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Agriculture.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS

BY JAMES HANWAY

NUMBER V.

WEEDS. In those districts of country visited by the locusts last spring, nothing was more common than to hear the remark: "Well, the hopperhave destroyed all the cockleburs and other weeds which infest the corn fields." This was some consolation for the losses sustained. but it was only momentary; as the young corn grew, a fresh crop of weeds showed them selves, and it would be no exaggeration to state: that there never was such a crop of weeds raised since the settlement of Kansas. Cockleburs are no exception. When we are blessed with a fine, growing season, we may always look for weeds in abundance.

MOULDY HAY.

stems, which required more time to cure. Farmers, in ordinary years, frequently cut the servable. The third year, still greater, ness of atmosphere needed for the best develgrass in the morning and hauled and stacked After ten or twelve years an observing strang less the cause of much dusty hay this year.

MANURE.

letting it remain any considerable length of extra means at the outstart. time before plowing it under; but in England, where manure is considered next to gold in value, they no longer adhere to the old our work, and the amount of energy which is plan. They spread it over the land at their employed in carrying it out. This is the seconvenience during the winter and spring cret—nature is not at fault. Capacity to sucmonths. It is thought there is less loss in ceed depends on the application of those the escape of ammonia when spread on the field than would be the case if left in the barn yard or manure heaps. This gives the farmer a chance to haul out manure when work is less, is either stationary or has fallen back in not so pressing. He can do it at any time the race of life. when it is most convenient.

PRAIRIE HAY VS. TIMOTHY. There is a wonderful diversity of opinion among farmers in regard to the nutritious properties of the different kinds of hay for wintering stock. While all are a unit in reand observation. spect to the value of our wild grasses for pasturage, yet, when it is cut and made into hay,

many claim these valuable properties are no

them on the scales, feed one prairie hay, the 9 442 bbls. flour more than those last year, other timothy, and then weigh them in the October this year was also greatly in excess of spring, or two or three months after they have those of last, being \$653,956 against \$292,539, the that in consequent that in consequent that in consequent the second strength of the sec

the victory (as I think it would), then estimate the cost of these two articles, and we can ascertain the profit in feeding prairie hay or imothy. As prairie hay produces costiveness. it would be proper to give the cattle all the

salt they would eat. POTATOES.

When the potato crop is good, and the price s low, there is generally a class of persons who do not pay the same attention to harvest ing them as when the price rules higher. It is frequently the case, when spring opens, the States, but with such poor success that it has climate less favorable, the raising of silk takes price of potatoes advances, and a scarcity is never risen to be a leading business. The found. Let us not neglect to take care of the reason is that those States are not in the alti. ticle rules high in the market. potato crop, and if they are stored away in tude above the level of the sea, nor within the piles in the field, make use of a liberal supply isothermal lines. To make them congenial to of hay or straw, well covered with earth. It the constitutional demands of the silk-worm. will pay.

THE DIFFERENCE.

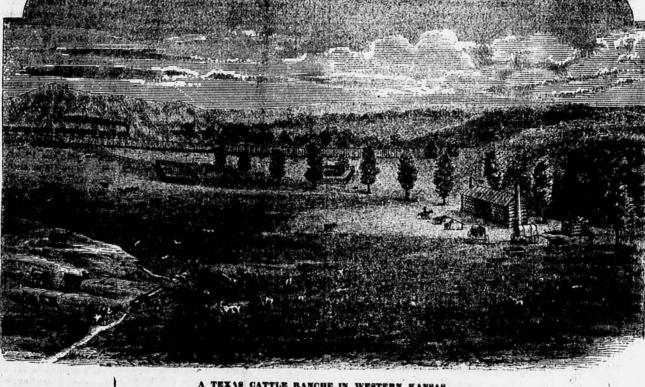
If a dozen farmers come into po second year, a wider difference would be obsuppose that these farmers had never com- less Kansas shall be found to rival it. menced life under the same circumstances. Forty or fifty years ago, no farmer would He would naturally suppose that some of the think of spreading manure on the land, and most thrifty among them had possessed some

Success in farming, like any other undertaking, depends upon the manner we lay out adapted to the culture of silk. means which are necessary in every undertaking. There is no luck about it. The farm

The successful farmer feels convinced that nothing reliable can be accomplished without striving for it. He is never still, for he cannot afford to be; hence he seeks to avail himself of every facility placed before him, to compare notes, and profit by other men's experience

The Oregonian makes the following compar-

The number of vessels clearing with Oregon



A TEXAS CATTLE RANCHE IN WESTERN KANSAS

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

SILK BAISING IN KANSAS. Each different climate has its own special daptation to some product. That which proves a failure in one climate or section of country, may be a grand success in another Oranges, that grow spontaneously in Florida can be raised in Massachusetts only at great expense, and then but imperfectly at that.

For many years past, efforts have been made

to raise silk in the Northern and Atlantic Taken out of its natural climate, the worm profitable in this State. degenerates, and is too liable to disease, to inbodies of water, and lack the peculiar dry- fected by any of these plagues.

Six years ago, Mons. de Bossier, an educatprocess of silk culture, conceived the idea that the climate and altitude of Kansas was

With the view of testing it, he purchased a section or more of land in Franklin county, opened a farm, and put out a nursare now six years old, he has already raised industry. The rearing of the worms from the larger number of worms than the preceding. two acres of trees four years old from the leaves put out, till the middle of June, when seed. The value of the silk and silk-worm the worms have finished their work. Then, eggs thus raised amounted to \$1,400. The too, the labor is light and easily learned. Old

The eggs for his experiment, he procured

The result of these experiments has demon-

ess of the climate, and the comparative When the trees are two years old, the experi-State cheaper than in France or Italy.

The importance of this industry to the people of Kansas will be seen from the following considerations:

vet in France, where land is high, and the precedence of wheat raising, though that ar-

With the advantages of a more congenial climate, cheap lands, and no tariff to eat up the profits, the business must be immensely

2d. While there are insurmountable obsta | cooks; and will hereafter purchase all the co-

opment of the worm. Broussa, in Turkey, is ing are not subject to these drawbacks, and competition will increase the value of cocoons it the same day; following this plan is doubt er, in looking over the different farms, would the best silk raising country in the world, un will always form leading industries in this in the market. State, yet no small share of the profits of To those who wish for full details in regard ed and wealthy gentleman from France, being transportation to market. As an illustration process of raising the worms, till they spin, familiar with the habits of the worm and the of the advantage of silk-raising over these, let or wind their cocoons, I will say that so soon beef, worth from 8 to 15 cents.

8d. What adds weight to this considers the seed. From trees thus raised, and which material degree, interfere with other forms of ed to make the business a grand succes three crops of cocoons; each year raising a eggs, till they have spun their cocoons, will occupy but from four to six weeks ; or, from Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer. In 1874, he raised some 90,000 worms from the early part of May, when the mulberry NKIGHBORLY TALKS ABOUT THE PARM. attend to the other labors of the farm.

that in consequence of the warmth and dry- given size in half the time it does in France. The FARMER, some time since, gave us a

theapness of land, silk can be raised in this mental silk grower can begin the rearing of the worms; a few to start with, and increasing the number as the size and growth of the rees will permit.

The cost of a building for a cocoonery will 1st. Our country consumes from \$25,000,000 be very light. At first a spare room in the to \$90 000 000 worth of silk annually; all, or house may be taken, or a comfortable cow nearly of which, is of foreign production, and stable or horse barn can be cleaned out and upon which a duty of 20 per cent is laid; and fixed up at small expense, until the increase and profits of the business will justify the erection of a building expressly for that pur-

To the inquiry: Where can we find a market for our coccons, when raised? I answer: Mons. de Bossier, of Silkville, Williamsburg P. O., Franklin county, is this year erecting machinery for the reeling of silk from the co-

farm each, at the same time, with the same quires a high, dry climate, with a certain pe- beyond home consumption, on account of our sible price. It should be remembered that means to commence life, etc., how long, think culiar warmth of atmosphere for its best de great distance from the markets of the world; this is a business that cannot be over done. We hear some complaining that the prairie you, would their circumstances and conditions velopment. While the silk worm is reared and the great uncertainty attending this There is always a market at the East for silk hay is more than usually dusty or mouldy continue the same? Not long. The first in France and Italy, China and Japan. These branch of farming, in consequence of open in the coccount, as well as for silk already The prairie hay was uncommonly rank this year might show some difference even in the countries only meet the requirements of the winters, drouth, chintz bugs, and locusts; reeled; and when silk raising shall have increased in the condition of the stock. The worm in part. They are too near the great silk raising is a business not in the least afcreased in this State—as it surely will in a few years reeling establishments will spring It is true that stock raising and wool grow—up in different parts of the State and a lively

these two industries is eaten up in the cost of to rearing of mulberry orchards, and the entire it be remembered that it costs no more to as sufficient interest is manifested by the transport a pound of silk to New York, worth people of Kansas to justify it, a full and comfrom \$8 to \$12 per pound, than it does a pound plete Manual on silk raising will be issued of wool, worth 50 cents, or a pound of pork or from the press of the Kansas Farmer, the cost of which will not exceed 25 or 30 cents. With such a manual in hand, the amateur ery of white nulberry, rearing the trees from tion is, that silk-raising would not, in any silk raiser can take the successive steps need.

NUMBER II.

past season, he reared ten times the number people who cannot endure the heavy labor of spring. It has done very well through the from eight acres of five year old trees; and the farm, and women, and even children, can season, only one of the two hundred having already he has sold \$8,000 worth of silk-worm do the labor, leaving the husband or son to died. I dug the holes wide and deep, and put top soil at the bottom. A relative from the 4th. It is a business requiring little or no northern part of Missouri helped me to set the from Japan, as the worms in France are affect- capital to start with. Trees, one year old from trees. He said that where he lived the subed with a disease. Each successive year has the seed, can be had from the nursery of soil was blue clay, that holds water like a jug Could not this question be tested with a little trouble? Suppose some of your readers, who feel an interest in this mooted question, were to select two steers, or two cows, weigh er class, and carried 147,526 bush. wheat and witnessed an improvement upon the preced- Mons. de Bossier for \$4 per hundred, or the if a hole is dug in it. And there they set would stock an orchard of ten acres, and they Missouri is not a fruit country. I once are as easily raised as peach or apple trees, set out an orchard and took much pains in First, that Kansas is one of the best silk and are extremely hardy, standing the sever- setting the trees, and put manure with the raising countries in the world; and second, est winters unharmed. The tree also attains a earth in the holes, but nearly every tree died.

have made an improvement in one particular: one or two of them. But the dirt comes off I set the trees with quite an inclination to the easy, for it is the Lord's own kind; and when south. In this windy country every one must it is off, the gardener is just as much of a man have noticed how much the trees lean to the as anybody. And generally the people who north. And all may see that those that are turn up their nasal organs at his business, are sun scalded, sap soured, or eaten by borers, the ones that their well-bred friends are are those trees which lean to the north, so the ashamed of for their piggish behavior, when sun has a fair chance to exert its power on the they are both invited to the gardener's house runk of the tree. Now, by setting the tree to a strawberry supper, with a lean to the south, the tree is in line and the branches shade the trunk, and thus wrong location. An acquaintance of ours has continue healthy.

if it be the better way.

very much like to know.

young trees to keep them from the tabbits; but I was not soon enough, for several of them were badly injured by a jack rabbit, I think, for they were peeled up a foot high. Some of rabbit is; they are white, much longer than the common rabbit, and have very long ears; ket. Also, the market should have communi they are muls rabbits, I guess.

tie up so many trees, and he washes them can be shipped somewhere else. The home with soap suds—almost soft soap itself. This market is not to be depended on for long, for will protect them until it is washed off by there is no business more deceitful in appear several rains, then it must be applied again. ances than the gardener's. If he has a good I should be sure to lose them so, for the sec. home business, everybody thinks he is getting oud washing would be put off until the mis. chief would be done.

Streaming the trees with blood, or cut open a hog's liver or heart and rub the trees with it, will keep them away for a long while. Still, I think tying them up the best, and have an outside market, one that your comthe body of the tree. They are quickly tied; wrap a handful of straw about the tree and tie, top and bottom.

I know of several large orchards set out, but neglected, and now very few trees are alive and doing well. Vigilance is the price of things other than liberty.

Neither will it do to let cattle have the run of a young orchard. Neighbor S. has been here eighteen years, and has next to no orchard yet. The orchard is not fenced separate from the corn field, and every winter the stock is pastured in the corn field and orchard.

Sowing small grain in a young orchard is one of the worst things to do. Even when it comes into bearing I believe it best not to seed down, but to keep the land stirred, for our summers are usually so very dry.

And in setting an orchard, set trees only strip, in size, a tree set out at three or four size. It is not necessary that both be perfect two years old. They will overtake and outvears old.

My buckwheat was great in stalk, or straw, but tailed to fill well. How do you thresh out your buckwheat? Some thresh on a pen of rails. I have found it a good way for an ordinary patch, to drive a wagon into the patch-have on the side-boards-and one fork in the buckwheat, a bunch or two at a time, while another does the flailing and throws

Neighbor L. thinks he has made an improvement on that. He took the running rear off the wagon, put on two 2x6 joiets. like the bed joists of a hay-rack, then put on cross scantling, then a floor of rough boards, cinted together, and set one wide board adgeways around the sides : thus making a portable threshing floor, about 10x14 feet square. This is driven into the field, the buck wheat thrown in and threshed out, same as I do in a wagon bed. The straw should be spread for manure on the land.

C. A. T.

MARKET GARDENING AS A BUSINESS.

J. M. Smith, of Green Bay, Wis., is one of the most successful market gardeners, all things considered, of our acquaintance. Our readers have had some very valuable and interesting articles from him during the year, and will have, we trust, many more. Smith has seven sons, all engaged in the same business. Two of them are working a separate establishment near the original garden. The following article, furnished by them to the American Farm Journal, will be found well worth reading :

"Many people seem to think there is something degrading in market gardening as a business. They see us driving a manure wag on and wearing dirty clothes, and often when a visitor comes to see a successful gardener. he or she will find him out in his grounds on his knees, with nothing under the san on in the shape of clothes, except a straw hat, a pair of overalls and a cotton shirt, and he will be so covered with mud and dirt as to be scarcely recognizable as the polite gentlemen met the evening before in the parlor of a friend. The fact is, that gardening is a very dirty business outside and there is no use in trying to make anything else of it. In order to be successful, the boss must be able to show how he wants his work done, and in addition to that he must do a great deal of it too. It is frequently years before one can get hands trained to do such work as transplanting and some of the particular kinds of sowing, and this is the first year since we came on our place that we have ever had a man that we

good essay on orchard planting, but I think I his own boys-that could suit him, and only

A good many gardeners knock their whole with the sun at the hottest season of the year, business in the head at the beginning, by a commenced raising strawberries some eleven Tis but an experiment, and time will tell miles north of here. He has to draw his berries twelve miles in a wagon to get to the Does not one of our Kaneas orchardists ad- nearest market, which is at this place; and of vocate the non-trimming theory? Does he let course we cannot allow him to have much of sprouts grow about the trunk, and, if so, are this market, which is not half big enough for his trees as badly killed or injured as are us alone, and we being only two and a half those trees that have been kept clean and miles from the city, the only thing he can do with long trunks or high heads? I should is to ship his berries outside, and after he has hauled them so far in a wagon, they are in a About the first of October I wrapped the bad condition to ship. He has good land dished every time, because he is so far away.

It is a much better investment to pay \$200 per acre for garden land within a couple of our eastern friends don't know what a jack miles of a good market, than to take the same land for nothing if it be six miles from mar cation with outside towns, so that if one's Mr. D. says he finds it too much work to home market becomes drugged, the products piece of ground near him, begins to garden for his mark-t. Of course they do not make much of anything, but they spoil his trade completely; and so we say it is necessary to leave it on through the next summer to shade petitors cannot see every day. This has been our experience here. Our home market is worth very little and we pay very little atten tion to it; that is to say, we do not push sales at home at all. The writer has just returned home from a trip in the Lake Superior iron region, made for the purpose of selling cabbages, onions, sweet corn, tomatoes, etc., that were accumulating too fast, and making contracts for fall stocks of vegetables with the large dealers. We took orders and made contracts up above for the bulk our crops, except our crop of onions, which is much too large to be sold up there to advantage. The balance of the onions will go to Chicago, or some oth er large market south of us. We have a lot of gardeners around here who have gone into the business lately, and they are going to get stuck on their crops, to a greater or less extent, by relying on the home market.

The management of the business should be always conducted by two men, if it is of much gardeners, for it will take one about all of his time to attend to the selling and the outside work In our own practice, brother George runs the garden and everything connected with the raising of the crops, the writer attends to the selling and collecting. Of course we both do more or less work in the garden. but each has his own defined part of the busi ness to attend to. If one attempts to do it all alone, if he has a large garden, he will soon find that the one who has too many things to do, does none of them well. The gardener should not do too much work with his hands anyway, for his brains will often serve him much better, and in a well-handled garden of eight or ten acres, there is enough for one at least to do that is not manual labor.

BREEDING FROM THE BEST

A correspondent of a Western paper says
"Nothing can be more penny-wise than the
ractice of many of our farmers of breeding from scrub or grade boars. To the farmer who breeds ten or more sows, a thorough bred boar is cheaper at \$50 than a grade boar at nothing, even it the hogs are a.l to be lattened. A sin gle dollar on each pig would make up the money, and I am confident that in many cases I have seen a cifference of five dollars each I have seen a difference of two dollars each with the same care between thoroughbied hoge and those that have been bred hap nazard On hundreds of farms to-day can be found stock hogs a year old that will not weigh over ounds each, and that are not ter pounds heavier than they were in December. and if offered for sale now, would not bring ever five and a half cents per pound-and they have probably consumed as much grain as the breed of hogs that at the same age weigh two hundred pounds, and are worth seven cents

"The man who is carefully breeding pure stock is a public benefactor, and ought to be well paid for what he off-rs to the public, for it is valuable. Such men should be patronized euc uraged, for the farmer cannot do with out them. In the good time coming, more at-tention will be paid to this matter than at present. Not only should this question be discussed in the Grange, but the members should co-operate and purchase such animals as will improve their stock."

"You keep postsi cards here, don't you," saked a little woman of the stamp clerk at the nost-office yesterday. "We do Madam." "I'll take one, if you will write on it for me " "All right—now go ahead." "It's to my husband who is in thicago," she said. "Write like this: "Sir—I am most sick, baby is under the doctors care, and James and the other children have the measure. The rest of ma are the doctors care, and amount of the cell dren have the measles. The rest of us are asually well. All the women are wearing back-combs, and don't forget to write often. We all send love, and our house almost got on fire last night. Jane."—Detroit Free Press.

We lose a great deal by feeding hogs in the open fields, after fall raise set in and make a perfect quagmire of the feeding place. It could trust to do a nice job of plowing. Father has never had a plowman yet—outside of housed and fed on clean, dry floors.

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS

The Farmer's Vindicator says:

The best farmer is he who raises the best and the largest crops on the smallest surface of land and a the least expense, and at the same time annually improves the soil; who understands his business and attends to it whose manure heap is very large and always increasing; whose corn crib and smoke house are at home; who studies his profession, and strives to reach perfection in it : who keeps strict account of his outgoes as well as his in-comes; and who knows how he stands at the end of each season-such a farmer, in nine times out of ten, will succeed, and not only make farming a pleasant, but profitable oc

The Mirror and Farmer says:

There is a class of swindlers who haust the rural districts of Indiana, hunting in pairs, and depending for profits up in strayed cattle. One goes shead and obtaining descriptions of stray animals in a certain locality, communicate ty, but being a long way from home offers t sell cheap to the farmer who has picked it up. The offer is generally taken.

The Journal of Agriculture says :

Miss Ada Luck, of Carthage, Ohio, won nok stove at the Cincinnati fair as "the best and most expeditious cock." In 30 minutes and most expeditious cook." In 30 minutes she cooked, and cooked well, potatoes, chicken, porter-house steak, tomatoes and corn, and made coff-e, tea, ple and biscuit, and set the table in the neatest style. The young man will be in luck who gets her for a nelpmeet.

The Rural Carolinian says:

Large crops are not necessarily profitable They may be made to cost more than their market value, on account of bad management. Profitable farming, like profitable trading, mplies judicious management, and wis

The point to be simed at, is to make the expense per pound or bushel of the crop as light as possible, and to do this the acre must be made to produce a maximum number of pounds or bushels.

The Journal of Agriculture says.

We sometimes hear men talk about the order of P. of H. being a humbug or a failure: Now we have often said and here repeat that the order is based upon, and advocates principles that are true, just, and equitable, and must and will prevail; and if there is any failure about it, it is in the individual members.

The London Advertiser says.

Much interest was created in the live cattle market yesterday by the presence of severa ing they had journeyed about 3 000 miles by sea, and on their reception at the port of London were very rudely treated, they were in marvelous good condition.

The Princeton Telegraph says :

The man who doesn't read the advertise, ments in a newspaper is like the traveler who passes along a strange road without consult-ing the guide-boards.

The Vermont Furmer says:

On December 1st the Pennsylvania railroad ficials will try to run a train from New York to Pittsburg without a stop—a feat never yes accomplished. Water for the boiler will be from long iron troughs parallel the tracks, as is done on the New York Cen tral, and the necessary fuel will probably carried by several tenders of the locomotive.

The S ate Sentinel says:

The latest outrage upon the people of the west is the increase of the rates on freight on all roads west of Chicago. The increase is about 50 per cent, over former rates.

The New York Graphic says :

When the western man will wait for his change when he pays a cickel for a three cent stamp, we shall be on the road to national

The London Agricultural Gazette saye:

There can be no doubt that when a little more experience has been gained; and a little more judicious treatment on board ship is ex-hibited, American beasts can be brought to British emporiums at a profit to the sender and their presence in our markets would be a decided benefit to the consumers, as they would tend to reduce the extravagant prices now

The St Louis Times says :

questions that most seriously aff-ct their erests, and when-through patient investigaegislation in a manner just and fair to all con

The Boston Cultivator says :

The process of making paper barrels, coming into use, is quite simple, and is as follows.

Several layers of straw paper board are comented together under an enormous pressure. which yields a compact sheet of far greater re sisting power than the same thickness of the toughest wood. The two ends are devetailed. toughest wood. and being brought together and closed and being brings to the same material perfects the joint being held in place by double pointed tacks clinched on the inside. The heads of the bar clinched on the inside. rel are turned from wood and flauged, being it is claimed, inserted in a manner that makes the whole thing stronger than an ordinary barrel, while at the same time it is cheaper.

The Horticulturist says :

A New York horticulturist sells Baldwin apples at \$10 a barrel. He takes a slip of paper and cuts children's names : then places the paper around the apples when they color, and in a week or two Mamie, Jamie Johnnie or Susie, appears on the apples in large red letters. These picked and barreled by themselves bring fancy prices.

The Western Agriculturist says :

There are now twenty five hundred Short-horn breeders in this country. Short Horns maks good beef, and good beef makes the

The Line Stock Journal sava :

The loss of sheep in the United States from the ravages of dogs, amounts to 1,000 000 annually. In those States where sheep are protected by the law the loss is reduced to less

Why do honest ducks dip their heads under ater? To liquidate their little bills.

Gducational.

LETTER PROM PENNSYLVANIA. DEAR FARMER: Our great annual gather ing of school teachers has just dispersed; and knowing that very many of your readers are interested in educational movements through out the States, I will spend an hour in the en deavor to give a short synopsis of its dealings with the all important topics of spelling and reading-my lack of ability and want of time precluding the possibility of more.

To begin, I will say that, with some writer in your own Sate, I was hopeful enough to believe that the spelling mania of one yes ago would have the effect of opening some eyes, and more hearts (many eyes were alread) open), to the philanthropic, christian duty of improving and enlarging the means of acquiring the art and power of reading. But alas I the epidemic seems to have had no moral eff-ct. Its only mission and work has been to satisfy, temporarily, our passion for amusement and social chat. And only upon the grounds that great reforms come with a rust and like a flood at the moment when suffering humanity can bear no more, can we say that the Reading Reform is any nearer its triumpl than before.

In fact there was much more said upon, and in favor of, phonetics two years ago, when some live western teachers were present, than this year. How it is that three or four hundred of the very elect among educators can spend a whole week, and eight hours of hard work per day, in devising plans for instructing our youth, and be able to entirely and persistently ignore the claims of the superior system, is to me past comprehension, knowing as I do that very many—perhaps the larger half-of them are prominent and zealous in the advocacy of other reforms. I do not like to impute selfishness or bigotry; and yet it would appear that there is something of both and that our only means of progress is to "Down with the Priesthood" in educational affairs as we did in Anti-Slavery battles, from '42 to '60.

Our best readers and teachers admit that s knowledge of phonics is essential to good oral reading, and are making efforts to teach the elements of good English speech. But when asked to adopt the new and philosophic method for representing and teaching, they seem dumb.

Now, will it do (to put it in a soft way) to believe that it is the "don't comprehend' dumbness that it strikes? I believe it is. cannot think that so many devout men and woman would so energetically pass by on the other side, if they could but realize and remember their transcendent position and responsibilities.

It is granted in our day that education, to the extent of reading, writing and arithmetic to say no more, is absolutely necessary to every one going out to the battle of life; and i is computed that one half at least of our children are compelled to leave school at the childhood age, and before (with our terrible tools) they are able to spell and read a single page intelligibly to themselves or teachers.

I say intelligibly, because, if in those yearthey have mastered the spelling and pronun ciation, it is by much hard study, and negle c of definitions, and by so much, lack a requisite and more important qualification.

I cannot believe, I sav, that the teachers the real protectors and guardians of our poor -realize, save for an occasional moment, their transcendent duty towards them. Otherwise they could not, with bated breath and cold indiff-rence, refuse to discard the use of the barbariously old fogy, twenty-six letter alpha bet, and substitute the forty-two letters, and by so doing bless and save countless numbers It is a good and healthy sign when the and show skill and advancement commen-u rate with their not

I am led to utter these suggestions at conservatism amongst teachers because no one tion and truthful endeavor—they reach at last servatism amongst teachers because no one the point where they are canable of shaping can be found who will deny the vast superior ity of the phonetic alphabet-"if it was only

If the employment of the better method will leave three-fourths of the average years now stent in the spelling and reading classes to be given to other studies, it is just as incumbent upon us to adopt that better method as it is t do anything else, for the benefit and improve ment of the race, and of morality. And, besides the loss of these precious school years, i venture the belief that four of every five who in manhood manifest indifference and hatred of books and study, are set in their course by our stupefying system.

To set the two systems side by side in comparison, will require another paper. In the meantime let every friend of humanity and progress second Kansas' motion for a Phonetic Convention during our Centennial Year.

Respectfully, E. K. S. Sycamore Spring, Buck's Co., Pa., Nov. 14, 1875. E. K. S.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

Just now the following "Rules for Spelling," published by the Journal of Education, will interest many:
Rule 1. All monosyllables ending in limits a single vowel before it, have double in the strong of the strong

at the close; mill, sell. Rule 2. All monosyllables ending in 1, with a double vowel before it, have one l as

the close; wail, sail.
Rule 3. All monosyllables ending in l
when compounded, retain but one l each;
fulfil, skilful.

than one half of one per cent. but in those un- Rule 4. All words of more than one sylls protected it ranges from two to eleven per ble, ending in l, have only one l in the close cent. of loss.

unwell, etc.

Rule 5 All derivations from words ending in I have one I only; as equality from equal,

tulness from full, except they end in er, or 11,

All participles ending in ing, from words ending in e, lose the e final; as have, having; amuse, amusing; except they come from verbs ending in double e, and then they

retain both ; as see, seeing ; agree, agreeing. Rule 7. All verbs in ly, and nouns in ment, retain the final of their primitives, as brave,

bravely; refine, refinement, except judgment, acknowledgement.
Rule 8. All derivatives from words ending in er retain the e before the r; as refer, refer-ence; except hindrance from hinder; remem-orance from remember; disastrous from disasrer; mons rous from monster; wendrous from wonder; cumbrous from cumber, etc Rule 9 All compound words, if both end

not in I, retain their primitive parts entire; as milistones, chargeable, graceless, except

Rule 10 All manoavilables ending with a consenant, with a single consenant before it, double that consenant in derivatives; as sin, inner; ship, shipping; big, bigger; glad,

Rule 11 Monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a double vowel before it do not double the consonant in derivatives, as sleep,

sle-ping; troop, trooper.
Rule 12 All words of more than one syllable, ending in a single consonant, prece ny a single vowel, and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives.

as commit, committee; compel, compelled; appal, appalling; distil, distillery Rule 18. Nouns of one syllable, ending in Kuie 15 Nouns of one syllable, ending in y, preceded by a consonant, change y, into it's in the plural; verbs anding in y, preceded by a consonant, change y into ies in the third person singular of the present tense, and is in the past tense and are a continued. ies in the past tense and past participle, as fly, tites; I apply, he applies; I reply or have re-plied or he replied. If they be preceded by a vowel, this rule is not applicable, as key, or keys; I play, he plays; we have enjoyed our-

Rule 14. Compound words whose primitive -nds in y change into i, as beauty, beautiful; lovely, loveliness.

LETTER PROM JOHN G. DREW.

ELIZABETH, N J. Nov 15, 1875. EDITOR FARMER: When I wrote the chapter delineating the fraud of March 18 1869. purporting to change the mode of payment of the 5-20 bonds from paper to gold, and in which Mr. Schenck so prominently figured as chief fugleman and "Nigger-driver" of the Republican representatives in Congress, I looked for an authoratative statement of his swindling operations in the Little Emma mine, in England, whither he has been sent as minister, in reward for his great treason. and where he fondly hoped for fraternal treatment from his bullion masters whom he had served so well.

But, as history repeats itself, it seems that John Bull treated him as he did his great antetype, Benedict Arnold-used him for his purposes and then threw him away like a equeezed orange"-only fit to be trodden un-

Truly there is a 'God in History." JOHN G. DREW.

* Entirely in keeping with the part he so successfully performed as tugleman of the conspirators of March 18, 1869, and emboldemperators of march 10, 1000, and embodyaned by his success in perpetrating that enormous fraud upon the Nation, Mr. Schenck took
a hand in the same game in Englad, and
was publicly exposed and socially ostracised,
as appears by the following from that intensety bullion sheet, The New York Sun—issue of
Nov. 15, 1875:

Nov. 15, 1875:
"It was announced by cable the other day that Mr. Schenck had written a letter to the Landon Times, 'exposing the systematic sale in England of fictitious University degrees.'
This may be all right, but what a change in

Schenck Four years ago a prospectua was issued in London of the 'Emma Silver Mining Company (limited), with a capital of \$5,000,000' This

cheme was brought out under the auspices of W M Stewart, then a S nat r from Newada, and other speculator in England and the United States To flust it successfully, official United States To flust it successfully, official haracter and influence were desirable.

Mr. Schenck had served as a member of the Joint Commission for the Settlement of the Joint Commission for the Settlement of the Alabama Claims, and had thus become well known by name in England. Then he was appointed Minister to London, which gave nim additional seading there. The adven-turers who got up the Emma mine fraud knew the market value of Schenck's official endorsment, and how easily it might be procured. He was therefore made a leading director and truster; and when the details of the pr jest were p rf cted, it was launched with the credit of the Legation of the United States to sanction the pledges of enormous wealth in the mine, and of an annual revenue from it for dividends ranging between three and four millions of dollars. Thus endorsed, the shares

immediately rose from \$100 to \$155 and there was a great rush to recure them, especially among the class of small capitalists to whom the great return promised was a temptation.

The public trusted in the statements put forward by Mr. Schenck and his associates, chi-fly because he represented the United States Government, and it was not supposed possible for the American Minister to be connected with a fraudulent stock-jobbing opera-ion Every device known to sharpers was used to stimulate the demand, and when the explosion onne several millions of dollers had passed in-to the pockets of the conspirators.

The scandal spread all over Europe, and

our Legation was disgraced. Every American citizen felt the reproach Schenck was put under the ban personally in England and only tolerated at all because of his official rank.

FISH CULTURE.—The United States fish hatching establishment on the McCloud river, a branch of the upper Sacramento, has been perawed with great success during the past perated with great success during the past ear. Over 9 000.000 salmon eggs have neen btained, of which 6,210,000 were sent east, ar riving in good condition and with seall loss in hatching. The remainder when developed in harding. The remainder when developed will be placed in the Sacramento river. The gys shipped east were put up in packages of 80 000 each, in alternate layers with damp moss. They were then necked in crates in pairs, surrounded by stuffing to prevent jar-ring. The roral weight of the consigntment was over 20,000 pounds; the bulk of the eggs alone was 80 bushels.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to any post office in the United States and Canada for 25 cts... is acknowledged to contain more practical grange information than any book yet published. Examine the testimony of the officers of State Granges all over the United States.

The use in subordinate granges of the sett of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent con-fusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight. The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE

The National Grange met in Louisville, Ky, Nov. 14, assembled in the parlors of the Ga ult House.

The following is a list of officers and members at the ninth session :

OFFICERS. Master-Dudley W Adams. Overseer—Thomas Taylor. Lecturer—T A Thomps n. Steward—A J Vaughan.
Assistant Steward—G W Thompson. Chaplain—Rev A B Grosh,
Treasurer—F M McD well;
Secretary—O H Kelley,
Gate Keeper—O Dinwiddie
Ceres—Mrs D. W. Adam. Pomona-Mrs Thos Taylor.

Flora - Mrs J T Moore.
Lady Assistant Steward - Miss C A Hall. Executive Committee—E R Shankland D
Wyatt Aiken, John T Jones, Dudley T Chase.
Members—W H Chamiera, Alabama; Mrs
John T Jones, Arkansas; J M Hamilton, Calitornia; Harvey Goddard, Mrs Harvey Goddard,
Connections, R O Tanning Clary to B P. Connections Connecticut; R Q Tenney, C dorado; E B Crew, Mrs E B Crew, Dakota; J hn J Ross, Mrs John J Rosa, Delaware: B F Wardlaw, Mrs B F Wardlaw, Florida; T J Smith, Mrs T J Smith, Georgia, Alonzo Golder, Illinois; A B Smed-ley, Mrs A B Smedley, Iowa; H-nley James, Mrs. Henley James, Indiana; M E Hudson. Kansas; M. D. Davie, Mrs M. D. Davie, Ken-tucky; H. W. L. Lewis Louisians; Nelson Ham tucky; H W L Lewis Louisiana; Neison Ham, Mrs Nelson Ham, Maine; Joseph T Moore, Maryland; Joseph P Feiton, Mrs Joseph P Felton, Massachusetts; J J Woodman, Mrs J J Woodman, Michigan; Samuel E Adams, Mrs J Woodman, Michigan; Samuel E Adams, Mrs Samuel Adams, Minnesota; W L Heming way, Mrs W L Heming way, Mississippi; T R Allen, Mrs Allen, Missouri; Brigham Reed, Montana; Wm B Porter, Nebraska; Mrs Dudley T Chase, New Hampshire; Mortimer Whitehead, Mrs Mortimer Whitehead, New Jersey: George D Hinkley, Mrs George D Jersey; George D Hinkley, Mrs George D Hinkley, New York; Columbus Mills, Mrs Columbus Mills, North Carolina; S H Ellis, Columbus Mills. North Carolina; S H Ellis, Mrs S H Ellis, Ohio; Daniel Clark, Oregon; D B Mauger Pennsylvania; Mrs D W Aiken, South Carolina; Wm. Maxwell, Mrs Wm Maxwell, Tennessee; Wm W Lang, Texas; E P Colton, Mrs E P Colton, Vermont; J W White, Virginia; B M Kitchen, Mrs B M Kitchen, West Virginia; John Cochrane, Wisconsin.

consin.

The following list of committees for the ninth session has been appointed by the more sion has been appointed by the worthy master :

thy master:

Finance—Moore, Md; Kitchen, W Va;
Lewis, La; Crew, Dak; Webster, Cal.

Constitution—Chambers, Ala; Sister Smedley, lowa; Mauger, Penn; Sister Kitchen, W
Va; Ellis, Obio; Ham, Maine: Lang, Texas.

Transportation—Smedley, Iowa; Sister
Smith, Georgia; Davie, Kentucky; Sister Ellis,
Obio; Hinkney, New York.

Good of the Order—Smith, Georgia; Sister
Hall, Kentucky; Hemingway, Mississippi;

Hall, Kentucky: Hemingway, Mississippl; Sister Taylor, South Carolins; Colton, Ver mont, Sister Adams, Iowa; Cochrane, Wiscon-

Co-operation--Allen, Missouri; Sister Hinkley, New York; Woodman, Michigan; Sister Hina-ley, New York; Woodman, Michigan; Sister Ham, Maine; Shankland, Iowa. Commercial Relations—Taylor, S C; Sister

Crew, Dak; Maxwall, Tenn; Sister Felton, Iase: Hudson, Ke.

Resolutions - Wardlaw, Fla: Sister Adams

Minn; J mee, Ark; Sister Whitehead, N J;

Master's Message—Sister Moore, Md; White head., NJ; Sister Goddard, Conn; Sister Ward-Accounts-Golder, Ill; Sister Felton, Mass.

Accounts—Colder, III; Sinter Felton, Mass, Hudson, Kan; Sister Lewis, La; Rosa, Del. Claims and Grievances—Mills N C; Sister Woodman, Mich; Felton, Mass; Sister Mauger Mileage — Sister Maxwell, Tenn; Alken, S

C; Sister Reed, Montana;

James, Ind.

Order of Business—White, Va; Sister Web
ster, Cal; Vaughan, Miss; Sister Colton, Vt;
Thompson, Minn.

Oredentials—Woodman, Mich; Sister Junes.
Ark; Thompson, N J; Sister Hudson, Kansas;
Gesch, D C.

Foreign Relations—Chase; N H; Sister Ai ken S C; Lang, Texas; Sister Rosa, Del; Adams. Minn.

The members were called to order by Wor-

thy Master Dudley W. Adams, of Wauken, Iomaa. An address of welcome was delivered by Worthy Master M D. Davis, of Kentucky, which was responded to by Master Adams The annual address of Master Adams was then delivered. Among the many passages of interest and value we take the following in reference to State Granges ;

Under the old constitution, masters of subordinate—and their wives who were Matrons were members, and the past masters and their wives were honorary member, eligible to

office but ot to vote.

In many of the States this made a body too large to do business, and too expensive for the State Grange treasury.

In changing the constitution to its present form the National Grange had mainly in view the reducing of the number of paid voting members of the State Grange, but inadvert-ently the law was so worded as to cut off all past masters and their wives from even hon-orary membership, and of course eligibility to office.

This appears to be a very unfortunate mis This appears to be a very unfortunate mis take, for it places many of our best, most experienced and faithful members where we cannot avail ourselves of their services. It is eminently proper that when a person ceases to be a master of a subordinate grange thence to the abould have no vote in the State forth he should have no vote in the State Grange, but that the voting members should be the last choice of the subordinate granges,

be the last choice of the subordinate granges, yet it seems policy that the voting representatives of the subordinate granges should be allowed to retain the services of such past masters as have proved able and true.

The last line of the same section is such as to create doubt in the minds of many mem bers, and some have construed this to mean that any master of a subordinate Grange, or his wife, who is not a delegate is not a mem-

ber of the State Grange in any sense, and hence ineligible to office. This ambiguity should be removed by proper amendment.

In regard to district granges, some difference of interpretation has arisen concerning the three-fourth degree members who may be elected to the district granges. Some States have provided for the election of three members each year, some for the election of three members each quarter, and, under such an interpretation they may provide for the election of three members every week or day in the year, thus absolutely endangering the ver existence of the subordinate granges by swa owing them up in the county grange, and at the same time making the county so cum bersome as to be valueless and impractical, like the State Grange under the old law.

It the present wording of the law really is capable of two interpretations, it should be at once shorn of all ambiguity.

There is one feature of our law which has caused some comment by the press and others, they cla'ming that all fourth-degree members be eligible to all offices in State and National Grange, thus carrying the presumption that all fourth-degree members are not thus eligi-

ble.
The fact is each member is equally eligible but our law very judiciously provides that before he can hold any office in the State Grange he must receive the highest possible indorsement from his own neighbors who know him best, by being elected to the highest office of his subordinate grange. This places it out of the power of a State Grange to elect to an office in the State Grange a plausible, good talker, who could not be elected gate keeper at home where he was better

Our law also very properly provides that be-fore any member can hold office in the Nation-al Grange he must receive the highest possible indors-ment in his own State grange, and thus indorsed by his own State, and not till then can the National Grange place him in a position of truth. It is a most judicious measure of safety, as it gives the State grange in advance the power to say which of their members shall not hold office in the National Grance. Grange. This provision is eminently wise cautious, and conservative, and will always This provision is eminently wise, secure men for office who have experience, and have shown that they possess the confidence of those who know them best.

Some also claim that the nigher degrees should be accessible to all who will pay a certain fee of membership, thus selling for money to the rich what is now reserved as a reward for long service from rich and poor alike.

Master Adams reiterates his position of last year in the currency, which was for hard money. The reports of Lecturer Executive Committee and Secretary were received. The organized during the last 9 months in any one day was 165, the smallest one grange. Total membership, 761 263. Treasurer reported receiving \$77,969 81. Total expenditures including aid sent to various States 59, 085 58. Among the resolutions presented by State delegates the following are among the most important.

Mr. Whitehead, of New Jersey, offered a res members, requiring that the number be not limited. Referred.

Mr. Ellis, of Ohio, offered quite a number of resolutions and communications from his State and county subordinate granges on the subjects mainly of fees, dues, degrees, and represen-tation, all of which were appropriately re-ferred.

Mr. Mauger, of Pennsylvania, offered an a mendment permitting more than one degree to be conferred at one meeting. Mr Mauger also offered a resolution that the

Mr Mauger also offered a resolution that the proposed Patron's Centennial Encampment at Philadelphia next year is worthy consideration by this grange, and asked that it be referred to a special committee, which was

Mr. Maxwell, of Tennessee, submitted a communication of a county council asking that less time be required between the conferring of the first and fourth degrees, which was referred.

He also submitted a communication asking that provision be made by which adj ining counties may form district granges. Refer-

Mr. Lang, of Texas, submitted a resolution of the Texas State Grange as to the protection tariff, asking that the National Grange take action looking to shellful to the state of the state tion looking to abolition of all protective tariff; and another resolution in regard to a State granting special franchises to individual cor-

Mr. White, of Virginia, offered a commu-nication in reference to inter-State-trade. Refer-

Mr. Kitchen, of West Virginia, offered a resolution from his State Grange asking that more than one degree be conferred at one meeting. Referred. Also, one asking that the National Grange take action as to building a war-house in Baltimore, Md. Referred.
Also, a memorial asking an amendment to the onstitution as to the qualification of mem-

Mr. Chambers, of Alabama, offered resolu

Mr. Chambers, of Alabama, offered resolution in regard to the Master's powers and as to appeals in case of trials of masters of sub ordinate and other granges. Referred.

Mr. Wardlaw, of Fiorida, gave notice of a motion he would introduce at some future time to amend the constitution permanently locating the future meeting in Louisville.

Mr. Hudson, of Kansas, offered a resolution from the Kansas State Grange, asking that the constitution be so amended that any fourth degree member may be eligible to any office.

Mr. Smedley, of Iowa, offered the following resolutions

Resolved. That our laws be so amended that any fourth-degree member be made eligible to any higher degrees. Raterred.

Resolved. That our laws be so amended that any fourth-degree member in good standing be made eligible to State offices. Referred. Resolved, That the matter in difference as to

somely bound Bible to the National Grange, the grange. His agency expenses were about

referred to committee on resolutions: to pay county agents.

Resolved. That the Congress of the United

Mr. Typer thought the co-operative plan

States be requested to revise the present pat-ent office laws that hereafter no patent can be extended beyond the first series of years for which it was given.

for which it was given.

Resolved, also, That the Congress of the United States be requested to look into the expediency of abolishing the patent office of the General Government, and appointing in the ase and benefit of the people of our great

Mr. Webster, of California, asked that a committee be appointed to fix a day on which the patrons should gather at the Centennial; which was referred to the Committee on the Good of the Order.

Good of the Order.

Mr. Smith, of Georgia, returned a communication from Miss Thurman, of Kentucky, in regard to dress reform, which brought forth comments and suggestions from several members of the Grange. The communication asked that the subject be referred to a committee communication of averal lady members on the floor The recommendation was finally adopted.

Of the grange, co couls per paid for consisting of every lady member on the floor.

2½ per c-nt. on purchasee.

Gen. Taylor, of South Carolina, was much

Mr. Hudson, of Kansas, offered a resolution that the sessions of the Grange be held bien-nially instead of annually, which was referred o the proper committee.

Mr. Wright, of California, offered a petition

from his State Grange, asking that past mas-ters be restored to their former status.

Mr. Hemingway, of Mississippi, offered a resolution, asking that all degrees above fourth be abolished.

Mr Allen, one from the executive committee of Missouri, asking that all fourth degree members be made eligible to the National Grange. Grange.

Mr. Lewis, of Louisiana, offered a resolution relative to the establishment of cotton factories in his State, and also the establishment of a national organ in this place. Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

Mr. Allen, of Missouri, offered a memorial mr. Allen, or Allesour, chered a memorial to Congress regarding the devastation by grasshoppers in his State and destruction of crops by other insects. Referred to special

committee.

Mr. Mills, of North Carolina, offered a reso mr. mills, of North Carollias, onered a resolution asking that a marriage ceremony for the Grange be taken into consideration, and that a committee be appointed to report on that subject. Referred to special committee.

The Master appointed Mr. J. R. Thompson and Rev John Trimble, of District of Columbia, and Mr. Moore, of Maryland, a committee latter reported the largest number of granges to prepare and report a Grange marriage core-

On motion, Mrs. White, of Virginia; Mrs. On motion, Mrs. White, of Virginia; Mrs. R. Ms. of Delaware, and Mrs. Whitehead of New Jersey, were added to the committee.
Mr. Moore, of Maryland, offered a resolution to abolish the seventh degree, which was re-

ferred to the committee on constitution and

by I ws.

Mr. Typer, of Indiana, opened the discussion on the subject of saleried agents. He was favorable to such agents, and approved of the report of the committee in favor of district agents. He favored the taking of stock by the Grange in such manufacturing companies. agents. He savored the taking of stock by the Grange in such manufacturing companies as are friendly to the order, as the taking of such stock by the Patrons would make them directly interested. Outside com-panies combine to break down those compa-nies that are friendly, and the Patrons should spatial them. From such a company he had sustain them. From such a company he had bought one car load of wagons. on which there had been a saving of over \$300; on one car load of pumps he had saved \$400; and he believed other articles could be bought at the believed other articles could be bought at the same percentage of saving. He had spoken of the plan to some manufacturers who had approved of it. He explained that he would not recommend that State or National Grange take stock, but it should by done by individ

The Patrons' Manu'aturing Association of The Patrons' Manuaturing Association of Indiana will procure atock from individual members, keeping Patrons in possesion of controlling stock. He thought the association would be a success, and the company is negotiating for the Quaker City works for its shops Some experienced mechanics are going into the company; and it is the intention to make it company;

the State Grange Treasury of Indiana.

Mr. Price, of Missouri, reported that the agency of his State had cost the State noth ing. The business of his agency, although done on commission, is under the direction of the Executive Committee. The commission has been from one eighth to fiv, per cent, averaging about three per cent. He says he can sell tobacco, grain and cotton on salary. He thought the object of grange agents was not to do away with any legitimate business, but to do away with illegitimate. He thought he could do bu i ess more satisfactorialy on a commission than on a salary. He thought h- could do bu i ess more satisfactorialy on a commission than on a salary. He thought commission men made money by small illegit timate charges, such as false reports, selling cotton at 12½c and reporting 12½c. He thought best to have Executive Committee fix commission. He thought the grange business would have to be worked up. His expenses were \$10,000 for last year. He also received orders from persons outside of the order.

Mr. Wright, of California, reported that

Mr. Wright, of California, reported that when his agent was appointed no money was on hand. They charged one and one-half per cent. on purchases, and one and one-half per cent. on sales, out of which was paid the ex-penses, &c. The Patrons in California have now raised a business association fund by the co-operation system.

Mr. Clark, of Oregon, said he thought the ideas of California were similar to those of his Ideas of California were similar to those of his State. The agent to charge a per cent; the amount goes into the treasury; if it is more than expenses it belongs to the State Grange, but if less than enough the State Grange must make up the deficiency. He thought only in this way could be arranged a permannt busi Resolved, That the matter in difference as to the dues of lowa be referred to the Executive Committee, who shall settle as justice demands. Adopted.

Mr. Davie, of Kentucky, off-red a resolution in regard to divulging the confidential arrangements made by agents. Referred.

Mr. Davie also off-red a resolution in regard to fraudulent marks and weights, and saking Congress to pass a law requiring that all products, &c., shall only be sold by standard weights and measures.

Mr. Hinkley, of New York, introduced the representatives of the Knickerbocker Grange of that State, and on being introduced one of the Kickerbocker Grange, a hand-last weights and measures.

Mr. Hinkley, of New York, introduced the representatives of the Knickerbocker Grange had passed resolutions sondemning the speculative plan that opposes the present plan of

which was accepted with thanks.

Mr. Davie, of Kentucky, offered the follow
Mr. Davie, of Kentucky, offered the follow
Mr. Davie, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution in regard to patents, which was Tyner, of Indiana, to explain how he proposed

would be the best.

Col. Featherston explained that they had in his State a plan that was giving satisfac-tion. They had first, a chief of the Agency Bureau, then under him, an agent at the com mercial towns.

He thinks it necessary to inspire confidence ueneral Government, and appointing in the among the Patrons, and found it necessary to inspire confidence place thereof a bureau, to examine into the among the Patrons, and found it necessary to call meetings, at which he and the State future of having the same bought and to be and the business increased. He had done nearly a half million of the analy a half million of business; reaching \$150,000 in September. He thought there should be nothing done that might prove a failure, and he had not appointed county agents because he saw no means of paying them.

Mr. Bridewell, agent of Mississippi and lo-Mr. Bridewell, agent of Mississippi and located in New Orleans, thought to put agents upon salaries would bankrupt the State grange without there was some way of assisting them. His State has five agents located in different cities besides two in the State. They charged commissions under direction of the grange; 85 cents per bale for cotton and 22% per cent on purchases.

pleased to hear the reports of the vari us agents. They appointed an agent eight months ago, and he had done \$60,000 worth of months ago, and he had done \$50,000 worth of business in the last seven months. His agent was paid a salary; he said the agent has saved \$20,000 at an expense of \$2,750 Mr. Bullings'y said he had some experience as an agent at Indianapolis; said his agency

was under the Executive ('ommittee's trol whenever they chose to look after it.

Mr. Clark, of Oregon, read the plan of the business system of Oregon, it being carried on by raising on deposit a sufficient sum of money, which is put in the hands of the agent, and interest allowed the depositor. The reports coming in from the subordinate great ports coming in from the subordinate grange

were very encouraging.

Mr Guthrie State Agent of Kentucky, re lated his experience as agent, and recom mended the raising of a fund to be used by the agent, which is now adopted by his State and steps are being taken to raise the capital and steps are being taken to raise the capital He thought by this plan a further saving of 10 per cent. would be made to the Patrons and 5 per cent, by the agency which would be used as a sinking fund to pay expenses and interest. He opposed manufacturing by Patrons. The agency at Louisville reported purchasing \$60,000 worth of seeds alone last spring, from

one house.
Mr. Webster, of California, related the ex Mr. Websier, of California, related the California State Grange. The establishment of the Grange bank in San Francisco has a tendancy to reduce the rate of interest in the State. The operation of the agency at San Francisco had reduced commission on sale of grain from 21/2 to 11/2 per cent.

sion on sale of grain from 2½ to 1½ per cent., and on produce from 8 to 2½ per cent.

Mr. Golden, of Illinois, said his State started out with county agents who tried to make contracts with manufactories, but failed for want of funds. The Patrons of the State are now forming stock companies, and now are now forming stock companies, and now large numbers of stores are being started and have exceeded expectations selling to outsiders as well as members. They put 10 per cent. on cost. They meet with opposition from established, stores but he thought \$2 000 enough to start a store in the country. He made some good points on the stores in opposition.

opposition.

Mr. Lang, of Texas, did not think much good could be accomplished in the way of the business of buying and selling. He regarded this as an agricultural society and not a commercial organization. His State had appointed two agents, who soon proved an incubus ed two agents, who soon proved an incubus on the order, and he wished he could rid the the State of them. He did not want the Tex as State Grange converted into a commercial organization. He did not favor great enter-prises, but preferred local co-operative grange

Mr. White, of Va., agreed with Mr. Lang in some respects, but thought co-operation would in a measure do away with part of the expenses now required, and also do away with some of the abuses of trade. He was very earnest in his manner, relating many instances where saving had been made in his

Mr. Smedley, of Oregon, said they found it necessary to establish a business system for the order, but thought it necessary to apply the order, but thought it necessary to apply the laws of trade for our own benefit. His experience was that agencies supported by commission were failures in every instance. He related the experience of his State as to manufacturing by which they had enforced a great reduction on harvesters.

We present the above from the proceedings to show the public sentiment of the various States, as represented in and through their delegates. We shall be able to give, next week, the result of this meeting, reports adopted and changes made.

ORANGE COUNTY STUD BOOK.



CIVES THE HISTORY OF ALL STALLIONS OF note raised in Orange Co., N. Y; the system of the ding coits 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 iameness with as much cortainty as if the rescould speak. His recipes and celebrated cares for crib and wind suckers, epavin and ringbone, quarier-cracks and hoof-bound horses, pollevil, fierilas, founder and splints, contracted hoofs, scratches, worms, broken knees, blind staggers, distemper, wounds, thrush, heaves, stiff shoulders, and String halt; 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 "rous 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 ag;; to make slow norses fast and fast horses faster; to break a horse from rubbing his tall; how to care all diseases the horse is heir to. It should be in the hands of every owner and breeder, as Orange county is the unree y of good horses. It is worthy of a large sale—Middle-food of the property of the property of the property of the confidence of the property of the p

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

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To Advertisers.

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A special and interesting department of the paper
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This is a New offer. Any Person sending a Trial Club of 10, For Three ing a Trial Club of 10, For Three Months, with \$250, will receive an These will extra Copy for his trouble. These will be sent to Any Addresses in Any State, Postage Paid.

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THE FARMER 1 year (52 numbers) postage paid, in Clubs of 10 for \$1.25 per copy, with an EXTRA COPY TO THE PRISON GETTING UP THE CLUB. Address, J. M. HUDSON, Editor and Prop'r, Topeka, Kansas.

NO PREMIUMS TO BE PAID FOR BY SUBSCRIBERS.

From Linn County.

Nov. 29-Wheat and rye but little sowed looks well considering the dry weather; corn gathering been brisk; stock doing well, no disease only the Epizootic. Weather: Dry cool and pleasant, no snow but little rain. Markets: Corn 20cts.; potatoes 25c.; oats 25c.; WILLIAM RICHEY.

From Pottawatemie County.

yield; stock very fine, calves dying with black monarchial governments, but in free republicattle, it is the only cure that I have ever tried this and know. Ggo, H. EVERETT.

NALS OF KANSAS.

The Annals of Kansas is the title of Audione pages of facts—no opinions—no twaddle -no theories-no speculations as to the future of the State, nothing but facts, statistics, events, a dictionary of the State-educational, political and military, of its people who have in print. It is easier to say what is not in this compendium of Kansas history than to give an outline of what it contains. All the events of its of earliest history, all tae men who took an active part in Kansas from the time the first white man entered the Territory, down to Nov. 1st, 1875, will find every important fact of their history recorded. All the conventions, all the elections and their returns. Every Kansas regiment and its officers and their promotions and deaths are A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general, and applied to all our subscribers. The cash is advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to ageneral business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal, to be outspoken and useful. 2- its readers, must be pecuniarly independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success. press work, and binding of the book is unusally fine-a credit to any publishing house. As a work of reference it will always be of great value to citizens in the State and out of it. The mistake is that so small an edition as 1500 of this splendid work should have been printed. The Book may be had by addressing

Geo. W. Martin, Topeka, Kansas. The price is \$5.00

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND THE WHISKEY PRAUDS.

The following telegram from the secretary of the Treasury B. H. Bristow speaks for itself. Washington, Nov. 27, 1875. S. P. Dyer, United States District Attorney, St Louis learn from the morning papers that in the course of the trial of Wm. O Avery, yesterday, a witness mentioned a rumor that I was interested in a distillery or a liquor house at Louis ville, Kentucky. Substantially the same ru-mor was circulated in St. Louis by corrupt offi cals and guilty distillers and their contederates last spring, obviously for the purpose of breaking the force of proceedings against them. So long as the matter rested in mere street rumor, or in the columns of a newspa per friendly to the ring, I could not properly take notice of it; but now that it has been dragged into court, as it appears, at the instance of indicted officials, I deem it proper to request that every person whose uame has been or can be given you as al-leged having knowledge of such tacts shall be brought before the grand ury and subjected to a most rigid examina-ion. The statement is absolutely and unqual. fiedly false, so far as it affects me, but I do not to allow the matter to rest upon my denial. I beg to repeat the r-quest heretotore communicated to you, that these frauds on the Government shall be probed to the very bot-iom, that every ramification of the ring shall om, that every raminestation of the ring shall be followed in every part from beginning to end, and that no one having connection with, or guilty knowledge of its operations shall be permitted to escape. So far as this Department is concerned, I ask that every allegation against any of its officers, from its head to its numblest employe, be thoroughly investigated from ground exists there for. I have read f any ground exists there for. I have read his to the President who repeats his injunc-

Good for Bristow-Its a manly courageous traight letter that the people will sustain Let the good work go on, and when the big and ttle whiskey rings from one end of the counry to the other which have been fattening on he ill gotten gains from whiskey have been lestroyed let us have a Secretary of the Inerior appointed who will give the country an xhibition of the same courage and honesty hat Bristow has shown. The indian rings are imost equal in power and corruption to the whiskey frauds.

This work of Bristows, may not stop the illing of jails and penitentiaries with rum's victims, or make less the number of orphans and widows, or restrain the destruction of nomes that whiskey brings every year in every community, but it will give us stronger faith in our Government and a higher appreciation of the manhood that lies behind the officer who dares to do his whole duty honestly and

SHALL THE GRANGE HAVE A REPUBLI CAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT I

We regret to see in Master Adams' address petore the National Grange at its last session. ome special and very weak pleading for the fficial class privileges of the order, against which the membership from one end of the ountry to the other have entered their emhatic protest. Master Adams assumes that the true system of selecting leaders and offi cers for the Grange, is to retain the present constitutional provisions which makes only flicers eligible to delegates to the State and National Grange. His reasoning, as will be seen by an examination of his address, a por tion of which we copy, is, that masters of Granges present the best material for delegates to State Granges, that the dele gate thus selected by masters, present the best turnips 5 to 10 cts. There are no pests only material for masters of State Granges; and thus notes and Mortgages, Bonds and taxes, drouth follows that masters of State Granges present the most available men from which to select the officers of the National Grange. This is People well along with gathering, a good the ruling principle in all aristocratic and leg, bleeding below the affected part is the ef- can America, we have made each and every fectual cure, let every one remember that it citizen a sovereign. Depending upon the inwill save them the loss of their valuable young telligence and the patriotism of the people, every citizen of American birth is eligible to heard of that has any effect in saving life when the presidency. It would have violated and once attacked by this fatal disease. I have destroyed the very casence and foundation principle of the republic to have demanded of

HON. D. W. WILDER'S NEW BOOK-THE AN- the people that before a citizen could serve as a county commissioner he should serve ers in the Agricultural College, the State Uni bave resided in the State from its earliest setfirst as township trustee, that the townfor Wilder's book. Six hundred and ninety- ship trustees selected by the people for county commissioners would then meet and elect representatives, that the State representatives elect State officers, and that the governors of States assemble in convention and elect congressmen from among the governors, that risen to the greatness of seeing their names the congressmen thus selected, elect national officers. Would such a government be one of the people, for the people and by the people?" What this journal, and others, which have at heart the advancement and perpetuity of the order upon principles of right and justice, have asked for, is simply, that its form of government partake of the representative spirit and character of our national government. The attempts made to perpetuate the present form of Grange government will not be sustained by the membership who are the order. The order of Patrons of Husbandry was created for the mutual benefit of the farmers, socially, educationally and pecuniarily; it is simply the farmers of the country coming together to help themselves in a great popular organization, surrounding the new order with just enough secrecy to protect the working of the organization. The order as a means of social and mental culture is doing a grand work. It is the sincere hope of friends of the Grange that its leaders will see the absolute importance of conforming to progressive demands of the membership.

JUDGE BREWER'S LECTURES ON PRACTI-CAL LAW AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We take the following from the Industial

ist concerning Judge Brewer's Lectures : The first of Judge Brewer's course of lectures on Practical law was delivered on Wednesday at the fifth hour in the chapel. The original intention was to form the class of advanced students only, but so many of the others asked the privilege of listening that on Thursday the usual recitations were suspended at the second hour, and on Friday at the first hour when all attended. A detailed report of the lectures would occupy more space than the columns affird. After stating that his object was to present the rules of Kansas law as valuable to the business of men and women, and showing the relations of common law to our practice, the Judge ex plained most clearly and illustrated most ad mirably the subject of "Contracts;" the differ ent kinds; parties, who can make, and under what conditions; consideration, difference between a "good" and a "valuable" consideration, illegal considerations; sesent or agree ment of parties; subject matter of contracts specific contracts; what constitutes a sale o personal property, with the exceptions; deliv ery; warranty; payment; and interest Technical terms, except when absolutel necessary, were ingeniously avoided: the cases supposed were just those which every farmer or mechanic meets in daily life, and the reason for the given rule was so simply stated hat the whole thing seemed to be a just ap plication of common sense to daily business,— and we are frank to say that never before did the article of law strike us as abounding in the aforesaid quality, while hereafter we shall entertain a clearer realization of the difference between pettifogging technicalities

A GRANGE LECTURE COURSE.

Proceedings of Capital Grange, No 16, Tope ka. Kansas, upon the subject of Education in the Grange, and in relation to the organization of a course of lectures relating to agri culture:

At the regular meeting of Capital Grange, Saturday, November 27th, 1875, the following report was made and considered :

Your Committee to whom by resolution adopted on the 9th ultimo, was assigned the duty of devising, for the use of the Grange, a course of instruction intended for the improvement of farmers, and especially of the youth of duties assigned us PS to have determined to ecommend for your consideration, the organzation of a course of public evening lectures. to be delivered during the coming winter in this city, under the auspices of the Grange upon such subjects as the following :

1st. Agricultural Chemistry; so far as the subject pertains to the constituents of soils. and relaces to plant and animal life and growth, and so far as a knowledge of its facts can be applied to the practical work of the farmer.

2nd. Botany, as relates to the mode of growth of plants under varied circumstances with such brief instruction as to forms and system as will give direction to the farmer's observations in his experience in the cul tivation of useful plants and the destruction of noxious weeds.

3rd Geology, so far as pertains to an explanation of how soils have been made, and of the natural agencies which have contributed to distribute the soils upon the face of the earth in situations tavorable for man's use.

4th. Entomology, in the direction of stimulating observation as to the habits of nexious and of useful insects.

5th. Practical instruction in respect to the aws of human life and the preservation of health.

6 h. Comparative anatomy and veterinary practice 7th. Elementary mechanics, including in-

dustrial drawing, and the subject of tools and farm machinery. Sth. The laws and practice relating to finance and taxation, including the manner of

the public money. 9th. Book keeping, business forms, and comon contracts.

10th. Co-operation in buying and selling. To deliver these lectures it is proposed to in-

vite the services among others, of those teach .. "Kappas Land an Immigrant Association" versity, the State Normal Schools and other tlement institutions of learning in the State, who sympathise in the movement for a more practical education among the industrial classes, and who are willing to sesist in the work of bringing into the Grange and into the schools for the education of the farmer's children, in struction, so far as it can be turned in a prac tical and useful direction in those branches of learning and applied science calculated to benefit the farmer in the results of his labor.

Others, some of whom are members of the Grange and able lecturers, amply competent to instruct and entertain, we propose to invite to take part in this course of lectures.

We have received encouragement to believe that we shall receive a willing response from those to whom we propose to make application for assistance as lecturers.

We present this plan for the consideration of the Grange, and ask, if it shall meet with approval, that the committee be authorized to go forward and organize the course of lectures

M. A CAMPDORUS, Com. E A. POPENOE.

On motion the report was unanimously adopted; and the committee was instructed to secure lecturers in accordance with the proposed plan, with power to modify and add to the range of subjects, under the direction of the Grange, as may be found necessary in order to make the course as complete as practicable within the scope of the objects contemplated

On motion of brother Wm. Sims .- J. G Otis, master; G W. Spencer, overseer; and J. B Billard, lecturer-were appointed a committee of arrangements, with instructions to co operate with the educational committee in all necessary preparations for the course of lectures.

Brother John Armstrong moved that the

proceedings on this subject be published. Brother Sims moved, in view of the fact that this movement is of so much importance as to be of general interest to the Patrons of Husbandry throughout the State, that a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the Kansas Furmer and the Spirit of Kansas, with the request that they be published in those papers. The motion was adopted.

J. G. OTIS, Master ELLA SPENCER, Secretary.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO STATE GRANGE.

It should be borne in mind by patrons that the meeting of delegates elected from subordinate Granges, to select a representative in he State Grange takes place next Tuesday Dec. 8th 1875. This meeting is to be held at the Grange hall at 10 o'clock A. M. Let the delegates to the State Grange be instructed apon all questions of vital importance upon which there is needed action by the State

GRANGE MARRINGE CEREMONY. By proceedings of the National Grange pub lished elsewhere, it will be seen that a committee was appointed to get up a Grange Marriage Ceremony. For some days we have considered this the joke of some newspaper reporter. What especial use or necessity exists for making the marriage ceremony of the farm er differ from that of any other calling, we fail to see. It occurs to us as a very direct course to make the order look ridiculous. It must certainly have originated in the brain of the same genius, who proposes to have all Patrons wear a uniform suit in color and style The sooner such nonsense as this is snuffed out the better for the order.

THE KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT AB-OULATION

The above corporate bodythe advertisement of which appears elsewhere in our columns comes before the people soliciting support, backed by following strong endorsements:

From the City Council. COUNCIL CHAMBER, -ATCHISON, KAN., Nov. 9, 1875. At a regular meeting of the Honorable Mayor and Councilmen of the city of Atchison. all the members being present, held on the 5th day of November, 1875, the following pre-

amble and resolution were adopted : WHEREAS, The "Kansas Land and Immigrant Association," by authority of its Charter has purchased a large amount of valuable real estate, and advertised a Grand Distribution thereof in this city, on March 28th, 1876;

therefore Resided That this Council hereby endorse the energy and integrity of the gentlemen composing the Association, and commend the enterprise as worthy the confidence and support of the public.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names and caused the seal [L S.] of the city to be attached.

C ROHR, Mayor. Attest: N. A MAHER. Clerk.

From the Board of Trade. BOARD OF TRADE ROOM.

ATCHISON, KAN, Nov 9, 1875 This certifies that at a regular meeting of the Board of Trade of the city of Atchison, held on the 9th day of November, 1875, the following was unanimously adopted :

. Knowing the persons composing the 'Kansas Land and Immigrant Association,' we cordially endorse them as gentlemen of honor keeping tax accounts and the distribution of and integrity, and reccommend their enterprise as worthy the support of the public."

For their energy, integrity and ability to perform whatever they undertake, they confidently refer to the citizens of Kansas generally.

They have permission to refer especially to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Thomas A Osborn, Governor of Kaneas, Topeka; Hon. John J. Ingalle, United States Senator, Atchison; Hon. James M. Harvey, United States Senator Ft. Riley; Hon. W. A. Phillips, Member of Congress, first district, Salina; Hon. John A. Halderman, State S-nator and ex-Mayor of Leavenworth; Hon. A. H. Horton, ex-United States District Attorney. Atchison ; Hon. W. W. Gathrie, ex-Attorney General of Kansas, Atchison; Hon. P. L Hubbard, Judge 2nd Jud. Dist; David Auld, Pres, First National Bank; M. Barrett Cashier Atchison Nat Bank; A. G Otis, Pres. Atchison Savings Bank; W. H-thrington, Pres. Exchange Bank ; Also, the Hon. Mayor and Councilman of the City of Atchison; The President and Members of the Atchison Board of Trade.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PATENTS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE

Issued by the United States Patent Office for seven by the United Saites Fatent Office for the week ending Friday, N vember 28th, 1875 Reported for the KANSAS FARM-Elt by Louis Bagger & Co, Solicitors of Put-ents, Washington, D. C.:

Pilot Wheel, Corn Planters, James Campbell, Harrison, Ohio; Wheel-harrows, Thos. A. Cole, Trafalgar, Ind; Mowing Machines, Jacob Ashcraft, Frazeysburg, Ohio; Anti-Sucking Bits for Calves, etc., John H. Bailey, Combined Cultivators and Harrows, Geo. Croll, Tontogany, Ohio; Coulters, Freeman Calver, West Ouconto, N. Y.; Sheep Scratch boxes, ira B Dillon, Visalia, Cal., Knife Heads for Harvesters, Geo. W. Harrison, Lansing, Mich; Plows, Wm. H. McCane, Pittsburg, Pa., Cora Planters, Jao. G Mole. Sarpy Centre, Neb.; Seed Planters, Wm. Novins, Titueville, Pa.; Horse Hay Rakes, Wm. H Ryer, Margarettville, N. Y; Horse H.y Forks, Orin Taber, Santa Clara, Cal; Machines for Binding Grain, Argyle W Tucker, Maxahachio, Texas; Seed Planters and Drills, W. C. Walker, Ky.; Fence Wire S retchers, Nathanial Buraham, Amboy, Illa.; Harrows, Wm. Frank, Mound Station, Ills; Plows, Ir vin Freeman, Corpus Christi, Texas; Fire Lighters, Wm. O. Johnson, Alma, Mich.; Grain Distributers for Seed Drills, C. T. Johnson, Jr., Oawego, N. Y.; Rotory Churns, Morgan Payne, Cardington, Ohio; Horse Hay Rakes, D. P Sharp, Ithaca, N. Y.; Check Rowers, John Thomson, Alledo, Ills; Potatoe-Diggers, O F. Warren, Knowlsville, N. Y; Harvesters, Wm. W. Whitely, Springfield,

A FINE OPERATION IN SURGERY.

Last Saturday Drs. Greeno and Stringfield of Topeka, Kaneas, performed the operation of Lithotomy upon Mr. James Willard, residing at Omaha, Nebraska. A stone weighing five ounces was removed from the bladder. The operation was skilfully performed, and the patient has every prospect of a speedy and permanent recovery.

THE PATRONS' POLKET COMPANION.

This is the title of a valuable little book of 250 pages, by J. A. Cramer, first Lecturer, Kansas State Grange. It is of convenient form, well bound, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to members of the order. It s well worth the price asked for it. Published by R. W. Carrol & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, requires immediate attention, as negl-ct oftimes results n some incurable Lung Disea Bronchial Troches" will almost invariably give relief.

A DEALER BAYE:

During an experience of over twenty years in the stove business, I have never seen a stove that gave such universal satisfaction to purchasers as the CHARTER OAK in all the essential points that combine to make up a first-class stove, and I consider it not only the est, but the best stove for the money I

"O wearisome condition of humanity!"

How many wretched homes in our land! How many heart-broken invalids! Life with many signifies a mere operous existence. All are subject to disease, but when health is removed the hope is nearly gone out. Sickness is usually incurred through exposure or carelessness E-pecially is this true with those diseases peculiar to w man. Through her own imprud-nce and folly she is made to drag out a miserable existence—a source of annoy-ance and anxiety to her friends, and anything but a comfort and pleasure to herself Exposure to the cold at times when she should be most prudent, and overtaxing her body with laborious employment, are both fruitful causes of many of the maladies from which she suffers. Gradually the bloom leaves her she suffers. Gradually the bloom leaves her checks, her lips grow ashy white, her vivacity departs, she continually experiences a feeling of weariness and general languer, and altogether presents a ghostly appearance. What does she need? Should she take some stimulating drug, which will for the time make her fall better to do a continuous statements. "feel better," or does her entire system demand reparation? She requires something which will not only restore to health the diseased organs, but will tone and invigorate the system Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do this. It imparts a rength to the diseased parts, brings back the glow of health, and re-stores comfort where previously there was only suffering

Every invalid lady should send for the "Peo-ple's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the con-W. C. McPike, Pres.

Attest: H. B. Horn, Secy.

References.

With one exception, the Directors of the constant of those diseases peculiar to women. It will be sent post-paid to any address, for \$1.50. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffslo, N. Y. Agents wanted to sell this valuable work.

REPORTS PROM BLEVATORS AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

The following prices are ruling, at this date: Buying price-Corn, No. 2. 23c per bu; oats, No. 2 25c; rye, No. 2, 45c; buck wheat, No. 2, 35c No. 2 corn, sacked, sells for 35c per bu; No. 2 oats, sacked, sells for 33c. THEO. POELER.

Lawrence, Kan., Nov. 25, 1875.

My charges for cleaning grain are 1c per bu; for selling grain, 21/2 per cent commission; storing grain, 1c per bu. per month. I send herewith a statement of the prices ruling in this market: Buying price of wheat, No. 2, \$1.40; No. 8. \$1.25; No. 4, \$1; no grade, 70 @90c. Corn, No 2, in ear, 28c; shelled, 80c Oats, No. 2 30c; No. 3.28c; no grade, 25r. Rye, No. 2, 521/cc. Buckwheat, No. 2, 40c. No. 2 wheat sells for \$1.40 per bu.; No. 3, \$1.25; No. 4 \$1; no grade, 70@90c.

Yours, etc., J. D. BANCROFT, Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 30, 1875.

REPORTS FROM MILLS

We are selling "Our Best" flour at \$3.25 per cwt; XXXX, \$3; XXX, \$2.75; buckwheat flour, \$3 per cwt, in small sacks, \$3 25; rye flour, \$2 50. We sell the best of corn meal a 75c per cwt, and bran at \$9 per ton. We will pay the highest market price for wheat rve HILLYER & Co. corn, etc. Valley Falls, Kan., Nov. 23, 1875.

Our supply of wheat is very short; bard weather for full crop. I will pay \$1 12@1 15 for good, full wheat. I am selling flour at \$2 75@8 40 per cwt; rye flour, \$2 75; buckwheat, \$8; corn meal, bolted, 50c per bu; unbolted, 40c; middlings, \$1.25 per cwt; bran and shorts mixed, 60c per cwt,

WM. M. DAIL.

Osawkee, Kan., Nov 26, 1875.

We are selling at this date, the best family flour at \$3 10; second best, \$2 85, buckwheat flour, \$2 60; rye flour, \$3; corn meal, 50c per bu; middlings, \$2 40 per 100 lbs; bran, 50c per cwt. Corn abundant and of good quality, and selling at 22c per bu.

LA GRANGE & Co.

Paols, Kan., Nov. 27, 1875.

Find a ready sale for all my fall wheat flour at \$3 25; spring wheat fiver, \$2 75; corn meat, 75c per cwt; bran, 50c, middlinge, WM SMITH. Solomon City, Kan., Nov. 27, 1875.

We wish to buy a large quantity of wheat. St. Louis grade, Nos. 2. 3 and 4, for which we will pay \$1 10. 90c, and 75c. Swelled corn, sacked, sells for 35c per bu., carted on the track here. We are selling our stock at the following prices: Flour, \$1 50 to \$8 25 per cwt; buckwheat, \$8; rye. \$2 50; corn meal, 35c per bu; middlings, \$1 50 per cwt; bran, \$5 to \$7 per ton, owing to quality. Crops growing fine; good wheat scarce, market

flooded with a poor quality.

NTURGES & WILLIAMS.

Chetopa, Kansas, Nov. 27, 1875.

We are selling our extra XXXX flour \$8 25 per cwt; XXXX, \$8; XXX \$2 50; XX, \$2 25; buck wheat flour, \$2 50; rye flour, \$2 50; corn meal, 40c per bu; middlings, \$1 75 per cwt; bran, 50c per cwt. HUBBARD & BUSH. Olathe, Kansas, Nov. 27, 1875.

Early sown wheat looks well, late sown not very good; the supply is getting to be some what limited. Other grain coming in steadily in sufficient quantity to supply all demands We are selling XX fl our at \$2 25; XXX \$2 75; XXXX, \$8 25; rye flour, \$2 50; corn meal, \$1 per cwt; middlings, \$1; bran, 50c.

LANDIS & HOLLINGER. Peace, Kansas, Nov. 27, 1875.

Our wholesale price for "R-d Crose" flour is \$2 90 per cwt; XXXX, \$3 75; XXX, \$2 50: XX, \$2 25; buck wheat flour, \$3 50; mi dlings, re-ground, \$1; bran, per ton. \$6. We. will pay from 75c to \$1 05 for good wheat. Condition of growing wheat crop fair, and acreage larger than usual.

I. N. SPENCER & Co.

Altoona, Kan, Nov. 27, 1875.

From Bourbon County.

Nov. 20-Wheat crop medium; oats good, corn, potatoes and all the vegetables abundant. Stock is coming to the barn in fine condition. The weather is dry, streams and wells are getting low. C. W LIBBY.

From Washington County.

Nov. 23-Winter wheat looks well except that put in late; rye the same. Corn extra; potatoes extra; garden vegetables good wheat poor; rye poor; oats medium. Horses look well; cattle in good condition for winter quarters; hogs scarce at 8@81/2; wheat 65@80c; oate 20; corn 16; potatoes 20; butter 20; eggs 15. Weather cold. M P ROBERTS. From Rusell County.

Nov. 27-Wheat and rye good, more sown than common; stock good condition; bogs scarce \$10 per hundred; losses by fire heavy Corn 50 cts; potatoes 60; rye 40; wheat 70. Land unimproved \$3 50 to \$5 per scre. Weather very dry and cool, no snow yet; mills needed; coal mining getting extensive; health good; election over and all quiet on the JOHN T. MIDDLETON.

Well Pleased With It.

Master of Grange No. 1166 of Iroquois county Ill. writes. Nov 24 I received your valuable paper and the Grange is well pleased with it. We will send in a club for it.

FULL OF USEFUL AND INTERESTING NEWS. Again the Kansas Farmers, from Topeka Kansas, comes to hand tull of useful and interesting news to the Granger. The publish er, J. K. Hudson, Editor and Proprietor, has our thanks for the same.—Southwestern Granger New Orleans. From Smith County.

Nov. 26-Corn is about half gathered does not turn out as much as was expected. Stock it in their letters to advertisers. in good condition. Weather fine for this seaon of the year. Markets: Flour 300; Wheat 50cts; corn 20; pork 8; beef 5@6; butter 20; Eggs 10; potatoes 25. JOHN BRAR.

From Leavenworth County. Nov. 26-Winter wheat and rye looks well considering the dry weather the acreage is larger than last year; stock of all kinds are in good condition, horses have the epizactic but not bad; horses \$40@\$80; fat cows 214@ 21/2; steers 3@31/2; hogs gross 61/2 net 81/2; vineyards are doing well; apple orchards have not done well for the last year on account of the borer. Corn 25 cts.; oats 25@36c.; butter 20@22c.; eggs 18@20c. U. M. MORGAN.

From Marion County. Winter wheat and rye look badly, too dry and appearance of chinch bugs, though a few fields of early sown wheat look well. Corn 25c; oats 20c.; wheat 95c @\$1 15; live hogs \$6 50 per cwt; stock generally look first rate J. L. GRINNELL. sheep especially.

Market Review

eat	MAIKHL DAVIHW.	
at		=
ve,	Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht. Wholesale cash prices from commission men, corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.	1
	Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.	10
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n-	OATS—Per bu. No. 1 202:	60
A.D	FLOUR—Per bu FLOUR—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1 8	
	" No. 8	0
ly at	Corn Chop 8	5
er		1
)c y,	HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY. Corrected weekly by Bi-ckeff & Krause, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tailow and Leather HiDES—Green 65,675, Dry Filmt. 13a* Dry Salt 13a* Calf, Green 0 Eip, Green 15 Calf, Green 15 Ca	,
	HIDES—Green 660-5) Dry Flint 13a'	
	Calf, Green	
n	Dungee: Hides are bought at 1/2 of the price TALLOW in Cakes	
е,	Skins_Timber Wolf. 1.5061 77	
ŧ.	Mink	
4	Raccoon	Ш
а, е	Long Striped .10 Pole Cats	ı
e	Reaver dry and clean, per lb	
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t	Grocers retail rice list, corrected weekly by Davis- & Manspeaker. 1.20 APPLES—Per bu. 1.20 BEANS—Per bu. 2 in Medium. 1 50 Common. 1.30 Castor 1.400.15	
3	Common 1.88 Castor 1.4001.5 BEESWA-Perlb 2	1
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t	Chickens, Dressed, per lb. 8 Turkeys, "10	1-
,	Turkeys, 10 Geere, 10 BACON—Per lb—Shoulders. 9) Clear Sides 18 Hams, Sugar Cured 16 Breakfast. 18	
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	Kansas City Market.	
	KANSAS CITY, Nov. 30, 1875. GRAIN. The following are wholesale cash prices from commis-	-
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ľ	Yellow	at co
	CORN—Per bu—New White80@.32 Yellow	ta H W
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1	APPLES—Per bbl. 2.50@3.25	2
	BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	223
	HEBNE—Per lb. 123(2)18 UIDER—Per bbl. 18 00(1) 18 GGGS—Per dor. Fresh	1 a a :
	Pickled. Per lb—Mixed. 300 35	fre
'	FI OUR—Per cwt—Rye. 280	ab
	PRODUCE. APPLES—Per bbl. 2.50@3.55 BERWAX—Per lb 6.54 BUTTER—Per lb—Choice 22 BROOM CORN—Per ton. 60.00@3.57 BROOM CORN—Per ton. 125(@18 BROOM CORN—Per lb—Mixed 225 Pickled 225	
	LIVE STOCK	
	Extra, av 1 300 to 1.500 \$5,10 5.25 Prime, av 1.200 to 1.300 4 35 4 50 Pair to good, av 1.100 to 1.300 4 35 4 50 Pair to good, av 1.100 to 1.300 3 50 Autive stockers, av 1.000 to 1.100 2 35 3 00 Native concer, fat, av 9 0 to 1.100 2 35 3 00 Native concer, fat, av 9 0 to 1.100 2 35 3 00 Native concer, fat, av 9 0 to 1.100 2 35 3 00 Ministratives, fat, av 9 0 to 1.00 2 35 2 0 Dolorado, natives, fat, av 9 0 to 1.300 3 50 Wintered Texans, f.ir to good 2 75 3 50 Wintered Texans, f.ir to good 2 75 3 50 "Cowns, good 2 79 2.75 List 2 200 2 25 Phrough Texas, fat 2 20 2 25 Phrough Texas, fat 2 25 2.60 Phrough Texas, fat 2 25 2.60 Pair concerned to the father and the fath	
1	Native stockers, av 1,000 to 1,156	
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1	or rough market.	ġ.
1	Se Louis Nov 46	

LIVE STOCK.

GRAIN—Per bu. Wheat, No. 8 Red....
No. 8
Corn, New mixed
Yellow
White
Outs, No. 2 mixed
Barley, choice...
Rve

CATTLE-Native steers, per cwt.....

ST. LOUIS, NOV 20

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



I have founded my business on the belief that the public are anxious to get their seed directly from the grower, and I therefore offer PREE to every man and woman in the United States who cultivates a farmille a vegetable garden, or plants a flower garden, my large, Illustrated Cata ogne of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for 1876; it contains, in addition to the choicest kinds produced in Europe, one hundred and fifty varieties of vegetable seed grown on my four seed jarms Customers of last season need not write for it. As the original introducer of the Hubbard, Marbichead and Butman Equashes, Phinney's Melon, the Marbichead and Butman Equashes, Phinney's Melon, the Marbichead Cubbays, as and a score of other new v. getables, I solicit your patronage. All seed sold under threwarrants. A hundred thousand catalogues wi'l be inseed and sent out the first of January.

JAMES J. H. OREGORY, Marbichead, Mass.

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THE WEEKLY CHAMPION, \$2 per year, and THE K NNSAS FARMER, \$2 per year. Both paper sent postage paid one year for \$2 75 Address. "CHAMPION," Atchieon, Kaneas, or, "KANSAS FARMER," Topeka, Kan.



Taken Up

STRAY, on Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875, one spring GALF, black and white, one hind leg broken, the ends of both ears cut off. The owner may the same by paying extenses on apolying to THOMAS R EVANS.

Scranton, Orage Co., Kan.

STRAYED!

STRAYED from the subscriber, living 7 miles north of Kilinwood, Birton county, Kansas, on the 19th day of November. 1875, one dark brown mare mule about 14 hands high, shod all around, with toes on shoes. Also, one hav mare mule, creet failen on neck striped legs, shod all arou. d, with toes on shoes Both mules were five years old past, had on head-stalls and rope reins when they left. The mules were justice of the model of the prompts of the miles were five years old past, had on head-stalls and rope reins when they left. The mules were justice with the first of the property of the model of at the justice. They were last heard of at the junction of Plam and Cow creeks in Rice county, coing east.



W. H. Bank & Co., Sole Ag'ts, 34 & 36 S. Canal St., Ohicago,

100 FARMERS WANTED

Fancy Poultry.

WILL se'l cheap, for the next sixty days, elx va rieties of land and water Fowis, each warranted e bred. Write for prices, etc. Address J. DONO-N, Fairmount, L avenworth Co., Kan.



NOTICE.

STRAYED from the undersigned, near Ellinwood Barton county, Kan ove Bay Roan Mare, medime size, with leather head stall on, with diamond star in forested (I think). In years old in good condition, how she will be supposed to be making for Davisounty. Mo., over the old Suta Fe road. Any person aking up the above described mare, or giving information leading to her recovery, will be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

\$25 REWARD!

TRAYRD or was stol n from the undersigned on or shout Nov 14 1875, one span of Horres. 16% ands high. One a dark gray, 5 years old, foundered, and one a light gray, 7 years old, the slight brand of William of the stolength of the shoulder: also collar binches on shoulders, right side of month cu' with the Roth shod in the shoulder is also collar binches on shouldern. The above reward will be pad to any per-on gring inferential that will lead to the recovery of bove described horses

Dunl p Morris Co., Kan.



HUSBANDMAN.

\$1.50 a Year—Invariably in advance

One year ago I was laboring in New York and first became acquainted with The Husbandm in receiving the first number. Since then I have mer its readers from Boston to the prairies of Western Kansas, and the uniform testimon I- that it is the hest Grange paper published. The Farmers' Club Denariment on attitutes a valuable feature. As an gricultural journal it stands in the front rank, and is worthy the patronage of every Grange and Fatron in the land. Long may it wave. Fraternally, T.A. THOMPSON, Lecturer National Grange, Plainview, Minn.
TWO MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS. Address "THE MUSHANDMAN,"

KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT AS SOCIATION.

Grand Real Estate Distribution AT ATCHISON, KANSAS, MARCH 28, 1876

2,664 Pieces of Property, Valued at \$770.800.00



THE KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION.

I S an association composed of Capitalists and Busine Men. residing in Kansas, duly incorporated by the a

IS an association composed of Capitalists and Busines I. Men., residing in Kansas, dnly incorporated by the author of the State, with a Capit 1 st eke of One Million Dolly of the State, with a Capit 1 st eke of One Million Dolly of the State and Hornor of the Trive Dollars E Col., The Churt of said Association is for the Term of Treenty-One Years, and confers upon its corporators and their successors unit power and authority to transsed the decession and in power and authority to transsed the decession and in the provided of the Unitstates for the following purposes: the promotion of immigration; the organization and maintenance of Board and Capitality of the States and Territories of the Unitstates of the India Lines exchanges; the accumulation and can of minds along a capitality of the States and the Put Charles and Trade Romero and Capitality of the States and Board of Trade Romin the city of Atchison, the "Kan as Land and Immigration to Kansas and to all the erection of a City Had and Board of Trade Romin the city of Atchison, the "Kan as Land and Immigration to the city of Atchison, the "Kan as Land and Immigration of the same. In the city of Atchison, make Distribution and will on March 280 1376 at Coninthien House, and will, on March 280 1376 at Coninthien House, and will, on March 280 1376 at Coninthien House, and the property that may be awarded to the same. In the particular manner of surfuser ward will be decided upon by a majority of the Sharraward will be decided upon by a majority of the Sharraward will be decided upon by a majority of the Sharraward will be decided upon by a majority of the Sharraward will be decided upon by a majority of the Sharraward will be decided upon by a majority of the Sharraward will be decided upon by a majority of the Sharraward will be decided upon by a majority of the Sharraward will be decided upon by a majority of the Sharraward will be decided upon by a majority of the Sharraward will be decided upon by a majority of the Sharraward will be decided upon by a major

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1-"PRICE VILLA" 1-" GLICK'S BLOCK" 10-RRICK AND FRAMK RESIDENCES	75 100
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9-IMPROVED FARMS	87.5-0
300-OF 40 ACRES EACH 96-ATCHISON SUBURBAN LOTS	75 OOH (
1 900 ATCHISON SUBURBAN LOTS	61000
1.999 -ATCHI-ON CITY LOTS	18.110
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The price of a single share is FIVE DOLLARS, but insure a speedy sale of all the Shares and the Distribution of our Real Estate on March 28th, 1856, WITHOUT POST PONEMENT, we offer the following location.

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11 S 22 56 113 230	do do do do do	DE	1
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Office Mone	y Order	be made by Express, Draft, er I	08

For jurther particulars concerning the manner of Dis-ribution, for end-reements and references, chiculars wis sent on application.
All communications must be addressed to JOHN M. PRICE, General Manager, Atchison, Kansas.



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To Whom Pensions are

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And discharge of duty, either by accident or
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no matter how slight, gives you a pension.
The loss of a toe gives you a pension.
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Any injury will give you a pension.
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PENSIONS Increased. who are now drawing a pousion, are justly entitled to an increase. All persons who thick they are entitled to a Higher Rate of Pension should send me their old Pension Certificate, and it outside to an increase. I will procure it without delay. My TRAM are made for advice, and no lees 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 said as quickly thron-h the mail as if you were present yourself. 25-rend two stamps for copy of Pension and Bounty Acts.

Address,

P. H. FITZGERALD,

United States Claim Agent, Indianapolla, ind.

On all letters mark P. O. Box 56

C. JEVNE, Importer of Teas,

Nos. 1 & 3 North Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL.,

Clubs and Granges

finest Moynne TEAS at Importers' prices in any desired quantity.

Gunpowder Tea, a: 50, 80 and \$1.00.

Young Hyson at 50, 8 and \$1.00.

Importal at 50, 75 and \$1.00.

Ja;an at 60, 80 and 95.

Oolong at 50, 60 and 80. Sent by Express, C. O. D.

MPORTANT to GRANGERS And all Consumers.

HARPER BROS.. Wholesale Grocers,

44 State Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Make a specialty of supplying Granges and Clubs with Poss, Coffees, Spices, Fruits and General Groceries, in my desired quantities at WHOLESALE PRICES—Set 1-Action Guaranteed, Circuars, with full explanations and new price lists, are now eady, and will be sent to any person requesting the ame.

Cotswold Buck Lambs

FOR SALE. I have a few choice Cotswold Buck Lambs for sale. RICHARD STEVENSON. Maple Hi I. Wabaunsee Co., Kansas.

Berkshire Pigs.



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THE CENTENNIAL CITY. THE CENTENNIAL CITY, tgents have no tracble in getting nundreds of rub-crihers in every town and county. It gives the I rg-st and b-st chrome (1923) to every subscriber: the var. It is larger better, and more brillism than aver. Three Serial stories slaways running Fall good thines. Simple sent for a three cent samp. Pava the largest cash wages, and gives Gold Prematums of its agents. Agent-are making \$50 per vek, We give exclusive territory. Orders filled rom Boston. Philadelphis, Pittebugh, or Othergo. Samples and circulars iree to agents. REED, WICK-VRNHAM & CO. Editors and Proprietors, No. 726 vansom Street, Philadelphia. Pa.

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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 JAMISON, Ross Co., Ohio.

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Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois, For the sale and purchase of Farm Products, family applies, and Farming Implements, No. 804 North

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Burns Raspberry

Is the hardlest Raspberry in existence. Send for a price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular giving the experience of fruit growers in different states with the BURN'S RASPBERRY. Their exp rience proves it to be the hardlest in cultivation, better than any ripening with the Heat. Drouth and coldines not affect it. Has fruited every season for fifteen years. But send for the circular and read the testimony, then judge for yours lives. Address.

A. M. BURNS. Manhattan, Kansas,

Florida! Florida!

MAITLAND GRANGE asnres all Patrons wishing o locate in Orange Conty, that they may be kindly earen for, and amply assisted in selecting a home in our midst. Her memburs are scattere over a large area of the best part of the county, which is now rapidly settling up, and the rebject is to protect immigrants to our section from imposition. Address V. E. LUCAS.

Maitland. Orange County. Florida.

100. Centennial Clubs! \$50. For 1876 THE AMERICAN RUBAL HOME will pay (ANII: For 50 subscribers at \$1/50 each (inc.nding netage) \$25.00 For 100 ub cibers, some rate, \$50.00. Relatin commission when you ramit. Smill a clius in liberal proportion. First class, 8-page Rural Weekly, Send for specimen and full particulars (rev). Address The Rural Home, Rochester, N.Y. 100. Centennial Clubs! \$50.

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GAVITT & SCOTT,

TOPERA, RANKAS. MONEY always on hand for Loans in amounts of \$320 to \$10,000, from one to five years, on first mortgage apon farms and good city property in the State of Kaneas.

Parties writing to us will save time and expense by sending an accura e description of their property. If farm, give number of acres, amount fenced and cultivated, amount of orchard. State whether bottom or prairie land. Describe the buildings, and give the present cash value of the property.

I peks, Eunass.

FREE to applicants, my Wholeasie and Bulbotas-logues Four catalogues (the set), post free, documents, F. K. Phonnix, Bloomington Nursery, III.

WEDDING, Visiting and Business Cards, in every style, and at lowest prices, at the Kansas Far-zen Job Printing office, Topeka, Kansas

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

TIDINGS AT LAST.

"No tidings," she said, "of my love to day,"
And her face wore a gentle sorrow;
"But why should I chide at the brief delay!
The tidings will come to morrow."

"No tidings," she said, when the morrow came, And her voice had a tearful quiver;

Yet thought of distrust, of wrong or blame, Entered her brave beart never.

"No tidings," she said, as the months were on And her cheek was pale with weeping; "Would at my head were laid a stone, And beneath I were soundly sleeping!" "No tidings." she said, "of my love to-day-

A year to day since we parted!
The flowers are dying on bush and spray—
Why die not the broken hearted?"

"Hush! tidings at last!—He is gone before A whisper has caught mine ear He is waiting for me on the spirit-shore, While I linger idly here!"

She laid her down like a child to rest, Life faded from lips and brow; They folded her hands on the marble breast None waits for the other now

Written Everessly for the Kansas Farmer A THANKSGIVING STORY.

BY MAREL STRATTON BEERS.

I sat at my desk with the paper before me I had scanned its columns pretty well over, and found little to interest me ; the markets were dull, times were hard, business dragged. people were cross-or I was cross, I know. One of my clerks was late, had been late for three mornings in succession, and sitting there with one eye on my paper and one on the door watching for Burton to come in, I mentally resolved to call the fellow up when he did come and discharge him. Glancing down on the paper I read, once mechanically, then interestedly: "To-morrow is Thanksgiving day! if there is any one in this great whirling city of ours, whose heart is not attuned to giv ing thanks, let such an one look for and find an opportunity to tune another heart to sing the song which for him to sing would create a discord in the great national harmony which grave: will surely rise to morrow to the great Creator and Giver of all blessings. If there is no thankfulness in your heart, put a cause for it in the heart of some one whose happiness for the morrow does or may be made to depend upon you, in a greater or less degree; do not lose this greatest of all blessings, the bliss o' knowing that into the cup which overflowed with bitterness, you have poured the oil of gladness. Rich men, and rich women, if you cannot sing a note, go to-day and start a sing ing school somewhere, by making the wid ow's, or the orphan's, or some other one's heart 'sing for joy.'

I laughed : my friend Mr. Hackett, editor of the Daily Republican, had advanced quite s new idea of a singing school teacher. I had no heart for thanksgiving on the morrow, and it had not occurred to me that I had a carthat any one else should have; but sitting there waiting for Ross Burton to come, and watching first one customer, then another, as they came slowly into the store, I began casting about in my own mind to see if I could find any place to start a singing-school on my

I had thought of no one only my wife,s wash-woman, and I felt pretty sure her thanksgiving would be merry enough for she was the jolliest wash woman ever was-when the door flew open and Ross Burton came in: he was hurrying past me when I called to him:

"See here a moment, Ross, before you p on!" He came quickly to the deek.

"You are late, sir."

"I know. I could not help it."

"You are almost two hours behind! I can not afford to pay clerks for the time they spend somewhere else."

No, sir! please deduct all you think right. I hope I will not need to be late again." 'I will deduct nothing : go to the cashier

for amount due you up to last night, I shall not need your services any more."

"Sir! Mr. Chester, you do not mean to discharge me? I-"

"No need of any excuses, Ross; take your wages and go. I can find plenty of young men who can rise early enough to get to their counters by eight o'clock- I have no use for drones, or anybody that can't be on time."

I saw that the color all left his face, and that he bit his lower lip until the print of his teeth remained there. I was angry, and supposed he was angry also, so I paid no heed to the half spoken sentence:

"Mr. Chester, will you let me tell you I motioned him to the cashier's deak.

He turned away, went slowly down the row of counters, passed by the cashier and went out into the street.

Too mad to get his money," I thought, and confusedly turned to look over some letters the cashier had brought up for my inspection; but I knew no more about them when done than when I began, for thoughts of Rose kept entangling themselves with bills of dry goods, and the conviction that I had been too hasty in thus discharging him without listening to one word of excuse, despened as the day drew on; and in my ears there rang continuously something about the "oil of gladness" and "widows' and orphans' hearts sing ing for joy."

I was unusually busy all day. The store was crowded along the middle of the day, and to the store."

on until the evening and Ross Burton being swift feet, I was obliged many times to take his place and show goods and use the yardstick.

It seemed to me that scarce a customer on whom I waited failed to inquire after Ross: 'Is the clerk usually at this counter ill?' 'Has young Burton left your employ?" "What has become of Burton, has he left the city?" Such queries were continually hurled at me until I grew tired of answering, "Ross Burton is no longer in my employ," and then froze up in such a way as to leave no room for further inquiry.

We were just shutting up at night when a little girl came in the store, dressed very plainly but neatly; her eyes were swollen with crying, and the long, drooping lashes still glistened with team; her face looked familiar, but on looking a second time I felt sure I had never seen her before. She went directly to the cashier's deek, and presented him with a note. He called to me: "Ross Burton wishes to draw the salary due him; is it all right ?"

"All right!" crossly enough, for the mention of his name roused into a blaze again the anger of the morning, although I could not help feeling I had been very wrong in my decision.

A minute passed, and the little girl rushed past me, crying very perceptibly now, and I chided myself for speaking so crossly before her; mind you, it was the tone, not the words that were cross, but I felt that I had scared her, and wounded her unnecessarily.

I started out after her, meaning to undo this nean action by saying something kind to her, but, bless you! the child was almost a square away, and I walked home in a most unenviable frame of mind.

As usual, my children, Maurice and Maud twins of nine years—stood watching for me at the sitting room window, and at the sight of my face in the light of the street lamp at the corner came bounding down into the hall to meet me.

"Oh. Papa!" Maud said, "I am at the hea of my class again, which makes me ten to any other one being seven, isn't that just splen did?" Then her face changing from gay to

"But really it is not hardly fair, for dear little Dolly Burton would have been head Monday, only her mamma is so sick, and she and her twin brother, Rolly, have had to take turns staying out to help wait on her, while their big brother went up town to his store : he clerks somewhere, and was afraid to stay home for fear he would lose his situation, and he keeps them all, you see, and sends Dolly and Roland to school; aint he splendid? and to-day Dolly was above me again, and would have been head, I know, only at recess Rolly came to take her home because they though her mother was dying ; aint that auful, Papa ? Oh! I hope her mamma won't die, for Dolly

loves her so much." My Maud had rattled away just as children will, without scarcely stopping for breath, commencing with a laugh and ending with tears lying very close to the surface.

Maurice took up the thread now, catching it up where Maud wove in about the big brother clerking up town:

"Yes, Papa! and Rolly says the man nic brother clerks for is cross and so mean to all his clerks, docking them on their wages it they are but just a we'enty teenty bit late in the morning, and discharging them if they ask a day off, or else he would have got off a few days, and Rolly wouldn't have had to staid out of school. I hate such mean men, don't you, Papa? You're not so mean to your clerks, are you? I wish you would let Rolly's ther clerk for you !"

All this time I had not found place to put in a word. I felt from the moment Maud spoke of "Dolly Burton" that she was the child I had seen so late at the store, and I felt sure when she had finished talking that the mother was surely dead, and that was the cause of her weeping eyes.

When Maurice ended, I saw clearly the whole reason for Ross Burton's tardiness at the store; and knew his pale face grew pale not from anger (though well it might), but from grief.

I could not talk that night at supper. My wife saw I was troubled and relieved me of my usual share in the conversation by telling the children a story, the theme of which was to increase your own happiness by striving to make others happy, and Maud rewarded her by jumping up from the table and clapping her hands saving as she did so :

"I am going to give Dolly Burton my Monday head-mark, and to-day's, too, cause they would have been her's, only just her mother was sick and"-lowering her voice-"may be now is dead."

"I am going up town, Alice, and may not he home until late " I said

My wife looked surprised. I scarcely ever went out after supper unless to lectures or concerts, to which she always accompanied

"Anything the matter, Archie? You look so worried!" Her look was so full of tender solicitude, of love and trust. She would not have believed me guily of so mean an action as I had been guilty of that very day, and, meeting her look with one equally full of love and trust, I inwardly yowed that I never would be thus guilty again; then I answered

"Nothing but that I can remedy in a little while, dear. Don't sit up for me, I am going

no longer on hand with his deft hands and my cashier's, who, luckily, lived but a few add to the sumac water, copperas 8 oz's and squares away, before I could get into his desk dip another hour, then run them through the for his directory to learn therefrom where tub of lime water again for 15 minutes, now Ross Burton lived, for I required him to keep make a new dye with logwood 21/2 lbs. by boilan exact account of the number and street of ing 1 hour, and dip again 3 hours. each one employed in the store.

It must have been eight o'clock when I back when he saw who I was.

"Mr. Chester! will you walk in?" The room within was occupied by a gentleman and lady and two children, a boy and girl. The latter sat on a stool with her head in the lady's lap, and both were weeping.

I hesitated! I had not determined on any mode of action, nor did any present itself to me now.

"A word with you alone, Ross, if you please," I finally managed to suggest. The wind was blowing at a fearful rate from the north-east and cut us through as we stood, I in the little portico, he in the door; one sudden gust swept past us and extinguished the lamp.

"Come in, it is fearful outside Mr. Chester. In a moment he had relighted the lamp, and then I saw traces of tears on his face also he opened a door into an adjoining room.

'This is our only 'other room;' will you step in here? My mother-" but his voice failed him, and tears chased each other down his face. I followed him in, closed the door behind me, and there in the presence of the dead woman did I humble myself as Archibald Chester had never humbled himself before one of his clerks before.

"Ross, I was altogether wrong and hasty this morning, can you forgive it all for her sake?" I said, putting my arm around him and drawing his head down on my shoulder I have been miserable all day about it, and could not think of sleeping until I had seen you and taken it all back, and more too. I am a hard, cross, unreasonable master, and if you will come back on Monday, next week, you shall find me changed; will you come? "I shall be glad to come, sir! for my salary was all we had to depend on, and now my mother is gone I don't know-oh! I don't know what we shall do. My little sister, Dolly, refuses to be comforted at all, and-

After awhile his grief grew less wild and in the hour I sat with Ross and his little brother and sister. I learned that they were almost strangers in the city, that the neighbors who lived next them were the only acquaintances they had made, and that Ross had found a va cancy in my store the week after they had moved to the city, and had faithfully perform ed his duty there up to the time of his moth er's fatal illness.

I begged him to leave all the particulars of the funeral to me, and promised to bring my wife and Maurice and Maud to see them in the morning, and to accompany them to the

funeral in the afternoon. As I shook hands with Ross at parting he

"How can I thank you enough, Mr. Ches ter? I thought all day that my cup contained naught but the very gall of bitterness, but you have dropped into it much of joy to-night by your many kindnesses. I thought our Tuanksgiving day would be but a day of sadness and misery without one cause of thanksgiving in it, but even while we mourn as we can but mourn over the death of our precious mother, our hearts will also have cause to sing for joy' that there shines through the gloom the prospect of work to do, whereby l may provide the comforts of life for my little brother and sister. You may know, sir, what a burden you have lifted from my almost breaking heart. May God reward you! I

me, with the anxious look still in her eves: and in the silence of night I laid bare to her my heart, suffering much from the surprised. grieved expression, which gave way at last to

When I wakened on Thanksgiving Morn my heart was ready to join in the general spirit of thanksgiving with which the great Nation's heart was supposed to throb; and although to-day November 25 1875 the day appointed for another thanksgiving, my head is crowned with silver and my hand shakes a little as I try to write, never once have I forgotten, since that memoriable day, to see to it that I manage in some way to prepare some heart to "sing for joy" on Thanksgiving Day.

My daughter Maud stands near me now trying to untangle some of the curls in my little grandson's head, and scoldingly says :

"Ross, Ross Burton! stand still, dearie you will joggle Grandpa, and besides, if you don't let me comb your hair, you will not be ready to go to church with Aunt Dolly and Papa and Grandpa and Mamma-Oh! did Mamma pull your hair so badly ?"

RECIPES.

In answer to a request we publish the folfowing recipes for black dyes.

Black dye for wool. For 5 lbs. of goods. blue vitriol 6 oz; boil it a few minutes, then dip the goods % of an hour wring often ; take out the goods, and make a dys with logwood 8 lbs. boil 1/2 an hour; dip 1/2 of an hour, air the goods and dip % of an hour more. Wash in strong suds.

Black on cotton. For 5 lbs. goods, sumac hour and let the goods steep in it 12 hours; the finest style, and at lowest living price the finest style, and at lowest living price then dip in lime water 1/2 an hour, then take the finest style, and 50b Frinting offi wood and bark together 8 lbs; boil 1/4 an

I had to go to the store, and from thence to out the goods and let them drip an hour, now

Now add bi-chromate of potash 2 oz's. to the logwood dye and dip 1 hour. Wash in reached the low cottage where Ross lived. I clear cold water and dry in the shade. This knocked at the door and he opened it, starting is a great deal more work than will pay any one who is not in the business, but those who are assure us that a permanent black on cotton cannot be obtained with less labor.

CHEAP AMUSEMENTS.

Prentice of the Commonwealth strikes in his inimitable manner, one of the little humbugs communities have too long and patiently borne. He says:

We suppose we cannot get the gentlemany and urbane manages of traveling "shows" to reduce their rates. They stick to the al-might half-dollar, and the mass of them will continue to lose money whenever they visit lopeka. While the price of every other commodity has tal e-, amusement is still held a half-a-dollar and seventy-five cents for the

We trust, however, that those who get up "home-made" entertainments are not deaf to to the voice of reason. They possibly have sense enough to know that five hundred peo ple at a "quarter" each, are worth morthan two hundred and fitty at a half a dol lar each. They know, we trust, that an entertainment attended by a full house goes off better than any given for the benefit of a "small but select" audience. If they do not know these things it is time they did. We hope a "twenty-five cent limit" will be the rule of all amateur concerts, theatrical performances, etc., in Topeka this winter. If it is especially desired to get up some fine haired affair at which a general attendance is not desired, the price can be put to a dollar, and any number of people can thus be kept ou, but at all entrainments where one man's money is as good as another's, twenty-five. lar each. They know, we trust, that an en-tertainment attended by a full house goes of money is as good as another's, twenty-five cents should be the tariff at the door.

We would, moreover suggest that the price of music ought to come down. When sign boards everywhere confront us with "a square meal for twenty-five cents," it is extortion to ask fifty cents for an hour's music. If "classic" music cannot be offered for a quarter, give us something cheap but durable; neat, but not gaudy, for that price. If "Moses in Egypt" cannot be produced for the money, give us "Moses Solomons." If cavatinas and arias in

"Moses Solomons." It cavatinas and ariss in Italian are too expensive, furnish forth something in English at a reasonable figure.

If this suggestion of ours is carried out the income of amusement vendors will materially increase. It is a singular fact that in political economy that a man had rather pay out two quarters than one half. A man who will not go to a fifty cent concert will go to two at twenty-five cents each. It is for the interest of all parties that the amusement business be conducted on a twenty five cent basis. Try it and it will do you good.

PAINTINGS AT OGONTZ.

The pictures belonging to the estate of Jay Cooke were sold at the "Ogontz" mansion at Chelten Hills on Monday and yesterday by Mr. Jennings. A collection numbering over 250 pictures, that represented a cost of nearly Chelten Hills on Monday and yesterday by Mr. Jennings. A collection numbering over 250 pictures, that represented a cost of nearly \$100,000, was dispersed among fifty buyers, at about one fourth their cost. The prices realized upon the larger pictures were gener ally small. "The Night After the Battle," by Nehlig, a painting 9 feet long by 6 feet high, brought only \$200 Its exhibition at the San itary Fair brought \$30,000 "The Sun's Good Night on the old Wreck," by DeHaas, which cost Mr. Cooke \$10,000, brought \$520. The gem of the collection, a painting by Bongerean representing an Italian mother with her child and a pet goat, was bought by a Mr. Patten for \$2,800 It is said to have cost Mr. Cooke \$8000. A fine landscap, by W. L. Sunntag, "A Morning in the Alleghanies," brought \$855. "A Backet of Peaches," by T. W. Brown which cost \$1,200, brought \$300. A number of fine water-colors, by W. Craig, brought \$30 to \$40 each. "Paul Preaching at Athens," by Rothermel, was sold for \$550. The smaller paintings commanded a better price in proportion to their cost.

A DARNING MACHINE.-Knitting machines I found, as I expected, my wife waiting for with a darning machine, which was exhibited at the late fa'r of the American Institute is New York, and is thus described in the Scient tific American :"Two small plates, one stationary and the other movable, are placed on grieved expression, which gave way at last to a glad, exultant one as I made known to her and between them the holy portion of themy determination and resolutions for the fusion stocking is laid. Twelvel long-eyed pointed ture. which last is carried forward so that the nee dies penetrate opposite edges of the hole, pase-ing in the corrugations between the places Hinged just in front of the plates is an upright Hinged just in front of the plates is an upright bar, and on this is a cross piece carrying twelve knobs. The yarn is secured to an end knob, and then, with a bit of flat wire, pushed through the needle eyes. Then the loop between each two needles is caught by the hand and hooked over the opposite knob, so that each needle carries really two threads Now the needles are carried hack to their first position, and in so doing, they draw the position, and, in so doing, they draw the threads, which slip of the knobs through the edges of the fabric. A little push forward

tion to their cost.

again brings the sharp rear edges of the nee-die eye against the thread cutting all at once This is repeated until the darn is finished and beautifully finished it is. The cost of the machine is but ten dollars."



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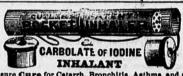
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Orders in advance, by the first of March, that they
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J. B. SHOUGH.

SYNOPHIS OF THE STRAY LAW. How to Post a stray, the Fees, Pines and Penal-

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the

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

Unbroken animals can only be taken up hetween the 1st day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizess 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 estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description 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 affaivelt, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also 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 out a return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the Kanasa Farmar in three successive numbers.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten doubts at shall be advertised in the Kansas Farrer in three successive numbers.

The stray stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, 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 coers.

If the owner of a stray talk to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up. as the same of the bouseholder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, asid apprasons, or two of them 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 bene-

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

In all cases where the title roats in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of one half of the remainder of the value of such tire.

manner of the value of such strat.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take
the same out of the state before the title shall have vested
to him shall be guilty of a minds seanor and shall forfeit
double the value of such stray had be subject to a fine of
twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, runie, cosse,

To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farrier.
To Kansas Farrier for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than

Justice of the Peace, for each afildavit of taker up. for each anidavit of taker up.
for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith,
for certified copy of all proceedings in any one case
The Justices fees in any one case shall not be great-

r than,
Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week Ending Nov. 24.

Crawford County-J. H. Wat rman, Clerk MARE-Taken up Sept. 27, 1875, h) George M. Ryan, of rant Pp. Crawford county, kansas, one by mare star a forehead, branded with letter M on left shoulder, Wh—Taken up Aug. 17, 1875, by David DeGroot, of tip, 2 mileb cows, one red and white spotted cow, one red cow with crumpled horn, one eye out, and leat torn off. Valued at \$20.

Cherokee County-rd McPherson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Rilen Grahtree, Loto, Ross Tp, Oct 28, 1875, one bay mare, 5 or 6 years old, right fore foot white, and white spot in for head, lump on right hind leg, harness and saddle marks; no value given.

Doniphan County—Charles Rappelye, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Nosh Randall, and posted Oct., 1875, before J. C. Gordon, J. P. of Washington Tp. one ght roan horse, shoult 8 years old, 15 hards high, a few hite hairs in the forehead, Valued at \$40.

white hairs in the forehead, Valued at \$10,
Greenwood County—L. N. Fancher, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. C. Saling, Janesville Tp, Sept.
8, 1878, one black horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, saddle
MULE—Taken up by H. E. ty-wing, Janesville Tp,
letuber 19, 1875, one brown horse mule, 3 years old, 9
lands high, roached. Appraised at \$35,
MARK—Also, one daybank mare, 12 years old, addle
and harness marks, 12 hands high. Appraised at \$35.
Leavenworth County—O Diefenderf, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. B. Wells and noted before We

COW—Taken up by J. B. Wells, and posted before Wm c. M. Thomison, J. P. of High Prairie Tp. Oct. 7, 1878 ack and white cow most black, white star in face trips short, and about 5 years old, no marks or brands slued at \$15.

Marion County-Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. COW-Taken up by John Brenot, of Doyle Tp. 1 recow, with white face, age about 8 years, branded 8 or the left hip. Valued at \$20.

Morris County—H W Gildemeister, Clerk COLT—Taken up by E. W. Moore, of Elm Creek Tp. letcher 16, 575, one sorrel horse coit, i year old, white lid feet, white soot in forehead. Valued at \$15, to be shout 1 e ir old, white spot in forehead. Valued at \$15, to COLT—A19, 1 hay mare coit, 2 years old, with black taken and tail. Valued at \$5.

COLT—A19, 1 hay mare coit, 2 years old, white spot in brehead. Valued at \$55.

Mismi County-C. H. Giller, Clerk Wismi County—U. H. Giller, Clerk
COLT—Faken up by Peter Lowe, Valley Tp, Sept 25,
1875, 1 yearling, sorrel, horse colt, some white on his forehead, some white on hind et.
MULE Taken up by W. H. Proven, Mound Tp, Oct 7,
1875, one bay nue, et 2 years old, crooked fore feet, 15
MULE—Also, one brawn mule, 7 years old, 15 hands
high, valued at \$50.

Marshall County-J G. McIntire. PONY-Taken up in Vermillion Tp. Nov 2, 1875, by Andrew Movermott, one 3 year old gray pony, left fore foot crooked. Appraised at \$20

Riley County-Wm Burgoyne, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Chas L-rawn, Jackson Tp, a bay mare 7 or 8 years vid. 15 hands high, black mane and tall, branded on left thigh with letters G. T. MARIE—Taken up Oct 20. 1875, vy John Tull, Mayday Tp, a 10 year old brown mare, left hind foot white, star in forchead, trand on left shoulder, bad rope on her neck. Valued at \$200. Wab-unsee County-6. W Watron, Clerk.

Wab-unsee County—G. W Watson, Clerk.
STUD PO YF—Taken ut by Jesse Hewes, Newbury Tp.
Sept 18, 1875, one sorrel stud pony, hind feet white, star in
forelessi, branded L. F on right shoulder. Valued at 220.
PONY—Taken up by U U hinne, Newbury Tp. Oct 8,
18.5, one black stallion peny, 2 years old, medium size,
saddle marks, Valued at 1.2.
HURSE—Taken up by J A Endsley, Rock Creek Tp.
Got twitte belowfor gray howe, 16 hands high, left hind
to twitte belowfor gray howe, 16 hands high, left hind
to twitte belowfor gray howe, 16 hands high, left hind
or twitte belowfor gray howe, 16 hands high, left hind
or twitte belowfor gray howe, 16 hands high left hind
the right syn has the distemper or some
orb r nasal disease, supposed to be 10 years old. Value
at 229. at \$20.

CO W—Taken up by M W Rock, Alma Tp. Nov 11, 1875, one white cow, with redear, ecol off of leit ear, underbit out of right ear, no branch. COW—Also, one red cow with white belly, white between the fore i. gs. crop off of left ear, underbit out of right ear, age unknown.

Wilson County-G E Butin, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by C H Westz. Veidigzis Tp, Sept 18. 1878, one serred mare pony both he i feet white, star ip forehead, is hands high, berness maxed, supposed to be 11 years old Valued at 40.

OULT—Taken up by H Z-ve't, F H River Tp Sept 22. 1878, one bay stallion cott. 18 maids high, no marks or brands visible, supposed to be 2 years old. Valued at \$90.

Stray List for the week ending Dec 1 Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Guild, of Padonia To, Oct 11, 1815, one brown mare, about 10 years old, about 1054 about 1055, one brown mare, about 10 years old, about 1054 COLF—Taken up by amo, same To and same date, on MARE—Taken up by the Perry, of Mission To, Oct 28, 1875, one light bay mare, of Syears old, white in forehead, 185 hands high. Volued at \$10, and \$10,

Matter a many bay mare, star in forehead, 8 yrs old. Valued at \$48.

Nather Taken up by Asa Croatar, of Powhattan Tp. Oct 22, 1875, one light av mare, blind in left eye, 10 yrs old up more, branded UZ on lest shoulder, heavily shod at Matter Taken up by some, same Tp and same date, one dark bay mare, 10 yrs old or more, heavily shod all around. Valued at \$40.

MARE-Taken up by Thos Robinson, of Padonia Tp. Oct 8, 1875, one dark bay mare, 2 yrs old, little white on left hind foot. Valued at \$40.

MARE-Taken up by Thos Robinson, of Padonia Tp. Oct 8, 1875, one dark bay mare, 2 yrs old, little white on left hind foot. Valued at \$45.

MARE-Taken up by C Grissom, Hawatha Tp. Novi, 1875 one mare colt, 3M yrs old, dark iron gray. Valued at \$25.

Cherokee County,-Ed McPherson Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by A J Bond, Lewell Tp, Nov 7, 1875, one bay horse, 16 h is high, white in ferchese and on sud of nose, white on left high process down and scar on same, saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$25.

(have County-S. A. Breese, Clerk. Chase County—S. A. Breece, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by M H Lewis, Toledo Tp. Oce 18, 1875, one bay horse, black mane and sail, right time to a white up to pasters | dut, puny size, no marks or brands, supposed to be 9 yrs old. Valued at \$12, 40 ARE—Taken up by David Fraier, Toledo Tp. Nov 4, 1875, one stray mare, 3 yrs old 15½ hd high, chestant sorrel, white in face, feet all waite a few white dots over the hody, no other marks or brands perceivable, head-stall hatter on. Valued at \$20, by W F Stanley. Toledo Tp. NOVS Taken Stall hatter on. Valued at \$20, by W F Stanley. Toledo Tp. White of right tiling front, branded C or left hip, has an iron gray cold by her size. Valued at \$15.

Davis County-C. H. Trott, Clerk. HEIFER-Taken up by O S Russell, Smoky Hill Tp, Nov. 1875, one whi e helf r, one year old past. No marks or 1, 1875, one while helf r, one year old past from the brands.

Filly — Taken up by Joseph Johnson, Liberty Tp, Nov. 1, 1875, one dark iron gray filly, supposed to be 2 yrs old next spring, about is ads high, so marks or brands. Values at 3 a.

FONY "Taken up at the same time and place, one bay horse pony, 138, has high, am il set on the left hore and on inside of the thigh, little white on the left hind foot above the hoof, about 4 yrs old. Valued at \$20. Bonishan County—t hartes, Bappelye, Clerk STEER-Taken up and posted Nov 15, 1878, by J G Don-aldson, of lows Tr, one white-vesting steer, underbit in light ear and slit in left ear, ne other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Johnson County-J. Martin, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Thos Rossington, of McCamish.
Tp., a sorrel mare, il yrs old, a var in the forehead, sadde marks, about 18 hade high
COLT—Also, a two year dd, dark fron gray horse colt,
no special marks, heavy build, about is has high. Valued at 425.
MARE—Taken up by Henry F Culp, of Lexington Tp.
a gray mare, 7 yrs old, 15 has high, blind in left eye and
nearly blind in tright type, collar marks, no other marks or
brands. Valued at \$35.

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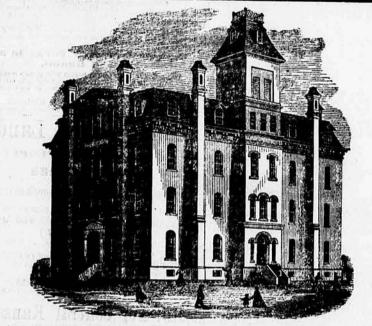
MARK—Taken up by 0. Grassing from gray. Valued at \$25.

1875 one mark colt, 1% yrs old, dark from gray. Valued at \$25.

1871 one red and white spritch helfer, white in forehead, front feet white, hind legs white, while spot on left hip, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.



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"Member that terbacker I got here the other day?"

day?"
"Yes."
"Well, was that a new brand?"

"Regular plug terbecker, was it?"

Well, then, it's me; it's right here in my "Well, then, it's me; it's right here in my jaws," sadly replied the man. "I knowed I was gittin purty old, but I was allus handy on bitin plug. I never seed a plug afore this one that I couldn't tear to pieces at one chaw. I sot my teeth on to this one, and bit and pulled and twisted like a dog at a root, and I've kept bitin and pullin for six days, and thar she am now, the same as the day you sold her to me!"

me!"

'Seems to be good plug," remarked the clerk as he smelled of the counterfeit.

"She's all right; it's me that's failin!" exclaimed the old man. "Pass me out some fue-cut, and I'll go home and deed the farm to the beys, and git ready for the grave?"

— Vicksburg Iterald.

Grandfather to his hopeful-" My son, which would you rather have when you get home, a little brother or a little sister?" Grandson— Well, I would rather have a little pony."

We don't know how many daily papers Hev. D. Lorimer takes, but he stated in a re-cent beture: "It there is any one thing for which the human race is pre-eminent, it is for protound and solid lying.

A nilk man was awakeued by a wag in the night with the arnouncement that his best new was choking. He forthwith jumped up to save the life of his animal, when, lo! he found a turnip stuck in the mouth of the

pump.

"I never get mad at a fool" was the cutting remark of a man who fancied himself affronted by another. "That accounts for your always being on such amicable terms with yoursel!" was the rejoinder.—Cincinnati Sat

Mr. Huxley, the learned scientist, writes "I hope Mr.—will not mix in philogenetic stammbaume with objective taxonomy." We should greatly deprecate such a thing our-selves, but we are inclined to think that the fe'low is just fool enough to do it.—Louisville Courier Journal

An old lady residing in Ohio lost the con An old lady residing in Ohio lost the com-panion with whom she had jogged for many years. She neglected to mark the spot of his burial by even a stone. Not long after com-ing into possession of a small legacy, a sister of the deceased said to her: "I suppose you will now put up stones for Daniel?" Her answer was a settler. "It the Lord wants any-thing of Daniel at the resurrection, I guess he can find him without a guideboard.

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