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this time. In this country however, we have destroyed this practical and valuable idea and

tive community, without money or a currency, to exchange wares and products. In all civilised and half-civilized countries the fair has been a means of exchange and barter of merchandize of all kinds, products of the shop and farm, and domestic stock. In many countries of Europe, South America and Asia this feature of fairs seems to be the leading one at this time. In this country however, we have curately learned-at least sufficiently so destroyed this practical and valuable idea and adopted a system of awards that is absolutely fallacious as to pointing out merit and neither equitable nor profitable to the exhibitor or visitor. We undertake in this address before you to-day, to show that there is a broad and useful fairs of the county fair, that the great central fairs of the county are essentially different from the County exhibitions, that the County fair that the great central fairs of the neither essentially different from the County exhibitions, that the County fairs fail by endeavoring to cover the same from the County exhibitions, that the County for the County exhibitions are controlled by definite information as to methods from the County exhibitions, that the County for from the County exhibitions are and the cost per acre, will give the ground successfully covered by the great marriers of any county the benefit of how the great fairs, of which they different from the great fairs, of which they are, at this time but feeble patterns, and in the time but feeble patterns, and in the selves but lamentable failures.

Within a few years past we have witnessed the growth of the great central expositions where the manufactures, commerce, science has all calked the manufactures of these which where the manufacture darticles should the growth of the great central expositions where the manufactures of the county are exhibited in their best from a care that will also see and any county if it is not interest than a bush-than the county with more interest than

The Kansas Farmer

A. Historia, We investigated and sort of age from the county of the

as a curiosity that steer was a success, but the society that gave a premium to an individual for making beef at ten cents per pound when it would only bring five on the market committed an absurdity.

A class should be created in which animals could be shown with sire and dam; also high grade young horses and cattle to be shown with sire and bred by exhibitor. Many may easily bring to your county a fine animal, but what is of greater value is to produce here at home just as good. Money will easily purchase an elegant piece of furniture, an agricultural implement or a wagon, but what is of vastly more importance to your county and its prosperity, is the manufacture of these things at home. The animals bred and raised in your county, if of good stock, are the ones meeting A class should be created in which animals

An Address delivered before the first Annual Flat

of the Barona Casary (Rasar) Agreement

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Texas. A few professional breeders, patent right men, gambling jockeys with the usual catch penny shows and a cart load of big veg etables, &c. make an exhibition that we call an agricultural fair. They are farces upon agriculture.

A NEW DEPARTURE DEMANDED.

Throw aside the old models, take a new departure. Let every premium represent an idea "nothing compared with ours and we never thought of showing them," and "what a looking Bouse the public spirit and emulation of every man, woman and child in the county, by given the premium? Why, it is not half so pretty as ours!"

But what shall we say of the individuals

hand cart. People visit them, but they take nothing along to exhibit. What is true of the counties of other entertained or amused. The fair managers have, under any and all circumstances, diffi-The whole system is alike from Maine to cult positions to fill. There are such a variety of opinions, prejudices and whims to deal with, and besides this, don't you know, my friends, that the dear people have no patience with managers of their own exhibitions and enterprises? One of the odd freaks of human netterprises? One of the odd freaks of human nature is, that instead of going to the fair to have a good time, we go with our grumbling caps on, and we never get them off for a week atter the fair is over. "The pumpkins are not as big as we left at home," the pigs are "nothing compared with ours and we never thought of showing them," and "what a looking haby take at the premium."

light difference indeed. My friend, if you don't win to-day, don't say ill natured things about the fair managers, or the committeemen, to relieve your disappointment. Have the grit to keep quiet and enjoy a joke.

AMUSEMENTS.

Every fair must have amusements. You cannot hold crowds for two or three days with out amusement, and a fair can furnish a large out smusement, and a lair can luring a large amount of rational amusement outside of the usual side snows and cheap gambling devises that follow in the wake of fairs. Human na ture—and there is a good deal of it in the world—must be taken as it is found. A fair. world—must be taken as it is found. A fair, while it may be the means of spreading information, important and useful, is a holiday, where people come to be entertained as well as instructed. The tests of speed, if free from as instructed. The tests of speed, if free from gambling and the demoralization of pool sell ing, is a feature old and young, men and wo-men, all enjoy. To make a trank confession to you, I generally discover myself, about the time a good race is coming off, making my way to the track, and my good Quaker wift always wants to go along! I notice, too, when we get there, if there are any ministers on the ground, we are sure to find them there too. As a good natured one remarked, he did not want to see the race so much himself, but he wanted to see if there were any of his con gregation there. Let us have slow races, and gregation there. Let us have slow races, and fast races, mule races, bag races, and foot races, so as to give amusement to all the races. Give us music, and plenty too, and let the ers of good feeling extend over every hour of the yearly holiday. Make it a reunion where people of various tastes and inclinations may feel that they have neither been forgotten or neglected. When you are rich enough to neglected. When you are rich enough to build a hall on your ground where those at-tending your fair may meet and discuss topics of interest and profit—only first and las and all the time, keep away from your ground gambling and whisky. Both are dis-turbers and destroyers of peace, here and everywhere else. We are living in a century marked by

greater progress in science, art, manufactories and agriculture, than any that has proceeded it. At the beginning of this century there was not a mile of railway in the world, and to-day there are more than an hundred thousand miles carrying the freights and passen gers of the civilized world. Less than a hun-dred years ago there was not a ship or a hoat or a mill or an engine propelled by steam; there was no electric telegraph, no successful sewing machine, and inventive genius had not given to agriculture the improved sewing machine, and inventive genius had not given to agriculture the improved plows, cultivators, planters, mowers, respers or grain elevators. We were without the steam power press, the steam loom, the cotton gin, and hundreds of other labor saving and useful inventions. We seldom stop to note the progress the world is making. Out of over 1,050 volumes on agriculture and closely related sciences, in the Library at Washington, nine hundred and fifty were produced this century. Over a hundred journels are published in the United States to-day, devoted to agriculture, horticulture, stock, etc., where published in the United States to-day, devoted to agriculture, horticulture, stock, etc., where was not one previous to this century. There are twenty five thousand farmers' organizations to day. We find no trace of a single organization seventy-five years ago. One hundred years ago this year, the first agricultural school was attempted in France. To-day throughout the world there are over 400 in successful operation.

with the increase of labor saving implements, the press and the public school system. has come a higher degree of intelligence and culture among the manual laborers in the shop and in the field the world over. Recognizing that all progress depends upon education, the most sacred duty of the good citizen lies in sustaining our public schools—they are the safeguards of American liberty—the poor man's best friend, and I cannot refrain the remark that so long as public schools—the noble monuments of an intelligent people -remain, that people will be free and pros-

In recapitulation and conclusion, Mr. Presi dent, permit me to say that it seems to me the first condition requisite for a successful county fair depends upon a good business manage ment of the association, the laying aside all subtings attempts to converge a great metropoliambitious attempts to copy a great metropolitan exposition and giving such a premium list as will not only enlist the support of every class of your citizens, but also encourage and support every home enterprise. It may be an ideal picture, Mr. President, but it is clear to me at this moment that the future successful county fair will be the creation of the whole people, when we will see your citizens camping and living here during the fair-they wil bring their stock for exhibition, for sale and for exchange. It will be a true exposition of for exchange. It will be a true exposition of all the varied interests of your county, one in whic, the manufacturer of your furniture your implements, your wagons, your flour, and the producer of the raw material may meet for al support and interchange of At your feet lies the sluggish Ar kausas, with its even banks—a wise provision to the manufacturers and agriculturists yet to ople this great broad valley, from here to anada. The possibilities of the future are as great as the achievements of the past in this State of ours. Standing here in the midst of the Great American Desert, looking upon as bountiful crops as the rich virgin gol can produce, the lands only taken yesterday as it were, from the buffalo and the Indian who can foretell the wonders of the future! Whatever they may be, Mr. President, you society has a broad field of labor, and upon it rests the responsibility of giving to agricul-ture and to manufactures, a support and an en couragement they cannot receive from any other source To go forward and do the work that lies before you, will entitle you to the thanks of this and coming generations.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

NUMBER III.

Early this spring buyers made their appearance and purchased all the dry cows which were in reasonable condition for market These cattle were shipped to Kansas City by the car load, and the country has been so thoroughly gone over that dry cows have become scarce.

Judging from what we read in the papers the decrease of milch cows in the State must be unparalleled. Last fall those who had hogs either sold them or gave them away to any one who was willing to take them; the his past experience and observations. consequence is, that at this date there are liter. Among the advantages of keeping more

ally no hogs in the country to consume our general and syst-matic farm accounts, may be vast surplus of corn. The selling of our breeding stock is working in the same chan nel. We have an extra amount of hay, fodder and corn, and every week we are lessening our chances to dispose of it in the most profitable manner, which would be feeding it to stock. Many farmers no doubt are compelled to sell, to obtain a little money; but, in an eco nomical point of view, it seems to me we are cutting off one of our most profitable resourc es—the raising of stock for another year.

MAPLE WORMS.

The worm which commits its ravages on the maple was very late in making its appearance this year, in this section of the State. For several years past we have had two or three crops of these worms in the same year. They would first make their appearance in June or July, divesting the trees of every leaf; after awhile the trees would renew their foliage, and the worms would again strip the trees of their leaves.

Many have become discouraged and have discarded the soft maple on account of the annual attack of these worms. In certain locali ties they appear much more numerous than in others; in fact, even this year, as in the past, some places have almost escaped. We have the maple growing in our door-yard since the year '69, and they have never been molested by the worm.

It is not an unusual occurrence for insect which have been very numerous for several years to disappear all at once, no one seeming to know the cause of their sudden disappear ance.

Ever since we knew anything about appl trees, we have seen the tent caterpillar every spring. Last year (1874) they disappearedonly in two cases did we see any. This year we have not seen any eggs or caterpillars may we not anticipate that a similar fate may follow the obnoxious maple worms? they are not half as numerous this year as they have been in former years.

DEEP PLOWING.

There has been so much said concerning the advantages of deep plowing, that we must give the following experiment of one who was willing to give the question a test on his

About five years since, my neighbor who by the by, is willing to give every experiment a trial, resolved that he would ascertain the effects of sub-soiling in a field which had been under cultivation for several years. It was what is known as red or mulatto soil. He ran a furrow eight inches deep, turning it over the usual way, following with a smaller plow, breaking up the sub soil as deep as the horses were able to plow it; this of course was cast over the previous furrow, covering the top soil under. Now for the results: The field was planted in corn, but to his surprise the sub-soil portion did not produce near as good a crop of corn as the balance of the field. which was plowed the usual depth. For three years the experiment was continued, the crops looking badly. The fourth year the crop was a little better; this being the fifth year since the ground was sub-soiled, the crot presents about an average appearance with he rest of the field. This has convinced my friend that the casting of the sub-soil on the surface and mixing it with the rich upper soil s not by any means favorable to the growth of vegetation.

Next year, he informs me, he intends to use sub-soil plow, which will only loosen the earth and leave it in the furrow. There is but little doubt this plan will prove beneficial and should have been done in the first

We all remember the controversy a 'ew rears ago, concerning deep plowing. Horace Greeley was an earnest advocate of plowing deep. As a general principle it is to be recommended, but we have certain soils rich on has he promised us knowledge without effort. the surface, and under it is a hard, tenactous soil which a pick can hardly penetrate; when this is brought to the surface it takes years before it becomes incorporated with the soil.

Are our farms secured from the annual prairie fires? The prairie grass this season is unusually tall. The common roads which, in ordinary years, afford some protection, cannot safely be depended upon this year—the flames will leap over them.

KEEP ACCOUNTS.

While the business of the farmer is not in all respects as hazardous as that of the manufacturer or merchant, still that is no reason why he should not know what it costs him to produce a ton of hay, or a bushel of either of the various kinds of grain. It certainly is de sirable for the farmer to know whether hay oats, corn, or special crops pay the best in the locality where grown; or whether it would not pay much better to have more pasture local and it has been kept up to the presented and the ands and meadows, and have more pork, beef, and mutton; or grow more wool, or manafacture more butter and cheese.

How is the farmer to know what methods of farming will yield him the best returns, unless he applies business principles to his farming operations? True, he may profit by his own experience, or that of his neighbors. yet he will have lost much valuable time ly doing so-and it will be mere guess-work at last.

The farmer has to wait so long to reap the fruit of his labor, and is subject to so many vicissitudes and contingencies, that there is scarcely any one-no matter in what kind of business he may be engaged-who can derive so much benefit as he from a careful record of

mentioned the following:

It would stimulate farmers to more correct thought in relation to their labors, and lead them to see where their profits could be in-creased and their expenses lessened. It would increase the farmer's knowledge of

oing business and of keeping accounts, and ead him to systemize his whole business. It would enable him to decide upon those

branches of farming which pay the best, so that he could direct his energies accordcompairson of results and facts for a se-

ries of years, it would give him a clear judg-ment that would amount to positive knowledge as compared with the guess-work of

It would enable him more readily and correctly to give in a list of his taxable property to the county assessor, and also to make a correct and accurate return of his farm statistics when required.

There is no necessity of adopting any intricate system or long process of accounts; and a few minutes spent at the close of each day in recording transactions, facts and observations, would at the end of the year form a systematic, business-like history, that would enable the farmer to judge whether his farming operations had resulted in loss or gain .- Colman's Rural World.

A BLANK.

Under this heading I wish to call attention to a very noticeable fact in the so-called "dry figures" of President Anderson's address, in the FARMER of Sept. 1st. I like his senti ments, and was no little interested in his sta tistics, and I must honor Prentis for the first true bombshell, "The World's a School," thrown out and up over the Kansas educational interest. May it continue to roll and knock off old polished dead-beats in our school system, until future figures shall present to the agriculturist at least a more practical expenditure of our money.

I am a believer in free schools, like to pay proportional tax, have no particular objection to any of the branches taught, but am anxious, while suggesting revisals, to add a very necessary new one to fill up said blank. No little primary school book has ever been published and placed/in the course for study, on insects or Entomology, and hence leaving this very important branch (now days)

I have been raised a farmer, but have spen most of my time in horticulture. Every year since 1835 I have suffered more or less for the want of a simple practical work on entomology. Dr. Warder, in his book on "Pomology and Introduction of Insects," expresses fully my embarrassment, through life, in trying to

learn friend and foe of the insect species. A book could be gotten up with less than 200 pages, containing cuts and description of every important insect shown by the seven volumes of Prof. Riley, State Entomologist for Missouri, giving also a life habit sketch of every species. Every child or scholar should be taught to destroy the injurious ones by the most successful mode; and spare no pains to save and encourage the useful, or rather beneficial, ones. Just here every praccical agriculturist, horticulturist, florist and such like, must fail, while in ignorance of the useful ones at least. In a scientific sense, never had any desire to be an entomologist yet we should afford time to study the habits of our friends as well as our enemies.

Scientists may contend we have books i those who desire will but secure and study them. Others may object to being informed, and leave all effort rest on Providence. Stubborn facts to be faced in practical home life have too often proven that neither of these extremes s practical.

I have yet to see the primary school bool n plain English to fill up this blank, and l to not understand that the Giver of All Good is under any obligation to do for us such work as we have the power to do our selves. Neither

Then why not, as the President suggests each "Bug-ology" in our common and uncommon schools, and fill up this blank at east, that our children may, when they see the various insects, discriminate between good and bad, know their habits of life, and how and when to work for the safest destruction of W. W. TIPTON. the injurious ones.

Burlington, Kan., Sept. 80, 1875.

OUR DRAFT HORSES.

The importation of the best specimens of the draft horse to this country from Europ-goes on apace, and we shall soon be in posiion to challenge the world in the quality o our draft stock, as we already are in our road

sters and running norses.

This importation of the draft breeds is com menced, and it has been kept up to the pres-ent time, so that there is but little difference in the quality of racing stock of the two countries at the present day; but our draft stock has been permitted mainly to take care of itself until within the last twenty five years Since that time there has been a constantly increasing demand for the best blood of foreign countries, and importations of the choice est specimens of the draft horse from England, Scotland and France have been numerous Those from the latter country having taken the lead in point of numbers, especially in the Western States. We do not propose to enter into a discussion as to the comparative merits of these breeds. All have crossed kindly with our native mares, and all have marked sub-

bine all the desirable qualities. In other words, we think the horse of all work is s myth that cannot be realized. The general 'armer wants a horse that combines a good degree of both action and weight, but the horse that suits him, is not the heavy draft horse that is required in the trucks and dray-of our cities, the demand for which is at present very imperfectly supplied. On the other hand there has always been, and always wil be, an active demand for fast road horses, too light for general house work, and with speed style, docility, and endurance, as the qualities principally sought after. Each of these t it will pay to breed, just as it pays to raise various kinds of grain, but it all the resources of our country were directed toward produc-ing wheat to the neglect of other grains we should very soon find the market overstocked and the business unprofitable. And so, if everybody catches the draft horse fever we shall after a while, have an over-supply of heav horses and prices will go down. There is room for all, and a steady demand, at good prices, for good specimens of each type of horse; and breeders of the best of any breed need have no fears of a serious decline in prices.—National Live Stock Journal.

POTATOES FOR HORSES.

L. T. Scott writes, in the Country Gentle-

Nearly every winter when I have my horses up in the stable, I think that I will call the attention of your readers to the practice of feeding potatoes to their horses. I once came near losing a very valuable horse from feeding him dry hay and oats with nothing lossening. I have never believed in dosing a horse with medicine, but something is actualnecessary to keep a horse in the right con dition. Many use powders, but potatoes are better, and safer, and cheaper, if fed judi

clously.

If those who are not in the habit of feeding potatoes to horses will try them, they will be astonished at the result. I have known as horse changed from a lazy, dump-ish one, to a quick, headstrong ani-mal, in tive days, by simply adding two quarts of potatoes to his feed daily. If very much clear corn meal is fed, they do not need so many potatoes.

Too many potatoes are weakening, and so are too many potatoes are weakening, and so are too many apples. When I was a lad, I was away from home at school one winter, and had the care of one horse, one yoke of oxen, and one cow, every one of which I had to card or curry every day. The horse had three pails of water, four quarts of oats, two quarts of small potatoes, and two quarts of small potatoes, and two quarts of corn extra every day he worked, with what hay he wanted, and a stronger and more ac tive horse, of his inches, I have never yet seen—Rural New Yorker.

Loultry.

For the Kansas Farmer POULTRY FOR PROFIT.

There is no department on the farm that pays so well for the time and care bestowed as the poultry. Fresh eggs we must have, and cannot get along without them. In winter time eggs are scarce, owing to a lack of care during the moulting season, when most of keepers allow their fowls to roost on trees and fences. Change of season with loss of feath ers, together bring on that fearful disease roup, which puts an end to the flock. Chickens should be well cared for this time of the eason, as all healthy fowls are moulting, and to grow new feathers a warm house by night and good, strong, healthy food in daytime are esential to bring them through the process healthy. This is the reason that whole flock of fowls go through winter without laying s single egg.

It is generally conceded that poultry are more subject to disease than other stock of the farm. I think the reverse, as no stock of the farm receives such poor care as the poultry Their houses are allowed to get perfectly filthy, and the fowls are compelled to live twelve hours daily in such places. Is it strange to expect them to be sick the other twelve hours in the day?

A chicken house should be kept as clean as our bed-rooms; should smell perfectly sweet. The house should be cleaned twice each week in winter, and if cleaned oftener so much the better, as all the work done the hens will pay for, in fine eggs. Farmers can improve the egg producing qualities of their fowls by in troducing a cock from some of the thorough bred varieties, such as Hamburgs, Polands, Spanish, Leghorns, Brahmas, etc., and at the some time improve the health of the flock.

GEO. H. HUGHES. Topeka, Kansas Oct. 23, 1875.

EXPERIENCE WITH POWLS.

At different times we have tried some of the different breeds of fowls, and have finally setled upon the Light Brahmas as being preemnently the fowl for profit.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—We first ried this breed, and liked them. They are the handsomest breed of fowls with which we are acquainted, and, to those with whom profit is only a secondary consideration, we can warmly mmend them. With us they proved to be recommend them. With us they proved to be great layers of very small eggs; three of their eggs weighing about as much as two Brahma eggs. Their chickens were very hard to raise; not more than one-balf of all hatched would live to maturity. Still, with all their faults, we thought them much superior to the so-call ed "dung-hill fowls," which we had previously kept.

BLACK SPANISH .- We found these fowls to be good layers in the spring months, but poor winter layers. Their eggs, though not as large as the Brahmas, are of good size. One great ault of the Spanish is, that their combs are so large, that unless warmly housed they will get frost-hitten; and after their combs are once frozen they never look handsome again. They are very susceptible to disease; and withal are not as desirable as the Hamburgs. So we dis-

stantial improvement, at least in the size of our draft stock, and some of the very best results have been obtained by a commingling of the blood of two or more of these imported strains.

We do not join in the notion advocated by many that a horse can be bred that will com-

LIGHT BRAHMAS —At first we did not think we should like them, as a busy body had told us that they were inveterate sitters. "Why," said he, "they will sit on a cart wheel if they can find nothing else." This, however, is not the case; for it they are taken in hand immediately when they first become broody, they can be broken up in from two to four days. The Brahmas are gre t winter layers; and winter laying is what pays in poultry keeping. Their eggs are large; I weighed some of their eggs of the average size, a few days since, and found that they weighed at the rate of seven eggs to the pound, lacking one ounce. The chickens are remarkably hardy; scarcely ever lose one. Our Brahmas are so tame that we can pick them up in the yard, or take the eggs from under them while they are on the nest. We keep the Brahmas confined with a four-foot lath fonce. LIGHT BRAHMAS -At first we did not think

foot lath fence.

The Dorkings as a class may be considered The D-rkings as a class may be considered the standard English fowl, and comtine more general qualities than any other—regular sitters, large size, plump, square built, delicate flesh, and highly flavored. They lay a full supply of eggs, and are probably the best table fowl raised. They likewise have large combs and wattles, like the Leghorn and Spanish. They do not thrive well on damp soil.

The Asiatics are the most extensively bred

The Asiatics are the most extensively bred and most fashionable class at present raised in America, and, on the whole, are probably better adapted to the rigorous winters of the United States and Canadas than any other, be ing well supplied with an abundance of feath ers down to their toes.

Morticulture.

THE CLIMBER FOR KANSAS

In almost any woods can be found a beau-tiful and vigorous climber sometimes called the American Woodbine, the Virginia creep-er, and by botanists the Ampelopsis, or "like the vine." In appearance and habit of growth it greatly resembles the poison vine, both being often found on the same tree. They can only be distinguished by the leaf. On the poison vine two leaves grow opposite each other, with a third or central one having a starr, bear as included. other, with a third or central one having a stem about an inch long. When young, or at a distance, the poison vine seems to have a leaf with three lobes. Like the subject of the trinity it cannot be handled comfortably. The leat of the ampelopsis has five lobes, or leaflets rather, growing from the end of the stem, lance-shaped, and can easily be remembered by looking at the four fingers and thumb of the hand. It is as harmless as a coneysuckle. At this season the leaves are turning to a rich scarlet, and it should be secured at oace. cured at once.

we wish to call attention to it as an ornamental climber for Kansas homes. The fact that it covers the tallest trees is the best evidence of its ability to withstand the winds, sudden changes and extremes of this climate, and any one who will note the luxuriance of its growth and the exquisite color of its leaf in autumn will desire to obtain it. It has the great merit in the eyes of lazy husbands, of aking care of itself; requiring no tying,

tacking care of tacking requiring no tying, tacking or pruning.

In planting do not bury the roots in a deep hole. You will find them just under the surface in the mellow leaf-mold. Give them similar position and soil .- Industrialist

TOO MANY VARIETIES.

Ninety persons out of every hundred who set out fruit trees for home use or market in-dulge in too many varieties. This one fatal error has ruined more fruit growers than all other causes combined. Nurserymen propa-gate their hundreds and thousands of sorts gate their hundreds and thousands of sorts simply because a majority of their customers do not know what they want and will not take the advice of men who do. The prevailing passion with the novice in fruit culture is to try is many varieties as possible; and we have known men who had "just begun," and with very little capital, to go into a nursery and uniertake to make a short purse go a long way by purchasing a tree or two of each variety instead of acting the wiser part, selecting from a number of trees, a few of the very heat.

purchasing flowering plants, and our florists ry to accommodate their customers, hence the mmense number of varieties kept for sale. It is well enough for nurserymen to try all sorts, to find out which are the best, as it is a part of their business; but the man who cultivates fruit for profit, had better confine himself to only a few, and those known to be adapted to his soil and climate. Our pomological, horticultural and agricultural societies are perhaps somewhat at fault in this matter, for they in-variably offer the largest premium for the great-est number of varieties, and it is not strange that there should be some strike for the highest prize. The man who only exhibits a dozen varieties of pears by the side of another who spreads out a collection of two or three hundred, appears to be rather "small potatoes," although he may be in reality the more extensive cultivator of the two, and deserves more credit for peasasting wisdom enough to avoid credit for possessing wisdom enough to avoid such indiscriminate planting of second-rate sorts. The great number of varieties certainly make a good show on the exhibition tables, and sounds well in print, but this is all that can be said in its favor.

We have been all through this variety fever. from a thousand pear trees down to a thousand sorts of strawberries, therefore can speak from

eorts of strawberries, therefore can speak from
-xperience. If our own was not enough to
convince us of the folly of planting too great
a number of varieties, that of hundreds of
others whe have had a similar experience
would stand out as a warning against it.
Now the novice in fruit culture need not be
misled if he will only seek advice from those
competent to give it, and none offer a better
arricle in this line than the very men who have
cultivated the greatest number of sorts. After
a man has become bewildered over the immense number of varieties of fruits frequently
-xhibited by such pomologists as ELLWANGER mense number of varieties of fruits frequently -xhibited by such pomologists as ELLWANGER & BARRY, Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, HOVEY & Co., MOODY & SON, and others noted for their extensive collections; let him attend one session of the American Pomological Society, and he will learn that these very men are careful to warn him to let about nine out of ten of all the sorts they have exhibited severely alone. In other words, as scientific pomologists, they place themselves "straight on the record;" but in business they are compelled to pamper to the foolish whims of their customers.—Moore's Rural.

There is not only considerable complaint among the members of the Order, about inviting prominent politicians to address grange picules, but the Order is suffering therefrom, and not very complimentary remarks are made by outsiders about the Order being compelled, as they say, to resort to such material. We are capable of driving our own team, then let us do it. Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer WEEDS, WORMS AND BUGS ON OUR NATIONAL FARM.

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

AN INQUIRY.

BY JOHN G. DREW,

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

CHAPTER VIII.

WHEN, WHY, AND HOW THE GREENBACKS WERE MADE.

List!—ye stern, hard-handed toilers! Ye who suffer: ye who strive! Time has been when your despoilers Gave ye lash, and task, and gyve!

Then ye thought that you were minions And that lords were nobler things. And your faith was—old opinions. And the holy right of Kings.

And the nov. that stalwart labors
Stain not man's, immortal soul;
IRON PLOWS MU-T RULE THE SABRES—
SLEDGES MUST CONTROL THE CROWN.
—DUGANME.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of R-presentatives,, on the 22 i day of January, 1862, reported a bill (H. R. 240) which was read twice and made the

SPECIAL ORDER FOR JANUARY 28. After full discussion it passed the house and went to the Senate on the 6th day of February No bill has passed either house of the Congress of the United States for nearly a century embodying so much statesmanship as this.

It is mainly in two sections; the first, providing for the creation and issuance of the greenbacks, and the second creating the 5 20 bonds for their redemption.

With abundant caution and apparently with prophetic foresight of the unscrupulous the murderous antagonism it would meet they so constructed even the title of the bill as to prevent any possible misconception as to its intent. It is termed "An Act to autnorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States.

After the customary enacting clause, i reads:

That to meet the necessities of the Treasury of these United States, and to provide a currency receivable for the public dues, the Secretary of the Bressury is authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, United States notes, not bearing interest.

And what are meant by public dues? But one response can be given to this query ; but one definition to the phrase, to wit: Debts due from the Government to its creditors, and to the Government from its debtors.

But to guard against any possible misconception with the same wonderful caution which everywhere characterizes this most im portant document, the bill goes on to say :

* * And such notes, herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, duties, imports, excise, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, and for all saluries, debts and demands owing by the Unit ed States to individuals, corporations and asso ciations within the United States, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender, in pay ment of all debts, public and private, within the United States.

The next clause clearly defines the mode manner and medium of convertability, which, if now existing, would make the greenbacks five per cent. premium over gold, for the simple reason that the bonds which were created for the redemption of the greenbacks bear that premium in gold. The bill reads:

And any holder of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than \$50, or sommultiple of \$50, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treas ers, shall receive in exchange therefor du plicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Tressury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the Unitholder an equal amount of nonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may be the holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payablemi-annually, at the Treasury or Sub-Treasury of the United States, after twenty year. from the date thereof.

It then declares that said greenbacks shall be received the same as coin for any loanthat may hereafter be negotiated, and the retired greenbacks may be re-issued as the pub

lic interests may require. This is the language:

And such United States noted shall be reand such Cuited States noted shall be re-ceived the same as coin, at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be re-issued from time to time, as the exigencies of the public interestshall require.

And that every citizen who should hold that style of government bond, which we shall call greenbacks, should have no excusfor ignorance of his right in the matter, the bill, with remarkable ingenuity, provides that said citizen shall have documentary evidence as to his legal claims, thus :

There shall be printed on the back of the United States notes, which may be issued under the provisions of this act, the following words: "The within is a legal tender for the navment of all dates and the state of payment of all debts, public and private, and is exchangeable for bonds of the United States, bearing six per centum interest at twenty years, or in seven per cent bonds at five years.

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issue, on the credit of the United States, couty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi annually; and the bonds herein author-ized shall be of such denominations not less than fifty dollars, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the that have been, or may hereafter be, issued under the provisions of this act; and all stocks, bonds and securities of the United States, held by individuals, corporations, or associations, within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by any State or county.

Had this bill passed the Senate without mutilation and become a law, we are entirely confident that specie would have at no time been at a premium over the greenbacks, as is propositions although backed by the Secretaevident from the recent French experience with their full legal tender, which (excepting a few days when gold was at 21/2 per cent. premium) has been at par under very much more disastrous circumstances than any we bave encountered.

In fact, gold must, for the reason above quoted, have been most of the time at a discount.

Of course such conditions would have great y shortened the duration of the war, by removing the demoralization of quoted depreciation of our paper, as the average citizen as cribed such depreciation to the inherent weak ness of our nation, and not to the true cause to wit: Malicious and mercenary tampering with our legislators by bribing those posseased of brains, and capoling those without

Most of our money legislation for the last thirteen years has been as treasonable as the attempted surrender of West Point by Benedict Arnold. The bullion conspirators, though thwarted in their plans of a coup d'etat by substituting McClellan and Gallatin for Lin coln and Chase, were not idle as the critical reader will have observed by the letter of Moses H. Grinnell, January 30, in reference to James Gallatin.

Alarmed at the indications of intelligence and independence displayed in and out of Congress the conspirators became alarmed and on Saturday, January 11, 1862, held s convention of tour delegates from New York three from Philadelphia and three from Bos-

A semblance of respectability was imparted to the crowd by the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Finance Committee of the U.S. Senate, the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and delegates from some Boards of Trade.

We do not find any productive interests represented as such, and it might emphatic ally and truly be defined as

A MIDDLEMEN'S CONVENTION. Mr. E. G. Spaulding, in his "Financial His-

tory of the War," page 20, reports thus (W. regret that our space will not permit us to quote all the devilish propositions made by hese wicked men):

Mr. James Gallatin, of New York, made the principal speech against legal tender, and on schalf of himself and the bank committees rom New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and members from boards of trade associations them, submitted the following plan for raising money to carry on the war, viz; * *

4. A suspension of the sub treasury act, so as to allow the banks to become depositories of the government of all loans, and to check on the banks from time to time as the govern nent may want money.

Cool! After showing a heartlessness and apacity in every transaction with the govrnment worthy of Shylock; after showing an entire lack of strength and every other el ement of reliability by squelching out, almost pefore we began to fight, to ask to be the quardians of the Nation's treasure!

 Issue six per cent twenty year bonds, to ce negotiated by the Secretary of the Treas-iry, and without any limitation, as to the price ie may obtain for tuem in the market.

Do you see the trap, gentle reader?

By clause 4, these fellows who never did and never could pay when a large portion o heir creditors demanded liquidation, having within two weeks gone through one of their eriodic collapses, demand reinstatement in he confidence of the government, and ther aving got the Secretary in their power, by clause 5 could clean him out as smooth as he palm of your hand.

But the richest joke is proposition 6, which is this:

6. That the Secretary of the Treasury b mpowered to make temporary loans to the xtent of any portion of the funded stock au-horized by Congress, with power to hypothe-ate such stock, and if such loans are not pair the best price that can be obtained.

It those three propositions had been accepted, government stocks in six months would not have been worth ten cents on the dollar.

The deviltry was too apparent, and the House of Representatives, thus put on their guard, were decidedly invigorated in their ntentions to work for the Nation at large and not for any ring.

The New York Tribune of January 12, 1862, reported thus :

The sub-committee of ways and means, through Mr. Spaulding, objected to any and every form of "shinning" by government through Wall or State streets, to begin with objected to the knocking down of government section two provides
for the redemotion in the following words,
recognizing no currency whatever but the le
gal tender commonly called greenbacks:
Section 2. And be it further enacted, That
to enable the S-cretary of the Treasury to
find the Treasury notes and floating debt of
the United States, he is hereby authorized to

tion by brokers, bankers, and others, in the pon bends, or registered bonds to an amount government securities, and particularly any not exceeding \$500,000,000, and redeemable at the pleasure of the government, after twee of the country, and double the expenses of the of the country, and double the expenses of the war, by damaging the credit of the government to the extent of sending it to "shin" through the shaving shops of New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

Mr. Spaulding informs us in History, page Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds at any time for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the Treasury notes 21, that the bank delegates and their assosultation with Secretary Chase, continuing through several days, the principal results of which were recommendation of

THE NATIONAL BANK ACT.

which the combined wisdom of the cabal and the Secretary thought would preclude the necessity of the legal tender act, but the House and Senate committees gave no assent to these ry of the Treasury, Mr. Chase.

The fidelity of our Congressmen to their trusts and constituencies was widely sulogiz ed. Mr. Spaulding says:

As soon as the plan of the delegates from New York, Boston and Philadelphia became fully known to the country, it was very generally disapproved. The press spoke out plainly against the Secretary being authorized to put United States bonds "on the market without any limitation as to the price he might obtain for them in the market," as proposed by Mr. Gallatin. Members of Congress generally opposed it, and numerous letter were received by Mr. Spaulding from bankers, and other prominent citizens, in opposition to any such scheme, but at the same time expressing themselves in favor of the legal tender bill and urging its immediate passage. As soon as the plan of the delegates from der bill and urging its immediate pass

Thus a third time repelled, the cabal worked no more by daylight or above ground, and foiled in their attempts on the honesty and gullibility of the House of Representatives, they followed the bill refered to, in previous chapters, as having gone to the Senate, and concentrated their entire force and resources on this body-smaller in numbers, and, by the laws of their election, farther removed from their constituencies, and it is our painful duty to record that at last they succeeded in their most diabolical schemes, as it is most indelably engraven on the history of our Nation by the prolongation of the war and the consequently useless squandering of human life and national treasure.

COMMERCIAL MONOR AND WOODEN NUT MEGS

A government whose foundations the fa-thers laid upon the eternal principles of jus-tice, the equal inalienable rights of men. whose superstructure has been reared by the wisdom and skill of men whose names are the bousehold gods of the great and good of all civilized peoples; cemented with the blood of innumerable patriots; and garnished with acts and deeds from year to year of its rapid rise and growth that need no applopy for their justification—has the canker of corruntion tea. justification-has the canker of corruption far sened upon its vitals and sucking its life's tened upon its vitals and sucking its life's blood? I speak in general terms, and refer to applitted party, which may chance, for the for the time being, to hold the reins of power sither in state or nation. This I say, in the nails of legislation scattered all over this wast tand utter honor and integrity stand at a land, virtue, honor and integrity stand at a discount from year to year, and bribery legislates for private plunder in a majority of nactments which are passed under the forms and in the name of law! Debt, in the form o bonds is being heaped upon the people by aillions, which long years of toil will fail to cancel, and not one cent of it pro bono publics of Poo frequently the custody of the public money is sought for unworthy ends and public lefalcations have ceased to be uncommon, or excite wonder by their o excite wonder by their enormity, or alarm
by their frequency. Even the judiciary, the
last anchorage ground of hope, is loosing, in
no many cases, the lustre of its ermine. Pub ic corporations astonish the world with the normity of their wanton perversion of private rights. Banks, where toiling millions and widows and contact the state of the state widows and orphans deposit for safe keeping and security their all, close their doors in the ace of their creditors, evincing little or no shame for their betrayal of sacred trusts, and public opinion slightly frowning to day, but spenly commiserating on the morrow. Compenly commiserating on the morrow. Commercial houses fall continually for vast a nounts, the significance of their assets proving conclusively that for long years commercial honor has been wantonly disregarded. Manufacturing companies stamp their goods alsely, frequently using well known English trands noted for their excellence; unsound tock, unskillful work, adulterations' short veights and measures, forming the chief basis of their profits. You cannot purch-se at a country store a paper of pins, a spool of thread, ask-in of silk, or a single article of goods of any description which, from its nature is susseptible of fraudulent manipulation, without being more or less swindled, the merchant aving bought his goods at wholesale in this raudulent condition and without reclamation.

This is the situation in the year 1875! We coast of our civilization, and call ourselves a Christian nation; We endow colleges without number; we educate teachers by the thous and; we place our common schools within e.sy access of every child in the land, compelle sy access of every child in the land, compell-ug attendance in some states and inviting it in all; we print bibles and tracts for gratuitous iistribution; we build churches whose spires point upward in city, town and village; we go to church and hear the gospel preached; we institute sabbath schools; we send out missionaries to the end of the earth to convert the heathen! we print 8 000 newspapers week missionaries to the end of the earth to convert the heathen! we print 3 000 newspapers week ly to educate public opinion, and only one of he number has the moral courage to wage pen war upon commercial fraud! We do all hese things and more, and yet this government is in deadly peril, and civilization and Christianity are put to open shame!—L. W. Miller, in American Grocer.

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Oct. 23-Crops never better: 50,000 bushele castor beans, and millions of corn and flax considerable wheat, and hav in abundance Weather magnificent. Markets: Castor beans \$1 per bu.; corn, 15c; potatoes, 20c; hoge. 10c per lb. on foot and very scarce. No damaging insects, drouth, floods, or tornadoes dur ing the season. DAN'L SCOTT.

From Doniphan County.

Gct. 12-Early sown wheat and rye never was better; corn is drying up rapidly; stock being gathered in ; cattle and horses in splendid condition. Weather dry and cool; but little rain for six weeks. Markets: Fall wheat, \$1; spring wheat, 85c; new corn, 25c; potatoes, 25c, and plenty at that. No insects but a few chinch bugs, which are doing no harm ; no drouth, floods or tornadoes.

G. A. BRIGGS.

A man said, the other day: "I tell you what it is, if farmers were more economical, here would be less mortgaging of farms.' We can quietly listen to a ring politician, who is hired at five dollars per day to travel round and explain how everybody will be richer by voting bonds for some thieving corporation, or to a street loafer, who whittles store goods boxes and tells vulgar yarns for a living, inform his lazy audience that the reason farmers don't get along better, is because they don't work enough. We stand all that without the least excitement. Among hu mans, as well as among the lower animals. there are beings for which, the wisdom of our philosophers has not discovered any particu lar use. "It is just as natural for the street loafer to abuse farmers as it is for an eighteen per cent. mortgage to take the farm, but to have an intelligent man say that farmers as a people are not economical, compared with other occupations, is an absurdity which we confess always somewhat riles us. Our own observation and experience is, that farmers undergo, here in the West, a pinching, stringent economy, living for years upon an allow ance for household and personal expenses not known in any other occupation in which a half or a third the capital is invested. We know very well there are careless, shiftless farmers-men who do not care for their farms or their families, and so there are just such characters in all occupations. The general fact is, as all men of discrimination can readily see, here in the West, unless farmers have the means to feed their crops to stock, and thus secure a profit for their labor, their crops go upon a market where it costs, with the excep tion of wheat, two or three bushels to send one to market. Prices, in years of plenty. rule low because of the absence of a consum ing population at home and the long distance to market. There is another reason for the farmers of new States being driven to closest economy. As a rule, their means to begin with are limited, all their capital must go in to the making of a new farm. Add to this two or three disastrous years or low markets and the economy enforced, must be experienced to be appreciated.

A good farmer and a good citizen as well. for they very closely follow, just called to get some papers to wrap around his apple trees He said: "I have no borers in my trees and I have never lost a single tree by rabbits. In the spring I wash them with soap, lime and flour-two-thirds soft soap to one of lime, with enough flour to give it the consistency of thin paste. In the fall I wrap the trees with paper and can rest perfectly easy about my orchard, which is really doing fine. I have my fire guards out and now, as soon as I get my trees wrapped, I am ready for cold weather. THOSE FIRE GUARDS.

Already the press of the State begin to chronicle the losses by fire-losses that leave as nothing but ashes and, possibly, the painful conviction that it could have been avoided The hard work and close, economical savings of years in an hour go up in smoke. Don't postpone the making of your fire guards a day

Our butcher said the other day: "Do you see that sheep carcass hanging there? That iresses nearly a hundred pounds of fine mutton-that cost me over five dollars. Now is pays to raise such sheep, of course it does That's a cross on the common Merino, using a pure Cotswold buck. Yes, sir; I've paid four follers apiece in the spring for lambs of that cross. Any man can make money raising that kind of mutton." Neighbor, dost see the

SYNOP-IS OF TAX LAWS.

1. Taxes are due Nov. 1st, and the whole or December 20th, without penalty.

2. One-half of the taxes may be paid on or before Dec 20th, and the other half on or be-

fore June 20th following, without penalty. 3. If the whole tax is paid a rebate of 5 per cent, is allowed on the half that may run to

June 20th. 4. On any real estate, where no payment has been made by Dec. 20th, the whole becomes due and a penalty of 5 per cent. is added Dec. 21st.

5. A penalty of 5 per cent, is added March 21st, and another 5 per cent. on June 21st, on all real estate where the first installment was not paid by Dec. 20th.

Warrants for delinquent taxes on person al property will be issued Jan. 1st. and July 1st.
7. Lands delinquent for taxes will be adver-

tised July 10th, and sold on the first Tuesday in September.

8. After the tax sales, the amount of the axes and costs will be subject to interest at the rate of two per cent, per month for the first year, and three per cent, for second and third

9. At the end of the third year, a tax deed will be issued to the purchaser.

From Morris County.

Oct. 25-Crops satisfactory; corn will yield an average of about 40 bushels per acre; not as much winter wheat sown as we expected. on account of the chinch bugs and drouth. Very dry; many good wells and springs have entirely failed; no grinding can be done at either of the water mills on the Cottonwood river at the Falls and Elmdale. Rain began falling this morning very slowly. Prairie fires have been raging in this county for three days. Some damage done in burning fences, hay and sheds. Fraternally,

JAMES COFFIN.

THE OUTLOOK IN KANSAS.

Kansas has never had in her past history a more encouraging outlook than she has to-day The unusual yield of her wheat crop which owing to the severe losses sustained by other parts of the country in this crop will secure an average of nearly a dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel. This, in connection with the heaviest corn crop ever grown in the State with a larger acreage of oats, barley, rye broom corn, flax, castor beans, potatoes and other crops, will with an unusual crop of prairie hav leave little to be desired so far as the pro duction of a varied and bountiful crop is concerned. What is concern to a great number of our people is the absence of horses, cattle sheep and hogs to profitably consume this year's crop.

The drouth and grasshoppers of last year found the farmers of the State without a surplus of the old crop on hand and they were compelled in a very large measure to dispose of their feeding and in many cases their breed ing stock, for the lack of feed. The calami ties of the two past seasons have given us some valuable lessons which will not soon be forgotten. We do not believe the State will ever again be found with so little old corn for feed and hay and grain stored as the fall of 1874. The difficulty of paying for machinery bought on time, of lands secured to make big ger farms and of high taxes will bring us close er to a safe cash system of doing business sending to the rear forever, we hope, buying on credit, that rock upon which so many crafts have gone to pieces.

The day for yoting reckless, bonds for every scheming ring has already passed away, and people will very justly remember the struggleof 1874 and the difficulty of paying ruinous rates of taxation in times of calamity, before adding further to their burdens.

In the restocking of farms we are glad to note that our farmers are looking more close ly to the quality of the animals. There is nothing in the historyof American Agriculture more clearly and fully proven than the value of good stock for feeding profitably the surplus of large or' small farms. When the canital of the country shall be forced in to manufacturing and producing enterprizes, when we have a system of finance that will forever make the present rates of cut-throat interest an impossibility, when money shall seek to convert our great wheat crops into flour, our wool into cloth, manufacturing the tens of thousands of green hides we now send East, into leather and the leather into boots and shoes, when money can no longer secure usurous interest, it will be driven for profit to its owners, into enterprises that will not only develop our great water powers and consume our coal, but what s still of more direct interest to all western armers, it will make a profitable market for their productions. The first step toward general prosperous business in this country, is a condition of things which will give profit to the producers.

PROF, FELTER'S NEW ARITHMETIC.

Books should be constructed for the purpose of giving profitable employment to the pupils and not, as is too often done, to ventilate some pet theory of the author. It is a lamentable fact that fifty per cent. of the pupils in school are idle for the want of something to do. Le those who doubt this statement visit a school and count them. The teacher is not entirely o blame; it is a physical impossibility fo him to prepare sufficient proper work for the ull employment of his pupils; and if it is what is the use of text books? Better save

The book before us is different from any other one we have ever seen, in the following

1. While the book is as cheap and no larg er than other books, it gives all the work that without extra labor on the part of the teacher

2. The problems are carefully graded in respect to difficulty, so that each problem is but little more difficult than the one preced ing, that pupils may be stimulated to thought and not discouraged by failure.

3. The problems are especially practical referring to incidents of child-life in which they are most interested.

4. The book is especially adapted to farm ers, containing those problems which arise in the transactions of the farm-buying and sell ing farm produce, measurement of land, taxes

5. The mechanic and builder are not for gotton, as a considerable portion is devoted to measurement of lumber, digging cellars, papering, plastering, mason work, etc.

6. The subject of fractions has received full consideration, with the clearest illustration of principles we have ever seen.

The book is, in fact, a Kansas production. The MSS. for the most part, we learn, war orepared while in a Kansas school, and the author evidently had his eyes open to the ed ucational wants of the Kansas pupils. Kan sas ought to be proud of this new book, and we bespeak for the author and his excellent series of mathematical works additional popu arity. In typographical execution, paper binding and illustrations it is altogether the finest work of the kind we have ever seen.

From Douglas County.

Oct. 20-All late planted crops saved in fair condition. Fall sown wheat very much in want of rain. Weather, most delightful. Markets: Corn, 20c; potatoes, 85c; all vegetables in great abundance and very low. But few insects, either in the orchard or field; no WM. PLASKET. storms.

ABOUT ADVERTISEMENTS.

It pays any one to study the advertising pages of a journal like this, where the eye is not offended by glaring announcements of medical nostrums and fraudulent schemes, and where every advertiser is believed to trustworthy man, having the abitity and intention to do what he promises—for it is the aim of the publishers to admit only such advertisers, despite the fact that the excluded class would gladly pay much higher prices. They could afford to do so, for they give the least for the money they receive, and so can expect more in inveigling purchases We know by experience that many successful and suggestions are derived from studying the wave and modes of business adopted by others: tnow by experience that many business hints and reading a lot of advertisements is like go ng into a "Grand Bazaar." where a multitude of dealers exhibit their wares. So we always advise our readers to go all through the ad vertisements of each paper, as they are usually changed materially in every successive num As our advertisers are a select class, we like them to know that in this journal they meet with a wide a-wake, enterprising class o readers, and so we make the standing request that those who write to them, ordering any-thing, or for circulars or other information, would mention the fact that they are readers of this journal.—The American Agriculturist

The above equally applies to the KANSAS FARMER. We have used every effort to pre serve our advertising columns from humbugs and swindlers of all kinds. A publisher not ong since said "if I can make money out of whiskey bitters, lotteries, and medical frauds by inserting their advertisements. I am going to do it. Its business." We say to all such philosophy that the man who opens a partner ship by giving the aid and support of his paper to swindling thieves, who annually rob the people of hundreds of thousands of dollars by the aid of the press, are little better than the scoundrels who secure the larger part of the

RESOLUTIONS OF BARTON COUNTY AGRI CULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE OF BARTON CO. AG'L ASSO'N, GREAT BEND, KANSAS, October 13, 1875. MAJ. J. K. HUDSON, Ed. Kansas Farmer Dear Sir: Regarding your able Address, deivered Oct. 7, 1875, before the First Annual

Fair of this Association, the following resolu ions were unanimously adopted : Resolved, That the thanks of this Associa tion are hereby tendered to Maj. J. K. Hud-son, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, for the able and instructive Address delivered by him

before this Association, Oct. 7, 1875.

Resolved, That, believing said Address contains views and suggestions of general inter tains views and suggestions of general interest and importance on the subject of Fairs, we respectfully ask the publication of said Address in the Great Bend Register and the KAN SAS FARMER.

M. C. CAMPBELL,

SAS FARMER. A. J. HOISINGTON,

"THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS."

To OUR Young FRIENDS .- The title of our Boys and Girls paper will be "THE AMERICAN Young Folks," instead of the "Kansas Farm er Young Folks" as at first intended. We expected to have sent No. 1. out to-day with this paper, but it has been unavoidably delayed and will be sent out with next week's FARMER. It is now ready for the press, and the three other numbers will be sent to the boys and girls before the first of January, as we have promsed. We ask our little friends to prepare their letters, and send them along for No. 2, as it will follow not very soon.

SOMETHING MEW.

During next year THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS will be issued monthly. It will be inely printed, beautifully illustrated and sen postage paid, for one year for 50 cents. Any poy or girl sending a club of five, will be en titled to a copy free. And to make this offer till better, for those who are not now takin, he FARMER, we will give to any club receivd before January, any of the four numbers of he paper not published, at the time the clui errives,-or, if we have any back numbers or and, they will be sent. Think about getting arrives you can take it among your friends and send your club The offer is that any boy r girl sending us five subscribers and \$2 50 by registered letter or post-office order, wil be entitled to an extra copy free.

BROCKETT'S WELL AUGER.

This western manufactured implement, advertised this week in our columns, is rapidly coming into popular favor where tested. Mr Brockett received for this auger the Silver Medal at the late Kansas City Exposition The following will give some idea of the auger: The shaft, made of the best steel 13% inches square, is provided with a reamen point, and two semi-circular grooves extend ing its full length. In the worm sections there are also corresponding grooves, thus forming two perfect air chambers from top to nottom of the auger, by which all suction is revented, and an auger full of earth 8 feet in length, is readily raised to the surface by one nan at the windlass, thus requiring the auger mly to be raised five times in boring a well 40 feet deep, which can be done in less than an hour. The auger is also provided with an adjustable reamer which may be attached at the top of the worm, thus enabling the opera tor to here his well any size desired, from 11 to 24 inches in diameter.

Descriptive circulars, prices, etc., for this auger, and for well pipe manufactured of Frear Stone, used also for chimneys, caps, roof bases, etc., can be had by addressing C. A. Brockett & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

THE MOST DESIRABLE STOVE TO BUY.

All our customers agree in saying that the CHARTER OAK is without doubt the best Cook Stove they ever used or sold, and believe its large high oven, ample warming closet, and excellent reservoir, make it the most desirable stove, that a housekeeper can buy.

Minor Mention.

Kansas Agricultural Report.-The third annual report of the Kansas State Board of Ag-riculture to the Legislature of that State has ust been issued. This is a volume of more than 350 pages, filled chiefly with statistical and general information as to the crops for the year 1874, and a remarkably full, and, so far as our knowledge consists, an accurate account of the character of each county in the State as regards soil, water, timber, surface, rainfall, average temperature, and natural productions. This account is illustrated with maps of every county in the State, which are drawn to a scale sufficiently large to exhibit every section, and indeed every forty acre lot in the whole State, with the streams passing through them. There are also lists of fruits of all kinds which succred in the State, of the native trees, grasses, and flowering plants, and other interesting in-formation to those who are looking toward Kansas as a home. As this State which cer-ainly contains a larger proportion of stable or grazing land to its entire surface than any other through which we have traveled, must rom necessity attract an immense immigration in the course of a few years, this volume is very timely and useful, and will be found of the greatest value by those persons who desire to avail themselves of the vast extent of the most fertile land in the most healthful climate, which is either now open to settlement under the homestead or pre-emption laws, or which can be purchased at low rates from the rail-road companies. The report is published in accordance with a special act of the Legislature, by which it is ordered to be distributed to any persons interested, who may apply for it to the Secretary of the Board, Alfred Gray, Esq., at Topeka, Kansas.—N. Y. Times, Oct. 13, 1875.

We are informed by Mr. Gray, that the editition of the last annual report is entirely exhausted. The large numbers of letters of inquiry regarding Kansas shows that many peo. ple are looking towards the State with a view of settling in it. It also very clearly indicates the necessity of some reliable compilation of facts and resources of our state to give arties desirous of knowing more about it full information regarding our resources, climate, soil, etc., etc.

First Grand Exposition of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, Pittsburgh Pa., October 7, closes November 6. Address A. J. NELLIS, President, T. I. I.

The Herd Law Question in Leavenworth Couny .- From the published proceedings of the County Council in the Times we take the following:

Hon. John A. Halderman, being in attendance, by permission addressed the Council in relation to a herd law for the State at large, and presented the following resolutions, for the consideration of the Council:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Council that the best interests of the State of Kansas require the adoption and enforcement of the herd law. Judge Halderman then retired, and, on mo

tion, the resolution was laid over till our next regular meeting, which will be the first Friday in November, and that Judge Halderman be invited to attend and address the meeting H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College.-And English training-school is the only insti-

tution of the kind that we know of that has actual and undoubted facilities for giving a broad and through business course. Circuars can be sent for, giving full information in all departments.

We wish to again exhort the Patrons to rally to their standard and build up their commercial agency. There is no time to lose. The Patrons of the surrounding counties are ready and anxious to help you, and will stand by your Agency to the last. You have the woney and the grain and produce so take by your Agency to the last. You have the money and the grain and produce, so take hold immediately and push the enterprise forward as rapidly as possible. Don't wait for another month to roll around to hold your entering with the county grange; but call a neeting at Salina, notify the granges of it, ake up the \$2 000 stock and begin business or hwith.—Furmers' Advocate.

You are right, Bro. A. A strong commernal agency, incorporated and backed by adejuate capital from the subordinate granges, is gives hope of success. Successful co-operation nust have a good strong business organization behind it.

Grape Vines.—Our readers are referred to the dvertisement of Messrs. Sauer & Raue, of Kansas City, Mo., whose price list appears elsewhere in our columns. We are personally acquainted with the firm and can assure our readers they are reliable as well as responsible, and will fill honorably every order entrusted to their care.

Editoral Legislators.—Among the editors who have been nominated for the legislature in Kansas we find the following: Edward Fleischer, of the Atchison Courier, J. F. Legate, of heLeavenworth Commercial, M. W. Reynolds, of the Parsons Sun, J. E. Duncan, of the Harvey county News, and Fletcher Merideth of he Hutchison News.

Attention is called to the advertisement of R. S. Peale & Co. of Chicago, Ill. The firm, which is a realiable one, make a specialty of subscription books.

Challenge Feed Mills.-In another column will be found the card of the Specialty Manutacturing Co., of Chicago, Their Feed Mill does the greatest amount of work with the smallest amount of power, and is specially, adapted to stock raisers, millers, and others.

Prof. Shelton .- Of the Agricultural College

Our stock has done excellently well the past eason, and if we have no ill luck we shall soon be able to astonish you with a fine herd of our own breeding.

Practical .- At the next meeting of the Ellsworth County Grange the question for discussion will be "Raising, Harvesting and Stacking

Editorial Fair. Managers .- The Independent of Jefferson County says:

At a meeting, last Saturday, of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Jefferson County, Geo. A. Huron, Esq., of the New Era, was elected President, F. H. Roberts, of the Independent, Corresponding Secretary, Judge J. L. Williams, of the Sickle and Sheaf, Secretary, L. J. Trower, Treasurer. A "new departure" this, putting the affair into the hands of the newspaper men! Trower isn't exactly a newspaper attache, but he is nearly "'arf and 'arf".

Stock Notes from the College farm,-Additions in the natural way have recently been made to the college stock as follows, Grace Young 5th. has dropped a handsome red and white b, c, got by the Fidget bull, 3rd, Prince of Oxford 12676 A H. B, and the Jersey cow Duches-848 A. J. H. B. a fawn and white c. c. by Glenco 404 A. J. H. B.

The college has just received a very hand. some pair of Essex pigs of the Harris strain from Norman Eastman, Humboldt, Kas.

From Larimer County, Colorado. Oct, 22.-Wheat has averaged 25 bu to the acre and some as high as 33, potatoes 275 bushels per acre, oats poor, badly cut by the hoppers.

Threshing nearly done. Weather beautiful since September, 22ad, not a drop of rain for 30 days. Wheat \$2 25@2.85 per 100 pounds oats \$2 25, barley 3c, potatoes 1c, cabbage 2c, onions 4c. The Granges of this county had a Harvest Home at this place to day, about 200 Patrons assembled and enjoyed speaking, sing ing, social intercourse, and a dance in the even ing in the hall belonging to Collins Grange. R. O. TENNEY.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1875. CHEAP FREIGHTS AND SOMETHING BETTER ED. KANSAS FARMER: I called to-day up on F. B. Thurber, Secretary of the Chear Transportation Association, to see what news he had. He said that his Society is working quietly and steadily. They are aiming to strengthen their numbers and are enrolling a large number of the principal merchants Competition has brought freights down so low that they have not felt called to engage in much public agitation this summer; bu they have got their minds steadily fixed upon an exclusively freight railroad, to be managed in the interest of the whole nation and not controlled by any ring. They have accumulated a great amount of information which they will make public before long, to the dis gust of the monopoly railroads. The day or exhorbitant freights, Mr. Thurber thinks, is about over. I got him soon upon what seema deeper subject than freights, and put such

questions as these:

Are we not still too much befogged with the old political economy—the dismal science Are we not too much inclined to aim at national wealth rather than national happiness? Are we not so great a nation, with so great s domain, that we can afford to begin to think rather how we can make our own people com fortable than how much our rich men can ado to their riches by selling our products to foreigners? Your great trunk railroads are very fine and very necessary—especially since we will have to keep sending an immense amount of produce abroad until we have paid the terrible debt we so foolishly incurred in Europe But is it according to social science to strive so much for foreign commerce? Is little Great Britain a fit model for big great America? Is not this the most important question that can be asked concerning any nation "Are its common people happy and comfortable?" Has the immense increase of English wealth brought any analogous increase to the omfort of the masses? Are we not now in pretty mess, with 2,000,000 bread-winners winning no bread by legitimate means? I this caused by anything but the insane folly "and greed of our "great men"-our leader and voters? Does not mother earth yield, is the average, bountiful harvests? Aside from deficient currency and the knavery, corruption and extravagance that prevails, is not our present calamity largely due to the fact that really as yet we have no scientific organiza-

tion of industry? Then I put it in this way: See, we have nearly every great thing organized except in dustry, the foundation of all. Charity, religious missions, politics, transportation, taxation and many other important interests make a fair show of organization, but the only sign of it in productive and distributive industry is in the shape of the purely selfish machinations of speculators, usurers and bankers. Therefore, our "Commonwealth" may well be char acterized in the language of Sir Thomas Moore, two centuries back, which cost him his life. He said : So help me God, I can perceive nothing but a certain conspiracy of rich men procuring their own commodities under the title of Commonwealth. They invent and devise all means and craft, first how to keep safely, without fear of losing, what they have unjustly gathered together; the next, how to hire and choose the work for as little money as may be."

Our highest form of charity, but it is only charity, is seen in the "Children's Aid Society," sending children to the West. This is a greater temptation to parents to throw their offspring upon the world than the baby basket of the Foundling Asylum. Then in religien the sects have the whole land mapped out, and a great hue and cry is raised when any district is found lacking in "the means of salvation." That is all right; but what or-

ganization is there to care equally for both the bodies and souls of the people? What society is there whose business it is to wrestle with the problem of puting the surplus factory hands of Fall River where "they will do the most good?" Moody and Sankey (and may Heaven help them) are on hand to save the souls of our people; but what means worthy of the names "scientific and moral" are organized to have the bodies of the two millions to be principled men will refuse to go lower. When the point is reached, we will accomplish some. of our unemployed?

some of his most earnest work was in behalf price Many men are too ignorant to be neighbored for the "Bureau of Migration," whose laudable association," one of whose objects is "the normal distribution of population," particularly by colonies, embodying a great variety of men are found to work. These men get the grant walk around. The of skilled labor and thence the highest civili zation.

"Will you believe it?" said I to Mr. Thurtheir absurdity, have presented to the world chance. Men who dare to think for themselves the best specimen of organized industry extent. Each of their little communes is a kingdom in itself that can bid defiance to the cest of the world. They are on their own land. Each society, through force of numbers and varied industries, can stand along and work up its raw material into food and clothing, and if outsiders don't want their sur plus products, they stand in the glorious position of being able to stop making any sur plus. So independent are they that they can maintain themselves comfortably thus for al time, and snap their fingers at the rest of mankind and laugh at prices. How different their position from that of the Fall River factory hands trembling at the frown of cotton lords, whose fortunes have been made with he money foolishly put in savings banks by 'hands' who should have long ago chosen hemselves leaders as the Shakers have, taken their money from the banks and gone to -recting factories in the valley of the Missis ippi, where their food is raised, and where hey could enjoy all the fruits of their labor.'

In view of the difference between what is and what should be in this respect, I have sat year atter year grinding my teeth with rage, and muttering with cynical Carlyle: "Forty millions of people, mostly fools." Carlyle nad a glimmering of the right way when he called upon the British government to organ-ze "industrial regiments." But the true organization of labor will not come from gov rnment. It will spring up spontaneously mong the people, as Grangerism has, when he right system shall be so forcible presented that the wise hearted, in whom the masses rust, shall say: "This is the way; walk ye in it." SAMUEL LEAVITT.

A. J. HOPKINS WITHDRAWS FROM THE CANVASS FOR COUNTY PREASURER

To the Voters of Shawnee County: ent candidate for County Treasurer, I find some men a good deal more anxious to run for office than I am, and other men—if one should judge from their actions-think the

Williamsport Township.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

See Deuteronomy, xii: 23. The blood be ng the source from which the system is built ap and from which the system is built ap, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important hat it should be kept pure! If it contains vile, estering poisons, all organic functions become-nicebled. Settling upon important organs, us the lungs, liver, and kidneys, the eff-ct is and the nost disastrous. Hence it behooves all to teep their blood in a perfectly healthy condi ion, and more especially does this apply at his particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause nay be, the real cause of a large proportion it all diseases is bad blood. Now, Dr. Pierce loss not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack paten nostrums, by recommending it to cure every isease, nor does he recommend it; on the cor rary, there are hundreds of diseases that h ioes claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable, or mineral. The Golden Med ical Discovery is warranted by him to cure the wars forms of Sits Discovers as all forms of worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of

CONFIRMED .- HIP JOINT DISEASE yesterday.

CURED. W. GROVE STATION, IOWA.

with disease. In 1871, a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. gical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has March. when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles, and still 36½ c for November, and 34½ c the year, using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of limited supply, and held rather above buyers.

DOWN-DOWN

ganized to have the bodies of the two millions that point is reached, we will accomplish some thing. The reason why Unions do not grow of our unemployed?

wanted—the organization of industry. is, men who stay out expect to gain more work. The number of non-Union men is on the rap-Far sighted Horace Greeley felt so deeply id increase. Nothing can stop the out-flow but the need of the organization of industry, that ctual beggary, until men find out that bideven during his effort for the Presidency, ding against each other for work only reduced

work, and men of principle walk around. The employers are keeping good men idle to make hem and their principles odious, and to intim ber, "I consider that the Shakers, with all tion. The most submissive men stand the best

HOW TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF EPI

Journal states, that three years ago two of his cows showed symptoms of the foot and mouth disease (epizootic aptha) He had his other three cows at once removed to another stable. frothing at the mouth, and he had her returnand to the diseased ones at the cattle she surgeon was called in who pronounced the disease the genuine "foot and mouth," and insist ed that it was useless to remove the well ones as it must run its course through the whole lot But this advice was not followed. The diseas-d animals were kept to themselves, and the others had lumps of rock salt kept in their thers had lumps of rock salt kept in their boxes; and two feet from each cow's head, a small box was constructed in which was placed a piece of camphor, and afterwards some disinfecting carbolic powder. Carbolic acid and water was also sprinkled in the shed where the diseased cattle were kept. The same man attended to both lots, and the two cows senarated from the sick core. cows separated from the sick ones, and treat-ed as above, never showed any symptoms of the disease. They were only kept in at night, being allowed to graze in the fields during the day.—National Live Stock Journal

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER. TOPEKA, KAN., Oct. 27, 1875.

Oct., 26.

Wheat receipts were large, but mainly of ow grade and rejected. There was no notice able change in the market. Sales of two cars of rejected were made at 83 cents and cars of rejected were made at 83 cents and sfices were created for their especial benefit l'herefore, thanking you, friends, for the in erest manifested in my behalf, I withdraw from the canvass, and let the Convention's men go it.

Fraternally,

A. J. HOPKINS.

Williamsport Township. light receipts and little doing, One car new, in the ear, sold on track at 30 cents, Oats also in light receipt. One car, in sack, sold at 38 cents. Barley and rye without change.

re quote.

Change to day compare with those of yesterday and the corresponding day of last year as

,			
	Yesterday.	To-day.	Oct. 24, 1874.
Wheat-			220000000000000000000000000000000000000
No 2 red	@1.83	1.86201 88	1.10201 10%
No 3 red	@1.34	@1.81%	€.98
Corn-			
No 2 m'xd	Ø 56	571 bid	79 @ 78
Uats-	10000	100	
No 2	a 35%	85% bld	49 a 50
Pork-			
Standard	a 23,50	23.50 a 24,00	90.50 a 21.00
Bacon-	*141/12/7** 1-6.		-0.00 H 21.00
Shoulders	a 10	a 10	7% a 7%
Cl'r sides	13% a 14	18% a 14%	1884 8 1884

Flour was dull and unchanged-the duliness in some degree due to the closing day of the

week. Wheat; Samples very dull. No 2 red sold for cash before call at \$1 85, and in car lots on call at \$1 88 and \$1 86, and 5,000 bu on call at \$1 88 for October, but later at Biotches, pimples, and eruptions; also all \$1 80, and 20,000 bu after call at \$1 90 in standular Swellings, and the worst form of settlement; round lots offered at close at \$1.84 scrotulous and Ulcerated Sores of the Neck, without bid; offerings of No. 3 cash were at

Corn for October is undergoing a slight squeeze, and cash and the month were higher Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and dispear of her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten graduated, and her whole system rotten to be some state of the system. The system is the system of th ember 5,000 bu lots sold at 46% c, and 47coffered at close at 46%c, buvers at 46%c; offer-Have had five doctors, at an expense of \$125, ed this year at 42c; bid 411/2c; for January who say nothing will do any good but a surat 39%c, bid 39; 39c for February and 38c

Golden Medical Discovery is sold by Druggists. @ 1821/6.

Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

Many men are too ignorant to be helped.

ZOOTIC AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG CATTLE

correspondent of the London Live-Stock The next morning one of these was also found

Market Review.

From the Kansas City Times we quote for

From the St. Louis Republican of Oct., 25,

The prices of leading articles of produce on

*ases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip-joint and Spinal Diseases,—all of which belong to Scrotnlous diseases.

\$1 33, bid \$1 30½ without sellers, but sold for October in car lots at \$1 31½, while No. 4 sold in car lots at \$1 07

Oats were neglected at the call; No 2 offer-Oats were neglected at the call; No 2 offer-of your Discovery, for she was not able to get ed cash at 86c, bid 85 1/2c; No 2 white at 89 1/2 ff the bed and was not expected to live a week no bid ; rejected at 301/c, bid 291/c. Nothing done in options, but 851/2c was bid for October;

your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood-purifier and strength-restorer.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Thinked supply, sad held rather above buyers views, but low grades in over abundance and not wanted. Choice sold in sacked lots of \$180

Topeka Grain Market

Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

Wholesale cash prices from commission med weekly by Keever & Foucht.

WHEAT—Per bu: Spring,...

"No. 2...
"No. 2...
"No. 2...
"No. 4...

CORN—Per bu: Mixed.

White, No. 1...

TYE—Per bu.

BARLEY—Per bu.

BARLEY—Per bu.

BARLEY—Per bu.

LOW Grades...

CORN Grades...

CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs...

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY

1.50@1.75

Opossum
Deer, dry, per lb
Beaver dry and clean, per lb. Topeka Produce Market. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly Grocers retail price Het, College & Manspeaker.
APPLES—Per bu.
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy
Medium
Common
Castor
BEESWAX—Per lb
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.
Common Table.
Medium
Common
Common Table. Medium
Common
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh
HOMINY—Per bbl ..
VINEGAR—Per gsl.
POTATOES—Per bu
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz
Chickens, Dressed, per lb
Turkoys,
Geese, "
BACON—Per lb—Shoulders
Clear Sides
Hams, Sugar Cured.
Breakfast
LARD—Per lb

Breakfast
ARD—Per lb
JABBAGE—Per head
ONIONS—Per bu
BEEDS—Per bu—Hemp
Millet Blue Grass.
Timothy, prime

Hungarian
Osage Orange
Corn
Oats
Onion Setts per b Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITT, Oct. 26, 1875. The following are wholesale cash prices fi sion men.
WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red.
Fall, No. 4
Fall, No. 8.
Fall, No. 2.
CORN—Per bu—New White.

APPLES—Per bbl......
BEESWAX—Per ib.....
BUTTER—Per ib—Choice. Medium
BROOM CORN—Per ton.
CHEESE—Per lb.
CIDER—Per bbl.
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh... BGGS—Per doz—Freeh
Pickled.
FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed.
Prime Live Geese
FI-OUR—Per cwt—Rye.
XX
XXX
CORN MEAL—Per cwt.
Klin dried, per bbl. . SOO . S

LIVE STOCK. Medium, av 880 to 950.

Native cows, fat, av 9 0 to 1,100.

medium, av 800 to 900.

Colorado, natives, fat.

Wintered Texans, fair to good. " cows, good ... tair.
Through Texas, fat... Through Texas, fair...

St. Louis Market.

GRAIN-Per bu. Wheat, No. 3 Red..... 25 LIVE STOCK. -Native steers, per cwt.... Texans...
HOGS—Shippers, per cwt....
Butchers...

GLICK & KNAPP, Atchison, Kan., breeders of Tuor oughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle of straigh herd book pedigree, and pure bred Berkshire Pigs. Cor respondence solicited.

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J. K. HUDSON Topeka, Kansas

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Grain & Seed Cleaner

MANUFACTURED BY

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

LIKE everything else, the old fashioned Fanning Mill has had its day. Every farmer and dealer involuntarily says, 'Wish I had seen Oboru's Grain and Seed Separator before buying a Fanning Mill.' The manufacturers of these celebrated machines have striven to place upon the market an article having real merit, not to see how cheap and plainly they could be constructed. We claim to have the only machine made that will do what ours is guaranteed to do: Separate arg. cheat, cockle, oats, and all foul seeds from wheat; oats from barley (for seed) perfectly. Separates arg. cheat, cockle, oats, and all foul seeds from wheat; oats from barley (for seed) perfectly. Separates every foul seed from flax, Separates. RED Tor and CLOWER from timothy; cleaves castor beans, and, in fact, all kinds of grain and seed raised by the farmer. Machines have taken the highest premium at all all the fairs, als the Grand Gold MEDAL at the Kansas City Exposition, given for the beat invention in Agricultural implements. Endorsed by all the leading Agricultural men and farmers. If your dealers dou't keep them, send your orders to the Factory, Machine will pay for itself in a very short time. You can better afford to own it than be without it. Machines shipped to responsible parties on trial. Strangers must send money with order They are very simple and well built. We use a large variety of coetly material and cannot compete with cheap Fanning Mills.

PRICES:—Farm size, \$35. cash; Flax screens, \$3 extra: Warehouse, \$65 and \$80 complete. E. H. OSBORN & CO., QUINCY ILL.

Mills.
PRICES:—Farm size, \$35. cash; F'ax screens, \$3
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E. H. OSBORN & CO.
Quincy, Illinois.



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Hale your liav. It is
easier to sell. It brings
a higher price.
No one need sell at a
loss on a rainy day or an
over-atocked market, as
haied hay can be stored
cheaply, while loose hay
cannot. W. H. BANKS & Co., Sole Man'frs, 24 & 36 S. Canal Street, CHICAGO.

N. H. GENTRY.

Sedalia, - - - - - Missouri, Thoroughbred Berkshires.

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Concord (\$37 per 1,000) | \$1 00 | \$4 00 |
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Delaware, Goethe | 2 00 | 12 00 |
Martha | 2 50 | 16 00 |
Iona | 1 55 | 8 00 |
Salem, Wilder | 3 60 | 20 60 TWO YEARS OLD, STRONG:



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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

TINTORETTO'S LAST PICTURE.*

BY MARGARET J. PRESTON. Oh, bitter, bitter truth! I see it now, Hightening the lofty calmness of her face Until it grows transfigured. On her brow The gray mists settle; I begin to trace
The whitening circle round her lips: the fine Curve of her nostril pinches—ah, the sign Indubitable! I dare thrust aside No longer what ye all in vain have tried force upon my sight—that day by day Venice lily drops her leaves away, My Venice lily drops her leaves away, While I have seen no fading—I, who should Have marked it earliest.

Only thirty years For this rich fruited, gracious womanhood
To reach its culmination! Oh, if tears,
If prayers, could bribe, how quick my worn

Should take the thirty's place! for I have

Life's large experience, and I crave no more
But she! She just begins to taste how glad The mellower clusters are, when, see !- the

One blast of ghastly ravage, and here lies Before my startled eyes
The laden vine, uprooted at a blow!
My "Paradiso" does not hold a face My "Paradiso" does not hold a face
That is not fairer through my darling's

One angel has the rapt, adoring lift Of her white lids; another wears the grace That eddies round her dimpled mouth; and one

The nearest to the Mother and her Son—
Borrows the tawny glory of her hair.
And yet—how strange!—as full, united whole,
Her form, her presence, all the breathing

Boul Of her, I have not pictured otherwhere.

Tomaso, bring my colors hither. Haste! We have no time to waste. Draw back the curtain : in the clearest light Set forth my easel: I am blind to-night— Blind through my weeping—but I must no

Even the shadow's shadow. Now they

Her for the breeze. There! just as I would choose They smooth the pillows. Dear Ottavia.

drop Your Persian scarf across her couch, that so lts wine-warm flecks may interfuse the

cold Blanch of the linen's dreaded snow. Nay, hold! Give her no hint: 'twere grief to let her

know
That the old, doting father fain would snatch This phantom from Death's clutches. O my

How can I gaze thus, and be reconciled? Heart sinks, hand palsies. while I strive to match Such loveliness ineffable with blot

Of earthly color. All my touches seem Ashen and muddy to reflect the gleam Asien and muddy to renect the gream
Of those enkindling eyes, fast fixed on what
Spirits alone can see. Ah, now she smiles!
Tomaso, look! Unless my hope begulles
My vision, I have caught a glimmer here
Of the old shine that used to flash so clear Across our evening circle, like the last

Long sunset ray aslant our gray lagunes, When she would lean, with Veronese anear Over the balcony to catch the tunes Of gondoliers who floated, dream like, past. Now softly bid Ottavia loosen out The golden trail of hair, and bring a rose

om yonder vase, and let her fingers close -Poor fragile fingers!—the green stem about. Yea, so; but all is blurred through rush of

tears:

Only the gay and joyous long ago,
Frescoed with memories of her happy years,
Betwixt me and the canvass seem to glow.

Her hair rays off, an aureole round her brow And see, Tomaso, see! I understand Not what I do; for in her slackening hand I've put a palm-branch where I meant the

Should drop its spark of warmth the white-How wan she looks! Meseems the pallor

Nay, push the easel back : I can no more! -Lippincott's Magazine.

* The portrait of his beautiful daughter, Marietta Robusti, as she lay dying. † Tintoretto's masterplece.

ENDOWMENT OF WOMEN'S COLLEGES.

The editor of Scribner's Magazine, referring to the fact that "there is not a woman's college, or advanced public institution for the education of women, that is not to-day in need of a large endowment for the purpose of bringing its advantages within the reach of those whose means are small," strongly commends the subject to the rich women of oucountry who are desirous of doing some good with their money. "Let the boys alone," he says. "They have been pretty well taken care of already, and the men will look after them. It is for you, as women wishing well to your own sex, and anxious for its elevation in all possible ways, to endow these institutions that are springing up about the country in its interest, so that the poor shall have arequal chance with the rich. You can greatly help to give the young women of all classeras good s chance as their brothers enjoy, and you can hardly claim a great deal of womanly feeling if you do not do it."

We frequently hear of wealthy women be stowing their money upon old and popular institutions of learning, and rarely do we hear that a woman has given a few thousands to some female college, but so rarely that we are glad to see rich women given a hint, albeit that hint comes from a man, that the money they have to give away should all be put where it will help to secure education al advantages to their own sex in every way equal to those secured to young men. Indeed how can we expect men to build up such institutions for our benefit if we do not lend a helping hand when we may?

And there is a another class of institutions to which, we would be glad to see women of

means direct their attention and their money we mean the charitable homes for the fallen of our sisterhood. If we who abide in comfortable and happy homes, where we are safe from temptation and want, could but know from whence they have fallen, and to what depths of misery and despair they have sunk, surely every woman who loves the honor of her sex would aid in some way to build up and sustain a reformatory home; and instead of the little band of christian women which may be found interested in such work in each city, every woman would be found doing her share. There is nothing that the few earnest workers in this cause need so badly as money, and we hope the time is near at hand when rich women will bestow their riches some place else than upon the long established and already wealthy colleges for men.

WHY YOUNG LADIES DRESS EXTRAVA-GANTLY.

Going down town recently, we chanced to valk a short distance behind two stylish young gentlemen, and overheard one say to the other well trot her out this evening and let's seher rage, and then I'll tell you what I think of her."

Elegant language from young gentlemen who consider themselves respectable and complimentary to young ladies who think themselves respectable.

These same young men no doubt belong to that class who cannot afford to marry because the girls are so extravagant; they will dress in the fashion and that costs more than the majority of young men can afford. But whose fault is it tha they spend . 1 th 1 time training and frizzing? It one of them thought best to wear last year's hat or mantle would she go to | yards. an opera, concert or party? Not once in the season and she knows it.

Every once in a while we read a very entertaining article on the characteristics of the young ladies of different cities, all as true as tiction of course, and we remember of read ing once, such an article in which an editor since notorious in other cities, paid this follow ing high compliment to Kansas City girls.

"They do not aff-ct any particular style of young men, but judge all by their brains and possibilities."

We fear that it might be said with more truth, of the young men of all cities not adays, that they do affect a particular style of young ladies, and judge all by their dress and its probable cost.

To be sure the young man has a conscience and a heart, which may twinge a little, while he escorts the most handsomely attired young lady on the street, if there chanced to be some where else a little maiden whom he expects some day to sew on his buttons, and whose papa is not worth \$50,000; but then he must have his amusement and it would be anything but pleasure for him to gallant a young lady who was not just in style.

Dont blame the girls too much for their exextravagance and waste of time, until you look about and see whose fault it is.

THE VATICAN.

Everybody has heard of the Vatican, one of the most famous palaces in Europe, the home of the Pope, and out of which the present Pope rarely goes. He calls it his prison, since King Emmanuel has made Rome the capital of the kingdom. The Christian Intelligencer gives a brief history of the Vatican, which is tull of information.

The term refers to a collection of buildings on one of the seven hills of Rome, which covers a space of 1,200 teet in length and 1,000 eet in breadth. It is built on the spot one occupied by the garden of cruel Nero, it owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who, owers to origin to the sixth century, erected a humble residence on its site. About the year 1160, Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. Innocent II., a few years afterward to see a ledging to Peter II. Innocent II., a few years after ward, gave it up as a lodging to Peter II, King of Arragon. In 1305, Clement V, as the instigation of the King of France, removd the Papal See from Rome to Avignon when the Vatican remainder in a condition of becarity and neglect for more than seventy years.

But soon after the return of the Pontifica Court to Romo, an event which had been a expressly prayed for by poor Petrarch and which finally took place in 1876, the Va ican which finally took place in 1876, the Valicanwas put into a state of repair, again enlargen and it was thence forward considered as thregular palace and residence of the Popes who, one after the other, added fresh buildings to it, and gradually encircled it with intiquites, statues, pictures and books, until the beamether richest depository in the world. The library of the Vatican was commanced. The library of the Vatican was commenced 1400 years ago. It contains 40,000 manu-

LOAFERS.

We never heard of a loafer being sued for alander, from the fact a remark from such person is as harmless as a blank cartridge Still a common street loafer is a nuisance Th still a common street loater is a dusance in part which he plays in the great drama of life night just as well be left out. Of course he is a consumer, but we never saw a merchant soliciting his patronage, He can vote, and generally does, either just before or just after taking a free drink. Under all circumstances taking a free dyink. Onder an orroumstances be talks, talks fluently and knowingly. He is regular in his habits, that comes the nearest to seing a redeeming quality. We have one now in our mind's eye who has not missed one day in the last two or three years, and seldom if ever, is "docked." As a class they are simple while the common of n their ways and very confiding and unsuspi-cious. Did you ever know one to take a hint? It he did he was sure to bring it back the next isy. Some person may tell him about this article, or he may read it in a borrowed paper, out he'll never have the least idea that we mean him.—Neodesha Free Press.

ONE DOLLAR!! ONE DOLLAR!!

Tell your triends and neighbors that One Dollar will get them the best farm and family journal in the country the next six months.

PERSONAL.

The Empress Eugenie lately asked Marshal MacMahon if she might pass twenty four hours incognita in Paris and the Marshal said "no."

Mr. Sharon has tendered to Mrs. Ralston a suite of seven rooms in the Palace Hotel, with private servants, a private coach and coachman, so long as she may see fit to use them.

Joaquin Miller has dropped the semi-barbarous costume which he has been so fond of sporting in polite society, and now in a quiet and natty suit might almost be taken for a stock broker instead of a poet.

The only Duke that reached Long Branch last summer is now husking corn in Herkimer county, New York, to get money for the winter season of gayeties .- Free Press.

Robert Dale Owen has entirely recovered his physical health, and is so much improved mentally that he is expected to leave the insti tute in about a week. He proposes to spend the winter at Marquette where his son Ernest is in business.

Mrs. Tilton and her mother, Mrs. Morse, are living at a house on Madison street, Brooklyn They had a kind of house-warming there on Wednesday night, at which the Prymouthites appeared in force and a sympathetic purse of \$400 was subscribed to Mrs. Tilton.

The great regulator of sleep is exercise, it is the best anodyne in the universe, and is the only one that is always safe, always efficient and always wholesome and natural. If you cannot take much exercise, take a little, and every second hour increase the distance, and soon you will be able to walk a mile more easily than you walked the first hundred

* * * "When human love wakes, it crushes fame like a dead leaf, and all the spirits and ministers of the mind shrink away before it, and can no more allure, no more console, but sighing, pass into silence and are dumb." * * When love is dead, there is no God."

Never swallow an atom of food while in a passion, o if under any great mental excitement, whether of a depressing or elevating character; brutes won't do it.

RECIPES.

WATER COOKIES -Three cuptule of sugar, one cupful of butter, one cupful of water, one egg, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and one nutmeg.

FRENCH PANCAKES .- Half a pint of milk two ounces of butter, two ounces of loaf sugar, two ounces of flour, two eggs. Put milk, but ter and sugar into a saucepan to dissolve (not boil), boat eggs and flour together till quite smooth, then add the other ingredients and well mix. Divide this quantity and put it in four saucers to bake for twenty minutes; lay two pancakes on a dish, spread preserve over. and cover with the other two pancakes. Serves

CORN-STARCH CAKE -This is a simple and digestible cake, easily and quickly made, and generally liked. Rub well together 1 cup of butter and 2 cups of sugar. Add the white of six eggs beaten to a froth. Stir in 1 cup of sweet milk, 2 cups of flour, in which have been thoroughly mixed 2 teaspoonfuls of bak ing powder or 2 of cream of tartar and 1 of soda, and flavor with 1 teaspoonful of extract of bitter almonds (or other flavor desired). Lastly, stir in 1 cup of corn starch, which acts both as food and shortening. Immediately bake in a moderately quick oven.

OATMEAL GEMS .- Soak over night one cup of oatmeal in one cup of cold water and a little salt; in the morning, add one cup of sour milk, one tablespoonful of augar, one teaspoonul of sods and fine oatmeal, enough to make them as stiff as fritters, (wheat flour will do to hicken it, but oatmeal is better.) This will make two cakes if you wish to bake it like Johnny cake," we like it that way.

I would like to say, also, that in making 'strawberry shortcake," it is a good plan to sivide your dough equally in two parts, roll each one half as thick as usual, now spread butter over one of them and put the other on top of it and bake. You will not need a knite o split it when done, and, consequently, it is much lighter. Yours, truly,

EMILY.

THE GRANGE MEANS PEACE.

In a late circular the Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange very truthfully

say:
"There are many professional and trading men, and even some of our own brethren, who seem to think that the mission of the Grange is to fight everything and everybody. Never was there a greater mistake. If any body of was there a greater mistage. It any body of men on earth mean "peace on earth and good will to all men,"it is the Grangers. We desire the prosperity of all good men. We have no antagonism to any honest calling, trade or profession. We want all to flourish and prosper, but wand not want them to be our master. ut we do not want them to be our masters but we do not want them to be out must be but we do not want them to be out must be prosper. While other trades and professions are prosper also. We

of society.

We want agriculture to flourish and the tillers of the soil to be elevated financially, socially and educationally. And why should we not try to build up ourselves, if we do not aim to pull down anybody else who ought to prosper? There is no agrarianism in the grange Every Patron wants all the property he can test honestly by his toil.

get honestly by his toil.

We do not wish to injure the lawyers, though
one of our cardinal doctrines takes away a

one of our proudest achievements is to stop great source of their profit.

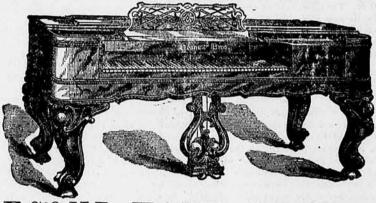
One of our proudest achievements is to stop strife and lawsuits among farmers. Where Granges flourish lawsuits diminish, and the little breaches that arise between brethren are healed without litigation.



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SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW How to Post a Stray, the Fees, Fines and Penal

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in th year.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between 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 citizens and householders can take up a stray.

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 of such stray.

of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised if 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 fusition of the Bene shall within twenty days from

in donote the value of such stray.

The justice of the Pence 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 i shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three suc cessive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having dist not fed the taker up of the time when, saddhe Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray falls to prove ownership, within

payment of all charges and coets.

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise a summons to the householder to appear and appraise projects on a summons to be served but to expect a summon to the three shall but to appear and appraise projects or, or two of them shall not be a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

their appraisement.

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

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

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass,

"head of cattle,
To County Cierk, for recording each certificate
and forwarding to KANASE FARMER,
TO KANASE FARMER for publication as above
mentioned for each animal valued at more than
\$10.00.

\$10.00, Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up. for making out certificate of

therewith,

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case
The Justices' tees in any one case shall not be great-Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for son case.

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week Ending Sept. 27. Atchison County-C. H. Krebs, Clerk. COW-Taken up by J. S. Spangler, Grasshopper Tp. Aug. 17, 1875, one cow, red and white, 5 years old, Valued at \$15.

Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk. HORSE-Take up September 6, 1875, by Thos. A. Dunn, of Irving Tp, one light bay horse, 10 or 12 years old, about 17 hands high, small star in forehead, incide of right hind isot white, with white strip down the hoof, white on heel of left fore foot, small scar on front of right one. Valued at \$75.

Cherokee County,-Ed. McPherson Clerk. ONY—Taken up by Jared Atkinson, of Crawford Tp. 7, 1815, one mare pony, 7 years old. 184 insuds high ke by white hairs on rump and fank, saddle and colomarks, a little white on lot hind foot, had on saddle bridle and lariat rope, Valued at \$5.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by T. B. Price, of Mariou Tp. Sept.
25, 1875, one light bay filly, 2 or 3 years old, with white stripe down the forehead and one white foot. Valued at \$39.

Doniphan County-Charles Rappelye, Clerk HOHSE—Taken up and posted Oct. 12, 1875, by A. S. Hodge, of Wolf River Tp, one bay horse, 10 years old, 15% hauds high, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, some collar marks. Valued at \$50.

Johnson County-Jas. Martin, Clerk

Johnson County—Jas. Martin, Clerk.

HOHSE—Taken up by B. N. Stevenson, of Lexington
Tp, one bay horse, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, no
marks or brands perceivable. Vained st \$50.

HORSE—Also, a bay horse, 15 hands high, 4 years old,
knot on left side of the belly, b. wart on the inside of the
right thigh, tarr in forehead. Walued at \$50.

ARSE—Taken and the belly, b. wart on the inside of the
right thigh, tarr in forehead. Walued at \$50.

MARK—Taken up on the back, branded on right side of
the neck with a square. Valued at \$50.

MARK—Taken up by Ferry Duffield, one light bay
mare supposed to be 4 years old, star in forehead, 3 white
feet. Valued at \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by John O'Connell, July 20, 1875, one
dark brown horse, about 15½ hands high, about 12 years
old, "stove up."

GOW—Taken up by A. M. Swift, Sept. 17, 1875, one white
cow, roan neck, red ears, sear on left hip, 5 years old,
marks—Taken, and angust 2, 1875, by J. Rayney of
dans 1826.—Taken up Angust 2, 1875, by J. Rayney of

cow, roan neck, red ears, season dum size.

HORE-Taken up August 2, 1875, by D. J. Ramey, of HORE-Taken up August 2, 1875, by D. J. Ramey, of Gardnar To, one iron grey horse, 4 years old, shod before. Gardner Tp, one iron grey horse, e years out, and of yearned at \$40.

HORSE-Taken up and posted August 23, 1875, by John M'Namara, of Monticello Tp, one bay horse pony, 4 years old, 14 hands high, black lose and tall, some saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$15.

Marion County-Thos. W. Bown, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by E. R. Wadleigh, of Grant Tp, Ma-rion county, on the 8th day of September, 1875, one bay yearling horse colt, white hind feet, star and stripe in forchesd. Valued at \$30 million to the star and stripe in COLT—One brown yearling horse colt, left hind foot white, amail star in forchesd. Valued at \$30.

white, small star in forehead. Valued at \$50.

Milkith One bay mare, two years old. Valued at \$50.

Milkith One by mare, two years old. Valued at \$50.

And tail, one light roan mare colt, white feet, white mane and tail, baid face. Valued at \$50.

Torchead, white spot on nose, left hind foot white, branded A on left foreshoulder. Valued at \$50.

Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up Sept. 22, 1875, posted before J. J. Thoman, J. P. of Parker To, by S. A. Sargeant, one bay horse, about 4 years old, 16 hands high, left hind foot white, no brands. Valued at \$50

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk HORSE—Taken up by Peter Shumaker, of Wetmore Tp, October 7, 1878, one bay horse, 3 years old, dark mane and tall, large star and stripe in forelead, white nose, right hird foot white, about 18% hands high. Valued at \$50 MARE—Taken up by G. W. Conrad, Caploma Tp, October B, 1875, one brown mare, 12 years old, right hind frot white, star in forehead, saddle marks. Valued at \$25

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

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Thos. Huff, of Belmont Tp, Sept. 22, 1875, one bay horse pony, about 5, years old, both hind feet white, right fore foot white, star in forehead, saddle marks, no brands visible. Valued at \$35.

HOHSE—Taken up by Wm. Price, of Belmont Tp. one fee bitten grey horse, about 15% hands high, 5 years old, collar marks on left shoulder, scar or cut on ieft hind leg above the knee, wind gall on right ankle, rather dark legs, no brands visible. Valued at \$40.

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

Stray List for the week ending Oct. 6 Allen County-H. A. Needham, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Bolin, Iola Tp. one bay mare, about 7 years old, 3 white feet, wen on left side o neck, 5 lumps on underside of belly. Valued at \$25. Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk.

COW-Taken up by John Perry, of Marmaton Tp, Bour-bon county, Kansas, one red cow, about 7 years old, no marks or brands perceivable, rope around the horns. Val-ued at \$12. Coffey County-Job Throckmorton, Clerk.

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

MARE—Taken up by N. N. Wills, Rock Creek Tp, one bay mare, white appot on foreigned, 19 years old, no marks or brands. Yalued as \$60.

The marks of the marks to be seen, about 16 hands high. Valued at \$40. MARE—Also, one dark gray mare, average high. Valued the state of marks to be seen, about 16 hands high. Valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Hitchens, Hampden Tp, one bay mare, 15 hands and one inch high, left hind foot white, as small white spot in forehead, no other brands or marks. Valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by J. L. Ward, Avon Tp, one bay mare, 16 hands high, 8 years old, four white feet, small star in the forehead, small white speck in the right eya, no mark or brands. Valued \$40.

The control of the state of the spect of the right eya, no mark or brands. Valued \$40.

Tp, one bay mare pony 8 years old, 12 hands high, white apot on tip of nose, collar marks, white on both hind feel Valued at \$20.

Dickinson County-M. P. Jolley, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Dunlary, of Sherman Tp, Dickinson county, Aug. 7, 1875, a bay mare with black maus and tail, about 15 hands high supposed to be fer years old last spring, branded on the right shoulder with the letter "O" having a straight line through the contre. Valued at \$30,

Elk County-Thos. Hawkins, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up July 37, 1875, by E. C. Sanguar, living in Longton Tp. Elk county, Kansas, one light bay borse, years old, 15 hands bigh, small white spot between the syes and on the nose, part of both hind ankles white. Valued at \$40.

MULE—Taken up by W. N. Allen, of Rock Creek Tp me dark brown horse mule, six years old, no marks of trands visible. Valued at \$75.

Johnson County-J. Martin, Clerk. MARK—Taken up by Bend. Belt, of Lexington Tp, a sor el mare, 14); hands high, 9 years old, with both bind legg th the about high system of the samel joint, white stripe in orelucad, with collar and saddle marks, no other piarks or brands. Valued at \$50.

Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk. Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Thomas Smith and posted before
D. F. Walker, J. P. Alexandria Tp, Aug. 18, 1875, one sore
el horse, about 15% hands high, about 8 years old, left
ront foot purity wnite. Valued at \$25.
MARE—taken p by P. S. Winchell, and posted before
age about 1 has allokapoo Tp, July 16, 1875, one black
hare about 1 has allokapoo Tp, July 16, 1875, one black
lid. Valued at \$25.
COLT—Also, one dark brown horse [soit, about 4 years
ld. white spot in forchead Valued at \$35.

Mitchell County-L. J. Best, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Washington Mercer, Lulu Tp, As-gust 2, 1875, one bay mare pony, 14 hands high, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, with saudle and collar mark small white spot on forehead, also a sear on the right fore-ieg supposed to have been done with a lariat rope; said pony had a halter on when taken up, Appraised ar \$30.

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Thomas Thompson, Harrison Tp,
July 27, 1875, one dark bay mare colt, 8 years old, both
hind feet white, small star in forehead, no other marks or
brands percivable. Valued at \$40.

Osage County-Wm. Y. Drew, Clerk. COW-Taken up by C. Rice, Valley Brook Tp, July 28 1975, one white cow, white face, line back, branded on the left hip with the letters "AB," giving milk, about 9 year old, valued at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by C. C. Leonard, of Soldier Tp, June 6, 1875, one bay gelding, about 16 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, star in forehead, both hind feet white. Valued at \$30.

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Louis Keckel, Wilmington Tp Ju-ly 36, 1875, one iron gray mare, 14 hands high, saddie marks, no other marks or brands, four years old. Valued at \$31.

MARE—Taken up by H. S. Brann, Meesho Falls Tp, August 11, 1875, one grey mare, about 10 er 11 years old, with saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$18.

Strayed or Stolen!

STRAYED or was stolen from the subscriber, living on valley Brook township. Osage county, Kanasa. on or about Sept. 36, 1875, eight head of horses, described as follows:

One roan mare, 6 or 7 years old. One mare roan sucking colt. One roan mare colt, 1 year old. One bay mare, 8 or 9 years old, stif in foreshoulders, shod on fore feet. One black horse, same age, white nose. and two white hind feet, with saddle marks. One bay horse colt, 2 years old. One gray mare colt, 2 years old. One gray mare colt, 2 years old. One brown horse colt, 2 years old, points of both ears frozen, one ear half gone, white hind feet. All the above were branded Don the left shoulder. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of the animals.

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

A Stray Horse Taken Up. Taken up by the subscriber, about the 1st of September, a five year old PONY HORSE, bright Bay, broke to work in harness and saddle. The only mark on the animal is a lump on one of the hind legs between the kner, and pastern joint.

P. O. Auburn. Residence, north branch Wakarusa, in Anharu tawnshin. in Auburn township.

STRAYED OR STOLEN #5 REWARD!

On or about the 20th of June last, a dark bay horse pony, 14 hands high, 4 years old last spring, star in forchead, white rings around hind feet, brauded with a trisugle on right shoulder. Five Dollars reward will be paid for the pony or information that will lead to its recovery.

THOS. R. JONES,
Osage City, Kausas.

\$5 REWARD

WILL give the above Reward for any information that will lead to the recovery of the following animals: One Sorel Mare, 6 years old, about 14 handhigh, ringbone on hind foot, limps at times the back near hips higher than usual. Also one Bay Horse, 3 years old, a few white hairs on back caused by saddle, a lum; in in-ide right hind leg betweet hock and pattern Joints. Also one yearling Mare Colt, very dark fron gray, small silec taken out of one ear. The similar is stray, d away in May.

Dunlap, Morris Co., Kansas.

Strayed or Stolen!

ON or about the 8th of June, seventeen head of catle strayed or were stolen from the range of the
undersigned on Rock Creek, six miles northeast of
lola. Two Cows bor 6 years old; one medium sized
heavy set, red and white, white in the face, out the hips.
under the belly and in the flanks, horns turned to
wards the front, is branded with an "8" on the left
shoulder, has a call by this time; the other is a alim
cow, red and brindle, with white under belly, one born

shoulder, has a calf by this time; the other is a silm cow, red and brindle, with white under belly, one hors a little lopped. branded with 'S' on let shoulder.

Right three year old steers; one red, two white, one red and white spotted, with horns a little staggy, one dirty roan, one brown and white the others red and white whoth is small. All branded with letter 'P'—dim brand—either on right or left hip, and sometimes the ''P'' is upside down.

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

Four two year old helfers; one red and white spotted, i white with bluish hairs, I brindle, I roan. The two last quite small.

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

D. W. BOSTWICK.

October 6, 1875.

H. J. BANSOM, Cashier and Agent, Farmers' Bank

Loan Agency,

Holton, Jackson Co., Kansas, Invests MONEY for Eastern Capitalists.

LOANS MONEY on IMPROVED FARMS in sums of \$250 to \$5,000 for one to five Years.

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Partice 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.

Enclose stamp for answer

Address, GAVITT & SCOTT,

Topeks, Kansse.

J B. SHOUGH.



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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for the ratification or rejection of the electors of the State at the next gen-eral election.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1 PROPOSED AMENDMENT to section three of the Consti-tution of the State, regulating the time of electing and compensation of members of the Lepislature.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kaneas. two-thirds of the members elected to each [house] con-curring therein:

Exercing therein:
[Boxrow 1.] The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five:
PROPOSITION ONE: Section twenty-five of article two shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 55. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and beginning with the secsion of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, all regular assisions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuerday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

Shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

Proposition two: Section three of article eleven shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. The Legislature shall provide, at each regular session, for raising sufficient revenue to defray the current expenses of the State for two years.

Proposition treater: The following shall constitute section twenty-nine of article two: Section 39. At the general election held in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and thereafter, members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for two years, and members of the Benate shall be elected for four years.

Sec. 3. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition of amendment: The ballots shall be effected written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and shall be either written or printed. Printer trees, shrubs, plants, etc. Send list of wants for roles in work of the west; extra quality; pecked to see satisfaction guaranteed. Printer trees, shrubs, plants, etc. Send list of

tion."
SEC. 2. This joint resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statut

book.

I hereby certify that the above joint resolution originated in the Senate on the 14th day of January. A. D. 1876, and passed that body on the 4th day of February, 1876, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

JOHN H. FOLKS,

Secretary of Senate.

M. J. SALTER,

President of the Senate.

Passed the House on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1875, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

E. H. FUNSTON.

HENRY BOOTE,

Chief Clerk of the House.

Approved on the 5th day of March, 1875. THOMAS A. OSBORN.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication is the statute book May 16th, A. D. 1875. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of State. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1875. [SMAL.]

THOS. H. UAVANAUGH.

Secretary of State.

r. B. SWEET, A. C. BURNEAU, GEO. M. NOBLE Pros't, Vice Pres't, Soc'y.

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Zet us Smile.

THE DEACON AND HIS CALF

On Sunday as one of the strictest deacons was getting ready to shake the lines over his horses' backs and say "ge hup," his wife remembered that his calf hadn't been fed. The Wholesale, Free. On Sunday as one of the strictest deacon deacon looked at his Sunday clothes, and ob-served that he did not deem it incumbent upon him to suffer for the negligence of oth ers; to which the deaconess replied that such language in the presence and hearing of the children on a Sunday morning, and from a pillar of the church, was enough to shake one's belief in the professions that had been made by one she could name. The Jeacon handed the lines to his eldest boy, and climbed handed the lines to his eldest boy, and climbed over the wheel without saying a word. He went around to the front door, and took the key from under the mat, and as he was trying to put the key in the hole it slipped from his hand and slid down into the snow. Finally he got into the kitchen, and started with the milk for the barn-vard. He set the pail down in the ground and started with the star milk for the barn-vard. He set the pail down on the ground and called the calf, but the beast whisked its tail in the air and bellowed at him. Then he captured the animal and pulled it along by the ears and jammed its head into the pail, but the calf gave a spring, sending the milk in a cloud of spray over the deacon's shirt front. In trying to recapture the beast, the deacon dropped his hymn book out of his pocket, and before he could rescue it the calf stepped both teet on it and tore the cover off. The deacon got mad. He took a hoop-pole and belabored the calf. One end of the pole struck the shed, and, bounding up, knocked the deacon's plug hat off. it rolled directly under the calf, who set his foot through the tile, and went tearing madly around the the tile, and went tearing madly around the yard with his tail in the air and the hat fastened just above the knuckle joint. The deacon went into the house, and as he unbuttoned his shirt collar, he called out: "Maria, you go on te church, and if anybody asks for me, tell them I stayed at home to feed that d—n calf."

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"Yes," said the old lady, as she wiped here yes and proceeded to tell the sympathizing neighbor about the elopement of her daughter, "Yes, Mrs. Blobbs, you may well say it ar' a dreadful stroke. I ain't had such another shock since that last spell o' rheumatiz. To think that a darter of mine would do sech a disgraceful thing after all the care an' affection me an' her father have ravished on her from her infancy up. I couldn't bear up under the affliction nehow but fer the conserlation of religion. Religion is powerful enertion of religion. Religion is powerful ener vating in sech trials as these."
"Did you not suspicion that they were con-

templating such a move?" asked the neigh-

After I'd runned the conceted upstart off the premises with the mop, I didn't think he'd have the insurance to speak to Samanthy agin. An's he seemed to appear so consigned that I never respected h r of having any underhanded contentions. But all the time—

Newark, Knox Co., Missouri so I've heerd sence—they used to meet clandestinely, when I thought Samanthy was at meeting, an' decott their plans to run off an' elope. Well, Samanth has made her bed, an' she'll have to lay on it. I wash my hands of the ongrateful girl from this time forthwith." "Did you make any effort to i tercept

"No, you see, we didn't know it, or else we'd 'a intercepted 'em within an inch o' their

"I mean did you try to have them stopped

"I mean did you try to have them stopped when you found they were gone."

"Yes, indeed. Father telescoped to five or six towns, an' give their prescription—cost mim lots o' money, too, but he said he wouldn't mind spendin' the price of a cow to git Samanthy back. But we never heerd nothin' from them, and I told father to let 'em alone and they'd come home after a while with five and they'd come home after awhile with five or six children behind 'em. But I tell you, Mrs. Blobbs, they shan't set a foot in this house except over the dead body of my defunct corpse. You jest remember that."

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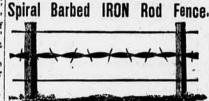
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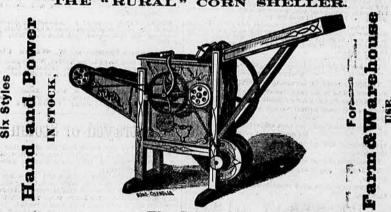
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