

VOL. XIII, No. 49.

Believing this, I come to the conclusion that the physical properties of the soil are of more importance to us than the purely chemical. I can by this, the thing we see and handle, know the unseen changes which are going on among the particles of the soil. We see soil and touch it; we see the rain fall and sit, the clouds gather upon the earth and

exhaling into the air; and so of all bodies which we see, through a bodily or material organization.

Of the chemical properties I say little, because we can not see or feel their action, which is going on in silence, and much of it in darkness, and is controlled by laws which we must strive better to understand. One of these physical properties, and of great importance, is depth of soil.

MANURES AND THEIR RELATIVE VALUES.

It has been said that creation is constantly going on all around us. This however is true only in a sense. It is simply reorganization in different forms that is constantly taking place. The food we eat is reorganized in a higher form. The fires which cook this food is dissipated in the air and becomes invisible and intangible. Nevertheless, it still exists, but in a more subtle form than before. A given quantity of tallow—carbon—being burned from a candle, is said to give the atmosphere a large part of its weight in carbon. Every steam engine that works in city and village; every locomotive engaged in transporting the varied products of a nation to and fro; fed with the coal—carbon again—that nature has stored underneath our vast prairies; every prairie fire that for ages swept over the West has given off, all, are yearly giving off vast quantities of carbon, which have been, and constantly is being reconverted into forests and fields of grain. Nothing was lost in this combustion, nothing created; it was simply a combination, exhalation and recombination—the mighty magic of nature, that reverts again and again the elements into meadows, fields of grain, forests and animal life.

The Germans, through their agricultural colleges and experimental stations, have done more, perhaps, than all other nations combined, in elucidating the sciences as applied to agriculture, and in paying the way toward rendering this information of value to the farmer.

In this connection the following table of manures, showing the kind, the pounds per acre, the per cent absorbed by vegetation, and the equivalents in barn-yard manure, prepared by Dr. Emil Wolff, Professor of analytical and agricultural chemistry at the Agricultural Academy of Hohenheim, Germany, will be found to be of value to the student in such matters. The values were established by averaging the combined results of experimental stations, at the experimental farms. There is an important field here for our Agricultural Colleges to work upon, taking experiments already made, following them out and applying them to the special wants of the of the States they represent.

The table from which we quote is as follows:

KIND OF MANURE.	Pounds required per acre.	Per cent absorbed in vegetation.	Equivalent in barn-yard manure.
Stable manure.....	24,000	33.33	100
Horse dung.....	15,000	50.33	120
Sheep dung, fresh.....	10,000	43.33	120
Hog dung, fresh.....	30,000	30.33	75
Cow dung, fresh.....	27,000	25.33	60
Human dung, solid.....	4,500	75.15	300
Human liquid.....	3,000	100	300
Best Poudrette.....	1,000	63.33	1,000
Do condensed by lime.....	1,000	50.33	1,000
Fowls' dung, dry.....	4,500	70.33	5,400
Fowls' dung, fresh.....	1,500	75.15	800
Liquid blood.....	900	100	1,000
Blood, manufactured.....	300	100	400
Peruvian guano.....	300	60.33	6,300
Oil cake.....	750	65.33	1,800
Bone dust.....	300	30.33	3,200
Bone dust, steamed.....	300	50.33	4,300
Dissolved bones.....	240	75.15	4,000
Chill saltpetre.....	75	100	8,000
Sulphate of ammonia.....	60	100	9,000

This table shows, among other valuable facts, the time required for the exhaustion of manures; the time during which it acts in the land, and the relative values of various manures. These however, will vary in different seasons. Thus in a succession of dry seasons the solid and less easily soluble manures will act more slowly, and in very moist, hot seasons they will act more quickly, and of course be sooner exhausted. The liquid and easily soluble manures will not be much affected by drouth and excessive moisture, since they are in a state to be immediately absorbed by the roots of plants. It also establishes the fact that, when immediate effects are required, as is often the case with gardeners, and especially florists, that liquid manures or those that liquify most easily should be used. How this is to be accomplished readily suggest itself to the intelligent reader.—*Western Farm Journal.*

A FEW FACTS FOR FARMERS.

During the past summer, while the crops were growing, the farmers of Kansas were buoyant with hope. The short crops of last year and the aid supplies of the winter were forgotten in the anticipation of the next abundant harvest. The harvest has been gathered. Plenty fills the land. Of food for man and beast there is no lack. But when a farmer seeks to turn his immense crop into money, how is it? At points remote from the railroads, corn brings only ten to fifteen cents per bushel. At some points on the railroad the price is twenty-five cents.

With the exception of wheat, which brings a fair price on account of the European demand, every kind of farm produce is low. The average Kansas farmer, finds that even during this productive year it will be difficult to raise the money to pay his taxes and his interest. Hoped for comforts for the family, schooling of the children, improvement of buildings, must again be deferred. Some are becoming discouraged, and we hear them saying, "Farming don't pay. When I raise a good crop prices are low when I am obliged to buy they are ruinously high." The farmer who depends upon the proceeds of his corn crop, which he may be obliged to haul fifteen or twenty miles to market and then sell for fifteen or twenty cents per bushel, may well be discouraged. His attention is called to the following suggestive figures. The *Union (N. Y.) Herald*, dated January 26th, 1875, contains the reports of sixteen cheese factories in that vicinity. From these reports I have selected three, the one reporting the greatest number of cows, the one reporting the least number of cows, and one which reports the number of cows in the two dairies which showed the best average money per cow and the lowest average money per cow, respectively:

1. Frankfort Factory opened March 28th; closed November 25th.

Greatest number of cows.....	600
Average number of cows.....	575
Whole number pounds of milk.....	3,750,370
Whole number pounds of cheese.....	235,990
Average pounds of milk to pound cheese.....	10.15
Average price, in cents, per pound cheese.....	14
Net to patrons per hundred pounds milk.....	81.32
Net to patrons per hundred pounds milk.....	81.32
Average net per cow to patrons.....	950.00
Best average net per cow in a single dairy.....	78.65
Lowest.....	44.73

JAMES SMITH, Maker.
W. and J. Smith, Owners
Hill, Dec. 21, 1874.

2. Oswego Center Factory opened May 4th; closed October 31.

Greatest number of cows.....	175
Average number of cows.....	100
Whole number pounds of milk.....	447,010
Whole number pounds of cheese.....	44,701
Average no. pounds milk to pound cheese.....	10
Average price, in cents, per pound cheese.....	13
Net to patrons per hundred pounds milk.....	81.00
Average net per cow to patrons.....	\$30.00
Best average net per cow in a single dairy.....	\$25.00
Lowest.....	\$25.00

December 15, 1874. L. A. GUSTIN, Maker.

3. Wilder Factory opened April 20th; closed November 11th.

Greatest number of cows.....	500
Average number of cows.....	400
Average pounds of milk to pound cheese.....	9.8
Average price, in cents, per pound cheese.....	13
Net to patrons per hundred pounds milk.....	\$1.16
Average net per cow to patrons.....	\$39.88
Best average net per cow in a single dairy.....	\$39.88
Lowest.....	\$25.00

December 15, 1874. E. H. WILDER, Owner and Maker.

These reports show what farmers in New York realize from their dairies in a locality where land is worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre. From a dairy of ten cows during the cheese-making season the receipts are from \$250 to \$785.50 according to the quality of the cows. This is quite an item for a small farmer.

I believe that dairying as a part of a system of mixed husbandry would be found much more profitable in Kansas than it is in New York. An ordinary cow with good care will pay from \$30 to \$50 per year if her milk is carefully manufactured into butter or cheese. The instances are not rare in this State where this is the case. And yet with pasturage almost free, hay at from three to four dollars per ton, meal at one cent a pound, during the present winter, thousands of pounds of cheese will be imported into this State, and tons of both butter and cheese from Illinois, Ohio and New York will be transported the entire length of the State to supply the market west.—*Prof. Ward.*

Horticulture.

CULTURE OF SMALL FRUITS IN THE WEST.

EDITOR FARMER.—Your letter written some time since, requesting a series of articles upon "small fruit culture in Kansas, and farm notes" was duly received; but over two months sickness, from which I have not yet entirely recovered and the labor of mailing so many of my raspberry circulars has, until to day prevented me from assuming the task.

I fear if I would attempt to give you "farm notes," I would be compelled to pursue a course similar to that of some horticultural writers, that is, read a book written by some eastern fruit grower, where the soil and climate is entirely different from that of the west, then, changing the language somewhat, give the eastern writers' experience in cultivating fruit, and with different varieties, not suited to the west. In short I am no farmer. Since 1856, I collected over 300 varieties of grapes by name, and all the small fruit I could hear of to test and for experimenting with, and trying to originate new seedlings, superior in quality and more prolific than any in cultivation, that would stand the excessive heat of our warm summers' drouth, and the cold of the severest winters in the west and northwest. I need scarcely say, that trying to originate new seedlings the past nineteen years has proved a signal failure, so far as all the above properties are concerned with the solitary exception of the raspberry recently advertised in the *KANSAS FARMER*.

Of my experience such as it is, in small fruit growing, the novice will be welcome to it. It may be different from some and similar to that of others, but it will be my experience in Kansas and not that of eastern fruit growers. It is not for the experienced or practical fruit growers that I will write. I would sooner draw near them and drink of their wisdom and experience than attempt to instruct them. I will write for the novice in small fruit growing, for the farmer and mechanic who are anxious to raise their own small fruit and who have had no experience in the cultivation thereof. It must not be expected from what I say in my essay on small fruit growing that the novice will be able to grow fruit with as much facility as the veteran who has had years of experience in the small fruit garden. He can grow fruit from the first, but it will require the experience of years and close observation to enable him to attain the best results.

The production of small fruit has assumed an importance both for home use and the market, that was not dreamed of thirty-five years ago. Within the writers' recollection, in a city containing a population of one hundred thousand there was not to be found in the market, a bunch of grapes, or a basket of any variety of small fruits, and when such luxuries were required for the sick chamber, a visit had to be made to some "gentleman's garden." Now in the same city, thousands of bushels are grown on a single plantation owned by one man, besides numerous other growers in the same neighborhood.

The importance of small fruit growing cannot be over estimated, to say nothing about them in a pecuniary point of view; they cannot be dispensed with on account of the health they bestow on the human race. They are no longer a luxury among the wealthy but have become an indispensable requisite in every household, yet the supply does not keep pace with the demand. Every town wants energetic small fruit growers, not alone to supply the citizens during the berry season, but to produce fruit in such quantities that they can be dried and otherwise preserved for autumn, winter and spring use and sold at a cheap rate. No farmer in the country ought to be without his acre or acres of grapes and small fruit, besides the refreshment of a plentiful supply gives health to the family and affords a pleasure that none but those who enjoy them constantly can appreciate. The mechan-

ic or laboring man, who has but a single lot, ought to have it filled with the hardiest and best small fruits, none but those who have tested the growing of small fruits under high culture can realize the amount that can be produced on a small city lot.

According to the directions of the Editor of the *FARMER*, I will "begin systematically taking one variety at a time and as many numbers to treat its culture and care from the purchasing of the plants to fruiting, as are necessary to intelligently treat the subject." The Editor further adds in his directions that "each article is not to occupy over one column in space, thus giving a long series, short enough to be read, and long enough to say a great deal."

The above orders will be complied with as far as I am capable of doing so. I will endeavor also to explain technical terms when it is necessary to use them, but will avoid them when not necessary.

With this introductory, I will conclude by saying that I have selected the grape as the first species of fruit upon which I will write a series of papers. Truly, &c., A. M. BURNS.

Farm Stock.

Written expressly for the *Kansas Farmer*.

THE GENERAL PURPOSE HORSE.

I have read in the *KANSAS FARMER* the article of the *National Live Stock Journal* on that subject, and although I agree with on several points, I will nevertheless try to tell what experience has taught me.

A horse of all work is surely a myth and this is in every sense. The construction of the the English thoroughbred racer and that of the thoroughbred draft horse is entirely different, and it is as impossible to make a draft horse from a racer as a racer from a draft horse; each belongs to a different class, and it has been only by centuries of inbreeding that each class has been shaped for the purpose intended; the angularity of the racer's shoulder blade, will never permit him to pull against the collar without pain; his bones and muscles are not rough enough to do hard work, just like the springs of a buggy although made of the best material will not stand the weight of a big wagon load. It is in the same way that a draft horse cannot be made into a saddle horse because his construction is coarser, his weight and his movements will never give him the grace and elasticity belonging to and required in a good saddle horse.

Those facts established, it is easily seen that it is useless for a farmer to try to raise horses for general purposes as intended in the American classification; but that don't imply that we have to raise horses for special work, for that would cause us to commit another error.

We must try to raise a horse that is able to do all the work on the farm and there it is not of so much consequence that this horse, used sometimes under the saddle, should have the qualities required in a saddle horse as used by ladies and gentlemen in the cities.

For what does the farmer use his horse under the saddle? Only to go after his cattle or to attend the meetings and that is not every day. It is as bad for a farmer to raise the heavy slow draft horse as it is for him to raise racers, those horses should only be raised by a few as a specialty and to be used on both sides to bring our American horse to a standard or a new class of farm or coach horses weighing from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred pounds and for which horses there is the most demand.

The American farmer is in a situation entirely different from the European farmer from which the heavy draft horse is imported. There the soil is heavy, the plowing hard and the weather mild enough to do all the hauling of manure, preparing of the soil during part of the winter; the roads are all stone roads and the markets near by; a farmer can put three or four tons weight on his wagon and bring it to market; he may go slow for he has time enough to return before dark with a load of manure. It is not so for the American farmer; he must have a horse that has gait besides strength and weight, for he has to go some times from ten to fifteen miles to reach the market; it takes all his time to load his wagon with corn, grain or hay and to drive off as quick as he can, so as to be back before dark. Besides the spring is late here, and when the frost is out the ground he has no time to lose to make his land ready for plowing, sowing and planting corn. A heavy Clydesdale or Percheron horse would do him no good; he could plow a little deeper but that would not compensate his loss in time.

We see then that the draft horse is not the horse suited for the farmer, and still I have seen for three or four years that some farmers go into the excess of raising the biggest horses, without regard to quality or form.

The racer is still more useless to the farmer for he can only make imperfect work with such a horse; it can only lead him to gambling or betting when he thinks his horse is faster than his neighbor's, and losing in that way time and money.

The question is then; how shall we raise the horse for farming purposes, as I shall call him. I will not agree with Mr. Harris to produce horses for general purpose, by breeding from the thoroughbred racers; if I had time and the dust, for we should start entirely at the beginning and go through several generations of breeding before we would have attained the present breed of farm horses. What would we say if a farmer wanting to

raise good sized chickens, such as Dorking's or Spanish, would buy Bantam's and commence that way, we should certainly not call him a clear headed man.

I think we have nearly as good farm horses as we can wish them to be; they have height enough, gait and spirit and good will, and above all a good nature, which is often lacking in the thoroughbred racer. What do we want more? There is the principal point, and that point I will answer with every common sense farmer: a little more weight and bone, this all we need for our farm horses to be as perfect as possible. The only way to obtain that is surely in the selection of good stallions no matter what you may call them, provided that he gives what we lack.

The suggestion of the correspondent of the *Live Stock Journal* regarding breeding large mares to thoroughbred racers, will be in my opinion a good breed, when we have attained that point, but for that we must raise first mares with large and powerful frames, and that can only be done by breeding our American mares with good stallions weighing from fifteen to eighteen hundred with good gait and action and of fine construction. Stallions of that kind I have seen in Warren county, Ill., and imported by the celebrated veterinary surgeon and importer Van Hoorbake, residing there. He has a French mare 16 hands high weighing fourteen hundred pounds which can trot in less than 3:40; and he sold also a stallion weighing 1800 pounds which could make a three minute gait.

This is the kind of horses we want, for with them the farmer can do all his work and he can always sell such horses on good figures.

Intelligent farmers, will easily see by this what they have to do, to raise horses which can do their work and whereof the raising will bring them always large profits. G. B.

For the *Kansas Farmer*.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876, AT PHILADELPHIA.

From the Bureau of Agriculture.

LIVE STOCK.

1. The Live Stock display at the International Exhibition will be held within the months of September and October, 1876; the periods devoted to each class and family being fifteen days, and the division as follows:—

Horses, Mules and Asses, from September first to fifteenth. Horned Cattle of all varieties, from September twentieth to October fifth. Sheep, Swine, Goats and Dogs, from October tenth to twenty fifth. Poultry will be exhibited from October twenty-eighth to November tenth.

2.—Animals to be eligible for admission to the International Exhibition must be, with the exception of trotting stock, walking horses, matched teams, fat and draught cattle, of such pedigree that the exhibitor can furnish satisfactory evidence to the Chief of Bureau, that:—As applied to thorough-bred horses, as far back as the first generation of ancestors on both sides, they are of pure blood, and of the same identical breed. As to Short-Horned cattle, they are registered in either Allen's, Alexander's, or the English Herd Books. As to Holsteins, Herefords, Ayrshires, Devons, Guernseys, Britanys, Kerys, and other pure breeds, they are either imported or descended from imported animals on both sides. As to Jerseys, that they are entered in the Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle-Club, or in that of the Royal Agricultural Society of Jersey. As to Sheep and Swine, they are imported or descended from imported animals, and that the home-bred shall be of pure blood as far back as the fifth generation. 3.—The term breed, as used, is intended to comprehend all family divisions, where the distinction in form and character, dates back through years of separation; for instance, it is held that the progeny of a pure-blood Jersey and a pure-blood Guernsey is not a thorough bred, but a cross-bred animal, and, as such, is necessarily excluded. 4.—In awarding prizes to animals of pure blood, the Judges will take into consideration chiefly the relative merits as to the power of the transmission of their valuable qualities; a cardinal object of the exhibition being to promote improvement in breeding stock. 5.—In case of doubt relative to the age of an animal, satisfactory proof must be furnished, or the animal will be subject to examination by a veterinary surgeon; and should the state of dentition indicate that the age has not been correctly stated, the person so entering as an exhibitor will be prohibited from exhibiting in any class. 6.—The forms of classification for awards, as given under each head, are intended (excepting in the case of trotting stock, walking horses, matched teams, fat and draught cattle) to apply to the animals of any pure breed that are entered for competition. 7.—The Exhibition being open to the world, it is of the first importance that the best of their kind only be brought forward, as the character of the stock will be judged by the general average of those exhibited. 8.—Exhibitors will be expected to furnish their own attendants, on whom all responsibility of the care of feeding, watering and cleaning the animals, as also of cleaning the stalls, will rest. 9.—Forage and grain will be furnished at cost prices, at depots conveniently located within the grounds. Water can be had at all hours, ample facilities being provided for its conveyance and distribution throughout the stock-yards. 10.—Exhibitors must supply all harness, saddlery, vehicles and other appointments, and all such must be kept in their appointed place. 11.—The Commission will erect ample accommodation for the exhibition and protection of live stock, yet contributors who may desire to make special arrangements for the display of their stock, will be afforded facilities at their own cost. Fractious animals, whether Stallions, Mares with foals, or Bulls, will be provided with stalls of suitable character. 12.—All stalls will be regularly and distinctly numbered; corresponding number on labels of uniform character will be given to each exhibitor, and no animal will be allowed to pass from its stall without its proper number attached. 13.—Number alone will distinguish stock in the show-yard, preceding the awards of prizes. 14.—The Judges of live stock will make examination of all animals on the opening day of each serial show, and will for that day have exclusive entrance to the show-yard. 15.—No premium will be awarded an inferior animal, though there be no competition. 16.—All ani-

mals will be under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon, who will examine them before admission, to guard against infection, and who will also make a daily inspection and report. In case of sickness, the animal will be removed to a suitable enclosure especially prepared for its comfort and medical treatment. 17.—When animals are taken sick, the exhibitors may either direct the treatment themselves, or allow the veterinary surgeon appointed by the commission to treat the case. In this latter event the exhibition will be charged for all expenses incurred. All possible care will be taken of animals exhibited, but the Commission cannot be held responsible for any injury or accident. 18.—A ring will be provided for the display and exercise of horses and cattle. 19.—On the last day of each serial show, a public auction may be held of such animals as the exhibitors may desire to sell. Animals may be sold at private sale at any time during their exhibition. During the period of a serial show, no animal, even in the event of being sold, will be allowed to be definitely removed. 20.—An Official Catalogue of the animals exhibited will be published. 21.—Exhibitors of thoroughbred animals must, at the time of making their entries, file with the Chief of the Bureau a statement as to their pedigree, affirmed or sworn to before an officer authorized to take affidavits, and the papers so filed shall be furnished to the Jury of Experts. 22.—The ages of live stock must be calculated up to the opening day of the exhibition of the class to which they belong. 23.—Sheep breeders desiring to exhibit wool, the produce of the flocks, will display not less than five fleeces. 24.—All animals must be entered according to the prescribed rules as given in form, and which forms will be furnished on application to the Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture.

The Conditions, rules &c. governing the exhibition of Breeding Horses, Running and Trotting Horses, Walking Horses, Matched Teams, Breeding Asses, Neat Cattle, Fat and Draught Cattle, Breeding sheep, Fat sheep, Breeding swine, Fat swine, Dogs, Poultry, and Fish, will be given next week.

LETTER FROM CENTRAL KANSAS.

Editor *Farmers*.—Thinking that perhaps a few lines from this part of the State might prove interesting to your readers I will endeavor to jot down a few thoughts.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The prospects for winter small grain for the coming year are reasonably encouraging, though there is much complaint about the continued dry weather. The late sown wheat is not growing very rapidly and indeed some fields of it have not yet germinated. In these cases the owners are in doubt as to the result; some think that the crop will be an entire failure, while others hold that the grain will germinate in the spring and produce a good crop with the only disadvantage of being thin on the ground. The wheat crop generally looks reasonably well, however, and we predict a total production of a half more next year than we had this. McPherson and Ottawa counties are rapidly advancing in agricultural importance and will soon be recognized as belonging to the belt of banner counties of Kansas of which Saline county is the centre.

The corn crop is about all in the cobs. The yield is very satisfactory, and the grain solid and good. The difficulty so common with Kansas corn, to-wit: the worm eaten grains on the end of the ear, is about as usual, though the fact that we have had a late and pleasant fall in which the corn has matured and become perfectly solid, has put an end to the depredation of the worms and caused them to either leave or die; in either case averting the danger of feeding the worm-eaten corn to stock.

The broom corn crop, which is bringing some notoriety to this part of the State, is still being shipped. Mr. J. P. Grant, of McPherson county, an intelligent Swedish farmer and one of the largest broom corn raisers in Central Kansas, being dissatisfied with the prices offered him and his neighbors—about \$100 per ton—decided shipping some himself. He shipped to a firm in New York and realized about \$140 per ton. That has put a stop to the selling to agents here. It is now being shipped after Mr. Grant's plan.

OUR GRANGES.

The cause of the Patrons of Husbandry here is growing gradually stronger. The Granges of McPherson and Saline Co's are now trying to raise sufficient funds to establish a Commercial Agency at Salina. Their subscription books for capital stock are open at the office of the *Farmers' Advocate*, the Secretary living some distance in the country. Considerable stock has already been subscribed and the Patrons seem to be taking considerable interest in the matter. There certainly is not a better place for the establishment of an agency than Salina, and we felt confident that when the machine is fairly under way it will do a large business.

I am well pleased with the position which the *Kansas Farmer* takes on the question of the

GRANGE BULLETIN.

which is issued by the Executive Committee and edited by the Secretary of our State Grange. I can see no good reason for that publication and hope the representatives at the next State Grange will put a stop to it. It is not the paper, its contents, or its publishers that we object to in particular, but the policy. If the farmers of the State want the valuable assistance of good live agricultural papers published within our State—an agricultural paper must be to a certain degree local to be reliable and useful—they must help to support them. There are hundreds of farmers in this State that may be induced to subscribe for the organ of the Grange executive committee, and therefore argue that one paper of the kind is all they can afford to take. This withdraws so much support from the proper source of agricultural information and in a certain degree cripples it, and also cuts off

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

WEEDS, WORMS AND BUGS ON OUR NATIONAL FARM.

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

AN INQUIRY.

BY JOHN G. DREW.

Author of "Our Currency as it is and as it should be," "Our Money Mass," "A Financial Catechism," "Reputable the Repudiators," "Exhaustive Power of Unwary," etc.

CHAPTER XI.

THE TWO ROADS—WHICH SHALL WE TAKE?

Have you seen the marshalled armies
Threat'ning Heaven with dire alarms?
Glorious banners wave above them,
Flash like flame their gleaming arms.
Lo! their steeds the earth are trampling—
Hark! their brazen trumpets clang
And the sulph'rous clouds of battle
Like a pall above them hang.

Back!—far back, behind those armies
Move with feeble steps and slow.
Ranks of pale and faded maidens
Clad in garbs of darkness woe;
Lines of orphaned babes and widows,
Dying mothers, childless sires;
Merrily still resound the bugles,
Brightly gleam the battle fires.

Soul! look forth where shines the FUTURE,
See!—Where march in radiant lines
Glorious hosts with snow white banners,
Banners bright with holiest sigs,
Gleams the PRESS in golden glory,
Shines the FLOW in silken pride,
Waves aloft the flashing ANVIL,
Floats the ponderous SLEDGE beside.

Follow!—close these conquering armies,
Dancing on with twinkling feet,
White-armed maids, and flower-crowned children,
Haste these warrior men to greet:
Hands are clasped in holiest union—
Joy, like incense, soars above—
Hail! Great God! THE INDUSTRIAL ARMIES
HAIL! THE ETERNAL FEAST OF LOVE!

—DUGANKE.

In a simple point of view, we are, as a Nation, to be congratulated upon having achieved the two triumphs above noted, but when investigation shows that the third enemy, the unsubdued one, has grown so rapidly in power that its present ascendancy over our destinies is much more potent than the three were when working in unison, we are forced, in humility and littleness, to confess that our successes as a whole are

NOTHING TO BRAG OF.

As the military chronicler divides his history into campaigns of epochs, we will endeavor so to classify the progress of this conspiracy.

THE FIRST EPOCH

terminated Dec. 31st, 1861, when the bullionists threw up the sponge and ran away in despair.

THE SECOND EPOCH

ended when they found their plans of seizing by force upon the Government impracticable, and the Nation about to assert and maintain its independence by the passage of a full legal tender bill by the act of the House of Representatives.

Thus far they had been defeated in every engagement. Taught caution by these reverses, they adopted the Napoleonic teaching and massed their heaviest forces upon the weakest part of our line (our National Senate) and captured our works there.

Turning our own guns upon us, they succeeded in crippling, as shown in our last chapter, our most efficient artillery; and from that hour to this they have not known an hour's impediment in their victorious career.

THIS WAS THEIR THIRD EPOCH.

Disappointed that the greenback, notwithstanding the Senate's disabling amendment, was a most magically energizing production, nobilizing our armies and rendering campaigns in the field possible; in fact, substituting order for chaos; efficiency for shiftlessness, and victory for defeat, the conspirators struck another blow, probably intended for the coup de grace.

That blow was the passage of the act of March 3d, 1863, which took from the people the privilege of converting their greenbacks into the bonds which were created especially for their conversion, thus enabling the bullionists with truth to brand them as irredeemable.

THIS WAS THEIR FOURTH EPOCH.

While this fearful treason was being perpetrated in the interest of the bullionists, the bankers of the Nation, having rallied from their worse than Bull Run retreat from the post of duty, and subsequent demoralization, pushed their demands that the Republic should divide with them the sovereign power of control over the Nation's money, and marked

THE FIFTH EPOCH

by the law creating the National Banks, which received the President's signature March 25th, 1863, just twenty-two days after the repudiation of the greenbacks.

This accord of action must convince the veriest tyro in political management that the Bankers and Bullionists had joined forces, each voting for the other's plundering schemes and thus, simultaneously, the two great incubes of irredeemability of Greenbacks and National Bank endorsement were fastened upon our struggling Nation.

THE SIXTH EPOCH

is memorable for the sudden change of base of our Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. McCul-

loch) from earnest advocacy of the interests of American producers, to special pleading for foreign parasites, in which wicked work he was so fully successful that we are now, as a Nation, prostrate and gasping from the exhaustive effect of the withdrawal of the life blood of our production, with the tantalizing fact before our eyes that all the elements of our material greatness which possibly could be exported have been taken from us to fatten the already gorged parasites of foreign monarchies.

THE SEVENTH EPOCH

is especially characterized by the invasion by Congress of the constitutional duties and functions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in construing laws, and putting on record, their opinion that the 520 bonds were payable in gold, and not in greenbacks, as defined by creative legislation backed by contemporaneous history.

If these gentlemen had chosen to start a boys' debating society in an old barn, or other inexpensive place, in their own time and at their own cost, it might have been deemed a more harmless recreation than many to which they are addicted, but to use the time which was bought and paid for by the people, the National halls, fuel and gas (in a double sense), playing that they were the SUPREME COURT, was an unwarrantable liberty.

But a more abused part of this unique prank—this unprecedented revel—was to get our President to approve the "findings" of this remarkable debating society and publish the same to the world.

The last, however, was the crowning extravagance of this side splitting comedy.

Like the "Moon hoax," which so humbugged the people a generation ago, this egregious hoax was accepted by people generally as straight forward legislation, when an hour's study of the Constitution will convince any man, of average common sense, that such interpretation of law resides only with the United States Supreme Court, and any utterances on that point by any number of Congressmen have exactly the same authority as, and no more than, the talk of just so many boys in a barn loft.

THE EIGHTH EPOCH

may be dated from the time of the most remarkable, sudden and very sharply marked change in conviction and utterance of our President from intelligent advocacy of legislation for America and her resources, to special pleading for Europe and her institutions, applauding what he had previously denounced, and supporting what he had scarcely a day before antagonized.

THE NINTH EPOCH

is ushered in by the act of January 7, 1875, pledging our Nation that it will deliver itself bound hand and foot to that most execrable, vigorous, sleepless of all our foes, the

INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISM OF GOLD, on the 1st day of January, 1880.

A most superficial examination of this act will convince the reader that it is probably the most remarkable legislative production on record.

It is a greater bundle of contradictions than the Irishman's punch was, which he described as made with

"Sugar to make it sweet,
Lemons to make it sour,
Whisky to make it strong,
And water to make it weak."

This singular bill conciliates the inflationists by an offer of a thousand millions more dollars as a loan, free of interest, to any holder of gold, interest-bearing bonds, or the easy condition that he shall join the oligarchy by becoming a National banker.

It cajoles the Contractionists by promising to destroy part of the outstanding greenbacks, just as Artemus Ward, in the excess of his patriotism, offered to sacrifice all his wife's relations in the Union cause.

It makes sure of the Bullionist by an offer to deliver the Nation bodily—hook and line, bob and sinker—into his power, exactly as the Peel bill promised to deliver, and did deliver, Great Britain into his clutches.

This last measure will probably secure the support of New Jersey, New York, and New England, and, if necessary, the material backing of the wealth of the Rothschilds through their agent, Mr. Belmont, who was for many years Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party.

That this expectation is not entirely baseless, the entire accord of both parties in the above named States in favor of the hierarchs and against the people, is sufficient demonstration.

This wondrous accord of life long antagonists that parasites might more surely plunder the people, is strictly analogous to the newly made and strange friendship which obtained between Pilate and Herod on the crucifixion of the Master (Luke XXIII, 12).

English history shows us that the Saxon race was so very reluctant to part with its homesteads and institutions to gratify foreigners, that the large cities and towns were garrisoned to enforce the specie payment laws of Sir Robert Peel (the John Sherman of then and there).

At the time of the present writing (November, 1875), there is no doubt in the writer's own mind but that Rothschild, Belmont & Co. can obtain sufficient backing, especially with the

ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES, acting in conjunction, to form a sufficient sheriff's posse in the above named States, but for the rest of the Union, a million of men would be inadequate.

Perhaps England might spare a hundred thousand men, with Canada as a base, to garrison the upper tier of Western States, but, to do so, would jeopardize Ireland, and the recoil of the popular indignation would forever sweep her dominion from the Canadas.

The West and South combined would take possession of New Jersey, New York and New England, and hold them in Territorial government until the people showed themselves ready intelligently, and in good faith to do their duty as American citizens.

THE DREAD ARBITRAMENT OF ARRIAS would pronounce the repudiation of the *casus belli* as an exigency of war, as it did with slavery, and again Haman would be hanged on the gallows he had prepared for Mordecai, and again the "Engineer would hoist with his own petard."

Our object in the succeeding chapters will be to enlighten our readers on the above points, so far as they are historical, and as HISTORY REPRODUCES ITSELF, they can form their own conclusions as to where our present course will logically lead us.

ONE THING IS SURE, THE FUTURE IS OURS, for God and humanity: Either by the rehabilitation of our Nation, by cherishing its industries, and thus bringing the balance of the world's trade in our favor, paying off our foreign indebtedness, thus placing ourselves and our Nation where God and Nature seems to have intended us—on the highest pinnacle of earthly prosperity, affluence and culture, or by farther

DRIVING THE WAR INTO THE HEART of our industries, precipitate us into another civil war, from whence we shall emerge as above defined.

Here are two paths, leading to the same destination: ONE OF PEACE—jubilation with the hum of industry, resonant with the songs of happiness, and fragrant with the thanksgivings of a grateful people.

ONE OF WAR—stimulated by the farther continued idleness and suffering of our workers; dark with the bitterness of internecine strife; noxious with the effluvia of repudiation.

BUT THEY BOTH LEAD TO THE SAME GOAL—'CHOOSE YE THIS DAY WHICH YE WILL CHOOSE.'

SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS OF NATIONAL GRANGE.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing 3 years:

Worthy Master—John J. Jones, of Arkansas.
Secretary—O. H. Kelly.
Overseer—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.
Lecturer—A. B. Smedley, of Iowa.
Steward—A. J. Vaughan.
Assistant Steward—Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey.

Chaplain—S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, of N. Y.
Gate Keeper—O. McDowell, of Ind.
Ceres—Mrs. J. T. Jones, of Arkansas.

The National Grange at this session has fixed the compensation of its members; the salary of its officers; the pay of the assistant clerks at this meeting; elected officers; adopted a dedication ceremony for the dedication of Grange halls, and made the loan authorized at the last annual meeting, a donation in fact as it was generally understood it would in reality be.

The salaries of the officers have been fixed as follows:

Master, \$1,200; Secretary, \$2,000; Treasurer, \$600; Lecturer, \$5.00 per day for time actually employed, he to be subject to the control of the executive committee, and it is understood that he is to work only in states where the Order is in too weak a condition to be revived by the force employed by the state, and in states and territories where there are no state organizations. The election of master was a very long and tedious one, but the best of feeling prevailed through its ten tedious ballots. Judge Jones, the newly elected master who is a man of acknowledged ability and integrity, was at one time elected to the United States senate, but was not admitted.

The auditing committee's report having been received and adopted, we are able to make the following statement in relation to the finances, which will be of interest to every member of the Order, as to the accuracy of which there can be no question.

RECEIPTS.
Amount received for disbursements.....\$30,090.00
From the several states as dues.....49,902.00
Sales of Grange supplies from secy's office.....3,093.56
Interest on deposits.....659.82
Interest on U. S. bonds (\$60,000).....1,800.00
Total receipts from all sources.....\$84,445.38

Total expenses of executive com. for 9 mos.....\$8,918.98
Donated to the several states.....\$23,860.00
Donated to states.....10,068.47
Loaned to E. R. Shankland.....1,660.00
Paid royalty on Warner Harvester.....690.00

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.
Expenses of moving office to Louisville.....\$ 706.00
Photographs for unwritten work.....57.00
Fire Insurance.....51.00
Mileage to sundry delegates to sixth annual session.....263.06
Printing and stationery.....5,242.05
For regalia.....8,090.19
Bills of sundry deputies.....1,003.83
Making all the aggregate of all expenditures of 95,060.54

Leaving a balance in treasury on first day of Sept. 1875.....\$6,408.53
To which add the \$60,000 invested in U. S. bonds and we have the sum of \$66,408.53, as the total amount of funds of all kinds at the disposal of the National Grange, on the 1st day of Sept., 1875.

The Ohio Farmer says:

France grows over the fact that its chicken and egg crop is worth annually \$30,000,000, or one-third the value of an average wheat crop in this country.

The Farmers' Advocate says:
Montgomery county is making cotton raising profitable. One gin is kept constantly employed.

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



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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

RAKING HAY.

'Twas in the days of mowing
With honest arm and scythe;
When neighbors helped in neighbors' fields
And harvest hands were blithe.
For me, I grew a stripling—
They called me half a hand—
Among the stalwart, sun-browned men
Who tilted the clover-land.

The rhythmic swing of sinews
Was regular and strong;
The even-measured mowing stroke
First set my soul to song.
Sweet music of the whetstones,
Like morning bells in chime,
Toned soothingly life's harsher sounds—
My heart's still beating time.

Right bravely marched the mowers
Knee-deep in flowing grass;
They ranged according to the skill
Like school-boys in the class.
And strength was brought to trial,
And strove with wrestler's wrath—
Who could the smoothest stubble cut,
And who the widest swath?

How proudly strove the leader—
The swiftest and the best!
He held his place a cut or two
Ahead of all the rest;
Allowed no one to lead him
The breadth of bawling hand:
A master of the mowing-craft,
He ruled the clover-land.

The morning beams came glancing
The fluttering tree-tops thro',
Like golden bills of birds that bent
To sip the sparkling dew.
And then in soft mid-morning,
Began the harvest-day,
And all hands—girls and boys and men—
Were merry making hay.

There came a choice of partners
Who could the best agree,
And lots were drawn by glances quick—
Kate always fell to me!
Now turn thy glass, O Mom'ry,
Upon that harvest-day,
Which poured its sunshine over me
And Katie making hay.

The morning call of luncheon
To grassy table laid,
Assemble all the hay-makers
Beneath a lone tree's shade;
A bliss of rest and breathing
By leafy fingers fanned—
And then another haying-heat
Raced o'er the clover-land.

We spread the swaths commingling
In beds of rustling brown,
And rich field-odors floated up
On wings of feathered down.
Then rolled the ridgy windrows—
The triumphs of the day;
I dreamed o'er triumphs of a life
With Katie raking hay.

She looked all over bonnet
Of gingham—blue and white—
Her face's roses in the shade
Glanced out their own sweet light,
Her rake would get entangled
Sometimes, by looking mine,
And when she said, "Provoking thing!"
E'en quarreling was divine.

A spring of bubbling water
Well up in woodside cool,
And ever at the field's end bridge
Both thirsted for the pool.
She drank from out a goblet
I made her of my hands,
And, kneeling at her feet, I quaffed
From cup of golden sands.

The last load in the twilight
Dragged slowly towards the stack—
So like a great brown burly beast
With children on its back;
And fleecy clouds hung over,
Of softest creamy hue,
Like handfolds plucked from cotton-bales
And dashed against the blue.

I'm dreaming now of hay-time,
The fields and skies are bright;
I see among the harvesters
A bonnet—blue and white—
And Katie's face is in it,
A shade, it may be, faded,
But 'tis the fairest face of all
That grace the clover-land.

The clover crop was gathered
In harvest long ago;
Another partner Katie chose
For life's up-hill windrow.
But O! of all the sunshine
That ever blest a day—
The crown still shimmer's over me
And Katie raking hay.

—From the Aldine.

CHRISTMAS IN COMING.

That happy season of merry making, festivity, pleasant surprises, and family gatherings. We all look forward to it with more or less of exultation according as our years have been many or few and more especially as they have been blest with content, or filled with sadness and care.

To old people with young hearts, Christmas is as much a holiday as it ever was, and to all young people, children of all ages, boys, girls, youths and maidens, it is the day of all days in the whole year to which they look for the most pleasure. Fourth of July and the birth days have their charms, but the festivities of Christmas cannot be transferred to any other day, and we always feel sad when we see a household that ignores it and neglects to celebrate it in a way that will at least make the little folks happy. Why husbands and wives, and brothers and sisters, should outgiving each other and the grandfathers and grandmothers presents, just because they have got big, we cannot comprehend, and we feel that any woman who does not think more of the most insignificant Christmas present her husband may be able to bestow, than she would of the same article if she bought it herself, lacks some of the sentiment that helps to sweeten the most humble life and cheer the lowliest home. Certainly if any place has reason for rejoice-

ing this year, Kansas has. Our harvests have not been surpassed in any State in the Union; agriculture is our business as a State, and it is the only business which is in a flourishing condition in any State; manufactures are paralyzed, mercantile pursuits, trade and commerce are stagnant, while agricultural products bring at good prices as usual and transportation, through the efforts of farmers' organizations, is lower.

Why then should not farmers have a happy Christmas this year if anybody has. Let us mothers and fathers all, enter into the festive time with a will to forget our cares and cease repining for what might have been had the grasshoppers stayed at home and the seasons been more propitious. Perhaps there are few of us who would not acknowledge that we have as much of this world's goods as we deserve, and without doubt we all can imagine possible occurrences that would make us wish for our present circumstances. We all have our troubles and trials, but we all also have something to be thankful for and many of us much more than we know. By celebrating a holiday and rejoicing over the blessings we possess, it is not necessary for us to cease our efforts in any good work, nor indulge in any great extravagance; as a little body very dear to us said once in trying to quote a wise proverb, "it is the little things of this big world that make glad come." Particularly is this true of children, inexpensive toys and interesting books are often as valuable in their eyes as more costly presents, but while we hope all parents will remember the necessity of good reading, books and periodicals, and appreciate the good influence of pictures and all beautiful things, we beg of them not to deny the coveted toy; if it only lasts a week it will have satisfied the child's desire, and have made the day what it could not have been if the one little thing it had dreamed of, and hoped for, and trusted that Santa Claus would bring, is not found in the carefully hung, stocking on Christmas morning.

Moreover if a child's reasonable wishes are gratified upon occasions like this, which more than any other leave an impression in after years, it educates them to accomplish their wishes, to reach the height of their ambition, to dare, to do and to get, when the attainment depends upon their own exertions. We all realize how tenaciously the habits of youth cling to us, why not the habit of being disappointed, of falling short of what our best endeavors might secure, as well as any other?

Neither is it necessary in order to have a good time on Christmas to forget the needy, the suffering and the sorrowful, for he "that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," and there is no surer way of gaining happiness than by giving it to others.

COUSIN TOM'S WOOING.

Grandpa and grandma lived in a great old homestead in the country, and there at every Thanksgiving they gathered their grandchildren. And what merry days they were, to be sure. We youngsters all assembled in the big nursery and spent the two jolly evenings—Thanksgiving eve and Thanksgiving evening—in playing games and "having all sorts of fun," as we phrased it, winding up the festivities by a repeat of apples and nuts, enlivened perhaps with popped corn, which we popped ourselves with infinite relish in the glowing stove.

Of all the cousins, the prettiest girl was Amy Lee, a slender, blue-eyed creature with dainty little ways, and the sweetest laugh that ever was. We all loved her, but there was one of the boys that by common consent was given the place by her side as being his of right, from his long-established and pre-eminent devotion to her.

This was Harry Allen, only a second cousin, but his home was so near that he and his father always came to grandma's for the great festival of the year.

While we juveniles were holding high carnival in the nursery the eldest of the family sat in what seemed to us stupidly solemn state in the drawing room, and, of course, Harry's father sat with them. And yet when I first remember him he was but a boy himself. And even after Harry was grown up, might be counted a young man.

When he was no more than 18 he had run away with my mother's cousin, Harriet Lee, and married her. The young creature only lived a year, leaving him at 19 the father of this boy.

At first when he came to grandma's he would come in often of a Thanksgiving and play games with us, and he seemed hardly more than a youngster himself; he had a most amiable face with big blue eyes, and an ever ready smile, and he was a great favorite with us all.

I think it was way back in that early time that the story I am going to tell began. One Thanksgiving eve, when we were all playing games, Mr. Allen, or "Cousin Tom," as we all called him, suddenly appeared among us, and was greeted with shouts of delight.

"Come and play! come and play!" was called in a wild chorus, and Cousin Tom was seized by half a dozen hands and dragged into a game of forfeits.

Presently it was Amy's turn to redeem a pledge, and the mighty potentate who had our destinies in his hands gave out the time-worn forfeit:

"Bow to the wittiest, kneel to the prettiest, and kiss the one you love best."

Amy stepped out and stood among us laugh-

ing and blushing. She was about 12 years old at the time, a pretty little sylph, and as she stood there in her blue dress and long fair hair she was as dainty a picture as one would wish to see.

After a moment of hesitation she made a solemn bow to Sam, famous as the greatest blunderer among us. When the laughter had died away after this fit of satire, she knelt down with a pretty gesture of admiration before handsome Cousin Annie, who was watching the game with all the dignity of an acknowledged belle, and then made another brief pause.

Harry, who was watching me jealously, drew himself up with a look of expectation, even holding out his hand toward her, but Amy never noted the gesture, only after a short hesitation made a sudden rush to Cousin Tom, and flung her arms round his neck, giving him a hearty kiss.

Tom colored over all his fair face, and we all shouted and screamed with delighted approval of her choice.

The years slipped by and Amy grew to be a beautiful girl, while Harry turned into a very fastidious beau, whose cravats were a never-ending surprise, whose boots were wonderfully shiny, and whose trousers were something edifying to behold.

What fun we made of him because of his perfumery and his fine lady airs! How Sam ridiculed him for parting his hair in the middle, and what rough jokes the boys cut at his expense sometimes.

However, there was one thing very sure—his devotion to Amy increased, and the dullest of us got to know that Harry's neckties grew more remarkable and his perfumery more overwhelming when she was expected.

Cousin Tom did not come into the nursery so often now, but the older ones of us would sometimes stray into the drawing-room, and more than once when the elders moved into that room after dinner, Amy stole in with her mother and lingered there until a deputation was sent from the nursery to bring her away.

No another Thanksgiving eve came, and we were none of us children any more, while already some of the gay band of youngsters had vanished from among us to distant homes.

We all sat about the fire talking when some proposed a dance. There was a piano in the room now, and although it still retained its old name, all its nursery-trappings had disappeared.

"Yes," cried Harry, starting up, "and I'll go and get Amy."

"Bring your father, too," said Annie; "I'd rather have him for my partner than any of you stupid boys."

Groans from the "boys" followed this, and Harry went off laughing.

To reach the drawing-room he had to pass down an entry where the light was rather dim, and then through the side entrance hall. He went into the room, gave his father Annie's message, which was received with much merriment, and then started back with Amy.

No one ever knew why, but when he and she reached the dimly-lighted entry it seemed to Harry a propitious moment to urge his suit.

"Amy," he said, "you must dance with me all the evening. You know I love you best."

"How foolish you are Harry!" she answered, with a light laugh.

"Ah, come now," pleaded her companion, "give me your hand, and promise to be mine."

And Amy, with no more serious thought than a partnership in the dance, let him clasp her little fingers in his. It was only then that she heard the sound of a step behind them, and turning suddenly saw Cousin Tom. He was very white, and his eyes had a strange mournfulness in them that Amy had never seen before, but before she could utter a word or withdraw her hand, he had turned suddenly and disappeared into the large hall.

Amy came into the nursery with such a solemn face that we all began to laugh at her, and, although she danced with Harry, the grave expression never quite left her.

As for Cousin Tom, we saw him no more that evening, and early the next morning he went away. Important business, he declared, forced him to leave, and great were the lamentations that the place of our favorite was empty when we all sat down to the grand Thanksgiving dinner.

And this, although it was his first absence, was by no means the last. Before the autumn festival had come round again, Cousin Tom had gone abroad "indefinitely," he said to his friends. "Harry was in a good situation in New York, and did not need him, no one would miss him." This was what he said, rather sadly, to my mother when he came to bid us good-bye.

The seasons came and went, and gray November brought Thanksgiving merry making to us again and again, and still Cousin Tom did not return.

There were fewer of us young people together at the old homestead now, but those who did come began to bring with them new cousins and little baby creatures, so that the nursery had gone back to its original use, and we who had once occupied it found ourselves spending the long evenings in the great drawing-room.

Five years had thus passed away, and the great event of this gathering was to be that Harry was to bring his bride to it. Yes, Harry was married. With much difficulty Amy at last had made him understand that his suit of her was hopeless; and he, after a brief period of mourning, had consoled himself with a pretty black-eyed girl as unlike his former love as possible.

And as for Amy, the years had brought to her a tender loveliness until at 22 she had bloomed into perfect womanhood.

Thanksgiving eve was gloomy and threatening snow, but two or three of us resolved just before dark we would go out for a little walk. We went on briskly, enjoying the quiet of the still country, that was wrapped in a soft veil of gray clouds, from which the white flakes came floating down softly before our walk was half over, so that, as we drew near the housestead again, the air was quite thick with the falling snow.

As we reached the gate the rest passed us and went in, Amy and I lingered a moment looking out at the peaceful scene.

A muffled figure at that moment was outlined in the dimness tramping swiftly towards us. Amy caught my arm with a sudden convulsive grasp.

"Who is that?" she exclaimed.

Her face was white and she was trembling violently. I looked eagerly at the new comer, but before I could utter his name she had recognized him.

"Cousin Tom!"

She uttered the words in two tremulous accents, as if overcome with a great weight of joy, and her eyes lighted up with a radiance I had not seen in them for years, as she started forward to meet him.

As for him, a great glow of happiness flooded all his face—that good, honest face we had all loved so much, and, coming to her quickly, he caught her in his arms.

"Amy! Amy!" he whispered, "My darling!"

When I knew their secret I slipped away into the house, leaving them alone there.

My news was received with shouts of delight, and, when at last Tom and Amy made their appearance, there was a tumultuous greeting for him, followed presently by uproarious congratulations for both.

"You see," said Cousin Tom, at last in explanation, "I thought Harry had won her, and she would never care for an old fellow like me, so I went quietly away. But I find now that she has liked me all the time, and although I am older than ever, that she is willing to give her self to me."—*Tiger Lily.*

In New York Evening Mail.

BONNET FASHIONS.

Felt hats are not chosen to match the costumes with which they are worn, says a fashion journal, but are trimmed with velvet of the color of the dress. Light creamy white and wood-colored felts are chosen, and the and the gloves are of the same shade. This brightens up dark toilettes, and permits the use of very dark materials for trimming the hat. The most distinguished looking bonnets are very high in front, with close sides and very full sides and very full face trimmings. This shape is chosen for black and dark-colored velvet bonnets for church, visitings and receptions, and is not nearly as large as the shades used for second best hats and for general wear. For young ladies are the crowned flaring brim hats that are worn just on the back of the head, encircling it like a halo, and showing nearly all the parting on the top of the head; these are larger than the shape just mentioned. When made of black velvet they are given a more youthful look by having facings of blue or rose silk inside—either shirred or plain—and a full trimming of shell loops, with sometimes a tulle of roses, or a feather tip oddly poised high on the left side. The best milliners are using gilt and silver allusions and ornaments a little more freely than at the first opening this season. These look especially well with black velvet. Two or three black ostrich tips are posed on end in front, on one side, or low behind and made to curl as much as possible. Gros grain or twilled silk in broad deep folds is then laid around the crown coming up on its sides, and ending in a single loop behind.

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MR. WARNER TRIES IT.

Mr. Warner, a respectable and law abiding citizen of Baker street, rode home in an express wagon the other day, having a hand fire extinguisher and the driver for company.

"What's that thing?" asked his wife in contemptuous tones as she opened the hall door.

"What's that? Why that's a fire-extinguisher—best thing you ever saw—meant to have got one a year ago.

"Jacob, you are always making a fool of yourself," she continued as she shut the door.

"Every patent right man gets around you as a cat lays for a mouse."

"Does eh? If you know anything at all you'd know that every store and office in Detroit has one of these. They've saved lots of buildings, and may save ours."

"You throw it at the fire, don't you?" she asked in sarcastic tones.

He carried it up stairs into a closet without replying, and she followed on and asked:

"Don't it shoot a fire out?"

"If you don't know anything I'll learn you something! It is full of chemicals; you strike on this knob on top and she's all ready to open this faucet and play on the fire."

She grinned as she walked around it, and finally asked:

"Do you get a horse to draw it around?"

"No, I don't get a horse to draw it around. You see these straps? Well, I back up, put my arms through them, and here it is on my back."

"I see it," she sneered.

"And can't I run to any part of the house with it?" he demanded. "See—see—"

And he cantered along the hall, into the bedrooms and out, and was turning the head of the stairs when his foot caught in the carpet. He threw up his arms and she grabbed at him, and both rolled down stairs. He yelled and she yelled. Sometimes he was ahead, and then she took the lead, and neither of them had passed under the "string" when the extinguisher, bumping and jamming, began to shoot off its charge of chemicals.

"You old—!" she started to say, when a stream from the hose struck her between the eyes, and she didn't finish.

"What in—o-u-e-h!" roared Mr. Warner, as he got a dose in the ear.

They brought up in a heap at the bottom of the stairs, the stream playing into the parlor, against the hall door, and up stairs by turns, and she gasped:

"I'll have you sent to a fool asylum!"

"Who's a fool?" he roared, dancing around with his eyes full of chemicals.

"I'm fainting!" she squeaked.

"And I've broken my back!" he shouted.

It was a sad house when those two highly respectable old people got so that they could use their eyes and discuss matters calmly. And she doubled up her fist and hoarsely said:

"Take that investigator, or extinguisher, or whatever you call it, back down town, and tell everybody that you are a lunatic."

And he said:

"Dummit, I know more than all your family put together!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE YOUNG SCHOOLMARM'S SOLILOQUY.

How sweet it is to instruct the infant mind!

("Teacher, Jim's poking me behind.")

To watch the intellect like a bud unfold:

("Say, mayn't I warm my hands? They're cold.")

Teach tiny feet to walk in wisdom's path,

("With Thimble, please hear the primer clath.")

Guileless and fresh, and innocent and fair,

("Bell Brown's a pullin' of my hair.")

Earnest, young souls for me to guide aright:

("Schoolmarm, Bob says he's gwine to fight.")

Eager young minds that must be taught to think,

("I'm thirsty; can't I have a drink?")

Truly my lines have fallen in pleasant places.

("Teacher, Polly Jane's making faces.")

O my! there's John, fixed up from tip to toes!

Those stupid young ones! Well its time to close.

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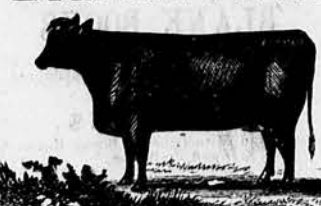
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Every share, whenever and by whomsoever held, will be entitled to one piece of said property that may be awarded to the same, but the particular manner of such award will be decided upon by a majority of the Shareholders present at the time in person or by proxy and the Members of the Association will not directly or indirectly vote or participate in the meetings of said shareholders in doing the same.

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12—"OF 1/32768 ACRE EACH"......02

12—"OF 1/65536 ACRE EACH"......01

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12—"OF 1/33554432 ACRE EACH"......00001

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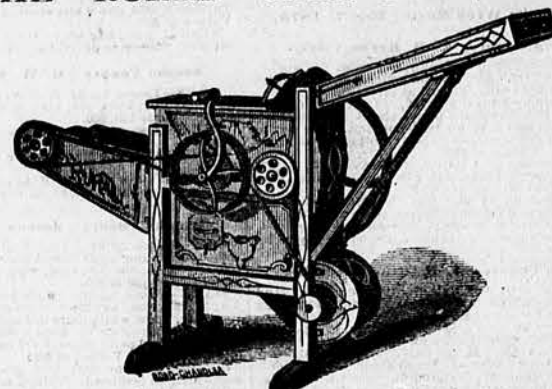
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