMANSHIP. 18 per cent usually teach the analysis of letter

 38 " sometimes or seldom teach it except by imitation of copy.
 2) per cent always teach by imitation of copy SELF SATISFACTION.

58 per cent are satisfied with their method and the results.

47 per cent are not satisfied with either meth od or results. ARITHMETIC.

76 per cent teach counting and numbers to first reader classes. 18 per cent sometimes or seldom teach nun bers to these classes.

6 per cent never teach numbers to these

classes. TABLE COMBINATIONS.

53 per cent usually teach the arithmetical ta-bles by slate exercises. 28 per cent sometimes or seldom teach then in this way.

cent never teach the tables in this ASSISTANCE IN PREPARATION.

49 per cent often assist pupils in the prepara tion of lessons.

51 per cent seldom assist in the preparation ASSISTANCE IN CLASS

19 per cent usually assist pupils while recitin-

sometimes give such assistance. never assist during a recitation. THOROUGHNESS. 46 per cent find it necessary to go over a su ject but once.

45 per cent find it necessary to go over a sul 9 per cent find it necessary to go over a sub ject more than twice

RULES OF ARITHMETIC. 45 per cent always require pupils to committhe text book rule to memory before solving the problems under it. 38 per cent sometimes require the same.

" never require pupils to men text book rules. WRITTEN EXPLANATIONS.

19 per cent usually require pupils to prepare

written explanations to problems.
38 per cent sometimes or seldom require writ ten explanations. 48 per cent never require such written exer LENGTH OF LESSONS-PRIMARY CLASSES.

45 per cent give an average of less than 5 slate examples at a lesson cent give between 5 and 10 examples at a lesson.

13 per cent give between 10 and 20 examples 6 per cent give more than 20 examples as a

INTERMEDIATE CLASSES. 71 per cent give an average of less than 10

examples as a lesson. 29 per cent give an example of 10 examples or more as a lesson. ADVANCED CLASSES.

65 per cent give an average of less than 10 examples. 85 per cent give an average of 10 examples or 2 per cent find the most difficulty in teaching

Addition.
5 per cent find the most trouble in teaching Subtraction.
6 per cent have the most trouble in teaching

Multiplication. 31 per cent have the most trouble in teaching Division.

23 per cent are the most troubled in teaching L C. Multiple & G. C. Divisor. 12 per cent are the most troubled in teaching

Fractions.

9 per cent are the most troubled in teaching Decimals.

Denominate Numbers. 6 per cent are the most troubled in teaching

COMPOSITION OF PROBLEMS. 28 per cent usually require pupils to compos examples. 44 per cent sometimes or seldom require the

composition of examples.
28 per cent never require the composition of INTEREST IN STUDY.

7 per cent usually fail to interest their pupils in arithmetic. cent seldom fail to interest their pupils never fail to interest their pupils SELF-SATISFACTION.

62 per cent are satisfied with their methods of instruction 38 per cent are not satisfied with methods or results.

BOOK-KEEPING 10 per cent usually teach book keeping. sometimes or seldom trach it.
never teach it in district schools. BUSINESS FORMS.

33 per cent usually teach the ordinary business forms.
39 per cent sometimes or seldom teach then never teach anything of the kind

GEOGRAPHY. 66 per cent usually teach oral geography be iore using a text book.
23 per cent sometimes or seldom teach ora

geography.
11 per cent never teach geography without text book. WRITTEN GEOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES. 21 per cent usually require lessons in geogra-

phy to be prepared in writing.

36 per cent sometimes or seldom require then to be so prepared,
43 per cent require oral recitations only. WRITTEN MAP EXERCISES.

10 per cent usually require map exercises to be written.
32 per cent sometimes or seldom require writ-

ten map exercises.

58 per cent require oral answers only to map questions. MAP DRAWING.

36 per cent usually teach map drawing.
23 "sometimes or seldom teach map drawing. 12 per cent never teach map drawing.

INTEREST IN STUDY. 17 per cent fail to interest their pupils in the study. 88 per cent seldom fail to interest their pupils

BELF-SATISFACTION. 55 per cent are satisfied with their method instruction. 15 per cent are not satisfied with method of results.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION. 12 per cent usually give oral lessons in Eng lish composition.
per cent sometimes or seldom teach ora

composition. 14 per cent never teach oral composition. SENTENCE WRITING.

33 per cent usually or sometimes teach seu-tence writing to first and second reader classes. 68 per cent never teach sentence writing to these classes.

COMPOSITION WRITING. i4 per cent usually or sometimes require pu pile to write compositions upon a given subject.

36 per cent never require this exercise. INTERVALS.

7 per cent of our teachers require daily exer cises in English composition. .... 17 per cent require weekly require monthly exercises.
never require exercises of ..

kind. SELF-SATISFACTION. 18 per cent are satisfied with the methods and and results. 22 per cent are not satisfied with either meth

ods or results. GRAMMAR 60 per cent usually teach oral grammar beforeusing a text book.

18 per cent sometimes or seldom teach oral

grammar. 17 per cent never teach oral grammar. TECHNICAL GRAMMER. 36 per cent place a text book of technical grammar in the hands of the 3d reader classes.

54 per cent begin technical grammar in the 4th reader class.
30 per cent begin technical grammar in the 5th reader class. DIFFICULTY

I per cent have the most difficulty in teach ing the noun. 29 per cent have the most difficulty in teaching the verb.
5 per cent in teaching the adjective. in teaching the participle.
in teaching the preposition.
in teaching the interjection.

37 per cent teach etymology before analysis. CAPITALS AND PUNCTUATION 85 per cent usually teach the rules for punctuation and the use of capitals.

ANALYSIS AND PARSING.

9 per cent sometimes or seldom teach them. never teach them. BELF SATISFACTION. 47 per cent are satisfied with their methods.
58 are not satisfied with methods or

results. ORTHOGRAPHY. 20 per cent place the spelling book in the hands of the first reader classes. 49 per cent place it in the hands of the second reader classes.

37 per cent use it first in the third reader

classes.

8 per cent use it first in the fourth and fifth reader classes.

1 per cent never use it in school.

METHODS. 36 per cent use the method of oral spelling

only. 5 per cent use the method of written spelling

59 per cent use both methods.

SENTENCE WRITING.

13 per cent usually practice sentence writing by using the words in the spelling exercises. 41 per cent sometimes or seldom practice it. never attempt it.

LENGTH OF LESSON 6 per cent find the most trouble in teaching 61 per cent give less than 20 words as a single 39 per cent give 20 words or more as a lesson

SELF-SATISFACTION. 67 per cent express themselves as satisfied

with their method.

33 per cent are not satisfied with their methods or results.

DRAWING

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28 per cent usually teach drawing other than map drawing.
38 per cent sometimes or seldom teach it. never attempt to teach it.

TEXT BOOKS-EXPERIENCE. 15 per cent have had experience in teaching schools where text books were furnished by the school boards.

85 per cent have never had the experience. 87 " of those who have had experience express themselves unqualifiedly in favor of the district owning the text books, to loan to the pupils. 13 per cent express themselves opposed to the lan, the principal reason given is that imposes too much labor on the

teacher.

31 per cent of all the teachers believe it would be economy for the district to purchase and own the books.

39 per cent believe that it would not be econ-

omy. 78 per cent believe that it would increase the

efficiency of the rchools for the dis-trict to own the books. 22 per cent believe that it would not increase the efficiency of the schools. SUPPLY OF TEXT BOOKS.

per cent of the pupils in our schools are without text books or slates of any kind. 17 per cent are without the necessary text

books for daily use.
21 per cent are without text books suitable to their age and advancement. UNIFORMITY OF TEXT BOOKS.

48 per cent of the schools have a uniformity of text books.
32 per cent do not have such uniformity. HIGHER STUDIES.

21 per cent of the schools teach History with an average of 6 pupils in each.

8 per cent teach Natural Philosophy and av-

erage 3 pupils each. cent teach Physiology and average 7 pupils each. nt teach Algebra and average 4 pu-

pils each.
13 per cent teach Physical Geography with an average of 6 pupils each.

11 per cent teach none of the above branches.

AVERAGES. Estimating the reports of each branch that live evidences of the best methods of instrucion or management at 100 per cent, and those that give evidences of almost total ignorance

at zero, the following averages are arrived at: Discipline, 79 per cent. General management, 74 per cent. Reading, 69 per cent. Writing, 78 per cent. Book keeping, 53 per cent.

Grammar, 69 per cent.
Total average of all branches, 62 per cent.

MILK A SCAVENGER OF THE COW'S BODY. [Written for the Farmer's Advocate by Prof. L. B. Arnold, of Rochester, N. Y.

It is a fact which must have been noticed by all observing farmers and their tamilies, that medicinal agencies, taken into the stom-ichs of all milk giving animals, re-appear in the milk of such animals. No fact is more actorious than that any medicine-cathartic, her, effects the child in exactly the same way it does the mother, the medication being car-ried through the milk of the mother to the domach of the child in such large proportions to make the effect upon the child as active as upon the mother. This inclination of the as upon the mother. milk glands to carry off medicinal matter from the body of the milk giving mother is not an isolated inclination to carry foreign matter from the system. Disease is carried as readily medicine. Any and every disease which taints
the blood, as small pox, measels, typhoid fethe blood, as small pox, measels, typhoid fever, scrofula or consumption, are transmitted through the milk as readily as the effects of medicine. The excretory power of the milk glands does not stop with carrying off medicine and disease, it extends to all foreign matter floating in the blood of the milk producing animals. Nor is this power contined to the milk glands. It belongs to other glands as well. All the large glands of the body act as scavengers. But each has a function of its own, to which it is more especially adapted. The liver and the kidneys are more active in The liver and the kidneys are more active in carrying off foreign and waste mineral mat-ters, while the central glands are more active in ejecting organic substances. These functions, however, run into each other. The oil of turpentine will appear in the secretions of the kidneys in fitteen minutes after being swallowed, and nitrate of potash will about as soon appear to some extent in milk as well as While the milk glands are not very different from other large glands in their general action, their functions have an interest above all others, in a sanitary and economical point of view, because of the part their secre-

tions take in our food and commerce. The very large amount of liqu d passing through the udder of a cow, makes that liquid an efficient flux for removing everything from blood that is not needed there. There are a great many things which creep into the blood in some way, which circulate and pass out with the nutritive elements. The essential oils of plants which give them distinctive flavor or odor, as of turnips, onions, &c, the putrid mat-ter in rotten potatoes, decaying grass, or any and every other food in a state of decomposi-tion, find their way out of the system through milk. I have just been witnessing a striking instance of this from feeding the whey of a cheese factory to the cows furnishing mick for the factory. The whey in the factory was not the factory.

different from that of other factories. It was one of six factories owned or controlled by one man, under whose personal supervision they were managed. The whey of all factories, as now managed is stale before it leaves the factory; incipient decay is started in it, and the cows partaking of it carry the seeds of destruction into their milk, and thence into the cheese In this instance only a part of the cows sun-In this instance only a part of the cows supplying milk to the factory used whey. But it was enough to infect the cheese. The curds acted badly and smelled badly; the cheese puffed and was off flavor, and quite unlike the cheese of the other five factories managed in the cheese of the other five factories managed in the cheese of the other five factories managed in the cheese of the other five factories managed in the cheese of the other five factories managed in the cheese of the other five factories managed in the cheese of the other five factories managed in the cheese of the other five factories managed in the cheese of the other five factories managed in the cheese of the other five factories managed in the cheese of the other five factories managed in the cheese of the other five factories managed in the cheese of the other five factories managed in the cheese of the other factories managed in the chee just the same way, so far as manufacturing was just the same way, so far as manufacturing was concerned. The quality of cheese was depress ed a dollar per hundred. The depreciated value brought out a strong remonstrance to feeding whey to the cows, and it was stopped. The effect abated gradually, disappearing with the third day. The cheese of the fourth day be-came like those made in the other five factocame like those made in the other five factories controlled by the same superintendent, demonstrating, beyond a doubt, that the whey, though very slightly affected, carried into the bedies of the cows the seed of putrefaction, which were east out again in their milk. So with all other fermenting, stale or decaying food. It is sure to make its impress upon the milk of the cow using it, making it objection able and unsafe to freed milch cows with any food, or giving them any water, which contains anything that would not be preper to be taken into the human stomach.

WEEDS, WORMS AND BUGS ON OUR NATIONAL FARM.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

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

AN INQUIRY.

BY JOHN G. DREW.

Author of "Our Currency as it Is and as it Should be;" "Our Money Muss;" "A Financial Catechism;" "Repudiate the Repudiators;" "Exhaustice Posser of Usury," Etc.

CHAPTER IX.

THE BULLIONISTS HAM STRING THE GREEN-

Men are drops and God the ocean; Lives are streams that flow to Heaven! Ye must act in mingling motion, Else to vapors ye are driven.

Would ye read the Eternal's Mystery! Like the blind Bartimous pray! Eyes that best discern God's history, Were annointed first with clay.

Gaze from well depths into heaven, And ye see the stars at noon; Thus to lowly sense is given Reason's best and richest boon.

-DUGANNE.

After the treasonable propositions of the combined rings of bankers and bullionists had stripped off the mask of patriotism and exhibited them in their true characters of plotters against the life of the Republic, the committees of the Senate and House no longer met them, in the convention, which with the assistance of Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, was continued several days thereaf-

Apparently the conspiracy was squelched, but really it existed in unimpared vitality, but working secretly in committee rooms and

On the 7th of February, 1862, the bill described in our last chapter was received by the Senate, read twice by its title only, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Three days after (10th), the committee reported it back to the House, with amendments of the most mischievous character, the most destructive of which was, that, while the full legal tender of the bullionists (gold) should continue unimpaired in power and preroga tive, the legal tender of the people (green backs) should be repudiated as to receipt in payment of custom duties at the Custom House and for interest on the public debt.

It was made the special order for the 11th. when Mr. Fessenden, chairman of the com mittee a back-woods lawyer from the State of Maine, opened the debate in a speech, which. however creditable it might have been as a specimen of legal pettifogging before an av erage jury, was very discreditable to him as a man, and really insulting to the intelligence of the Senate.

After arguing that the war would surely close before the end of 1862, but to place that event beyond the range of any contingency, he would say 1863, he entered into his line of special pleading for the bullionist and against the people, in the advocacy of repudiating the greenbacks for interest on the public debt.

The reader will especially note, that he con centrated his argument on the apparently small matter of interest, lest the more ponder ous suggestion of principal should appall his

In fact, he seems to scout the idea of payment of principal at all, which theory, if accepted, would make the interest on our debt eternal, and thus mortgage not only all the production, but all the people of this Republic, till the Judgment day, in favor of it-shall we say-his clients, their heirs and assigns

The Congressional Globe, page 765, quotes him thus

We shall have a heavy capital of debt, but all that is necessary is to secure the payment of the interest. A public creditor looks not to the principal. the principal. \* \*

He wants to know what his interest is to be.

The example of England proves this abund-

The example of England will ever pay antly.

Nobody supposes that England will ever pay her debts; nobody has supposed it for years; and yet her stocks are always sound, and are sought for even at a very low rate of interest, on account of their security.

They sell in the market at about par, varying year allebty according to circumstances;

creditor, either at home or abroad, that when we put out our obligations for a series of years, he may be certain that the interest will be paid and the result is equally sure.

To farther illustrate the absence of any intention on the part even of the Senate to provide for any other liquidation of the 5 20 bonds than by greenbacks, we will quote from the speech of Judge Collamer, Senator from Vermont, who, fearing the immense power which would remain in the treasury notes (now called greenbacks) even after their mutilation, strove very earnestly to farther reduce the

He presented an amendment embodying his views, and sustained the same in an able speech, February 13th, 1862, from which we quote [See Congressional Globe, pages 7,889 and ultra ]:

They (the greenbacks) should be receivable upon all debts due the Government, but they should not be coercive and made payable upon debts due from the Government.

upon debts due from the Government.

It should be optional with the people to take them. I have no doubt they will be tak en if they are told they can get nothing else. That is another affair; very likely they will pass under such circumstances, but I do not wish it to be made in such a form that the people shall be told, "you shall take them, and whatever the discount is, you shall suffer; we will not.

As I read the bill these note sare payable and receivable by the Govern ment, which I take it, means that

THE PUBLIC CREDITOR SHALL TAKE THEM If it oes not me an that, it means nothing.

But Mr. Collamer's amendment was voted down, and thus the Senate recorded its decision that the greenbacks should be available for the payment of the 5 20 bonds, and everything else excepting duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Almost the only protest against this emascu lation of the people's money as contrasted with that of the conspirators was from the Natick shoemaker, Henry Wilson, of Massa chusetts (now Vice President).

He hesitated not to denounce the scheme as a predatory raid of a parasitic class upon the welfare and existence of the productive millions.

His characterization of the conspiracy is remarkable as a specimen of truthful and concise expression, and contrasts luminously with the specious sophistry and windy declamation of Mr. Fessenden.

Mr. Wilson said.

I look upon this contest, as a contest between the curbstone brokers, the Jew brokers, the money changers, and the men who speculate in stocks, and the productive, toiling men of our country

Ought not this one fact that almost the only practical worker—this isolated mechanic—stood almost alone—unbought and out of the slave market-honest, intelligent and incorruptible -true to his constituency and the Nation, among so many - highly educated and ac complished statesmen, be strictly remembered, and the copclusion or moral deduced that we

A FEW MORE OF THE SAME SORT. But the arguments of the bullionists were too weighty, \$17 per ounce and otherwise, and the people's bill was pitched back to the House of Representatives—manacled and ham strung with disabling amendments.

The House took up the Senate amendment on the 19th of February, 1862, Mr. Spaulding. chairman of the sub-committee of Ways and Means, opening the debate.

Although Mr. Spaulding was an old barker and pronounced bullionist, he did not allow his personal interest or pet hobbies to prevent his honest advocacy of the people's right, or his antagonism to the treason of his old asso-

We regret that our space (or, rather, lack thereof) prevents a full reproduction of his earnest and exhaustive argument. We quote:

MR. CHAIRMAN :- I desire especially to oppose the amendments of the Senate, which re quire the interest on bonds and notes to be paid in coin semi-annually, and which authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell six per cent. bonds at the market price for coin to pay the interest.

The Treasury note bill, as reported first from the committee of ways and means as a necessary war measure, was simple and per-spicuous in its terms, and easily understood. It was so plain that everybody could under-tand that it authorized the issue \* \* \* \* of stand that it authorized the issue \* \* \* of legal tender demand notes, to circulate as a national currency among the people in all parts of the United States, and that they might at any time be funded in six per cent. twenty years bonds. \* \* \* \* Timight be very pleasant for the holders of the seven and three-tenths Treasury notes and six per cent, bonds to receive their interest in cell, samily approach, but year disastrons to the

coin semi-annually, but very disastrous to the Government to be compelled to sell its bonds, at ruinous rates of discount every six months.

to pay them gold and sliver, while it would pay only Treasury notes to the soldier, sailor, and all other creditors of the Government.

I am opposed to all those amendments of the Senate which make unjust discriminations between the creditors of the Government. A soldier or sailor who performs service in the army or navy is a creditor of the Government. army or nawy is a creditor of the Government. The man who sells food clothing and the material of war, for the use of the army and nawy, is a creditor of the Government. The capitalist who holds your seven and three-tenths Treasury notes, or your six per cent. coupon bonds, is a creditor of the Government.

Why make this discrimination? Who asks to have one class of creditors placed on a better footing than another class? Do the people of New England, the Middle States, or the people of the West and North-west, or anywhere else in the rural districts, ask to have any such discrimination made in their favor? Does the soldier, the farmer, the mechanic, or All, therefore, we have to calculate on all week and supposed the problem of the country.

Does the soldier, the farmer, the mechanic, or her debts; nobody has supposed it for years; the merchant ask to have any such discrimination made in his favor? No, sir; no such unjust preference is asked for by this class of men. They sak for the legal tender note bill pure and simple. They ask for a national currency which shall be of equal value in all parts of the country.

Who, then, are they that ask to have a preference given to them over other creditors

of the Government? Sir it is a very respectable class of gentlemen, but a class of men who are very sharp in all money transactions. They are not generally among the producing classes—not among those who, by their labor and skill, make the wealth of the country; but a class of men that have accumulated wealth—men who are willing to lend money to the government if you will make the security beyond all question, give them a high rate of interest, and make it payable in coin.

Legal tender Treasury notes can be used for all business purposes, without compelling the government to sell its bonds at fitteen or wenty per cent. discount to procure coin when it is entirely unnecessary.

The venerable Samuel Hooper remarked: I am opposed to this amendment of the Senate which requires the interest of govern-ment notes and bonds to be absolutely paid in coin, because its effect will be to depreciate these notes as compared with coin by declaring them in advance to be so depreciated,

If the opponents of this bill have proved anything, they have proved too much in ref-erence to the question now before the House which is to make a distinction in favor of the holders of government securities, and pay what may be due to them in coined money, while all other creditors of the government shall be paid in what they have denounced to the country from the high places they occupy here as the meanest paper trash.

Grand old Thaddeus Stevens (chairman of the committee on wave and means), with a prescience-a power of prophecy which reminds us of Campbell's Scotch seer :

"'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore, And coming events cast their shadows before," remarked:

MR SPEAKER—I have a very few words to say. I approach the subject with more de-pression of spirits than I ever before approach pression of spirits than I ever before approached any question. No personal motive or feeling influences me. I hope not at least, I have a melancholy foreboding that we are about to consummate a cunningly devised scheme, which will carry great injury and great loss to all classes of the people throughout this Union except one. With my colleague, I believe that no act of legislation of this government was ever hailed with as much delight throughout the whole length. much delight throughout the whole length and breadth of this Union, by every class of people, without any exception, as the bill which we passed and sent to the Senate. Congratulations from all classes—merchants, traders, manufacturers, mechanics, and laborera—poured in upon us from all quarters. The Boards of Trade from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee, approved its provi-sions, and urged its passage as it was.

Mr. Stevens' description of the onslaught of the combined bankers and bullionists is espe-

It is true there was a doleful sound came up from the caverns of bullion brokers and from the saloons of the associated banks. Their cashiers and agents were soon on the ground, cashiers and agents were soon on the ground, and persuaded the Senate, with but little deliberation, to mangle and destroy what it had cost the House months to digest, consider and pass. They fell upon the bill in hot haste, and so disfigured and deformed it that its very father wouldn't know it. [Laughter.] Instead of being a beneficent and invigorating measure, it is now positively mischievous. It has all the bad qualities which its enemies charged on the original bill, and none of its benefits. It now creates money, and by its benefits. It now creates money, and by its very terms declares it a depreciated currency. very terms declares it a depreciated currency. It makes two classes of money—one for the banks and brokers, and another for the people. It discriminates between the rights of different classes of creditors, allowing the rich capitalist to demand gold and compelling the ordinary lender of money on individual security to receive notes which the government had purposely discredited. THE GOVERNMENT HAD PURPOSELY DIS-

CREDITED!"

A charge made by Mr. Hooper and reiterated by Mr. Stevens.

What a fearful indictment is contained in those few words!

What an awful charge! That our Congress, false to its trust, had deliberately betrayed its too trusting constituency as fully as Judas be

trayed his Master! That treason was so vividly seen by the honest old patriot that he staggered and soon

fell into his grave! Happy old statesman!

Had you been but a little longer spared, you would have seen such other treasons, that this preliminary step would have shown but as a tallow candle to the noonday sun. We farther quote from Mr. Stevens:

I have proposed an amendment to the Senate amendment upon the principle of legiti-mate parliamentary rules, that you may make as palatable as you can an amendment which you do not like, before the vote is taken upon it. My amendment is offered for the purpose of curing a little the evils and hardships of the original amendment of the Senate. And the original amendment of the Senate. And though it may be adopted, I shall vote against the whole as amended. My amendment is to except from the operations of the legal tender clause the offic rs and soldiers of the army and navy, and those who supply them with provisions, and thus put them upon the same footing with the government creditors who hold their bonds. I hope they will not be thought less meritorious than the money-hangers. I trust it will be adopted as an amendment to the Senate amendment, so that if this pernicious system is to be adopted. if this pernicious system is to be adopt the beauty of the original bill is to be entirely the beauty of the original bill is to be entirely impaired, those who are fighting our battles, and the widows and children of those who are lying in their graves in every part of the country, killed in defence of the government, may be placed upon no worse footing than those who hold the bonds of the government

"Was there ever a more convenient contrivance got up into which blind mice run to catch " Was ever before such a machine got up for

and the coin of the country.

swindling the Government and making the fortunes of the bullionists in a single year? Even the Hon. Amasa Walker, of Massachusetts, the well known bullionist and writer on political economy, could not refrain from protesting against this outrage, and remarked that he did not approve of paying interest in coin on the bonds-it has already exerted a pernicious influence on the public funds. He was in favor of the greenback circulation, and in favor of a six per cent tax on State bank circulation, in order to drive it out, so as to give place to the national circulation.

But the parasite and plunderer triumphed over the producer and the patriot; the mischievous amendments were mostly adopted, the bill was passed and became a law February 25, 1862.

Thus was the people's legal tender, hamstrung and manacled-depreciated in advance by our Government,-followed by the curses of every triend of monarchy and of every hater of freedom and the Republic, kicked into the world to compete with its older, petted and unfettered antagonist-Gold.

NUMBER OF GRANGES IN THE UNITED

STATES AND CANADA.

The following is a list of the number of Dispensations (by States) issued for subordinate Granges in the United States to date.

It will not represent the correct number of working Granges, as some have consolidated. and others have surrendered their charters, the members going into adjoining organiza-

Alabam	4								130		į.
Californ	ia										
Colorade											33
Dakota.											
Georgia.											
Indiana.											
Kansas.											
Louisian				***				150	111		
Marylan				*-++						- * *	
Michiga	A			14.6						• • •	
Mississi	pp1										
Montana											
New Har	npshire										
New You	· k										
Ohio				200		200		100			1
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Cenuess							535				1
Vermont											
Wermont	mlmin.				****					• • •	
West Vir	ginia			****	****						
Washing	ton Ter	TITOT,	y	******							
ndian T											
rkansa											
Connecti											
Delaware											
florida.											
llinois		2000	2000								1
owa								0.			2
Kentuck											1
Maine											12
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Tr.	tal										99
	tal										

Indian Territory with Texas, and Nevada with California. Canada has 232 Granges.

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

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E. H. OSBORN & CO., QUINCY ! LL.

IKE everything else, the old fashioned Fanning
Mill has had its day. Every farmer and dealer in
voluntarily says, 'Wish I had seen Osborn's Grain
and Seed Separator before buying a Fanning Mill.'
The manufacturers of these celebrated machines have
striven to place upon the market an article having real
merit, not to see how cheap and pl. inly they could be
constructed. We claim to have the only machine
made that will do what ours is guaranteed to do: Sep
arate RYE, cheat, cock'e, oats, and all foul seeds from
wheat; cals from bailey (for seed) perfectly Separates every foul seed from flux, Separates RED for
and clower from timothy; cheaves castor beans, and
in fact, all kinds of grain and s. ed raised by the farmer. Machines have taken the highest premium at alall the fairs, als the Grand Gold Mydal at the Kansas City Exposition given for the best invention in
Agricultural Implements. Endorsed by all the lead
ing Agricultural men and farmers. If your dealers
don't keep them, send your orders to the Factory.
Machine will pay for itself in a very short time. You
can better afford to own it than be without it. Machines shipped to responsible parties on trial. Strangers must send money with order. They are very simple and well built. We use a large variety of costly
material and cannot compete with cheap Fanning
Mills.

PRICES:—Farm size, \$35. cash: Fiax screens, §3' E. H. OSBORN & CO., QUINCY !LL.

material and cannot compete the material and cannot compete the mills .

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Concord (\$80 per 1,000)\$1 00	\$ 4 00
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Delaware, Goethe 2 00	12 00
Martha 2 50	
Iona 1 50	16 0 8 00
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TWO YEARS OLD, STRONG	1:
Concord	\$ 6 00 20 00
Packing done well in moss and no charges it. Terms cash. Orders to send C. O. D. accompanied by one-third of the amount in ca SAUER & RAUE.  Nurserymen and Florists, Kansas (	must be
Nurserymen and Florists, Kansas (	tty, Mo.

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It is to the interest of the people of Kansas to know Largest and Finest

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

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TO SURSCRIBERS

#### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general, and applied to all our subscribers. The cash is advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal, to be outspoken and useful .5 its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

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GIRL." W. P. POPENOE, ALFIEL GRAY, ProrSNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, Pror. MUJGE, and host of
other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas as ps. er not equalled it
the country for originality and herit.
A special and interesting department of the papewill be the short letters from farmers and breaders
fruit-growers and others it terested in the various
branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon
the topics of the day, emblacing full and compleyinformation upon every phase of the farmers' move
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# Editor and Prop'r, Topeka, Kansas.

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### TO PATRONS-WHEN TO ELECT DELE GATES TO THE STATE GRANGE.

EDITOR FARMER.-In answer to numerous inquiries in regard to the election of delegates to County meetings, to elect delegates to the State Grange, allow me to state through the FARMER, that, the first regular meeting in November is the time for Subordinate Granges to elect their delegates. Said delegates to meet on the first Tuesday in December, to elect delegates to the State Grange

The following Counties in the First District are entitled to one delegate each :

Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Franklip, Jack son, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Miami, Nemaha Osage, Shawnee and Wyandotte, the Counties of Douglas and Johnson are entitled to two

#### LET IT BE REPEALED

The outrageous act of the last Congress in doubling the tax upon third class mail matter which consists of pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, hand bills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book-manuscript, proof-sheets corrected proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, articles merchandise, sample-cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, &c., &c., has received the unanimous condemnation of the people and the press and should be repealed at once. Two causes are assigned as reasons for the passage of the Act. One is that it was the result of hasty and illconsidered work on the part of the committee and passed by both houses without deliberation. Another cause assigned, and the one that occurs to us as the most reasonable is, that the express companies, from whom the cheap postal law on third class matter, took a them the carrying of small packages. As the new law has reduced the receipts of the Post-Office department instead of adding to them as was claimed, common sense would indicate that Congress would at the earliest possible moment return to the cheap rates. This will be done unless the Express Companies prove

#### SECRETARY BRISTOW AND THE WHISKY

themselves more powerful than the just de-

mands of the people.

Secretary Bristow has earned the commendation of the people by his courageous and persistent work in breaking up the whisky rings which have long fattened upon the gains stolen from the taxes upon whisky.

As Bristow pursues these investigations bringing to conviction one after another of the scoundrels they find themselves forced to fly or plead guilty and compromise. It would have been a source of rejoicing among good citizens to have seen an appointment in Delano's place of a man who would have been to the administration of President Grant, the honor and support Secretary Bristow has been.

The Country can scarcely reconcile the appointment of a repudiated drunken politician like Zach Chandler, to succeed Delano who retires because the people had come to believe him in collusion with the theiring rings of his lepartment.

#### FFICIAL LIST OF PATENTS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE.

ssued by the United States Patent Office the week ending Saturday, October, 28 l-1×75 Reported for the KANSAS FARM ER by Louis Bagger & Co , Solicitors of Pat ents, Washington, D. C.:

Harvesters : C. Denton, Peoria, Ill : Mechnisms for unloading Hay; W. H. Haynes North Sudbury, Mass.; Earth Scrapers; D rwin, Byron Center, Mich ; Draft Equaliser . M. Buckner, Salem, Nebraska; Corr Planters; O. C. Gilmore, Janesville, Wis. Churns: A. D. Grose, Tilton Ky.; Cori Planters; A. Hodgson, Humboldt, Kansas Harvesters, A Rea, Lancaster, Pa; Butte Workers, P. Rosney, Fairfield Vt.; Hay l'edders ; E M. Steckel, Kutstown, Pa.; Well Augers, W. E. Coman, Oak Park Ill.; Pumps or deep Wells ; J. H. Duck, Elgin, Ill.; Rotary Churns, W. R. Lampton, Knightsville, Ind. Farm Gates; N. H. Long, Muncie, Ind. Harvester Rakes; M. Ray, Valley Grove, W Va . Churns : J. E. Smith, York, Pa.: Sulky Cultivators; J. Spain, North Lewisburg, O Horse Rakes ; H. C. Velie, Poughkeepsie

It is not a very good time to ask for subsi lies, for the people are poor, the times are ard, and the taxes are high. Nevertheles he following "great expectations" are an anunced:

N'unced:
Northern Pacific Railroad
Northern Pacific Railroad
Northern Pacific Railroad
Northern Pacific Railroad
Northern Reine Railroad
Northern Reine Railroad
Atlantic and Western (Georgia and Tennessee) Canal
Cennessee River
Improvements of Mississippi
Levees of Mississippi 50,000,000 20,000,000 20,000 000 15,000,00 20,000,000 ecs of Mississippi....sapeake and Ohio Canal....

.\$400,000.00 will be asked for at the hands of the coming longress. With the people oppressed with burthensome taxation, the business interests of he Country paralized, values shrinking and the papers East and West crowded with sheriff sales and foreclosures of mortgages, the people are in no temper to see swindlings by combinations to securs appropriations of any kind not absolutely demanded in the public service. The appropriations of State and National legis will be watched with the closest in-

#### RANSAS GROWN COTTON.

We are in receipt of a specimen of Kansas rown Cotton from Mr. John Goodwin, near

"I have grown enough to make a mattress and batting for several quilts, I am satisfied we can grow enough for domestic purposes." Will other growers favor us with their experience with cotton?

#### MB. CRANE'S HERD OF SHORT-HORN CAT-

We have only room to call attention to the picture of "Lord of the Lake," at 2 years old, one of Mr. Crane's fine Bulls. We shall de-

#### OUB COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

We have always fully appreciated the fact that, ordinarily, the tabular market report has little else to recommend it but its venerable age. Even if carefully corrected, these reports are so meager as to be of little general satisfaction or u ility. There is no agricultural journal published in the United States which has an ably-edited or comprehensive commer cial department. The markets prepared for wholesale and retail merchants may be accu rate and valuable to those in trade, but to the producer they are not satisfactory. Besides the market reports are made in the interest o those who want to pay the lowest prices and whose interest it is, to depress the purchasing price. While no commercial department or market reports in a journal, no matter how carefully and well made, will materially change the present system of business, or make it possible for the farmer, so long as he acts as an individual, to demand profit upon the re sult of his labor, still we believe reports may be secured to him that will materially aid him in selecting his market and satisfactorily de large amount of profitable patronage, and to termining for himself that he is securing the double the postage rates would again restore best figures that his location and the demand will warrant. What is practically vexatious to a farmer, is to learn that the wheat or corn or other grain he sold at a low price could, had he known the facts, have been sold at a good per cent, above what he received. That A. B or C should make ten, fifteen or twenty cents per bushel between the farmer and the manu facturer of flour is an unjust loss to the producer, for which circumstance we believe he is more to blame than any other individual. The greatest trouble a farmer experiences when he is prepared to sell his crop is, when to sell, who is buying within the range of his markets, what are the prices ruling at the mar ket centers and who are paying the best prices to whom he can apply? These are the questions that very much puzzle the farmers having small crops to sell. This information, and very much more bearing upon the question, we propose to give in the KANSAS FARMER.

To successfully carry out a comprehensive plan which will bring the producer of grain, the shipper and the manufacturer together, is a work which will require more labor and ex pense than all our other columns together. We believe the farmers' paper is the place he has a right to look for such information. By the first of December we shall be able, we hope, to present on our fifth page a commercial depart ment which will be the most complete, practical and valuable ever given in a farmers' journal 'n answer to a question from a friend, to whom we presented our plans, who said, " will you be sustained in the increased labor and ex ense," we say: We shall make a journal o o much practical and intrinsic value to every armer west of the Mississippi river, that as a mmon-sense business proposition he will ake it and pay for it because it will be a good

#### STORE YOUR CORN.

If you are able to crib and hold your corn lo so with as much economy as if to day i was worth seventy-five cents to one dollar pe pushel. The absence of stock in many local ties to consume the surplus corn crop force he price down as low as fifteen cents per sushel. Don't let the lessons of the past two years be forgotten. Crib it carefully with good covering; every bushel will bring a paying price. The great difference between wheat and corn can not long continue. The failure of the wheat crop in many localities, the foreign demand, the fact, as usual, developed when the time for gathering the corn crop ar rives that it falls short of what was expected -this year particularly so; replanting imper fect stands; too thick planting-all have beer causes which have lessened the yield. Besider this, some fields where there was an appear talks. While there are only general causeto indicate better figures for the corn crop late in the season, it will pay every careful farmer as a matter of business sense, to take good car of what has required labor and money to proluce. We believe the farmers who are ens bled to store their grain and crib and hold their corn, will secure before another crop is har rested, a paying price.

#### POST THE STRAYS.

To many people it seems to be a very harmess thing to permit one, two, three or a dozen stray animals to remain with their stock without making any effort to fulfill the law regarding strays. Probably the absolute wrong of this thing will be better appreciated by persons who neglect to post strays while continuing to harbor them, by considering how much advantage it would be to them if the case was reversed and another party held a half dozen stray animals of theirs, without making any effort to find the owner, and by permitting them to run with their herds, doing away with the possibility of anybody else posting them There are tens of thousands of dollars worth of ost stock in the State, every head of which could be returned to the owners if they were properly posted and correctly described. It is not necessary that every man take the FARMER to see the strays that are pssted, as the law provides that a copy shall be forwarded by the publisher of the FARMER to every county clerk in the State, whose duty it is to keep the files for inspection by those losing stock.

While some do not post stock in their pos ession, because they want to dishonestly add to their herds, most men who fail to obey the law, do so from negligence, postponing from time to time the trouble which posting makes necessary. The honest and right thing to do itled to two one of Mr. Crane's fine Bulls. We shall deis: either to post the strays in the herds, or W. P. P. e scribe some of the stock more fully next week. not to harbor them.

#### Weather Report for October, 1875.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State Uni-

Station-Lawrence, Kansas, corner of Ten nessee and Pinckney streets; elevation of barome ter and thermometer 884 feet above sea level, and 14 feet above the ground; anemometer on the University building, 105 feet above ground. Mean temperature, 53°18, which falls below

the October mean for the seven preceding years by only 0°13. Maximum temperature, 86°, on the 3d; minimum, 25°, on the 31st; range of temperature, 61°. The first severe frost of the season occurred on the morning of of the 80th; the last severe frost of the spring wasion April 17th, giving an interval of 28 weeks, or 196 days, without severe frost. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 41989 : at 2 p. m. 65°29 : at 9 p. m., 50°76.

Rain, 116 inch, which, is 1.35 inches below the October mean. Rain fell on five days. There was one thunder shower. The total rain fall for the ten months of 1875 now com pleted, is 24 96 inches, there being now a diff. ciency of 5 05 in. The supply of rain for the past two months has been so limited that the Wakarusa river is entirely dry which has not happened before since 1860. The rain of the past season, however, has been so uniformly distributed that the deficiency in amount has not interfered with the growth of immense crops throughout the State.

Mean cloudiness, 36 23 per cent. of the sky the month being 1.56 per ct. cloudier than usual. Number of clear days 18 (entirely clear, 5); half clear, 9; cloudy, 4, (entirely cloudy, 1). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 44.19 per cent.; at 2 p. m. 36.45 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 28.06 per cent.

Wind-S. W., 37 times; N. W., 31 times; N E. 8 times; S., 7 times; S. E., 5 times; N., 3 times; W., once; calm, once. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 13.493 miles, which gives an average daily velocity of 435 miles, and an average hourly velocity of 18 13 miles. The highest velocity was 50 miles an hour at 2 p. m. on the 8d.

Mean height of barometer column 29 115 inches; at 7 a. m. 29.148 in.; at 2 p. m. 29 086 in.; at 9 p. m. 2 9120 in.; maximum 29.461 in. at 7 a. m. on the 18th ; minimum 28,596 in. at p. m. on the 28th; monthly range, 0 865 in.

Relative Humidity .- Mean for the month 56.23; at 7 a. m. 78 54; at 2 p. m. 31.90; at 9 p. m. 63.25; highest, 100 at 7 a. m. on the 30th; lowest, 12 7, at 2 p. m. on the 21.

#### THE NEW HORSE DISEASE

Wm. Somerville, Sr., veterinary editor of he Live Stock Journal, has an article in the October number of that paper, in which he ronounces the prevailing epidemic more erions than it has generally been considered, He says :

The disease which prevails among our orses at present, seems to assume a more s-rious character than was at first anticipated The first symptoms were of so mild a naturas to cause little or no apprehension of any langer from the disease in a later stage, for a great many horses in this vicinity which have and the usual symptoms (cough) are apparenty in good health and performing their daily work. There is, however a large number wholly unfit for use, it having assumed a much more dangerous form. Horses which apparent y had entirely recovered from the former symptoms are now striken down with pleurisy It is the belief of many horsemen that the present disease is a mild type of the epizootic of 1872. In my diagnosis of the present disease I find few symptoms which are similar to the disease of 1872. In the first place, the present disease is not wholly epidemic, as there are many horses which have not yet been affected. From the disease of 1872 none escaped.

disease, but were equally effected in 1872.

8d. The first symptoms of the present dis ase are a hacking cough, with little or ne discharge from the nostrils. In 1872 the firs symptoms were a copious discharge of mucus of a greenish hue, from both nostrils, with in flammation of the eyes, which also discharged watery mucus, general inflammation of the head, more or; less soreness of the throat, and in many cases a difficulty in awellowing, with loss of appetite, &c.

4th. In severe attacks of the present disease its last symptoms are swellings or deposits of lymph in the extremities, commencing in the feet and extending upwards toward the belly also at the nose and extending back over the face. In the former disease the swellings were dropsical and the deposits serum commencing on the belly and extending downward toward the feet.

5th. The present disease has no particular ime of its appearance among our horses, nor has it any symptoms of abating. Horses have been brought to my infirmary to be treated for cough for over a month. The former disease first made its appearance, in this city at Dr. Carey's stables, on the 14th of October, and remained about three weeks.

In my opinion, the present disease is epidemic influenza, affecting the larynx first, and when the animal is not taken care of and kept warm, the lungs and chest become the principal seats of the disesse.

CONCERNING THE EPIZOOTIC -Is the opinion of European savants of any worth here? They predict that there will be trouble with horses from now until the middle of May next such as we have never before had. They assert that there are now found in the atmosphere particles of fine dust, red in appearance

sacezing, followed by the well known epizootic. Owners of horse flesh are cautioned not to use their horses roughly, or at all, during an attack. Keep them well blanketed, and rub lard or olive oil on the throat, morning, noon and night. Rev. W. H. H. Murray says :- "The best remedy for the epizootic is to seed the horse with soft food, blanket warmly, bandage his legs loosely, give him two or three tablespoonfuls of ginger in his feed morning and night, and keep the horse doctor of the neighborhood at least half a mile off. If your horse dies under such treatment send the bill to us, and we-will think in over?"-American Kural Home.

#### E. H. OSBORN & CO.

We requested in a former issue that all persons reading this paper should scan its advertisements closely—manufacturers and dealers have no other method of coming in contact with the consumers, and it is a duty we owe to all to give them a hearing. It has been the aim of this journal to admit nothing spurious to its columns, and readers wno devote a few moments to scanning the advertisements are frequently enabled to secure goods that they have needed for years. There are many things we advertise worthy of special mention. Prominent among them that of E. H. Osborn & Co. of Quincy, Ill. manufacturers of the celebrated Osborn Grain and Seed separator. We know this machine to be worthy the patronage of all. L has universally taken the first premium at every fair and was awarded the Grand Gold Medal at the Kansas City Exposition, given for the best invention in Agricultural Implements of any kind. The Granges of Illinois, Iowa, and several other States have adopted it, and P. B. Maxson, of this State says of it.

"I have tested and seen all kinds of work done on the Osborn Grain and Seed separator under favorable and unfavorable circumstances, and take pleasure in saying that I think there is no machine manufactured that compares with it for all kinds of work." D. W. Coan, of Kansas City, has two in constant use cleaning flax seed and castor beans. The Collier Lead & Oil Works, of St. Louis, endorse it as the best Flax Mill they ever saw or used, and hundreds of farmers throughout Kansas are constantly sending in endorsements.

We think in view of these facts, farmers needing such machines, should not hesitate to order them at once. The time to buy is when the busy season is over. A word to the wise,

#### A WORD TO OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The American Young Folks-Three Numbers

Pleasant, encouraging words are coming rom every direction about the first number of the Young Folks A number have sent for copies to show to their young friends, to make up clubs, and every mail brings subscribers. Some of the best letters, printed by little hands that possibly never sent a letter before, send their fifty cents for next year. That includes, according to our offer, the three remaining numbers of this year FREE

We want to say to our little friends, we shall give you more in your paper than we promised -good stories and pictures, and lots of fun, to entertain and amuse you during the long winter evenings. The engraver is now at work upon a very handsome design, which has been accepted, for the new head of the paper, and the next issue will be a great improvement upon the first one.

We want the boys and girls to send along their letters for the paper. Write plain, upon one side of the paper; write to say something, to give an idea or to ask a question, some distinct point or fact in it. Send them along ; we shall have room for a large number of short letters.

Remember our offer is to any who for each club of five names and \$2 50 in cash sent us receives a free copy to pay him or her for the trouble.

#### GRANGE FESTIVAL AT MONROVIA. The Editor of the FARMER has accepted an

invitation to be present at a Grange festival to be held at Monrovia, Atchison County Kanas, on the evening of Nov. 18th. The subject of the address will be "The Grange as a means of Progress in American Agriculture." The Grange at Monrovia extends a general invitation to Patrons as well as those who are not Patrons to be present.

Doubtless the most of our readers have seen in our advertising columns for a long time, "The Toll Gate Prize Picture sent free." We are assured that E. C. ABBEY, is a prompt and reliable gentleman, and that for a stamp to his address at Buffalo, N. Y., several of these very ingenious gems are sent to each applicant. Every body is highly pleased with them.

Public Speckers and Singers will find Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For Coughs and Colds the Troches are effectual

#### From Barton County.

Oct. 80-Early sown wheat looks well, late wheat starts slow on account of the dry weather. The farmers are rolling their wheat to pack the dry ground. We have had two or three frosts. Markets, wheat from 60c@\$1.00. barley not much doing, oats 80, corn 80c, potatoes 50c. The Barton County fair was a success financially as well as in numbers, all the like cayenne, tasteless, but which induce premiums will be paid. M. W. HALSEY.

#### CONCERNING THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL

ments to the constitution, providing for biennial sessions of Legislature, has provoked considerable discussion throughout the State. Opinions have been published from several very able lawyers that there can be no legal regular session of the Legislature this winter. That the operation of the adoption of the amendment is to leave us without any constitutional law under which a regular session of the Legislature can be held until 1877.

While perhaps a very strict construction of the amendment, and a nice adjustment of constitutional law, may bear out that opinion; yet a proper conception of the "higher law"the wishes of the people as expressed at the ballot box—ought to modify, to some degree, such an opinion. No one can question the meaning of the smendment, which is as fol. meaning of the amendment, which is as follows :

"All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State Capital, and beginning with the session of 1877, all regular sessions shall be held once in two years" \* \* It was not intended that the amendment should immediately destroy the power to assemble a regular session of the Legislature for 1876, but provides for biennial sessions, beginning with sessions of 1877.

The amendment reads plain enough to express the fact that the people desire biennial sessions, instead of annual, and that biennial sessions shall begin with the session of 1877. In other words that the amendment shall not take effect until the session of 1877. The amended section—25—reads as follows:

"All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State Capital, and all regular sessions shall commence annually on the second Tuesday of January." It is urged that the amendment which provides for biennial sessions, to commence with the session of 1877. takes effect immediately upon its adoption. Therefore, the above section 25 of the Constitution is repealed, and there is no provision for a regular annual session, to be held in 1876—that there can be no regular session until 1877.

True, upon the adoption of the amendment it becomes a part of the Constitution. But it was voted upon by the people with the under standing that it did not take effect until 1877 that it in no wise affected the present order of legislation until that time. We, therefore, claim that the known will of the people shall stand against legal subtlety.

"We ought not, by legal subtlety, to thwart the will of the people, but rather to uphold it, and no strained rule of construction should be applied to constitutional law: which will deteat the known purpose of the people. A fact should be given to any law or constitutional amendment which, without ambiguity, clearly states the wish-s of the people."

This amendment clearly states that from and after a certain date the sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial, and, by two other amendments, provision is made for giving force and effect to such an amendment and it is just as clear that the people did no mean to block the wheels of legislation for 1876. So we say again, that no strained construction of constitutional law should thwart the purpose of the people. A Legislature for 1876 has been elected. Their services are needed to provide revenue for the coming year, and make the necessary appropriations for paying the expenses of the State.

If it is competent for a called session of the Legislature, to provide for revenue and make appropriations to defray the expenses of the State, then the remedy is easy and the duty of Governer plain.

#### From Crawford County.

crops of corn, pots toes, beans, oats, wheat etc., are in good condition for preservation or market. Weather been very dry for a month. Markets for all kinds of produce very dull. No shipments except on castor beans. No Insect Pests, etc. D. SCOTT.

#### From Coffey County.

Oct. 28-Crops good, too dry for fall sown wheat; turnips, cabbage, potatoes, corn and sorghum in abundance. Weather, warm and dry, Indian Summer. Markets, Corn 20c, potatoes 20c, oats 25c, turnips 10c, wheat \$1.00 pumpains \$1. per load. Flat-head borer used up per M. by overflow of sap; best news of the season. W. W. TIPTON.

#### From Cloud County.

Nov.-Fall grain looking well. Cattle in good condition to winter. Horses have the epizootic, seems to be in a milder form than it was 2 years ago, have heard of but one or two dying with it. The doctors say it is distressing ly healthy. Corn is of good quality and is yielding well per acre, some estimating their crops at 90 and 100 bushels per acre.

WM. BUTLER.

## "THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS; PLL NONE

We do not in the least feel like blaming Macbeth for this expression of disgust; in-deed, we are rather inclined to sympathize with him. Even nowadays most of the cathartica offered to the public are great, repulsive looking pills, the very appearance of which is sufficient to "turn one's stomach." Had Macbeth ever taken Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purga-tive Pellets he would not have uttered those words of contempt. It is really encouraging-when one is ill, to find that a little, sugar, coated Pellet, no larger than a grain of mus-tard, will as promptly produce the desired ef-fect as a dose of great, nauseating pills. these little pellets, unlike other cathar ics, are real-ly nature's physic. They ly nature's physic. They do not debilitate, but tone and invigorate the system. No family should be without Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellete.

#### "CORNERS."

"CORNERS."

AMENDMENTS.

The adoption by the people of the amendnents to the constitution, providing for bienial sessions of Legislature, has provoked coniderable discussion throughout the State.

Opinions have been published from several in prices, and since the demand for this article
is yearly becoming greater, both at home is yearly becoming greater, both at home and abroad, the greater inducement is offered for speculative operations. Through the influence of the "bulls" and "bears" prices are kept varying, the change depending upon the power of the opposing parties. All this mani pulation is most damaging to legitimate trade, and at times, owing to the consequent un-certainty, the dealer is entirely shut out from the market The "bulls" are those who attempt to raise

prices, they being supposed to have stock to dispose of. The "bears" on the contrary, are those who have made sales at a certain figure cently been successful in making a "corner" in lard for October delivery. As far back as July last sales for October delivery were made, the first one noted being July 16th at 13%c. Since that time until the very last day of October heavy sales were made for October delivery. Up to the 26th of October neclusive, prices fluctuated between 13%@14½c., according to the stock and the success of the opposing parties in controlling the market. It is the custom at all times to self for future delivery, but for October the transactions were very large, so large, in fact, that the deliveries to large, so large, in fact, that the deliveries the made were very far in excess of the supply. The bulls having bought largely and having control of the actual supply, besides taking the arrivals as fast as they came in, forced the price of lard about 4c, per pound above its market value. The "shorts" or "bears" market value. The "shorta," or "bears" could not, therefore, fill their October contracts except at a heavy loss, for the opposing element had effectually cornered lard.

The corner in lard was the result of the manipulation of one form.

The corner in lard was the result of the manipulation of one firm, who controlled all the stock. But during the last week of October there was so much lard attracted here by the high prices, that aid was necessary to hold the stock, and the assistance of another firm was obtained. On Saturday last, the day the corner culminated, the stock here was about was ob ained. On Saturday last, the day the corner culminated, the stock here was about 15,000 to 18,000 tierces, being more than the demand here would warrant, and the parties who controlled it were placed in a somewhat difficult position, having to dispose of the surplus, which, prices having been raised to a fictitious value and being now so much lower, may have to be done at ruinously low figures.

In this corner nearly all the speculators have been caught. They are all men able to meet their loss, but they contend that there was a great deal of fraudulent practice in the was a great deal of fraudulent practice in the manipulation of the market, and that many of the contracts were "washed" (not genuine). They are, therefore, going to test the right of The "bulls," to claim their contracts at the high figure of Saturday, 17140. One case has already been taken before the Arbiration Committee of the Produce Exchange, the market value being

the Produce Exchange, the market value being about 13½c, and the closing price on Saturday 17½c, or a difference of 3½c, which in a considerable purchase is a great item.

The sales of lard in July for October delivery were 2500 tierces; in August, 15,500; in September, 31,700, and in October, 41,450; making a total of 91,150 tierces of lard to be delivered in October. The above is made upfrom the official report of the New York Produce Exchange. The stock in October reports duce Exch nge. The stock in October ranged from 10.000 tierces early in the month, to about 15.0 0 or 18.000 at the close, showing the ficti tious nature of the saler, site so much me e lard has been sold than had any real existence There can be little diff-rence between gamb-There can be little diff-rence between gamb-ling, pure and simple, and this pernicious-vetem of doing business; yet some parties claim that it is necessary to sell ahead of de-livery in order to make the market and ascr-tain the value of their article; they also co-tend that it is necessary, in order to bring the

tend that it is necessary, in order to bring the producer and the consumer together.

The corner in pork was not as successful as that in lard, as on the last day of the month, the "shorts," by some means, obtained supplies to meet their contracts, and there was immediately a break in the market from \$23.00 down to \$22.50, which was the closing price on the 30th October. The sales for August September and October, for October delivery amounted to 137.900 bbls. At no time in September and October, for October delivery amounted to 137 900 bbls. At no time in October was the stock of pork here over 9 000 bbls; on the 22 i October the stock of the New York and Brooklyn warehouses amounted to only 8,000 bbls. On Saturday, October 30 the only 8,000 bbls. On Saturday, October 30 the day the corner culminated, the snock was 5,000 bbls., showing that with 137,900 bbls, sold to be delivered in October, there were never more than 8 000 or 9 000 bbls, with which to fill the orders, and proving conclusively the fictitious nature of the sales.

The corner in cotton was very successfully manipulated, and by it much advantage havecrued to the Southern planters, who haved the "shorts" the cotton bought and brought forward to meet their contracts. The prices for spot were forced up from 12 3 163 to 14% c., and closed at 14 9-16c, while November cotton was selling at 13 5-16 Thoumber of bales sold to be delivered in Octo er, during the month, was 850 400. For the week ending October 29, the receipts of cotton were 147,345 bales, against 137,429 bales the were 147.345 bales, against 137,429 bales theorevious week, making since September 1 740 500 bales. The stock in hand are 400 827 bales. According to a rule of the Cotton Exchange, which provides, if the day be pronounced unfavorable for delivery by a committee of three from the Exchange, that delivery shall be postponed until the next favorable day, the "shorts" last Saturday had the advantage of two days' green Saturday had the advantage of two days' grace—Saturday and Sunday, and in that time had the opportunity of telegraphing to Boston, Philadelphia, and near by ports to get supplies, and meet their contracts at Saturday's prices.

There was an attempt made to corner cats, and about 1c advance was obtained, but owing to free arrivals from the West, the stock become too large to control, and so the corner fell through.—American Grocer.

#### From Franklin County.

Nov. 5-Crops nearly all secured; castor beans yielded from 8 to 25 bushels per acre, navy bean from 6 to 10 bu per acre, corn from 20 to 60 bu. ac ording to location and cultivation, buck wheat from 10 to 25 bushels per acre. Stock fat. Weather fine, though cool, and getting too dry; wells failing in many places. Markets, corn 15@20c, buck-wheat 40c, navy beans \$1.25@1 50, castor beans \$1.15, potatoes 15@20c. Chinch bugs plenty on the dry corn stalks, but do not seem to be troubling the wheat. Farmers all protecting them

L. E. LESTER.

The New York Produce Exchange in its reference to the condition of the British wheat market says, "that the supply of wheat and flour for the two markets of August and September was 32 346 408 bushels, while the consumption was but 27,672,000 bushels, leaving in store a surplus for the circle." sumption was but 27,672,000 bushels, leaving in store a surplus for the eight weeks only of 5,274,408 bushels, while for the corresponding two months of 1874 the supply was about equal to the consumption, or very close to 27 millions of bushels. This surplus supply still keeps uo. For the week ending October 9, the surplus of wheat and flour delivered in market was 977.700 bushels more than the consumption for that week. Should the supplies still continue Great Britain will complice still continue Great Britain will complies still continue Great Britain ence the year with fully six months' supply of her own growth, and such an accumulation of foreign wheat in her warehouses as must exert a great influence on the markets during the next six or eight months, and put off till tar into 1876 any tendency of advance in prices
Too free shipments during the first half of the
harvest year cannot but bring financial disaster
to the shippers says our contemporary; and
the large shipments of July, August and September having given an excess of supply. We now have the low averages and the light margins, with the balance generally on the wrong side of the ledger.

We give below figures obtained from Dun & Co.'s circular, showing the failures in the United States for the three quarters as tollows:

mione.		
_ 1875.	No.	Amount.
January, February and March	1.983	\$43 176 0 O
April, May and June	1 581	3 1.667 000
January, February and March April, May and June July, August and September	1,771	54. 428 000

Total for the nine months..... 5,834;\$131,171,000 With the total failures of previous entire years before us, divided by three fourths, a comparative result is reached, which will be sufficient for all practical purposes.

Total failur	
1872 for yes	ar. of same
1878	67 8,050
1874	83 3.88
1875(9 months)	30 4 37
Average for 9 months of 4 years	4 160
Excess No. of failures for past 9 mc	onthe 1 074
Total liabiliti	es Three-fourths
for yes	ar. of same.
1872	00 \$ 90 791 ON
079 228,499 0	00 171 374 000
1874 155 939 0	00 1 8 490 000
1875 9 months	131,172 000
1874	1
verage for 9 months of 4 years	\$128 412 000
Excess of liabilities for past 9 mos.	\$3.780 OFC

The foreign trade of Great Britain and Ire land had jumped from \$63.06 per capita in 1860 to \$99.84 per capita in 1874. This is a valid increase of business in fitteen years of 55 per cent. equal to 4 per cent per annum. It is an increase, which has been effected with Free Trade and Hard Money, and in spite of cotton famines and financial crisis, strikes and lock onts. In the same period the increase of wages of British operatives has increased an average of about 80 per cent., while the cost of living hes not been augmented in any way by director indirect taxation.

#### MERCANTILE CREDITS.

GROCERIES-Cash in 30 days, except as ollows:

TEA-4 months net, or 8 per cent off for cash n 10 days.

COFFEE - Mostly 30 days, except to jobbers, who settle by note, which can be readily sold. RAW SUGAR-Cash in 7 to 10 days; discount 1/2 Der cent.

REFINED SUGAR-30 days net, or 1/2 per sent. off for cash in 7 days, SPICES-10 to 30 days.

RICE-First hands pay cash in 10 days; lealers sell for cash, 10 to 15 and up to 80

lays the extreme. Foreign Fruit-Usually 80 days; to jobbers 60 days for note that will sell readily, or

per cent. off for cash. Domestic Fruit-10 to 15 and sometimes 30 days.

PROVISIONS-Nominally cash in 7 days generally 20 up to 30 days the limit, cash in ess than 7 days 1/2 per cent discount.

BUTTER AND CHEESE-Cash or 10 days; dealers pay cash. Cheese for export due each week or steamer day.

Eggs-Cash or 7

DOMESTIC LIQUORS-30 days to 4 months according to grade. Cheap goods are general ly sold on close profits and will not bear time IMPORTED BRANDIES-10 to 30 days; some imes 4 months, but depends on the price.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS-4 months, exsept champagnes, which are net cash to 80

TALLOW-Cash in 7 days.

OILS-Most oils are sold at 7 to 10 days net eash; somtimes 30 days; to out-of-town buyers of quantities of sperm, olive and other expensive oils 90 days to 4 months.

TOBACCO-To export trade cash in 10 days iomestic manufactured tobacco 10 to 30 days GRAIN-Cash in 7 days.

Hops-First hands pay cash; brewers buy n an average at 8 months.

DRY GOODS-Jobbers' terms are : domestics 30 to 60 days; general trade 80 days to 4 months; woollens to general trade 60 days to 6 months.

WOOL-Cash in 80 days, or interest over that time. COTTON—Cash.

DYES, CHEMICALS DRUGS AND PAINTS-First hands pay cash in 10 days, or note at 30; the country trade a somewhat longer credit. LEATHER-4 months for crop and 6 months for hemlock.

FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE-60 to 90 days. Wholesale grocers put in many small items n 30 days for which they pay cosh, and then again they get 60 days on some goods for which they get paid in 30 days, so that in hese respects the two about balance each ther.

A TRIAL PRIP FOR 35 CENTS!

Send ten names and \$2 50 in cash, and the KANSAS FARMER will be sent postage paid to each of the ten names, and a copy to your own address, free, until January 1st. Many of the issues will be worth this money.

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# Topeka Grain Market Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht. Wholesale cash prices from commission ned weekly by Keever & Foucht. WHEAT—Per bu: Spring, Fall, No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 CORN—Per bu; Mixed White, No 1 Yellow OATS—Per bu. No. 1 RYE—Per bu. BARLEY—Per bu BARLEY—Per bu FLOUR—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1 Fall, No. 2 No. 3 Low Grades. CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs. Jorn Chop. Jorn Chop. Weekly by Keever & Foucht. Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht. HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

tild Cat runk, Black Short Striped .....

Upossum Deer, dry, per lb Beaver dry and clean, per lb.	.90 .10 .95
Topeka Produce Market.	
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly & Manspeaker.	by Davie
APPLES—Per bu	1.25
Common	1.50
BEESWAX-Perth	1.4001.50
Common Table	.95
Common	.15
HOMINY—Per bbl	5.2508.00
VINEGAR—Per gal.  POTATOES—Per bu  POULTRY—Chickens. Live, per doz.	.90g. 2'
Chickens, Dressed, per in	200@3.00
Geene " "	
BACON—Per 1b—Shoulders	.18
Breakfast	.16
LARD—Per lb	.18

LARD—Per ID
CABBAGE—Per head
ONIONS—Per bu
SEEDS—Per bu—Hemp
Millie
Blue Grass
Timothy, prime
...
common

on Setts per b .....

Kansas City Market. KANNAR CITY, Nov. 10, 1878. GRAIN. the following are wholesale cash prices fro

sion men.
WHRAT—Per bu—Spring Red
Mired
OATS—New per bu
PRODUCE.
APPLES
CHEENE—Per lb
Pickled 196 20 PEATH ERS—Per ib—Mixed
FI-OUR—Per cwt—Rye

LIVE STOCK. Rxtrs, av 1 390 to 1.500.

Prime, av 1.200 to 1.800.

Pair to good, av 1.100 to 1.250.

Native stockers, av 1.000 to 1.150.

Neddium, av 850 to 950.

Native cows, fat, av 9 0 to 1.100.

"medium, av 800 to 900.

Colorado, natives, fat.

Wintered Texans, fair to good.

""common. cows, good .....

Through Texas, fat... Through Texas, fair Calves, each... St. Louis Market.

GRAIN-Per bu. Wheat No 8 Ped	Nov 9
GRAIN—Per bu. Wheat, No. 8 Red No. 2 Corn. New mixed	
White Oats, No. 2 mixed Barley, choice Rye	.81 × 6 82 1.80a1.3
LIVE STOCK.	01800
CATTLE—Native steers, per cwt	\$3.50@4 60

HOG8—Shippers, per cwt. 7.00 27 5.00 12 4.00 12 5.00 1 A party wishes to lease a farm for three years, from about the first of Feb narv, of two or three hundred acres, in Iowa or Kansas, adapted to stock raising. Will purchase the same, if suited. Address, giving location and full particulars, to FRANK BOICE, care R. F. Smith, 545 Broadway, N. 7.

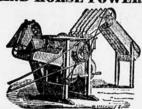
Self Propelling Chairs. For Cripples Can be easily er in or out one having the State your stamp for flur-of different Please mention this paper.

Seven Shooter.

Three inch barrel. Weight, six ounces: very neat and durable; a sure shot. Price by mail, \$1.50. Address Wilcox & Co., Ohio Gun Works, No. 176 South street, Windsor, Ohio.

REVOLVERS mounted, nickli \$2.50 falo Bill Bevolver. With 100 Cartridges, \$3.00; 20 0:00 eold; every one warranted; satisfaction guaranteed Rustrated Cartalogue free. WESTERN CUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill., 69 Dearborn-st. (Mc.Cornick Block)

> THE STANDARD Sandwich Corn Shellers AND HORSE POWERS.



POWERS adapted to all variety of Farm service Studebaker Farm and Spring Wagons. Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers. Champion Fan Mills for grinding meal and feed, and anything in the way of Sandard Farm Machinery. Send for Catalogue and Price Lists. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Agricultural Implements and

# A Certain Ague Cure.

PROPOSE to the Shawnee County Grange or Granges to give them one-half the proceeds by subscriptions, at one dollar each, that they may raise, through their exertions, from all the Granges in the Ague States. The same to be sent to me hy Post Office Orders in advance, by the first of Mirch, that they may be benefited in Spring Ague: or. If raised before that time, the Guides shall be printed and distributed that will enable each person to make their own cure or prevention at 5 cents cost.

REFERENCES:—Ex-Mayor Orin: Welch, John G. Otts, George Simmons, Deacon J. C. Miller, Hiram McArthur.

TESTIMONIAL:

TESTIMONIAL:
This is to certify that we have used the Cure or Preventive in our family for the period of one year, and we find it a complete one. Having used King's Ague Cure, Smith's Tonic and Quinine, in any quan ity, for years, we falled to obtain permanent relief until we used Madame Gertrude's Preventive. It is a valuable medicine, and we take pleasure in recommending it to the public generally as a sure cure for ague.

JOHN G OTIS.

MADAME GERTRUDE,
Lock Box 144, Topeka, Kansas.

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a stock.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

BOIL YOUR CORN # Profit Farmers Boiler

SAVES Feed Emptled in 1 Minute. TIME, FRED AND FUEL. Sold by Best Merchants.



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SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, poetal Card with your name and address to N. D. WETMORE,

State Grange Agent for Louisiana, and you will re-leive in return a pamphlet explaining the different rades of Sugar, Molasses, Rics, Coffee, etc., with ad-cice as how to order. The circular vise contains a uil list of freight rates from New Orleans to points in the North and West.

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Lever Hay&HopPresses

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#### Literary and Domestic.

dyed black, and how. We can give her no experience on this subject, and hope if any of our readers have tried and know either that it can or cannot be successfully done, they will let her know through the FARMER. If she or any one else [desires, we can give recipes for coloring either wool or cotton black, that was, he told her, with the bright smile so rare way, and the was, 'Cuite well.' dyed black, and how. We can give her no will neither fade nor rub off, but don't know how either recipe would do for mixtures.

Another asks us to tell something about Thanksgiving dishes, and wants to know what is the standard New England Thanks- her. giving dinner dish.

We can't claim descent from that corner of the United States, but we are under the impression that it is chicken pie. We have plenty of New England housekeepers in Kansas, and would be glad to have some of them sas, and would be glad to have some of them sall usell about a real old technique. We can't claim descent from that cortell us all about a real old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner-pot pie, pumpkin pie, brown bread, baked beans, plum pudding, doughnuts

Whatever the good old Puritan people ate, we know it was prepared with loving hearts, for it was made for the children and grandchildren, and all the family flock. New England is the home of the beautiful custom of there, and when I went to it my name was on gathering into the old homestead all the family, old and young, from far and near. Then the prodigal sons come home and are forgiven, the happy ones are blessed in their efforts to encourage the sorrowing, and the little ones learn to think that Grandma's house is a perfect Paradise. What greater blessing to be thankful for than a united and happy family, the sateguard of our morals? gathering into the old homestead all the fam-

And a girl in her teens asks us for something new in the way of a tidy. We saw a beautiful one recently, for a hair cloth chair. zephyr, and a spray of roses embroidered on it, I shall know her. Now tell me what I must the leaves and stems of variegated green, and the roses of very dark, rich shades of scarlet; and fringed with scarlet and black balls. Perhaps some of our young readers can tell her of some other pretty designs.

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

HOW TO ENJOY LIFE.

### BY M. STRATTON BEERS.

'Time enough to prepare for death when death comes; I mean to enjoy life while I have it to live." How often we hear both men and women say this, and never do we listen to them without looking upon them with commingled compassion and amazment. Where can such an one have been educated? Surely not under the sweet influences of christianity.

By "preparing for death" of course they mean "making their calling and election sure;" in other words, repenting of their sins and forsaking them; learning that lesson which seems so hard to learn, to be able and ready to take a stand for right upon any and all occasions.

We are apt to forget that life is only lent, that at any moment the tiny thread which holds us here, a "free moral agent," may be suddenly cut in twain, and the hereafter be all that remains for us.

To "enjoy life" men barter their best and truest principles, shrivel their souls, squander their manhood, and think, if they stop to think at all of death-"I'll prepare for death when death comes; time enough then to give up the pleasures of this life."

demarkation between right and wrong; to be able to say No! when they mean no: to say YES! when they mean yes; and to enjoy life Paul, in the churchyard yonder, and I in the here was the life they live is pure and true to old house here, wait for Kathleen's coming. because the life they live is pure and true toward God and man. It is grace! divine grace! which never comes to man like a thunderbolt, and leaves the soul riven, bare and barren, leafless, blossomless and fruitless; it comes not like the frost of vice to freeze up the juice of the heart and bind his whole life in galling

Daring to be true increases instead of lessons our enjoyment of life, while it paves the way smoothly down to the grave, which yawns perhaps at the very feet of her who writes or you who read this page.

LOVE is the magic key which unlocks life, and permits us to wander at will in its many chambered palaces. Love unlocks the first door, and the tiny babe, lying in its mother's arms, gets the first taste of life through love ; and oh! may we not thank our Maker continuously for the friendships of this life which with their golden keys are opening to us continuously full and complete suits of grand and beautiful rooms, which throw open for our enjoyment the Palace Beautiful of our childhood dreams, and joy swells our hearts to almost bursting as we gaze into the vista which opens to the honest, faithful heart on the bridal day. Still above even this, is a love which passeth all understanding, and only those who know something of the length and depth and breadth of this know fully how to enjoy life.

#### TWENTY YEARS

"You are ill, I fear, I said gently. 'You are much paler than you were at sea. I am a physician, you know, so you must let me prescribe

"After a time I forced myself to inquire for her husband and father. She colored quickly, saying in a low, constrained voice, 'Thank you, they are well. They are both here.'

RDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A young housekeeper desires to know if dress goods, cotton and wool mixed, can be dyed black, and how. We can give her no them together that I knew how much he had mised by the segment outle content to lie with the property of the prope now on the wan face, that he was, Quite well.
My little sister has come to be with me. You Then he added, must see her to morrow.' more to himself than to us, 'I'm getting ready

"The next day Kathleen's father brought er. He came in and stayed a few minutes; was kind and friendly to Paul and courteous to me; his manner seemed softened, but wheth-

her husband were professional gamblers.

"During one of her visits she happened to mention having spent a few weeks in this village. 'It was such a quiet, happy time,' she said dreamily. 'I always associate rest with that little hamlet among the hills. When I die I should like to be there. There was such a pretty grassy slope in the old churchyard. I wish I could think I would sleep there some time.' Then she looked up with a smile. 'Do you know I often see that green slope in my you know I often see that green slope in my dreams, and once I saw a white cross standing

ing to the drip, drip of the rain, and thinking what a dreary void my life would be before the next day's sun would rise. Paul and Kathleen were talking in low tones, and now and then could hear a few words:

"Tell her, Paul, that I am living out her life, that though the road be long and the path set thick with thorns, my feet, like hers, will one day reach the goal. Then her voice broke, and she said sobbingly, 'Oh, Paul, my brother, can you not take me too?' His answer was too lay to seech my ear bur, presently her sobs

can you not take me too? His answer was too low to reach my ear, but presently her sobs ceased and then he called faintly. 'Philip!' I was beside him immediately. 'Raise me up. Phil. No, don't ring for lights. I wish you could take me home, Philip, and lay me in the churchyard Kathleen speaks about. Hush, Kathleen dear, and Philip, you must hope and be patient. The beginning of the end seems very near to me.' Then his voice sank. Presently he stirred—'Kathleen — Philip'—and when I laid him down the smile that had settled on his pale young face was the smile with tled on his pale young face was the smile with which he woke in heaven. "Perhaps it was well for me that I had to at-

tend to Kathleen, whose grief really alarmed me. Leaving the dead body of my Paul in the care of our kindly landlord, I took her to her care of our kindly landlord, I took her to her carriage. Then, afraid to leave her, I accompanied her home. She was quite silent, only every little while she would sigh shudderingly. As we neared their hotel she turned to me with an agonized gleam in her dark eyes; 'Now Paul is goue, I have no one—on one.' Then I said to her quietly, with the shadow of our great sorrow lying between us, 'Promise me, Kathleen, that if your burden shall become too great for you to bear, you will let

me, Kathleen, that if your burden shall become too great for you to bear, you will let me help you;' and she stilled her sobs to say solemnly, 'Phillip, I promise.'

"Well, 'Archie, my story is almost done. The next year was terrible to me. I missed Paul daily and hourly, and life, that had once seemed so full and bright, grew only a weary load which I yet must bear. Then I read Mr. Lambert's death in a French journal. Poor Kathleen was released. Then I knew the great their manhood, and think, if they stop to link at all of death—"I'll prepare for death then death comes; time enough then to give the pleasures of this life."

But there is that which enables man or wonder the life of the life of the life of the life. The life of the li

> "I have looked for her every day since then Her room is always ready. Would you like to

see it ?" I assented eagerly. Phil took up the lamp, and unlocking a door I had not observed till then, led me into a large, handsome room, then, led me into a large, handsome room, bright with soft, warm thus, and made cheerful by the fire which crackled and played up-up the hearth. The walls were hung with pictures, the tables covered with books, and in one coroer stood a cabinet filled with bronzes, exquisite statustics and here and thave a statustics. exquisite statuettes, and here and there a shine exquisite statuettes, and nere and there a saine of gold and gems. On the top lay a Bible, a prayer book, and a beautifully bound copy of Thomas a Kempis. Opening the latter, I read: "To my wife, December 17, 18—."

"It will take her some time to look over her birth-day presents," Phil said in answer to my look of inquiry. "Yes, that is the last. December 17—— it will soon be here." He stood looking into the fire and musingly stroking his long gray beard. "She will be thirty nine, Archie, and I am an old man. My faith some times wavers, but if I lost it——" His face shadowed suddenly, and he sank into a chair

with a weary sigh.

Seeing he for the time was unconscious of nce, I continued my survey of the room. In one corner were grouped several rare ferns and a tearose bush, covered with buds. In one of the windows hung a bird cage, buds. In one of the windows mag a bit spetty occupant curied up into a soft, yellow ball. How pathetic to me were the faded curtains, telling, as they did, of the long, patient waiting, the richness of hope deferred

When I returned to the fire Phil'seves were

fixed on a picture that hung over the mande-plece—a woman's face beautiful and sad, yet lighted with the radiance of a divine hope. Beneath the picture was a bracket, on which stood a vase of flowers.

"Phil, is that—"

"My wife. It was not meant for her, yet the likeness is perfect. With that look on her face, she is waiting somewhere. I must not despair

for you.

"She smiled gratefully. 'I have been ill, but I am better now.' 'I think I am getting selfish and lazy, and do not exert myself enough.'

"things unseen and eternal." Phil startled my

sober theology sometimes with his simply expressed ideas, but when I thought a while I pressed ideas, but when I thought a while I always found that they were pure, and true, and good, only my slower intellect needed time to learn their beauty. During all these years he had dwelt so much in the world of feeling, that spiritual things seemed very ner receiling, that spiritual things seemed very heir to him that to me were only dim promises of future light. In those short weeks he taught me more real religion than I had learned in all my life before. Sometimes his quiet "God will;" "He will not." seemed to me presumption, but afterward I thought, Who am I that learned indigns? Lit was the shill that knows. should judge? Is it not the child that knows the Father's heart so well, that what to many is but peradventure, is to him the blissful certainty We had been silent some minutes, Phil gaz

ing in the fire, and I thinking what wonderful romances are sometimes buried beneath a quiet exterior, when he took up the little prayer-book and began turning over its leaves. "How book and began turning over its leaves. abourd this sentence is in the otherwise beau-tiful marriage service: Those whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder. What God hath joined together no man car What God hath joined together no man can put as under; wait a minute, Archie, I know what you would say; I know some have not patience to wait for God's good time, or when their twin soul comes their eyes are blinded and they only catch a waft from Paradise in stead of entering at the gate. Then some fan-cy rules them, and then in after years they find that they are only units in the mighty whole, who so mistake and thwart God's providence. Then there are hands drawn out of one another changed lips that speak their cold farewell God never joined those two together, that was man's work. It is true God sometimes parts his souls, but still the freed spirit may hold blessed converse with its mourning mate, held prisoner in its house of clay. God never ut-terly divides what he hath joined. It may be His will that I shall never see my Kathleen's face again, yet I can trust Him and live on until upon His everlasting hills He shall restore her to me." Phil's voice trembled a little, and her to me." Phil's voice trembled a little, and his face grew suddenly old and careworn. I said nothing; this was a sorrow with which no stranger hand might meddle. Presently he rose with a sigh. "This is a thought, Archive the stranger hand." ie, that sometimes comes to tempt me, but," and the bright, cheerful look came back to his face, "hope always blossoms out again, and I believe that God in His good time will, here

on earth, bring my wife home to me."

On the morning of the 17th of December I was sitting in my room, thinking of my friend The wind whistled without, and now and then a few flakes of snow were whirled against the window pane. I was wondering whether Phil would rather be alone, or if I should go to him, when a note was handed to me. It was

in Phil's writing. "Archie, she has come. I want you. Bring Abby with you; she is a sensible woman, and can hold her t ngue"
Seizing my hat and cloak, and telling Abby to follow, I hurried over. Phil met me in the hall; he clasped both my hands and drew me into his office. "She came to night, in the early darkness; she has followed her father from city to city, the only link that bound him to a purer life; he died a month ago, in London. She has been cold, hungry, desolate, but she has come at last.'

Then he led me into the warmth and bright ness of the nest, whose bird had at length flown home

A figure was lying on the low couch drawn up before the fire. "My wife!" Philip said fondly, then I saw her face beautiful with the beauty of Heaven, and brightened now with a light like the after glow of the sunset; her hair was white as silver, but the eyes and smile were young. Beside her Philip had placed the little cabinet; she had been examining its treasures—several lay in her lap. On a little table at her feet, where her eyes could rest upon it, stood the tea-rose, in full bloom

She greeted me with a smile, then as Phil beside her, she said, with a glance at the picture above the fire. "You were told that was like me. Ah! Philip did not know what a poor old woman was coming home to him at

"Kathleen, you say nothing of the old, old man you found."

The look she turned upon him was the most beautiful I ever saw on any face. "If I say nothing, Philip, it is because my heart is too full for words." full for words.

Hearing Abby in the hall, I went out and left the two together. When I came back. Phil handed me the prayer-back open at the

men to know it now. So, in the presence of Abby and Phil's old housekeeper, I married them.

I saw Kathleen every day after that. The storm and tempest of her life was past, and now her fragile boat was anchored in the ha now her fragile boat was anchored in the haven of Philip's love. She spoke to me of his years of patient waiting: "It was only the thought of that that made me able to live sometimes," she said one day. "The only time I doubted him was when I came up the walk from the gate that night; I stood a momento gather strength and courage, and I saw him. gather strength and courage, and I saw him come to the window there; he drew the cur-tain and looked out, and I saw the warmth and tain and looked out, and I saw the warmin and brightness within, and I feared to see some one in my place at his side; then I cried out 'Philip,' and he came to me, my faithful lover, and he brought me in, and then I knew God

hears our prayers."

Those days of quiet, tranquil happiness sped Those days of quiet, tranquil happiness sped swittly by, and in the gloom and cold before the dawn on Christmas morning, Phil sent tor me. I found Kathleen lying, pale and faint, upon her pillows, and Philip beeding over her with the seal of a great and holy calm upon his face. I took my place beside her in silence; she smiled gently. "I am going to spend my Christmas day with Paul and mother. I wish Philip could come too, but perhaps it won't be long." She struggled a little for breath, and Phil raised her in his arms. "Waiting again, my poor Philip," she said fondly; "but I will be near you all the time; this dear room your hands prepared for me, God will let me come hands prepared for me, God will let me come

hands prepared for me, God will let me come to it often. I am sure, You will not grieve much. Philip. Death is not parting for us, my Philip, it is only waiting."

The gray was leaving the eastern sky, a faint rosy flush crept over the snow. Phil signed to me, and I repeated softly some of the texts she loved. She thanked me with a smile, and the state of the state o then her face changed; no shadow fell on it, only a wondrous light. "Philip!" she whispered, then the light grew stronger, and in the



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churchyard grass, the birds sing sweetly over churchyard grass, the birds sing sweet; over head, and the trees rustle their green boughs in the soft air. On the green slope behind the church the grass is greenest, the flowers brightest; there the birds come latest in the fall. The sun has shot a beam of light through the leaves, it trembles over the fair, white mar ble cross, and by its light you read the name "Kathleen," and underneath the words, "My wife."-Amalie La Forge in the Galaxy.

#### DOING UP MEN'S WEAR

I used to think it quite a task to wash and do up men's and boys' wearing apparel, for the reason that I was troubled to make them look nicely after the renovation.

They would put on such a wrinkly appear ance that I would get discouraged, and not feel at all satisfied with the results of may labor. It wasn't the washing part that troubled me so much as the ironing. I learned by experience never to wash any

I learned by experience never to wash any kind of woollen goods, especially if they are colored, in a sudsy water where white clothes had been previously washed, on account of the lint, but to put up a suds made of clear hot water and soap, and then rinse in clear warm water, folding the garments carefully before putting them through the wringer; they would then dry out clear and look well; but the delay up was where the trouble came in.

the doing up was where the trouble came in.

After a while, however, I was fortunate enough to recieve instruction from an exenough to receive instruction in the separation of perienced laundress, which caused my troubles to vanish like dew before the sunshine, and the lesson was so simple. I was surprised at myself to think I had not thought of it before. It was merely this: After the garments that

were to be ironed were thoroughly dried spread them smoothly over the ironing board then wring a cloth out of clear water, spread the oloth over the goods and from with a hot flat-iron until the cloth is dry—dip and wring the cloth again, spread it above the part already pressed, and proceed as before, until the face of of the goods has all been passed

When pants are to be done up, the seams should a pressed over a press board, the same as when newly finished; then fold them the eame as tailors do— and go over them with the wet cloth and hot iron; after being treated to such a course, woollen wear will come out looking nearly as good as new, and no one need be ashamed to wear them, "either to mill or to meeting"

It is a little difficult to do up coats and

vests, because of the different materials of which they are composed, not all shrinking alike yet they can be managed so they will look nicely, if care is exercised in the manage ment: that is, stretching the parts that have marriage service. "Do you mind using that form, Archie? Kathleen likes it."

He spoke so quietly, I looked dumbly at him, with the book open in my hand. "Yes, Archie, that is what we want; she has been my wife these twenty years, but I want all men to know it now."

RECIPES.

housekeeper, I married them.

How white the still face on the pillows had become: but when the rite was ended she turned to Phillp with a radiant smile: "'Till death us do part.' Death will not part us.

OYSTER OMELET .- Whisk four eggs to thick froth, then add by degrees one gill of cream; beat them well together; season the egg with pepper and salt to taste. have ready one dozen fine oysters : cut them in half and pour the egg into a pan of hot butter and drop the oysters over it as early as possible. Fry a light brown and serve hot.

milk which is only slightly sour, and setting To Make CREAM CHEESE -Skim a pan of the cream in a cool place, put the milk in the oven to curd, as soon as the whey forms around she curd, and before the curd really hardens, pour it into a coarse linen bag, and allow the whey to drip until the curd is quite separated; then mash it, salt it slightly, mix the cream through the mass, and place in cups to form, It will turn out quite solidly, and if the milk have all the flavor of the famous Swiss cream

GRAHAM CRACKERS.—Have some soft water, either cold or tepid, in a mixing disb, and sift nice meal slowly through the fingers into the water, stirring it in until too stiff to manage with a spoon; then mold the dough on a board with the hands until it is about as on a board with the hands until it is about as stiff as for common biscuit. Roll it with a rolling pin about three-fourths of an inch thick, cut with a round cookle cutter and lay on a baking tin, not greased but dusted with flour, so the cakes will not touch each other. Bake about thirty misutes in a pretty horever, making them sharp and crusty or ten even, making them sharp and crusty or ten der as preferred. Take them from the oven into a pan or bowl and lay a napkin over them pered, then the light grew stronger, and in the first flush and brightness of that Christmas morning her soul went home.

Now the summer sun shines brightly on the

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#### SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW. to Post a Stray, the Pees, Fines and Penal-ties for not Posting.

animals can be taken up at any time in the

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

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

householder may take up the same.

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also gives bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from

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

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

cessive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by sydence before any stray of the county, having first noticed the time of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Jus-lee of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder o appear and appraise such as the peace of the

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the bene fits the taker up may have had, and report the same of their appraisement.

their appraisement.

In all cases where the title rests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Tressury, after deducting all costs of taking up, ostina and asking ears or, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested the same out of the state before the title shall have vested to the title shall have desired to the title shall have the same of the title shall have better to the title shall have better to the same of twenty dollars.

10.00, Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up.

of for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection

appraisement and all his services in connection therewith.

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case The Justices fees in any one case shall not be greater than.

Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for

THE STRAY LIST

#### Strays for the Week Ending Oct. 27. Atchison County-C. H. Krebs, Clerk.

COW-Taken up by J. S. Spangler, Grasshopper Tp. ug. 17,1875, one cow, red and white, 5 years old. Valued Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk.

HORSE—Take up September 6, 1875, by Thos. A. Dunn, Irving Tp. one light hay horse, 10 or 12 years old, out 17 han's high, small star in foreback, inside of right ind toot white, with white strip down the hoof, white heel of left fore foot, small scar on front of right one, liued at \$75. Cherokee County,-Ed. McPherson Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jared Atkinson, of Crawford Tp, et 7, 1815, one mare pony, 7 years old, 1814 hands high, ark bay, white hairs on rump and fank, saddle and col-r marks, a little white on left hind foot, had on saddle a Douglas County-T. R. Smith, Oterk.

FILLY—Taken up by T. B. Price, of Marion Tp, Sept 1815, one light bay filly, 2 or 3 years old, with white ripe down the forehead and one white foot. Valued at

Doniphan County-Charles Rappelye, Clerk. HOHBE—Taken up and posted Oct. 12, 1875, by A. 8 orige, of Wolf River Tp. one bay horse, 10 years old, 15 hauds high, white-spot in ior-head, left hind foot white ome collar marks. Valued at \$50.

Johnson County—Jas. Martin, Clerk.

HOREE—Taken up b B. N. Stevenson, of Lexington Tp. one bay horse, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, no proceed to the process of the county of the c supposed to be a years very valued at \$40.
RBE—Taken up by John O'Connell, July 20, 1875, one brown horse, about 15½ hands high, about 12 years NW—Taken up by A. M. Swift, Sept. 17, 1875, one white , roan neck, red ears, scar on left hip, 5 years old, meroan nece, rea asse, saize. size. RSE—Taken up August 2, 1875, by D. J. Ramey, of ner Tp, one iron grey horse, 4 years old, shod before. dner Tp, one fron grey horse, 4 years old, shod before.
URSE—Taken up and posted August 23, 1875, by John lamara, of Monticello Tp, one bay horse pony, 4 years
14 hands high, black less and tall, some saddle and ar marks. Valced at \$15.

Marion County-Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. Marion County—Thes. W. Bown, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by E. R. Wadleigh, of Grant Tp. Marion o unty, on the 8th day of 8eptember, 1875, one bay
yearling horse colt, white hind fect, star and stripe in
Colt.—One brown yearling horse colt, left hind foot
white, small star in forshead. Valued at \$30.

MARK—One bay mare, two years old. Valued at \$30.

t OLT—One light roan mare colt, white feet, white mane
and tail, shd face. Valued at \$30.

MARK—One chestnut sorrel mare, 4 years old, star in
forehead, white spot on nose left hind foot
hid, white spot on nose left hind foot
and and the chestnut sorrel mare, 4 years old, star in
forehead, white spot on nose left hind foot
hid, white spot on nose left hind foot
hid, on left foreshoulder. Valued at \$50.

Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. HORBE—Taken up Sept. 22, 1875, posted before J. J. homan J. P. of Parker Tp, by S. A. Sargeant, one bay orse, about 4 years old, 16 hands high, left bind foot raite, no brands. Valued at \$50

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Peter Shumaker, of Wetmore Tp, October 7, 1875, one bay horse, 3 years old, dark mase and tail, large star and stripe in forebead, white nose, right hind frot white, about 18% hands high. Valued at \$50 MARE—Taken up by G. W. Conrad, Capioma Tp, Octo-ber 18, 1875, one brown mare, 12 years old, right hind foot white, star in forehead, saddle marks. Valued at \$25

bhawnee County-P. I. Bonebrake, Clerk HORSE-Taken up by A. A. Philey, of Silver Lake Tp ctober 7, 1875, one 1 ght bay horse, with white star is brehead, collar marks, thin in flesh, shod all around.

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk. Woodson County—I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos. Hunf, of Belmont Tp, Sept.

24, 1875, one bay horse pony, about \$, years old, both hind
feet white, right fore foot white, star in forehead, saddle
marks, no brands viable. Valued at \$35.

BURSE—Taken up by Wm. Frice, of helph, \$ years old,
one oliten grey horse, about Frice, of helph, \$ years old,
one of the property of the property

Stray List for the week ending Oct. 6.

Allen County-H. A. Needham, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Joseph Bolin, Iola Tp, one bay mare, about 7 years old, 3 white feet, wen on left side of neck, 8 lumps on underside of belly. Valued at \$25.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brewn, Clerk,
COW—Taken up by John Perry, of Marmaton Tp, Bourbon county, Kansas, one red cow, about 7 years old, no marks or brands perceivable, rope around the horns. Valued at \$12.

Coffey County-Job Throckmorton, Clerk. Coffey Contry — Job Throckmorton, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Foster 8. Scott, Ottawa Tp, Jnne 80, 1875. one bay horse mule, 8 years old, 15 hands high, broke, mane and tail shaved, collar marks, halter on, no marks or brands. Cash valle, \$60.

MARE—Taken up by N. K. Wills. Rock Creek Tp, one bay mare, white spot on forebead, 19 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$60.

prands—Taken, one das gray mare, 10 years old, no hrands or marks to be seen, amout 16 hands high. Valued at \$40.

vands or marks to be seen, amout it nands high. Valued it \$4.0.

MAIR—Taken up by J. W. Hitchens, Hampden Tp, one bay mare, is hands and one inch high, left hind foot white, semail white spot in forebead, no other brands or marks. Valued at \$4.0 km, up by J. J. Ward, Avon Tp, one bay mare, it hands high, 8 years old, four white feet, small star in the forehead, small white speck in the righteys, no marks or brands. Valued at \$4.0 km, is the right sye, of the property of the

spot on tip of nose, collar marks, white on both hind feet Valued at \$20.

Dickinson County-M P. Jolley, Clerk.

Elk County-Thos. Hawkins, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up July 27, 1875, by E. C. Sanguar, llying In Lougton Tp, Elk county, Kansas, one light bay horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, small white spot between the syes and on the nose, part of both hind sukles white. Valued at \$40. Jefferson County-D. B. Baker, Clerk.

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

MARE—Taken up by Benj. Belt, of Lexington Tp, a sor-rel mare, 14½ hands high, 9 years old, with both hind lega white about haif way to the gambei joint, white stripe in forehead, with collar and saudle marks, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$60. Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Smith and posted before D. F. Walker, J. P. Alexandria Tp. Aug. 16, 1875, one sorel horse, sbout 154, hands high, shout 8 years old, left ront foot partly wnite. Valued at \$35.

MARE—Taken up by P. S. Winchell, and posted before J. G. Sholes, J. P. Kickapoo Tp. July 16, 1875, one black nare about 14 hands high, star in forehead, about 6 years id. Valued at \$25.

COLT—Also, one dark brown horse colt, about 4 years id. white spot in forehead Valued at \$25.

Mitchell County-L. J. Best, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Washington Mercer, Lulu Tp, August 2, 1875, one bay mare pony, 14 hands high, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, with as die and collar mark small white spot up forchead, also a scar on the right for leg supposed to have been done with a lartat rope; said pony had a hatter on when taken up. Appraised ar \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Thomas Thompson, Harrison Tp, uly #7, 1878, one dark bay mare colt, 3 years old, both ind feet write, small star in forchead, no other marks or rands perceivable. Valued at \$40.

Osage County-Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk. COW-Taken up by C. Rice, Valley Brook Tp. July 2: 1875, one white cow, white face, line back, branded on th left hip with the letters "AB," giving milk, about 9 year old, valued at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by C. C. Leonard, of Soldier Tp., June 6, 1875, one bay gelding, about 14 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, star in forchead, both hind feet white. Valued at 830.

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Louis Keckel, Wilmington Tp. July 26, 1875, one iron gray mare, 14 hands high, saddle marks, no other marks or brands, four years old. Valued at \$25.

## Straved or Stolen!

STRAYED or was stolen from the subscriber, living in Valley Brook township. Osage county, Kansas, on or about Sept. 26, 1876, eight head of horses, described as toillows:

One roan mare, 6 or 7 years old. One mare roan sucking colt. One proan mare colt, 1 year old. One bay mare, 8 or 9 years old, stiff in foreshoulders, shod on fore feet. One black horse, same ago, white mose, and two white hind feet, with saddle marks. One bay horse colt, 2 years old. One gray mare colt, 2 years old. One brown horse colt, 2 years old, on the left shoulder. All the above were branded D on the left shoulder. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of the animals.

ARTHUR DUFFEY,

ARTHUR DUFFEY, Valley Brook P. O., Osage Co., Kansas

A Stray Horse Taken Up. Taken up by the sub-oriber, shout the 1st of September, a five year old PONY HORSE, bright Bay, broke to work in harness and saddle. The only mark on the animal is a lump on one of the hind levs between the knee, and pastern joint. P. MOFFATT. P. O. Auburn. Residence, north branch Wakarusa, in Auburn township.

# STRAYED OR STOLEN

\$5 REWARD!

On or about the 20th of June last, a dark bay horse pony, 14 hands high, 4 years old last spring, star in forehead, white rings around hind lest, branded with a triangie on r gnt shoulder. Five Dollans reward will be paid for the pony or information that will lead to its recovery.

THOS. R. JONES,
Oesge City, Kansas.

I will give the above Reward for any information that will lead to the recovery of the following animals: One Sortel Mare, 6 years old, about 14 hands high, ringbone on hind foot, limps at times the back near hips higher trau usual. Also one Bay Horse, 3 years old, a few white hairs on back caused by saddie, a lump in Inside right hind leg betweet, book and patern joints. Also one yearling Mare Coit, very dark iron gray, small siles taken out of one ear. The atmais strayed away in May.

Dunlap, Morris Co., Kansas.

#### Strayed or Stolen!

O N or about the 8th of June, seventeen head of catle strayed or were stolen from the range of the
undersigned on Rock Creek, six miles northeast of
Jols. Two Cows h or 6 years old; one medium sized
heavy set, red and white, white in the face, on the hips,
under the belly and in the flanks, horns turned to
wards the front, is branded with an "8" on the left
shoulder, has a calf by this time; the other is a slin
cow, red and brindle with white under belly, one horn
a little lopped, branded with "8" on left shoulder.
Eight three year old steers; one red, two white, one
red and white spotted, with herns a little singgy, one
dirty roan, one brown and white the others red and
white spotted, all medium sized except the brown and
white spotted, all medium sized except the brown and
white which is small. All branded with letter "9"—
dim brand—either on right or left hip, and sometimes
the "P" is upside down.

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

Four two year old helfers; one red and white spotted, I white with bluish bairs, I brindle, I roan. The
two last quite "mail.

A reward of \$50 will be pald for information that

two last quite small.

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

D. W. BO TWICK,
October 6, 1875.

Iola, Kansas.

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Yours, fraternally,

Secretary National Grange.

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RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of association give the plans and rates. Our plan is to insure farm property belo nging to Patrons. Our rates are based upon the experience of the Michigan Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association. In order to be sais, the Association fixes the rate at one-fitch higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and dan, ere from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kans as as compared with Michigan. We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies. Joint stock company I owest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000. \$5.00

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#### Zet us Smile.

Fruits for balloonists-currents in the air. Babies are described as coupons attached to the bonds of matrimony.

"Cold streaks playing tag down my back," is the way a little Ypsilanti, Mich., girl describes the approach of an ague chill.

Josh Billings says: "There ain't anything that will completely cure laxiness, though a second wife has been known to hurry it some."

Maneuvering mosquitoes multiply marvel-ously, meditating mischief; malicious mos-quitoes mercilessly maul multitudes, munching masters and misses.

A French gentleman, who supposed he had mastered the English language, was sadly puzzled the other day when a friend looked at him and said: "How do you do?" "Do vat?" "I mean how do you find yourself?" "Saire, I never loses myself." "But how do you feel?" "Smoot—you just, feel, me."

Mr. B.—"Good morning sir; I come to tune your plano." Deaf old gent on the porch"Eh? didn't understand what you said." "I come to tune your plano." "You will have to speak louder; I cant hear what you say." "I come to tune your plano." "Oh! you come from Louisiana, do you? Well that's good; sit down and tell us all about it."—Boston, Journal.

A professor asked his class. "What is the A professor asked his class. "What is the aurora?" A student, scratching his head, replied; "Well, Professor, I did know, but I have forgotten." "Well, that is sad, very sad," rejoined the professor. "The only man in the world that ever knew has forgotten it."

Teacher to colored pupil: "Now, my bright lad, what is a fact?" Pupil: "A fact, misses, is a mule." A mule!—what do you mean by saying that?" "I reckoned, misses, that as you said facts were stubborn things they were the same as a mule!"

"As a busband." says a man, "I'm ever willfor histance, puts up all the preserves in the summer—it is pleasant then; but when cold winter comes I don't ask her to do anything about them—I put them all down a—lean."

A youngster, while warming his hands over the kitchen dre, was remonstrated with by his father, who said: "Go way from the stove; the weather is not cold." The little fellow, looking up demurely at his stern parent, replied: "I sin't heatin' the weather. I am warming my hands.

A Danbury deacon nearly captured five boys who had been devastating his chestnut trees one Sunday afternoon. Shaking his fists after the retiring forms, he angrily shouted, "The sneaking little devils! If I had nold of 'em one minute 1'd—," and then suddenly espying his pastor on the scene, he impressively added, "I'd pray for 'em."

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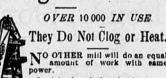


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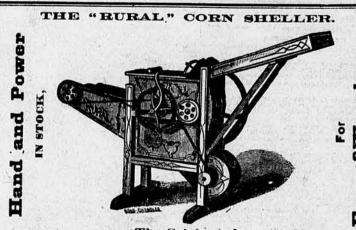
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