

there is merely a rail fence. It is, in fact, all one orchard. The only difference is that part is in bare fallow 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 favor of the manure and grass treatment. It seems to me the fruit is a little higher 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 choice fruit per acre, and apples being a poor crop generally, I got \$3.25 per barrel. Last year I had a fair crop, but the general crop being 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. We 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 week's 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 shipping 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 to they have as large combs and look so badly when they loose them. I think this a poor objection, 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 matter of course when fowls, combs are frozen they cease laying and are not profitable. The writer states that his fowls, combs were frozen and as a matter of course they gave him no eggs.

We can not expect a horse to work well if 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 Cochins 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 Cochins for spring chickens, and some of the non-setting varieties as the Hamburg, Spanish, 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 game hens are the best mothers. So we see each variety has merits peculiar to itself.

Geo. H. Hughes.

Topeka, 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 two 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 produced 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 it. When the weather becomes cold enough to freeze 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 finer 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. If 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!

Send along fifty cents and try the FARMER for three months. Friends write us that it is growing stronger and better every number. We have many improvements in view, and neither labor nor expense will be spared in making the FARMER indispensable in every household. The FARMER is a paper parents need not hesitate to place in the hands of their children. It never contains offensive or objectionable reading matter, but gives sound, moral, helpful words of good cheer to every member of the household.

Educational.

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 Kansas State Teachers' Association, Aug. 28, 1875, by S. A. FELTZER, Chairman.

REPORT.

57 per cent. of the teachers reporting are males.
43 per cent. are females.
14 " are 20 years of age or under.
14 " are between 20 and 25 yrs. of age.
20 " are between 25 and 30 yrs. of age.
32 " are 30 years of age or over.

EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS.

9 per cent. have taught 3 months or less.
18 " have taught between 3 and 12 months.
55 per cent. have taught between 1 and 5 yrs.
16 " have taught between 5 and 10 yrs.
7 " have taught 10 years or over.

NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

30 per cent. have attended Normal School.
70 " have never attended a Normal School.

LENGTH OF TIME.

30 per cent. have attended Normal School 8 months or less.
50 per cent. have attended between 8 and 6 months.
15 per cent. have attended between 6 and 12 months.
5 per cent. have attended 12 months or more.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

73 per cent. have attended Normal Institutes.
47 " have never attended a Normal Institute.

LENGTH OF TIME.

30 per cent. have attended 1 week or less.
22 " have attended between 1 and 3 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.
9 " hold a 2d grade certificate.
9 " hold a 3d grade certificate.

SIZE OF THE SCHOOLS THEY TEACH.

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

NUMBER OF CLASSES.

16 per cent. of the schools average 10 classes or less.
48 per cent. average between 10 and 20 classes.
16 " average between 20 and 30 classes.
REASONS WHY SO MANY CLASSES ARE NECESSARY.

74 per cent. give diversity of text books.
16 " give diversity of the grade of pupils.

SYSTEM.

36 per cent. usually follow a written programme.
32 per cent. sometimes or seldom follow a programme.
32 per cent. never follow a programme.

TIME GIVEN TO EACH RECITATION—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.

13 per cent. give less than 15 minutes to each recitation.
17 per cent. give 15 minutes or more.

ADVANCED CLASSES.

14 per cent. give less than 20 minutes to each recitation.
33 per cent. give 20 minutes or more.

RECORD OF RECITATIONS.

14 per cent. usually keep a record of each recitation.
31 per cent. sometimes or seldom keep a record.
35 " never keep a record.

COURSE OF STUDY.

73 per cent. follow a prescribed course of study.
17 " do not follow such a course.

ATTENDANCE.

36 per cent. complain of irregular attendance.
9 per cent. complain that parents interfere with their authority.

DISCIPLINE.

34 per cent. complain of the habitual idleness of pupils.
6 per cent. complain of lack of cheerful obedience.

16 per cent. complain of quarrelling among pupils.
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 punishment.
31 per cent. seldom inflict such punishment.
31 " 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 discipline of girls.
60 per cent. have the most trouble with large pupils.
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 results.

SCHOLARSHIP.

16 per cent. find the most difficulty in teaching reading.
31 per cent. find the most difficulty in teaching writing.
9 per cent. find the most difficulty in teaching arithmetic.
10 per cent. find the most difficulty in teaching geography.
23 per cent. find the most difficulty in teaching grammar.

7 per cent. find the most difficulty in teaching orthography.
14 per cent. find the most difficulty in teaching English composition.

PARENTAL INTERFERENCE.

25 per cent. complain that they are unable to be thorough because parents are too anxious that their children go through text books rapidly.

75 per cent. experience no difficulty in this direction.

READING—FIRST READER.

58 per cent. usually teach the 1st reader classes 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 print or write.

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.
52 " never require it.

RECITATION.

34 per cent. usually require their pupils to give the substance of the reading lessons in their own language, orally or in writing.
34 per cent. sometimes or seldom require it.
13 " never require anything of the kind.

QUESTIONS.

50 per cent. usually question the pupils about the reading lesson either before or after the recitation.
23 per cent. sometimes or seldom ask questions.
13 " never ask questions about reading lessons.

RULES 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ page or less as a single lesson.
43 per cent. assign 1 page or more as a single lesson.

SECOND READER CLASS.

38 per cent. assign $\frac{1}{2}$ page or less as a single lesson.
67 per cent. assign 1 page or more as a single lesson.

THIRD READER CLASS.

31 per cent. assign $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 lesson.

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

INTERVALS.

40 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.

34 per cent. teach children to print before they teach them to write.
16 per cent. teach script writing only.

ANALYSIS OF PENMANSHIP.

18 per cent. usually teach the analysis of letters.
38 " sometimes or seldom teach it except by imitation of copy.
23 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 method or results.

ARITHMETIC.

76 per cent. teach counting and numbers to first reader classes.
13 per cent. sometimes or seldom teach numbers to these classes.
16 per cent. never teach numbers to these classes.

TABLE COMBINATIONS.

58 per cent. usually teach the arithmetical tables by slate exercises.
28 per cent. sometimes or seldom teach them in this way.
25 per cent. never teach the tables in this way.

ASSISTANCE IN PREPARATION.

49 per cent. often assist pupils in the preparation of lessons.
51 per cent. seldom assist in the preparation of lessons.

ASSISTANCE IN CLASS.

19 per cent. usually assist pupils while reciting.
61 " sometimes give such assistance.
20 " never assist during a recitation.

THOROUGHNESS.

46 per cent. find it necessary to go over a subject but once.
45 per cent. find it necessary to go over a subject twice.
9 per cent. find it necessary to go over a subject more than twice.

RULES OF ARITHMETIC.

45 per cent. always require pupils to commit the text book rule to memory before solving the problems under it.
38 per cent. sometimes require the same.
17 " never require pupils to memorize text book rules.

WRITTEN EXPLANATIONS.

19 per cent. usually require pupils to prepare written explanations to problems.
38 per cent. sometimes or seldom require written explanations.
43 per cent. never require such written exercises.

LENGTH OF LESSONS—PRIMARY CLASSES.

45 per cent. give an average of less than 5 minute examples as a lesson.
30 per cent. give between 5 and 10 examples as a lesson.
13 per cent. give between 10 and 20 examples as a lesson.
6 per cent. give more than 20 examples as a lesson.

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.
35 per cent. give an average of 10 examples or more.

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.

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

COMPOSITION OF PROBLEMS.

28 per cent. usually require pupils to compose examples.
44 per cent. sometimes or seldom require the composition of examples.
28 per cent. never require the composition of examples.

INTEREST IN STUDY.

7 per cent. usually fail to interest their pupils in arithmetic.
52 per cent. seldom fail to interest their pupils.
41 " never fail to interest their pupils.

SELF-SATISFACTION.

63 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.
28 " sometimes or seldom teach it.
62 " never teach it in district schools.

BUSINESS FORMS.

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

GEOGRAPHY.

66 per cent. usually teach oral geography before using a text book.
23 per cent. sometimes or seldom teach oral geography.
11 per cent. never teach geography without a text book.

WRITTEN GEOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES.

31 per cent. usually require lessons in geography to be prepared in writing.
38 per cent. sometimes or seldom require them 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 written map exercises.
38 per cent. require oral answers only to map questions.

MAP DRAWING.

18 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.

SELF-SATISFACTION.

55 per cent. are satisfied with their method of instruction.
15 per cent. are not satisfied with method or results.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

32 per cent. usually give oral lessons in English composition.
14 per cent. sometimes or seldom teach oral composition.
14 per cent. never teach oral composition.

SENTENCE WRITING.

32 per cent. usually or sometimes teach sentence writing to first and second reader classes.
68 per cent. never teach sentence writing to these classes.

COMPOSITION WRITING.

14 per cent. usually or sometimes require pupils to write compositions upon a given subject.
36 per cent. never require this exercise.

INTERVALS.

7 per cent. of our teachers require daily exercises in English composition.
17 per cent. require weekly exercises.
30 " require monthly exercises.
36 " never require exercises of this kind.

SELF-SATISFACTION.

38 per cent. are satisfied with the methods and results.
73 per cent. are not satisfied with either methods or results.

GRAMMAR.

60 per cent. usually teach oral grammar before using a text book.
38 per cent. sometimes or seldom teach oral grammar.
17 per cent. never teach oral grammar.

TECHNICAL GRAMMAR.

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.

11 per cent. have the most difficulty in teaching the noun.
29 per cent. have the most difficulty in teaching the verb.

5 per cent. in teaching the adjective.
46 " in teaching the participle.
6 " in teaching the preposition.
3 " in teaching the interjection.

ANALYSIS AND PARSING.

37 per cent. teach etymology before analysis.
68 " " after.

CAPITALS AND PUNCTUATION.

86 per cent. usually teach the rules for punctuation and the use of capitals.
9 per cent. sometimes or seldom teach them.
6 " never teach them.

SELF SATISFACTION.

47 per cent. are satisfied with their methods.
53 " 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.
3 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 only.
59 per cent. use both methods.

SENTENCE WRITING.

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

LENGTH OF LESSON.

61 per cent. give less than 20 words as a single lesson.
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.

28 per cent. usually teach drawing other than map drawing.
38 per cent. sometimes or seldom teach it.
34 " 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 plan, the principal reason given is that it imposes too much labor on the teacher.

ECONOMY.

61 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 economy.

EFFICIENCY.

78 per cent. believe that it would increase the efficiency of the schools for the district to own the books.
22

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 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 just the same way, so far as manufacturing was concerned. The quality of cheese was depressed 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 became 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 bodies of the cows the seed of putrefaction, which were cast 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 objectionable and unsafe to feed milk cows with any food, or giving them any water, which contains anything that would not be proper to be taken into the human stomach.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

WEEDS, WORMS AND BUGS ON OUR NATIONAL FARM.

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

AN INQUIRY.

BY JOHN G. DREW,
Author of "Our Currency as it is and as it Should be," "Our Money Muss," "A Financial Catechism," "Repeal the Repudiators," "Exhaustive Power of Usury," Etc.

CHAPTER IX.

THE BULLIONISTS HAMSTRING THE GREENBACKS.

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 Bartimaeus pray!
Eyes that best discern God's history,
Were anointed 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 thereafter.

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

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 prerogative, the legal tender of the people (greenbacks) 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 committee, 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 pettifoggery before an average 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 concentrated his argument on the apparently small matter of interest, lest the more ponderous suggestion of principal should appall his hearers.

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 forever.

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.

He wants to know what his interest is to be. The example of England proves this abundantly.

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 very slightly, according to circumstances; and yet nobody expects the principal to be paid. All, therefore, we have to calculate on, all we have to provide for, is to satisfy the public

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 further illustrate the absence of any intention on the part even of the Senate to provide for any other liquidation of the 520 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 further reduce the same.

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 7889 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.

It should be optional with the people to take them. I have no doubt they will be taken 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 notes are payable and receivable by the Government, which I take it, means that

THE PUBLIC CREDITOR SHALL TAKE THEM.

If it does not mean 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 520 bonds, and everything else excepting duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Almost the only protest against this emasculation of the people's money as contrasted with that of the conspirators was from the Natick shoemaker, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts (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 accomplished statesmen, be strictly remembered, and the conclusion or moral deduced that we want

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 hamstrung 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 banker 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 associates.

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 require 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 perspicuous in its terms, and easily understood. It was so plain that everybody could understand 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.

It might be very pleasant for the holders of the seven and three-tenths Treasury notes and six per cent. bonds to receive their interest in 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 silver, 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. The man who sells food, clothing and the material of war, for the use of the army and navy, 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 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 ask 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 fifteen or twenty 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 government 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 reference 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 ways 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 depression 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 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 laborers—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 provisions, and urged its passage as it was.

Mr. Stevens' description of the onslaught of the combined bankers and bullionists is especially graphic:

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, 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 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 DISCREDITED."

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 betrayed 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 legitimate 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 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 officers 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-changers. I trust it will be adopted as an amendment to the Senate amendment, so that if this pernicious system is to be adopted, if 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 and the coin of the country.

"Was there ever a more convenient contrivance got up into which blind mice run to catch their death?"

"Was ever before such a machine got up for 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 friend 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 organizations.

Alabama	673
California	262
Colorado	69
Dakota	56
Georgia	70
Indiana	2,033
Kansas	1,391
Louisiana	314
Maryland	157
Michigan	604
Minnesota	696
Mississippi	26
Montana	591
New Hampshire	61
New York	348
Ohio	1,205
Pennsylvania	591
Tennessee	1,991
Vermont	207
West Virginia	293
Washington Territory	66
Indian Territory	14
Arkansas	637
Connecticut	16
Delaware	32
Florida	1,580
Illinois	2,094
Iowa	1,608
Kentucky	183
Maine	39
Massachusetts	546
Minnesota	2,032
Missouri	6
Nebraska	93
New Jersey	185
North Carolina	350
Oregon	1,996
South Carolina	6
Texas	1,916
Virginia	605
Wisconsin	15
Idaho	16
Nevada	15
Total	23,925

Washington Territory is united to Oregon.

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 in their letters to advertisers.

Grain & Seed Cleaner

MANUFACTURED BY

E. H. OSBORN & CO., QUINCY, ILL.

LIKE 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 pliant they could be constructed. We claim to have the only machine made that will do what ours is guaranteed to do: Separate chaff, chaff, cockle, oats, and all foul seeds from wheat; oats from barley (for seed) perfectly. Separates every foul seed from flax. Separates red top and clover from timothy; cleaves castor beans, and in fact, all kinds of grain and seed raised by the farmer. Machines have taken the highest premium at all the fairs, and the GRAND GOLD MEDAL at the Kansas City Exposition, given for the best invention in Agricultural Implements. Endorsed by all the leading Agricultural men and farmers. If your dealers don't keep them, send your orders to the Factory. Machines 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; Flax screens, \$3 extra; Warehouse, \$65 and \$85 cash. E. H. OSBORN & CO., Quincy, Illinois.

GRAPE VINES.

EXTRA ONE YEAR OLD.

Concord (\$50 per 1,000)	PER DOZ.	PER 100
Catawba, Iowa	\$1 00	\$4 00
Delaware, Goethe	2 00	12 00
Martha	2 50	16 00
Salina	1 50	8 00
Salina, Wilder	3 00	20 00

TWO YEARS OLD, STRONG:

Concord	\$1 50	\$6 00
Goethe	2 50	20 00

Parking done well in moss and no charges made for it. Terms cash. Orders to send C. O. D. must be accompanied by one-third of the amount in cash.

SAUER & RAUE,
Nurserymen and Florists, Kansas City, Mo.

Pure Bred Berkshire Pigs.



It is to the interest of the people of Kansas to know that the undersigned has the

Largest and Finest

Herd of pure blooded Berkshire Pigs in the State. None but No. 1 breeders shipped. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Address C. PROFFY, Independence, Mo. SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

Pure Cotswold Rams

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have twenty superior Cotswold Rams for sale they propose to sell low. Correspondence solicited. Address C. PROFFY, Independence, Mo. JEWETT & PUGSLEY.

A. HOUSTON & CO.,

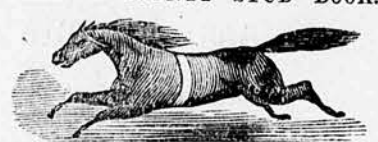
State Agency

Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois, For the sale and purchase of Farm Products, family supplies, and Farming Implements, No. 304 North Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Consignment of GRAIN solicited

WEDDING, Visiting and Business Cards, in every style, and at lowest prices, at the KANSAS FARMER'S Job Printing office, Topeka, Kansas.

ORANGE COUNTY STUD BOOK.



GIVES THE HISTORY OF ALL STALLIONS OF note raised in Orange Co., N. Y.; the system of breeding colts by the best breeders; the author, a native breeder of Orange county of over twenty years' veterinary practice, gives his great secret of locating disease or lameness as much certainty as if the horse could speak. His recipes and celebrated cures for crib and wind suckers, spavin and ringbone, quarter-cracks and hoof-bound horses, poll-evil, distemper, worms, broken knees, blind staggers, distemper, wounds, thrush, heaves, stiff shoulders, and string hals; how to make an old horse appear and feel young; to give him a sleek and glossy appearance; to put a star on his forehead, or to spot him like a circus horse; to properly shoe a horse; to make a diseased and unsound horse appear sound and kind; to feed when he has lost his appetite; to tell his age; to make slow horses fast and fast horses faster; to break a horse from rubbing his tail; how to cure all diseases of the horse is here to be found. It should be in the hands of every owner and breeder, as Orange county is the nurse of good horses. It is worthy of a sale in every town. Orange Co. Press. Mailed for \$1; 3 copies for \$2.50. Address DAVIDSON & CO., P. O. Box 2, 296, 86 Nassau St., New York.

TRIUMPH RUPTURE CURE,

334 BOWERY, N. Y.

The Triumph Truss Co. ask no advance payment for curing Rupture, and offer \$1000 Reward for any Case they cannot Cure.

THEY employ a first-class lady Surgeon.

Their chief Surgeon has had 30 years' unflinching success.

Examination and advice confidential and free.

Orders filled by mail or express. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet to

DR. C. W. H. BURNHAM, General Superintendent.

Cotswold Buck Lambs

FOR SALE.

I have a few choice Cotswold Buck Lambs for sale.

Maple Hill, Wabunsee Co., Kansas.

BERKSHIRES

A SPECIALTY

At Oak Grove Farm

Bred from the most approved strains of Imported Stock, selected from the best Herds of England and Canada. PIGS for sale at reasonable prices. Address, JOHN M. JAMISON, Roxabell, Ross Co., Ohio.

Berkshire Pigs.

I have a fine lot of Pigs from my Premium Sow, VICTORIA, by Kansas Chief. No purer Berkshires in the State. I will sell male Pigs at \$15; female Pigs, \$10. Box and deliver on the railroad. Address, with cash, S. N. WOOD, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

"OUR MONEY MUSS,"

—AND—

"OUR CURRENCY."

The two most important pamphlets of the times.

BY JOHN G. DREW,

Author of "A Financial Catechism," "Repeal the Repudiators," etc.

Large orders from Granges and Political Clubs at rates low enough to warrant gratuitous distribution. These are the most clear, candid arguments in favor of a National system of Finance we have ever seen. Either work sent postage paid for 20 cents. Address KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

The Burns Raspberry

IS THE HARDEST Raspberry in existence. Send for a circular of grape vines, etc. Also a circular giving the experience of fruit growers in different states with the BURNS RASPBERRY. Their experience proves it to be the HARDEST in cultivation, better than any ripening with it. HEAT, DROUGHT and cold does not affect it. Has fruited every season for fifteen years. But send for the circular and read the testimony, then judge for yourselves. Address A. N. BURNS, Manhattan, Kansas.

Florida! Florida!

MATLAND GRANGE assures all Patrons wishing to locate in Orange County, that they may be kindly cared for, and amply assisted in selecting a home in our midst. If members are scattered over a large area of the best part of the county, which is now rapidly settling up, and the object is to protect immigrants to our section from imposition. Address V. E. LUCAS, Matland, Orange County, Florida.

ADDRESS FOR PRICE-LIST, R. K. DEDERICK & CO. ALBANY, N. Y.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PERPETUAL BALING PRESS

Requires but two horse power; either horse or steam; and bales either hay or cotton without tramping or stopping. Thirty bales of hay per hour discharged without assistance. Twenty bales of cotton per hour, sacked, or covered by the machine without assistance.

G. JEVNE,

Importer of Teas,

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.
One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, 5.00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, 7.50
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, 15.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One insertion, per line, (nonpareil) 30 cents.
One month, " " " 1.00
Three months, " " " 2.50
One Year, " " " 10.00

SPECIAL OFFER FOR TRIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—
1 inch space for 3 months, (18 insertions), for \$10
Copy of the paper mailed regularly to all advertisers.
Sample copy of the FARMER sent free to all applicants.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey, bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

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 in 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 unspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rule are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

TO ADVERTISERS.

25¢ Advertisers will find the Kansas Farmer on file at reference at the Advertising Agencies of Geo. P. Howell & Co., New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Bates & Lockie, New York; J. N. Beyer & Co., New York; Wm. J. Carlton, New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., Boston; T. C. Evans, Boston; N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia; Franklin Hall, Philadelphia; Geo. Vetterli & Co., Philadelphia; M. H. Blum, Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago; H. H. Chandler & Co., Chicago; Geo. W. Hunt & Co., Chicago; Chas. G. Foster, Chicago; Sharp & Lord, Chicago; Edwin Alden, Cincinnati; E. N. Frothingham, Cincinnati; R. H. Parvin, Cincinnati; St. Louis Advertising & Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Howell & Chittenden, St. Louis, Mo.; Alex. Charles, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
MRS. CURA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
"JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
MRS. SOULARD, "RAMBLER."
"BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa.
DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth.
JOHN DAVIS, Davis county.
JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.
P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.
R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.
W. MARIATT, Manhattan, Kan.
NOLAN JAMISON, Lawrence, Kan.
C. W. JOHNSON, Atchison, Kan.
"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.
A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

NO PREMIUMS TO BE PAID FOR BY SUBSCRIBERS.

ANY FARMER CAN GET A TRIAL CLUB IN HIS NEIGHBORHOOD.

REMEMBER OUR TRIAL CLUB RATES.

This is a New offer. Any Person sending a Trial Club of 10, For Three Months, with \$2.50, will receive an extra copy for his trouble. These will be sent to Any Address in Any State, Postage Paid.

NO PREMIUMS TO BE PAID FOR BY SUBSCRIBERS.

OUR GREAT HARD PAN CLUB OFFER.

Over 2000 columns of reading matter, Postage Paid for \$1.25. We offer neither bulls, jack-knives, washing machines, cheap jewelry or duds, called "chromes," for premiums. THE FARMER is given for the lowest possible cash price and every subscriber can keep the money, he would upon the premium plan, give to buy somebody else a present. We pay the agent getting up the club ourselves.

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

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

NO PREMIUMS TO BE PAID FOR BY SUBSCRIBERS.

TO PATRONS—WHEN TO ELECT DELEGATES 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, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Miami, Nemaha, Osage, Shawnee and Wyandotte, the Counties of Douglas and Johnson are entitled to two delegates each.

W. P. P.

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 of merchandise, sample-cards, photographic 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 ill-considered 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 large amount of profitable patronage, and to double the postage rates would again restore 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 themselves more powerful than the just demands of the people.

SECRETARY BRISTOW AND THE WHISKY RINGS.

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 reputedly drunken politician like Zach Chandler, to succeed Delano who retires because the people had come to believe in collusion with the theiving rings of his department.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PATENTS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE.

Issued by the United States Patent Office for the week ending Saturday, October 23, 1875. Reported for the KANSAS FARMER by Louis Bagger & Co., Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Harvesters; C. Denton, Peoria, Ill.; Mechanics for unloading Hay; W. H. Haynes, North Sudbury, Mass.; Earth Scrapers; D. Irwin, Byron Center, Mich.; Draft Equalizer; J. M. Buckner, Salem, Nebraska; Corn Planters; A. C. Gilmore, Janesville, Wis.; Churns; O. D. Grose, Tilton, Ky.; Corn Planters; A. Hodgson, Humboldt, Kansas; Harvesters, A. Rea, Lancaster, Pa.; Butter Workers, P. Rosney, Fairfield, Vt.; Hay Tedders; E. M. Steckel, Kutztown, Pa.; Well Augers, W. E. Coman, Oak Park, Ill.; Pumps for deep Wells; J. H. Duck, Elgin, Ill.; Rotary Churns, W. R. Lampton, Knightville, 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. Velle, Poughkeepsie, New York.

FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS.

It is not a very good time to ask for subsidies, for the people are poor, the times are hard, and the taxes are high. Nevertheless, the following "great expectations" are announced:

Northern Pacific Railroad	\$50,000,000
Southern Pacific	50,000,000
New York and Erie Canal enlargement	10,000,000
Ohio River blackwater	40,000,000
Jamez River and Kansas Canal	75,000,000
Atlantic and Western (Georgia and Tennessee) Canal	50,000,000
Cincinnati River	20,000,000
Improvements of Mississippi	20,000,000
Levees of Mississippi	15,000,000
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal	30,000,000
Total	\$400,000,000

We are told that the above sums of money will be asked for, at the hands of the coming Congress. With the people oppressed with burdensome taxation, the business interests of the Country paralyzed, 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 secure appropriations of any kind not absolutely demanded in the public service. The appropriations of State and National legislature will be watched with the closest interest.

KANSAS GROWN COTTON.

We are in receipt of a specimen of Kansas grown Cotton from Mr. John Goodwin, near Abilene, he says:

"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?

MR. CRANE'S HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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 describe some of the stock more fully next week.

OUR 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 utility. There is no agricultural journal published in the United States which has an ably-edited or comprehensive commercial department. The markets prepared for wholesale and retail merchants may be accurate and valuable to those in trade, but to the producer they are not satisfactory. Besides, the market reports are made in the interest of 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 result of his labor, still we believe reports may be secured to him that will materially aid him in selecting his market and satisfactorily determining for himself that he is securing the best figures that his location and the demand will warrant. What is practically veracious 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 price, above what he received. That A, B or C should make ten, fifteen or twenty cents per bushel between the farmer and the manufacturer 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 market 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 expense 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 department which will be the most complete, practical and valuable ever given in a farmers' journal. In answer to a question from a friend, to whom we presented our plans, who said, "will you be sustained in the increased labor and expense," we say: We shall make a journal of much practical and intrinsic value to every farmer west of the Mississippi river, that as a common-sense business proposition he will take it and pay for it because it will be a good investment.

STORE YOUR CORN.

If you are able to crib and hold your corn so with as much economy as if to day it was worth seventy-five cents to one dollar per bushel. The absence of stock in many localities to consume the surplus corn crop forces the price down as low as fifteen cents per bushel. 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 arrives that it falls short of what was expected—this year particularly so; replanting imperfect stands; too thick planting—all have been causes which have lessened the yield. Besides this, some fields where there was an appearance of a heavy crop, are found many barrels of stalks. While there are only general causes to indicate better figures for the corn crop later in the season, it will pay every careful farmer, as a matter of business sense, to take good care of what has required labor and money to produce. We believe the farmers who are enabled to store their grain and crib and hold their corn, will secure before another crop is harvested, a paying price.

POST THE STRAYS.

To many people it seems to be a very harmless 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 lost 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 posted, 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 possession, 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 is: either to post the strays in the herds, or not to harbor them.

Weather Report for October, 1875.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.

Station—Lawrence, Kansas, corner of Tennessee and Pinckney streets; elevation of barometer 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, 80°, on the 3d; minimum, 25°, on the 31st; range of temperature, 61°. The first severe frost of the season occurred on the morning of the 30th; the last severe frost of the spring was on April 17th, giving an interval of 28 weeks, or 196 days, without severe frost.

Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 41° 59; at 2 p. m., 65° 20; at 9 p. m., 50° 70.
Rain, 1.16 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 completed, is 24.96 inches, there being now a deficiency 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, 38.23 per cent. of the sky, the month being 1.56 per cent. 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. E., 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 3d.

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. 29.120 in.; maximum 29.461 in. at 7 a. m. on the 18th; minimum 28.596 in. at 2 p. m. on the 28th; monthly range, 0.865 in.

Relative Humidity.—Mean for the month 56.23; at 7 a. m. 73.54; 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 the Live Stock Journal, has an article in the October number of that paper, in which he announces the prevailing epidemic morbidities than it has generally been considered. He says:

The disease which prevails among our horses at present, seems to assume a morbid character than was at first anticipated. The first symptoms were of so mild a nature as to cause little or no apprehension of any danger from the disease in a later stage, for a great many horses in this vicinity which have had the usual symptoms (cough) are apparently 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 apparently had entirely recovered from the former symptoms are now stricken 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.

2d. Mules are not troubled with the present disease, but were equally effected in 1872.

3d. The first symptoms of the present disease are a hacking cough, with little or no discharge from the nostrils. In 1872 the first symptoms were a copious discharge of mucus, of a greenish hue, from both nostrils, with inflammation of the eyes, which also discharged a watery mucus, general inflammation of the head, more or less soreness of the throat, and in many cases a difficulty in swallowing, 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 dropical and the deposits serum, commencing on the belly and extending downward toward the feet.

5th. The present disease has no particular time 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 disease.

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 like cayenne, tasteless, but which induce

sneezing, 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 feed 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 Rural 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 who 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. It 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, &c.

A WORD TO OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The American Young Folks—Three Numbers Free.

Pleasant, encouraging words are coming from 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 boy or girl, 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 Kansas, 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. ARBER, 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 Speakers and Singers will find

"Brown's Bronchial Trochee" 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 Trochees are effectual.

From Barton County.

Oct. 30—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 to \$1.00, barley not much doing, oats 30c, corn 30c, potatoes 50c. The Barton County fair was a success financially as well as in numbers, all the premiums will be paid. M. W. HALLEY.

CONCERNING THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The adoption by the people of the amendments 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 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 understanding 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 defeat the known purpose of the people. A fact should be given to any law or constitutional amendment which, without ambiguity, clearly states the wish 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 not 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 Governor plain.

From Crawford County.

Nov. 9.—The abundant crops of corn, potatoes, 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 per bushel. 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, 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; I'LL NONE OF IT."

We do not in the least feel like blaming Macbeth for this expression of disgust; indeed, we are rather inclined to sympathize with him. Even nowadays most of the cathartics 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 Purgative 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 mustard, will so promptly produce the desired effect as a dose of great, nauseating pills. These little pellets, unlike other cathartics, are really nature's physic. They do not debilitate, but tone and invigorate the system. No family should be without Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

"CORNERS."

The passion for speculating has become so general and wide-spread, that the most important products are now subject to the manipulation of speculators. Of late years lard has become a favorite article with them, because of the variation in the supply and fluctuation in prices, and since the demand for this article 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 manipulation is most damaging to legitimate trade, and at times, owing to the consequent uncertainty, 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 and wish therefore to depress values in order to deliver at a low rate. The "bulls" have recently 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 13½¢. Since that time until the very last day of October heavy sales were made for October delivery. Up to the 20th of October inclusive, prices fluctuated between 13½¢ and 14½¢, according to the stock and the success of the opposing parties in controlling the market. It is the custom at all times to sell for future delivery, but for October the transactions were very large, so large, in fact, that the deliveries to be 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" 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 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 it 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 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 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, 17th. One case has already been taken before the Arbitration Committee of the Produce Exchange, the market value being about 13½¢ and the closing price on Saturday 17th, or a difference of 8½¢, which in a considerable purchase is a great item.

The sales of lard in July for October delivery were 2,500 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 up from the official report of the New York Produce Exchange. The stock in October ranged from 10,000 tierces early in the month, to about 15,000 or 18,000 at the close, showing the fictitious nature of the sales, since so much more lard has been sold than had any real existence. There can be little difference between gambling, pure and simple, and this pernicious system of doing business; yet some parties claim that it is necessary to sell ahead of delivery in order to make the market and ascertain the value of their article; they also contend 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 of October. The sales for August, 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 23d of October the stock of the New York and Brooklyn warehouses amounted to only 8,000 bbls. On Saturday, October 30th the day the corner culminated, the stock 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 has accrued to the Southern planters, who have sold the "shorts" the cotton bought and brought forward to meet their contracts. The price for spot were forced up from 12 3/8 to 14 1/8, and closed at 14 1/8, while November cotton was selling at 13 1/8 to 14 1/8, and the number of bales sold to be delivered in October, during the month, was 35,400. For the week ending October 29th, the receipts of cotton were 147,345 bales, against 137,420 bales the previous 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' 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 oats, and about 1c. advance was obtained, but owing to free arrivals from the West, the stock became 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. according to location and cultivation, buck-wheat from 10 to 25 bushels per acre. Stock fat. Weather fine, though cool, and getting too dry; wells falling in many places. Markets, corn 15¢ to 20¢, buck-wheat 40¢, navy beans \$1.25 to \$1.50, castor beans \$1.15, potatoes 15¢ to 20¢. Chinch bugs plenty on the dry corn stalks, but do not seem to be troubling the wheat. Farmers all protecting themselves against prairie fires.

L. E. LESTER.

WHEAT.

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 32,348,408 bushels, while the consumption was but 27,672,000 bushels, leaving a surplus for the eight weeks only of 3,274,408 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 up. 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 commence 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 far 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 follows:

1875.	No.	Amount.
January, February and March.....	1,982	\$43,178 00
April, May and June.....	1,381	\$31,687 00
July, August and September.....	1,771	\$4,528 00

Total for the nine months..... 5,334 \$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.

1873.	No.	Amount.
1873.....	4,067	\$3,050
1874.....	5,183	\$3,887
1874.....	5,830	4,371
1875 (9 months).....	5,334	

Average for 9 months of 4 years..... 4,180

Excess No. of failures for past 9 months..... 1,074

Total liabilities Three-fourths of same..... 3,138

1873..... \$121 6 000

1874..... 228,496 000

1875..... 155,339 000

1875 9 months..... 151,171 000

Average for 9 months of 4 years..... \$128 418 000

Excess of liabilities for past 9 mos..... \$3,730,000

The foreign trade of Great Britain and Ireland had jumped from \$93.06 per capita in 1860 to \$99.84 per capita in 1874. This is a valid increase of business in fifteen years of 68 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-outs. 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 has not been augmented in any way by direct or indirect taxation.

MERCANTILE CREDITS.

GROCERIES—Cash in 30 days, except as follows:

TEA—4 months net, or 3 per cent off for cash in 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 3 1/2 per cent.

REFINED SUGAR—30 days net, or 1/2 per cent off for cash in 7 days.

SPICES—10 to 30 days.

RICE—First hands pay cash in 10 days; dealers sell for cash, 10 to 15 and up to 30 days the extreme.

FOREIGN FRUIT—Usually 30 days; to jobbers 60 days for note that will sell readily, or 1 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 less 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 days.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—30 days to 4 months according to grade. Cheap goods are generally sold on close profits and will not bear time.

IMPORTED BRANDIES—10 to 30 days; some times 4 months, but depends on the price.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS—4 months, except champagne, which are net cash to 30 days.

TALLOW—Cash in 7 days.

OILS—Most oils are sold at 7 to 10 days net cash; sometimes 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; domestic manufactured tobacco 10 to 30 days.

GRAIN—Cash in 7 days.

HOPS—First hands pay cash; brewers buy on an average at 3 months.

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

WOOL—Cash in 30 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 on 30 days for which they pay cash, and then again they get 60 days on some goods for which they get paid in 30 days, so that in these respects the two about balance each other.

A TRIAL TRIP FOR 25 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.

NEW HISTORY OF KANSAS.

Now Ready for Agents. Complete and reliable from its first exploration. Positively the most magnificent State History ever published. 150 Elegant Engravings! We want 100 energetic men to canvass for this work upon the most liberal terms. Apply at once to R. S. PEALE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Topeka Grain Market.	
Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.	
Wholesale cash prices from commission men, correct	
WHEAT—Per bu. Spring.....	80
Fall, No. 1.....	1 1/2
No. 2.....	1 1/4
No. 3.....	80
CORN—Per bu. Mixed.....	30 3/4
Yellow.....	25
OATS—Per bu. No. 1.....	30 3/4
RYE—Per bu.....	40
BARLEY—Per bu.....	30
WHEAT—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1.....	1 1/2
Fall, No. 2.....	1 1/4
No. 3.....	80
CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.....	1 40
Low Short Striped.....	1 10
Corn Chop.....	1 10
Rye Chop.....	1 10
Wheat Chop.....	1 75

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.	
Corrected weekly by Blackoff & Kraus, Dealers in	
Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather	
HIDE—Green.....	80 3/4
Dry Flint.....	13 1/4
Dry Salt.....	11
Calif. Green.....	80
Sheep Pelts.....	10
Damage: Hides are bought at 1/2 of the price	
TALLOW in Cakes.....	10 1/2
SKINS—Timber Wolf.....	1 00
Prairie Wolf.....	1 00
Otter.....	4 00
Mink.....	50 1/2
Raccoon.....	10 1/2
Badger.....	10
Wild Cat.....	10
Skunk, Black.....	1 00
" Long Striped.....	3 1/2
Opossum.....	2 1/2
Deer, dry, per lb.....	75
Beaver dry and clean, per lb.....	75 1/2

Topeka Produce Market.	
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Davis	
& Manpeaker.	
APPLES—Per bu.....	1 25
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy.....	1 00
Medium.....	1 00
Common.....	1 00
CARROT.....	1 00
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.....	1 40
Common Table.....	1 25
Medium.....	1 25
Common.....	1 00
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.....	1 00
HOMINY—Per bu.....	1 00
VINEGAR—Per gal.....	1 00
POTATOES—Per bu.....	1 00
POULTRY—Per lb—Live, per doz.....	1 00
Chickens, Dressed, per lb.....	1 00
Turkeys.....	1 00
Geese.....	1 00
BACON—Per lb—Shoulders.....	1 00
Clean Sides.....	1 00
Hams, Sugar Cured.....	1 00
Breakfast.....	1 00
LARD—Per lb.....	1 00
CABBAGE—Per head.....	1 00
ONIONS—Per bu.....	1 00
SEEDS—Per bu—Hemp.....	1 00
Blue Grass.....	1 00
Timothy, prime.....	1 00
Common.....	1 00
Clover.....	1 00
Hungarian.....	1 00
Osgood Orange.....	1 00
Corn.....	1 00
Onion Sets.....	1 00

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, NOV. 10, 1875.

GRAIN.

The following are wholesale cash prices from commission men:

WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red.....	80
Fall, No. 1.....	1 1/2
Fall, No. 2.....	1 1/4
Fall, No. 3.....	80
CORN—Per bu.....	30 3/4
Yellow.....	25
Mixed.....	25
OATS—Per bu.....	30 3/4
RYE—Per bu.....	40
BARLEY—Per bu—No. 3.....	30
No. 2.....	30

PRODUCE.

APPLES—Per bu.....	1 25
BERRIES—Per bu.....	1 25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.....	1 40
Medium.....	1 25
Common.....	1 00
CHEESE—Per lb.....	1 00
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.....	1 00
FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed.....	1 00
Prime Live Geese.....	1 00
FLOUR—Per cw—Rye.....	1 00
XXX.....	1 00
XXXX.....	1 00
CORN MEAL—Per cw.....	1 00
Kila dried, per bu.....	1 00

LIVE STOCK.

Extra, av 1 3/4 to 1 5/8.....	5 00
Prime, av 1 3/4 to 1 5/8.....	4 50
Fair to good, av 1 1/4 to 1 3/4.....	4 00
Native stockers, av 1 1/4 to 1 3/4.....	3 50
Medium, av 1 1/4 to 1 3/4.....	3 00
Native cows, fat, av 9 0 to 1 1/2.....	3 00
Colorado, natives, fat, av 8 00 to 9 00.....	3 00
Wintered Texans, fat to good.....	3 00
" cows, good.....	2 50
" fair.....	2 00
Through Texas, fat.....	2 50
Through Texas, fair.....	2 00
Calves, each.....	4 00

St. Louis Market.

GRAIN—Per bu. Wheat, No. 3 Red.....	1 1/2
No. 2.....	1 1/4
No. 1.....	1 1/2
Yellow.....	7 1/4
White.....	8 1/4
Barley, choice, No. 2 mixed.....	31 1/2
Rye.....	1 50

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Native steers, per cwt.....	13 50
Texan.....	13 00
HOGS—Shippers, per cwt.....	13 00
Butchers.....	13 00

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED 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 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 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 Thanksgiving 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 tell us all about a real old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner—pot pie, pumpkin pie, brown bread, baked beans, plum pudding, doughnuts and all.

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 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 safeguard of our morals?

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, that was crocheted in Afghan stitch of black zephyr, and a spray of roses embroidered on it, 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 amazement. 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 "freak 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."

But there is that which enables man or woman to draw for themselves truly the line of demarcation 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 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 fetters.

Daring to be true increases instead of lessens 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 suites of grand and beautiful rooms, which throw open for our enjoyment the Palace Beautiful of our childhood dreams, and joy awells 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 unseeth 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.

(CONCLUDED)

"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 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."

"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.'"

"Then we did not speak until we reached the quiet lodging I had procured for Paul. I had meant to go first and prepare him, thinking the surprise might be too great, but as we entered the hall his voice greeted us. 'I hear you; come, Kathleen.' It was only when I saw her that I knew how much he had missed her. He seemed quite content to lie and hold her hand, gazing up at her with such a tranquil, restful look upon his face as I had not worn for weeks. He only let her go on the promise of seeing her every day, and that night when the good German woman with whom we lodged came in to ask him how he was, he told her, with the bright smile so rare now on the wan face, that he was, 'Quite well. My little sister has come to be with me. You must see her to-morrow.' Then he added, more to himself than to us, 'I'm getting ready.'"

"The next day Kathleen's father brought her. He came in and stayed a few minutes; was kind and friendly to Paul and courteous to me; his manner seemed softened, but whether that was only in the presence of my poor boy I could not tell. Kathleen's eyes followed him wistfully as he went out, and I heard her sigh. I knew now certainly that both he and 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 gravey 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 dreams, and once I saw a white cross standing there, and when I went to it my name was on it.'"

"That night Paul had a long fit of pain; he fainted several times; and the next day when Kathleen came he said quietly, 'Won't you stay with me now, Kathleen, till the last? It won't be long.' And Kathleen, glancing at my face, promised him."

"In the afternoon a fine, dazzling rain commenced to fall, and when the twilight began to wrap street and houses in its soft gray folds, I seated myself in one of the windows listening to the drip, drip of the rain, and thinking what a dreary old my life would be before the next day's sun would rise. Paul and Kathleen were talking in low tones, and now and then I could hear a few words:

"Is your mother like you, Kathleen? Then I shall know her. Now tell me what I must say."

"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 low to reach my ear, but presently her sobs ceased and then he called faintly, 'Philip! I was beside him immediately. 'Raise me up, Philip. 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."

"And then he stirred—'Kathleen—Philip—and when I laid him down the smile that had settled on his pale young face was the smile with which he woke in heaven.'"

"Perhaps it was well for me that I had attended 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 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 gone, I have no one—no 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 help you; and she stilled her sobs to say solemnly, 'Philip, 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 hunger of my life might yet be satisfied. A love, whose mighty presence I had not guessed, sprang up in my heart. I wrote to her, sending my letter to Paris. I knew she did not love him, so my haste was no insult. 'I am going to that village among the hills to wait. When you are free come to me.'"

"I have looked for her every day since then. Paul, in the churchyard yonder, and I in the old house here, wait for Kathleen's coming. 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, bright with soft, warm tints, and made cheerful by the fire which crackled and played up the hearth. The walls were hung with pictures, the tables covered with books and bronzes, one corner stood a cabinet filled with bronzes, exquisite statuettes, and here and there a shine 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 my presence, I continued my survey of the room. In one corner were grouped several ferns and a tea-rose bush, covered with buds. In one of the windows hung a bird cage, its pretty occupant curled 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's eyes were fixed on a picture that hung over the mantelpiece—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 now, Archie, when she may be near."

Then we sat down and had one of our talks, not about things "seen and temporal," but "things unseen and eternal." Phil startled my

sober theology sometimes with his simply expressed 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 near 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 I 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 blisful certainty?

We had been silent some minutes, Phil gazing 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 absurd this sentence is in the otherwise beautiful marriage service: 'Those whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.' What God hath joined together no man can put asunder; 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 instead of entering at the gate. Then some faintly rule them, and then in after years they find that they are only units in the mighty whole, whose 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 utterly 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 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, Archie, 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 Phil's writing: "Archie, she has come. I want you. Bring Abby with you; she is a sensible woman, and can hold her tongue." Seizing my hat and cloak, and telling Abby to follow, I hurried out. Phil met me in the hall; he clasped both my hands and drew me into his office. "She came tonight, 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 brightness 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!" Phil 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 now."

She greeted me with a smile, then as Phil knelt 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 last."

"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."

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

So, in the presence of Abby and Phil's old housekeeper, I married them.

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

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 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 stood a moment at the gate that night; I stood a moment to gather strength and courage, and I saw him come to the window there; he drew the curtain and looked out, and I saw the warmth 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 swiftly by, and in the gloom and cold before the dawn on Christmas morning, Phil sent for me. I found Kathleen lying, pale and faint, upon her pillows, and Philip bending 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 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 sighed to me, and I repeated softly some of the texts she loved. She thanked me with a smile, then her face changed; no shadow fell on it, only a wondrous light. "Philip!" she whispered, 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.

How to Post a Stray, the Fees, Fines and Penalties for not Posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st 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.

Any person taking up an stray, 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 or 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 the cash value of the same, and he shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make 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 it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the township, having first notified the taker up 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 of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, said appraisers, or two or three Justices of the Peace, to be named by the Justice, and shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of keeping up, posting and advertising, of 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 in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$1.00

To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farmer, .50

To Kansas Farmer for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00, .50

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, .25

for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith, .50

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case, 40

The Justice's fees in any one case shall not be greater than, .150

Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case, .20

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., Aug. 17, 1875, one cow, red and white, 5 years old. Valued at \$15.

Brown County—Henry Ivlev, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up September 6, 1875, by Thos. A. Dunn, of Irving Tp., one light bay horse, 10 or 12 years old, about 15 hands high, small star in forehead, inside of right hind foot white, with white strip down the hoof, white on level of left fore foot, small scar on front of right eye. Valued at \$75.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jared Atkinson, of Crawford Tp., Oct. 7, 1875, one mare pony, 7 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, dark bay, white hairs on rump and flank, saddle and collar marks, a little white on left hind foot, had on collar and bridle and lariet rope. Valued at \$35.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by T. B. Price, of Marion Tp., Sept. 25, 1875, one light bay filly, 2 or 3 years old, with white stripes down the forehead and one white foot. Valued at \$35.

Doniphan County—Charles Rappelye, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up and posted Oct. 15, 1875, by A. S. Dodge, of Wolf River Tp., one bay horse, 10 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, some collar marks. Valued at \$50.

Johnson County—Jas. Martin, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by B. N. Stevenson, of Lexington Tp., one bay horse, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, no marks or brands perceptible. Valued at \$25.

HORSE—Also, a bay horse, 15 hands high, 4 years old, knot on left side of the belly, a wart on the inside of the right thigh, star in forehead, white nose, right hind foot white, small white on left hind foot, had on collar and bridle and lariet rope. Valued at \$35.

MAKE—Taken up by Curtis Soule, one bay mare pony, about 10 years old, about 15 hands high, right hind foot white, small white on left hind foot, had on collar and bridle and lariet rope. Valued at \$25.

MAKE—Taken up by Perry Duffield, one light bay horse, about 14 hands high, star in forehead, 3 white feet. Valued at \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by John O'Connell, July 30, 1875, one dark brown horse, about 15 1/2 hands high, about 12 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by A. M. Swift, Sept. 17, 1875, one white cow, roan neck, red ears, scar on left hip, 5 years old, medium size. Valued at \$40.

HORSE—Taken up August 2, 1875, by D. J. Ramey, of Gardner Tp., one iron gray horse, 4 years old, shod before. Valued at \$40.

HORSE—Taken up and posted August 23, 1875, by John M. Namara, of Monticello Tp., one bay horse, 4 years old, 14 hands high, white spot in forehead, some saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$15.

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COW—Taken up by E. R. Wadleigh, of Grant Tp., Marion County, on the 28th day of September, 1875, one bay yearling horse, about 14 hands high, star in forehead, white on level of left hind foot, star in forehead, star and stripe in forehead. Valued at \$20.

COW—One brown yearling horse, left hind foot white, small star in forehead, 2 years old. Valued at \$30.

COW—One light roan mare, white feet, white mane and tail, bald face. Valued at \$30.

MAKE—One chestnut horse, 4 years old, star in forehead, white spot on nose, left hind foot white, brand on A on left forehead. Valued at \$60.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up Sept. 27, 1875, posted by J. J. Thomas, J. P. of Parker Tp., by E. A. Bergant, one bay horse, about 4 years old, 16 hands high, left hind foot white, 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 mane and tail, large white stripe in forehead, white nose, right hind foot white, about 15 1/2 hands high. Valued at \$30.

MAKE—Taken up by G. W. Conrad, of Capoma Tp., October 12, 1875, one chestnut horse, 12 years old, right hind foot white, star in forehead, saddle marks. Valued at \$25.

Shawnee County—F. J. Bonebrake, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A. A. Piley, of Silver Lake Tp., October 7, 1875, one light bay horse, with white star in forehead, collar marks, thin in flesh, shod all around. Valued at \$40.

Woodson County—I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos. Huff, of Belmont Tp., Sept. 22, 1875, one bay horse, about 8 years old, both hind feet white, right fore foot white, star in forehead, saddle marks, no brands visible. Valued at \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Price, of Belmont Tp., one bay horse, about 10 years old, about 15 hands high, star in forehead, white spot on nose, left hind foot white, brand on A on left forehead. Valued at \$60.

HORSE—Also, one reddish grey or roan horse, about 4 years old, 15 hands high, rather light colored mane and tail, no noted marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

Stray List for the week ending Oct. 6.

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MAKE—Taken up by Joseph Bollen, Iola Tp., one bay mare, about 7 years old, 3 white feet, wen on left side of neck, 8 bumps on underside of belly. Valued at \$35.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brews, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Perry, of Harrison Tp., Bourbon County, Kansas, one cow, about 7 years old, no marks or brands perceptible, rope around the horns. Valued at \$12.

Coffey County—Job Throckmorton, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Foster B. Scott, Ottawa Tp., June 30, 1875, one bay horse mule, 3 years old, 15 hands high, dark mane and tail, about 15 hands high, no marks or brands. Cash value, \$30.

MAKE—Taken up by N. N. Willis, Rock Creek Tp., one bay mare, white spot in forehead, 19 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

MAKE—Also, one dark gray mare, 10 years old, no marks or brands to be seen, about 14 hands high. Valued at \$40.

MAKE—Taken up by J. W. Hitchens, Hampden Tp., one bay mare, 14 hands high, 8 years old, four white feet, small star in the forehead, small white speck in the right eye, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up July 25, 1875, by R. James, Ottumwa Tp., one bay mare pony 8 years old, 12 hands high, white

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

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by John Dunlap, of Sherman Tp., Dickinson County, Aug. 7, 1875, a bay mare, with black mane and tail, about 15 hands high, supposed to be five years old, last spring, branded on the right shoulder with the letter "O" having a straight line through the center. Valued at \$35.

Elk County—Thos. Hawkins, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up July 27, 1875, by E. C. Sangnar, living in Lexington Tp., Elk County, Kansas, one light bay horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, small white spot between the eyes and on the nose, part of both hind ankles 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 brands visible. Valued at \$15.

Johnson County—J. Martin, Clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by Bend. Belt, of Lexington Tp., a sorrel mare, 14 1/2 hands high, 9 years old, with both hind legs white about half way to the gambel joint, white stripe in forehead, with collar and saddle marks, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$30.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Smith and posted before D. F. Walker, J. P. Alexandria Tp., Aug. 15, 1875, one sorrel horse, about 15 1/2 hands high, about 8 years old, left front foot partly white. Valued at \$35.

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

Pony—Taken up by Washington Mercer, Lulu Tp., August 2, 1875, one bay mare pony, 15 hands high, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, with saddle and collar mark, small white spot on forehead, also a scar on the right fore leg, supposed to have been done with a lariet rope; said pony had a halter on when taken up. Appraised at \$30.

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Thos. Thompson, Harrison Tp., July 27, 1875, one dark bay mare, 3 years old, both hind feet white, small star in forehead, no other marks or brands perceptible. Valued at \$40.

Oage County—Wm. V. Drew, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by C. Rice, Valley Brook Tp., July 25, 1875, one white cow, white face, line back, branded on the left hip with the letters "AB," giving milk, about 9 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by C. C. Leonard, of Soldier Tp., June 2, 1875, one bay mare, about 14 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, star in forehead, both hind feet white. Valued at \$30.

Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

MAKE—Taken up by Louis Keckel, Wilmington Tp., July 15, 1875, one iron gray mare, 14 hands high, saddle marks, no other marks or brands, four years old. Valued at \$35.

MAKE—Taken up by R. S. Braun, Neosho Falls Tp., August 11, 1875, one grey mare, about 10 or 11 years old, with saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$10.

Strayed or Stolen!

STRAYED or was stolen from the subscriber, living in Valley Brook township, Oage County, Kansas, on or about Sept. 26, 1875, eight head of horses, described as follows:

One roan mare, 6 or 7 years old. One mare roan sucking colt. One roan mare colt, 1 year old. One bay mare, 8 or 9 years old, stiff in fore shoulders, shod on fore feet. One black horse, same age, white nose, and two white hind feet with saddle marks. One bay horse colt, 3 years old. One gray mare colt, 2 years old. One brown horse colt, 3 years old, points of both ears frozen, one ear half gone, white hind feet. All 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, Valley Brook P. O., Oage Co., Kansas.

A Stray Horse Taken Up.

Taken up by the subscriber, about the 1st of September, a five year old PONY, ORSE, bright bay, broke to work in harness and saddle. The only mark on the animal is a lump on one of the hind legs between the knee and pastern joint. P. MOFFATT.

O. A. 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 feet, branded with a triangle on right shoulder. Five Dollars reward will be paid for the pony or information that will lead to its recovery.

THOS. R. JONES, Oage City, Kansas.

\$5 REWARD.

I WILL give the above Reward for any information that will lead to the recovery of the following animals: One Sorrel Mare, 6 years old, about 14 hands high, star in forehead, white nose, right hind foot white, small white on left hind foot, had on collar and bridle and lariet rope. Valued at \$35.

MAKE—Taken up by Curtis Soule, one bay mare pony, about 10 years old, about 15 hands high, right hind foot white, small white on left hind foot, had on collar and bridle and lariet rope. Valued at \$25.

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MA

Let 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 laziness, though a second wife has been known to hurry it some."

Maneuvering mosquitoes multiply marvelously, meditating mischief; malicious mosquitoes 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 piano." Deaf old gent on the porch "Eh? didn't understand what you said." "I come to tune your piano." "You will have to speak louder; I can't hear what you say." "I come to tune your piano." "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 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, missus, is a mule." A mule!—what do you mean by saying that?" "I reckoned, missus, that as you said facts were stubborn things they were the same as a mule!"

"As a husband," says a man, "I'm ever willing to do my share about the house. My wife, for instance, 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 alone."

A youngster, while warming his hands over the kitchen fire, 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 ain'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 fist after the retiring forms, he angrily shouted, "The sneaking little devils! If I had nold of 'em one minute I'd—" and then suddenly espying his pastor on the scene, he impressively added, "I'd pray for 'em."

"He who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor." So is he who adds fifty per cent. to the durability of a harness, making two sets last as long as three under ordinary use. This is what Uncle Sam's Harness Oil does. Sold by all druggists, leather dealers and saddlers. Prepared by the Emmert, Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill.



Better burn less fuel, give better satisfaction, are the standard Stoves of the day. Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down Reservoir.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.

BUCK'S
Guarantee,

For Coal or Wood, are the only Soft Coal Cooking Stoves that always give perfect satisfaction. They Bake, Boil and Roast equal to any Wood Stove, are fitted with our Patent Chilled Iron Linings, which last as long as any five sets of ordinary linings. Their operation is perfect.

Extension Top, with High or Low Down Reservoir. We also manufacture Enamelled Work of all kinds, Culinary and Plumbers' Goods, etc.

Buck & Wright,

120 and 122 Main Street, St. Louis. Manufacturers of varieties of Cooking and Heating Stoves. Sample Cards and Price Lists furnished on application.

PENSIONS!

To Whom Pensions are PAID. EVERY SOLDIER and discharge of duty, either by accident or otherwise, should have a pension. The loss of a finger entitles you to a pension. A rupture, no matter how slight, gives you a pension. The loss of a toe gives you a pension. The loss of an eye gives you a pension. Any injury will give you a pension.

PENSIONS INCREASED. MANY persons who are now drawing a pension, are justly entitled to an increase. All persons who think they are entitled to a Higher Rate of Pension should send me their old Pension Certificate, and if entitled to an increase, I will procure it without delay.

MY TERMS. No charges made for advice, and no fees ever asked unless successful in collecting your claim. It is just as easy for me to get your claims settled, and it can be done just as well and as quickly through the mail as if you were present yourself. Send two stamps for copy of Pension and Bounty Act.

P. H. FITZGERALD,
United States Claim Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.
Co. all letters mark P. O. Box 54

Farm Stock Advertisements

NORMAN HORSES



Have made the Breeding and Importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 30 years. We have now on hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares of terms as reasonable as the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States. Send for illustrated catalogue of stock.

E. DILLON & CO.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

ATCHISON, KANSAS. Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight-Bred Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale. ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin. Address: GLICK & KNAPP.

P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

POLAND CHINA PIGS.



S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Mo. Offers for sale at reasonable rates a large and fine stock of pure bred Poland-China Pigs of all ages. Choice Pigs, \$5 to \$25 each. Also, a number of

SHORT-HORN BULLS, of good Herd Book Pedigree. The above stock is offered at prices farmers can pay in these hard times. For further particulars write to S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Mo. Missour.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.,



Importers and Breeders of Norman Horses. Office at Aaron Livingston, Bloomington, Ill. Imported stock for sale on reasonable terms. Address, Shirley, McLean Co., Illinois.

N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Missouri. BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF

Thoroughbred Berkshires.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JERSEY Cattle. Berkshires and small breed Yorkshires, bred from imported and prize stock, especially. Correspondence and orders solicited.

Bourbon Park.



D. A. ROUN, 8 MILES WEST OF Newark, Missouri. BREEDER OF

Short-Horn Cattle.

The H. R. emb. aces Young Mary's, Young Phyllis, Calathea, Rose Bud, Rose Mary's, Lady Caroline, and other good names, and other good names. RED DURE 219. H. R. at head of the H. R. Correspondence solicited.

Challenge Feed Mills.

OVER 10,000 IN USE. They Do Not Clog or Heat. NO OTHER mill will do an equal amount of work with same power.

Send for descriptive circular to Specialty Manufacturing Company, 120 Lake St., CHICAGO.

BROCKETT'S PATENT WELL AUGER.

\$40. YES! \$40 per day is guaranteed using BROCKETT'S PATENT WELL AUGER in good territory. It will bore through all kinds of sand, scum, hard pan, magnesia limestone, sandstone, and boulders, and is the only Auger with which you can bore and wall a well successfully through heavy beds of quicksand. Descriptive catalogues free. Agents wanted. Address O. A. BROCKETT & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

JOB PRINTING.

EVERYTHING from a card to a double-sheet Poster executed in the finest style at THE FARMER office.

NOTES, Checks, Drafts, etc. printed on short notice and in the style of the Kansas Farmer Book and Job Printing Office, Topeka, Kansas.

Land Advertisements.

"The Best Thing in the West."

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD LANDS,

In Kansas. 3,000,000 ACRES

Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West, on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. interest, and 20 per cent. discount for improvements.

FARE REFUNDED to purchasers of land. Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address: A. S. JOHNSON, Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Kansas Land Agency.

DOWNS & MERRILL. WE place on sale, WILD LAND AND IMPROVED FARMS, in all parts of Kansas. Parties desirous of selling, renting, or exchanging property, will do well to place their property on our records.

We invite the attention of parties who desire to purchase, to the advantages of our agency for the purchase of

Land or Improved Farms in all Parts of Kansas. To parties in the Eastern States who design coming to Kansas, we offer the advantages of full information about Wild Land, or Improved Farms, as also about government and Railroad Lands.

Address: DOWNS & MERRILL, Topeka, Kansas.

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES IN

Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's. KANSAS. FULLY OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company.

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT 20 Per cent. DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address John A. Clark, LAND COMMISSIONER, Fort Scott, Kan.

Ho! For Central Kansas.

The Celebrated Kaw Indian Reserve now open to actual settlers, on long time. Improved Farms are selling very cheap. Kansas has harvested the finest Wheat crop of all the States for 1875. Whole wheat run from 8 to 40 bushels to the acre. Other crops promise large returns. Address: ROBERTS & LINZEE, Council Grove, Kan.

500,000 ACRES

OF Michigan Lands FOR SALE.

The Lands of The

Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R. Co., ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT

LOW PRICES AND ON LONG TIME The Railroad is constructed and in operation from Jackson to Gaylord, a distance of two hundred and thirty-six miles, and will soon be completed to the Straits of Mackinaw, a further distance of about fifty miles.

Particular attention is called to the large tracts of the best White and Norway pine timber along the line of the road, and upon the Au Sable, Cheboygan, Muskegon, and Manistee Rivers, the most important logging streams in the State.

The farming lands of the Company include some of the most fertile and well watered hard-wood lands in the State. Especial attention is called to the farming lands in Crawford, Otsego, and Cheboygan counties, which are high and rolling; timbered mainly with the finest hard maple; soil, black sandy loam, and abounding in springs of the purest water. These counties are being rapidly settled, and the lumbering business in the vicinity will afford to farmers a first-rate market for produce for many years.

TERMS OF SALE. For pine lands, one-fourth down, and remainder in three equal annual payments, with interest at seven per cent. For farming lands to settlers, longer time will be given if desired.

For title of lands, further information, or purchase, apply to O. M. BARNES, Land Commissioner, Lansing, Mich.

S. F. HALL, A. L. PATTERSON, F. D. PATTERSON, HALL, PATTERSON & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Authorized Agents for P. of H. under \$200,000 Bonds.

C. E. FOSB, F. O. TILTON, H. T. ELLIOTT, G. G. BAILEY

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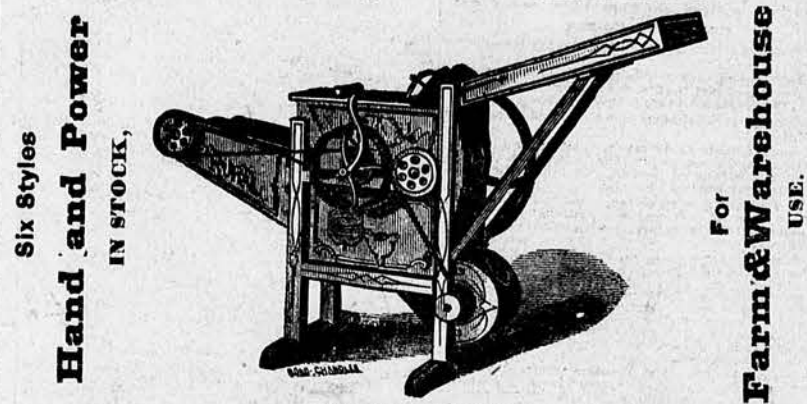
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