

The point to be determined is the actual

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 percentage 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 percentages to be as follows:

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| Cost of teaching penmanship..... | 5 per cent. |
| Reading and simple grammar..... | 10 " |
| Advanced grammar..... | 10 " |
| Simple arithmetic..... | 10 " |
| Higher "..... | 10 " |
| Geography..... | 10 " |
| U. S. History..... | 10 " |
| Algebra..... | 5 " |
| Geometry..... | 5 " |
| Physiology..... | 5 " |
| Latin and Greek..... | 5 " |
| Drawing..... | 2.5 " |
| Constitution U. S..... | 2.5 " |
| Botany..... | 2.5 " |
| Physics..... | 2.5 " |
| Zoology..... | 2.5 " |
| Sundries..... | 2.5 " |

Total 100.0 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. Employers 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.

But you might find page after page of the 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 which the vessel's chart would furnish more practical information in five minutes than the atlas men ever knew; filled with ponderously stated conundrums about the position of Asiatic towns, that are just where the maps say they are not, and in the guessing of which 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 be 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 simple 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 every-day 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 ideas 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 tools. At any rate you would ask what cash

profit was given to children under fourteen by the \$300,000 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 augmented the skill of these pupils in the art of expressing ideas, and yet this, and only this, is what language is for. The preface would inform 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 numerous 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 \$300,000 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 Greek—was 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 sub-classes, subdividing sub-divisions of subdivided sub-classes. All of which would suggest those classic lines of the poet, so soothing to bitten humanity:

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

And your imagination would instinctively depict 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 tragically exclaiming to the terrified ghost of a murdered 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 lived in Boston—but there was plenty of room left. 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. I don't know who made him. He sported a larger and more multitudinously variegated assortment 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" o-y-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 free-hand splitting, and devoid of splinters. These sticks were neatly tied with black tape—(contrast, 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 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 possesses? Did all this pay? Could you afford to spend \$300,000 a year for a systematic arrangement? Of fancy English, made upon equally fanciful principles by detail-hunting hobbyists? And yet many of the grammars are quite as absurd and worthless as the "systematic arrangement" of that kindling wood.

I am glad that a member of this association is preparing a sensible text-book, and hope he will call it a "Hand-book of the Art of Using 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 work-day 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 suitability 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; \$300,000 worth of grammar, the more absurd the better; \$300,000 worth of mathematics, useless preferred; and \$700,000 worth of any fancy sciences or preserved lobsters that you have lying around loose!" And yet, either that is precisely what is

done in all of the United States to day, or else 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 follow 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 grand 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 rehearse 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 on 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 except 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 remains nearly the same from generation to generation. It is upon the certainty of this law 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, our latest data, Kansas had a population of 384,399. 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 detailed 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 in 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 a 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 materially changed.

In the face of these facts, can any man prove to the satisfaction of the people of Kansas, that a course of study framed for the direct benefit 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 3,532 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, 300 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 in fully estimating the work of that profession which seeks the true welfare of humanity. My point is that the professions are able to take care of themselves, and, in doing it, should not absorb the public schools.—J. A. A.

in Kansas. After citing the statistics of 1873, he says:

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 nothing 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 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 believe a sane man or woman would recommend such a course for the 400 children. These are 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 ambition of the one?

No answer has been made to the Captain's question; none can be made.

One of two propositions must be true; either this course of study is framed for the direct benefit 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 plugging. But if the course is not exclusively for the benefit of the professionals, then it is filled from first to last with curious and fossilific information that the industrialist never uses, while it omits, or admits but in fragments, precisely 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. Prentiss:

But some people say the office of colleges and universities is not to prepare young men 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 eye would not kindle when "juncos" lay stood tip-toe on the misty mountain tops, pointing with rosy fingers to those one hundred and sixty acres of glowing golden marigolds? But the man owning the adjoining quarter breaks up the prairie sod and puts the entire tract in onions—and that would be culture, too. The onion is not an aristocratic vegetable; it is not admitted into good society. When the opera house is a blaze of light; when the wealth of empires glitters in diamonds on necks of snow; when the echoes of delicious music fill the high hall, and the vast drop curtain as it falls trembles responsive to the applause that swells from parquet, boxes and galleries, no admirer ever throws at the feet of the child of genius, the embodiment of beauty and melody, a dewy bouquet of fresh-culled onions. And yet, to return to the kind 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 expressed than by words. The babe uses it without 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 vocations. The only classes who are supposed to require instruction in this language are preachers, lawyers, politicians and actors, all of the professional 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 vocabulary 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 oracular 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 alarming extent. What

is the sense then in forcing these professional dialects on them in the schools? Will printers give classical names to spaces, shooting sticks or the profane box? Will carpenters recast their technology? More industrialists use under than over 2,000 words, and yet with these they 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 driver? 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?

The third natural language is that of reckoning. You cannot strike a trial balance kept in words; you need figures. What use do the 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. Professional men rarely use it; therefore it is so little taught in our schools. But to the carpenter, blacksmith, shoemaker, tailor, dress maker, mason, sign painter and engraver, it is invaluable. 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, because 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 physician.

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, cattle-ology, 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, wifehood? Is there nothing the cook or 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 is 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 nine-tenths 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 endowed 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 industrialists.

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 nobler 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 confidently entrusted with the annual expenditure of so great a sum, as worthy of trust because courageous 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 ninety-seven 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 were your own. And I know that with you it makes no difference because the damage inflicted by the present system falls, not upon 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 struggling class of girls, wives and widows who must earn by industrial labor, if at all, the bread which saves them from the brothel.

These principles mean educational war; and the war with long established public sentiment will be slow, desperate and hurling with reputational risk; it promises ten Bull Runs for each Vicksburg or Gettysburg; yet, nevertheless, probably after our day, it will finally have its Apomattox; 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 directly valuable in their vocations is possible 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 experience acquired by years of professional teaching are endangered; all the man-millinery of "culture," all the owlish pomp and contemptuous sniffs from the sky-curved 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 About 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 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!

Patrons of Husbandry.

Special Notice to Officers of Subordinate Granges. A Price List of all Blanks, Cards, &c., necessary for a Subordinate Grange, will be forwarded free upon application 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 set of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion 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 committee have made their report recommending that an organ be established which shall reach 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, with power to begin the publication of and carry on till such time as the National Grange may direct otherwise, a grange paper to be called "The Grange," 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 nearly as can be calculated, including all the expenses of the paper and postage.

Resolved, That said paper shall be conducted in its matter, as nearly as it may be found practicable, upon the principles set forth in the preamble to these resolutions.

Resolved, That the publishing committee shall be required to present to the auditing committee of the National Grange—provided for by the National Grange to examine the books, etc., of the treasurer, secretary and executive committee, when said auditing committee meets to examine said treasurer's, secretary's and executive committee's books, etc.—an itemized statement of all expenses connected with the paper, together with an itemized 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 income be greater than the outlay, it shall be 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 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 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 membership now exceeds a million and a half, is kept 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 see the necessity of a National Grange organ. We do not believe the membership of the country are prepared to assist in building up an officers' organ. A national organ contemplates the establishing of State organs, and 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. If an organ does not mean a ring it is very safe to say that every ring wants an organ, and if 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 to the membership.

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 "hand-shaking," 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 praisers 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.

Excellent specimens of wheat, oats, rye and barley in the straw also ornamenting the walls.

On this special evening each family brought something 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 photographs 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 basket 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 business 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 productions 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 eared, 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 working tools, a large family Bible, and was literally covered with bouquets which he seemed 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 changed 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 expressed 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 on the first Thursday night in September, and asked that each member come with the biggest corn, pumpkins, or something of the kind for exhibition when the Grange closed. In the preparation room I found everything needed to run a first-class Grange. And thus ended one of the pleasantest hours of my life. If I live I shall again visit Falls Grange the first Thursday night in September when I expect a glorious old time.

Fraternalty 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 fusillade of the "honest currency" editors, we have a pompous array of old platitudes from Reverdy Johnson and Col. Grosvenor has started out 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 Thurman's stead, to be reconciled to specie basis. I judge from the reports of his speeches that as a weepist, and wallist, and howliet, and quasher 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 attempt, 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.

PASTE THIS OVER THE MANTLEPIECE. When any one wants to nail the lie that

there has been no essential decrease of the currency, here is the nail to do it with. Before 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
Five per cent. legal tenders..... 33,000,000
Three per cent. certificates of indebtedness..... 56,000,000
Temporary certificates..... 99,000,000
Seven-thirty treasury notes..... 830,000,000
Compound interest notes..... 173,000,000

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 unblest 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 sending our bonds abroad. We gave Europe a billion of gold and two billions of bonds, and took in return nothing but her gewgaws and kickehaws. 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 a great independent vote in the country which will decide the next Presidential election."

Just so! Ex-U. S. Treasurer Spinner writes, Aug. 18, 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

TO BE HELD AT
Galesburg Stock Yards, Knox Co., Ills.

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

FIFTY HEAD of Females and Ten Bulls, 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:

Lovans, Young Mary's, Pomona's, Nelly Bly's, Bracelands, Rosellas, Parrots, Duchess of Bulwerlands, Ruby's, Mrs. Motter's, etc., the get of the following sires: Aldrie 2d 7454, 16th and 2nd Dukes of Aldrie, Tyson 7389, Gen. Logan 10267, Royal Crown 10916, British Yeoman 11440, Rodney 12912, Northumberland 9716, Thorndale 13801, Clark's Duke 8360, Star Duke 11013, imp. Lord Chatham 2d 14764 or 20252, Velociped 9250, Breastplate 11481 and other noted bulls. All females of proper age are, or will be bred to imp. Lord Chatham 2d 2222, Grand Aldrie 2d 8-H. R. (pure Rose of Sharon), Burton's Duke 2d 20200 (pure Rose of Sharon) and the young bull Thorndale 14 by the 14th Duke of Thorndale (bred by S. M. Bedford).

They are in fine breeding condition, of good color, and 800 of them are under two years of age. No old ones or doubtful breeders. For individual merit, as well as purity of breeding, I think this offering surpassed 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 Livestock Station of Hamberger Bros., Abingdon, Ill., will be conveyed to the farm and returned free. The herd will be ready by the 1st of September, and will be sent to all parties.

Cor. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

837 Galesburg is situated on the C. & Q. R. R., and is easy of access from all directions, and its shipping facilities are unsurpassed in the State.

PROTGING HORSES.

Of Fashionable Breeding.

HAMBLETONIAN'S, STARS AND
Clays, etc., etc. For Sale at Prairie Dell Farm,
SHAWNEE COUNTY, (near TOPEKA, KAN.)
R. I. LEE.

\$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent everywhere, to sell our INDESTRUCTIBLE WHITE FACED and GRAY LINES Sample free. Address the HUDSON WIRE MILLS, 138 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 HUSBANDRY. By A. B. Smedley, Master of Iowa State Grange. Published by Geo. Wm. Jones, office of *Patrons' Helper* Des Moines, Iowa. 300 pages, bound in cloth. By mail, postage prepaid, \$1.25 per copy; by express or freight, in packages of five or more, \$1.00 per copy. 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

MANUFACTURED BY

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

THESE celebrated machines which meet with such universal 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 can have complete control of the wind force, checking it instantly, or turning on the full force.

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 barley, separate 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 train 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, \$5.00 extra. Warehouse size, \$50.00 Flax screens, \$5.00 extra. Don't say 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: R. Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Wool, Hides, Pelts, 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 letters of inquiry promptly answered. The business of the

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

is especially solicited. We are also the manufacturer's agent for the sale of the THOMAS SMITHING 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, 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 COLMAN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.



The above cut represents the

Genuine A. P. DICKEY FAN.

They are made of three different sizes for Farmers' use, 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 made 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 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 done.

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.

A. P. DICKEY,

Racine, Wisconsin, Proprietor.

Smith & Keating, 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, Mo. 5015-14 Lee's Summit Jackson County, Mo.

THE Amsden Peach again proves the EARLIEST, Largest and Best. Red freestone. Buds safely 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; F. Popenoe, F. H. Dumbauld, J. B. Shafer, Executive Committee; A. Washburn, Treasurer; S. H. Downs, Secretary.

P. S.—The printed by laws and articles of association give the plan and rates. Our plan is to insure farm property belonging to Patrons. Our rates are based upon the experience of the Michigan Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association.

In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan. We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies. Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000.....\$5 00
On each \$1,000, for three years.....\$15 00
A policy for 3 years, at the rate of \$1,000.....\$ 00-17 00
which amount is paid in advance.

The Patrons Association rates are,

A membership fee of.....\$1 50
On policy of \$1,000, first year's premium, 25 cents on each \$100.....\$ 25

Total cash payment.....\$ 25

A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 3 years.....\$ 00

The premium note is liable to assessment at any time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$500 the cost is as follows:

Membership fee.....\$1 50
Premium for first year.....\$ 25

Total cash payment.....\$ 25

Note for remaining two years.....\$ 50

Total cost for three years.....\$ 75

Our rates are about one-half of the joint stock company rates, and the only a small part of the premium required to be paid in cash.

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

POSTERS, Hand Bills, Dodgers, etc., printed in over 100 styles at the very lowest figures, at the KANSAS FARMER Book and Job office, Topeka, Kan.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.
 One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00
 One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
 Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, 5.00
 Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, 8.00
 Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, 15.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
 One insertion per line, (nonparel) 20 cents.
 One month, " " " 1.50 per insertion
 Three months, " " " 4.00
 One Year, " " " 12.00

SPECIAL OFFER FOR TRIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—
 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 applicants.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued unless it is paid for. This rule is general, and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal, to be of use and value to its readers, must be peculiarly 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. KELSEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
 MRS. CORA M. DOWNS, Wyandotte, Kan.
 J. H. BERRY, Wyandotte County.
 MRS. M. S. REED, Shawnee County.
 MRS. S. OULARD.
 "RAMBLER."
 "BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa.
 DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth, Kan.
 JOHN DAVIS, Davis county.
 JUDGE JAMES HANWAY, Lane, Kan.
 F. J. LOVE, Leavenworth.
 R. S. ELLIOTT, Kansas City, Mo.
 W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Mo.
 NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
 C. W. JOHNSON, Atchison, Kan.
 "OLD CENTURY," "HOOVER."
 GIRL, "W. P. POPPENO, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.

A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers will find the Kansas Farmer on file for reference at the Advertising Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Bates & Locke, New York; J. N. Boper & Co., New York; Wm. J. Carlton, New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., Boston; T. C. Evans, Boston; Franklin Hall, Philadelphia; Geo. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; M. H. Dabrow, Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago; H. R. Chandler & Co., Chicago; Geo. W. Rust & Co., Chicago; Chas. G. Foster, Chicago; Sharp & Lord, Chicago; Edwin Alden, Cincinnati; E. N. Freshman, Cincinnati; S. H. Farvin, Cincinnati; St. Louis Advertising & Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Rowell & Cheaman, St. Louis, Mo.; Alex. Charles, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

FAIRS FOR 1875.

| State. | 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. 13 to 18. |
| Ohio. | Columbus. | Sept. 13 to 18. |
| Indiana. | Indianapolis. | Sept. 27 to Oct. 2. |
| Iowa. | Keokuk. | Sept. 27 to Oct. 2. |
| Wisconsin. | Milwaukee. | Sept. 6 to 11. |
| Nebraska. | Omaha City. | Sept. 21 to 24. |
| Michigan. | East Saginaw. | Sept. 13 to 17. |
| Minnesota. | St. Paul. | Sept. 14 to 17. |
| California. | Sacramento. | Sept. 15 to 25. |
| Colorado. | Denver. | Sept. 21 to 25. |
| Glucanati Indus. | Cincinnati. | Sept. 9 to Oct. 9. |
| Connecticut. | Hartford. | Oct. 5 to 8. |
| Georgia. | Atlanta. | Sept. 15 to 25. |
| Maine. | Portland. | Sept. 21 to 24. |
| Maryland. | Pimlico, Baltimore. | Sept. 14 to 17. |
| Mass. Horticult. | Boston. | Sept. 21 to 24. |
| Montana. | Helena. | Sept. 7 to Oct. 2. |
| New England. | Manchester, N. H. | Sept. 7 to 10. |
| New Jersey. | Waverly. | Sept. 30 to 24. |
| New York. | Elmira. | Sept. 27 to Oct. 2. |
| Oregon. | Salem. | Oct. 11 to 15. |
| Pennsylvania. | Harrisburg. | Sept. 27 to Oct. 2. |
| Rhode Island. | Cranston, Providence. | Oct. 5 to 7. |
| Virginia. | Richmond. | Oct. 26 to 30. |
| West Virginia. | Charleston. | Sept. 7 to 9. |
| Indus'l Exposition. | Kansas City. | Sept. 13 to 18. |
| Indus'l Exposition. | St. Joseph, Mo. | Sept. 6 to 11. |
| Indian Inter Fair. | Muskegon, I. T. | Sept. 14, 15, 16, 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 FARMER stands second on the list of Kansas newspapers 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 publishers 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 of 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 burthenome 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 to 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 demand for honest, good men to transact his public business, at the primary elections and conventions. Indignation after the election placed in power, is of the very least consequence. What is wanted in our public servants is fitness for the position, ability to perform well the duties of the office, honest character 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 every community, and when our citizens will look to the common good, ignoring bitter partisan prejudices, and sink their selfish personal interests in the selection of public officers, they can readily select fit and worthy men for every office.

The time, we are glad to say, even here in the west, is fast passing away when drunkards, 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 arduous and honorable occupation.

SUSTAIN THE FREE SCHOOLS.

The free schools and the free press of America are the safeguards of American liberty. So long as they remain, the "inalienable rights" guaranteed to every citizen of the Republic are safe. Once destroy our free school system and the greatest benefit the poor man enjoys, to-day in this Government, passes away. While we may as a people encourage the growth of private and sectarian institutions 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 our eyes to the tendency in some directions to destroy our present public school system. If the demand of the Catholic church to a division of the public school fund is acceded to, it is once creates a precedent for every sect to demand for their sectarian schools their portion of the public school fund. The maintenance 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. It may not be necessary to bring it to the ballot 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 Catholics 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 learn that we have something more to do than praying; we must vote, and the laymen must work!

The above unequivocal language from a 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 Messrs. Thompson & Co. They make quick sales and speedy returns. Their standing 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 cut 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 employment, to enable them to escape the more laborious work of the farm. A short extract is given to show how thoroughly the individuality and the manhood must be crushed out to give place to the mechanical obsequiousness of the clerk:

It is estimated there are 20,000 in Chicago. The salaries of these animated automatons range from \$3 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. Theirs has been no reduction in living expenses consequent upon high rents, which have been very generally maintained. These clerks are compelled to lose their individuality completely, and have become, in consequence of their virtual slavery, veritable puppets. Supposing there was not the constant terror of loss of situation—and there is, for an advertisement in the *Tribune* for any manner of a clerk will bring from 500 to 1,000 applicants—each able to bring "the very 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 \$5 per week, and this will only procure the vilest of hash, he must live from two to four miles from his place of business. As he must be behind his gorgeous counter—money is put in furnishings, not salaries, in Chicago—at 7:30 o'clock promptly, it necessitates the expenditure of 60 cents a week for car fare. His luncheon is not often included in this dyspepsia-producing boarding-house regime, and \$1.50 cents at least must be expended during the week for restaurant dinners. His washing will cost \$1 more, for his linen must be spotless, and his absolutely necessary incidental expenses will swell this total to \$10, leaving \$2 per week with which to array himself in costly apparel, for he must be faultlessly dressed. When it is true that more 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 the clerk their embodied type. But these are not all his miseries. The "floor-walker" or foreman has an eagle eye for delinquents, and the slightest dereliction is visited with a stinging reprimand, a hissing curse or the consumption of all horrors, dismissal; and, so fearful of this do these clerks become, and so grovelling are they obliged to be in consequence, that I have stood by in disgust and seen them

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 employees are morally so much machinery. The caprices of women with time on their hands to kill; the petulance of women who enervate their shrewishness in their inquiries for tape and tulle; the whimsicalities of grandmothers and the violence of spinsters; the torment of women who want forty dozen samples to send to a sick cousin in the country; but who are really making patch-work and quilts; the thoughtlessness of girls who send a raid on the department with the remark, "Guess mail'll have to come," sickening women, terrible women; handsome women, ugly women; holy women, thieving women; and all the countless contemptible little exhibitions of snobbishness on the part of all women who mistake them for evidences of womanhood and caste—all have to be overcome and smoothed away by the despairing clerk, or judgment day comes.

NEW CONTRIBUTORS.

Our patrons will observe that we have added three new names to the list of our regular contributors, viz.: John G. Drew, of New Jersey; 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 wheel-horse 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 farm topics.

We shall soon be able to announce other able writers who will give us their aid in giving 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 agricultural 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 eminent in all that pertains to agriculture, and upon political economy, science and education, is the labor we have set for ourselves for the farmers of the west.

Sisters of Bethany College.—The above institution located at Topeka, exclusively for girls and young women is increasing its home and foreign patronage every year. To Bishop Vall its president more than any other one individual, does it owe its present prosperity. A large and competent corps of instructors are engaged and the new building is thoroughly equipped with the conveniences and appliances of first class educational institutions.

Grange Pic-Nic.—Don't forget the great Union Grange Pic-Nic, Sept. 4th, at Topeka, Kansas. Every body is invited to an old-fashioned picnic.

THE ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ANDERSON, OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We ask for the address of President Anderson 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 must 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 13th, 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.

Farmers of Kansas.—If you consult your own interests 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 three.

Ellwanger & Barry's Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, 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, POPULUS, Poppel (Ger.), Peuplier (Fr.). Natural order, Salicaceae." "EUONYMUS, STRAWBERRY or SPINDLE-TREE, *Spindaleum Fumain*. Natural order, Celastraceae." Each variety is named and described. Special care is observed in naming and classifying each plant, shrub, etc., so that the grower may know just what he is cultivating. All the new plants worth reproducing for ornamental purposes are included in this catalogue—the 23rd edition. Its 123 pages are compact with information of great value to all who are interested in the cultivation of the best plants that are produced in this country and in Europe.

Address for a copy Ellwanger & Barry's Rochester, N. Y.

The Amuden Peach.—A new variety originated by Mr. L. C. Amuden, and possessing a combination of valuable points unequalled, 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 earliest peach ever introduced.

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

Mr. Wm. Ramsey of Dickinson county writes:

"I take the liberty of asking you a question 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 information?"

We have in several issues of the FARMER noted the fact that the wire fence Barb manufactured by Kleinfelter & Spangler of Joliet, Ill. is supplying a long felt want in this section, 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 completion of the iron bridge across the Missouri river at Atchison will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies, on Thursday, Sept. 2nd. The greatly reduced rates offered by all railroad 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.

Shall Shawnee County be well Represented at the 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 Exhibition.

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 products 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'y Shawnee Co. Agricultural Society.

Foss, Elliott & Co.—Our paper this week has the card of this 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 promptly 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 business for years, and are fully posted in all its branches.

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 Wisconsin, 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 Messrs. Patterson own large farming interests in Illinois and have been extensive Stock feeders for the 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 You See Him.

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 handling of cattle requires not only a considerable 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 than anything else the loser could have put his money into. A genuine, successful live stock man is no dandy, no matter how low 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 Messrs. Shough & Reynolds, a couple of old Kansas farmers, who have been established at the Stock Yards here for a short time, doing a general

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION BUSINESS, their sales, as reported in the *Price Current*, standing third or fourth among the leading houses, and far in advance of many of the older firms. Their success 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.

Grimm, Wabaunsee county, Kansas.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

For the Kansas Farmer.

SUMACH.

I.
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 favorite 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, loveliest red and rare,
With golden rays.

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

GEORGE H. PICARD.

PICKLES.

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

First, in answer to the most frequent question, 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 housekeeper, who has been in the habit of making vinegar pickles for twenty-five years, tells us that they sometimes spoil when she uses pure older vinegar of their own manufacture, while at other times they keep well the whole season. And patent vinegar will not preserve pickles any great length of time; it will either turn flat and let the pickles decay, or it will eat 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 moderately 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 keep pickles green, we do not see but that 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 fruit as it will cover after being boiled twenty minutes and skimmed. Very sweet peaches will require less sugar, and very tart plums or green grapes more.

When fruits are scarce, palatable sweet-pickles of this kind can be made of watermelon, 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 the fruit is in the proper condition to begin with, which is not hard and green, nor ripe 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, scalding 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 see us in our little cottage before the preserves are all eaten.'

'She will be very glad to come,' said Margaret, 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 root 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 clearing 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 table, 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 servant-maid came in and took away the tea things. When the room was made orderly for the evening, a handsome dressing gown and a pair of embroidered 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 gave 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 easy-chair, 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 fallen over the brightness of her joy.

'Your mother would like to look in at us now, my darling,' said Harry, glancing round the pleasant room again. I know she will 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.

'Yes. I was determined that should be paid for, on the nail. What sticks I have about me 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, I 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 a 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 bewildered.

He laughed again.

'Is there no such thing as credit, Margaret?'

'She was silent.

'Get whatever you want at the shops, child.

Of course you will be as economical as possible;

but still we must live, you know. Once in three months, or once in six months, I'll settle 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, somewhat 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 if 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 you 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 mantelpiece 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 upstairs.

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

As their married life began, so it went on, in the new home for nearly three years. The house 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 husband, 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.'

The evening reading was gradually laid aside, and during the summer months of the third year Harry began to sit in his arm-chair before the empty hearth, till Margaret, without appearing to notice his depression, came to him and induced him to accompany her on a 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 guessed more; but, till the ice was broken by him, it was not her place to speak.

So it went on till that dreadful autumn season of crash after crash, ruin after ruin, old and long established houses tottering 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 an 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 beside the window, bending over a small package in her 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 took both her hands.

'Margaret,' said he, 'I am a ruined man. This panic—'

And then he broke down and burst into tears. He fell upon his knees beside her chair.

'Oh, Margaret,' he sobbed, 'I thought I could

give you a pleasant home! And now we shall be beggars!'

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

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

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, hopefully.

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. I 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 withhold 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 concluded, 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—tens, twenties, fifties, and two one hundred dollar 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 look.

Margaret wiped away her tears and kissed 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 on the house I have used this,' she said, looking at him with her eyes full of love. 'I had all the work I could possibly do in your absence, and I was well paid for it. And when Uncle John came to see us this spring he gave the two hundred dollar bills for a birthday present. I am so glad if the money can help you in your troubles, Harry.'

'Help me! It will save me!' said her husband, 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.'

And he kept his vow.

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SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

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

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

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

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 householders may take up the same.

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

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 full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

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

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

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges for taking up and costs.

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householders 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 benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

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

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

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$5.00

" " head of cattle, 25

To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER, 25

To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00, 50

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

" " for making out certificate of appraisal and all his services in connection therewith, 35

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case 40

The Justice's fees in all cases shall not be greater than,

Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case, 50

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week Ending August 18.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MAHE—Taken up by Jacob Fendelenger, of Marston Tp., Bourbon County, Kansas, one black pony mare, 6 years old, about 14 hands high, no marks or brands perceptible. Valued at \$20.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by R. Tuttle, of Wabash Tp., June 21, 1875, one chestnut sorrel horse, four years old, one white hind foot, stripe in forehead. Valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Mark, of Mission Tp., June 8, 1875, one light grey mare pony, about 14 hands high, eight or nine years old, lumps in right flank, saddle marks on back and white on nose, had a rope around neck when taken up. Valued at \$40.

Clawford County—J. Waterman, Clerk.

MAHE—Taken up by John A. Auld, of Sherman Tp., Clawford County, July 4, 1875, one light bay mare, five years old, 15 hands high, white stripe on nose. Valued at \$25.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by James Wells, of Shawnee Tp., July 8, 1875, one large cow, 12 years old, white on belly, swallow fork in right ear. Valued at \$12.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.

MAHE—Taken up by E. Covey, North Lawrence, July 23d, 1875, a gray pony mare, about 8 years old, about 15 hands high, no mark visible, saddle girth on the back. Valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by L. Vitt, south-east corner of Eudora Tp., July 8, 1875, one horse pony, about 8 years old, dark bay color, hind foot on the left, white on the inside of the left leg. Valued at \$20.

Harvey County—D. W. Bunker, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James Kelly, July 18, 1875, one bay horse pony, 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded with heart on left hip, hind foot on the left, white on the inside of the left leg. Valued at \$30.

Johnson County—Jas. Martin, Clerk.

MAHE—Taken up on July 19, 1875, by David Rogers, of Oxford Tp., one sorrel mare, hind feet white, blaze in the face, saddle marks, about 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high. Valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Davidson, of Monticello Tp., on the 7th day of July, 1875, one bay horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, star in the forehead, saddle marks, white on hind foot. Valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up on the 15th day of July, 1875, by James H. Hane, in Oxford Tp., one dark brown horse mule, 10 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, white on the inside of the left leg. Valued at \$25.

MULE—Taken up by George Roberts, of Aubrey Tp., one brown mare mule, about 4 years old, shod all around, disk faced. Valued at \$30.

MULE—Also, one brown horse mule, 15 1/2 hands high, 12 years old, left hind foot on the left, white on the inside of the left leg. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up on the 7th day of July, 1875, by Wm. Woodcock, of Olathe Tp., one light brown horse, 11 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, hind foot on the left, white on the inside of the left leg, branded on the left shoulder and on the left thigh, white spot on the nose. Valued at \$30.

HORSE—Also, one sorrel horse, 11 years old, 14 hands high, "M" branded on the left shoulder with an indistinct brand over it, spot in the face and stripe on the nose. Valued at \$30.

Linn County—F. J. Weatherly, Clerk.

MAHE—Taken up by Geo. M. Stipp, Mound City Tp., July 12, 1875, one sorrel mare, 12 years old, sick or caved between the eyes, the appearance of having been struck with a small fawn hammer and skull broken in, also a small white spot on the left side of the face. Valued at \$15.

MAHE—Taken up by Martin Hodson, Centerville Tp., July 14, 1875, one bay mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, black mane and tail, hind foot on the right eye, about 15 hands high. Valued at \$25.

MAHE—Taken up by A. B. Crosby, Centerville Tp., July 21, 1875, one four year old mare, hind feet on the right shoulders, shod all around, lumps on right hind leg above pastern joint, a few white hairs in forehead. Valued at \$15.

Montgomery County—E. T. Meers, Clerk.

STRIKE—Taken up by Gideon Leonard, Caneby Tp., June 26, 1875, a steer, 3 years old, medium size, white head, white line on back, legs and belly white, body blue roan, slit or square in left ear, indistinct in right ear, no brands.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. R. Hill, of Grant Tp., Marion County, Kansas, on the 28th day of July, 1875, one grey yearling horse colt, no marks or brands.

FILLEY—Also, one sorrel filley, one year old, silver mane and tail, both hind feet white, right front foot white, white stripe in face. Valued at \$15 each.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

MULEY—Taken up by Alex. Adababagh, Wea Tp., Aug. 3, 1875, one dark iron grey filley, 2 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Alma Hawkins, in Rock Creek Tp., August 1, 1875, one dark bay mare mule, 3 years old, scar under each eye, scar or Spanish brand on lower back part of left shoulder, collar marks on upper part of the neck. Valued at \$50.

MAHE—Taken up by Jonas A. Bonjour, Neuchatel Tp., July 17, 1875, one medium sized black steer, branded on right side with letter "B" also "C" within a circle on hip. Valued at \$40.

MAHE—Taken up by A. J. Murry, Caplona Tp., July 21, 1875, one small brown mare, 4 years old, branded "K" on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.

Oage County—Wm. V. Drew, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. W. Sampson, Dragon Tp., July 20, 1875, a black horse pony, heavy set, 6 years old, branded "O" on left shoulder, white face. Valued at \$25.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.

STRIKE—Taken up by C. Hakestraw, in Sterling Tp., July 20, 1875, one medium sized black steer, branded on right side with letter "B" also "C" within a circle on hip. Valued at \$40.

COW—Taken up by Samuel Bower, in Washington Tp., July 19, 1875, one cow, white and black, slit in left ear, "C" on left hip. Valued at \$7.50.

Riley County—W. Burgoyne, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Henry Strong, Manhattan Tp., July 26, 1875, a small bay horse branded "T" on each shoulder, one white hind foot. Valued at \$20.

MAHE—Also, one grey mare, 9 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up on July 18, 1875, by J. M. Lock, Madison

To, a mare pony, bay color, 7 years old, heavy mane and tail, branded "A" on left shoulder, white spot in forehead, hind feet on the left, white on the inside of the left leg. Valued at \$40.

Woodson County—I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Fratzman, of Everett Tp., July 6, 1875, one dark brown horse, white face, white spot under belly, three white legs, about six years old. Valued 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 ponies, white star in each forehead, 3 or 4 years old. Valued at \$40.

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AND

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The preparation of the "Practical Farm Account and Reference Book" was suggested while the writer was engaged in farming, endeavoring to make the publications, which he was in possession of, answer the purpose of account books for the farm. The finishing of the work has been deferred from year to year, until the present time. In its scope and character it will materially differ from any similar work published combining an immense amount of practical information in tabular form, such as every farmer has felt the need 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 any given distance, amount of seed per acre for all kinds of produce, interest tables showing at a glance the interest in any given amount for any length of time, rates of interest in every State, tables giving wages due at any given rate per month or day for any given time, tables giving period of gestation in all animals, temperature of blood and pulse of animals, legal weights of grain, etc., etc., in each State, rates of 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 "account book," combining diary, ledger, inventories, register of crops, stock, etc., etc., bound in one book, nicely 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 daughter 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 contents, will be published in the FARMER at an early date. It is expected that the cost of this book will not exceed 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

THE FARMER'S ACCOUNT AND REFERENCE BOOK WILL BE published about September 1st 1875.

All orders and correspondence should be addressed to

J. K. HUDSON,

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 general election.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

PROPOSED AMENDMENT to section three of the Constitution of the State, regulating the time of election and compensation of members of the Legislature.

Be it resolved by the Legislature 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 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 Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

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

PROPOSITION THREE: The following shall constitute section twenty-nine of article three: At the general election held in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and thereafter, members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for two years, and members of the Senate shall be elected for four years.

Sec. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition of amendment: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly printed and partly written. In regard to proposition one, the form of the ballots shall be, "For proposition one to amend the Constitution;" "Against proposition one to amend the Constitution;" In regard to proposition three, the form of the ballots shall be, "For proposition three to amend the Constitution;" "Against proposition three to amend the Constitution."

Sec. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect and 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.

J. H. POLK, President of the Senate.

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

E. H. FUNSTON, Chief Clerk of the House.

Approved on the 5th day of March, 1875.

THOMAS A. OSBORN, Governor.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication 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 20th day of July, A. D. 1875.

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Secretary of State.

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Bull's Flower Garden Directory, 1.50

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Let us Smile.

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 than to foot it nine blocks. Mr. Jones is long and lean, and doesn't weigh over 100 pounds. The 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 office near the scene of the accident looked down from her window, and called out:

"Bub, we don't want any such fooling around here!"

"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 yelled out many times before the grocer came out. He saw the feet sticking up, and he gave them a rap with a potato-masher, and exclaimed:

"You boys deserve killing!"

"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 Jones.

"Are you doing well down there, Mr. Jones?"

"Oh! Heavens—lemme up!" cried the prisoner.

"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 up and down the walk "to cool him off."

"Do you feel better now, Mr. Jones?" inquired one.

"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 kick, and as the boys rolled him along, he was heard making a solemn vow 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 barrel 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 another.

Mr. Jones clawed around and tried to get them, and as he limped away the aged lady in the intelligence office looked out of the window, and said:

"If that man doesn't go around robbing clothes lines, then I'm no judge of human nature!"—Detroit Free Press.

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