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Kansas Education, View ed from an Industrial Standpoint.

An Address Delivered Before the State Teach ers' Association, August 24, 1875, by J. A Anderson, President of the State Agricultur

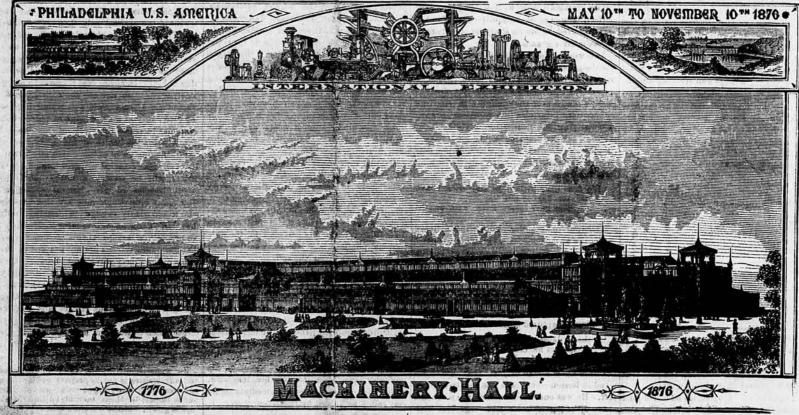
The people of Kansas are extensively engaged in the educational business-more extensively than is generally supposed. At the Concordia. date of the last official report, Dec. 31, 1874, there were 3,543 school houses, situated in sixty-seven counties, and worth, including apparatus, \$4,029,782.78. The national endowment, consisting of the sixteenth and thirtysixth sections in each township, had created s permanent fund of \$1,120,123.40, invested in securities bearing interest. This fund had been derived from the sale of 355,666 acres of land lying in thirty-seven counties, while 688, 523 acres remained unsold. Including the quoto of the twenty-six counties which made no report, and estimating all the unsold lands at the average price per acre received last year-\$3.91-they are worth \$4,243,597,29. In this schedule no account is made of those sections which will yet contribute to the permanent fund as new counties shall be organized. Here, then, before anything is furnished except our endowments and the mere rooms in which teaching is to be done, before an instructor is employed or a pupil received the State has an invested capital of \$9,393,503,42.

During the year 1874 alone, the people paid three-quarters of a million of dollars (\$723,-578.63) to five regiments of teachers (5,043), who taught the one hundred and thirty-five regiments of pupils (135,598) enrolled in the public schools. And the total amount expended in the maintainance and conduct of these schools was \$1,638,977.99, more than half of during the last ten years the following sums bearing upon its breast the press, pulpit and which was raised by direct taxation.

In addition, the business embraces three Normal schools for the education of professional teachers; an Agricultural college, tor the education of those who engage in farming, the trades, commerce and other industrial arts; and a University, for the education of those preparing for what are termed the "learned" as distinguished from the "indus-

Of the Normal schools, only that at Empo- an aggregate capital of ria has an endowment. This consists of 38,400 acres of land, given by the State, which was reported by the Board of Commissioners in But they mean something, and, perhaps, the He builds the school house before the church 1878 as worth \$250,000.

ment, granted by Congress, of 81,601 acres, of which 47.176 have been sold for \$210.723.03.



these institutions is \$851,394.28. The five institutions have, since their estab

lishment, drawn appropriations from the State Emporia...... 165,930,13 Total by Normal Schools......\$209,816.64 Total.....\$531,699.86 It does not appear what parts of these appropriations have been invested in permanent

ings, grounds and apparatus is estimated as follows:\$170,000 00

improvements, or what amounts have been

sed in current expenses. The value of build-

mary of the capital invested by the people of

Expenditure for 1874......\$1,713,298 99 desert to bloom as the rose, in its sweep thro'

So that, during the last ten years, Kansas

817,820,182.69

The Agricultural College has an endow- What causes have produced these results?

and 36,320 are offered and taken at an average we search for the causes which produce this of \$6.85 per acre, or \$218,598.75—making the effect they are found in the rays of the moon, and in the myriad lesser rays from countless rived from this source is about \$20,000 a year, stars, placed at numberless points, away back free school or to divert its fund, his spring has endowment \$429,521.78. The income now derived from this source is about \$20,000 a year, and should ultimately be from \$40,000 to \$50.

The University, also, has a Congressional endowment of 45,886 acres of land, recently gloss, and prove numberless points along these dry ingures. And still more are we of Kansas indebted to endowment of 45,886 acres of land, recently gloss, and prove numberless points along the grant of the gloss are seen from countless through the seen like the leap of the lion in suddenness that law would not retain a year's life. On the other hand, do people pay and ferocity.

The University, also, has a Congressional gloss, and prove numberless points along the past for that energy and grit by which have made these dry figures. And still more are we of Kansas indebted to the past for that energy and grit by which actly the same value as the one which buys appraised by commissioners at an average of line of centuries. Some of these ideas were found by the Persians, others by the Greeks.

\$8.75 per acre, or \$172,072.50, which is now found by the Persians, others by the Greeks.

these ideas, while an occasional one measurea- ings. 38,574.01 bly retains its original shape, the great ma-the ringing anvil of 1776.

world, who, having framed a Republic, having greater than theirs. 95,806 10 thrown wide its doors to all nations, and fully 200,000 00 realizing that only upon the intelligence of thrown wide its doors to all nations, and fully made the noblest provision for the instruction All things considered, the following sum-of the masses the world has seen. Even as wards be formed. And ever since, immigra-As an evidence that this annual expendi- the Mississippi basin in its travel to the lakes, ture is not exceptional, we cite the fact that in its dash up the Rocky Mountain slope, have been disbursed for educational work: school, everywhere and always, has found the Appropriations to State Inst'ns......\$531,699 86 sagacity of the fathers to have preceded it; educational machinery. Who are these tax- first, because they may be rightfully asked by its reach sections 16 and 36 for the schools, and also the 15,000 and 30,000 acre grants for does it form the very length and breadth of ed in no captious spirit, but solely in the hope

has either invested or expended for education those ideas, seemingly rooted in the very nature of the American immigrant, which cause him to place so high an estimate upon educa-These figures may be dry; figures often are, tion as something that possesses a real worth. thing meant is not dry. What do they mean? and long before the store is thought of. He and long before the store is thought of. He guards the school endowment as vigilantly as kitchen, field and shop for a stinted living. The Educators of Kansas in account with the In a bright night the landscape lies silvered, his homestead, and, indeed, considers it as an In a bright night the landscape lies silvered, in is homestead, and, indeed, considers it as an shadowy and dreamy in the weard light. If integral part of that estate which presently he dregs of poverty?

n-the market. The aggregate endowment of others by the Romans. A few were discovered guerrila raids and confederate artillery, in the is it therefore to be handled upon different in the dark cloisters of the middle ages. face of drouth and famine, in the very teeth of principles from those which govern the ex-Many, like deep buried ores, were unwittingly grasshoppered fields, and, still worse, of penditure of an individual's dollars? Are the mined by Luther and Knox, by Bacon and grasshoppered hearts, has already erected people's agents who manage the State's edu-Newton, in their search after other truths. Of nearly \$5,000,000 worth of educational build- cational business justified in providing one ed-

These, gentlemen, are some of the factors jority were smelted and beaten into forms of which have created the educational capital study followed in the public schools designed greater utility by the hot revolutions of the indicated by the dry figures. And when fair- to furnish that training which is of greatest ported from the old world to the new by many they rivit us to a noble past; and, by so do- the knowledge acquired in these schools that different hands; for Puritan and Cavalier; ing, grandly empower us for the present. And which will be most used by the mass of schol-Baptist, Quaker and Hugenot; English, since we ourselves, and this our day, are but are in after life? Dutch, French and Scotch-Irish, alike served single links in that endless chain with which Such questions as these are thundered out as common carriers. Yet, in the main, all God binds eternity, they should flash into us by the dry figures. They are not "voices of the these truths were forged anew by the mighty something of the fire and sagacity exhibited past." They are the rightful questionings of trip-hammer of the American Revolution on by the founders of the Republic, and should inspire us with a determined purpose to evince their own sons and daughters, which we must So that we of to-day are much indebted for a practical wisdom that shall be found by stand ready to answer in the settlement of our our educational tools and tenets to those he coming centuries to be as much greater than accounts, as agents, with the people, as prinroes, not only of the last century but of the theirs, as our opportunities and wealth are cipal. Toil is real, money is real, taxes are

must not overlook the present bearings of the principles of justice, sagacity and energy, but result itself, nor fail to realize the actualness it is also a terribly real and responsible busiof this capital, its magnitude, its capabilities, ness—one fraught with financial obligations people have constituted their agents in the Republic, in short, with full obligations to conduct of the public educational business, Him who stands back of all these relations, by these figures have a clearer and stronger whom they were created, and to whom, as the

> of 1874, nearly a million of dollars (\$969,414. parts of the aggregate meaning of the dry figwell? Did this property lie in cities only, or And I beg to assure you that they are presentprofessional and industrial institutions.
>
> Even now are we indebted to the past for lawyers, doctors and preachers alone, or by education to the query: Whether the present men of science and elegant culture alone; or, system gives to the people the full value it on the other hand, was the bulk of it owned may be made to render? by farmers and mechanics? Was this tax, in It is clear that the existing system depends

ucational article when a better article can be provided at the same cost? Is the course of

But in this search for the original causes tional business is not only a business, and, meaning than any of those suggested.

By direct taxation alone, in the single year

These and kindred questions are constituted.

These and kindred questions are essential

all cases, met out of the profit of a year's la- upon the real value of the education it furnbor, or were there thousands of cases where ishes, as will be seen if the yearly transactions

People of Kanasa

The point to be determined is the actual

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value of this credit. It may be greater or less than the amount claimed.

For the purpose of making your own estimate please be so kind as to suppose that you individually held the same relation to the pupils in the common schools which the State holds; that you had furnished the endowment from your personal property, and that, while you were not conducting the business of public education for the purpose of receiving a profitable return in the shape of dollars, you were conducting it for the purpose of receiving the best profit in the shape of the actual value of that mental power, skill and civic ability supposed to be acquired by these pupils from this instruction.

Starting with this credit, "Instruction given during 1874 to 135,598 pupils in the common schools, estimated as worth \$2,041,958.26. you would ask for a statement showing the several branches in which instruction had been given, the nature and value of the knowledge presented by each branch, and the cost of teaching each. Nor would it be difficult to prepare this estimate, for the five thousand teachers taught an aggregate number of hours; a given per centage of these hours was devoted to each branch ; so that the approximate cost of teaching each could be readily determined. You would then want an estimate of the average progress made by the pupils studying each, with their number; and this would bring squarely before you the only difficulty in the problem, namely, that of satisfactorily determining the real worth to the pupils of the knowledge and training obtained by the study of each branch. There are no available data for determining the actual cost of teaching the several studies in Kansas schools. But, solely as an illustration, let us suppose the per centages to be as follows:

COSt Of teaching pontinentality	Pros COL
Reading and simple grammar 10	"
Advanced grammar10	**
Simple srithmetic10	**
Higher "	"
Geography10	44
U. S. History10	66
Algebra 5	-
Geometry 5	"
Physiology 5	"
Latin and Greek 5	44
Drawing 2.5	"
Constitution U. S	
Botany 2.5	
Physics 2.5	
Zoology 2.5	
Sundries 2.5	

net of teaching nenmanship 5 per cent

Finding, upon this supposed ratio, that it cost you each year \$204,195.82 to teach geography, you would closely inspect the text book used, for the purpose of deciding the practical worth of its information to the pupil.

Such facts as the proportions and relations of land and water to each other, and to the wants of man; the functions of mountains, basins and plains in the economy of production; and those of rivers, lakes and oceans in transportation, together with the special contributions of different countries to human happiness; the description of your own State, and, from it as a starting point, the positions and relations of other States; the general relations, in less detail, of foreign countries with which we deal; and, in no detail whatever, the civic divisions of the globe—these and similar topics might commend themselves as really profitable to the pupils, and, therefore, to you. And yet you would be forced to admit that so far as much of this knowledge was concerned those pupils who go directly from the school to the farm cannot sell it for a single cent. Em ployers pay them no more for having it Hence the real value to them as workmen must rather be, if anywhere, in the "mental discipline" than in the information itself.

text book filled with unpronounceable names of insignificant provinces which none of your pupils would ever visit: filled with tabular statements of the lengths of rivers which none of them would ever see, filled with long invoices of African capes, past which none of them would ever sail, or, if they should, about ing hobbyists? And yet many of the gramwhich the vessel's chart would furnish more practical information in five minutes than the "systematic arrangement" of that kindling atlas men ever knew; filled with ponderously stupid conundrums about the position of Asiatic towns, that are just where the maps say they are not, and in the guessing of which will call it a "Hand-book of the Art of Using conundrums there is no greater "mental discipline," and far less fun, than there is in a brisk game of "Simon says wiggle-waggle!"

Finding that it cost you over \$100,000 to teach what seems to a practical man mere trash, wouldn't you ask: "Does it pay? Is the 'mental discipline' supposed to be gained worth this sum? Cannot that discipline be given by the study of knowledge that will have a marketable value to the pupil in his work day life ?"

Turning again to the abstract, you would notice that it cost you fifteen per cent., or \$306,293.73, to teach reading, writing and sumple grammar, and, in addition, ten per cent., \$204,195.82, for higher grammar; or over half a million a year for instruction in the English language. This sum might startle you, especially when you found how few of the pupils could either spell or speak everyday English correctly; and it might strike you that perhaps \$300,000 should furnish thorough instruction in the alphabet, in the formation and meaning of words, in the service performed by the verbs, nouns, etc., of a sentence; in the change of idea wrought by a change of prefix or suffix, in the clearness given to an idea by the use of points, and still furnish that thorough drill by which alone the pupil acquires skill in the use of words as ools. At any rate you would ask what cash

the \$200,000 worth of higher grammar. Picking up a text book you might find that, apart from re-stating the valuable elements already stated in the simpler grammar, it did not give a single fact or hint that really augment ed the skill of these pupils in the art of ex pressing ideas, and yet this, and only this, is what language is for. The preface would in form you that the author treated of language, not as an art, but as a philosophic science and would claim that in order to acquire skill in the art one must first master the science This latter assertion seeming reasonable, you would read page after page, large print and small, of rules that are more numerously proven than ever rules were before, if "the exception proves the rule," until you found yourself lost in the ramifications of a system more confusing than the ancient labyrinth And you might conclude that if it be necessary to go through all this in order to speak correctly one's native tongue, the sum of \$200,000 isn't enough-better make it \$200. 000,000. But then you would remember that the best way to study any science is under the guidance and inspiration of the practice of its art. Men travel first, and make geographies afterwards. Languages were in use centuries before grammars were written; and the most perfect language of antiquity-the Greekwas perfected before its study by the Romans necessitated a grammar.

You would close the book-possibly with the thought that its author was one of those minutely systematic persons with whom a mysterious Providence occasionally vexes the race : a man whose soul delights in splitting unimportant principles into valueless details : in classifying, sub-classifying, dividing subclasses, sub-dividing sub-divisions of sublivided sub-classes. All of which would suggest those classic lines of the poet, so soothing o bitten humanity :

"Big fleas have little fleas, and these have smaller fless to bite 'em;
"These fless have lesser fless, and so—ad

And your imagination would instinctively lepict the author of such a grammar, armed with a breech-loading microscope as big as one of the Great Eastern's boilers, creeping out on the furthest verge of possible sub analysis, balancing himself on the very tip end of "infinitum" projected over chaos, and tragicaly exclaiming to the terrified ghost of a mur iered but uncaptured detail :

"Is that a dagger, which I see before me? Come, let me clutch thee! "I have thee not, and yet—I see thee still!"

I once knew a man of just that sort. He ived in Boston-but there was plenty of room eft. He was one of those mental machines made up of pigeon holes tied together with red tape, and covered all over with stiffly written labels underlined with blood-red ink don't know who made him. He sported a larger and more multitudinously variegated secrement of canes than any man in Boston. And so exquisite was his polished "culture' that a hair on his head would no more think of crossing the line of another hair than the south pole would think of kinking itself around the north pole. He pronounced "neither' ay-i-ther, and parted his hair in the middle That man had his kindling wood sawed and split according to plans and specifications. The sticks were of the same length, of as nearly the same thickness as is possible in freehand splitting, and devoid of splinters. These sticks were neatly tied with black tape-(con trast), in bundles of uniform size, which were piled in his cellar lengthwise due east and west-the attraction of the gas pipe on the magnetic needle being calculated. Did his But you might find page after page of the kindling start a fire any quicker or burn any better because of its "systematic arrangement?" And isn't this worth the only real value that kindling | e? Did all this pay? Could you afford to spend \$200,000 a year for a systematic arrangement" of fancy English, made apon equally finical principles by detail huntmars are quite as absurd and worthless as the

I am glad that a member of this association is preparing a sensible text-book, and hope he English," instead of a Grammar.

But enough has been said to illustrate the mode of determining the practical worth of the several branches found in our schools, and when viewed from the standpoint of workday life, I, for one, do not believe that any of the scientific text-books therein used are very much better guides to skill in the respective arts than are the grammars.

In every other business, except that of education, men buy articles because these possess the ability to effect a desired result. When our wives, who usually display sounder sense than their husbands, buy a dress, do they say to the merchant; "Give me twenty dollars worth of dry goods. I care nothing about the kind, quality, quantity, color, or suitableness to any particular purpose-I want dry goods.' Not exactly! Would you say to yourself as business manager: "It makes no difference what sort of an education these pupils receive, or what they will do with it, so long as it is an 'education," and costs two million dollars a year!" Or would you say to teachers : "Furnish Kansas schools \$200,000 worth of geography, no matter what sort ; ,\$500,000 worth of grammar, the more absurd the better; \$600,000 worth of mathematics, useless preferred; and \$700,000 worth of any fancy sciences on preserved lobsters that you have lying around loose!" And yet, either that is precisely what is

profit was given to children under fourteen by done in all of the United States to day, or else in Kansas. After citing the statistics of 1873, another thing is done which from an industrial standpoint is just as absurd.

The term "education" is quite as general as the term "dry goods." Its value depends upon an ability to supply the wants of the user, and therefore, it varies in value just as these wants vary. No man pretends that a course of study which best qualifies a pupil for banking, equally, or at all, qualifies another pupil for farming; because the banker prospers by understanding and obeying the laws of exchange, and the farmer those of production -laws which are as different as those of steam and stars. The real worth, therefore, of the instruction given in the public schools depends upon the vocations which the pupils will folow in after life, and upon the use which they will have in these vocations for the knowledge and skill it affords. All admit that the existing course is designed to give pupils that training which is deemed of most value in the work of the learned professions. We received it from the older States; they, from Europe; and no one can deny that the continental universities were and are erected for these professions. So that, in following this example Kansas necessarily adopted a course of study framed for the direct and express training of pupils preparing for the learned professions and from which any advantage derived by all other students is indirect and accidental. In every school house from Atchison to Great Bend and from Fort Scott to Beloit, the 135,000 pupils of Kansas, forming a grafid orchestra maintained at the public expense, are playing year after year the opera of the Surgeon-Barber of Seville; and if any of them wish to re hearse the Anvil Chorus or the Song of the Shirt, they must go out of doors and whistle on their own hook. If any one doubts this statement, let him analyze the course of study, and see if there be any other basis or which he can answer the query: "Why are the branches in their present proportions? Why so much fancy grammar, abstract mathematics, classics and sciences that nobody ever uses ex cept professors in colleges?" He will soon see that either it is directly designed for the professional pupils, or else it never was designed for any purpose under the sun.

Now what vocations will the pupils follow as adults? Those which the adults of Kansas are following. For while it is not true that the son of every farmer will be a farmer, or of every lawyer a lawyer, yet it is true that in an agricultural state the general ratio of vocations emains nearly the same from generation to generation. It is upon the certainty of this aw of averages that millions of dollars are profitably invested in life and fire insurance. So that for our purposes the immediate future may safely be judged by the recent past.

In 1870, as shown by the U.S. census, ou atest data, Kansas had a population of 364, 399. Nearly one-third of these persons were under ten years of age. Of the remaining 258.051, a little less than half, 123,852, were employed in some of the many vocations by which money is gained. Grouping the detail ed pursuits under the general headings of agriculture, personal service, manufactures trade and transportation, and professional, the percentages were as follows: In every 100 persons, 59 (59.13 per cent.) were engaged in agricultural industries, fifteen in manufacturing and mechanical industries, fourteen in personal service not otherwise grouped, ten n trade and transportation, and less than three in what are known as the learned professions. of this latter group, one person in the whole hundred was a teacher, three quarters of a man doctor : half a man a lawyer, and less than half a man a preacher.[*]

While the population has largely increased yet the increase has been chiefly of industrialists, and it is not likely that these ratios have

In the face of these facts, can any man prove to the satisfaction of the people of Kansas, that course of study framed for the direct benefi of the professional classes, and only indirectly or not at all, for that of the industrial classes is calculated to give the greatest good to the greatest number of pupils? Are the interests of the ninety-seven scholars to be subordinated to the interests of the three?

Why, gentlemen, in 1870, there were as many butchers and more milliners than preachers: as many shoemakers and more painters than lawyers: more masons and twice as many blacksmiths as doctors: three times as many house servants as teachers, and 2,000 more carpenters alone than all of these professional classes put together. There were only 8,532 persons in the professions, while there were 21.714 farm laborers -the mass of whom will become farmers, and in addition, 50,820 farmers, with a total of 73,228 persons engaged in the single industry of Agriculture only.

There is still another fact equally startling: For every pupil in the common schools who enters any of the higher educational institutions, 130 do not; for every one entering the Normal schools, 250 do not; for every one entering either the Agricultural College or the University, 800 do not; and for every one who enters the university alone, 500 do not. In other words, of the 135,000 pupils in these schools, 134,000 never go beyond them.

In the able address delivered before the University last year by Capt. Geo. T. Anthony, public attention was first called to this subject

*I am one of this class, and stand behind no man

As a practical fact, nine tenths of our children leave school prominently before they are fifteen years old. For every scholar who travels the circle of learning so carefully graded for him, 400 leave the course when it is but fairly entered upon, and go directly out into the world to fight the battle of life, with uothing but a fragment of disjointed educational armor for defense.

Here, then, we must meet the question face to face. Is the course of study in our primary whose

schools, which commences a perfect gradation through the University course, adapted to the wants of the children who leave it, and never even enter the second stage, the High School? I think no one will claim this. I do not be leve a sane man or woman would recommend such a course for the 400 children. preparatory courses for a High School, and not preparatory to the condition of citizenship.

Now if this be true, by what right, I ask, is
the interest of the 400 sacrificed to the ambiion of the one?

No answer has been made to the Captain's

uestion; none can be made. One of two propositions must be true : either his course of study is framed for the direct enefit of the professional classes, or it is not If it is, then the knowledge taught is not as useful to the farmer as to the lawyer, because the work of the former is as different from that of the latter as plowing from pleading. But if the course is not exclusively for the benefit of the professionals, then it is filled from first to last with curious and fossilitic information that the industrialist never uses, while it omits, or admits but in fragments, presisely the knowledge which would be profitable to him. In either case it ought to be reconstructed. Can any one show that a knowledge of the African capes aids a man in growing corn? or that a knowledge of pigeon-hole grammar increases the yield of his wheat? or of algebra the health of his stock, or of Latin the quality of butter? Let any graduate of our best classical colleges hire out to a farmer, will he receive a dollar more per month because of his classical education? How many professional men are there to-day who would gladly engage in farming, only they don't know enough to farm successfully? No proposition is more capable of proof than that our public schools are not adapted to the wants of the ninety-seven just because they are squarely adapted to the uses of the three. And no amount of talk about "mental culture" as distinguished from that mental working ability which commands market rates, can remove or weaken these facts. On this point please listen to what, in my opinion, is the best thing ever written on the subject; it is from the pen of Noble L. Prentis:

But some people say the office of colleges and universities is not to prepare young men and women for the rugged vocations of life and women for the rugged vocations of life, but to impart to them mental culture. Culture is good; but the question arises. What is the best culture? A man might take a quarter section of raw prairie, break it, harrow it, and finally seed it down to marigolds; and that would be culture. The result would be beautiful. A thing of beauty and a joy, till frost comes, would be that field of marigolds. What we would not kindle when "incund What eye would not kindle when " day stood tiptoe on the misty mountain tops," cointing with rosy fingers to those one hun-dred and sixty sores of glowing golden mari-golds? But the man owning the adjoining quarter breaks up the prairie sod and puts the entire tract in onions-and that would be cul ture, too. The onion is not an aristocratic regetable; it is not admitted into good society When the opera house is a blaze of light when the wealth of empires glitters in dis monds on necks of snow; when the echoes of delicious music fill the high hall, and the vast irop curtain as it falls trembles responsive to the applause that swells from parquet, boxes and galleries, no admirer ever throws at the test of the child of genius, the embodiment of beauty and melody, a dewy boquet of fresh-culled onions. And yet, to return to the kind culled onions. And yet, to return to the and
of culture on the prairie, public sentiment,
leaning over the rail fence and commenting
on the two quarter-sections, goes with the
raiser of onions; applauds the thoroughness
of his culture; remarks the admirable condition of the ground and the absence of weeds; and the man of onions goes down to his house justified rather than the other. I confess that I am a partisan as between marigolds and onions. I am an ultra onion man, myself.

A new course can be constructed which would be directly valuable to the ninety seven, because it would contain that knowledge and tend to impart that skill which they use in after life. Permit just a hint of what I mean

There are four natural languages, or modes of communicating ideas: The first is that of gesture. By it some ideas can better be exressed than by words. The babe uses itwithout previous instruction. The maiden's cheek flushes under an admiring gaze, without previous training. A better teacher than man has given every person all the skill ever employed in the industrial vications. The only classes who are supposed to require instruction in this language are preachers, lawyers, politicians and actors, all of the profes donal group.

The second language is that of spoken or written words, and all classes need skill in it because all need to express their own ideas and to understand the ideas of others. But the several classes do not need vocabularies of equal fullness. Does the carpenter use the same terms as the lawyer? He has a vocab ulary of his own, quite as perfect for his use as that of the lawyer for legal use. There is not a professional man present who can understand a conversation between two locomotive engineers on the merits of their engines And as to doctors, notwithstanding their orscular gravity, nobody pretends to believe that they even understand each other. So that there is a professional and an industrial language. And, on both sides there are extremes of dialect. Now is the everyday language used by the industrial classes Latin, Greek or Hebrew? not to any slarming extent. What

is the sense then in forcing these professional liaiects on them in the schools? Will printers give classical names to spaces, shooting sticks or the proface box? Will carpenters recast their technology? More industrialists use under than over 2, 000 words, and yet with these hey express exact ideas clearly.

Where is the necessity then for pile-driving the ninety-seven with the classical technology of the three? And if there be any, is the free school to furnish the steam for your pile drivor? Where are correctness in spelling and skill in the art of using every day English to be acquired by the 134,000 out of the 135,000 y The third natural language is that of reck-

oning. You cannot strike a trial balance kept n words; you need figures. What use do he industrial classes make of these-the 73, 000 farmers for example; Do they go beyond book-keeping? Do they employ equations? why not? because they have no need for them. Did any body, outside of school, ever care a straw whether that first courier overtook the second courier-especially as he might have broken his neck after he started-as he ought to have done? Professional gentlemen are, in the main, the only ones who use the pure mathematics, and yet from bottom to top our books are built on the pure line; if you doubt it compare the hand book of a carpenter, mason, or accountant with your higher arithmetics, algebras, and geometries.

The fourth natural language is that of lines. By it ideas are expressed which cannot be communicated by either of the others. Proessional men rarely use it: therefore it is so litle taught in our schools. But to the carpenter. blacksmith, shoemaker, tailor, dress maker, mason, sign painter and engraver, it is invalu ble. While to the farmer it is practically worth more than algebraic arithmetic. The industrial classes use drawing five times as much as the professional classes use abstract mathematics. Why not reverse the proportions then, and substitute accuracy in reckoning, book keeping and industrial drawing, free hand as well as geometrical, for the present mathematics?

These then are the languages which men use and it is easy to see the proportions of their use by and, therefore, their worth to the industrialist.

They ought to be taught as arts, not sciences. pecause these classes practice the art. For there is precisely the difference between an art and science that there is between a just graduated medical student and a skillful phy-

Next come the special departments of knowledge most valuable to these pupils as adults. Sixty per cent will be farmers, who make their living by raising grain. Why not teach them the habits and structure of the plants they handle?

I don't mean the science of Botany, if thereby is intended another lot of pigeon-holes with Latin and Greek labels, stuffed with the names of all the known plants of Europe, Asia, Africa and the geologic periods, interspersed with dissertations on the flora of Eden. But I do mean that knowledge which makes a farmer more successful in raising Kansas crops, taught as an art.

Inseparably related with this branch would be the practical facts of physics, or light, heat and moisture as valuable in plant and animal growth; and also those of physiology, cattleology, bug-ology-butter-ology, yet not an ology of the lot being taught as a science but as a practical art.

In the same way instruction should be given in the art of wealth, which would necessarily include that of morals.

Again: forty-two per cent of the people of Kansas are females; and from first to last our system wholly ignores them. Have they no use for knowledge, in girlhood, womanhood, housekeeper would be better for knowing; no information that would help the milliner or printer to earn a livelihood easier? Is it more difficult to teach the laws of health or household economy than the principles of grammar or algebra?

But enough has been said to illustrate what s meant; and I have but two remarks to make concerning such a course :

First: That it would have a greater practical value for the three professional pupils than the present one; because since the great bulk of professional practice is furnished by the industrial classes, and must necessarily regard industrial habits and rules, this practice would be more successfully managed, if professional men had greater industrial knowledge. Sixty per cent of Kansas law cases, congregations and pupils are furnished by Kansas farmers. Would not the pews be better filled and the cases and schools better handled if professional men could speak as wisely of plants as of stars, and could imitate the tact and example of Him who addressed the farmers, not of Palestine only, but of the centuries in the words; "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow, they toil not neither do they spin.'

The second remark is this: If the branches of such a course were really proportioned in the ratio of their use by the industrial classes, is it not clear that by the study of these branches, the mental faculties of the industrialists would be exercised, practised, "disciplined" just in the degree that the industrial vocations require mental power? Is it not clear that a course precisely adapted to a lawyer's work will best develop the faculties which he most uses? Suppose these to be the logical faculties, and that the stone cutter or dress

maker most uses the perceptive faculties. Will not then, a course precisely adapted to

their work best develop the faculties by the use of which their living is earned? Perhaps it might be well, at least so far as the public schools are concerned, for the friends of the three professional pupils to give the friends of the ninety-seven industrial pupils a gentle rest respecting the superlative glory of the classics and abstract mathematics as means of "mental discipline."

Because of the character of the views presented it is proper that I should say, as I most heartily do, that the same principle which has guided these views in regard to the schools, would logically cause me to follow inclination as well as judgment in every effort to have the University made the best institution and furnished with the best appliances for giving the best professional education which money could provide or brain devise And so, also, of the Normal Schools. Each of the State institutions has its own-field, each should be fully equipped for its own work, and each vigorously attend to its own business.

Such is the aspect, frankly stated, which the educational business of Kansas presents to one viewing it from the standpoint of the rights, necessities and welfare of the industrial classes So different is this point from that of the professional classes that to many these views must appear radical if not ferociously wild. It is not the first time, nor will it be the last, that earnest men have honestly differed about the same subject. I have not expected that such views would meet your assent ; for, if the facts stated are true, if the deductions drawn are fair if the principles indicated are those which should really control the educational business of Kansas, then not only are the conclusions radical, but also revolutionary. Their adoption would virtually drive out ninetenths of the present studies by making new ones prominent. If adopted they would necessarily convert the public schools into industrial schools, rather than, as now, schools preparatory to the professions; and this would be the inevitable result just because these schools were primarily designed for the especial benefit of the masses, were endowned for the masses, are supported by the masses, ought, under the rule of majorities, to minister to the wants of the masses -- and the masses are indus trialists.

I only ask that you will think the whole

problem through from the chair of the supposed business manager; looking for yourself, deciding for yourself, acting on your own judgment. It matters not what your professional sympathies may be, nor what the bias unconsciously received with your classical education, nor what the power exerted by the unbroken phalanx of the grand old states of the Union, nor what the genuineness of your personal belief that the learned professions are the pobler of the vocations, nor what the inertia of the conservative masses, who, not having examined the subject fail to realize that there are as great differences between the values of educations as of horses; it matters not how great may be the difficulty of striking out new lines, of devising new methods, of creating new agencies—with a full appreciation of all these, I put it to you as wise men. as experienced educators, as those confidingly entrusted with the annual expenditure of so great a sum, as worthy of trust because cours geous and enduring in the execution of trust. whether, if you as an educational dealer were buying a stock worth \$2,000,000, you would select it with reference to the use made of its articles by the three and not by the ninetyseven of your customers; and, whether, when acting as an agent you would do that which you would not do if acting for yourself, or fail to do that which you would do if the money it makes no difference because the damage country are prepared to assist in building up run a first-class Grange. And thus ended one your shoulders, as agent, not upon the professional classes, but only upon the farmer, the mechanic, the clerk, and that appealing host of helpless, toiling, loving, down cast yet strug gling class of girls, wives and widows who must earn by industrial labor, if at all, the bread which saves them from the brothet. These principles mean educational war; and

the war with long established public sentiment will be slow, desperate and hurtling with reputational risk; it promises ten Bull Runs for each Vicksburgh or Gettysburgh; yetnevertheless, probably after our day, it finally have its Appomattox; because, when the people have realized that the course of study is to the public schools what the rudder is to the steamer, when they have realized how directly the present course is designed for the benefit of the professional classes, and when the industrial masses have become satisfied that a course ensuring an education disectly valuable in their vocations is possible to the membership. and practicable, when that day comes to Kansas, all the capital invested by publishers in text-books, all the opposition arising from a consciousness that the knowledge and experi ence acquired by years of professional teaching are endangered; all the man-millinery of "culture," all the owlish pomp and contemptuous sniffs from the sky-curled nostrils of such Quixotic scientists as those represented by the American Association, which has just expended its only thousand dollars, given for the advancement of American Science, in a monograph to contain "What is Known Alout Fossil Butterflies"—the whole of these elements can not finally prevent, though they may delay, the lifting of the peoples' common schools from the line which leads to professional from the line which leads to professional power, over to that other, kindlier, better line which shall yet more grandly lead to industrial knowledge, industrial skill, industrial power, wealth, happiness—for the people are industrialists!

Batrons of Husbandry.

Special Notice to Officers of Subordinate Granges A Price List of all Blanks, Cards, &c., necessary for subordinate Grange, will be forwarded free upon ap-ilication at this office.

plication at this office.

Any Grange forwarding 25 or 50 cents to pay postage, will be sent back numbers of The Farmer containing Prize Essays, and much valuable reading.

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

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

NATIONAL GRANGE ORGAN.

Master Allen of Missouri and four other members of the National Grange were appointed a committee to consider the subject of creating a National Grange Organ. This com mittee have made their report recommending that an organ be established which shall read every family in the Granges of the United States. The Committee, after setting forth the scope and character of such a journal offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the executive committee of the National Grange shall be constituted as a publishing committee of the National Grange, power to begin the publication of and on till such time as the National Grange

carry on till such time as the National Grange may direct otherwise, a grange paper to be called ______, and to be issued _____.

One number of said paper to be sent to every family connected with the order, so far as the addresses can be ascertained by the committee, with the price fixed and specified in the paper, at which it can be furnished to subscribers. The price whereof shall not be more than the actual cost of the paper, as each be actual cost of the paper, as nearly as can be calculated, including all the expenses of the

paper and postage.

Resolved, That said paper shall be conduct. ed in its matter, as nearly as it may be found practicable, upon the principles set forth in

Resolved, That the publishing committee shall be required to present to the auditing committee of the National Grange—provided books, etc., of the treasurer, secretary and ex-equtive committee, when said auditing com-mittee meets to examine said treasurer's, secretary's and executive committee's books, etc —an itemized statement of all expenses con-nected with the paper, together with an item-ized statement of all income to the paper from whatever source it may come, as subscriptions

or advertising, or any other sources.

Resolved, That if it be found that the inome be greater than the outlay, it shall placed in the hands of the treasurer of the National Grange, and be subject to the disposal of the National Grange as other money of the National Grange; and provided further, that if the expense of the paper be greater than the income from it, the balance shall be paid out

income from it, the balance shall be paid out of the National Grange fund in the treasury, so much of it as may be necessary, that is not otherwise appropriated.

Resolved, That said paper, if established, shall be continued or discontinued at any meeting of the National Grange, when in session, at the option of the National Grange itself; and further, it shall be competent of the National Grange, at any meeting while in self; and further, it shall be competent of the National Grange, at any meeting while in session, to give such directions to the publishing committee as it may, by a majority of votes see fit, in reference to the conduct and management of the paper. And at any of its sessions it may take the management of the paper from the above publishing committee and discontinue them as a publishing committee, and appoint for it such managing agents as in its wisdom may appear for the good of the order.

The magnitude of this undertaking will be better appreciated if the fact, that the member ship now exceeds a million and a half, is kep in view. With papers in every state devoted to the interests of the Grange and ready and willing to publish everything of importance to the order, we confess we are unable to se the necessity of a National Grange organ. were your own. And I know that with you We do not believe the membership of the plates the establishing of State organs, and shall again visit Falls Grange the first Thurs we should further carry this stupidity down as far as county organs to make the plan entirely symmetrical and complete. An organ means a ring, a special mouthpiece to dictate and advocate measures of those in power. I an organ does not mean a ring it is very safe to say that every ring wants an organ, and it the members of the National Grange desire to destroy the possibility of perpetuating the Grange, let them introduce a system of subsidized official organs. The day has long since passed when the grange or any other great popular organization can support itself by condemning the liberty and independence of the press and the creation of personal organs. We have seen nothing from the members of the National Grange so alarmingly opposed to the future welfare of the order as this report A National official organ would be a monopoly of the most dictatorial and dangerous character

> FALLS GRANGE NO. 913. COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE Co., Ks. } AUGUST 20TH, 1875.

EDITOR FARMER I dropped in on the much noted Falls Grange last evening, and found at their Hall about fifty ladies and gentlemen. At 8 o'clock, P. M., Col. Wood, the Master of the Grange, entered the hall and after a general "handshaking," advanced to the Master's table and rapped the Grange to order. All promptly took their places and the work of the evening commenced. During the opening exercises I ran my eye over the room to see if Bro. Hanna's praises were well deserved. The hall was draped or ornamented with evergreens. "In God We Trust," "Wine is a Mocker, and Strong Drink is Raging," and other similar mottoes on the wall lettered with evergreens.

barley in the straw also ornamenting the

On this special evening each family brought omething for exhibition. Large hills of corn were brought in and set up against the wall. Stalks, of broom corn and sorghum fifteen feet high also leaned up against the wall. Pumpkins as large as a man can carry occupied positions in front of Ceres. Large tomatoes and onions, as large over as saucers, were on the tables. Back of the Overseer, who for the night was a lady, was a banner with the motto, "Faith, Hope and Charity." On the opposite end of the hall and to the right of the Master was a beautiful banner. On the one side was the motto, "Faith, Hope and Charity," and on the reverse, "Falls Grange No. 913, Chase County, Kansas." Back of the Master was a beautiful monogram bound in black walnut, of a Grange in session. Near the Secretary was hung on the wall, beautifully framed, the Charter of the Grange; also a beautiful chart From Dolton Bros., St. Louis representing the degrees of the Order with the photograps of the officers of the National Grange. On the opposite side of the room was a picture of "Maud Muller" raking hay, and various other pictures. In front of Ceres was a sheaf of wheat and sickle; of Pomona a bakset of fruit; of Flora a basket of flowers, with beautiful wreaths for each. The working tools and emblems were all there.

Passing rapidly through the routine of busi ness to the "Good of the Order," the Master rose and called attention to the agricultural productions on exhibition, and called upon each to exhibit and give the history of the pro ductions so profusely displayed. Rev. J. G. Freeborn exhibited stalks of corn thirteen feet high, grown on the high prairie, each stalk well eared; Bro. Sharp exhibited sod corn twelve feet high, equally well earned, likewise raised on high prairie; Bro, Boukstore had two or three varieties of corn, one now ripe, a small stalk and large eared, which he urged as "the corn for Kansas."

The Master's table had on it a box of work ing tools, a large family Bible, and was literally covered with boquets which he seeme to regard with much pride having one in his hand almost constantly.

After half an hour of general talk largely participated in by the lady members, about agricultural production, the Master change it to transportation, and questions were rapidly asked and answered as to the price of wheat at Kansas City and St. Louis, and the cost of transportation there, and much valuable information gained. From this the Master urged the Patrons to sustain the Patrons' Commercial Agency, and a committee was appointed to solicit stock and urge those who had subscribed to pay up.

The Master then called attention to the newspaper items about spring wheat and rye on raw prairie and said that in talking with a gentleman from Rice county, who had scattered rye last fall on prairie near his broken sod found that it came up and did better than that sown on broken ground, and urged them to try it on half an acre or more. He express ed great confidence in the near future of Southwestern Kansas, urged Patrons to be more earnest in their work, to live as well as prosper the great principles of the order, briefly corrected some errors in the secret work, when after another short exchange of ideas the Grange was ready to close.

The Master, on rising for this purpose, announced that there would be an initiation or the first Thursday night in September, and asded that each member come with the bigges corn, pumpkins, or something of the kind for exhibition when the Grange closed. In the preparation room I found everything needed to day night in September when I expect a glo-rious old time.

Fraternally Yours, "VERNON."

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21, 1875. THE BULLION SHRIEKERS

And now for the currency question. The ball is fairly opened. Besides the fusilade of the "honest currency" editors, we have a pom pous array of old platitudes from Reverdy Johnson and Col. Grosvenor has started ou in Ohio in dead earnest. (I will say that for him.) He is going from town to town, like Paul, "with tears," beseeching men, in Thur man's stead, to be reconciled to specie basis I judge from the reports of his speeches that as a weepist, and wailist, and howlist, and gnasher of teeth, he is second only to Brother Shearman,

Again, the World has had an "unanswerable" bullion argument, and the Sun, in three columns about John Law's paper money, has again laid out that poor "rag-baby" stiff and stark. The Sun acknowledges that Law was a prodigious genius, and tries to frighten off "our fellows" by saying that none of them could hold a candle to him. A brief reply to its argument would be this: Scientific money like the steam engine, could not be developed in one experiment. Law's was a brilliant at tempt, and in many respects full of promise But it was 160 years ago, lasted but four years was not really founded upon the wealth and faith and institutions of France, but barely upon imaginary Louisiana gold mines and foreign trade, and was subject to the caprice of the Regent of France, who depreciated the paper by edict when he saw fit.

Excellent specimens of wheat, cats, rye and there has been no essential decrease of the currency, here is the nail to do it with. Be fore the funding business was begun by Congress, the following was the list of paper money, nearly every item embracing many notes of smaller denominations, that were freely current as money among the masses and all were universally used by merchants Greenbacks and frac. currency.....\$454,000,000 State and National bank notes.... 250,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20

Total.... \$1,895,000,000 CURRENCY SUNDRIES

Among the smaller tricks of the Government bullionists, to make people think that resumption is sure to come, is the accumulation of silver at the sub treasuries, and a great show of putting in additional beams to hold the immense weight. I saw this shallow artifice in operation at our New York sub-treasury lately: men were poking beams into the cellar. And now comes this from Boston "The Adams Express Company is daily delivering at Boston silver coin by the ton from California, Nevada and Philadelphia mints. Supervising Assistant, Potter, has directed additional and heavier iron beams to be placed under the section upon which the vaults rest. 'Why will the heathen rage and the princes imagine a vain thing?" So long as we are a debtor Nation, Europe can take our bullion basis from under us whenever she prefers that to bonds and produce.

But Europe has her own trouble. A great mercantile agency here says: "There is some satisfaction in knowing that countries unblessed with paper money, an excessive tariff and enormous railroad expansion, are showing even more marked signs of distress than have been evinced here. The liabilities of parties who have failed in London, Leeds and Manchester, England, alone, within the last ninety days, foot up the enormous amount of one hundred million dollars, being twenty five per cent. greater than all the failures in the United States for six months."

Mr. Winder, one of the ablest financiers of this city, asserts that all the financial depression of Europe is a result of McCullough's ending our bonds abroad. We gave Europe billion of gold and two billions of bonds, and took in return nothing but her gewgaws and kickshaws. This set her industries spinning, and induced her to try the same game with other countries-taking their bonds and giving them luxuries. When our crash came she shut down on imports to us and all the other "foreign fools." That of course blocked her industries; so her rich plunderers sit smiling, and her workers sit starving-just as with us.

It is curious to see the New York Sun, usually so fierce for Bullion, getting in heavy blows on his very nose, like this; "Who is responsible for the policy which has brought the country to the present pass? Who made the legal tenders inferior to their face promise by an invidious discrimination?" It says again, significantly, in another editorial: "It would be folly for the constructors of platforms and nominators of candidates for election to ignore the obvious fact that there is great independent vote in the country which will decide the next Presidential election." Just so !

Ex-U. S. Treasurer Spinner writes, Aug. 16 to John G. Drew: "Educated as I was in the hard money school, I have hard work to unlearn what I was taught as being truisms in political economy." He says he hopes to live long enough to see Congress pass an act authorizing the issue of bonds like the 3-65 convertible. "And still there is room."

SAMUEL LEAVITT.

PUBLIC SALE OF PURE-BRED

SHORT-HORN CATTLE Galesburg Stock Yards, Knox Co., Ills.,

Thursday, October 7th, at 1 p. m.

FIFTY HRAD of Females and Ten Buils, being choice selections from the "Cedar Farm Herd," containing many very choice animals, and every family in the herd being represented. The following are some of the families;

ily in the hord being represented. The following are some of the families:

Louane, Young Marys, Pomonas, Nelly Biys, Bracetets, Rocabellas, Yarkos, Duchess of Jusheviands, Rubys, Mrs. Moltes, etc.,
the get of the following sires: Airdrie 2d 7453, 16th and 28d Dukes of Airdrie, Tycoon 7359, Gen. Logan
1951. When the following sires: Airdrie 2d 7453, 16th and 28d Dukes of Airdrie, Tycoon 7359, Gen. Logan
1952. When the following sires: Airdrie 2d 7453, 16th and 28d Dukes 630, 18th Duke 1105, imp. Lord Chatham 2d 14784 or 2022, Velocipede 250, Breastplate 1181 and other noted buils. All femiles of proper age are, or will be bred to imp. Lord Chatham 2d 2222, Grand
Airdrie 8698 S.-H. R. (pure Bose of Sharon), Huron's Duke 2d 2023 (pure Rose of Sharon) and the young buil Thorndale Boy by the 14th Duke of Thorndale (bred by G. M. Bedford).

They are in fine breeding condition, of good color, and 25 of them are under two years of age. No old ones or doubtful breeders. For individual merit, as well by none. I especially invite an examination of the stock and their breeding, at any time.

Persons wishing to visit the herd, by applying at the Livery Stable of Hashbarger Bros., Ablington, Illi, will be conveyed to the farm and returned free. The herd will be sent to all applicants.

Catalogues will be ready by the 1st of September, and will be sent to all applicants.

J. S. LATIMER.

COL J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer. J. S. LATIMER. Galesburg is situated on the C. B. & Q. R. R. and is easy of access from all directions, and its ship-sing facilities are unsurpassed in the State.

MROTTING HORSES.

Of Fashionable Breeding HAMBLETONIAN'S, STARS AND Clays, etc., etc. For Sale at Pairie Dell Farm,

SHAWNER COUNTY, (near TOPEKA, KAN. R. I. L.E.E.

aper by edict when he saw fit.

PASTE THIS OVER THE MANTLEPIECE.

When any one wants to nail the lie that

\$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent structure. STRUCTIBLE WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINES. Sample free. Address the Hudson Wire Mills. 188
Maiden Lane, N.Y., or 18 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns you will confer a favor by saying you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

FOR PATRONS.

MANUAL OF JURISPRUDENCE AND CO-OPERATION OF THE PATRONS OF HUBBAND-BY. By A. B. Smedley, Master of Iowa State Grange. Published by Geo. Wm. Jones, office of Patron's Heiper Des Moines, Iowa. 200 pages, bound in cloth. By mail, postage prepaid, \$1.25 per copy; by express or freight, in packages of two or more, \$1.00 per copy. Deputies and Masters are earnestly requested to call the attention of their respective Granges to this book, Send for copy at once.

OSBORN'S

Grain & Seed Cleaner

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

T HESE celebrated machines which met with such thiversal favor during 1874, have had a large number of valuable improvements added, besides they are being made much stronger. The fan has also been improved so that the operator has complete control of the wind force, checking it instantly, or turning on the full force.

full force.

We still claim to have the only machine on the market that will do what ours is guaranteed to do—separate We still claim to have the only machine on the market that will do what ours is guaranteed to do—separate oats and other refuse from Spring Wheat, separate Rye from Wheat [for seed perfectly,] separate Oats from darley, Separates and cleans thoroughly Timothy and Clover. Cleans Flax seed perfectly, removing wild mustard,&c., and does everything in this line required. As a Timothy and Clover cleaner, our machine stands pre-eminently ahead of all others. They are in use in nearly every large seed warehouse in the leading cities. Machines shipped on trial to responsible parties. Send for circular. We use costly material, and cannot compete with the cheap article of fanning mills on the market. We have put our price down to the lowest figure, \$35.00 cash. Flax screens, \$3.00 extra. Warehouse size, \$60.00 Flax screens, \$5.00 extra. Don't say the above cannot be done, but test it. Please state where you saw this advertisement.

COLMAN & CO., Commission Merchants.

612 North Fifth St., St. Louis, Mo.

RECEIVE and sell'all kinds of Produce, including Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Wool, Hides, Peits, Grass, and Clover Seeds, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c.
Our long experience as Commission Merchants, and our excellent facilities, enable us to get the very highest market rates. All lotters of inquiry promptly answered. The business of the

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

is especially solicited. We are also the manufacturer's agents for the sale of the THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW, for which circulars will be sent on application. We beg to refer to D. W. Adams, Master National Grange, Waukon, Iowa; O. H. Kelly, Secretary National Grange, Waukon, Iowa; O. H. Kelly, Secretary National Grange, Washington, D. C.; Gen. W. Duane Wilson, Secretary Iowa State Grange: T. R. Allen, Master Missouri State Grange; J. K. Hudson, Editor Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Address or consign to St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.



The above cut represents the

Genuine A. P. DICKEY Fan.

They are made of three different sizes for Farmers' uso, suitable for the wants of every person. They are furnished with all the necessary extras for cleaning small seeds and every kind of grain, and are sold by all the principal dealers in Agricultural Tools throughout the country. The manufacture of Farm Implements has been engaged in by Mr. A. P Dickey during a term of forty-seven years, a specialty of such manufacture being Fanning Mills. Most of the many improvements mads in them have been originated by him, and to the practical working of these invaluable tools has been devoted the labor and study of years. The results produced have been eminently satisfactory, so much so that the "Dickey Kay" has always been viewed as devoted the labor and study of years. The results produced have been eminently satisfactory, so much so that the "DICKEY FAN" has always been viewed as the leading mill, and its superiority universally known and acknowledged.

Parties wishing one of the DICKEY FANS can correspond direct with us, (when they are not sold in the vicinity) and we will deliver, free of freight, at the nearest railroad station, for the list price of size Mill desired.

desired.

Beware, and get the best Mill made, the A. P. Dickey Fan. They can be shipped knocked down for half the price when set up.

For further particulars and information send for price list and circular to

nlar to

A. P. DICKEY,
Racine, Wisconsin, Proprietor
g, Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

TO TREE DEALERS & NURSERYMEN.

OUR immense Nursery Stock, now covering over 300 acres, closely planted, and comprising a general and complete assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, &c., together with the well known superior quality of our stock, enables us to offer great inducements.

We are fully prepared in every respect, to meet the demands of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List.

BLAIR BROTHERS,

Proprietors Lee's Summit Nurseries

THE Amsden Peach again proves the RARLIEST, Largest and Best. Red freestone. Buds sapelly by mail or Express, per 100, \$1; 1000 \$8. Also 1 and 2 year old trees. Circular free. L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

OFFICERS—BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M E Hudson, Master of State Grange: Wm Sims, Overseer; W P Popenoe, F H Dumbauld, J B Shaeffer. Executive Com-mittee: A Washburne, Treasurer; S H Downs, Sec-

the cost is as follows:

Membership fee . \$1 50
Premium for first year. 125
Total cash payment. 25 75
Note for remaining two years 25 50
Total costfor three years 25 50
Our rates are about one-half of the joint stock company rates, and only a small part of the premium required to be paid in cash.

Address S H. DOWNS, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.

DOSTERS, Hand Bills, Dodgers, etc., printed in every style and at the very lowest figures, at the KANSAS FARMER BOOK and Job office, Topeks, Kan.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, Three Copies, Weekly, for one year Five Copies, Weekly, for one year Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year,

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion per line, (nonpariet) 20 cents.
One month. "" " 15 " per insertio
Three months, " " 12 " " "
One Year, " " 10 " "

SPECIAL OFFER FOR TRIAL ADERTISEMENTS 1 inch space for 3 months. (13 insertions), for \$10 Copy of the paper mailed regularly to all advertisers Sample copy of the FARMER sent free to all apple.

Sample copy of the Faranac Cants.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling hum bugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quaed doctors are not received. We accept advertisement only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just an equitable rule adhered to in the publication of Tri

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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 forward ing your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general, and applied to all our subscribers. The cash is advance principle is the only business basis upor which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinue that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A join rail, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
GEO. T. ANTHONY. Leavenworth, Kan,
DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
S. T. KELEEY, Hutchinson Kan.
MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
"JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
MRS. SOULARD. MRS. M. S. BEER MRS. SOULARD.

"RAMBLER."
"BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa.
DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth,
JOHN DAVIS, Davis county,
JUDGE JAMES HANWAY. Lane, Kan.

JOHN DAYIS, DAVIS county,
JUDGE JAMES HANWAY. Lane, Kan.
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R. S. ELLIJOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.
W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
C. W. JOHNSON, Atchison, Kan.
"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER
GIRL," W. P. POPENOE, ALFRED GRAY, PROP.
SNOW, PROP. KEDZIE, PROP. MUDGE, and host of
other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kaneas a paper not equalled in
the country for originality and merit.
A special and interesting department of the paper
will be the short letters from farmers and breeders,
fruit-growers and others ir terested in the various
branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon
the topics of the day, embracing full and complete
information upon every passe of the farmers' movoment, will also be a prominent feature of the paper.
Specimen copies will oe sent free to any address.

To Advertisers.

29 Advertisers will find the Kansas Farmer	1
or reference at the Advertising Agencies of	
Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York;	
S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York;	
Bates & Locke, New York; I. N. Soper & Co., New York;	
Wm. J. Carlton, New York;	
S. M. Pettengill & Co., Boston ;	
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N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia;	
Franklin Hall, Philadelphia;	
Coe, Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia;	
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H. H. Chandler & Co., Chicago;	
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Sharp & Lord, Chicago;	
Edwin Alden, Cincinnati; E. N. Freshman, Cincinnati	
S. H. Parvin, Cincinnati;	
St. Louis Advertising & Pub. Co., St. Loui	1
Rowell & Chesman, St. Louis, Mo;	-
Alex. Charles, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	

FAIRS FOR 1875.

States.	Place of Fair.	Time of Fair
St. Louis	St. Louis	Oct. 4 to 9.
Inter-State	Chicago	.Sept. 8 to Oct. 9.
Illinois	Ottawa	Sept. 18 to 18.
Ohio	Columbus	Sept. 6 to 10.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Sent 97 to Oct 9
Iowa	Keokuk	Sent 97 to Oct 9
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Sent 6 to 11
Nehrauka	Omaha City	Sent 91 to 94
Michigan	East Saginaw	Sept 19 to 17
Minnosote	St. Paul	Sept. 14 to 17.
California	Sacramento	. Sept. 14 to 11.
Colorado	Sacramento	Sept. 15 to 25.
Chalmott Inde	Denver	. Sept. 21 to 25.
Concentrate Indu	B1Cincinnau	Sept 9 to Oct. 9.
Connecticut	Hartford	Oct. 5 to 8.
Georgia	Macon	Sept. 18 to 25.
Maine	Portland	Sept. 21 to 24.
Maryland	Pimilco, Baltim	ore. Sept. 14 to 17.
Mass. Horticult	'lBoston	Sept. 21 to 24.
Montana	Helena,	Sept. 27 to Oct. 2.
New England	Manchester, N.	H Sept. 7 to 10.
New Jersey,	Waverly	Sept. 20 to 24.
New York,	Elmira	Sep 27 Oct to 2.
Oregon	Salem	Oct 11 to 16.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Sep 27 to 29.
Rhode Island	Cranston, Prov	1'ceOct. 5 to 7
Virginia	Richmond	Oct 96 to 90
West Virginia	Clarkshurg	Sept 7 to 9
Indust'l Exposi	Clarksburg t'nKansas City t'nSt. Joseph, Mo	Sent 13 to 18
Indust'l Exposi	t'n St Joseph Mo	Sent 6 to 11
Indian Inter'sl I	air, Muscogee, I. T.	Sen 14 18 18 17

IMPORTANT TO

ADVERTISERS

AND TO

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

By an examination of Geo. P. Rowell Co.'s Newspaper Directory, just published for 1875, it will be found that the Kansas Farm ER stands second on the list of Kansas news papers for circulation. As publisher and proprietor of the KANSAS FARMER, I claim for it 1000 greater weekly circulation than any other paper published in the State of Kansas In support of this claim, I submit to the pub lishers of this State the following proposition

To Kansas Publishers.

I claim for the KANSAS FARMER 1000 larger weekly circulation than any paper published in Kansas, and will give 1 column of advertising space in the FARMER, for one year, worth \$1000, to any publisher who will give satisfactory proof that such is not the fact. The aggregated issue of a daily for a week, or of daily and weekly is not to be considered, but the bona fide issue of a journal for one issue—daily or weekly—as shown by the post office records, from May 15th to June 15th, 1875. The only condition of this offer is that publishers accepting this challenge, give the FARMER one column of space in their journals, if they fail to make good their claim.

Having the largest circulation in the State, I propose to have the benefit or it. Gentlemen, if your representations in Rowell's Directory mean; business, come to the front.

Yours Very Truly, J. K. Hudson. Editor and Proprietor of the Farmer. THE DUTY OF VOTERS

The time is at hand for every citizen to give some thought to his political obligations. It is useless for a people to demand great National reforms while they persistently neglect their local affairs. We believe that hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually stolen in our national affairs by political jobbery, by rings systematically formed, and by corruptions pervading the civil service, yet with all this in view, the candid observer will note that the great bulk of his taxes are not for general or even for State purposes, but for county, municipal and township taxes. Every tax-payer's receipt will show this fact beyond dispute. The burthensome taxes are those more immediately within his control. He may analyze the two or three or four per cent. of local taxes, as every transaction, every expenditure of his county, city or township are within his reach and may be closely scrutinized.

The voters have it within their power make their local government as economical and free from jobs and rings as they desire. If, however, the citizen who has no interest in the scramble for the local offices, immersed in his own business affairs, allows the combinations to put forward men in whom he has no confidence, the fault and the blame are his own. The unquestioned duty of every voter is to express his sentiments, to make his de mand for honest, good men to transact his public business, at the primary elections and conventions. Indignation after the election upon seeing inefficient and dishonest officials placed in power, is of the very least conse quence. What is wanted in our public ser vants is fitness for the position, ability to perform well the duties of the office, honest char acter that comports in the daily transactions of life, with the public professions of the candidate. We want moral, sober, industrious men, men whose character and worth will dignify the office. These are to be found in ev ery community, and when our citizens will look to the common good, ignoring bitter partizan prejudices, and sink their selfish personal interests in the selection of public officers, al interests in the selection of public officers, dyspepsia-producing boarding-house regime, they can readily select fit and worthy men for and \$1.50 cents at least must be expended every office.

The time, we are glad to say, even here the west, is fast passing away when drunk ards, gamblers, professional politicians and men who have spotted characters can push themselves into position.

In conclusion, we can only express the hope that the day is not far distant when the professional loafer and political beggar, whose avocation is whittling store goods boxes and working up primaries, will be forced from professional politics into some more arduou and honorable occupation.

SUSTAIN THE PREE SCHOOLS.

The free schools and the free press of Ame ica are the safeguards of American liberty So long as they remain, the "inalienable rights' guaranteed to every citizen of the Re public we are safe. Once destroy our free school system and the greatest benefit the poor ma enjoys, to-day in this Government, passe away. While we may as a people encourage the growth of private and sectarian institu tions of learning as adjuncts to our common school system, let us guard sacredly that system of public instruction free alike to the poor and the rich, and removed from sectarian bias and government. We need not shut ou eyes to the tendency in some directions to de stroy our present public school system. If the demand of the Catholic church to a division of the public school fund is acceeded to, it n once creates a precedent for every sect to de mand for their sectarian schools their portion of the public school fund. The maintainance of our common free schools depends upon preserving to the people, without regard to race color or religious faith, the present system of free unsectarian education

In Ohio the Catholics have taken the subject into their politics and are making the division of the public school money a political issue. At a large meeting last spring in the Opera House, in Cincinnati, Archbishop Purcell, of the Catholic church, presiding, Bishop McQuaid said:

I stand here and say that unless we bring this thing of the school taxes to the ballot box we do not deserve the name of Catholics. I may not be necessary to bring it to the ballo box; we may, by making a demand, effect a compromise, we may obtain a platform on which we can stand. Politicians will come to us. Irish. German and American Catholic will not be so patient as their fathers have been. Suppose we get strong enough to rise up? Remember the platform is now on us; where will the platform be then? Men will up? Rem learn that we have something more to do than praying; we must vote, and the laymen must

The above unequivocal language from Bishop of the Catholic church, shows with startling distinctness that our public school system has not yet had its day of greatest trial, and free schools, like human liberty, are preserved by eternal vigilance.

A. J. Thompson & Co.,-General commission merchants for the purchase and sale of grain, seeds, hides, green and dried fruits, butter eggs, &c., are located at 192 South Water street Chicago. They give particular attention to wool, and having a perfect knowledge of this line of business they are enabled to handle it in quantity and give satisfaction. We know of no firm that can do the commission business with greater advantage to their customers than Mesers. Thompson & Co. They make quick sales and speedy returns. Their stand-ing is good and their references excellent see Advertisement in another column.

OUR CHAT WITH THE BOYS.

Boys, don't be afraid of manly, honest, hard work. If well directed by judgment and intelligence, it will bring its certain reward. We know there is a temptation to leave the farm for the glitter and style, and apparent ease of the city. Thousands of young men, discontented with the farm work of their fathers, have an ideal city life in their minds, where the young man, gaily trigged out with fashionably out clothes and jewelry, makes a stunning appearance and seems to be free from ordinary human cares. A recent letter from Chicago to the Courier Journal gives a picture of clerical life which has a valuable hint in it to those who long for such employ ment, to enable them to escape the more la borious work of the farm. A short extract is given to show how thoroughly the individual ity and the manhood must be crushed out to give place to the mechanical obsequiousness o

It is estimated there are 20,000 in Chicago The salaries of these animated automatons range from \$6 to \$15, seldom as high as \$15 per week; and how under heaven they make the legendary "two ends" meet is one of the mysteries. The salaries of those who gain their livelihood by their "shape" rather than by brains and brawn, have been cut down since the fire fully 100 per cent. Their has been no reduction in living expenses conse quent upon high rents, which have been very generally maintained. These clerks are com pelled to lose their individuality completely and have become, in cousequence of their vir-tual slavery, veritable puppets. Supposing there was not the constant terror of situation—and there is, for an advertisement in the Tribune for any manner of a clerk will In the Tribune for any manner of a clerk will bring from 500 to 1,000 applicants—each able to bring "the tery best of references," and we may say the clerk receives the munificent pittance of \$12 per week, which is certainly the average salary. To get board at as low a price as \$6 per week, and this will only procure the vilest of hash, he must live from two to four miles, from his place of business. to four miles from his place of business. As ne must be behind his gorgeous counterey is put in furnishings, not salaries, in Chi cago—at 7:30 o'clock promptly, it necessitates the expenditure of 60 cents a week for car fare. His lunch is not often included in this during the week for restaurant dinners. His clerks receive \$10 than \$12 per week, and the fact that many have families to support is considered, a picture of exquisite misery is furnished that should prompt some artist to many them. achieve renown by portraying these misericand making the clerk their embodied type.

But these are not all his miseries. The "floor-walker" or foremen has an eagle eye for delinquents, and the slightest derelicti visited with a stinging reprimand, a hisse curse or that consummation of all horrors de missal; and, so fearful of this do these clerk become, and so grovelling are they obliged the in consequence, that I have stood by in dis-

in proof of their "fast color" at the suggestion of ladies. (?) Manliness, sentiment, consideration, are all evolved. Labor is valued in these huge establishments at just what it will bring, and five hundred employes are morali so much machinery. The caprices of wome with time on their hands to kill; the petulance of women who carry their shrewishnes into their inquirles for tape and tarletan; tl whimsicalities of grandmothers and the vire lence of spinsters; the torment of women wi want forty dozen samples "to send to a sic cousin in the country," but who are real) making patch-work and quilts; the though-lessness of girls who end a raid on a depar-ment with the remark, "Guess ma'll have come;" suickering women, terrible women handsome women, ugly women; holy women thieving women; and all the countless con temptible little exhibitions of snobbishness of the part of all women who mistake them for evidences of wpmanhood and caste—all have to be overcome and smoothed away, by the despairing clerk, or judgment day

Our patrons will observe that we have added three new names to the list of our regular contributors, viz.: John G. Drew, of New Je: sey; Samuel Leavitt, of New York, and David Z. Evans, Jr., of Maryland. Mr. Drew's works upon finance have given him a national reputation as a clear, vigorous and intelligent writer. Mr. Leavitt is an old reform wheelhorse who for more than twenty years has given the aid of his pen to the great reforms of the day. David Z. Evans, Jr., has become familiar to the readers of the agricultural press as one of the best practical writers upon

We shall soon be able to announce other able writers who will give us their aid in giv ing to the farmers of the west the best farm and family journal published in the country We accept no second place on the list of agri cultural and family journals. To gather from a wide extent of country the practical experience of farmers, fruit growers and breeders to secure the best thought of writers eminen in all that pertains to agriculture, and upon political economy, science and education, is the labor we have set for ourselves for the

Sisters of Bethany College-The above insti tution located at Topeka, exclusively for girl and young women is increasing its home and foreign patronage every year. To Bishop Val its president more than to any other one individual, does it own its present prosperity. large and competent corps of instructors are engaged and thefine new building is thorough ip equipped with the conveniences and appli-ances of first class educational institutions.

Grange Pic-Ric.—Don't forget the great Union Grange Pic-Ric. Sept. 4th, at Topeks. Kansss. Everybody is invited to an old-fash.

THE ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ANDERSON, OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We ask for the address of President Ander on a careful reading. It presents facts for the consideration of the educator and the taxpayer. President Anderson, avoiding the usual senseless glorification of education, goes straight to the discussion of issues that nust claim the attention of every thinking citizen. If the officers of the National Grange want to distinguish the Order as the champion of educational reforms, we suggest that they invite President Anderson to deliver, before the next session of the National Grange, at Louisville, an address based upon national statistics, similar to the present address upon the statistics of our own State. We know no bolder or more able champion of educational reform in the interest of the people than President Anderson.

LIVE STOCK PREMIUMS AT THE KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION, SEPTEMBER 13th TO 18th.

Besides the liberal premiums offered by the Exposition Association for all classes of live stock, the following special premiums are also offered :

By the Packing and Live Stock Commission Merchants: Best pen of hogs, of any age, to be composed of one or more breeds, each pen to consist of ten or more hogs-First premium, \$125; second, \$50; third, \$25.

By Powers, Riall & Co., Kansas City: -\$50 for the best car of Texas steers; \$50 for the best car of butchers cows, Texas or natives. consigned to them.

By the Drovers' Stock Yards, Kansas City. Mo.:-\$50 for the best car of native shipping cattle; \$50 for the best two cars of native feeding cattle.

The entries for the above premiums must be made with D. L. Hall, Secretary of the Fair Association, on or before Monday, September 18th, at noon. Further particulars may be secured by addressing the Secretary. The unusual number of applications for space by exhibitors from all parts of the country assures the success of the Exposition.

Minor Mention.

Parmers of Kansas.—If you consult your own nterests you will not sow any seed wheat this fall that has not been cleaned through the Osborn Grain and Seed cleaner. There is to be a meeting of agents at emporia on Sept. 1st one of these machines will be exhibited there. Don't buy any other until you hear their report. The price is a little higher than the common fanning mill, but you will more than get your money's worth, no matter what other machine you may buy. Sooner or later you will have one of the Osborn make. Why not get it now? See advertisement in another column. They offer \$1,000 for a mill that will do the work of theirs.

Bliwanger & Barry's Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Boses, Flowering Plants, Etc., for 1875.

The frontispiece is a beautiful chromotype printed in Europe, showing four of the finest The names of the species of plants are given in Latin, English, German and French, as "POPULUS, POPLAR, Poppel (Ger.), Peuplier (Fr.). Natural order, Salicaca." "EUONY MUS, STRAWBERRY OF SPINDLE-TREE, Spin dlebaum Fusain. Natural order, Celastracea ect. Each variety is named and described Special care is observed in naming and class fying each plant, shrub, etc, so that the grow er may know just what he is cultivating. A! the new plants worth reproducing for ornamental purposes are included in this catalogue the 28d edition. Its 123 pages are compact with information of great value to all are interested in the cultivation of the best plants that are produced in this country and in Europe.

Address for a copy Ellwanger & Barry Rochester N V

The Ameden Peach.—A new variety originat ed by,Mr. L. C. Amsden, and possessing a combination of valuable points unequaled, we think, in any other fruit. It is large, beautiful and excellent; and more fragrant than any other peach known. And ripening three weeks before Hale's Early, it is undoubtedly the eariest peach ever introduced.

The tree is very hardy, healthy, vigorous and a great bearer, and the fruit has remark able keeping and shipping qualities. Mr. John Wampler, of Carthage, Mo., whose advertisement appears in our columns has in his aursery a large stock of trees of this valuable

Mr. Wm. Ramsey of Dickinson county

"I take the liberty of asking you a questio or two in reference to cotswold sheep. I wish to get one or two good bucks, and am unable to get the address of any man in the State who has them for sale, can you furnish the desired

We have in several issues of the FARMER oted the fact that the wire fence Barb manufactured by Kleinfelter & Spangler of Joliet Ill. is supplying a long felt want in this secion, as it affords a means of making a cheap and efficient fence, which is the great item with our farmers.

Bridge Celebration at Atchison.—The comple ion of the iron bridge across the missouri river at Atchison will be celebrated with appro priate ceremonies, on Thursday, Sept. 2nd. The greatly reduced rates offered by all rail. road lines leading to Atchison will insure a large attendance. Of course the FARMER will have a representative there.

Grange Grocery House.—In another column will be seen the card of Harper Bro's, of Chicago, who are extensively engaged in supplying Granges and Farmers' Clubs with groceries in any quantity at wholesale prices. In making up your order, don't forget them.

T. S. Hubbard's Price List .- Mr. Hubbard's list of grape vines, fruit trees, etc. for the Autumn of 1875, presents many inducements to wholesale purchasers. His address is Fredonia, N. Y.

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Shall Shawnee County be well Represented at he Centennial Exhibition

We desire to call the attention of the farmers of Shawnee County, and all who feel interested to the importance of having Shawnee County well represented at the Centennial Ex.

The County in which the Capital of the State is situated ought to make a special effort to make a good showing of the products

of the county.

To fail in making a fair showing of the pro ducts and resources of our county is to acknowledge either a sterile and unproductive soil, or a lack of industry, skill and enterprise.

We ought to make such a collection of the products of the county, that we will not feel ashamed to crown the showing with a fine Photographic Picture, of the Capital City.

As the time approaches for the holding of our County Fair, we trust that extra exertion will be made by every exhibitor to make collections of Grains and Grasses on the stalk as well as threshed Grains and Seed and other products, with the special object in view, of their being used for a Centennial Exhibition. We are pleased to be able to say, that some of our public spirited ladies of Topeka, have organized a Ladies Centennial Association for Shawnee County and they earnestly desire, and we trust will receive, the hearty co-operation and support of the ladies throughout the county. Mrs. M. W. Kingman the Secretary of the Association will cheerfully give any information about the purposes and operations of the Association

For the information and guidance of all who desire making collections for exhibition, a circular has been issued by the State Centennial Board, which can be had by addressing, Alfred Gray, Secretary Centennial Board, Topeka. S. H. Downs,

Sec'v Shawnee Co. Agricultural Society.

Foss, Elliott & Co.—Our paper this week has he card of this well well-known firm, who claim to be the oldest grange house in the union, having been established in 1871. They are general Commission Merchants, but make a specialty of Grain, Seeds and Broom Corn. All consignments made to them will be promtly attended to, and liberal advances made. Col. H. T. Elliott, of this firm, has been extensively engaged in farming in Iowa, is largely known among the Granges of the country, as a man of solid worth, and a more genial gentleman one rarely meets. He was appointed first general purchasing Agent for Iowa by the State Grange, and still holds that position. The balance of the firm have been in the busness for years, and are fully posted in all its

Hall, Patterson & Co.-In another column will be found the card of this responsible firm, who are extensively engaged at the main stock yard's, Chicago, as Commission Merchants for the sale of Live Stock. Mr. Hall is from Wisconsis, and has made the handling of Stock his business for the last twenty years. He knows all about it. F. D. Patterson was Master of Nunda Grange, No. 1. the first Grange established in Illinois. He was foremost in perfecting the organization of the P. of H. in McHenry County, Illinois. The Mesers Patterson own large farming interests in Illinois last ten years. They know just what the farmers want.

LONG-HORN LOGIC WHICH CATTLE SHIP-PERS IN GENERAL ARE EXPECTED TO UNDERSTAND

How to Tell a Genuine Cattle Dealer When

The live stock interests of this city have frequently been written up, but there remain many points which have never been sufficiently touched upon. To be successful in the ly touched upon. To be successful in the handling of cattle requires not only a con-siderable amount of wealth, but heaps of horse sense, and it is often the case that from the lack of the later qualification fortunes are more easily squandered in live stock then any thing else the loser could have put his money into. A genuine, successful live stock man is no dandy, no matter how long his bank account, may be the

is no dandy, no matter how long his bank account may be; he

WEARS NO BROADCLOTH

nor patent leather boots, but if you ask him the weight and the worth of a long-horn or a short horn he can tell you almost to a fraction. The most successful cattle men are those who are "born to it," as it were—raising their own stock on the farm, and watching the markets of the country so closely as to be able to tell to a dollar how much their cattle would bring in market. These remarks are drawn out by observing the amount of business done by Mesrs. Shough & Reyonlds, a couple of old Kansas farmers, who have been established at the Stock Yards here for a short time, doing a general time, doing a general

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION BUSINESS, their sales, as reported in the Price Current, standing third or fouth among the leading houses, and far in advance of many of the older firms. Their successe is indeed well deserved, as they are thoroughly reliable, and stock men know just what to expect when they consign their stock to this firm for sale. They also handle all kinds of grain and produce, having superior facilities for disposing of anything in these lines. May the business interests of this city be always in the hands of men of their stamp, and it will certainly be prosperous.—Kansas City Times. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION BUSINESS,

Crop Reports.

The following notes are from responsible Partle and prepared Expressly for the Kansas Farmer

From Larimer County, Colorado. August 16-Frequent showers, but crops will be gathered without any material damage. Hoppers that came the 7th went away the 9th; they were on but a small tract. R. Q. TENNEY.

From Madison County, Florida,

August 12-Corn injured by continued dry weather; Cotton crop a failure from same cause; can't be more than half a crop made plenty of rain now; good deal of cloudy weather. No insects. Very little rain from March 5th to August 1st. Jos. TILLMAN.

From East Baton Rouge County, Louisiana. August 11-Crops and stock better than they've been for ten years; our planters have at last been convinced that it is cheaper to raise corn than to depend entirely upon the west; a limited number of planters are improving their stock. The weather has been dry and hot; for three days the rains have been superabundant. Cotton market good : for beef, pork, game, poultry, fruit and vegetables, very inferior. We have been delivered from all insect pests this season.

R. E. AMBROSE.

From Butler County, Missourl. August 18 Crops on upland good ; on bottom land bad; wheat damaged one-third by wet weather; potatoes fine; oats and hay damaged. There has been more rain here this season than ever before known in the county. We have no market nearer than St. Louis; produce low. Chinch bugs doing but little damage this year. We had the largest flood the 9th ever known here; washed away JOHN M. ALLEN. nearly everything.

From Seneca County, New York. August 18-Harvest over and crops of all kinds in the barns in good condition, except early cut clover, which is slightly damaged damaged by showery weather; wheat less than half a crop, but barley and oats heavy; potatoes promise well, both in quantity and quality; corn considerably damaged by cut orms, but what is left is well eared, and will yield a full average; pears fair, but apples less than half a crop. Potato bugs not so plenty as last year, and Paris green not needed except in a few localities. Weather cool for the season, and ground too dry for plowing. Markets not yet established, for the want of produce, but we fear they will be too low to give the farmers profit. WM. G. WAYNE.

> KANSAS. From Elk County.

August 22-Wheat good; I threshed 481/2 bushels to the acre; stock in good condition. Corn good. Weather rather wet. Markets Wheat, \$1.20; oats, 35c; corn, no sale. No insect pests.

J. C. PINNEY.

From Franklin County. August 25-Corn never better; wheat good and mostly threshed; oats damaged some by rains. Weather fine, with an abundance of rain. Markets: Oats, 25c; potatoes, 25c, and plenty. A great many full grown chinch

bugs, but doing no damage. F. D. COBURN.

August 20 -- Early corn excellent; corn planted since the hoppers left doing well need another shower just now; millet and Hungarian cannot be hetter; timothy and clover destroyed by locusts; prairie grass over an average; large amount of hay is being put up. Wind for a few days past from the north weather cool; cold nights for the season. Markets: One contract for new corn at 80c; others at 25c, for stock feeding Chinal in localities quite plentiful near the brush and timber, on the corn, but cannot do much damage. Hoppers destroyed the wheat in the spring, hence the chinches have been checked. JAMES HANWAY.

From Cloud County.

August 17-Wheat perhaps will average twelve bushels to the acre; some damaged in shock; oats, thirty bushels per acre; corn more than good; stock excellent. Rain every few days; no hard storms. Markets: Wheat 60c to 75c; cattle, 21/2c live weight; hogs, scarce and none for sale. No insect pests. GEO. W. MACY.

From Sumner County. August 16-Small grain all secured; oats damaged some; potatoes and vegetables nev er better; grass good; stock in good condition; hedges and orchards have remarkable growth. Weather pleasant, with occasional

showers, Markets: Wheat, 90c to \$1; oats, \$5c; hogs scarce and high. No hoppers or bugs; everybody plowing for wheat and rye health good. H. C. ST. CLAIR.

August 21-Condition of stock is good, and crops are excellent; the farmers are generally busy, plowing for wheat or threshing their present crop; there will be a very large breadth of land sown to wheat this fall, in this county. Have had fine weather since my last report, 19th ult., with good rains at intervals of about six days. Best quality of wheat at Wichita is worth \$1.10 per bushel

been known in the same length of time. Markets: Wheat, from 60c to \$1; oats, 25c; potatoes, 40c; fat cattle, \$2 per cwt.; butter, 121/gc per lb. Early corn maturing; chinch bugs hurt the wheat some; all gone now high water did some damage.

EUGENE JONES

From Pottawatomie County.

August 23-The threshing of spring wheat and oats is proving that they will not, on the whole, pay expenses of harvesting; corn will not exceed one half crop in southern portion of the county. Weather very dry; creeks springs and wells lower than for many years. Though dry, rye and wheat are being sown J. N. LIMBOCKER. quite extensively.

From Mitchell County.

August 23—Grain in stack ; some threshed winter wheat and rye two-thirds crop; oats half crop; spring wheat fair; corn, full crop, and mostly secure from frost : cattle in tine condition; cows fell off in milk on account of flies. Frequent showers, heavy dews, pleasant days, calm weather. Chinch bugs multiplying rapidly; rains gentle and not much JOSEPH MCMILLAN.

From Doniphan County.

August 19-The early corn, where not eater by grasshoppers, never better; the late planting will be good if seasonable for two weeks stock in good condition. Weather dry since first of August. Nothing yet to sell ; some farmers were selling stock hoge at five cents, but have stopped that since they found out the value of pursiane. The chinch bugs have done considerable damage; no floods no storms; would like a gentle rain just now.
X. K. STOUT.

August 23—Second planting of corn looks fine; potatoes and vegetables of all kinds good; millet and buckwheat good; grass excellent; stock in fine condition; hogs scarce and thin; have had to put yokes on them to keep them from running through each other. Weather, cool nights; ground very dry; little plowing done as yet for fall sowing; very little winter grain sown in this part of the State. Chinch bugs are quite numerous, but doing little harm. The farmers are all keeping a stiff upper lip. Giles A. Brieges. ing a stiff upper lip. GILES A. BRIGGS

August 23—Wheat in this vicinity of rather poor quality, one to twenty bushels per acre; in three-fourths of the county none; oats, about twenty bushels per acre, and badly second growthed; potatoes splendid; barley all taken by grasshoppers; rye most all taken; corn, first planting, but little standing; late third and fourth planting small and needing rain badly. Work cattle and horses thin; other stock fat. Weather very dry and cool; without rain soon our late corn must be a failure. Markets: Wheat \$1; potatoes, 50c; oats, 40c; rye, 75c to \$1, and much more needed for seed than is produced. Chinch bugs troubling the the late corn a little now drouth being felt for the past week or ten days.

W. D. RIPPEY. August 23-Wheat in this vicinity of rather

August 24-Corn tolerably good for late August 24—Corn tolerably good for late planting: small grain not more than one-tenth of a crop; stock in good condition, except horses, which are mostly worked down; weather has been favorable, nice and rainy, until recently; getting dry now. Markets tolerably good with upward tendency. Chinch bugs bad; some fears of the return of Mr. G. H. A. R. JEFFERS.

August 24—Corn growing fast but weedy, shooting and tasseling; wants rain badly; buckwheat doing well; hay fine and in good order; stock poor, worked down; hogs scarce but improving. Weather very cool at night; no rain since the 10th inst.; crops suffering. Markets: Corn, 75c to \$1 per bushel; oats, 40c; potatoes, 55c; bacon, 15c; beef 4c to 8c at shambles; wheat, \$1.25; lard, 18c; butter, 12½c; eggs, none; seeds. scarce and high. No insects of any kind doing any damage; all vegetables looking well, but late. Farmers seeding where they can get the seed; rye \$1 per bushel for seed.

B. O. DRISCOLL.

Riley County.

August 13.—Corn crop very promising ined. Oat crop was a failure, wheat crop below medium by reason of dry weather in June and too many chinch bugs. Plenty of rain since the 10th, of July. Chinch bugs comparative-ly scarce since the late rains but potato bugs are very numerous and threaten to destroy late H. P. Do

Miami County.

August 25.—Corn still promising, late corn will be very short if it fills at all. Hay is being put up on the prairies, of a splendid quality, and in large quantities. For the last week, dry with very cold nights, almost frost. Oats selling 35 cts. Rye selling at \$1.15, Corn none in market, wheat high, probably \$1.75. Corn crop will be cut short on account of drouth.

C. G. UPTON.

August 16.—Small grain harvested whee August 16.—Small grain harvested wheat half crop, rye full crop, corn better than ever before. Stock in the best condition. Rain in abundance, and some grain ruined by the wet weather. Bread stuffs on the decline in price, no market for dairy products, Groceries high. G. Hoppers made their appearance again on the 14 inst. and are devastating some corn crops, but do not seem to be general.

WM. M. HEPLER.

From Linn County.

August 27.—Crops suffering for rain late corn won't make much unless it rains soon, some plowing for wheat, to dry to sow. Stock doing well, haying going on fine. Small shower 16 inst, cool nights pleasant. Wheat \$1.20 to \$1.—40, cats 25 cts, potatoes 50 to 75, butter 1234, fat cows 2 cts, gross. Not enough insects to make note of, floods and tornadoes played out Drouth croaking in full blast. Www. RICHEY.

From Ellsworth County.

vegetables so plenty that they will scarcely sell at any price.

W. M. CARTER.

From Howard County.

August 29—Crops of all kinds were never better; have had plenty of rain since the 20th of June; had high winds for four days this week. Corn will be excellent in quality and quantity—better than ever before; cattle are fat, but some complaints from sore feet, caused I think by so much wet weather; sheep in the county are doing well. Health, prosperity and happiness are God's blessings upon the people of this county.

D. B. Long.

J. B. SHOUGH



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Every Farmer and every Family where Butter is made should have this book for constant

PROFUSELY AND ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED AND IS EXPLETE WITH Pratical Hints, Suggestions, AND Information

of value to every one who makes Butter. It contains 171 pages, in which the subject is treat ed both scientifically and popularly.

Among the new topics of interest, and which heretofore have not been presented to the public are: Prof. Wilkinson's plan for cor; rolling temperature in dairy rooms; the Swedish system of setting milk for cream in ice water; the new practice adopted at the Ridge Mills Creamery, and the recent method for improving skimmed milk in skimmed-cheese manufacture. These are very fully discussed.

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FREE to applicants, my Wholesale and Bulb Caralogues. Four catalogues (the set), post free,
so cents. F. K. Phoenix, Bloomington Nursery, 131.

Market Review.

OPPICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER. TOPEKA, KAN., Sept. 1, 1875. Topeka Money Market. BONDS.

Gold Sevens, May and Nov. Gold 1s, L'd Gr. Jan'y, June Gold Sixes, June and Dec. Gold Sixes, Feb. and August Income Sevens, No. 11

Topeka Grain Market Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht,
Wholesale cash prices from commission men, of ed weekly by Keever & Foucht.
WHEAT—Per bu: Spring,
Fall, No. 1

' No. 2

' No. 3

' No. 4

CORN—Per bu; Mixed.
White, No 1

Yellow.
OATS—Per bu. No. 1
RYE—Per bu.
BARLEY—Per bu.
BARLEY—Per bu.
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1

Fall, No. 2

' No. 3

Low Grades.
2.
CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.
CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.
CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.
CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.

Raccoon Badger ... Wild Cat

ossum er, dry, per lb aver dry and clean, per lb.... Topoka Produce Market. Grocers retail price list, don't be a Manspeaker.
APPLES—Per bu BRANS—Per bu—White Navy Medium Common Castor BEESWAX—Per lb—BOTTER—Per lb—Choice...
Common Table Medium Common Co Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Davies 1.40@1.50 Common

S—Per doz—Fresh

SINY—Per bbl.

IEGAR—Per gal

RATOES—Per bu

ULTRY—Chickens, Live, per dos

Chickens, Dressed, per lb Geese,
BACON—Per lb—Shoulders...
Clear Sides.
Hams, Sugar Cured.
Breakfast. LARD—Per lb.

CABBAGE—Per head...

ONIONS—Per bu

SEEDS—Per bu—Hemp... Clover Hungarian Gaage Orange

> as City Market. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 31, 1875.

GRAIN. lessle cash prices from commis-The following are who sion men. WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red. Vall, No. 4.... WHEAT—re:
 Fail, No. 4.
 Fail, No. 3.
 Fail, No. 2.
CORN—Per bu—New White.
 Yollow
Mixed
OATS—New per bu
RYB—New per bu—No. 3
No. 2.
BARLEY—Per bu—No. 3
No. 2.
PRODUCE.

CHERSE—Per lb.
CIDER—Per bbl.
EGG8—Per dos—Fresh.
Prickled
FRATHERS—Per lb—Mixed.
Frime Live Geose
FLOUR—Per cwt—Rye.
XX
XXX
CORN MEAL—Per cwt.
Kiln dried, per bbl. .900.40 2.80a2.90 2.60—2.80 3.00 3.15 8.40 3.50 1.70 1.80 3.80 4.00

Etin dried, per bbl.

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Extra, av 1,300 to 1,500.

Prime, av 1,300 to 1,300.

Fair to good, av 1,100 to 1,250.

Native stockers, av 1,000 to 1,150.

Medium, av 850 to 950.

Native cows, fat, av 900 to 1,100.

"medium, av 800 to 900.

Colorado, natives, fat.

Wintered Texans, fair to good.

"common."

3.00 1.75 9.50 9.95 9.95 9.95 9.90 4.00 common ... cows good ... fair ... fair ... Through Texas, fat Through Texas, fair Caives, each ...

St. Louis Market

GRAIN—Per bu. Wheat, No. 3 Red. 1

Oora, New mixed
Yellow
White
Oats, No. 3 mixed.
Barley, choice
Rye ,340.34% Rye ... LIVE STOCK.
CATTLE—Native steers, per cwt...... .790.79

CANDIDATE FOR CO. CLERK.

Announcement of Mr. Wilcox. I hereby announce that I will be a candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the Republican County Convention, to meet September 28th next. Your suffrage at the primary election (as this decides

the result), is respectfully solicited. H. H. Wilcox. STRAYED

TROM the subscriber, sometime in April last, five I head of HORRES; one, Dark Bay Mare, collar marks, about 14 years old, one eye out; one a Light Sorrel Horse, 2 years old; one a Dark Bay More colt, 2 years old; one Dark Bay Mare colt, 1 year old; one Iron Gray Horse colt, 1 year old; one Iron Gray Horse colt, 1 year old; one from Gray Horse colt, 1 year old; one white ring around the tail. A fiberal reward will be paid for information of their whereabouts, or to the person who will bring them to my place on the West Branch of Mill Creek. Address HENRY GRIMM.

Grimm, Wabsunsee county, Kauss.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

For the Kansas Farmer.

In the quiet pastures Far away from town, Feed,—beside the still lake,— Till the day has flown,
Patient cattle, on the young and tender grass
And stop to browse, as they slowly homeward

pass, The red sumach.

II. Meadows quite skirted. Road-sides quite fringed With heads of scarlet Berries, golden-tinged; Berries redder than blood-red, Over the fields and road-sides spread, In the sumach.

III. Little herder—bringing home The cows at even-tide, Stops to gather, as he goes, Berries from the roadside; And gaily decorates his fav'rite bossy With bunches scarlet-red and glossy, All in rows.

IV. When the ripened leaves Have sadly fallen down, And the mellow autumn days All away have flown; Still gleam on the leafless branches bare, Bright, scarlet bunches, lovliest red and rare With golden rays.

E'en when the snow-flakes Fall easily, lazily down,
And the coldest, oldest north-wind
Its chillest blast has blown;
Over the white's, clearest, spotless bed,
The gleam of glittering berries, scarlet red,
Is well defined.

GEORGE H. PICARD.

PICKLES.

In response to numerous inquiries, mad since the pickling season began, we present this week the most reliable information w have been able to glean from experienced cooks and standard cook-books.

First, in answer to the most frequent ques tion, how to keep pickles in vinegar, instead of brine, we must say, beware of attempting it, or, if you want to try it, risk only a small quantity, for all depends on the quality of the vinegar. An old New England housekeep er, who has been in the habit of making vine gar pickles for twenty-five years, tells us that they sometimes spoil when she uses pure cider vinegar of their own manufacture, while a other times they keep well the whole season And patent vinegar will not preserve pickle any great length of time; it will either turn flat and let the pickles decay, or it will est them up, and the same is true of whisky vinegar; so that it is not safe to make pickles except for immediate use with vinegar usually bought in grocery stores; but that excellent pickles can be made for immediate use and that they sometimes keep in vinegar, there can be no doubt.

We think it best to keep them in moderate ly strong brine two or three days, though many authorities say twenty-four hours is long enough, and while in this brine, Dr. Chase, of receipt book fame, says is the time to green them, or rather to keep them green by putting them in the jars with alternate layers of mustard pods and horse radish leaves, instead of soaking the color out and then trying to dye them. We believe that if it was generally known that the fashionable green of pickles is made by a poison, (verdigris), caused by the action of an acid on the copper kettle in which they are scalded, that health would not be sacrificed to a nice looking pickle, and if Dr. Chase's plan will not we do not see but the they must be taken faded, for to those who have tried coloring them by scalding with leaves, after the pickles have been taken from the brine, say it is not effective. It has been suggested to us that putting a little soda among them while scalding, might turn them a pretty green. Most persons agree that it is quite as well to put the vinegar on cold, add pepper and spices as desired, but the vinegar must be changed once after standing a short time, as the water in the cucumbers will reduce it so that it will not preserve them well. If at any time after that they seem to lose their sharp taste, add a little molasses. The secret of having them brittle is to dissolve a little alum in the vinegar; a piece the size of an egg is sufficient for a barrel.

The surest way of keeping them in bulk and for a long time, is to cover them with brine strong enough to bear an egg and to keep them all under the brine with a light weight. To have them plump, they must be gathered before there is a cavity formed around the seeds.

To make sweet, spiced pickles of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, etc the syrup must be graded according to the acidity of the fruit. For moderately sweet fruit a very good proportion is four pounds of sugar to a quart of vinegar and as much truit as it will cover after being boiled twenty minutes and skimmed. Very sweet peaches will require less sugar, and very tart plums or

When fruits are scarce, palatable sweet. pickles of this kind can be made of watermelen, citron or ripe cucumbers, spiced or flavored to suit the taste ; lemon and ginger make a very fine flavor for naturally tasteless articles. We are inclined to doubt that there is anything in the notion of heating the syrup nine mornings

in succession, except unnecessary work. If ble; but still we must live, you know. Once give you a pleasant home! And now enough to be soft, and is not cooked before it is put into the syrup—it is just as good cooked at once and done with-or to have the hot syrup poured over it several mornings and then all cooked together; and in this climate fruits cooked in this way, as well as every other way, should be kept in air-tight jars; if this is not possible, sclading over occasionally will be found necessary.

MORTGAGED.

'Ah,' said Harry Graham, looking across the tea-table at his pretty wife, 'say what they may, there is nothing on earth so pleasant as this having a home of one's own!'

Mrs. Graham smiled fondly on her husband as she handed him his carefully-prepared cup of tea.

'I am so glad you feel like that, Harry, I will do my best to make it a happy home for you. 'You darling! You shall have a kiss for that sweet speech the moment tea is over!' cried the young husband, committing ravages among the 'rolled' bread and butter, the home-made preserves, the dainty shavings of dried beef and cold ham, and the delicate cake, with which his Margaret had furnished her tea-table on this first evening in their 'very own home.' 'Where did you get these delicious preserves, my dear?'

'I made them. Harry.'

'Possible?'

'Yes, I made them in the last days at the farm. Mother showed me how!

'Then you shall ask her to come and s in our little cottage before the preserves are

garet, with a delighted look. 'She never liked our plan of boarding, Harry.'

'What else could we do, my dear?' asked the young husband in a slightly altered tone I was too poor to buy a house when we were first married. As we could not well roost upon the trees like the birds when they begin life together, to board was the only way possible. But I never liked it myself,' he added, his face learing again. 'It was a nuisance to be confined to two rooms as we were; and how John Grey's children did scream at night, on the opposite side of the hall. Besides, that untidy chambermaid never half cleaned our rooms Now this is what I like!' he concluded, rising from the supper taple, and glancing proudly round the neat, bright parlor, with its open fire and easy chair drawn up beside the grate its crimson curtains and table-covers and carpets; its tea-table, sparkling with china and silver, and its tall, glass-doored book case stored with volumes which he had to read aloud while his wife sewed, on chilly, rainy evenings such as this.

Mrs. Graham rang the bell. A tidy young arvent maid came in and took away the tes things. When the room was made orderly for the evening, a handsome dressing gown and a pair of embroided slippers appeared, conjured from some mysterious closet by the happy wife.

'My first present to you in our home, Harry, she said, with moistened eyes.

And he drew her fondly toward him and rave her the promised kiss, with many another after it. Then, putting on the comfortable evening attire, he selected a book from the crowded shelves, and sat down in the easychair, while Margaret drew her little sewing stand nearer the fire, and prepared to enjoy, with heart and soul, the first quiet evening beneath their own roof. But before the book was opened, a shadow had tallen over the brightness of her joy.

'Your mother would like to look in at us now, my darling, said Harry, glancing round think this house a bargain when she sees it Six rooms and a garden-a good-sized garden too-and for two thousand dollars!'

'And the pretty furniture, Harry. All paid for too. That is the best of all! and very good, substantial furniture it is, replied his wife.

'Ves I was determined that should be naid for, on the nail. What sticks I have about ma must be my own.

'Oh, Harry! How can you call our nice new things sticks?'

'Chairs and tables, then, child! I got a good discount, by the way, because I paid cash down wish I could have done the same by the house. I might have had it two hundred dollars cheaper. However, if we are careful of our expenses, chickabiddy, we shall soon clear off the mortgage. It is only nine hundred

dollars.' The fancy work dropped from Margaret's

hand. 'Nine hundred dollars!' she said, turning little pale. 'A mortgage! On this house, Harry ?"

'On whose house should it be?' said he laughing. 'Why, you look as scared as if I had stolen the house, child !,

'I thought it was paid for !'

'How on earth did you suppose I could pay such a sum, and buy the furniture as well?' he answered, sharply. 'I can tell you it took every cent I had in the bank, as it is."

But the house expenses! What shall we do about them? asked she looking bewilder-

'Is there no such thing as credit, Margaret? She was allent.

'Get whatever you want at the shops, child. Of course you will be as economical as possi-

the fruit is in the proper condition to begin in three months, or once in six months, I'll set shall be beggars!' with, which is not hard and green, nor ripe tle the bills. Then whatever we can have shall go toward clearing off this mortgage that seems to be such a bugbear in your eyes. 'I will save in every possible way, Harry,

she said, earnestly. 'It is foolish, I suppose but a mortgage is a bugbear to me. Father had a heavy one on his farm, Harry, and the first thing I remember as a little child is seeing him sitting on the granary staircase near the big barn, sighing and groaning to himself. I was frightened, and ran and told mother; and she kissed me and began to cry, because she said the interest was due on the mortgage money that week, and poor father was unhappy because he could see no way to pay it.'

'And did he pay it?' questioned Harry, some what interested.

'Yes. He borrowed the money somewhere and then, of course, there was the interest to pay on that; and so it went on, from bad to worse, till father died, and the farm went back to its owner. Mother said it had fairly worried him into his grave,' she added, wiping the tears from her eyes. You cannot wonder if I am afraid of mortgages, after that.'

But, pet, the two cases are entirely different,?' said her husband, kissing her cheek. Your father was a poor farmer, and found it almost impossible to raise money, I dare say. Now I am a thriving merchant, and it all goes well I hope to make enough the coming year to clear our home. Don't you see? Come, don't think of trouble any more. Be as careful as you can in the house expenses, and you will find that we shall own our pretty home, clear of any claim, before you know where vou are.

He drew her down to the wide, crimson footstool before the fire, and, resting her head upon his knee, began to read aloud.

The fire and lamp burned clearly, the pretty French clock on the mantlepiece ticked musically, and rang out its fairy hour chimes once before his voice ceased to echo in her ear. The book was a lively and pleasant one, and Margaret was able to discuss it with him intelligently as they lingered before the blaze for one delicious half hour before going up stairs

Yet all the while her thoughtful eyes were seeing visions in the crimson coals, and her heart and brain were busily at work, devising plans to ward off the evil that, to her, seeme to be threatening the peace and comfort of their little dwelling, so long as any other person held a claim thereon.

The chiming bells of the French clock range out ten, and Margaret rose and went about the room, putting it dantily in order before leaving it for the night. Her pretty face was blooming and happy as ever, for at last sh saw the way clear before her to banish, with the energy God had given her, this brooding cloud of evil from their domestic sky.

n the new home for nearly three years. The nouse expenses were carefully kept down by Margaret, who made one servant answer where many of her other friends kept two; and once in three months, or oftener in six, as the days went on, the accounts were settled by the hus band, cheerfully enough at first, but by and by with sighs and shakes of the head, which Margaret seemed not to notice, and of which she certainly never spoke.

During the last of the three years, Harry's handsome face began to wear a look of anxious care. Not a cent, so far, had been laid aside to pay off the mortgage on their home, and the chance of success seemed less than ever, now, because, like all others in business, he began to see a time approaching which would 'try men's souls.'

aside, and during the summer months of the the work I could possibly do in your absence, third year Harry began to sit in his arm-chair pefore the empty hearth, till Margaret, without appearing to notice his depression, came to him and induced him to accompany her on walk. At such times he strode along beside her, silent and sad, and returning to his home buried himself in the columns of the Banker's Day Book till it was time to go to bed.

And all this time the true wife held her peace. She noticed everything—she guessee more; but, till the ice was broken by him, it was not her place to speak.

So it went on till that dreadful autumn son of crash after crash, ruin after ruin, old and long established houses toppling into the gulf carrying a thousand minor ones with them in their fall. Men looked at each other with pale faces, asking, 'Who will go next? and all through the country, wave after wave

the wide spreading stream of desolation rolled.

During that one last week of suspense, Harry Graham came and went between his store and his home, saying nothing, suffering everything. On the Saturday evening he went out alone, for a stroll after tea. But in half ap hour he was back again, having made up his mind in that brief time to tell Margaret all.

He found her in the parlor. She sat besid the window, bending over a small package in ner lap. At his sudden entrance she started and hid the package in her pocket, blushing so violently that at any other time he would have noticed and wondered at it.

But now his mind was full of his own troubles, and he had no leisure to notice trifles. He went straight up to his wife and too both her hands.

'Margaret,' said he, 'I am a ruined man his panic—'
And then he broke down and burst in This panic-' tears. He fell upon his knees beside her chair.

Margaret put her arms around him, draw ing his face down upon her breast.

When he was calmer, she kissed him and asked him to sit down beside her and tell her

She listened mutely.

'And if the panic ends, and these country customers pay all that they owe you, can you go on, Harry?' she asked.

'Yes; that is, I need not close the shop or go through bankruptcy. But then, the panic may not end; I see no signs of it at present.' 'Panics always do end,' said Margaret, hope

But in the meantime, Margaret, what are we to do? All the bills for six months past have come pouring in upon me, and I can not meet them. And Saddler wants the mortgage money on this house. He has dunned me for it all the time since it fell due, and lately he has threatened to foreclose. Now he says he will do it. We shall lose our home, and other people will suffer because I cannot pay these bills have strained every nerve to do it, but it is all in vain. I wish I was dead and out of the worry of it all.'

'Oh, Harry,' cried his wife reproachfully. 'Do you want to die and leave me?'

'They would not worry you for the money my darling, as they do me. And yet I cannot blame them, said he, sighing. 'They want their money, and I feel like a thief as long as I withold it from them. Margaret, I see my mistake now!' he added, energetically. Credit has been my bane. If I was beginning life again, I would buy nothing that I could not pay for at the moment; and before I would live in a mortgaged house I would build a log hut for myself at the foot of a tree! But there! It is too late to talk like that! he con

cluded, burying his face in his hands.

No, dear! It is not too late! It is never too late to try and do better!' said Margaret wiping the tears from her own eyes. 'Harry I have always dreaded debt, as you know, and I am glad to hear you say that you have grown afraid of it too. Oh! my dear, dear husband take this. Pay all that we owe-pay off the mortgage on the house—and then we will live on bread and water, if needs be, till the better days come round again.'

'This was a purple-morocco pocket-book well-filled, which she thrust into his hands laughing and weeping at the same moment in her joy.

'Open it-open it, Harry.' she sobbed. 'It is all yours. I have saved it for you.'

He opened it. It was full of bank notes ens, twenties, fifties, and two one hundred dollor notes nestling in a compartment by themselves. Fifteen hundred dollars in all!

Where in the world did all this money come from?' he asked with an astonished

Margaret wiped away her tears and kisse him.

'Isn't it delightful, dear ?' But is it yours, Margaret?

'It was. It is yours, now, Harry?'

'But where did you get it?' he persisted. 'I have not been out on the highway to rob people, and I have not committed burglary, laughed Margaret, whose good spirits began to come back. 'Come up stairs, Harry, and

you shall see the good Fairy that earned it.' 'He followed her, with a bewildered look, up into a pretty back chamber, furnished with chairs, tables, and a stove. Near one of the windows stood something covered over with a cloth. Margaret drew the cloth aside. It was a sewing machine.

'Ever since I knew about the mortgage or the house I have used this,' she said, looking The evening reading was gradually laid at him with her eyes full of love. I had all John came to see us this spring he gave the two hundred dollar bills for a birtl.day present. I am so glad if the money can help you in your troubles, Harry.

'Help me! It will save me!' said her hus band, clasping her to his heart. 'Oh, Margaret I will repay you for your gift a thousand fold when once the good times come back again. This will pay off the mortgage, and settle the bills, and pay our way through the year, if we are careful. Oh, Margaret, what a treasure you are!

'And we will ask no more credit,' she whispered, with her lips close to his ear.

'Not a bit, my love-so help me God. I say it reverently, my wife.'

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cars. He fell upon his knees beside her hair.

Oh, Margaret, he sobbed, 'I thought I could PATHING OBTAINED on EASY TERMS by P. H. Swert, Jr. & Co., P. O. Box
Oh, Margaret, he sobbed, 'I thought I could Book page.



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

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

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

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

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

in double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it hall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three suc-essive numbers. cessive numbers.

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Jus-tice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

their appraisement.

In all cases where the title rests in the taker up, he sha
pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs o
taking up, posting and taking care or, one half of the re
mainder of the value of such stray.

change up. Possung and taking care of, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be gully of a issdemeanor and shall forfeit control of the stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

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

"head of cattle,
To County Cierk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kanbas Farmer,
To Kanbas Farmer for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00, 50

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

nerewith, For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case The Justices fees in any one case shall not be great-

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

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week Ending August 18. Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk. IARE—Taken up by Jacob Fundenlenger, of Marma Tp. Bourbon county, Kansas, one black pony mare, irs old, about 14 hands high, no marks or brands per vable: Valued at \$20.

Brown County—Henry Ledy, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by R. Tuttle, of Wainut Tp, June 21,
75, one chestnut sorrel horse pony, four years old, one
hite hind foot, stripe in forehead. Valued at \$35.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Marak, of Mission Tp, June
1875, one light from grey mare pony, about 14 hands
igh, eight or nine years old, lumps in right fiank, saddle
arks on back and white on nose, had a rope around
eck when taken up. valued at \$40.

Crawford County—J H Waterman, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John A. Fields, of Sherman Tp,
rawford county, July 4, 1875, one light bay mare, five
are old, 15 hands high, white stripe on nose. Valued
\$25.

25. Cherokee County,—Ed. McPherson Clerk.
DW—Taken up by James Wells, or Shawnee Tp. July
75, one large red cow, 12 years old, white on belly
llow fork in right ear. Valued at \$12.

Douglas County-T. B. Smith, Clerk. ARE—Taken up by K. Covey, North Lawrence, July, 1875, a gray pony mare, about 8 years old, about 184, dishigh, no mark visible, saddle gall on the back. Valut 184, or which was the saddle gall on the back. Valut 184, and was the saddle gall on the pack. Valut 184, or was the saddle gall on the pack. Valut 184, or was the saddle gall on the pack. Valut 184, or was the saddle gall on the saddle gall of the sadd d at \$15.

ORSK—Taken up by L. Vitt, south-east corner of Ru-for To, July 8, 1875, one horse pony, shout 8 years old, k bay color, branded on the let shoulder with the let-"S," burnt scar on right shoulder, scar on right side the neck. Valued at \$20.

Harvey County—D. W. Bunker, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James Kelly, July 18, 1875, ay horse pony, 5 years old, 14 hands high branded cart on left hip seed in forehead, with saddle and coarks. Valued at \$50.

Johnson County-Jas. Martin, Clerk.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherble, Clerk.

MARK—Taken up by Geo. M. Stipps, Mound City Tp,
July 12, 1975, one sorrel mare, 12 years old, sink or cavity
between the eyes, the appearance of having been struck
with a small faced hammer and skull broken in, also a
small white spot on left side of neck. Valued at \$30.

MARK—Taken up by Martin Hodson, Centerville Tp,
July 14, 1875, one bay mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, black mane and tall, ollind in right eve, about 15
head tall Taken up by A. B. Crosby, Centerville Tp, July
23, 1875, one four year old mare pony, harness marks on
shoulders, shod all around, jump on right hind teg above
pastern joint, a few white hairs in forehead. Valued at
\$15.

Montgomery County-E. T. Mears, Clerk. STRER—Taken up by Gideon Leonard, Caney Tp. June 28, 1875, a steer, 3 years old, medium size, white head white line on back, logs and belly white, body blue roan cit or square in left ear, underslit in right ear, no brands

Marion County-Thos. W. Bown, Clerk.

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk. FILLEY — Taken up by Alex. Adlabaugh, Wea Tp. Aug. 3, 1875, one dark iron grey filley, 2 years old, 13% hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk MULE—Taken up by Almon Hawkins, in Rock Creek Tp. August 1, 1875, one dark bay mare mule, 3 years old, sear under each eye, sear or Beanish brand on lower back part of left shoulder, collar marks on upper part of the neck. Valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by Jonas A. Bonjonr, Neuchatel Tp. July 17, 1875, one dark bay mare, 8 years old, black mane and tail, black legs, no other marks or brands. Valved at 0. MARK—Taken up by A. J. Murry, Caploma Tp. July 1875, one small brown mare, 4 years old, branded "Q" on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.

Osage County — Wm. Y. Drew. Clerk.
PONY — Taken up by G. W. Sampson, Dragoon Tp, July
20, 1875, a black horse pony, heavy set, 6 years old, branded 1075, and introducer, white face. Valued at \$25.

Rice County-W. T. Nicholas, Clerk. BTKER—Taken up by C. Rakestraw, in Sterling Tp, Ju-20, 1875, one medium sized dun steer, branded on right de with letter "B," also "C" within a circle on hip. Val-dat \$40. ned at \$40. COW—Taken up by Samuel Bohon, in Washington Tp. July 19, 1875, one medium sized dun cow, silt in left ear, 'Q'' on left hip. Valued at \$7.50.

Biley County-W. Burgoyne, Clerk. Riley County—W. Bargeyne, Ciert.

RORSR—Taken up by Henry Strong, Manhattan Tp., luly 25, 1875, a small bay horse' branded "T" on each houlder, one white hind foot. Valued at \$50.

MARK—Also one grey mare, y years old, no marks or wanted the strong water of the stro

Tp, a mare pony, bay color, 7 years old, heavy mane and tail, branded "H" on left shoulder, white spot in forehead, harness and saddle marks. Valued at \$40.

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Prutzman, of Everett Tp. uly 6, 1875, one dark brown horse, white face, white spot under belly, three white legs, about six years old. Valued

under belly, three white legs, anothers, with blaze face at \$25.

HORSE—Also one light sorrel horse, with blaze face about 6 years old. Valued at \$35.

PONIES—Taken up by Peter Flannery, of Everett Tp., July 14, 1875, two sorrel ponies, white star in each forehead, 3 or 4 years old. Valued at \$40.

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REFERENCE BOOK

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There have been many attempts at various times to

occupy this ground. So far as our own observation goes, the failures which have marked nearly all these ettempts up to this time arise: first, that the plans for eeping the accounts were either so intricate and exensive as to be refused on that ground, or so simple s to be merely a memoranda of affairs. The preparation of the "Practical Farm Account

and Reference Book" was suggested while the writer vas engaged in farming, endeavoring to make the ublications, which he was in possession of, answer he purpose of account books for the farm. The finishag of the work has been deferred from year to year, until the present time. In its scope and character it vill materially differ from any similar work published ombining an immense amount of practical information in tabular form, such as every farmer has felt the used of. Among its prominent features will be found all the many tables of weights and measures of any practical utility, No. of trees and plants per acre, at anygiven distance, amount of seed per acre for all cinds of produce, interest tables showing at a glance cinds of produce, interest tables showing at a glasce be interest in any given amount for any length of imerest in any given amount for any length of ime, rates of interest in every State, tables giving vages due at any given rate per month or day for any given time, tables giving period of gestation in all minals, temperature of blood and pulse of animals, important per month or day for any given time, tables giving period of gestation in all minals, temperature of blood and pulse of animals, egal weights of grain, etc., etc., in each State, rates if postage, weights of various woods, comparative strength, legal forms of Deeds, Notes, Receipts, and a vast amount of Miscellaneous and valuable information for reference. This, in connection with the "ac ount book," combining diary, ledger, inventories, register of crops, stock, etc., etc., bound in one book, inely printed and finished substantially, at a price within the reach of every farmer in the land. The whole plan is so simple that any farmer or his son or laughter can keep them, and thus secure to every farmer a systematic and business like history of his years operations, and whether they have brought him loss or gain. A table, giving more accurately its conents, will be published in the FARMER at an early lay. It is expected that the cost of this book will not acceed two dollars, which will be very little more than the same size blank book is worth. In answer to a number of enquiries, would state that

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BOOK WILL BE published about September 1st 1875.

BOOK WILL BE published about September 1st 1875.
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Topeka, Kansas.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

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

ROPOSED AMENDMENT to section three of the Constitution of the State, regulating the time of electing and compensation of members of the Levislature.

and compensation of members of the Lepislature.

Be it resolved by the Lepislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each [house] concurring therein;

[SECTION 1.] The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the general election of eighteen hundred and seventy-five:

PROPOSITION ONE: Section twenty-five of article two shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the Legislature shall be held at the State capital, and beginning with the session of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuerday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above joint resolution originated in the Senate on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1875, and passed that body on the 4th day of February, 1875, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

JOHN H. FOLES,

Secretary of Senate.

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

E. H. FUNSTON,

Speaker of the House.

Chief Clerk of the House.

Approved on the 5th day of March, 1875.

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

Thereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now in file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 18th, A. D. 1875. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of State. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 30th day of Joly, A.D. 1875. [SEAL.] THOS. H. OAVANAUGH, Secretary of State.

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HOW JONES GOT BARRELED UP.

Mr. Jones sat down on an empty barrel standing in front of a liquor store on Michigan avenue, and remarked that it was cheaper to lose \$2 worth of time waiting for the car than to toot it nine blocks. Mr. Jones is long and lean, and doesn't weigh over 160 pounds. The barrel ought to have held up two just like him, barrel ought to have held up two just like him, but he wriggled around to secure an easy position, the head fell in. Mr. Jones fell in after the head. It wasn't the best he could do, but no time was given him to plan and ponder. The first thing he knew, after the crash, was finding his feet and ankles over one side, and his shoulders and head wedged against the opposite. His head was bent forward until his neck was nearly broken, his legs seemed to have been driven up, and he was right where the boys wanted him. He yelled out in smothered tones, and an aged lady who keeps an intelligence officer near the scene of the accident telligence officer near the scene of the accident looked down from her window, and called

"Bub, we don't want apy such fooling a round here!"
"Bub be blowed! Lemme out! Help

"Bub be blowed! Lemme out! Help! help!" hoarsely replied Mr. Jones.
"Oh! young man, you are on your way to the gallows!," said the aged lady, and she drew back from the window and sighed.
Few people walk the streets at noon, and Mr. Jones velled out many times before the grocer came out. He saw the feet sticking up, and he gave them a rap with a potatomasher, and exclaimed:
"You boys deserve killing!"
"I'm dying in here—help me out!" roared

"I'm dying in here—help me out!" roared

Jones.
"I'll die you, you old vagrant!" replied the grocer, seeing that the feet belonged to a man and he gave the barrel a kick.

Four or five boys came around the corner, and when they discovered what was up, one of them recognized Mr. Jones' voice. Looking into the barrel, he asked:

"Is that you, Mr. Jones?"
"Yes—yes!" gasped Jone "Yes—yes!" gasped Jones.
"Are you doing well down there, Mr.

Jones!"
"Oh! Heavens—lemme up!" cried the pris-

oner.

"Aren't you easy in your mind, Mr. Jones?"
inquired another boy.

"I tell you I am dying!" shouted Jones, as
he tried to struggle around.

"I believe you are a liar," replied the grocer,

as he gave the barrel a shake.

When he was convinced that the man in the barrel was not a vagrant or a beggar, he set about helping him out. He tried to lift him up, but Jones yelled for mercy, and the boys put in their talk and decided that the barrel should be tipped over. This was done, and while the grocer went after the hatchet to knock the hoops off, the boys rolled Mr. Jones was down the walk "the cool him off". up and down the walk "to cool him off."
"Do you feel better now, Mr. Jones?" inquir

"Have you cramps in the stomach, Mr Jones?" asked a second.

"Do you really and truly want to get out of that palace car, Mr. Jones?" asked a third. And Jones growled and took on and tried to to kick, and as the boys rolled him along he was heard making a solemn yow that he would kill every boy in Detroit if he ever got out of the barrel. The grocer finally came with his hatchet, and as he knocked at the hoops he said it was a pity to go and destroy a nice bar-rel like that in order to save one human life. The staves finally fell in and out and Jones

gave a yell and scrambled up.
"Ah! he's the man to play circus tricks!

exclaimed one of the boys.

"You bet he's the boss performer!" yelled

Mr. Jones clawed around and tried to them, and as he limped away the aged lady in the intelligence office looked out of the win-

dow, and said: "If that man doesn't go around robbing clothes lines, then I'm no judge of human na ture !":- Detroit Free Press.

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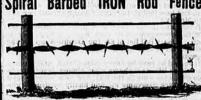
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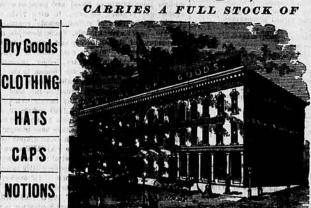
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