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The Colfax Chronicle.

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Three months, " 75c

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THE

Prairie Farmer

Was established in 1841, and is now the leading Agricultural and Family Journal in the West. It is devoted to the interests of Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Breeding, the Apiary, Household, etc. It has also a literary and young folks' department and gives full market reports, news and topics of the day. It is published weekly by the

PRAIRIE FARMER COMPANY, at Chicago, in a neat quarto form of eight large pages, and is handsomely illustrated from time to time with portraits of the stock, buildings, improved farm machinery, etc.

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Liberal cash commissions allowed to agents, and to those who may associate together for subscription purposes.

General News.

Gold was quoted in New York on the 1st of December at \$1 03.

Kellogg and Butler were sworn in as United States Senators on the 1st inst.

An international exhibition will be held in Milan, Italy, during the year 1879.

The Secretary of the Treasury ordered \$1,000,000 of gold to be sold on the 1st inst.

The Supreme Court of the United States has now about 1000 cases on the calendar.

The Mississippi penitentiary now has 953 convicts. There are 160 within the walls, showing 193 working outside on plantations.

Thanksgiving's Day was set apart by the Grangers of Indiana as a time for thanksgiving and rat killing, and thousands of the pest were killed by the farmers.

In New Orleans the officeholders and office-seekers are jubilant over the Washington news. They say that Kellogg will have the lion's share of the "patronage."

The members of the International Association, in California, have notified many of the farmers of the interior that they will not be permitted to employ Chinese laborers on their farms. Some farmers who disregarded these notices have had their farms burned by Internationalist agents.

The lakes and canals are carrying the bulk of Western produce this year, and if a small reduction in tolls makes such a change from rail to water-path in the cost, may it not be fairly presumed that the difference of seven to ten cents per bushel in favor of the Mississippi route over all other routes eastward will win for the Mississippi the bulk of this carrying trade?

Of the 522 cadets appointed to the Military Academy at West Point during the past five years it appears from the records that 11 were children of rich parents, while 465 were children of parents in moderate circumstances, 36 of those in reduced circumstances, and ten of parents who were actually indigent. From this it will appear that West Point is not by any means a school peculiarly for rich men's sons.

There will be in the next Mississippi Legislature seven colored men. Geo. W. Gayles, Senator from Bolivar and Coahoma, Republican, elected upon a fusion ticket composed of Democrats and Republicans. Representatives Weldon Hicks, of Hinds, J. G. Marshall, of Holmes, and Geo. Edwards, of Madison, regular Democrats; (i. R. Washington, of Adams, and H. P. Scott, of Issaquena, Republicans, chosen upon fusion tickets, as was Senator Gayles; and Benj. Cunningham, of Marshall, Independent Republican.

Gov. Nicholls has not yet decided whether or not he will issue writs of election for the parishes in which there are vacancies in the lower house of the General Assembly, and it is more than probable that he will not do so, as were the writs to be issued and the law complied with in that respect, it would be impossible to make a complete registration in any of the four parishes as the registration act directs. For that, as well as other reasons, it is believed that the Governor will not issue the writ for any of the parishes.

So John M. Harlan, says the N. O. City Item, is at length confirmed as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Though not of the highest order of judicial timber, he has the reputation of being a straight forward, honest man, of somewhat more than average intelligence and fair legal attainments. That the South was entitled to the seat was one of the grounds taken by the President in selecting Mr. Harlan; it is, however, unfortunate both for the South and the country that a gentleman more thoroughly versed in the intricacies of the civil law had not been chosen for the place. Several who would have adorned the bench might have been found in Louisiana.

The Surrender.

[Special to the Chicago Times]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Broken down with weariness, and dragged down by the weight of the carpet bag majority of two, the Republican Senators capitulated at twenty minutes of three o'clock this afternoon, and allowed a vote to be taken on Mr. Thurman's resolution to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This would have the effect to bring Butler's case at once before the Senate. When a motion could be made to swear him in. It was carried by the same vote that has crowded the Republican Senators to the wall during the last twenty-eight hours of consecutive fighting. Prior to the capitulation Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, made his maiden effort in the Senate in answer to some of Mr. Merrimon's remarks upon the South Carolina case. Mr. Cameron spoke at great disadvantage, as he had to sit out this common session without rest, but in spite of the dragging load of weariness, and the dead atmosphere of the Senate chamber, Mr. Cameron made a notable impression, both by his clear, forcible manner, and in making a threadbare subject interesting. The galleries, which had groaned with stupidity over the dull routine of filibustering of the day, were waked into interest by Senator Cameron's talk. His simple manner and common sense way of speaking were in marked contrast with the oratorical efforts and appearance of his colleague, Senator Howe. There were few scenic incidents in to-day's session of the Senate. It was the next morning of a champagne debauch, of legislative excitement. Every Senator appeared to be laboring with a headache, and only when the final issue of voting upon Mr. Thurman's resolution came, was there a single real flash of the feeling of yesterday.

When the hour of capitulation came there was a dense adherence to witness the Republican abdication of its reign of absolute power. The galleries, which had been well crowded during the forenoon, were packed to overflowing. On the floor were nearly all of the members of the House now in the city. Speaker Randall stood in the center of a group directly facing Vice President Wheeler, who sat back in his chair half asleep. Mr. Conkling was in his seat still. Mr. Oglesby sat by his side, sullenly sucking away at an unlighted cigar. Hiram Mitchell, in front of Mr. Conkling, was as uneasy as ever. He pulled away at his long beard with a rapid, cat-like movement, as if he were climbing it for escape. Mr. Edmunds, just behind him, no longer made any pretense of resting. The dragging disgust of defeat had worked out of his face all traces of sarcasm and left in their place a dogged sullenness. Mr. Anthony sat next to him. The placid, angular Morrill, of Vermont, rested his head upon an index finger and appeared lost in a brown study. By his side sat Mr. Hoar, lynx eyed, and every line of his countenance bristling with pungency and parliamentary points. Stanley Matthews, who sat behind him, looked bored and wearied, as if he were not specially interested in the fight before him. Mr. Burnside, who sat upon his right, was buttoned up in solemn black like an undertaker, and sat during the entire vote as quietly as if he had been sitting for his photograph. Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, who was between Burnside and Patterson, stroked his silvery mustache with the expression of a man who has lost his best friend. Patterson looked the least satisfied of any of his associates. A bunch of handsome flowers, a gentle tribute to his many virtues, sat upon his desk in front of him. Ranged around the outer row scowled in one line Dan Cameron, Dawes, Booth, Jones and Saunders. Judge Christiancy was absent from the outer row. About 3 o'clock the old gentleman, becoming exhausted, paired with Judge Davis and went home.

On the Democratic side the members sat doggedly, obeying every move of Mr. Thurman, as if the entire side was one machine and Thurman was turning the crank. The motion made to discharge the

committee was as monotonously voted upon as were any of the filibustering motions preceding. Life and animation were gone from the whispered ayes and noes, and they had often to be repeated before the clerk caught them to record them. The vote to discharge was 29 ayes to 27 noes, always the same heart-rending majority of two. Toward the last part of the roll call Gen. Butler came in from the cloak room and took a seat by the side of Dan Voorhees so as to be ready if he should be sworn in. Mr. Butler was dressed in a dark suit, coat buttoned a la militaire, above which showed a white English collar and purple prince neck-tie. He carried a silk hat in one hand and a tightly-rolled silk umbrella in the other. His hair was that of a man who has just inherited a large fortune and who was about to take a May-morning walk with his lady love. His air of serenity and satisfaction was the last exasperating touch to the humiliation of the Republicans. They knew when the time came that Butler would walk up and take the oath without a change of countenance, and they hated him only the more for his cool manner of superiority. When the resolution was carried, Mr. Edmunds was at once upon his feet and objected to the consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler, and this, under the fifth rule of the Senate, carries the case over till to-morrow. Mr. Edmunds still clung to a straw of hope in getting Butler's case over to-day, when Kellogg's case would be a privileged one, so that there might be a chance to get him in first.

Mr. Thurman was for putting in Butler at once, and if all the men back of him had been Democrats he would have pressed his motion. He moved to adjourn the session of Monday still running to 3:30 of this (Tuesday) afternoon, so as to go on with the case, but Mr. Edmunds held that the hour of 12 m., on which Tuesday's session should begin, had passed, and there was no way of adjourning so that there could be a Tuesday's session. The chair held with him, and Mr. Thurman at once entered a motion to swear in M. C. Butler. This was the culmination of the day. This motion once in, it is pending and must come up as unfinished business to-morrow, and, in the opinion of the Democrats, is entitled to first consideration. As they have now the strength to back their belief, it is not possible that the broken-backed wing of the Republicans in the Senate will be able to make much of a fight. There is a great deal of Republican fault found with the sagacity of Mr. Edmunds yesterday. They say that Mr. Patterson could have been used in the Kellogg case to a great advantage, and that Mr. Edmunds' action has cut off this help. Patterson need not worry about being read out of the Republican party. He can play the prodigal son so long as he has a vote in the Senate, and will be welcomed whenever he has escaped from the Butler case and can range himself again in line with the loyal.

Should the Senate not confirm any more of the appointments made for this State, the President will, under the law, be compelled to either reappoint the present incumbents or make new appointments, and that is the reason why many of the Louisiana officials remain in Washington.

In New York, on the 28th ult., there was deposited in the vaults of the Stock Exchange 78 bars of silver, each weighing 150 pounds, with an average fineness of 809-1000. Their total value was \$140,000. They came from the Ontario mines.

The Granger's trump—Spades.

A clear case—An empty dry goods box.

The stamp of civilization—The postage stamp.

It is enough for one thing at a time to happen, especially typhs.

"Too thin" has become obsolete. "Not sufficiently materialized" is the latest form in which this idea is clothed.

All Sorts.

Criminals should come to a halt or halt.

Advice is like castor oil—easy enough to give but dreadful to take.

"The happiest women, like the happiest nations, have no history."

Looking to others for our standard of happiness is the sure way to be miserable. Our business is with our own heart and our own motives.

Knowledge cannot be acquired without pains and application. It is troublesome, and like digging for deep waters; but when you once come to the spring, they rise to meet you.

A genteel farmer in Massachusetts, a retired Bostonian, didn't know how to take a wagon wheel off to grease the axle, and so he bored holes through the hub and poured in the grease.

A matter-of-fact philosopher asserts that "love is to domestic life what butter is to bread—it possesses little nourishment in itself but gives substantial a grand relish without which they would be hard to swallow."

Did you ever hear of the man who, being required by his physician to take two blue pills "in some convenient vehicle," sat down in his wheelbarrow to swallow the pellets, as he didn't keep a carriage?

It is simply absurd to talk about a woman being qualified to fill every position in life that a man fills. For instance, what woman could lounge around the stove in a country grocery and lie about the number of fish she caught last summer.

The hardest thing to get on with in this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow—a depending and complaining fellow—a timid and care-burdened man—these are all born deformed on the inside. They do not limp, but their thoughts do.

A gentleman who was on a journey became deeply engaged in thought, when a lady approached and said, "Sir, can I open that window?" He slowly drew out, "I suppose you can if you bring your mind to it." She quickly retorted: "None of your palaver, sir; for I'm sick at my stomach."

A man may conceal his name, his age, the circumstances of his life, but not his character. This is his moral atmosphere, and it is as inseparable from him as the fragrance of the rose from the rose itself. In the glance of the eye, in the tones of the voice, in mien and gesture, character discloses itself.

The widower's grief has been pronounced by competent authority to be lovely while it lasts, but it is not constructed to endure the rude assaults of time. A Connecticut man who only last spring threw himself upon the cold turf that wrapped his beloved's clay and wept until his eye-lashes fell out, has since had three women following him around for alimony.

A man up North loafed around all day trying to get the highest bid for his vote. He wanted three dollars; but just as they were about to compromise on two dollars and a half, the sun went down and the inspector declared the polls closed. All he remarked was, "Great Caesar! it is possible I'm not in time to vote for the constitutional amendment prohibiting bribery at elections."

Here is a poet who says: "I'm sitting sadly on the strand, that stretches to the water's brink; and as the day slips slowly by, I idly fold my hands and think." Whilst he is sitting on the strand with idle folded hands, his family at home may be suffering for the necessities of life. He should skid around before the day slips slowly by, and secure a job at digging a cellar.

No man can do an unmanly thing without inflicting an injury on the whole human race. No man can say, "I will do as I choose, and it will be nobody's business!" Every man's sin is everybody's business literally. Every sin shakes men's confidence in men, and becomes, whatever its origin, the enemy of mankind; and all mankind have a right to make common cause in its extermination.

It is related of a Parisian portrait-painter that having recently painted the portrait of a lady, a critic, who had just dropped in to see what was going on in the studio, exclaimed, "It is very nicely painted; but why did you take such an ugly model?" "It is my mother," calmly replied the artist. "Oh! pardon, a thousand times," said the critic, in great confusion; "you are right; I ought to have perceived it. She resembles you completely."