

light difference indeed. My friend, if you don't win to-day, don't say ill natured things about the fair managers, or the committee, 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 amount of rational amusement outside of the usual side shows and cheap gambling devices that follow in the wake of fairs. Human nature—and there is a good deal of it in the 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 gambling and the demoralization of pool selling, is a feature old and young, men and women, all enjoy. To make a frank 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 wife 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 congregation 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 era 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 build a hall on your ground where those attending your fair may meet and discuss topics of interest and profit—only first and last and all the time, keep away from your ground gambling and whisky. Both are disturbers and destroyers of peace, here and everywhere else.

We are living in a century marked by greater progress in science, art, manufactures and agriculture, than any that has preceded it. At the beginning of this century there was not a mile of railway in the world, and to-day there are more than a hundred thousand miles carrying the freights and passengers of the civilized world. Less than a hundred years ago there was not a ship or a boat 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 plows, cultivators, planters, mowers, reapers 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 journals are 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 prosperous.

In recapitulation and conclusion, Mr. President, permit me to say that it seems to me the first condition requisite for a successful county fair depends upon a good business management of the association, the laying aside all ambitious attempts to copy a great metropolitan exposition and giving such a premium list as will not only enlist the support of every class of our 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 will bring their stock for exhibition, for sale and for exchange. It will be a true exposition of all the varied interests of your county, one in which the manufacturer of your furniture, your implements, your wagons, your flour, and the producer of the raw material may meet for mutual support and interchange of products and ideas. At your feet lies the sluggish Arkansas, with its even banks—a wise provision of nature, an inexhaustible source of wealth to the manufacturers and agriculturists yet to people this great broad valley, from here to Granada. 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 soil 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, your society has a broad field of labor, and upon it rests the responsibility of giving to agriculture and to manufacturers, a support and an encouragement 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 consequence is, that at this date there are liter-

ally no hogs in the country to consume our vast surplus of corn. The selling of our breeding stock is working in the same channel. 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 economical point of view, it seems to me we are cutting off one of our most profitable resources—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 localities 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 insects which have been very numerous for several years to disappear all at once, no one seeming to know the cause of their sudden disappearance.

Ever since we knew anything about apple trees, we have seen the tent caterpillar every spring. Last year (1874) they disappeared—only 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 FLOWING.

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 farm:

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 crop presents about an average appearance with the 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 is not by any means favorable to the growth of vegetation.

Next year, he informs me, he intends to use a 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 place.

We all remember the controversy a few years 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 the surface, and under it is a hard, tenacious 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 desirable 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 lands and meadows, and have more pork, beef, and mutton; or grow more wool, or manufacture 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 by 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 his past experience and observations. Among the advantages of keeping more

general and systematic farm accounts, may be 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 increased and their expenses lessened.

It would increase the farmer's knowledge of doing business and of keeping accounts, and lead 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 accordingly.

By comparison of results and facts for a series of years, it would give him a clear judgment that would amount to positive knowledge as compared with the guess-work of others.

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 sentiments, and was no little interested in his statistics, and I must honor Prentiss 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 revisions, 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) a blank.

I have been raised a farmer, but have spent 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 practical agriculturist, horticulturist, florist and such like, must fall, while in ignorance of the useful ones at least. In a scientific sense, I 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 if 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 is practical.

I have yet to see the primary school book in plain English to fill up this blank, and I do 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 for ourselves. Neither has he promised us knowledge without effort.

Then why not, as the President suggests teach "Bug-ology" in our common and un-common schools, and fill up this blank at least, 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 the injurious ones. W. W. TIPTON. Burlington, Kan., Sept. 30, 1875.

OUR DRAFT HORSES.

The importation of the best specimens of the draft horse to this country from Europe goes on apace, and we shall soon be in position to challenge the world in the quality of our draft stock, as we already are in our roadsters and running horses.

This importation of the draft breeds is comparatively a new enterprise, but is rapidly making itself felt in the superior quality of the truck and dray horses seen upon the streets of our principal cities. Very early in the history of the American colonies the importation of the best racing blood of England was commenced, and it has been kept up to the present 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 choicest 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 substantial 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-

bine all the desirable qualities. In other words, we think the horse of all work is a myth that cannot be realized. The general farmer 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 drays of our cities, the demand for which is at present very imperfectly supplied. On the other hand there has always been, and always will be, an active demand for fast road horses, too light for general house work, and with speed, style, docility, and endurance, as the quality principally sought after. Each of these types it will pay to breed, just as it pays to raise the various kinds of grain, but if all the resources of our country were directed toward producing 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 heavy 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 Gentleman*:

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 loosening. I have never believed in dosing a horse with medicine, but something is actually necessary to keep a horse in the right condition. Many use powders, but potatoes are better, and safer, and cheaper, if fed judiciously.

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 a horse changed from a lazy, dumplish one, to a quick, headstrong animal, in five 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 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 corn extra every day he worked, with what hay he wanted, and a stronger and more active horse, of his inches, I have never yet seen.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Poultry.

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 feathers, together bring on that fearful disease, roup, which puts an end to the flock. Chickens should be well cared for this time of the season, as all healthy fowls are moulting, and to grow new feathers a warm house by night and good, strong, healthy food in daytime are essential to bring them through the process healthily. This is the reason that whole flocks of fowls go through winter without laying a 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 introducing a cock from some of the thorough bred varieties, such as Hamburgs, Poland, Spanish, Leghorns, Brahmas, etc., and at the same time improve the health of the flock.

GEO. H. HUGHES.

Topeka, Kansas Oct. 23, 1875.

EXPERIENCE WITH FOWLS.

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

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.—We first tried 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 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-half of all hatched would live to maturity. Still, with all their faults, we thought them much superior to the so-called "dumpling 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 fault of the Spanish is, that their combs are so large, that unless warmly housed they will get frost-bitten; 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 discarded them.

BUFF COCHINS.—We purchased a trio of Buff Cochins of a friend, who highly recommended them, but we did not like them. They are not so good layers as the Hamburgs, though their eggs are larger. They can fly much higher than the Brahmas can, and are not as docile; at least, such has been our experience.

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 if 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 great 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 fence.

The Dorkings as a class may be considered the standard English fowl, and combine 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 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 Canada than any other, being well supplied with an abundance of feathers down to their toes.

Horticulture.

THE CLIMBER FOR KANSAS.

In almost any woods can be found a beautiful and vigorous climber sometimes called the American Woodbine, the Virginia creeper, 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 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 tripartite it cannot be handled comfortably. The leaf 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 sun-suckle. At this season the leaves are turning to a rich scarlet, and it should be secured 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 taking care of itself; 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 a similar position and soil.—*Industrialist.*

TOO MANY VARIETIES.

Ninety persons out of every hundred who set out fruit trees for home use or market indulge in too many varieties. This one fatal error has ruined more fruit growers than all other causes combined. Nurserymen propagate 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 as many varieties as possible; and we have known men who had "just begun," and with very little capital, to go into a nursery and undertake 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 best.

We have also seen the same thing done in purchasing flowering plants, and our florists try to accommodate their customers, hence the immense 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 invariably offer the largest premium for the greatest number of varieties, and it is not strange that there should be some strife 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 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 experience. 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 who 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 article 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 exhibited 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 picnics, 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.

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 Mass," "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 tollers! 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 than kings, And your faith was—old opinions, And the holy right of Kings.

NOW ye know that stalwart laborers Stain not man's immortal soul; Iron plows must rule the sabbath—SLEDGERS MUST CONTROL THE CROWN.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, on the 231 day of January, 1863, 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 murderer 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 authorize 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, it 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 Treasury 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 important document, the bill goes on to say: * * * And such notes, herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, duties, imports, excises, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender, in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States.

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

And any holder of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than \$50, or some multiple of \$50, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange thereof duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, at the Treasury or Sub-Treasury of the United States, after twenty years from the date thereof.

It then declares that said greenbacks shall be received the same as coin for any loan that may hereafter be negotiated, and the retired greenbacks may be re-issued as the public interests may require.

This is the language: And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment for any loans that may hereafter be negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be re-issued from time to time, as the exigencies of the public interest shall require.

And that every citizen who should hold that style of government bond, which we shall call greenbacks, should have no excuse for 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 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."

SECTION TWO PROVIDES for the redemption in the following words, recognizing no currency whatever but the legal tender commonly called greenbacks:

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby authorized to

issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds, or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding \$500,000,000, and redeemable at the pleasure of the government, after twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; and the bonds herein authorized shall be of such denominations not less than fifty dollars, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the 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 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 evident from the recent French experience with their full legal tender, which (excepting a few days when gold was at 2 1/2 per cent. premium) has been at par under very much more disastrous circumstances than any we have 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 greatly shortened the duration of the war, by removing the demoralization of quoted depreciation of our paper, as the average citizen ascribed such depreciation to the inherent weakness of our nation, and not to the true cause to wit: Malicious and mercenary tampering with our legislators by bribing those possessed of brains, and cajoling 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 Lincoln 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, 1863, held a convention of four delegates from New York three from Philadelphia and three from Boston.

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 interest represented as such, and it might emphatically and truly be defined as

A MIDDLEMEN'S CONVENTION. Mr. E. G. Spaulding, in his "Financial History of the War," page 20, reports thus (W. regret that our space will not permit us to quote all the devilish propositions made by these wicked men):

Mr. James Gallatin, of New York, made the principal speech against legal tender, and on behalf of himself and the bank committee from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and members from boards of trade associated with 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 depositaries of the government of all loans, and to check in the banks from time to time as the government may want money.

Cool! After showing a heartlessness and capacity in every transaction with the government worthy of Shylock; after showing an entire lack of strength and every other element of reliability by squelching out, almost before we began to fight, to ask to be the guardians of the Nation's treasure!

5. Issue six per cent. twenty year bonds, to be negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and without any limitation, as to the price we may obtain for them 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 of their creditors demanded liquidation, having within two weeks gone through one of their periodic collapses, demand reinstatement in the confidence of the government, and then saving got the Secretary in their power, by clause 5 could clean him out as smooth as the palm of your hand.

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

6. That the Secretary of the Treasury be empowered to make temporary loans to the extent of any portion of the funded stock authorized by Congress, with power to hypothecate such stock, and if such loans are not paid at maturity, to sell the stock hypothecated for the best price that can be obtained.

If those three propositions had been accepted, government stocks in six months would not have been worth ten cents on the dollar. The devilry was too apparent, and the House of Representatives, thus put on their guard, were decidedly invigorated in their intentions to work for the Nation at large and not for any ring.

The New York Tribune of January 12, 1863, 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 stocks to seventy-five or sixty cents on the dollar, the inevitable result of throwing a new and large loan on the market, without limitation as to price; claimed for treasury notes as much virtue of par value as the notes of banks which have suspended specie payments but which yet circulate in the trade of the north; and finished with firmly refusing to assent to any scheme which should permit a special-

tion by brokers, bankers, and others, in the government securities, and particularly any scheme which should double the public debt 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 21, that the bank delegates and their associates, representing the rings, had further consultation 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 propositions although backed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase.

The fidelity of our Congressmen to their trusts and constituencies was widely eulogized. 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 letters 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.

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 referred 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 indelibly 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 MORAL AND WOODEN NUTMEGS.

A government whose foundations the fathers laid upon the eternal principles of justice, the equal inalienable rights of men, whose superstructure has been reared by the wisdom and skill of men whose names are the household 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 apology for their justification—has the canker of corruption fastened upon its vitals and sucking its life's blood! I speak in general terms, and refer to the time being, to hold the reins of power either in state or nation. This I say, in the halls of legislation scattered all over this vast land, virtue, honor and integrity stand at a discount from year to year, and bribery legislators for private plunder in a majority of enactments which are passed under the forms and in the name of law! Debt, in the form of bonds is being heaped upon the people by millions, which long years of toil will fail to cancel, and not one cent of it pro bono publico! Too frequently the custody of the public money is sought for unworthy ends, and public defalcations have ceased to be uncommon, so to excite wonder by their enormity, or alarm by their frequency. Even the judiciary, the last anchorage ground of hope, is losing in too many cases, the lustre of its ermine. Public corporations astonish the world with the enormity of their wanton perversion of private rights. Banks, where tolling millions and widows and orphans deposit for safe keeping and security their all, close their doors in the face of their creditors, evincing little or no shame for their betrayal of sacred trusts, and public opinion slightly frowning to day, but openly commiserating on the morrow. Commercial houses fall continually for vast amounts, the significance of their assets proving conclusively that for long years commercial honor has been wantonly disregarded. Manufacturing companies stamp their goods falsely, frequently using well known English brands, noted for their excellence; unsound stock, unskillful work, adulterations, short weights and measures, forming the chief basis of their profits. You cannot purchase at a country store a paper of pine, a spool of thread, a skein of silk, or a single article of goods of any description which, from its nature is susceptible of fraudulent manipulation, without being more or less swindled, the merchant having bought his goods at wholesale in this fraudulent condition and without reclamation.

This is the situation in the year 1875! We boast of our civilization, and call ourselves a Christian nation; we endow colleges without number; we educate teachers by the thousand; we place our common schools within easy access of every child in the land, compelling attendance in some states and inviting it in all; we print bibles and tracts for gratuitous distribution; 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 3,000 newspapers weekly to educate public opinion, and only one of the number has the moral courage to wage open war upon commercial fraud! We do all these 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.

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

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

Pure Bred Berkshire Pigs.



It is to the interest of the people of Kansas to know that the undersigned has the Largest and Finest Herd of pure blooded Berkshire Pigs in the State. None but No. 1 breeders shipped with reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas

Pure Cotswold Rams FOR SALE.

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

A. HOUSTON & CO., State Agency

Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois, For the sale and purchase of Farm Products, farm, implements, and Farming Implements, No. 304 North Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO. Consignments of GRAIN solicited.

IMPORTANT to GRANGERS And all Consumers.

HARPER BROS., Wholesale Grocers, 44 State Street, Chicago, Ill., Make a specialty of supplying Granges and Clubs with Tea, Coffee, Spices, Fruits and General Groceries. In any desired quantities at WHOLESALE PRICES. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Circulars, with full explanations and new price lists, are now ready, and will be sent to any person requesting the same.

WHITMAN Agricultural Works.

The Largest Manufactory in the Southwest. Manufacturers of the Celebrated Whitman's American Cider Mills, American and Excelsior Cider Mills, St. Louis double hole Corn Sheller With NEW COB RAKE AND FAN; Junior St. Louis and Mound City Shellers, THE BEST MADE; St. Louis Hay Cutter, four sizes; Sanford and Lever Cutters. General Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Factory and Office, corner Clark Ave. & 8th Street, ST. LOUIS.

DEERS FOR PRICE-LIST, REDEDERICK & CO.

DEERS FOR PRICE-LIST, REDEDERICK & CO. 100 frequently the custody of the public money is sought for unworthy ends, and public defalcations have ceased to be uncommon, so to excite wonder by their enormity, or alarm by their frequency. Even the judiciary, the last anchorage ground of hope, is losing in too many cases, the lustre of its ermine. Public corporations astonish the world with the enormity of their wanton perversion of private rights. Banks, where tolling millions and widows and orphans deposit for safe keeping and security their all, close their doors in the face of their creditors, evincing little or no shame for their betrayal of sacred trusts, and public opinion slightly frowning to day, but openly commiserating on the morrow. Commercial houses fall continually for vast amounts, the significance of their assets proving conclusively that for long years commercial honor has been wantonly disregarded. Manufacturing companies stamp their goods falsely, frequently using well known English brands, noted for their excellence; unsound stock, unskillful work, adulterations, short weights and measures, forming the chief basis of their profits. You cannot purchase at a country store a paper of pine, a spool of thread, a skein of silk, or a single article of goods of any description which, from its nature is susceptible of fraudulent manipulation, without being more or less swindled, the merchant having bought his goods at wholesale in this fraudulent condition and without reclamation.

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

G. JEVNE, Importer of Teas, Nos. 1 & 3 North Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL., IS SELLING Clubs and Granges finest Moyune TEAS at Importers' prices in any desired quantity.

Gunpowder Tea, at 50, 60 and 70. Young Hyson at 50, 60 and 70. Imperial at 50, 60 and 70. Japan at 50, 60 and 70. Oolong at 50, 60 and 70. Sent by Express, C. O. D.

Florida! Florida!

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

The Burns Raspberry

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

Effective! Durable! Every Machine Arranged to Cut & Lengthen Suits, The Farmer, The Dealer, Everybody

W. H. BANKS & CO., General Agents, 34 & 36 S. Canal St., Cor. Wash'gton, CHICAGO.

Now is the time to send your Name.—We will send the KANSAS FARMER for the balance of 1875, and for the year 1876 postage paid for \$2.00. Send your names at once and take advantage of this liberal offer.

ORANGE COUNTY STUD BOOK.



GIVES THE HISTORY OF ALL STALLIONS OF note raised in Orange Co., N. Y.; the system of breeding colts by the best breeders; the author, a native breeder of Orange county of over twenty years' veterinary practice, gives his great secret of locating disease or lameness with as much certainty as if the horse could speak. His recipes and celebrated cures for crib and wind suckers, spavin and ringbone, quarter-cracks and hoof-bound horses, pull-evil, fetlocks, founder and splints, contracted hoofs, scratches, worms, brooder knees, blind staggers, distemper, wounds, thrush, heaves, stiff shoulders, and stringhalt; how to make an old horse appear and feel young; to give him a sleek and glossy appearance; to put a star on his forehead, or to spot him like a circus horse; to properly show a horse; to make a diseased and unsound horse appear sound and kind; to feed when he has lost his appetite; to tell his age; to make slow horses fast and fast horses faster; to break a horse from rubbing his tail; how to cure all diseases the horse is heir to. It should be in the hands of every owner and breeder, as Orange county is the cradle of good horses. It is worthy of a large sale.—Middleton, Orange Co., N. Y. Sold for \$1; 3 copies for \$2.50. Address DAVIDSON & CO., P. O. Box 2,200, 86 Nassau St., New York.

TRIUMPH RUPTURE CURE, 334 BOWERY, N. Y.

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

THEY employ a first-class lady Surgeon. Their chief Surgeon has had 30 years' unflinching success. Examination and advice confidential and free. Orders filled by mail or express. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet. Dr. C. W. H. BURNHAM, General Superintendent.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10th, 1875.

THE SUBSCRIBERS announce that they will hold a public sale of Short-horn cattle at Dexter Park, Chicago, on Wednesday, Nov. 10th, 1875. About 80 head, all cows, will be sold, embracing a more than usually large proportion of choice-bred females. Ten lines of short-horn, Young Marys, Gwynnes, Pippens, and descendants of Imp. Abigail, Imp. Caroline, Mr. Mason's Flora, and other noted imported cows will be included among the offerings. A pair of Lady Newhams, Young Phylises, Red Jones, Golden Lady Langhish, Sensitive Flatiron, and other noted and popular short-horns, as well as a pair of young things are the get of the 17th Duke of Airedale. Terms.—Six months' credit will be given, the purchase money to be paid in cash. A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed for cash. JAMES MIX, Kankakee, Ill. E. L. DAVIDSON, Springfield, Ky. Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

At the same time and place, Mr. E. C. Lewis, Armstrong Place, Deer Park, Ill., will sell 5 Louisiana. * * * Attention is directed to the sale of the herd of H. B. Coxey, which will be held at Dexter Park on the day following this sale.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE "WALDBERG HERD" OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1875.

The herd consists of about 40 head, including representatives of such strains as the Rose of Sharon, Princesses, Gwynnes, Waterlows, Garlins, Brackets and descendants of Imp. Lady Livermore, Lady Newhams, Young Phylises, Golden Lady Langhish, Sensitive Flatiron, and other noted and popular short-horns. Every one of the females have been well crossed with Hutes blood. The young things are the get of the 17th Duke of Airedale. Terms.—Six months' credit will be given, the purchase money to be paid in cash. A discount of 5 per cent. will be made for cash. Sale will commence at 12 o'clock. For Catalogues and particulars, address "Waldberg," near Haverstraw, N. Y. Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

* * * Attention is directed to the great joint sale of the herds of Messrs. JAMES MIX, Kankakee, and E. L. DAVIDSON, Springfield, Ky., which will be held at Dexter Park on the day preceding this sale.

Bourbon Park.

D. A. ROUNER, 8 MILES WEST OF NEWARK, MISSOURI.—BREEDER OF Short-Horn Cattle.

The Herd embraces Young Marys, Young Phylises, Sensitive, Rose Bud, Rose Marys, Lady Carolines, Deedmonias, and other good families. RED DUKE 1912 S. H. B. at head of the herd. Correspondence solicited.

Cotswold Buck Lambs FOR SALE.

I have a few choice Cotswold Buck Lambs for sale. RICHARD STEVENSON, Maple Hill, Wabasha Co., Kansas.

BERKSHIRES A SPECIALTY At Oak Grove Farm

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

Berkshire Pigs.

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

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

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One insertion, per line, (nonpariel) 20 cents.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR TRIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—1 inch space for 3 months, (13 insertions), for \$10.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

- DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio. GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan. DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.

A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture.

To Advertisers.

- Advertisers will find the Kansas Farmer on file at reference at the Advertising Agencies of Geo. F. Powell & Co., New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Bates & Locke, New York;

NO PREMIUMS TO BE PAID FOR BY SUBSCRIBERS.

ANY FARMER CAN GET A TRIAL CLUB IN HIS NEIGHBORHOOD.

REMEMBER OUR TRIAL CLUB RATES.

This is a New Offer. Any Person sending a Trial Club of 10, For Three Months, with \$2.50, will receive an extra Copy for his trouble.

NO PREMIUMS TO BE PAID FOR BY SUBSCRIBERS.

OUR GREAT HARD PAN CLUB OFFER.

Over 2000 columns of reading matter, Postage Paid for \$1.25. We offer neither bulls, jack-knives, washing machines, cheap jewelry or dabs, called chrome, for premiums.

NO PREMIUMS TO BE PAID FOR BY SUBSCRIBERS.

NO PREMIUMS TO BE PAID FOR BY SUBSCRIBERS.

From Crawford County.

Oct. 23—Crops never better; 50,000 bushels castor beans, and millions of corn and flax; considerable wheat, and hay in abundance.

From Doniphan County.

Oct. 12—Early sown wheat and rye never was better; corn is drying up rapidly; stock being gathered in; cattle and horses in splendid condition.

G. A. Briggs.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A man said, the other day: "I tell you what it is, if farmers were more economical, there would be less mortgaging of farms."

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.

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 be a trustworthy man, having the ability 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.

RESOLUTIONS OF BARTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE OF BARTON CO. AG'L ASS'N, GREAT BEND, KANSAS, October 13, 1875.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to Maj. J. K. Hudson, editor of the KANSAS FARMER, for the able and instructive address delivered by him before this Association, Oct. 7, 1875.

"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 Farmer Young Folks" as at first intended.

SOMETHING NEW.

During next year THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS will be issued monthly. It will be finely printed, beautifully illustrated and sent postage paid, for one year for 50 cents.

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 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.

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.

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 breeding stock, for the lack of feed.

The day for voting reckless, bonds for every scheming ring has already passed away, and people will very justly remember the struggles of 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 closely to the quality of the animals. There is nothing in the history of American Agriculture more clearly and fully proven than the value of good stock for feeding profitably the surplus of large or small farms.

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.

Those FIRE GUARDS. Already the press of the State begin to chronicle the losses by fire—losses that leave us nothing but ashes and, possibly, the painful conviction that it could have been avoided.

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.

Our butcher said the other day: "Do you see that sheep carcass hanging there? That dresses nearly a hundred pounds of fine mutton—that cost me over five dollars. Now it pays to raise such sheep, of course it does.

SYNOPSIS OF TAX LAWS.

- 1. Taxes are due Nov. 1st, and the whole or one-half of the same may be paid on or before December 20th, without penalty.

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

- 6. Warrants for delinquent taxes on personal property will be issued Jan. 1st. and July 1st.

- 7. Lands delinquent for taxes will be advertised July 10th, and sold on the first Tuesday in September.

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.

Minor Mention.

Kansas Agricultural Report.—The third annual report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture to the Legislature of that State has just 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.

We are informed by Mr. Gray, that the edition of the last annual report is entirely exhausted. The large numbers of letters of inquiry regarding Kansas shows that many people are looking towards the State with a view of settling in it.

The Herd Law Question in Leavenworth County.—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 motion, 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 institution of the kind that we know of that has actual and undoubted facilities for giving a broad and thorough business course. Circulars 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.

Grape Vines.—Our readers are referred to the advertisement 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.

Editorial 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 the Leavenworth Commercial, M. W. Reynolds, of the Parsons Sun, J. E. Duncan, of the Harvey county News, and Fletcher Merideth of the Hutchinson News.

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

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

Prof. Shelton.—Of the Agricultural College writes: Our stock has done excellently well the past season, 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 Grain."

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 man, 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 Glen-co 404 A. J. H. B.

The college has just received a very handsome 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, 23rd, 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, singing, social intercourse, and a dance in the evening 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 upon F. B. Thurber, Secretary of the Cheap Transportation Association, to see what new 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; but 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 disgust of the monopoly railroads. The day of exorbitant freights, Mr. Thurber thinks, is about over. I got him soon upon what seem a 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 a domain, that we can afford to begin to think rather how we can make our own people comfortable than how much our rich men can add 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 comfort of the masses? Are we not now in pretty mess, with 2,000,000 bread-winner winning no bread by legitimate means? Is this caused by anything but the insane folly and greed of our "great men"—our leaders and voters? Does not mother earth yield, in 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 organization of industry?

Then I put it in this way: See, we have nearly every great thing organized except in dairy, 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 characterized 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 religion 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 putting 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 worthily of the names "scientific and moral" are organized to have the bodies of the two millions of our unemployed?

WANTED.—THE ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY. Far sighted Horace Greeley felt so deeply the need of the organization of industry, that even during his effort for the Presidency, some of his most earnest work was in behalf of the "Bureau of Migration," whose laudable efforts are continued by our "Dwelling Reform Association," one of whose objects is "the normal distribution of population," particularly by colonies, embodying a great variety of skilled labor and thence the highest civilization.

"Will you believe it?" said I to Mr. Thurber, "I consider that the Shakers, with all their absurdity, have presented to the world the best specimen of organized industry extant. Each of their little communes is a kingdom in itself that can bid defiance to the rest of the world. They are on their own land. Each society, through force of numbers and varied industries, can stand alone and work up its raw material into food and clothing, and if outsiders don't want their surplus products, they stand in the glorious position of being able to stop making any surplus. So independent are they that they can maintain themselves comfortably thus for all 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 the money foolishly put in savings banks by themselves leaders as the Shakers have, taken their money from the banks and gone to erecting factories in the valley of the Mississippi, where their food is raised, and where they 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 set year after year grinding my teeth with rage, and muttering with cynical Carlyle: "Forty millions of people, mostly fools." Carlyle had a glimmering of the right way when he called upon the British government to organize "industrial regiments." But the true organization of labor will not come from government. It will spring up spontaneously among the people, as Grangerism has, when the right system shall be so forcibly presented that the wise hearted, in whom the masses trust, shall say: "This is the way; walk ye in it." SAMUEL LEAVITT.

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

To the Voters of Shawnee County: Since I announced that I was an Independent 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 offices were created for their especial benefit. Therefore, thanking you, friends, for the interest manifested in my behalf, I withdraw from the canvass, and let the Convention's men go it. Fraternally, A. J. HOPKINS.

Williamsport Township.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

See Deuteronomy, xii: 23. The blood being the source from which the system is built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure! If it contains vile, stercoraceous, all organic functions become diseased. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver, and kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves all to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at his particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now, Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums, by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he recommend it; on the contrary, there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does 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 Medical Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of blotches, pimples, and eruptions; also all glandular swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Uicerated Sores of the Neck, Legs, or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip-joint and Spinal Diseases,—all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED.—HIP JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, IOWA.

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871, a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors, at an expense of \$125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles, and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood-purifier and strength-restorer. J. M. ROBINSON.

Golden Medical Discovery is sold by Druggists.

DOWN—DOWN.

Wages are going down—down, and every one is asking the question, "when will they stop. How much lower must we go?" The employers are determined to push us to the lowest point, to crush every Labor organization and destroy every desire of unity. The Unions we have organized have fought nobly against fate, but have not won. It is safe to say wages will go down until the meanest principled men will refuse to go lower. When that point is reached, we will accomplish something. The reason why Unions do not grow, men who stay out expect to gain more work. The number of non-Union men is on the rapid increase. Nothing can stop the out-flow but actual beggary, until men find out that bidding against each other for work only reduces prices.

Many men are too ignorant to be helped. They must be educated, and nothing less than grinding poverty will do it. There can be no permanent improvement until the workingmen of this country go through worse degradation. No matter how low prices have come, plenty of men are found to work. These men get the work, and men of principle walk around. The employers are keeping good men idle to make them and their principles odious, and to intimidate the rest from any sort of combined action. The most submissive men stand the best chance. Men who dare to think for themselves or to ask for justice are sent adrift as a criminal, and compelled to wander like a tramp. Is this not true? Starvation will yet compel men to be true to each other. When submission and meanness will no longer bring a man work, he will fly to his betters and offer to help him regain what is lost. But we are now in the darkness. There is no immediate hope. We will see a terrible winter, and learn from it a terrible lesson.—National Labor Tribune

HOW TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF EPIDEMIC AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG CATTLE

A correspondent of the London Live-Stock 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. The next morning one of these was also found frothing at the mouth, and he had her returned to the diseased ones at the cattle shed. The surgeon was called in who pronounced the disease the genuine "foot and mouth," and insisted 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 diseased animals were kept to themselves, and the others 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 separated from the sick ones, and treated 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

Market Review.

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

From the Kansas City Times we quote for Oct. 26.

Wheat receipts were large, but mainly of low grade and rejected. There was no noticeable change in the market. Sales of two cars of rejected were made at 83 cents and \$1.00, the latter choice. Sales of 11 cars of No. 3 were made within the range \$1.20@1.27; of No 4 no sales were reported. The milling demand still continues fair. In corn there were 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 33 cents. Barley and rye without change.

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

The prices of leading articles of produce on 'Change to day compare with those of yesterday and the corresponding day of last year as follows:

Table with columns: Yesterday, To-day, Oct. 24, 1874. Rows include Wheat, No 2 red, No 3 red, Corn, No 2 m'xd, Oats, No 2, Pork, Standard, Bacon, Shoulders, C'f sides.

Flour was dull and unchanged—the dullness 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; but on call at \$1.88 for October, but later at \$1.80, and 20,000 bu after call at \$1.90 in settlement; round lots offered at close at \$1.84 without bid; offerings of No. 3 cash were at \$1.38, 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, or 4 cts. off from yesterday.

Corn for October is undergoing a slight squeeze, and cash and the month were higher to-day—though there were no sales of No. 2 mixed on call noted—offered for cash at 60c. bid 57½c, and in 5,000 bu lots for October at 60c, bid 57½c, and 58 for car lots. For November 5,000 bu lots sold at 46½c, and 47c—offered at close at 46½c, buyers at 46½c; offered this close at 42c; bid 41½c; for January at 39½c, bid 39; 39c for February and 38c March.

Oats were neglected at the call; No 2 offered cash at 36c, bid 35½c; No 2 white at 39½ no bid; rejected at 30½c, bid 29½c. Nothing done in options, but 35½c was bid for October; 30½ c for November, and 34½c the year.

Barley of desirable grades continues in very limited supply, and held rather above buyers' views, but low grades in over abundance and not wanted. Choice sold in sacked lots of \$1.80 @ 18½c.

Topeka Grain Market.

Table listing grain prices: Corrected weekly by Keever & Fouch. Wholesale cash prices from commission men, corrected weekly by Keever & Fouch. Includes WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, BARLEY, FLOUR, and CORN MEAL.

HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.

Table listing hide and skin prices: Corrected weekly by Bickoff & Krauss, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather. Includes HIDES, TALLOW, SKINS, and PELTRY.

Topeka Produce Market.

Table listing produce prices: Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Davies. Includes APPLES, BEANS, BUTTER, EGGS, HONEY, LARD, CABBAGE, ONIONS, SEEDS, and various oils and fats.

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 26, 1875.

GRAIN.

Table listing grain prices: The following are wholesale cash prices from commission men. Includes WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, and BARLEY.

PRODUCE.

Table listing produce prices: Includes APPLES, BUTTER, BROOM CORN, CHEESE, EGGS, PICKLED, FEATHERS, FLOUR, and CORN MEAL.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing live stock prices: Extra, av 1300 to 1500; Prime, av 1200 to 1300; Fair to good, av 1100 to 1250; Native stockers, av 1000 to 1150; Medium, av 850 to 950; Native cows, fat, av 9 to 11.00; Colorado, natives, fat; Watered Texas, fat to good; cows, good; Through Texas, fair; Calves, each.

St. Louis Market.

Table listing St. Louis market prices: GRAIN—Per bu. Wheat, No. 3 Red; Corn, New mixed; Yellow; Oats, No. 3 mixed; Barley, choice; Rye.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing live stock prices: CATTLE—Native steers, per cwt.; TEXAS; HOGS—Shippers, per cwt.; Butchers.

CLICK & KNAPP, Auctioneers, Kansas, breeders of Knott's

Guaranteed Short-Horn Durham Cattle of straight horn book pedigree, and pure bred Berkshire Pigs. Correspondence solicited.

A GREAT OFFER!

Valuable Reading for every Member of the Family for a Very Little Money. Friends, you can help the FARMER. We offer you a trial club of ten at twenty-five cents each, for the balance of this year, and will send a copy free to the getter up of the club. The rings, cliques, humbugs and frauds hope to see the independent old FARMER destroyed. It is the people's paper, and fearlessly contends for their rights and interests. Upon them it relies for support. If our readers would take an hour they could help us place the paper in nearly every workingman's home in the West. The subscription price, 25cts., for the next three months (until Jan 1st), is a mere trifle, and is offered to enable us to show what the paper is, with the hope of making it indispensable in the household next year. This price will also enable you to send copies to your friends in various parts of the State, and out of it, to show that we have a live, progressive and intelligent people in Kansas, and that we have a first-class Farm and Family Journal. Send the names at once, to J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED. Agents in every county to treat book published. For the first time in the history of the Indian Centuries the only authentic history of the Indian Wars ever published. Graphic and thrilling descriptions of the various tribes, their manners and customs from the earliest period. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. The illustrations alone will sell it. Send for Circulars. Complete Outfit Free and the most Liberal Terms. R. S. FALES & CO., 159 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

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OVER 10,000 IN USE. They Do Not Clog or Heat. NO OTHER mill will do an equal amount of work with same power. Send for descriptive circular to Specialty Manufacturing Company, 120 Lake St. CHICAGO.

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 is voluntarily saying, "I wish I were Osborn's Grain and Seed Separator before buying a Fanning Mill." The manufacturers of these celebrated machines have striven to place upon the market an article having real merit, not to see how cheap and plainly they could be constructed. We claim to have the only machine made that will do what ours is guaranteed to do: Separate RYE, cheat, cockle, oats, and all full seeds from wheat; oats from barley (for seed) perfectly. Separates every foul seed from flax. Separates seed from chaff and covers from timothy; cleans castor beans, and, in fact, all kinds of grain and seed raised by the farmer. Machines have taken the highest premium at all the fairs, and the GRAND GOLD MEDAL at the Kansas City Exposition given for the best invention in Agricultural Implements. Endorsed by all the leading Agricultural men and farmers. If your dealers don't keep them, send your orders to the Factory. Machine will pay for itself in a very short time. You can better afford to own it than be without it. Machines shipped to responsible parties on trial. Strangers must send money with order. They are very simple and well built. We use a large variety of costly material and cannot compete with cheap Fanning Mills. PRICES.—Farm size, \$35. cash; Flax screens, \$3 extra; Warehouse, \$65 and \$80 complete. E. H. OSBORN & CO., Quincy, Illinois.

PORTABLE HAND PRESS.

Arranged for Pressing Hay, Pressing Corn, and other farm work. It is easier to sell. It brings a higher price. No one need sell at a loss on a rainy day or an over-crowded market. As a stored hay can be stored longer, while loose hay cannot. W. H. BANKS & CO., Sole Agents, 24 & 26 S. Canal Street, CHICAGO.

N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Missouri.

BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF

Thoroughbred Berkshires.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

BROCKETT'S PATENT WELL AUGER.

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

GRAPE VINES.

EXTRA ONE YEAR OLD.

Table listing grape vine prices: Concord (\$31 per 1,000), Catawba, Iowa, Delaware, Goethe, Martha, Iowa, Iowa, Salem, Wilder.

TWO YEARS OLD, \$1.50

Concord, Goethe, Packing done well in moss and no charges made for it. Terms cash. Orders to send C. O. D. must be accompanied by one-third of the amount in cash. SAUER & RAU, Nurserymen and Florists, Kansas City, Mo.

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—AND—

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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 mist settles; 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
To force upon my sight—that day by day
My Venice lily drops her leaves away,
While I have seen no fading—! 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 work
forever!

Should take the thirty's-place! for I have
had
Life's large experience, and I crave no more.
But she! She just begins to taste how glad
The mellow clusters are, when, see!—the
woe!

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
That is not fairer through my darling's
gift.

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—
Borrow the tawny glory of her hair.
And yet—how strange!—as full, united
whole,

Her form, her presence, all the breathing
soul
Of her, I have not pictured elsewhere.
Tomasso, 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 not
lose

Even the shadow's shadow. Now they
prop
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
its wise-warm flecks may interfuse the
cold

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

That the old, dotting father fain would snatch
This phantom from Death's clutches. O my
child!

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
Of those enkindling eyes, fast fixed on what
Spirits alone can see. Ah, now she smiles!

Tomasso, look! Unless my hope beguiles
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 afloat on gray lagunes,
When she would lean, with Veronese near,
Over the balcony to catch the tones
Of gondoliers who floated, dream-like, past.

Now softly bid Ottavia loosen out
The golden trail of hair, and bring a rose
From yonder vase, and let her fingers close
—Poor fragile fingers!—the green stem
about.

Yes, so; but all is blurred through rush of
tears.

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

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

Should drop its spark of warmth the white-
ness o'er.

How wan she looks! Meseems the pallor
grows.
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 masterpiece.

ENDOWMENT OF WOMEN'S COLLEGES.

The editor of Scribner's Magazine, referring
to the fact that "there is not a woman's col-
lege, 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 com-
mends the subject to the rich women of our
country 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 institu-
tions that are springing up about the country
in its interest, so that the poor shall have an
equal chance with the rich. You can greatly
help to give the young women of all classes
as good a 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 thou-
sands 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 educa-
tional 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 in-
stitutions for our benefit if we do not lend a
helping hand when we may?
And there is 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 com-
fortable 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 EXTRA-
GANTLY.

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

Elegant language from young gentlemen
who consider themselves respectable and com-
plimentary to young ladies who think them-
selves respectable.

These same young men no doubt belong to
that class who cannot afford to marry becaus-
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 that they spend a third of their in-
come on frizzing? If one of them thought best to
wear last year's hat or mantle would she go to
an opera, concert or party? Not once in the
season and she knows it.

Every once in a while we read a very enter-
taining article on the characteristics of the
young ladies of different cities, all as true as
fiction 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 affect any particular style of
young men, but judge all by their brains and
capabilities."

We fear that it might be said with more
truth, of the young men of all cities now-
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 pa-
pa 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.

Don't blame the girls too much for their ex-
travagance 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 Intell-
igence gives a brief history of the Vatican,
which is full 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 feet in length and 1,000
feet in breadth. It is built on the spot oc-
cupied by the garden of cruel Nero. It
owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who,
in the early part of the sixth century, erected
a humble residence on its site. About three
years 1180, Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a mag-
nificent scale. Innocent II., a few years after-
ward, gave it up as a lodging to Peter II.,
King of Arragon. In 1305, Clement V., at
the instigation of the King of France, remov-
ed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon, and
the Vatican remained in a condition of
obscurity and neglect for more than seventy
years.

But soon after the return of the Pontifical
Court to Rome, an event which had been
earnestly prayed for by poor Petrarch, and
which finally took place in 1376, the Vatican
was put into a state of repair, again enlarged
and it was thenceforward considered as the
regular palace and residence of the Pope,
who, one after the other, added fresh build-
ings to it, and gradually encircled it with
antiquities, statues, pictures and books, until
it became the richest repository in the world.
The library of the Vatican was commenced
1400 years ago. It contains 40,000 manu-
scripts.

LOAFERS.

We never heard of a loafer being sued for
slander, from the fact a remark from such a
person is as harmless as a blank cartridge.
Still a common street loafer is a nuisance.
The part which he plays in the great drama of life
is just as well 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
he talks, talks fluently and knowingly. He is
regular in his habits, that comes the nearest to
being 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
in their ways and very confident and unsuscep-
tious. Did you ever know one to take a hint?
If he did he was sure to bring it back the next
day. Some person may tell him about this
article, or he may read it in a borrowed paper,
but he'll never have the least idea that we
mean him.—Noodna Free Press.

ONE DOLLAR!! ONE DOLLAR!!
Tell your friends 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
incognito 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-barbaric
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 win-
ter 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 Plymouthites
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
yards.

"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, or if under any great mental excite-
ment, whether of a depressing or elevating
character; brutes won't do it.

RECIPES.

WATER COOKIES.—Three cupfuls 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), beat 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
hot.

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). Last-
ly, 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 lit-
tle salt; in the morning, add one cup of sour
milk, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoon-
ful of soda and fine oatmeal, enough to make
them as stiff as fritters, (wheat flour will do to
thicken 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
divide 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 knife
to split it when done, and, consequently, it is
much lighter. Yours, truly,

EMILY.

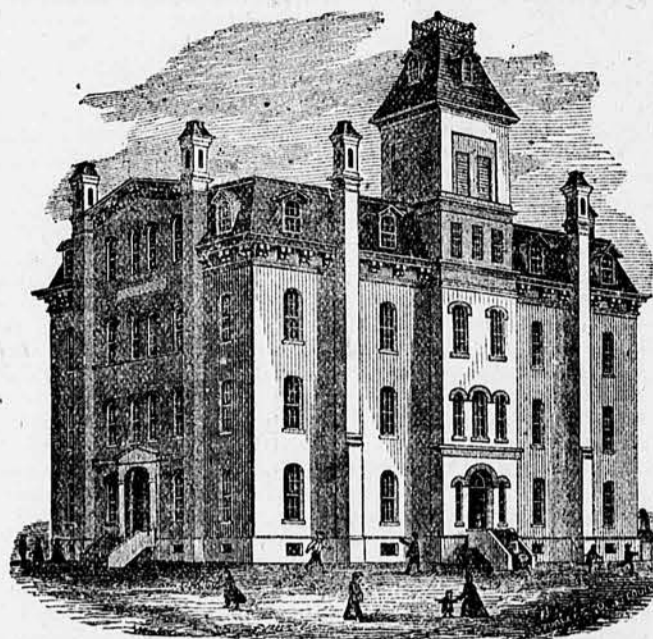
THE GRANGE MEANS PEACE.

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
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 we do not want them to be our masters.
While other trades and professions are prosper-
ing, we want the farmers to prosper also. We
want the man who holds the bread to reap
the fruits of his own labor, and not to have
them go mainly into the pockets of the drones
of society.

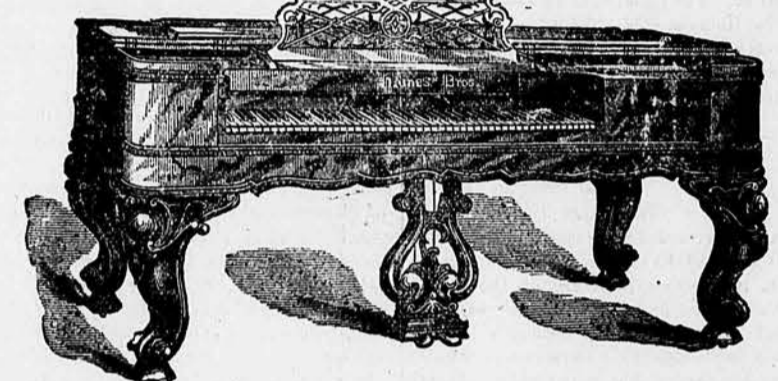
We want agriculture to flourish and the till-
ers of the soil to be elevated financially, so-
cially and educationally. And why should we
not try to build up ourselves, if we do not at-
tempt to pull down anybody else who ought to prosper? There is no agrarianism in the Grange.
Every Patriot wants all the property he can
get honestly by his toil.

We do not wish to injure the lawyers, though
one of our cardinal doctrines takes away a
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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The advantages offered at this institution cannot be excelled. The Training and Model school, in
which Normal students observe and practice teaching, consists of 800 pupils, thoroughly graded. Tuition is
free. Text books are furnished free of charge. Students can enter at any time. Eighty per cent of the Nor-
mal students are now boarding themselves at a cost (including everything) of \$6.00 per month. Incidental free
\$1.00 per term. Three terms a year. The Fall Term of the Normal School commenced September 5th, 1875.
Furnished sent free, on application. Write for information. JOHN WHERRELL, President.



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months, that we will sell for CASH AT \$200 EACH; SEVEN OCTAVE,
ROSEWOOD CASES; warranted for Five Years. GREATEST BAR-
GAINS ever offered in Chicago.

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To School Officers
THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

If you are contemplating a change of school books
in your school, or if you have not yet adopted a uni-
form series, do not do so until you have seen the pub-
lications of COWPERHAWK & CO., consisting in part
of
Monro's Readers and Spellers,
Warren's Geographies,
Green's Grammars,
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Goodrich's Child's History of the U. S.,
Berard's History of the United States,
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The above books are either entirely new or have been
lately revised, and will be found the most thoroughly
practical for use in the school room. THEY ARE THE
POPULAR SERIES.
Does your District own the Text Books as public prop-
erty? If you fill an order for books, properly signed by
two officers of your School Board, I will furnish the
books for first introduction, free of freight or express to
any part of the State. On first introduction I give a dis-
count of one-third from the retail price. When you ex-
change the old books used in your schools, no matter
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Send for terms in full and get a good series of books
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Six months' school with these good books, owned by
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icants.
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in regard to teachers' names, proposed changes in Text
Books, etc., gladly received.
L. D. DOBBS, Topeka, Kansas.

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FIFTY ELEGANT STYLES, with Valuable Im-
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OVER ONE THOUSAND Organs and Musical
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First-Class in Tone, Mechanism and Durability.
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sketch and a full description of your invention. We
will make an examination at the Patent Office, and if
we think it patentable, will send you papers and ad-
vice, and prosecute your case. Our fee will be, in or-
dinary cases, \$25. Advice free. Address: LOUIS BAI-
GNER & CO., Washington, D. C. Send Postal
Card for our "GUIDE FOR OBTAINING PATENTS," a
book of 50 pages.

NATIONAL GRANGE
ORDER OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

LOUIS BAI-
GNER & CO., Washington, D. C. August 21, 1875.
I will
take pleasure in filling your name as a solicitor of Pat-
ents, and cheerfully recommend you to our Order.
Yours, fraternally,
O. H. KELLEY,
Secretary National Grange.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS

CAN BE DONE BY EITHER LADIES OR GENTLEMEN in
selling SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, etc. AT
retail prices. CHROMOS, and all the fast selling
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own neighborhood. PROFITS ARE IMMENSE. It
only takes a small capital. For \$3.50 I can send you
a lot that will sell for \$15. Catalogue and price list
sent free. Address A. F. COMINGS, 256 State street,
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SOME 24 COLUMN PAPER. Has already a circulation of
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ever having appeared on it. Endorsed by leading
Fruitologists. Send for free descriptive circular. J. S.
Brown, Charlotte, Monroe Co., N. Y.

THE Amsden Peach again proves the EARLIEST,
Largest and Best. Red freestone. Ends SAFELY
by mail or Express, per 100, \$1; 1000 \$8. Also 1 and 2
year old trees. Circular free.
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Presses, and the proprietors are prepared to execute,
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manner, and at the lowest living prices, every description
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From a Visiting Card to a mammoth Poster.
We use the best of stock, employ competent work-
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satisfaction to our customers.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
HUDSON & ROOT,
J. K. HUDSON. Proprietors. FRANK A. ROOT.

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

How to Post a Stray, the Fees, Fines and Penalties for not Posting. Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year...

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, for making out certificate of appraisal and all his services in connection therewith...

THE STRAY LIST

- 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.

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

SHOUGH & REYNOLDS, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Also will receive consignments of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce. Established 1860. Bischoff & Krauss, DEALERS IN Hides, Furs, Tallow & Wool.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted to the Legislature at its next session for the ratification or rejection of the electors of the State at the next general election.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1. PROPOSED AMENDMENT to section three of the Constitution of the State, regulating the time of electing and compensation of members of the Legislature.

Jersey Bulls For Sale. One five years old, the other two years old, both registered in Herd Book. For sale, cheap, apply to CHAS. S. KILBURN, Wathena, Kansas.

Bonds, Bonds. School and Municipal, Bought and sold on Commission, or otherwise. Also, Real Estate Loans Negotiated. ALSO SEVERAL Good Farms for Sale, by G. F. PARMELEE & CO., Brokers, Topeka, Kansas.

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MONEY TO LOAN. Address them at Lawrence, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboldt, Parsons or Wichita. J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

WANTED. MEN OF GENTLE APPEARANCE AND BUSINESS TACT, and a cash capital of \$25,000, or \$100,000, for a permanent, profitable and remunerative business.

GRAPE VINES. LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Extra quality. Reduced prices. Price list free. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

CHERRY TREES. PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, Small Fruits, Hoses, Shrubs, &c. Write for prices, stating kinds and quantity wanted. QUINCY NURSERY, Quincy, Ill.

DR. J. G. SCHNEBL'S Poultry Powder. WARRANTED a pure and preventive of CHICKEN CHOLERA. Made and sold by Dr. J. G. SCHNEBL & CO., Baldwin City, Kansas.

Breeders' Directory.

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER. ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

Nurserymen's Directory. J. JENKINS, Grape and Seedling Nursery, Box 45, Winona, Col., Co. Ohio, Spectacles, Forest tree seedlings and trees, Evergreens, Concord Grape Vines, etc., etc.

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FOR PATRONS. MANUAL OF JURISPRUDENCE AND CO-OPERATION OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. By A. B. Smedley, Master of Iowa State Grange. Published by Geo. Wm. Jones, office of Patron's Helper, Des Moines, Iowa, 300 pages, bound in cloth. By mail, postage prepaid, \$1.25 per copy; by express or freight, in packages of five or more, \$1.00 per copy.

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Let 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 luv," his wife remembered that his calf hadn't been fed. The deacon looked at his Sunday clothes, and observed that he did not deem it incumbent upon him to suffer for the negligence of others; 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 deacon haunched 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 his hand and slid down into the snow. Finally he got into the kitchen, and started with his hand and slid down into the snow.

SAMANTHY'S ELOPEMENT.

"Yes," said the old lady, as she wiped her eyes and proceeded to tell the sympathizing neighbor about the elopement of her daughter. "Yes, Mrs. Blobs, you may well say it is 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 such a disgraceful thing after all the care an' affection me an' her father he'raved on her from her infancy up. I couldn't bear up under the affliction nohow but for the consolation of religion. Religion is powerful enervating in such trials as these."

"No, we never suspicioned nary contemplation. After I'd runned the concerted upstart of the premises with the mop, I didn't think he'd have an insurance to speak to Samanthly again. An' she seemed to appear so consigned that I never suspected her of having any underhand intentions. But all the time so I've heard since—they used to meet clandestinely, when I thought Samanthly was at meeting, an' decoct their plans to run off an' elope. Well, Samanthly has made her bed, an' she'll have to lay on it. I wash my hands of the ongrateful girl from this time forthwith."

"An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," and the use of Uncle Sam's Harness Oil prevents the cracking and rotting of harnesses, and adds fifty per cent or more to their durability. Ask your harness maker or dealer for it. Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., Manufacturers.



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

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.

BUCK'S Guarantee,

For Coal or Wood, are the only Soft Coal Cooking Stoves that always give perfect satisfaction. They Bake, Broil and Roast equal to any Wood Stove; are fitted with our Patent Chilled Iron Linings, which last as long as any five sets of ordinary linings. Their operation is perfect. Extension Top, with High or Low Down Reservoir. We also manufacture Enameled Work of all kinds, Culinary and Plumbers' Goods &c.

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Farm Stock Advertisements

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E. DILLON & CO.

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ATCHEISON, KANSAS. Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, bred and for sale. ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin. Address: GLOCK & KNAPP, P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison: will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

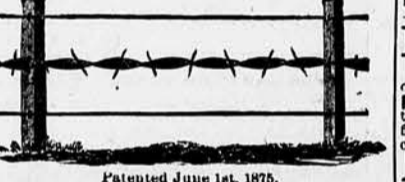
POLAND CHINA PIGS.



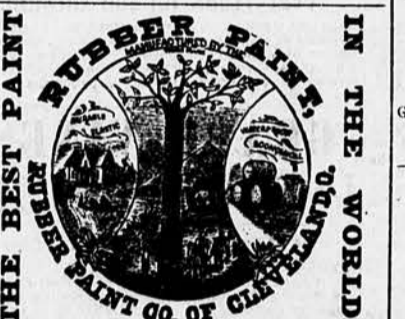
S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Mo., Offers for sale at reasonable rates a large and fine stock of pure bred Poland-China Pigs of all ages. Choice Pigs, \$10 to \$25 each. Also, a number of

SHORT-HORN BULLS, of good Herd Book Pedigree. The above stock is offered at prices farmers can't pay in these hard times. For further particulars write to S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Knox Co., Missouri.

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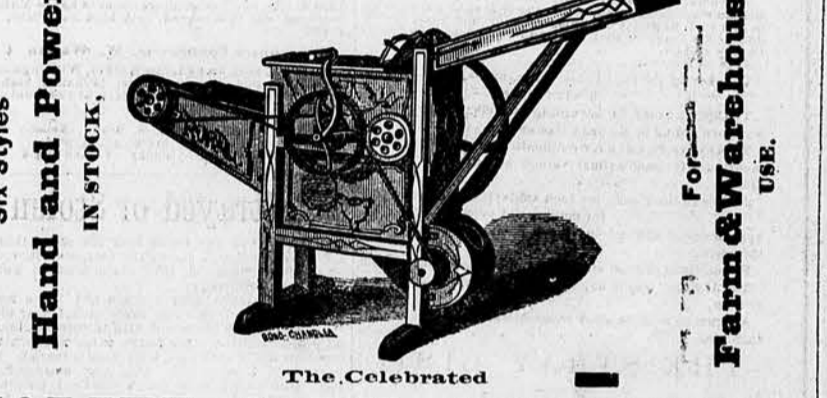
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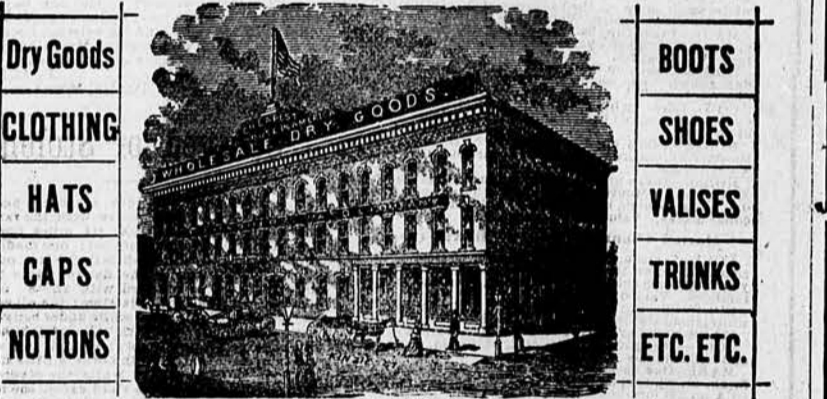


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