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POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.

JUNE MEETING.

The June gathering of our society are all ways joyous, for then we crown the strawberry the queen of fruits; but to add to the pleasure of this meeting, it was decided to hold our strawberry exposition on board the Mary Wash ington, and thus combine the utile cum dulce, by having a pic-nic with friends and guests, as well as our usual fruit exhibition; and so while steaming down the noble Potomac, the fruits were discussed, merits compared, qualities criticised, preferences expressed, and the business of our society transacted.

Charming was our Queen on her throne, leaf-wreathed, and flower-gemmed, on that promenade deck, receiving the homage of a thousand votaries, and what with music, and song and refreshments and scenery, we felt grateful that our lines were "cast in pleasant places."

On exhibition were the Monarch of the West, Star of the West, S.J. Scarlet, Wilson's Albany,
Highland Beauty (a local fruit of great promise) Stewart Triumph de Gand, Fillmore.

Star of the West, S.J. Scarlet, Wilson's Albany,
extolled by him; but it did nothing extra
and maple.

Scott, runs in a northeasterly direction across as similar character; and experience has shown
the southeastern portion of the country. The
with a good chance. It looks almost exactly
With a good chance. It looks almost exactly
With a good chance. It looks almost exactly

Stewart Triumph de Gand, Fillmore. ise,) Stewart, Triumph de Gand, Fillmore, Col. Cheeney, etc. The Monarch, and Star were placed first on the list, Stewart second, though the Highland Beauty was the peer of each of them. Of cherries were May Duke, Empress Eugenie, etc.

Prof. J. Brainard read a paper on the Toad the friend of the fruit-growers, in substance as tollows: Cultivators of the soil have to contend with a great army of insects, which are constantly preying upon the labor of their hands and blasting their cherished hopes. But while these enemies are thus arrayed against the husbandman, he finds in the insectiverous birds, friends who afford at least a partial protection against these insects and

But these friends are too often ruthlessly destroyed, and as a consequence the ravages of the enemies are greatly increased. It is a pregnant fact that before the wanton and wholesale destruction of the prairie hen and quail at the West, the grasshopper plague was unknown. Then spare the birds and save the

I now have the pleasure of introducing to the society another friend of the fruit grower. (with a living specimen, and drawings, it in the act of capturing a fly, Rep,) the common toad Bufo Vulgaries, a reptile whose advent to our world was long antecedent to that of man. The progenitor of this reptile was an animal not to be despised in his times; and should we now meet with a mammoth creat ture weighing a thousand pounds and more, with either jaw armed with a hundred teeth. we would at least respect his power.

Formerly the toad was considered a venomous reptile, but in our day its habits have been more carefully observed, and its great value to brains among our people, or something radithe pomologist and gardener, has been fully cally defective in our educational systems. established on account of its propensity for destroying insects, especially those injurious greater amount of intellect is required to exto vegetation. We should therefore sedulous press one's thoughts, such as they may be, ly cultivate the friendship and crave the assistance of the insectiverous reptiles, including the composition, as it is improperly termed, is striped snake, as well as that of the birds.

mice, and other vermin. Two or three do- are uttered with the tongue in talking. Pracmesticated toads, would keep the coast clear of tice makes almost anything comparatively these, and would be found more desirable than easy, and to those who are accustomed to it, cat, as they are wholly free from trespass- composing, or placing their thoughts upon

ing on the rights of man as does the cat. The tood is possessed of a timed and retiring nature, loving dark corners and shady places, but under kind treatment becomes quite tame. Many instances might be cited of pet toads remaining several years in a family and doing valuable service, with no other compensation than immunity from persecution. All that is necessary to secure their coroperation, indoor or ent, is to provide them with cool and safe retreats by day, convenient access to water, and they will go forth to the performance of their nocturnal duties, "without money and without price."

In Europe, toads are carried to the cities to market, and are purchased by the horticulturists, who by their aid are enabled to keep in check the multiplication of the insect tribes which prey upon their fruits, flowers, etc.

No one can study the anatomy of this reptile without being convinced of its perfect adaption to the sphere which it fills in the economy of nature. Its tongue, which is capable of great elogation, is attached to the anterior por tion of the lower jaw; its free end, when the toad is in repose, reaching down to the borders of the stomach. The moment it espies its prey, its eyes sparkle, its toes twitch and quicker than the eyes can follow, the insect is transfixed and conveyed to the stomach of the

Then let us care for the well being, not enly of the birds, but also of the heretofore despised and persecuted toad.

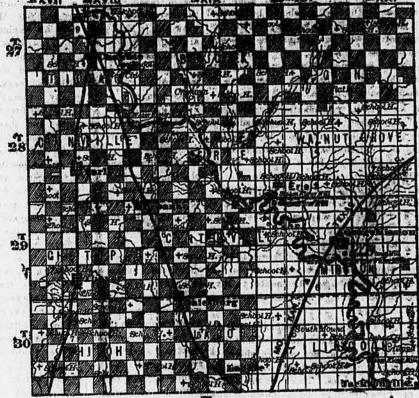
G. F. NEEDHAM.

the rest of us, however, he is likely to overdo things a little. He says, "we really have but two standard varieties of late potatoes." How will this agree with those seed growers who have an arrange of the Country.—Bottom land, 20 per to \$3,50 per ton; bituminous. It is also found in section 7, 8,9 and 16.

**Building Stone, etc.—A good quality of stone abounds in every township. Varieties; blue and yellow limestone and sandstone. Traces things a little. He says, "we really have but have so many different varieties for sale, and laud them to the skies? I guess he thinks there are some humbugs as well as we; well, if he does he is right. I sent to J. B. Root Star of the West, N.J. Scarlet, Wilson's Albany, and got the Compton's Surprise, so highly like the old blue Neshannock, but is not as good a potato with me. Now, of course I may have received another potato through mistake. also got the Snowflake; it is a nice potato, but with a trial of one season, is only common. He says a more satisfactory crop of Peachblows can be grown on poor soil, than of any other variety; that may be, but I can't get a satisfactory crop of any variety on poor soil. I want well manured land for potatoes, and the quality is good enough for me if they are well secured as he directs. The Peachblow is the standard variety in Indiana, but it does not yield as well as some ofhers; the quality is good. The Early Rose is better for late use by planting late, say the first of July. He says cut seed will never produce as good potatoes; it seems to me they will, but not so many to the acre he says, and he is right; friend Cook pretty closely at another time, as this is a subject of a great deal of importance. HENRY G. SMITH.

St. Mary's, Indiana.

A PLEA FOR COMPOSITION. Scarcely a day passes that the average man or woman is not called upon by the requirements of business or society to write a letter, or an article of some kind; and yet not more than one in every twenty of those who pass for tolerably well educated, can "get up" a dea cent letter or essay on any given subject. Why is this? There must be a sad lack of Which is it? Certainly not the former; for no withgithe pen than with the tongue. And simply the art of learning to give expression Every tidy housewife detests the cockroach, silently with the pen, to the same ideas that



L.L.& G.R.R.Lands Government ands

Map of Neosho County, Kansas.

Washington, D. C. 1877.

GROWING POTATOES.

I saw some articles in the FARMER from the pen of B. A. Cook, on potato culture. Well, as everybody likes potatoes it is well to give experience and learn all we can. His ideas are good and in a general way he is correct; like the rest of us, however, he is likely to overdo.

NEOSHO COUNTY.

NEOSHO COUNTY.

Organized in 1864. Named for the Neosho river, one of the principal streams of Southern by tained at a depth of 20 feet.

Coal.—Coal has been discovered, underlying 10 per cent, of the area of the county. Thick—Population to square mile, 19, 22, Population per cent, of the area of the county. Thick—Population to square mile, 19, 22, Population domestic purposes. Mines near Thayer are years, 10,118; population in 1875, 11,076; increase in fifteen good and in a general way he is correct; like the rest of us, however, he is likely to overdo.

ters the county on the northwest corner, and Leavenworth, Village, Turkey, Elk and Augustus, running as; Chanute, Urbana, Galesburgh and Lasoutheast. On the east side of the county, dore; on its branch road, Osage Mission. On Labette creek runs nearly due south. Chetopa and Big Hill creeks are in the southwestern Chanute, Earlton and Thayer. corner of the county. The county is not well

the background and almost neglected. W. P. E.

A USEFUL METHOD OF PROPAGATING

PLANTS.

FUL TO AMATEURS—AN EASY AND SURE REMEDY.

A good many years ago, we published a method of propagating Geraniums, that we

eur educational system.

traverses the county in a southeasterly directored traverses the entire extent of country tion. Tributaries on the east, Vegetarian, Big from north to south; nearly through the cen-Creek, Canville, Four-Mile, Flat Rock and tre of the western tier of townships. Prin-Walnut, all running southwest; on the west, cipal stations on the Missouri, Kansas & Tex-

paper is less difficult than expressing them believe originated with us, and which we orally; the fault then, it is very evident, is in called for want of a better term hayering in the Air." It consisted in tongo ag the shoot, to be used as a cutting, halt through with a In most of our best seminaries and colleges, as well as in our common schools, composition is in a great measure neglected, and the col. is in a great measure neglected, and the college graduate even who can write an article into the earth. Like many other useful pracfit to publish in a country newspaper, is an ext tices, this was abandoned or forgotten by us, ception to the general rule. In a large ma. until last fall, when we saw . hat, owing to the jority of schools, composition, if not entirely of our finest ornamental leaved Geraniums, but the same its of potatoes will produce more if cut, and the potatoes are apt to be larger if cut and spread over more ground. I also believe in planting small potatoes whole, but to the entry in planting small potatoes whole, but to length a few pages of note paper. Under such the entry in the cuttings in the ordinary way of propagation, would probably not only result in the loss of the cutting one eye to a piece. I may follow my learn, to write. There are some who take naturally to the pen and cannot be restrained dition. Here we again bethought ourselves of our long forgotten plan of "LAYERING IN THE AIR."

boys and girls require daily drilling to render But this time we improved upon the forme them perfect, or even tolerably apt in any study; and in 'no one is practice more necessary than in composition. It is more important many study is an in composition. It is more important many study is a point where the condition of the shoot or all p would make it to ant that men and women should be able to express their thoughts well in a letter or composition than it is that they should have a smattering of philosophy or history, be posted in geography, be able to cypher out the usually precedes the formation of roots. The knottiest examples in arithmetic, or to concutting, or alip, may be detached in from 8 to 12 days, after it has been broken in the manice. Hence we contend that composition. ics. Hence we contend that composition, as pots. If watered and shaded rather less than we are compelled to call it for want of a betrequired by ordinary cuttings it will form
ter name, should have a prominent, if not the
most prominent place in every educational
or Geraniums, which we all know are difficult system, instead of being, as now, thrust into to root under the ordinary modes of propagation, particularly in hot weather. We, last fall, propaged in this way nearly 10,000 plants of the ricolor class, with a loss of one per cent; and we adopted the ordinary method, even with the plants in good condition,— SOMETHING IMPORTANT TO FLORISTS-USE- our experience has been that a loss of 50 per

with excellent success on the new double Poinsetta. The following plants may also be stopagated with great certainty by this method, using the young unripened shoats. Abutilous, Begonias, Carnations, Helietropes, Crotons, Cactus of all kinds, Lantanas, Cleanders, Petunias (double), Pelargontums, or Geraniums of all kinds, together with nearly all kinds of a half woody or succulent character. Besides the absolute certainty of having the cuttings rock by this method, it has smother most important advantage; All propagators know that many kinds of plants whose cut back for cuttings, become weakened, so much that, if not carefully handled, they may die; also that if two or three crops of cuttings are taken off as they grow, the "tidek plant" becomes permanently injured. By this method of breaking the slip, so that it hangs by a shred to the parent plant, the roots have to use their functions for its support nearly the same as if it remained sufficient we wish, in causing the parent plant to strike out shoots before the broken slip, and these again, in their turn, can be so treated. We are using this method of propagating this winter on all such plants as we wish to make the seet of, and with satisfactory results. I may say that, in carses, it will be necessary to allp it two-thirds through with a knife, but in most instances it cases, it will be necessary to slip it two-thirds through with a knife, but in most instances it will map and hang by the shred or bark, which is the best condition.—Peter Henders son in Am. Agricultrist.

THE REGULATING WEIGHTS AND MEAS-

A good deal of indiscriminate opposition has been manifested against the law passed by the last Kansas legislature regulating weights and measures. We have believed from first to last that the law was one of more than ordinary value to the people, and that its alight cost compared with the advantages to be der rived by all classes in having accurate scales and measures, for both producer and donaum. er, would greatly preponderate over the touble and cost created by the law. Governor Robinson in a letter to the Troy Chief, very practically gives the points of advantage in the law. He says :

I wish to correct an impression you seem to have about the bill relating to "weights and Face of the Country.—Bottom land, 20 per cent; upland, 80 per cent; forest, 9 per cent.; prairie, 91 per cent. Average width of bottoms, about 2½ miles; general surface of the country, undulating.

Timber.—Average width of timber belts, one-half mile. Varieties: black walnut, oak, cottonwood, hackberry, elm, hickory, pecan and prairie, 91 per cent. Average width of timber belts, one-half mile. Varieties: black walnut, oak, cottonwood, hackberry, elm, hickory, pecan sons. Kansas, to Sedalia Missouri, via Fort Scott. runs in a northeasterly direction across in weights and measures to the satisfaction of a court, as there was no standard. I might weigh a load of wheat on my scales, and find I had fifty bushels, but the purchaser's scales would make but forty-five bushels, and his would govern. It was impossible that my scales were right, or that his were wrong, and dealers know the fact very well. Several years since, when wheat was two dol-lars per bushel, I sold several hundred bushels to a miller. I measured every load at the granary, and all the same. It was good wheat, and weighed over sixty pounds to the measured bushel by my scales; yet the miller made a lead that measured fifty-five bushels weigh but fifty bushels, making a loss, if my scales were right, of ten dollars on a load. But what could I do? I believe I lost enough in that one transaction to pay for a full set of standards, but I could not prove it. Again: I have charge of another man's

farm. The owner lives East. I shipped what measured at the machine, and weighed at the railroad, one hundred and ten bushels, of wheat to a miller. He made it weigh but one hundred bushels. Now, I had reported to the owner one hundred and ten bushels, machine measure, and must send him my freight vouchers for one hundred and ten bu and the miller's voucher for one hundred, When the owner gets all the returns and and vouchers he must have unusual confidence in my integrity or he will come to the con-clusion that I either stole that ten bushels, or was in partnership with the miller. I have given my own experience, because it is more convincing, at least to my self; but I might fill your paper with similar experiences of others. Our lawyers told us that under the old law there was no remedy. It was impos-sible to proce fraud in weights, however much we might believe it existed.

This law was intended to be as inexpensive as possible. It makes the county clerk sealer, and the fees go towards his salary, and the law provides that all in excess of his salary shall go to the county, as his salary is in"full for all services whatsoever required by law."

No man is required, as in some States, to have his weights sealed. He is only liable when his weights do not compare to the standard. If he is certain his weights are right,

he need incur no expense.

I believe this law, while it met and will meet with opposition from such dealers as are dishonest, is in the interest of all the producing classes, and all others who are honest. From my observation and experience, I have come to the conclusion that there is fraud enough practiced in weights and measures in this State, every week, to buy a complete set cent might have been expected.

USEFUL FOR A VARIETY OF PLANTS.

This plan is applicable to many other plants as well as Geraniums; we are now using it it certainly will do great good, as I believe.

COMMON BOADS OF KANSAS. The following paper was prepared by Mr. William Unich, a member of the dass of Civil Engineering at the Kausas Agricultural College.

Road ma king in Kansas is not a very diffi-

cult task. Probably there is no other State in which it is easier to make roads and keep them in repair. The surface of the country is undulating enough to afford good drainage, undulating enough to afford good drainage, while it is not so rough as to require many fills, outs or tunnels. The streams are not rapidenough to cause any special difficulty by washing out bridges when they are properly built. And the surface soil is such that it makes a very good roughed, initiable for ordinary traffic, without swering of other material. And yet with all their meterial advantages, the roads of Educate are on an average. very poor. This is the result of two causes First, not enough money is spent on the roads; second, about one-half the money that is spent is wasted in consequence of the manner in which it is spent. The present manner of spending this money is somewhat as follows : The law provides that a poll-tax of three dollars shell be levied on all male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five also that a read tax whall be levied on all property. These taxes are paid in labor on the roads, under the direction of an overseer a large gang of men, or in making roads, and as a consequence knows nothing about either.
As the overseer is paid by the day it is desirable that he should get in as little time as possible; so all those who have taxes to pay endeavor to work them out at the same time ; consequently the overseer has a large number of hands to look after, and as he does not know how to manage them properly the resame as though they were at work. But even cases it would have been better to have left the road as it was.

The ways in which the roads are "worked" are many and various. A mud-hole is to be crossed. Instead of cutting a ditch to drain it, and then filling up the road-bed with good solid earth and stone, a lot of straw, brush and other rubbish is dumped in covered with earth, and that place is "fixed" until the brush and straw rot, when it is as bad as ever. The road runs along a side-hill and it is necessary to provide some way for the water which falls on the hill to cross the road, otherwise it would spread along the road and keep it muddy for all necessity for individual judgment and exa long time. Instead of building a good oul vert, a shallow ditch is dug across the road. The damage which this does to wagons and harness until it fills up, frequently amounta to more than a good culvert would have cost. A wet, marshy piece of ground is to be crossed. Instead of draining the ground as nearly as possible, and then raising the road-bed from two to three feet, a narrow ridge, about one little or no attention is paid to the fact that foot high and just wide enough for one wagon, is thrown up by plowing up the whole road, throwing the dirt toward the middle and then using a scraper ; or it may be that by the time the plowing is fin shed the taxes are all worked out, so the road is left in that con- their work they follow no general plan, each dion to take its chances until the next spring. one carrying out his own ideas, and in so do-These are not imaginary cases ; they are real ing probably undoing much of the work of bors discourage me by accounts of the ravages It is possible in a day's drive on any one of the roads leading from Manhattan to find a dozen cases that are as bad if not worse than the examples just given. As a result of this system of making roads, they are generally in bad con . dition even in summer, while in winter they in devising some means whereby those who in many places simply horrible. But with have charge of our roads will be men who unthe same amount of money that is now spent or rather wasted upon our roads, it would be possible to have them in much better condition. And here I shall give some of the means by which a road might be improved without any additional expense.

A road overseer should always make it a point to repair the worst part of a road first. The load which can be hauled over a road is measured by the load which can be hauled over the worst part. And in making the repairs they should be as permanent as possible. By doing this the road will continue to improve from year to year. One of the worst features of our roads is their short mud-holes, varying from a few yards to several hundred thing seems evident, the office of road overin length. In making a road through them, they should if possible be drained and the road raised about one foot. But in some cases draining is not practicable, and then it becomes necessary to resort to other means. In Proximity to market is one of the elements of such cases, the best plan is to raise the road which determines the value of a farm, and of the presence of scab by rubbing against bed at least two feet above the level of the water, making it at the top at least twenty feet wide and slightly convex, and giving the instance : Here is a farm twelve miles from sides a slope of about one rise to three base. market : the road between them is a good one, It is true that to make such a road-bed as this over which it is possible to haul a full load strong solution of tobacco—continue the dip- If the points here suggested be observed, we will involve considerable outlay, and this may with out any undue fatigue to the team; ping from time to time, until cured-change be an objection. But if we consider that such a team can easily make a trip a day. Anotha road-bed will last indefinitely, with a very or farm is only six miles from market, but slight annual outlay for repairs, and that it they are separated in a bad road, over which furnishes a good road all the time, while as it is impossible to haul more than one-half before the road was almost impassable at cer- of a load. A team makes two trips a day, tak- of tar. If allowed to go too long, sometimes tain seasons of the year; and, farther, that the ing one half of a load each time. Now it will becomes very fatal. original cost of the road plus the cost of keep. readily be seen that the latter farm is practiing it in repair five years will not exceed the cally just as far from market as the first one, of all diseases to master. It attends the fleshy Westher Bureau, but our readers will doubtless amount spent on the same road in the same since it costs the same to man et the produce time under the old plan of throwing a slight when it ought to cost only of the unit as much. ridge in the middle of the road which wore And when we take into consideration the fact down in two or three months, it will be seen that there are many farmers who have to transthat the balance is in favor of the proposed port their corn and wheat to market over this method.

had places in reads, as they generally have no much as would be required to make a good

for quite long distances. The obvious necesfor quite long distances. The obvious necessity in such cases is to collect the sity in such cases is to collect the sity in such carry it through the sund by a sculvert. But if it is found that an own ditch is not sufficient to catch all the water, but that part of it soaks under the ditch and then comes to the surface below it, it will be necessary to put in a covered drain in addition,—made by digging a deep tranch and filling it with stones, and then covering with break-wood and earth. This drain should also discharge through the culvert.

Another point that demands particular attention is culverte. They should always be built of ample size. It is better to have them too large than too small. Since the velocity of the current increases as the water-way die minishes, it follows that if a culvert is too small the velocity of the current will be increased, so that it will be very liable to wash out the culvert. The foundation should be placed some distance, varying with the size of the culvert and the velocity of the current, be low the bed of the ditch or stream; and this bed through the culvert, and for some dis-ance above and below it, should be covered with some to prevent ite washing. This latter precaution will, however, only be necessary when the soil is of a light, sandy character,or protection will be needed.

In laying out and making a road, care should be taken to avoid steep grades. A steep grade is like a mind hole in some re-spects, as it determines the load which can be it only retards in one direction while a mudsuit is that p art of them are idle about half of should be done; but when this is not possithe time; although their pay goes on just the ble, the grade should be made by cutting and filling, as gentle as the means at hand the work that is done does not improve the will justify. In a long slope it is well to have road as much as it ought to. Indeed, in some several short levels where teams can rest, as by this means a team will be enabled to take a much larger load up a hill than if it was a continuous slope,

> The above are a few suggestions in regard to road making. It is not pretended that they cover the entire field, nor any considerable part of it ; nor is it affirmed that they will be applicable to all cases. To cover the entire field and give directions and lay down for mus las that would apply to all cases within the State of Kansas, would take up a large volume; and even then it is doubtful if it could be made so full and complete as to preclude

Road making, like other branches of engineering, requires that those who engage in it should possess the requisite knowledge. But under the present system it is impossible that all, or even the greater part of road overseers, can possess this knowledge. The road overseers are elected every year. In electing them they do not possess the requisite qualifications; but if they are good Republicans or Democrate, as the case may be, they are elected, although they may know no more about road making than a twelve-year-old boy. In norance some of their work is entirely useless, this connection? What epidemics are so far and much of it becomes so in a short time. It tal? What are the best known cures and tal? What are the best known cures and preventatives? Would my flocks require mal at public sale, nor at private sale if it be is not, however, asserted that all road overseers are as bad as this,—only the majority. Now the remedy for this state of things lies derstand their business; men who know what they are about, and will not make such stupid blunders as we see made on the roads every day. It is true that it will cost more to see cure the services of such men, but it would be better to pay a little additional and have better roads and get the full value of the taxes than to have about half the taxes wasted, and then have poor roads. How this could be accomplished, whether by having a county superintendent of roads and having the district overseers work under his direction, or by uniting several districts in one and employing an engineer for the summer, or in any other manner, I shall not attempt to say. But one seer should not be a political ones

This subject of roads is one that should re ceive the careful attention of farmers especially. To them it is one of vital importance. this depends greatly upon the condition of the roads between the farm and the market. For same road, it is perfectly plain that in a sin-Side-hill springs are a fruitful source of gle year it costs these persons who use it as

that it would only cost him \$50 to market his produce, it would pay him to do so, for at the end of the year he would not be out any more that if he had not worked the road, and he would have a good road for the next year's marketing. The objection may be raised that \$50 spent on a road would not do it much

Roads may be likened to a farmer's implemente or a carpenter's tools. They are part of the instruments by the aid of which the different parts of a country carry on communication with each other and exchange their products. Now, in every community there is do not mean to make any assault upon the a given amount of this business to be done, the least from the importance of a first-class and it costs a given amount of time, labor and money. And the whole question narrows down to this: Can a community, by investing a certain amount in roads, so cheapen the post of transportation as to make anything on the investment? The farmer finds that it pays him to have good farming implements, although they cost more than poor ones. The mechanic finds that it pays him to have good who is elected each year. Generally he is a the current is rapid. Where the soil is a tools, for he can do more and better work at man who has had no experience in managing heavy day and the current is sluggish no less coat than he can with poor ones. In have, good roads, although the first cost is be an interior animal, then the whole pedigree greater than that of poor ones, and they may is vitiated, and it proves nothing. If you still cost more to keep them in repair. But the community might go too far and invest too hauled over the road; but it is not as bad, as much in roads, and then it would lose instead of gain. For illustration : Suppose that in hole retards in both. When it is possible to Riley county, with the roads in the present avoid a steep grade by a short detour, it condition, it costs in time, labor and money x dollars per year to do all the hauling and travelling. Now, if at the beginning say of a term of five years, the county would spend one-half x in improving the roads and then they should. In no instance, then, should an should each year spend one-fifth in repairs, and should by so doing improve the roads to such an extent that the traffic for the five years would only cost three x instead of five x, the county would be the gainer by the difference between the interest on the extra amount spent and onechalf x plus the difference between a good and a bad road. But the community might spend more on the road than would be balanced by the diminished cost of traffic, just as a farmer who instead of getting an ordinary mowing machine, should buy, at three or four times the usual cost, one built of the figest material and finished in the highest style of mechanical art, would lose money in the transaction. It is true the machine would \$150. last longer and do better work than an ordinary one, but this would not balance the increased cost.

However, judging from the condition of the it.' roads in this vicinity at the present time (May 22d, 1877,) we think that considerable money can yet be spent upon them before the limit is reached at which further investment will not be profitable.

DISEASE IN SHEEP. A subscriber in Texas writes us :

"I have been for some time engaged in cats tle grazing in this state, and have been re-cently considering a project, for entering largely into sheep raising—some of my neighsheep-will you please give me a few facts in shelter in this lattiuge?

Neighbors are not always the best advisers and we see no reason why you should not suct amount of attention to the business, that success demands in almost any other business. Sheep are heirs to any number of ailments, as seems to be the case with the rest of animal nature, but the diseases most prevalent and fatal in the United States are probably—

1st. Rot-Caused by feeding on wet pastures. The animal may die almost immediately, or continue declining from three to six months. Dallness, loss of condition, and paler ness of the mucous membranes are symptoms of the disease followed by a loss of wool and a yellow appearance of the skin-put the sheep on dry pasture and give an abundance of clean salt to effect a cure. The disease is not infectious, but it is better, if possible, to separate the sick from the well.

2d. Scab-A cutaneons disease which frequently affects entire flocks—somewhat similar to the mange in dogs or hogs-caused by a small insect. The sheep will give evidence posts, trees, stones, etc .-- and unless relieved soon die.

As soon as the disease is discovered in the flock, shear closely, and dip each animal in a the successful man wins honor and a fortune. pasture.

3d. Sore mouth-Caused by eating noxious weeds; lips become sore, and swell to unusual thickness .-- Dress lips and mouth with coat

4th. Hoof-ail-Probably the most difficult part of the foot, in the cleft, and generally take an interest in reading this condensed remakes its appearance in one of the fore feet, port of the prospects for fruit in the State, esextending from that to the others. A prurient discharge results from the inflammation, which disease among the flock.

After cleaning the affected parts thoroughly, washing well with castile soap, trim the hoof determinate outlet, but coze out of the hill road of it. Now, supposing that with the bad and remove the ulcerated flesh with the knife. May, blasting much of the fruit.

road is costs the farmer \$100 to market his If the disease has not gone too far, apply a produce, it will readily be seen that if he solution of blue vitriol, by pouring it from a could by spending \$50 make it a good road so bottle into the cleft, but if the foot is tenant-

The stock journals have good, but if every one who uses the road would do his share it would be possible to make it a good read.

Hoads may be likened to a farmer's implements or a carpentar's (100)s. They are part atton, and from this atandpoint of highest

duty we want to talk to our triends. in the first place, the podigree mania has about run its race, and is so nearly dead that the trust this year will be the end of it, We pedigree, which is nothing more than the history of a well-established family, composed of indivduals of excellence. What we mean by pedigree mants is, the willingness upon the part of a purchaser to take, an infarior animal with an extra pedigree, rather than an extra animal with an infarior pedigree. What is a pedigree worth, except as a guarda. ty that every animal of merit, and therefore the offspring of the animal you propose to par-chase will be uniform in type, and value? But the immediate parent exerts far more influence over the offspring than the semote, hence by far the most important individual affirm that the ancestry were superior, but this individual is an exception, then you virtually assume that this is a detective animal, and hence should go for beef. It may be inferior from hidden disease, or from insufficient food in its calf life. In the former case it is unsound, and should not be used as a breeder; the latter is a case of inferior or insufficient aliment till it has affected the development of the animal. In such cases the digestive organs are permanently impaired, or they have not been developed to possess the power inferior animal be used as a breeder. Short-horns are so valuable, that everything is being used for breeding purposes, which does more to ipjure the business with the better class of farmers, than, any other thing. Attend the sales, and occasionally you will be at one where the proprietor was unfortunate in his herdsman, or was himself no manager; a palf is led into the ring that in merit is not worth over five dollars, but it has a good pedigree, and sells for five hundred. Then the farmer says, "There is something about this that I do not understand." We were present at a sale this spring, and sat just in front of two gentlemen very well known in Iowa, one a large farmer and the other a lawyer. An inferior calf was led in. The farmer re-marked, "That calf is not worth ten dollars." But it had a good pedigree, and sold for

"Ah!" says the lawyer, "that shows we do not know anything about this business." "It shows," quickly replied the farmer, "that the fools themselves do not know anything about

The point to be made is this—we cannot afford such criticism. The great breeders of England made their reputation by breeding and showing animals, in every way superior to anything that could be produced by any other man from any other breed. It is true that sometimes an animal breeds so entirely after his ancestry that he belies himself. Such an animal is an exception, and should not be sold. Our position is this: An inferior Short-horn should never be sold. If it breeds better than it looks, it should be kept as a breeder, and if it does not breed any better than it looks (as is generally the case), it should be sold for beef. Our savice is:

1st. Never place an inferior animal upon to sustain the Short-horn interest than col.

permanently so.

It is not enough that the party state all the facts; that will not do away with the bad in-fluences upon the sale. After two or three are need in your sheep project, if you give the same offered at any sale, people begin to suspect that the management has been defective. casts a doubt and suspicion over the whole has a barren animal in his sale is to withdraw her, and state that he sells breeders and not barren animals.

3d. There must be at all times the exhibition of the highest honor upon the part of the breeder. He must be ready to correct all mistakes promptly and fairly. The Shortof reckless breeders and traders.

We are glad to notice that the breeders of Iowa, in their conventions last winter, passed resolutions of such a liberal and honorable character that whenever a vender announces that he will be governed by them, full confilence will be given to him.

Now we have said plain words to breeders, we will also speak plain words to buyers. you attend a sale and find even a portion of the animals are barren or inferior animais, make no bids, and thus force every such anii mal out of the breeders' market. If you intend to establish a herd, purchase good anir mals with good pedigrees; then if you do not have the best success the first year, do not charge it all to the animal. It takes years to good stock is a school in which the novice must pay heavy tuition fees, but one in which a glorious future. - Western Stock Journal.

FRUIT PROSPECTS IN ILLINOIS.

Secretary Fisher has furnished us with the May circular containing returns from every county of the State of the prospects of the various crops, up to June 1st. We have given a very fair idea of fruit prospects throughout the West in the Western Rural Crop and pecially those who take an interest in fruit matters. I'be report says:

The prospects for fruit are below an average, being left upon the pasture is apt to spread the as will be seen by the following tables. The warm weather in February started the buds, which were injured by subsequent cold, and the blossoms were injured by cold winds and frosts of the latter part of April and first half

Apples.-Trees-In many sections are re

Apples.—Trees—In many sections are reliported injured by severe winter—only a few by insects. Bloom—Compared with 70 counties reported last year, only 18 report more bloom this year. The table shows 35 counties above an average, 16 average, and 51 below an average bloom. Condition—Twenty—three counties are an average. Subove, and 70 below as average condition.

Peaches.—Seedling peaches promise a fair copp, while the fine varieties are, with few average the fine varieties are, with few average the fine varieties are, with few average the fine varieties are nount of the second transport more than average amount of bloom, 1 a average, and 50 below; 26 of the latter are less than an all as average bloom. Coadima—One county (Greene) reports the condition—One county (Greene) reports the condition—One county (Greene) reports the condition—One county (Greene) reports the condition of the counties are below an average.

Peace.—Pear trees have been injured by cold winters, blight, etc., and the prospect is that the crop will fall below an average one. Bloom—Twenty nine counties state an average one.

Bloom-Twenty-nine counties state an avera age bloom, 6 are above, and 58 below. Condition—But 2 counties are above an average condition, 15 more reach an average, while 72 are marked below 100.

Plums.—The report as to bloom and condi-tion refer generally to the wild, uncultivated plum; the currently having proved too formal able an energy to the browing of the trappoved articles. Bloom—Sixteen counties are above an average, 48 an average, and 82 below. Condiston Qely, 4; counties reach above 100, 26 are an average, and 58 counties below, 14 coun-

ties make no report.

Cherries.—The cold winds and frosts during the blooming season greatly reduced the ear-lier prospect of an average crop. Bloom.—For-ty-seven counties are reported, an average or better, and 54 counties below an average. Condition—Not a single county reports the condition of the crop above an average, and but 11 mark an average, while 88 are below; of the latter number, 17 counties are returned

at less than 50.

Grapes.—Bloom—Ferty-two countles have an average or more of bloom, and 54 counties have less. Condition—Four counties have the promise of more than an average crop, 35 an average, 56 counties less than average, and 7

counties make no report.

Strawberries.—Bloom—Eighteen counties report more, and 24 counties less bloom than the same counties returned last year. There are, however, 66 countles this year returning an average or more. Condition. Thirteen counties report condition same as last year, 9 counties better, and 33 counties below that of 1876. Compared to an average condition, this year we have 42 counties an average or better,

56 below, and 4 make no report.

Raspberries.—Bloom—Only three counties are above 100, 44 counties are an average, 48 below 100, and 7 make no return. Condition -Thirty-six countles have an average prospect, 4 are over 100, while 56 are below an av-

erage, and 6 make no report.

Blackberries.—Bloom—Compared with 49 counties reporting the crop last year, 6 have more, 7 the same, and 35 less. Condition— Present condition, compared to an average. shows only 1 county above, 36 stand at 100, while 54 are recorded below an average, and 16 counties make no return.

Gooseberries .- Bloom-Sixty-three counties reported this (bloom) last year, compared with which, 24 counties are better, 6 the same, and 88 less than in 1876. Condition—Present condition of the crop compared to an average, is as follows: 9 countles are above 100, 40 give an average, and 53 are below 100.

Currants.-Bloom-Compared with 64 count and 35 report less bloom. Condition—The table shows only 8 counties above an average, 33 an average, 55 below 100, 6 counties not re-

APPLES EVERY OTHER YEAR.

One year ago the country was flooded by an immense apple crop. They were not worth the cost of picking and housing in many placee. Farmers having large orchards tempted to give up raising apples as a farm is so low that there is little profit from the crop, and when the price is high there are no apples. Why it is so I shall not attempt to explain, but it seems to be a fact that apple rees bear about all their fruit in even years. In a few orchards in New England the trees bear in odd years, and in some of the extreme Western states the habit of bearing only in even years does not seem to be as yet fully established. The tendency, however, seems to casts a doubt and suspicion over the whole be all that way. Now we wish every farmer herd. Our advice to every man who finds he and every farmer's son would make the experiment of picking off all the fruit from at least one apple tree this year, as soon as the fruit is as large as acorns; and from another tree pick off the larger portion of the fruit at the same stage, and note the results. Whether the bearing years can be changed by this course, we are unable to say with certainty. horn interest is to day suffering under the blows It has been often claimed that the change might be made in this way. At any rate the object is well worth working for. should be manured and the ground cultivated to stimulate growth and the formation of fruit buds, as the crop of fruit is always determined the year previous.

The following account explains fully enough what is the matter with the cheese:
"For sometime patent cheese has been finding its way into our markets. This fact is generally unknown to consumers, who have sometimes commended this cheese under the impression that it was the old-fashioned product of the cheese press. Both patent butter and patent cheese have been made and sold become a successful breeder. It is a profes- in vast quantities in England, Holland, France sion requiring the highest talent. Breeding and Germany for many years, and large quantities of both are now made here and sent abroad. The portions of the fat of the animal from which the globules are extracted are the caul, the kidney fat, and other softer portions are confident the Short horn interest will have of the fatty matter. These softer pieces of fat are obtained from the slaughter houses immediately after the killing of the animals. As soon as received, they are washed and put into close, warmed cans. Then they are taken to the manufactory and placed in vats warmed by tepid water. Next they are put into a cutter and minced until the mass assumes the appearance of fine paste. Kept up to the animal heat as nearly as possible, this paste is then laid on clean white cloths and placed on a press. In this process the water and softer particles flow first into a receiver; then follow the yellow globules, which rise to the surface and are skimmed off. To this, skimmed milk is added, and we have 'patent cheese.' "

> After More Norman Horses.—One of the firm of E. Dillon & Co., of Normal, Ill., is now in France, purchasing twelve Norman stallions for their western trade.

Latrons of Husbandry.

STATE GRANGE DIRECTORY.

1000	The Real Consecutive	62910	514 4 744 15	~
Treasurer, Secretary, Chaplain, Gate Keep Ceres, Pomona,		Beloit, Topeka, Emporia, Holton, Topeka,	Jefferson Douglas Doniphan Mitchell, Shawnee Lyon Jackson Bourbon Shawnee an, Riley	80000000
are the second of the second	PERCUNIVE	COMMITT	CEE.	

M. E. HUDSON, Mapleton, Bourbon W. H. JONES, Holton, Jackson LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. President, M. E. Hubson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Secretary, A. T. STEWART, Kansas City, Mo. Treasurer, Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee, Co.

DEPUTIES.

The following named persons have been appointed Deputies for their respective counties, and are hereby authorized and empowered to perform all the duties of their said office in any other county of this state, where no deputy has been appointed.

"Deputies will be re-commissioned, or new appointments made, upon reccommendation of County or District Grange or majority of masters in counties where no such organization exists."

"S. HAWKA Gen'l Dep. Offave. Franklip County.

Burr.Oak, J Garnett, Maywood, Newton, Elm Grove, McPherson, Phillipsburgh, Larned, Oxford, Iola, M. BARNEST, OHN C. FORE, W. KELLOGG, S. PAYNE, M. SUMMERVILLE, Harvey H. BOUGHTON, R. CARR, W. H. PIERGE, JAMES FAULKNER, L. M. HILL, W. J. ELLIS, Iola, Hill Springs, Miami Bourbon Brown Smith Glendale, Hiawatha, Cedarville, Holton, BOB ANY. E HERRINGTON, W. D. COVINGTON, W. H. JONES,

Rose, Woodson Rose, Labette City, Labette City, Labette City, Rese, Wesho Cowley Augusts, Butter Rush Center, Rush Center, Colathe, Cloud W. H. JORBS,
J. H. CHANDLER,
J. E. HARRETT,
MARTIK NICHOLIS, Labette City,
E. F. WILLIAMS,
J. O. VANDRIDAL, Winfield,
E. R. POWELL,
J. W. BUNN,
GEO. W. BLACK, Olathe,
W. J. CAMPBELL, Red Stone,

County

MAPLEWOOD CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION EDITOR FARMER: As Maplewood Coroperative Association has never been reported to following:

It was organized on the first of April, 1875, keeping the most staple groceries and notions. We have now received enough stock to make our store a success, and build a grain house twenty-four by thirty-six feet, that our members and those west of us may have a place to store their grain until they can ship it. Last year we chartered cars, loaded on one day's notice, and shipped our grain; but that made us a great deal of trouble, yet we learned the advantages to be derived from shipping our own grain. Patrons west of us that bring grain to this road, can have as much benefit from this warehouse as the stockholders do. Our place of business is at Barnes, on the C. B., seven miles west of Waterville.

E. K. WOLVERTON, Sec'y. Barnes, Washington Co., Kas., June 8, 1877.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE BY ALEX-ANDER GRANGE.

ng of Alexander Grange No. 1152 June 2d, 1877, the following resolutions were

unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved friend and

elster, Emma Appleton, a member of Alexander Grange No. 1152, therefore be it Resolved, That it is with sorrow inexpressible by words that we have parted with our friend and sister.

Resolved, That by her death society has lost a useful member and worthy example, the Grange a true friend, the husband a devoted wife, the father an affectionate daughter, the brothers and sister a kind and lovely sister. Resolved, That while we deplore the loss of

one so dear, her memory will ever be pleasant and though dead, her influence will live. Resolved, That we extend our heart-felt sympathies to our bereaved brother, and to

hose who mourn a devoted friend. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Clay Co. Dispatch, the Spirit of Kansas, and the Kansas Farmer.

C. MILES, WM. GILES, ADDIE GILES, Committee on Resolutions.

Leopas, Clay Co., Kas., June 17, 1877.

HONESTY MAKES MONEY.

There is a beautiful story of a noble and an

honest farmer, which may be read with inter-"A farmer once called on the late Earl Fitze

had been seriously injured in a field adjoin: ing a certain wood, where his lordship's hounds had during the winter frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut up and destroyed that in some parts he could not hope for any produce.

"Well, my friend," said his lordship, know that we have done considerable injury; and if you can produce an estimate of the loss you have sustained I will frepay you." The farmer replied, that anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage, and they thought as the crop seemed quite destroyed, fifty pounds would not more than repay him. The Earl immediately gave him the money. As the harvest, however, approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts

ing the field of wheat adjoining such a wood." His lordship immediately recollected the circumstances. "Well, my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to remunerate you for your loss ?" "Yes, my lord, I find that I have sus tained no loss at all, for where the horses had most cut up the land, the crop is the most promising, and I have, therefore, brought the fifty pounds back again." "Ah!" exclaimed the venerable Earl, "this is what I like; this is as it should be between man and man." He then entered into conversation with the farm er, asking him some questions about his family, how many children he had, etc. His lordship then went into another room, and on returning presented the farmer with a check of one hundred pounds, saying, "take care of this, and when your oldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell' him the occasion that produced it." We know not which to admire the most, the benevolence or the wisdom displayed by this illustrious man; for while doing a noble act of generosity he was handing

down a lesson of integrity to another general

Honesty, like virtue, should be guarded, and never sullied. Middleton thought that Lands mortgaged may return, and be more esteemed, but honesty once pawned, is ne'er ret deemed." Shakespeare, in speaking of an honest man, says, "His heart's his mouth ; what his breast forges, that his tongue must vent." What he thinks he speaks, for honesty is truthful. He cannot flatter his neighbor, for that is spreading a net for his feet. He cannot permit his neighbor to sin and go unrebuked; he will not deceive nor permit others to be deceived. In his eyes, justice and trath are better than gain. His words are better than gold. The people love him, the people trust him; he is their friend more than his own. But theirs is his, love gains all. Words from the mouth die in the ear, but words from the heart enter and stay in the heart. The sun's rays penetrate the filth. but remain pure; so the honest man may live amid corruption and be uncorrupted. Gold is gold be where it may. That is a corrupt proverb that reads, "When in Rome, we must do as Rome does." If Rome does right, then it is well; but if Rome roams from the right way, we are not to follow "a multitude to do evil." Dare to do right. It is said, "Fortune favors the brave." A clear conscience the readers of your paper, I will make the fears no accusation. A good name keeps its ue of such things. It is evident that the lustre in the dark. An honest man's word is moral spirit of commerce is a subject that inas good as his bond. Every man is the archiand commenced business on a small capital by test of his own fortune. God gives him the material; he must build. Work is the law of life.

Of George Peabody it is written, "But it is worthy of note, that the grand moral traits of his character stood out in high relief before the world, in connection with his pursuit of in business, and still more with the enjoyment wealth, long before they were publicly dis: played in the distribution of it. That he was rapidly amassing riches in the country of his ON THE NECESSITY OF HONESTY IN BUSINESS. adoption was not more widely surmised, perhaps, than it was known that in all the methods of acquisition employed by his house. the soul of merchantile integrity; and honor was eminently conspicuous. His rectitude, like the granite of his native state, was immovable. It invited trust and never gave way under any weight of responsibility resting up. on it. It armed him with a reputation which enabled him to negotiate loans for public more extended our credit and trade, the greatbodies, even when their credit had been taint- er the necessity for rigid business morality, and ed, His own name amply sufficed as a guart anty of the fulfillment of engagements enters ed into, not merely on his own behalf, but on New York, London and Paris, I dare affirm, and behalf of defaulting legislatures. Whenever that without eulogizing the piety of our merhe saw fit to pledge it, men built their speculations upon it with a sense of security. To year in the standard of high morality; the be true was one of the necessities of his bet ing." Truly, Mr. Peabody derived great advantage in all his transactions from his known legitimate trade, and appears greater than it honesty; it added millions to his wealth. The man who would succeed must not only be honest, but avoid the very appearance of dis honesty; a suspicion may be very expensive. So highly has this virtue been esteemed that Pope sang, "An honest man is the noblest work of God." The Asiatics say, "be sincere, though your sincerity should cost your life." And, "Live not on credit, and you shall live in liberty". "Continue to speak the truth, though you know it to be hateful." Take and give with equity. It is better to perish with hunger, than to deprive the poor of their bread. Weigh right if you sell dear. He who serves well need not fear to sak for his wages. Honest work brings good and ready pay; the honest man makes himself wanted; he has a trade and may travel anywhere. Honesty requires obedience to the rule, "whatsoever ye and the end will justify the beginning. would that men should do to you, do ye even william, to represent that his crop of wheat so to them." He that violates his own sense of right degrades himself in his own eyes, as well as in the eyes of God. A conscious integrity and honor will strengthen a man much in the work of life. We must take the word in its broad meaning and fullness; and with a love of truth in our hearts and sympathy for man, so conduct the affairs of our calling as

It is remarkable that the words honor and honesty are both derived from the same Hebrew word signifying "substance or wealth." We should see the intimate connection between honesty, in principles and action, and the possession of worldly good. It stands to reason that to be God.like is wise and profita. of the field which were most trampled, the ble in view of this world as well as the world strawberries, and stir in the batter. Pour this wheat was strongest and most luxuriant. The to come. To obey the law, divine and human, in a buttered mould or floured bag and boil farmer went again to his dordship, and being natural and moral, will secure the blessing of one hour. Eat hot with sweet sauce,

to maintain a "good conscience," and thus

build our fortunes upon a rock—the rock of

uprightness, honor, integrity, probity and dig-

introduced, said, "I am come, my lord respect: the lawgiver, who hath said, "If ye be willing and obedient ye shall eat the good of the land." Will a man rob God? Many do and wonder why they are not blessed. Men rob men, and men curse them. Honesty keeps a man in the line of his duty.

I shall close this article on honesty with some quotations from "Trade and Letters," by W. A. Scott, D. D. They have been selected here and there through the work of 168 pages. These selections are well worth careful study, showing the connection between honesty, christianity and success in business and com-

"The most important element in modern civilization is Christianity. We are painfully conscious that our cities are not the homes of saints, but the worst form of a true religion is immeasurably better than the best form of a radically false one. Commerce is the salt that preserves the ocean of life. The exigencies of commerce require credit. The merchantile honesty of Great Britain, the reliability of her merchants, is one of the bands of her strength. I am not speaking of the haughty aristocracy nor of the government of Great Britain, nor of huge, imperial monopolies, but of her pris vate bankers, manufacturers and merchants." 'Commercial extension is in proportion to the prevalence of christian intelligence and integrity. When heathen nations learn that the word of an American skipper is equal to an oath, and the promise of our merchantmen sacred as a covenant, then will they open their hearts and their treasures to us. We must gain their confidence by mildness, forbearance tirmness and truth."

"The dishonesty of the artisan in making a clock, or the weaver in making a print, of the weigher or measurer, of the clerk, shipper, consignes, vendor or banker, affects the whole transaction from the inception of the design of the labric to its consumption, and is reflected back in the product of the consumer, by which the article in question was purchased; and there is as much dishonesty in the consumer, who wishes to purchase an article below its value, as in a vender who sells it for more than it is worth; and the dishonesty of the purchaser who wishes to get an article for less than it can be afforded, leads the artisan to make a cheap article that will resemble the high priced one, and to sell the inferior article as the high priced one to such customers as are not familiar with the qualities and valterests, not only the conscience and the soul, both here and hereafter, but is also deeply connected with the progress and success of commerce itself. It is not merely a moral habitude that gives intensity and coloring to an existence in a state of endless retribution. but it is necessarily interwoven with success of the fruits of success in business, even in this life."

The very magnitude of the commercial transactions of our day enhances the obligation to high morality in trade. An enlargement of commerce carries with it an augmented necessity for punctuality and integrity. If integrity is not the rule of trade that encircles the globe and is spoken in a hundred tongues. exposure, decline and ruin are certain consequences. The more money we have, and the in spite of the forgeries and frauds that disgrace our age, from Australia and California to chant princes, that modern trade gains every appearance to the contrary lies on the surface and chiefly among officials rather than in really is by comparison, because the comparison is made with commercial transactions much more extended, both as to their integrity and their intrinsic amounts, and also because wherever the English tongue is the vehicle, there great publicity is given to every instance of bad faith or of dishonesty. It is absolutely certain that trade cannot thrive or be a permanent blessing without a rigid morality. As religion is contaminated by hypocrites, as statesmanship is brought into discredit by noisy politicians, so is trade degraded by rogues, but its legitimate tendency is to enlarge the mind and to produce punctuality and honesty. Dishonest traders are false to their calling."

Think on these things, and resolve to be unfluctuatingly honest in all your dealings,

Topeka, Kansas.

It was a church strawberry festival, and a young man with much shirt collar looked supremely sad and melancholy. The church pastor, noticing the gloomy appearance of the youth, asked him if he enjoyed religion, and the young man replied that he did—until he was charged \$1,50 for 25 cents' worth of strawberries and cream. That settled it.

W three month's subscriber from Ohio renew ing his subscription for the balance of the year says: "I find the FARMER altogether better than I expected you could make so far out West. We all like its style; you seem to ry to give the facts about the country, and that is just what those of us who are thinking of going to Kansas want."

BOILED BERRY PUDDING .- To one pint of milk add two well beaten eggs and a salt spoonful of salt, sift one teaspoonful of sea foam or baking powder through one cup of flour, and add enough flour to make a thick batter. Dredge well with flour one pint of huckleberries, blackberries, raspberries or

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Freeport, Illinois.

Manufacturers of the celebrated Stover Automatic Solid Wheel Wind Mill, that carried off the honors at the great National Cen-tennial Exposition at Philadel-phia, 1876, because of running in light winds. The Stover twenty dollar Oscillating Feed Grinder for ten and twelve feet

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE "VIBRATOR" THRESHING MACHINES

Complete Horse-Power Establishment, with \$4 inch, 28 inch and 32 inch Oyl inders, and 6, 6, 10 or 12 Horse Power to match.

Two Styles of Hounted Horse Powers our improved "Triple Gear," and improved "Spur Speed" (Waodhury style), both kinds monated on four wheels, and special sizes made for 6, 8, 10 or 12 horses.

8, 10 or 13 horses.

Com plete Steam Power Outfits; our unrivaled "Vibrator" Separators, made expressly for Steam Power, with 33 inch Oylinder and 44-inch Separator, or 38-inch Oylinder and 45-inch Separator, or 38-inch Oylinder and 45-inch Separator, or 38-inch Oylinder and 45-inch Separator, capacious and full of "business," also, our matchless Signator Threesher Engines, of our own make, beyond rivalry in Power, Durability, Easy Firing, Seauty of Design, Perfect Workmassin, Elegant Finish, complete in every detail, and in all respects a fit companion for our celebrated Steam Separator.

oper "Vibrator" Separators "alone. made expressly for Steam Power, and to match to any and all other make of Engines, also, perfectly adapted to go with any and all other make of Horse Powers, four sizes, ranging from \$4 to 36-inches length of Cytinder, and 36 to 48 inches width of Separating

parts.

The World-Wide Teeputation of our matchies "Vibrator" Threshers for rapid threshing, perfect saving, admirable cleaning, no wastage, cleaniness, economy in repairs, durability, ease of management, and a general superiority in various other respects, is now fully established and generally recognized.

recognized.
The Acknowledged Head and Front of Grain Threshers, and especially superior if grain be damp or wet, while for Flax Timeothy, and like Beeds, no other machine can truth fully chain any commercion.

The Genuine "Vibrator" Threshers ARREADS ONLY BY, THEREIG

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Sapt. Stalker, of Iowa State Agricul-tural College Farm, says: "We have had tural College Farm, says. "We have had one of them constructed and if is now in successful operation. After giving the gate a thorough trial, we have no heritancy in pronouncing its complete success." Farmers pronounce it the heat gate yet produced."

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The undereigned having had many years' experience in the breeding of FINE HOGS, desires to call the at-tention of farmers and breeders to our fine herd of ENGLISH BERNSHIRE Swine.

BLACK PRINCE 1025.

Bred by Heber Humphray England, at the head of the herd. Our Stock is all Registered in the American Berkshire Record, and for individual marit cannot be excelled. We have sows in pig.sows with pigs by their side, and also a nice lot of pigs now ready to ship, and we would ask all who desire to procure first class BERKSHIRES to write or call on us before purchasing eisewhere. We have also a few choice Short-Horns for sale. L. W. MICKEY, Vinton, Ben-ton County, Jowa.

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BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF PURE BLOODED

oland-China Hogs BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.

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Broad backs, heavy hams and shoul-Broad backs, heavy hams and shoulders, short legs and heads, abundant hair, good constitutions, with purity of blood, and good size combined with early maturity, make my BERKSHIRES unsurpessed. I breed but a few and those of the beat.

Prices right. F. D. COBURN.

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Breeders' Directory.

E. T. FROWR, Wamego, Kangas, Breeder, of

Bucks for sale this year.

HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland China. Sunfolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices 3: less than lest card rates. Satisfaction guarenteed. A faw aplendid piga, illts and boars now ready.

WM. HASTIE, Somerset, Warren, Co., Iowa, breed er of Short non tartis, Cotts and and Leicester sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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K. WALKUP, Emporia, Kans., Breeder of pure Bhort-Horn cattle, General Butler at head of d. Correspondence solicited.

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TRANK LEECH. Waterville, Marshall Co. Ransas,
Breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle and
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kin, shipped by rail, asd warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited.

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C. M. CLARK, Whitewater, Wisconsin. Breeder of Registered Mering Sheep, from Atwood stock. Purchasers destring information or assistance are invited to correspond.

Z. C. LUSE & SON, Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of mas, Bisch and Paristred Jersey Cattle; also, Light Brah-mas, Bisch and Paristridge Cockin and B. B. Red Game Bantams. Catalogues furnished on spplication.

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BERKSHIRES a specialty. If you want choice Pigs, from fine imborted stock, at low prices, address W. L. MALLOW, New Holland, Ohio. New Catalogue now ready.

F. FINLEY, Breekenridge, Caldwell County, Mo., breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. Choice Young Stock for sale on reasonable terms.

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Nurserymen's Directory.

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Vines from 15 dollars per 1,000 and upwards, excellent plants. Greenhouse plants at lowest eastern
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General Assortment of Nursery stock. Especially
Apples and Charry Trees, Grape Boots and sales small
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HAWKINS & CORNISH, Goshen, N. Y., Growers and Importers of Select Garden and Field Seeds and Choice Seed Potatoes. Illustrated Catalogues free. P. G. HALLBERG'S Nursery Gardens and Green-trees, plants, bulbs, &c. very chesp. Send for price list to P. G. HALLBERG, Emperia, Ean.

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Broom machines. Broom-Corn Culturist. Send stamp for circular. Charleston, Coles County, Ill.

R. A. TRAVER.

General Business Directory.

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The Kansas Farmer.

J. K. HUBSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topoka, Kan

BALANCE OF THE YEAR FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Kansas Farmer.

IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER, And should be in the hands of every Farmer in the West. The FARMER offers no chesp plctures as premiums to secure subscriptions. The course of the paper will continue to be straight to the front as a fair exponent of the rights and interests of Agriculture, without truckling or pandering to prejudices for support. It aims to commend itself to every thinking citizen as worthy a place at his fam-ily fireside.

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lature. BECAUSE It publishes the Official Stray List of the State, of value to every far-

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BECAUSE It gives Reliable general Market Reports from the great business

BECAUSE It gives the Experience of Prac-tical Farmers on every subject. BECAUSE It is not the organ of any ring,

sect, clique, or political party.

BECAUSE The Departments devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Breeding, Dairy, Aplary, Poultry, Sheep and Wool Growing, Science, Lit-erature and Home Reading are carefully edited, and contributed to by the ablest writers in the State and the west.

RESPONSIBILITY OF GUARDIANS, EXECU-TORS, Etc., FOR TRUST PURDS. In a recent case in Shawnee county, a guar

dian, on the death of his ward, filed his final report showing a balance in his hands, as ter Jones. The following extract is from the guardian, of nearly one thousand dollars, The final report was accepted by the Probate Master Jones in Missouri : Court and an order made discharging the guardian upon payment by him to the administrator of diseased ward, who had been previously appointed, of the balance due the estate. The guardian failed to pay, when on petition by the administrator to the Probate Court and a showing by the administrator that the guardian and the sureties on his official bond were each and all of them wholly insolv vent, an order was made by the court ordering the guardian to pay the money in bis hands to the administrator within sixty days, dre or in default thereof that the guardian be com mitted to jail until he obeyed the order of the Court. The case was then taken on error to the District Court of Shawnee county and the order of the Probate Court was, by Judge Morton, affirmed. At the expiration of sixty days the guardian was arrested and committed to jail in Shawnee county. An applica-State, and on argument the application was by Judge Valentine refused, he holding that make the order committing the guardian to iail on refusal to pay the money due the estate. A motion was then made before the Probate Court to discharge the guardian from imprisonment under the order of the Pro- fargest. bate Court, and affidavits were filed by the guardian alleging poverty and inability to City drew two prizes. pay the money. The motion was by the Probate Court refused. The refusal of the Court to make the order was appealed from to the District Court of Shawnee county, and was by the District Court sustained. The end of the case was that the amount due was paid by the guardian. The case establishes thoroughly the principle which is a just and right one, that guardians and executors in Kansas when they convert trust funds in their hands to their own use, are not relieved from responsibility by insolvency of themselves or their bondsmen, but may be imprisoned until the money is refunded.

The president's order requesting officers in the Civil Service of the Government to attend to their official business and let the running of the politics of their communities alone, is being "dammed with faint praise" by that very active class of politicians who believe they are freighted with a large part of the responsibility of keeping the country from ruin. It will be a sad and mournful time to have a convention meet in Kansas without the supervision and control of United States Marshals, Boute Agents, and Revenue Officers, Posta masters, etc. The whole thing is an infringement upon republican liberty, a new Ceserism. In the name of an insulted office-holder we ask, how are election expenses to be paid? Who will pay the band music, and rush hired brazen-faced campaign liars helter-skelter over the State? Where is the slush fund to come from? Are we free men and yet calmly stand and see our dearest liberties taken from us with a ruthless hand?

PARMER RALANCE OF THE YEAR FOR 81 Sent postage paid to any address in the

Gen. Wm. LeDuc, of Minnesots, has been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture to succeed Judge Watts of Pa. Gen. LeDuc was brevetted a General after the close of the war together with a number of other officers who served in the quarter-masters department. He is said to have had some practical experience as a farmer, and to be a man of more than ordinary mental vigor and education. It is somewhat against him that he should have been a part of that army of office hunters who have been hanging around Washington ever since the inauguration of President Hayes hungry for some salaried place. If, however, Gen. LeDuc proves he has the ability to make the department of agriculture something more than a national distributing bureau of seeds for political purposes, he will merit and receive the thanks of the people. The department has never been representative of American Agrigulture, and it will require something more than its seeds and its dull and profities reports to give it the hearty commendation of the public or to give it the rank and character the large agricultural interests of this country have a right to demand.

VISIT OF MASTER JONES OF THE NATION-AL GRANGE.

Judge Jno. Jones, Master of the National Grange, who has been a guest of Maj. Wm. Sims, Master of Kansas State Grange, during the week of the 4th, paid the FARMER of fice a visit. Master Jones is on his way to Colorado where he will remain during the present month, returning to Kansas about Aug. 1st where a number of meetings will be held during his stay of two or three weeks in the State. Master Jones is past middle age, an intelligent, cultivated gentleman, very sincere in his convictions as to the permanency of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. He bears none of the marks of the sensational leader or the loud politician. He is a strong believer in co-operation as a means of making the Order permanently useful to is members. He expresses the strongest confidence in the ability of the Order to successfully inaugurate both large and small co-operative enterprises. When Master Jones returns to Kansas we shall present his views more fully to the readers of the FARMER. Due notice will be given through the papers of the meetings of Mas-Journal of Agriculture regarding the visit of

We will state, however, that the Worthy Master of the National Grange covers in his address the entire grounds claimed by all good patrons, and brings to the discussion of the subject a mass of facts the truth of which none will either question or doubt. Judge Jones is one of the most cultured gentlemen we ever met, and is not only versed in the very day workings of this practical world, but as a po-litical economist is one of the advanced think. ers of this progressive era. His views are esman and jurist, directed and controlled by the one great desire—the "greate est good to the greatest number." His address was largely political, but on a plane ele-vated far above that ever occupied by partisan politicians.

ASYLUMS WANTED.

That enterprising journal, the Kansas City Times, after exhausting the ordinary methods used by papers in securing subscriptions, hit upon the novel idea of a matrimonial drawing. Marriageable women, fair, fat and forty. from bronze to lily white, to the number of made by the guardian on petition to Judge D. 284 were registered. Applications for subscrip-M. Valentine of the Supreme Court of the tions to be accompanied by a ticket in the matrimonial drawing, were demanded by bachelors and widowers of high and low degree, the Probate Court had authority and power to from all over the West. After reading the account of the drawing we are forced to the conclusion that Kansas and Missouri should at once build some large-sized asylums for idiots. As usual the wards for males should be the

P. S. The Patrons' State Agent at Kansas

STENDEN HIMBUGS

J. P. Drew & Co. We have received from victim of J. P. Drew & Co., of Cincinnati, a 'silver' spoon which that firm advertises "silver" spoon which that firm advertises among its "elegant silver-ware." We confess that we are surprised at the quality of the article. J. P. Drew & Co's. spoons prove them to be swindlers of the first water, and we heree by caution our readers against sending them money. Another yields sends us a sample knife which this same firm advertises as an ivory handled knife. The handle is of a poor quality of bone, and the knife is nearly wortheres. Western Rural

The same occurred with the FARMER. The advertisement was held until we had the endorsement of a firm upon whom we relied for information.

DR. J. BALL & CO.,

of 91 Liberty St., we learn has beaten a great many papers out of their pay and still contine ues to occupy a prominent place in many of our exchanges. Better drop him-he is a fraud. THE HOLLOWAY PILL FRAUD.

Haydock of 112 Liberty St., New York, has lately sent us a cheap puff to show his business standing-after swindling the press of the entire West the unmitigated scoundrel now endeavors to get into the same papers as a much abused man. He belongs to a class of swindlers that ought to be doing State work in some substantial penitentlary.

THE SPRING BED SWINDLER.

The latest fraud on the farming community is the spring-bed swindle, the modus operandi of which is as follows: the first of the gang espaged storage room in the farmer's barn for spring beds, representing himself as agent for the manufacturers. He gets his victim to write down his name and address and departs. Shortly afterwards another stranger informs the farmer that the spring-beds he ordered

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULT-URE.

large invoice. The farmer disclaims the trans-action, upon which the collector shows him his signature to a large order for beds. If he still refuses to settle, two more strangers visit him, representing themselves to be the law-yers of the company. They threaten legal proceedings, but are willing to compromise for a portion of the claim.-Indiana Farmer.

THE LIGHTNING-ROD MAN. It is now, but has been used under different forms for years. As usual a gentlemanly looking man drives up in a buggy; having learned all about his victim from some neighbor, he introduces himself, blarneys the farmer by telling him that he "understands he is one of the pioneers of that section; and being well-known and respected by all, he has come to him as just the right person to help him in-troduce the patent lightning rods of Mr.—, of Hornelsville, N. Y." Farmer says he does not wish to invest. "But this shall not cost you anything. I wish to make you our agent for this township and give you a chance to make the money. We are a bona-fide concern and there is a sure chance for you or some one else to make more each year than the best farm in the township produces. I will appoint you agent. I will put you up three rods and three points, and you are to pay for them from the profits of your first outside job." "But suppose I never get this second job?" "Why, then it shall not cost you anything, and besides
I will learn you how to do the work of putting
up rods, and after your second job two-thirds of
what you get will belong to you and one-third to our company." After sufficient talk of this kind the farmer consents. The agent then says, I will now give you a copy of the bargain have made with you, and sign my name, R. Blake, as agent for the company, and als so agree to put up your rods within 60 days." He then induces the farmer to sign "a re-

ceipt" as his part of the agreement.

Mr. B. takes his leave. A few weeks after another man comes along "to inform you that your wire had come to 600 feet, and the bill is \$180." Farmer had not bought any wire. "Oh, yes, you did, for those lightning rods, and we have your name signed to an

agreement."
The matter is finally compromised, as such matters generally are, and so the fraud goes on .- Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.

PROF. TICE'S FORECAST OF THE WEATH ER FOR JULY.

So much interest has been manifested in the meteorological studies of Prof. Tice, and he has with so much accuracy forecast the various general changes of the weather that we give herewith from his Almanac, his forecast for

July:—

EXPLANATIONS.—In the forecasts we have used the following abbreviations: namely, h. for high; l. for low; r. for rising; f. for falling; b. for barometer; and t. for temperature. Examples: f. b., falling barometer; r. t., rising temperature. It is not intended that these shall indicate obsolvts, but only relative, phenomens; r. b. or h. b. is intended to indicate that the barometer relatively has risen and stands higher than it did at the preceding period; and so also of low barometer and temperature. It is well known that all these phenomens are transient, or, if it be not known, then an inspection of the instruments will reveal the fact, for both the barometer and thermometer are constantly oscillating. It is not, therefore, intended that for three or more days the temperature is falling, and the barometer rising all that time, nor cice versa. The facts will be found to be that after a storm centre—which is a low barometer—has passed, the barometer will rise, and in from 15 to 20 hours generally will have attained its maximum height. Though it may still stand, after that, comparatively high, yet it may gradually be falling. Rise of barometer is, we may say, invariably accompanied by a fall of temperature, and the minimum temperature it reached about simultaneous with the maximum height of pressure, that is, highest barometer. The same is the case with a low barometer is accompanied by high temperature.

JULY, 1877.

JULY, 1877.

The disturbing astronomical events during the month are : 4th, Vulcan's passage of 170° 10th, Vulcan's passage of 260°; 14th, Mercury's passage of 80°; 16th, Vulcan's passage of 850°; 22d, Vulcan's passage of 80°; 28d, Venus' passage of 170°; 27th, Vulcan's passage of 170°.

erally fair and pleasant; 10th to 13th f. b. r. t. clouding and threatening, with local rains; 13th. to 15th. generally fair, but some local rains 15th. to 18th. f. b. r. t. clouding and Fro threatening, with heavy rains and severe storms in places; 18th. to 21st. r. b. f. t. generally clear of fair; 21st. to 25th. f. b. r. t. clouding and threatening, with heavy rains; 25th, to 26th, r. b. f. t. clouding, threatening weather, with rain and wind storms in places 20th. to 31st. r. b. f. t. generally fair or clear. The warm periods are about 5th. 11th. 14th. 17th. 23d. and 28th. The cooler periods are about 1st. 8th. 19th. and 30th.

Stock Catalogue.-The private catalogue of the Harristown and Linwood Herds of Short-Horn cattle, the property of Messre. Pickrell and Kissenger has been received. It is a fine volume of 120 pages illustrated with numerous cuts of their fine animals. Their sale catalogue descriptive of the animals which they will offer at public sale Aug. 2nd at Louisians, Mo., accompanied the first mentioned volume. The sale catalogue included also the herd of Mr. D. A. Rouner of Newark, Mo. This sale will give purchasers the opportunity of selecting animals from the three herds which will be offered for sale at Louisiana. Catalogues may be had by addressing the parties at Harristown, Ill., Clarksville, Mo., or Newark, Mo.

"Value and Culture of Roots"—is the title of David Landreth & Sons, of Philadelphia, Pa. It contains much interesting and valuable information sent to any address for 25 cents.

promises to be a very large one. The band from the Fort, which is one of the most pleasant Every thing seems very favorable for the places to visit in the State. The excursionists farmers and they are cheerful and hopeful. will have the opportunity of hearing the milit tary band which is one of the finest in the West. The tickets for the round trip is \$1.75 from Topeka.

Capitol Grange Pie-nic.—Capitol Grange inbasket pic-nic on Saturday, July 14th at the area sown last fall, and where it was put in

from Dr. Brice of Mound City, Kansas, speci- ing is the best, and in fact only profitable way mens of his new Kansas peach which for rich- of sowing. Corn is generally backward owing ness of color and fine flavor is not excelled by to the wet weather. Spring grain is very any early peach with which we are acquaint- good. Harvesting machines are in use here, ed. The specimens we received weighed nearly five ounces each and were fully ripe on July 1st. If it proves hardy and prolific, the Dr. will be entitled to thanks of all lovers of good

Zimmerman's Fruit Dryer and Baker .- Our readers who have use for a fruit dryer and baker will find it to their interest to examine the merits of the one advertised last week by Jno. L. Zimmerman & Co., of Mansfield, Ohio. A very large number of this dryer and baker have been sent into the West and are giving satisfaction. Send for a descriptive circular before purchasing.

The Excelsior Gate,-The farm rights for this excellent gate are now sold so low as to be within the reach of every farmer. Full directions are sent with every right to enable an ordinary mechanic to make and set up the gate. Send to Chas. N. Rix, Topeke, Kansas, for descriptive circular.

SILVER QUESTION IN IOWA.

The Republican State Convention Favor Remonetization.

The following is one of the series of reso lutions adopted by the Iowa Republicans at their State Convention recently held at Des Moines:

Fourth-The silver dollar having been the legal unit from the foundation of the Federal Government until 1873, the law under which its coinage was suspended should be repealed at the earliest possible day, and silver made; with gold, a legal tender for the payment of all debts, both public and private. We also believe that the present volume of currency should be maintained until the wants of trade and commerce demand its further contraction

THE END NOT YET.

The St. Louis Trade Journal, alluding to the recent failure of the National Bank of the State of Missouri, says :

"The cause of the failure is attributed to bad investments and the heavy shrinkage in values of all kinds of property, which has been going on steadily for two or three years past. It is thought that other city banks will not be affected by its failure. We apprehend however, that the end is not yet.

Crop reports for the past ten days have assumed a new phase, especially concerning the Arkansas Valley; much of it stands shoulthe wheat. Some fields were blighted by rust der to head high, and some of it is just tassel. to such an extent that the yield will be from three to five bushels per acre; other fields will not be cut at all; some more will yield from eight to twelve bushels, and the remainder will range from twelve to thirty, while the average will not exceed fifteen. This, though less than anticipated, is very good when all the circumstances are taken into consideration, and judging from reports received from owa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan. Missouri and portions of Ohio, is far ahead of those States. Our farmers have no just ca for complaint, but every reason to fee encouraged.—Gazette, Butler County.

Much of the late wheat in this vicinity has been injured, either from rust or the effects o the recent heavy rains and warm weather. Our farmers are not agreed upon the cause of shrinkage which has been very sudden, bu from some cause much of the late wheat will he almost worthless from what we hear. Still a very large amount of wheat was sown, and by far the larger portion of it has turned out

If our farmers could have cut their grain few days earlier, much that has been injured by standing could have been saved. From -1st. and 2d. gen- some cause, not yet fully understood, this late erally clear and pleasant; 3d. to 7th. f. b. r. t. wheat ripened very quickly, and the large clouding and threatening, with heavy rains amount sown prevented farmers from getting and severe storms in places; 7th. to 9th. geninto it in time. Rye, oats, millet, barley, &c., all look well, making large fields. - Great

From Pawnee County.

July 3 .- Early sown winter wheat is good and nearly all cut, some damaged by rust. Oats are as fine as I ever saw in the blue grass regions of Kentucky, not a great many sown. Corn is looking well but very weedy, so much rain fell before harvest we could not work it. I was told by one of my neighbors that coal ashes would keep borers from apple trees; who W. H. BROWN. has had experience?

Wabaunsee County.

June 25.-Rye harvest commences to day in this (Mill Creek) valley, and is an extra good crop, mostly of the white variety. Wheat harvest commences about the 28th, and we never had a finer crop than at the present time; a small amount was drowned out by the heavy rains. Only about two-thirds of the corn planted that was to have been; quite an amount of broom-corn has been planted and is looking well. Spring wheat is the best we have had for years. Stock of all kinds doing extra well. The grasshoppers have done no C. O. KINNE. damage here.

From Reno County.

July 3.—The winter wheat is nearly all harvested in the best of condition; a large very neat pamphlet of 46 pages issued by portion has been headed and is stacked, as well as some bound wheat. This is much the largest crop in acres and bushels ever cut in Reno county, and is generally of excellent qual-Fort Leavenworth Excursion.—The excursion ity, though some late wheat is shrunken by the to Fort Leavenworth on Saturday, July 14th rust. Weather fine for corn and other grow. ing crops, and no other county in the Union North Topeka will accompany the party to can show a better crop prospect of all kinds. B. P. HANAN.

From Saline County.

June 20.—The rains have ceased here, and we have every prospect of a fair and abundant harvest. Bottom-land wheat is somewhat the vites the patrons of Shawnee county and oth- worse for so much rain, but the up-land ers within reach to participate with them in a wheat never looked better; there was a large

Brice's Early Peach.-We have received The farmers here universally agree that drillof different patents, such as self-rake and dropping reapers, headers, Elwood & French, and other harvesters; the Osborn or Woods binders are giving excellent satisfaction. Our prospects are very promising and farmers are in good spirits.

July 5th .- Osborne county, to the rest of Kansas'sendeth greetings. She rejoices with her sister counties in the miraculous deliverance from the grasshopper, in the plentiful and seasonable supply of rain and sunshine, and in the bountiful harvest which for the past week has been rapidly moving through the sickle on to the shock.

The crops, whether wheat or rye, spring wheat, oats or barley, are a marvel to behold. the finest I ever saw in Kansas, and I question much whether even in the most fertile valleys of Pennsylvania, where farming as an art has attained a high degree of perfection, I have ever seen crops uniformly so good as they are here this season. Let us lift our hearts and graciously bow before the Father of all mercies from whom deliverance hath come, the rain and sunshine and the glorious harvest which has made glad the hearts of the children of men. No grasshoppers either on the earth below or in the heavens above.

M. MOHLER.

Barton County.

July 3.-Wheat harvest is generally progressing; much machinery is in the field. The yield of early winter wheat is favorable, but not so great as indications before harvest warranted. Late wheat is badly rusted : many pieces that were very fair two weeks ago, and promised not less than 80 bushels per acre. are entirely destroyed, and will scarcely pay, harvesting and threshing. Some are even talking of setting fire to their fields to get them out of the way. Wheat from this part will be very badly shrunken this year, though some of the earliest is quite plump and nice. Spring wheat is rusted a little but generally looking fair. Winter rye turns out well; no spring rye is sown. Barley is ripening, rusted slightly, and will soon be harvested. Oats rusted a little. Corn generally looks well in der to head high, and some of it is just tasseling out; it promises well. Shelled corn is sold at 60 cents. There are no grasshoppers here worth mention, and no damage is being done by them. There is no fruit in the county yet, though it is expected that if the winters are tavorable in one or two more years there will be some. B. B. S.

ľ	Topeka Retail Grain Market.
6.	Wholesale dash prices by dealers, corrected weekly
•	by W. Edson.
4	WHEAT-Per bu. spring 1.00
8	Fall No. 2
f	" No.4 1.10
	CORN—Per bu 2
f	" White 20
t	OATS—Per bu
1	RYR—Per bn
,	BARLEY—Per bu
đ	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs. 5.0
t	" No. 8
	Rye 3.2
8	CORN MEAL—
ā	CORN CHOP
0	CORN & OATS 1.1
8	BRAN
193	SHORT

Topeka Produce Market.	
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly b Country produce quoted at buying price APPLES—Per bushel	J. A. Lee.
APPLES—Per bushei	8.50
Medium	3.00 2.00
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice Medium	1.50 09 07
CHEESE—Per lb	19to.15
HOMINY—Per bbl	5.25to5.50 .10.80
POTATOES—Per bu POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per dos	.50@.75 1.50@1,75
Chickens, Dressed, per lb	08 10 10
ONIONS—Per bu	50

Leatner Market.	
Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealer Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.	s is
HIDES—Green	61 61 .1
Kip, Green	.0
TALLOW in Cakes	.0

		Pome			-		
Correct Joist and Rough be	Bcant oards.	ling	••••			Б	22.5 22.5 20.0
Fencing .							22.5
Common							25.0
Stock							27.5
**	44	C					85.0
44	**	В					45.0
46	**	A					85.0
Finishins	Lum	ber				35.00	to 60.0
Flooring.						25.00	to 85.0
Shingles.						8.00	to 4.0
							8.1
Lath	to low	water	in p	inerie	s lumb	er is	stifferin
in wholes	ale m	arket.	No	chang	e here	ret.	

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BEEF-Sirloin Steak per 10.	
" Round " " "	
" Rossts " " "	
" Fore Quarter Dresse	d. per lb
" Hind " "	16 66
" By the carcass "	* **
MUTTON-Chops per lb	
" Roast " "	
" By the carcass per lb	
VEAL-Steaks per lb	
" Roasts " "	
" By the carcass per li	
PORK-Steaks per lb	
" Roast " "	
" Roast " "	b
	SACRETOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR

ŧ	The following are current jobbing quotations	quotations :		
	The following are current jobbing quotations farm seeds in the Kanaas City market: Red clover	9		
	Timothy	1		
1	Red top	_		
8	Ky. Blue grass 2.10 to	20		
,	Timothy. Red top. Ky. Blue grass. Top onion sets. Top onion sets. Red and vellow bottom sets.	ŝ		
•	Red and vellow bottom sets	5		

Osage Orange. 1.00 to 1.15 Beed potatoes. 1.85 to 1.75 Extra varieties. 1.85 to 1.75	
First and second clear Rough \$25,000,88 00 Third clear, 1 inch \$0.000,83.00 Third clear 14,63-in \$2,000,84.00	\$1 te
Select, 14n. B	to
Wagon-box b'ds. 18-in. and upwards B 25.00638.00 Wagon-box b'ds. 18-in. and upwards B 25.00638.00 Block boards, 18-in. A 30.00638.00 Block boards, 18-in. B 25.00637.00 Block boards, 10-in. A 36.00639.00 Block boards, 10-in. A 36.00639.00	
Stock boarks, 12-in. C 15.00510 00	h
Joists and scantling, 12018 ft 10,00011.00	10
Joists and scantling, 20 ft. 11.00213.00 Joists and scantling, 20024 ft. 11.00213.00 Flooring, first and second clear, rough. 30.00231.00 Flooring, first common, rough. 25.0027.00	f
Flooring, first common. rough	d
Flooring, second common, rough	t
Siding, first and second clear, dressed	
Shingles, sawed No. 1	
Lath. 10.500 11.00 Timber, sawed, 12 to 16 ft. 10.500 11.00 Pickets, square 10.000 11.00 Pickets, flat. 8.000 10.00	
New York Money Market.	1

NEW YORK, July 10, 1877.

GOLD—Steady at 105%. LOANS—Borrowing rates, flat and ½ to 1½ per cent.

per cent.
SILVER—Bars, \$1 24% in greenbacks;
\$1 18 in gold; coin, 3% discount.
GOVERNMENTS—Firm.
RAILROAD BONDS—Generally strong.

STATE BONDS-Firm. STOCK—Opened strong and prices advanced to 2% per cent. Subsequently the market lost its buoyancy, under considerable realizations by the bulls, when prices dropped off 14 to 2 per cent. During the last hour of business the market was stronger and with a few exceptions, the best prices of the day were made towards the close.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, July 10, 1877. WHEAT—Steady and quiet; No. 2, \$1 41
July; \$1 18 August; No. 3, \$1 45 spot; \$1 211/4
July; \$1 08 August; No. 4, \$1 061/4 July;

90c August. CORN—Strong; July and August higher No. 2, 85c. spot; 8514@85%c. July; 86c. August and September; rejected, 82%c. spot;

325%c. July.
OATS—Quiet; No. 2, 421%c. July; 221%c
August; rejected, 20c. spot.
RYE—Dull; 41c. August.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged. BUTTER—Dull, weak and unchanged. EGGS—Very dull; 6½@7½c. Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, July 10, 1877. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,872; shipped, 970; driven out 280; steady; fair inquiry for shippers and butchers stock; native shippers, \$4.55@5.75; do. cows, \$2.55; wintered Texas steers, \$3.10@3.20; through cows, \$1.62½@

HOGS—Receipts, 655; driven out, 399; steady, active and 10@15c. higher; sales, \$4. 071/2@4 20.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1877. FLOUR-Moderate business doing; firm-

and unchanged.

WHEAT—Slightly in buyers' favor; moderate business; ungraded spring, \$1 40@1 52; No. 2, Chicago spring, \$1 60@1 62½; No. 2, Milwaukee spring, \$1 62@1 70; No. 2, red winter, \$1 44.

RYE-Steady and quiet; western, 78@75c. BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged. CORN—Lower; fair business; ungraded mixed western, 57@60c; steamer mixed, 58½ @59c.; yellow and western, 62c.

OATS—Unchanged.
COFFEE—Quiet and steady.
SUGAR—Dull and nominal.
MOLASSES—Dull and unch

RICE-Steady; Carolina 6@7c; Louisiana, 6@6%c. PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm; crude,6%c;

refined, 131/60131/4c.
EGGS—Firmer; western, 141/60161/2c.
PORK—Firmer and more active; new mess, \$1430@1435 spot; \$1425@1430 August. BEEF-Quiet.
MIDDLES-Western long clear quiet a

6%c.
LARD—Firmer; new prime steam, \$9 12½
@0 15 spot; \$9 30@9 35 August.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
CHEESE—Firmer at 4@6c.
WHISKY—Dull at \$1 12.

St. Louis Produce Market.

9

4

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1877. FLOUR—The increased supply of new has weakened the market somewhat for old stock; prices a little off, fall XX, quotable at \$7.75@ 8.00; XXX, \$8.20@8.45; family, \$8.50@9.25.

800; XXX, \$8 20@8 45; family, \$8 50@9 25.
WHEAT—Unsettled and irregular; sample for 25 Cents. Postage Stamps taken as Money, loss 5@10c. lower; No. 2, red fall, \$1 65 bid cash; \$1 29¼ August; No. 3, do., \$1 28 July; \$1 15½@1 19 August No. 4, do., \$1 28 July; CORN—Lower for cash; better for options; 47%c. cash; opened at 48c, and closed at 47%c, July; opened at 47c, and closed at 46%c, July; opened at 47c, and closed at 47

OATS—Dull; 34c. bid cash; 33c. bid July.
RYE—Higher; 57½@62c.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1 08½.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
EGGS—Unchanged.

PORK-Stronger; \$1325 cash, \$1345 bid

BULK MEATS-Better ; more doing; shoul ders, 5c. bid cash or July; summer clear ribs, sold at 7c., to arrive; same offered for win-

BACON—Up country strong; 5%c, 8c. 8\(\(\) c. LARD—Firmer; 8\(\) c. asked for summer. PICKLED HAMS—15c; average sold at 9\(\) c

for August. St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

St. Louis, July 10, 1877. HOGS-Active and higher; \$4 55@4 85. Receipts, 1 600.

CATTLE-Inactive ; slow and weak, except for the very best through Texans, which are active and firm; choice shipping steers, \$6.35 @7.75; good \$5.50@6.00; light, \$4.50@5.00; fair grass natives, \$4.00@4.50; through Texans, \$2.50@3.87%. Receipts, 2,400

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, July 10, 1877.

FLOUR-Quiet and weak. FLOUR—Quiet and weak.
WHEAT—Active but lower; No. 2, spring,
\$1 44½ cash; \$1 89½ July; \$1 193%@19½
August; \$1 18@1 18½ September.
CORN—Steady and firm; 48%c. cash; 48½c.
August; 49½c. September.
OATS—Fairly active and a shade higher,

4.00 to 4.25
1.00 to 1.15
1.85 to 1.75
1.85 to 1.75
1.85 cash; 30½ to 30½c. August.
RYE—Steady and unchanged.
BARLEY—Steady and unchanged.
PORK—Fairly active and a shade higher;
18 35 cash; \$13 42½ August; \$13 55 Septic mber, LARD—Firm, active and higher; \$9 12½ 9 15 August; sales, \$9 12½ August; \$9 20

9 25 September. BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged. WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; \$1 08. Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 10, 1877. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; dull; buyers holding off for lower prices, which are steady. HOGS—Receipts, 10,000; active and strong; 10 to 15c. higher; feeling somewhat excited; common to good heavy packing, \$4 80 to 5 10; fair to choice heavy shipping, \$5 00 to 5 05; cleating a trifla off

SHEEP—Receipts, 700; more active; prices range from \$2.75 to 4.55; sales mostly \$3.25 to 4.75.

Baltimore Grain Market. BALTIMORE, July 10, 1877. CORN—Western, steady and a shade higher; western mixed, spot and July, 631/cc; August, 621/cc; September, 629/cc.; steamer, 58c.

FARMERS, MECHANICS,

and all people who appreciate the value of keeping a memorandum of business transactions, daily events, and items of interest or importance, for future reference, should call on their druggists and get Dr. Pierce's Memorandum book free. The Doctor's Grand Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, which costs, when finished, two hundred thousand dollars, will be opened early in June next, for the reception of patients afflicted with chronic diseases and deformities. It will afford the most parfect facilities for the cure of such affections, and its Faculty of physicians and surgeons will embrace graduates from both American and European Medical Schools who have become distinguished for their skill. The People's Common-Sense Medical Advisor, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, a work of over nine hundred large pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings, and elegantly bound in cloth and gilt, is sent to any address by the Author on receipt of one dollar and by the Author on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Almost one hundred thousand copies have already been sold.

S. A. Craig, Esq., druggist, of West Alexander, Pa., says: "I sell more of Dr. Pierce's preparations than all others combined. They give satisfaction in every case and can cheers fully recommend them to the public."

"Oh, heavens, save my wife!" shouted " man whose wife had fallen overborrd in the Huneon river recently. They succeeded in rescuing her, and her husband tenderly embraced her, saying: "my dear, if you'd been drowned, what should I have done? I ain't going to let you carry the pocket book again."

A THING OF BEAUTY

Indeed and a Joy Forever, is the New and Superb Edition of the Rocky Mountain Tourist.

So remarkably large has been the demand for the now widely noted work, the Rocky Mountain Tourist, that an entirely new edition has been necessitated, and is just ready for issue. While the first edition was an elegant thing, the second edition is really superb, and the Rocky Mountain Tourist in its new form, royal cetave, thirty-two pages, printed on the finest super sized, calendered paper, handsomely bound with engraved cover, is without the slightest question the richest and most attractive book of the description ever issued. All who contemplate a trip through the garden who contemplate a trip through the garden of the continent—southwestern Kansas—to the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains—will commit the gravest of mistakes by starting before securing the Tourist, San Juan Guide and accompanying maps. Simply the mere request by postal card or letter addressed to T. J. Anderson, Topeka, Kansas, will insure, by return mail, absolutely free, the receipt of these indispensible auxiliaries to travel in the Great West. travel in the Great West.

"Your Simmons' Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am persuaded it is a valuable addition to the medical science. "GOV. JNO. GILLSHORT-ER, of Alabama.

"It has proved a good and efficacious medicine. "C. A. NUTTING."

May Brothers, of Galesburg Illinois, wish to employ farmers as agents for their late Improved Wind Mills. Retail price \$50.00. Write for terms.

Cash paid for butter at Ewing's, 227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name finely Printed and 2 Parlor Pictures, (Fruit and Land-scape,) printed in 10 Colors, each the lot sent post-paid

dressing, J. H. Stevenson, agent, 104 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the Kansas Loan and Trust Co. Topeka



CHALLENGE MILL CO., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill. Agents Wanted for unassigned Territory.

Our Guaranteed. Especially those of a squamous or scaly character. Don't fall to write, as I positively cure these obstinate cutaneous diseases in a few

TURNIP SEED

IN QUALITY UNSURPASSED IN PRICE LOW BEYOND PRECEDENT

For descriptive Circular and Price List, Dealers in Seeds apply to

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PUBLIC SALE

Thursday, August 2, 1877.

OF

Louisiana (Fair Grounds), Pike Co., Mo.

The undersigned will draft from their well known herds about sixty head, embracing cows heifers, and young bulls of good useful animals, with variety in pedigree to suit the general farmer and breeder.

For particulars, address PICEREEL & EISSINGER.
Harristown, ill., or Clarksville, Mo.

D. A. ROUMER, **

**Rewark, Knox Co., Mo.

PUBLIC SALE OF

SHORT-HORN, CATTLE, (July Series,) THE ENTIRE DAKWOOD HERD.

July 19, 1877.

In offering the Oakwood Herd, I wish it distinctly I understood that this will not be a culling out sale, or that the proprietor intends to quit breeding, but wishes to sell his eatire herd is a legitimate way, without reserve or by bid.

I will offer at Oakwood, aix miles from Winchester on the Vanmeter Turnpike, about sixty-five head, all good individuals, of the following choice and desirable families: Roses of Sharon (Resick sort), Young Marye, Young Phyllises and Josephines. Among the bulls catalogued are included the splendid Rose of Sharon, 3d Grand Duke of Clark 3704, B. H. R., reserved by Mr. A. Renick for a long time to be used exclusively on his herd; also the Rose of Sharon, Duke Dunmore 5007, B. H. R., and the premium Young Mary Bull, Joe Airdrie 0612, S. H. R. This is a grand offering, and worthy the attention of buyers.

TERMS—Notes at four months, negotiable and payable in bank with good security, bearing 8 per cent. from date.

Catalogues on application.

C. L. VANMETER, Winchester, Ky. P. C. Kidd, Auctioneer.

P. C. Kind, Auctioneer.
Note.—Attention is called to the sales of Lowry &
Metcalie; Pine Grove; Ky.; July 18th; the day before
my sale; and Hall & Guthrie; Lexington Ky.; the day



Skinner & Wood, Send for Circular. Erie, Pa W. W. ESTILL.

PROPRIETOR OF Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds, From imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

LEXINGTON, KY.

3,000,000 ACRES Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West, on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. Interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for Cash.

FARE REFUNDED to purchasers of land.

EF Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address.

A. S. JOHNSON.

Acting Land Go missioner. Tupeka Kansas.

Threshing Machines MEDAL OF HONOR & DIPLOMA OF MERIT

Centennial Exhibition. J. I. CASE & CO., RACINE, WIS.,



STRENGTH#FINISH.



ECLIPSE AND APRON MACHINES 1,000 Bushels Wheat; 1,500 Bushels Oats,

1,500 Bushels Cats,
400 Flax,
300 Timothy Seed.
DUBA BILITY UNEQUALED.
The most complete list of Threshers made,
From a Tread Power to a Steam Engine.
8 Sizes of the Apron Separator, 8 of the Eclipse.
Unsurpassed in Threshing Grain, Grass Seed,
and Flaz.
Splendid List of Horse Powers: Mounted
Pitts, 4-Wheel Woodbury, 2-Wheel Woodbury,
Down Pitts, Down Climax, Tread Power.
Our New Patent Seed Sieve will clean for market
the foulest Timothy or Flax Seed, Our Patent
Adjustable Grain Steve will adjust the wind, save
grain from blowing over, and clean it thoroughly

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

GROWN BY LANDRETHS' New-York Life Insurance

Office, Nos. 346 & 348 BROADWAY.

JANUARY 1st, 1876.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1st, 1876......\$30,166,902,69

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums \$5,910,840,87 |
Interest received and accrued \$2,164,080,81 |
Less amount accrued Jan. 1,1876 \$257,180,35—\$1,906,948,95—\$7,817,790,82

Losses by death.

Dividends and returned premiums on canceled policies. \$,516,691,16

Life annuities, matured endowments, and reinsurances. \$24,380,22

Commissions, brokerages, spency expenses, and physicians' fees. \$378,001,67

Taxes, office and law expense es, salaries, advertising, printing, &c. \$76,694,23

Reduction of premiums on United States stock. 140,333,23

On other stocks. 65,307,19 —\$5,253,795,31

Cash in Trust Company, in banks, and on hand \$1,497,933,18
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks (market value, \$10,497,933,18
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks (market value, \$10,497,933,18
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks (market value, \$10,497,933,18
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks (\$2,541,676,469
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks, and united \$1773,402
Invested in United States, New York City, and other stocks, and united States, and invested in United State

ST1,000, and the policies assigned to the company as additional consistent 17,854,887,84

Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the company on these policies amounts to \$5,659,490).

Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies due subsequent to Jan 1,1877.

Fremiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, \$605,000, included in liabilities).

125,627,15

Agents' balances.

30,184,19

Accrued interest on Investments to Jan 1, 1877.

A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

Excess of market value of securities over cost...

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
ROBERT B. COLLINS,
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D. WILLIAM BARTON,
J. F. SEYMOUR.

J. F. SEYMOUR.

J. G. ROGERT, M. D. WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
WILLIAM H, BEERS,

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President. WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashler, D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies. CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D. | Medical Examiners.

Champion Hog Ringer

BINGS & HOLDER.

Only double ring ever invented.
The only ring that will effectually Only double ring ever invented.
The only ring that will effectually keep HOGS from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.
Ringers, 75c. Rings, 50c. 100. Holders, 75.



CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.

PATRONS' PAINT COMPANY.

.50 per cent. saved. Freight paid on Paints to all parts of the country. Our book, How every man can paint, mailed free upon application to the Patrons' Paint Company, 259 Front St., New York. TRUSTEES :

T. A. Thompson, Pres., Minn. D. Wyatt Aiken, S. C., M. D. Davie, Ky.,

Mortimer Whitehead, N. J. Samuel E. Adams, Minn., J. W. A. Wright, Cal.,

O. H. Kelley, Ky., J. W. Naughton, N. Y., O. R. Ingersoll, Manager,

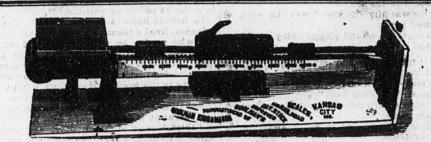


J.W.English&Bro.,

Reaper and Mower Knives, MOWER AND REAPER SECTIONS.

KNIFE and SICKLE HEADS. Guard and Section Rivets, Brass Pitman Boxes, Threaher Spikes. Patent Safety Couplings, Babbitt Metal,

Rubber and Leather Belting. 1997 Thion Avenue. Near Union Depot, Kansas City, Missouri. WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND DISCOUNTS.



GOOLMAN'S Improved Standard Scales,

PATENTED MAY 23d, 1874-MANUFACTURED BY

The Goolman Company, HANSAS CITY, MO. Corner of Walnut and 90th Street,

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER AND SCALES REPAIRED. These Scales are superior in workmanship, accuracy, and durability, weighing from one pound to full capacity of the scale, with the utmost precision, and will be sold on as good terms as any good scale, We also manufacture Goolman's Folding and Stationary Top SCHOOL DESKS, and Warrant the same to be the strongest and most convenient yet offered to the Western people.

Address for Cirulars and lowest terms,

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

HANNAH JANE.

She isn't half so handsome as when twenty years agone, At her old home in Piketen, Parson Avery

The great house crowded full of guests of

every degree, The girls all envying Hannah Jane, the boys all envying me.

Her fingers then were taper, and her skin was white as milk. Her brown bair—what a mess it was! and

soft and fine as silk : No wind-moved willow by a brook had ever

The form of Aphrodite, with a fair Madonna

She had but meagre schooling; her little notes to me. Were full of crooked pot-hooks and the worst

orthography; Her "dear" she spelled with double e, and kias" with but one s,
when one's crazed with passion what's a

letter more or less ? She blundered in her writing, and she blundered when she spoke,
And every rule of syntax that old Murray made

But she was beautiful and fresh, and I-well I was young : Her form and face o'erbalanced all the blun ders of her tongue.

I was but little better ; true, I'd longar been My tongue and pen were run perhaps a trifle

more by rule, But that was all—the neighbors round who both of us well knew Said-which I believed-she was the better of

All's changed; the light of seventeen's no longer in her eyes,
Her wavy hair is gone—that loss the coiffure

art supplies; Her form is thin and angular, she slightly forward bends, Her fingers once so shapely now are stumpy at the ends.

She knows but very little-and in little we are one: The beauty rare that more than hid that great

defect is gone; My parvenu relations now deride my homely

And pity me that I am tied to such a clod for

I know there is a difference at reception and levee; The brightest, wittiest, and most famed of

women smile on me; And everywhere I hold my place among the

greatest men, sometimes sigh with Whittier's judge "Alas, it might have been."

When they all crowd around me, stately dames and brilliant belles, And yield to me the homage that all great success compels,
Discussing art and state craft, and literature

From Homer down to Thackeray, and Swedenborg on "Hell."

I can't forget that from these streams my wife has never quaffed— Has never with Ophelia wept, nor with Jack

Falstaff laughed; Of authors, actors, artists—why, she hardly knows the names, She slept while I was speaking on the Alabama claims.

I can't forget-just at this point another form The wife I wedded as she was before my pros-

perous years : I travel o'er the dreary road we traveled side by side.

And wonder what my share would be if Justice should divide.

She had four hundred dollars left her from the old estate. On that we married, and thus poorly, armored,

faced our fate; I wrestled with my books; her task was hard er far than mine, 'Twas how to make two hundred dollars do the work of nine.

At last I was admitted, then I had my legal An office with a stove and desk, of books per-

habs a score ; She had her beauty, and her youth, and some housewifely skill, And love for me, and faith in me, and back of

I had no friends behind me-no influence to

I worked and fought for every little inch of ground I made:
And how she fought beside me, never woman

lived on less. In two long years she never spent a single cent for dress.

Ah! how the cried for joy when my first legal fight was won, When our collipse passed partly by and we stood in the sun

The fee was fifty dollars-'t was the work of half a vesr. First captive lean and scaggy of my legal bow

I well remember when my coat (the only one

The tailor's stern remark when I a modest order made,
"Cash is the basis, sir! on which we tailors do

our trade!" Her winter cloak was in his shop by noon that the root was known to be elecampane.

very day, She wrought on hickory shirts at night that tailor's bill to pay; I got a coat and wore it; but alas! poor Haus

nah Jane, Ne'er went to church or lecture till warm weather came again.

Our second season she refused a cloak of any That I might have a decent suit in which to

appear in court; She made her last year's bonnet do that I might have a hat-Talk of the old-time flame-enveloped martyre

No Negro ever worked so hard a servant's pay to save, She made herself most willingly a household

drudge and slave ; What wonder that she never read a magazine or book, Combining as she did in one, nurse, house-maid, seamstress, cook.

What wonder that the beauty fled that I once

Her beautiful complexion my fierce kitchenfire devoured;

Her plump, soft, rounded arm, was once too fair to be concealed, Hard work for me that softness into sinewy strength congealed.

was her alter, and her love the sacrificial fiame. Ah! with what pure devotion she to that al

tar came, And tearful flung thereon—alas! I did not know it then, All that she was, and more than that—all that

she might have been. At last I won success ; sh ! then our lives were wider parted, was far up the rising road—she, poor girl

where we started; had tried my speed and metile, and gained strength in every race,
was far up the heights of life—she drudge ing at the base.

She made me take last fall the stump; she said 'twas my career; The wild applause of list'ning crowds was

music to my ear; What stimulus had she to chear her dreary solitude? For me she lived on gladly in unnatural wid-

She couldn't read my speech, but when the

papers all agreed
'Twas the best one of the session those comments she could read, And with a gush of pride thereat, which I had never felt,

She sent them to me in a note with half the words misspelt. to the Legislature went, and said that she should go

To see the world with me, and what the world was doing know; With tearful smile she answered, No! four

dollars is the pay,
The Bates House rates for board for one is
just that sum per day.

At twenty-eight the State house; on the bench at thirty-three; At forty every gate in life was opened wide

nursed my powers, and grew and made my point in life—but she,
Bearing such pack—horse weary loads, what could a woman be?

What could she be? Oh shame! I blush to think what she has been, The most unselfish of all wives to the selfishest of men!

Yes, plain and homely now she is; she's ignorant'tis true, For me she sobbed herself quite out; I represent the two.

Well, I suppose that I might do as other men have done. First break her heart with cold neglect, then sheve her out alone;

The world would say 'twas well-and more, 'twould give great praise to me For having borne with such a wife so uncomplainingly.

And shall I? No! the contract 'twixt Hannah Was not for one or twenty years, but for eter-

nity; No matter what the world may think, I know, down in my heart, That if either I'm delinquent, she has bravely

done her part. There's another world beyond this; and on

Will intellect and learning 'gainst such devotion weigh?
When the great one made of us two is torn

apart again, I'll kick the beam, for God is just, and he knows Hannah Jane, PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

A CURE FOR HYDROPHOSIA.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm writes to the Pitts-

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm writes to the Pittsburg Commercial:

A lady met me this morning, saying "Did you see that receipt for curing hydrophobia in yesterday's paper? I had not seen it. "Well," she continued "It is just the care I h wanted you to write about two or three years ago—the old Chester Valley cure. It was never known to fail, and was used in hundreds of cases in the eastern part of the State. I remember hearing of it as long as I can remember hearing of anything: I have told people, and told and talked, and no one would mind me., I tried to get you to write a lest ter about it, and now you must, for people will not believe. They will read and forget all about it."

I remember perfectly well her anxiety that I should write to the public and processin that elecampane and freet milk are the specific for hydrophobic, and my purpose was to repeat the account she gave my of it, but I do not remember why I did not do so. That I may atoms for my negligence I now repeat what she so long ago told me, and what she now urges me to make as public as possible.

to make as public as possible.

In her old home in Chester county, Pennsylvania, lived a German named Joseph Emery, who used to be sent for far and wide, when any one had been bitten by a rabid animal. He went to his patient carrying something understood to be a root, which he him-I had),

Was seedy grown and threadbare, and in fact most "shocking bad,"

thing understood to be a root, which he him. Ingo, it was sold of women in the schools who could milk fresh from the cow, put the root into it, go down there and argue them to death—the belief it gays it to the nation; made whole 45—and that's the reason they try to milk fresh from the cow, put the root into it, boiled it, gave it to the patient, fasting; made him fast after taking it; gave him a second and third dose on alternate days, and never failed in effecting a cure. In some way which

The story, current in the country, was that an old German made the discovery in the days of Penn and applied to the Pennsylvania legislature for a grant of \$8,000 for making his secret public. His offer was treated with contempt, and he resolved that his knowledge should die with him; but a drunken son knew found means of preventing a reduction of it, wrote out the receipt, making a number of their salaries, and we can do the same thing copies, and tried to sell them at \$1 a piece.
One of them was offered to my informant's
grandfather, who laughed at this vender of important medicinal knowledge. He only succeeded in selling two, one of these to the man who made such effective use of it. So well did he establish the local reputation of

not afraid of mad dogs. His reputation was parallel to that of Dr.Marchant of Greeneburg, to whom every one in this part of the coun-try used to go or send when bitten by a mad

dog.

The intelligence and integrity of my informant are beyond question, and I regret that her love of privacy should prevent her and crisp from the scorching fire-damp.

There was something about Gardiner viction that you have published an unfailing

nationt recovered.

She is anxious you should publish the receipt again and again, keep it standing, and call attention to it until every one cuts out and

know no cure for this terrible disease we should open every avenue of light into the dark sub-

If the disease is one of the imagination we want a specific to give confidence and cure by the imagination; but this looks like a real cure of veritable disease.

MRS. HUDSON: In answer to an inquiry in the FARMER, I would say cold soap can be made with much less labor than boiled, if the grease is free from bones. It takes about 28 or 30 lbs of cleansed grease to make a barrel. Meat trimmings and scraps will "come" but it takes longer. If the fat is tried out, put a couple of pails full of lye in the barrel, set it in the sun with a southern exposure; heat the fat quite hot, pour into the lye, stirring brisk. ly. If there is enough grease to make a barrel full, fill up with good lye, and stir well every day; it will make in two or three days, if the fat has been tried out. If cuttings and rinds are used it will require about a week.

Hartford, Lyon Co. Kansas.

BECAUSE THEY ARE WOMEN. Sharp Talk from a Brooklyn Schoolteacher Abou Salaries and Rtc.

MRS. D. B. C.

The Brooklyn board of apportionment hav-ing reduced the appropriation for salaries in the department of education 10 per cent., the board of education appointed a committee to inquire in what way the salaries of teachers should be reduced. That committee has considered the matter and will report to the board a recommendation that the salaries of male principals be reduced from \$3,000 to 2,700; that the position of female first assistant be abolished, and the salaries of the present incumbents reduced from \$900 to the grade rate of \$550, and that the salaries of the fourth,

fifth and sixth grades be reduced from \$400 to \$350, \$325 and \$300 respectively.

The women teachers are naturally not a little excited over this proposition, not only because they consider any reduction whatever an injustice, but because of the inequality of the proposed plan. The principal of the fe-male department of one of the largest schools in Brooklyn said to a "World reporter, "I don't say that no reductions should be made, but why should they begin with the school-teachers? It is simply because women can't vote.

Mr. Howell, who proposed this reduction, don't want to reduce the pay of firemen and policemen. He expects to run for mayor next year and he wants their votes. If we could vote they wouldn't dare to reduce us, but we are women and I suppose we must grin and bear it. I understand that the mayor thinks that \$200 a year is enough for teachers when they begin to teach, and that some members of the board think they should serve as apprentices for six months without any pay, after they have spent years and sometimes a sitions! The lowest salary now paid is \$400, and they propose to cut that 25 per cent. Well, the teachers can't live on it, and its perfectly absurd. The very same men who advocate this reduction, saying that they can hire servants for from \$10 to \$15 a month, and that the teachers are worth no more, expect when they visit the schools to find ladies, and well dressed ladies, too, and if any of them are not dressed well they insult them, or at

least pay no attention to them, which is the same thing.

"The salaries of the male principals are to be reduced only \$300, because, they says, they have families to support. You know they always to find some decent materials to delice." ways try to find some decent pretext for doing a mean thing. It's because they are men and can vote. Some of them have no families, and a great many of the ladies have families who

are entirely dependent on their salaries.

"Then the reduction of first assistants to grade is another outrage. These first assistants have been teaching eighteen or twenty years, and they don't get as much salary as many of the boys who left their classes a year or six months ago. When a woman has been a successful teacher for any length of time she isn't fit for anything else. It makes her arbitrary, ruins her disposition, if she ever had any, and wears her out, body and mind. Just think of a class of from forty to sixty boys, day after day for years. Talk about making wives of teachers, any man is a fool who takes

"These men are degrading the system of education, instead of fostering and elevating it, as they do in other cities, and there ain't one of them who does it openly and decently. If you go right to a member of the board and ask him about it he will say it wasn't his doings; it was some one else. There are any go down there and argue them to death—the whole 45—and that's the reason they try to sneak out of this thing instead of doing it honestly and openly, so that the teachers would respect them even if they were wrong, instead of despising them. We want to have this proposition defeated, because it is wrong and we are right, and we think we can defeat it on its merits. It's a degrading thing

GENTLEMAN JIM.

his specific that in his neighborhood folks were family, no expensive habits; no relative that anyone knew of, and yet no savings bank ac-count. It was learned later that all but the little needed for his daily wants went for charity-found its way quietly, unobtrusively, in-to the huts of women and children whose husbands and fathers had gone down in the crush of falling timbers or come forth black

There was something about Gardiner that suggested a former life of a higher grade. He talked little, but that little was in words well chosen, and of choice dialect. His dress was as rough as the roughest, but he carried specific for hydrophopis.

The people of Chester Valley are not of a class likely to be misled by superstition, and she is confident it was a general belief that Jacob Emery never failed to cure or prevent world smilingly. They called him "Gentle-bydrophobia. In one case the spasms had be man Jim" in the mines, but they all liked him as a man who always played fair and asked no gun before the first dose was given, and the as a man who always played fair and asked no

In the accident of last April, when the roo of part of the mine fell in, Gardiner was killed. It appeared in the evidence that there reserves a copy, and is impressed with the importance of using the remedy at once in case of danger.

The medicinal properties of elecampane are very powerful. Milk itself is a specific for many poisons, and while the medical faculty of the fatal chamber into the safe main alley of the fatal chamber into the safe main alley. of the fatal chamber into the safe main alley and then went down with the shaft.

When his body was recovered the next day, they found his right hand thrust inside his vest and clasping tight a little pocket-book. There was nothing in it save a card, on which was fastened, with a drop of sealing wax on the stem, all that remained of a rosebud and two geranium leaves. Underneath was written in a woman's hand: "Marie—Toute a tol— June 4, 1867." Just below was written, in a man's hand: "June, 1870-all withered, except the thorn.



ASK the recovered dyspeptics, Bilious suf-ferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patients how they recovered health cheerful spirits and good appetite
—they will tell you by
taking SIMMONS.
LIVER REGULATOR.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart-

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warrented not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver diseases most prevail. IT WILL CURE ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DERANGEMENT OF THE

LIVER AND BOWELS.
The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a biter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour STOMACH; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; DEBILITY. LOW SPIRITS, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Con-

sumption. Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few: but the Liver, the

disease, at others very few: but the Liver, the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons Liver Regulator.

Lawis G. Wunden, 1636 Master Street.

"We have tested its virtues, personally, sud Riow that for Dyspepsia, Biliconness, and Throbbling Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulater not only relieved, but cured us."—ED.

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Kansas at the Centennial

A few fine Stereoscopic Views of the Kansas and Colorado Building, and the splendid exhibits made by these States at the Centennial, will be sent postage paid to any address for 25 cents each.

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Electricity is Life, Assupplied by Paolis Belts, cures Rheumatism, Prostra-tion, Debility, and all Chron-ic, and Nervous Diseases

50 Fine Bristol Cards, 9 tints, with name, 10c, and stamp. F. W. AUSTIN & CO., North Haven, Ct. THE LATEST FASHIONS A NEW MILLINERY STORE

IN TOPEKA. Mrs. Whiting has opened a new and stylish millinery store on Kansas ave. at the corner of fifth street in the rooms formerly occupied by the Bank, where she keeps the newest, best and cheapest of everything in the millinery line. Hats, bonnets and trimmings to suit all tastes and pockets. Ladies from the country and neighboring towns are cordially invited to call and examine her stock and prices.

Mrs. Whiting also does dress making and fitting according to the most approved methods and in the best style of the art. Designs for dresses furnished if desired and the Domestic paper patterns for sale. Send for Catalogue of styles and price of patterns. Orders by express promptly and carefully filled.

A choice and extensive collection of Sheet Music on hand which is being closed out at cost.

Address Mrs. E. L. WHITING,
Topeka, Kansas. The Old Reliable Millinery Store

KANSAS AVENUE, (Nearly masite the

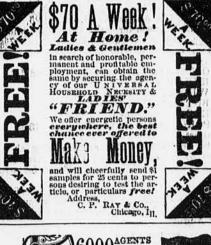
Tefft House) TOPE.....

Mrs. Metcall's display this Spring is their than ever, embracing besides all that is new in lines and Bonets, a great variety of Ties, Ruches, Lace Bibs, Linen Collars, Coffs, etc. Her assortment of flowers is nunsually fine and full, and her straw goods are unprecedentedly cheap.

Her long experience and her large force of help emable her to fill all orders with dispatch and satisfaction. The patronage of old customers, whom she will be more than ever happy to please, is cordially solicited, and strangers are assured polite attention at all times. Orders by express to any part of the State, conscienciously filled, and in order to give the satisfaction desired, ladies ordering bonnets by letter are requested to state the style of features, hair and complexion, whether the face is long and thin, or short and full.

Call and see the pattern bonnets

and see the pattern bonnets
Address MRS. E. C. METCALF, Topeka, Kas.





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Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage, per 1000 \$3.00. Celery Plants, per 1000 \$4.00. ROBERT L. BROWN. Gardner and Florist. P. O. BOX 1199 Kansas City, Missouri.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within mulays after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mall, solve containing a complete description of seld strays the day at which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to The Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week ending July 4, 1877. Allen County-T. S. Stover, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Wm. Middlemst, Cottage Grove Tp. One horse thirteen hands high, white, ten years old, heavy mane mixed with dark and white hair, shod all around. Valued at \$30.00.

MARE—Taken up by August Sheerer, Humboldt Tp. One bay mare fifteen hands high, 3 years old, with star in forehead, left hind foot white. Value \$00.00.

STEER—Taken up by P. J. McGlashan, lola Tp. One red ester, one year old. Value \$12.00.

STEER—By the same. One red and white steer one year old, value \$2.00.

MARR—Taken up by H. J. Helley of Gloncoe To. on the 1st day of Them. 1877. One mand, supposed to be 3 years old, about 14% hands high, a mouse or dun color peculiary light spot orbeited eye, white striped a more light spot on right, shoulder, beth hind jest white, dark mane and tall, and dark stripe on book. Valued at \$0.00. Cherekee Conniy Bd. McPherson, Clerk.

HORSE-Taken up by Soshus Welvery in Lowell Tp., June 20, 1877. One brown horse about fitteen hands high, about five years old, both fore fortwalte, star in forehead, with harness marks. Valled at \$30.00.

COW-Taken up by Joshus Cox, in Lowell Tp., June 14, 1877; medium size, color white with redish brindle neck, red and white head. Valued at \$15.00.

Kingman County—H. S. Bush, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Mosher, Kingman Tp. One
gray mare, branded H on left shoulder, 3 white feet, blaze
in foreneed, 4 years old. Appraised value \$25.00. Taken
up June 1st 1877.

Linn County-J. W. Flora, Clerk. COW-Taken up by Edwin Hope, Scott Tp., May 19th 1877. One brindle cow 9 years old, crop off right ear, and large belt on. Valued as \$20.00.

PINY Takee up by Wm. Palmer, of Centerville Tp., May 24, 1877. One horse pony 10 years old, copper gray, blind in left eye, shod in front, saddle marks, and collar marks on right shoulder. Valued at \$15.00.

Necho County-C. F. Stauber, Clerk, MARE—Taken up by John D. Dixon, Ledore Tp. One roan mare 3 years old; little white on left mad foot.

MARE—By the same one sorrel mare 3 years old, blazed face, one white hind foot, and white spot on right Rooks County-Laf C. Smith, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by French Randall & Hicke, Stock-ton Tp., June 18. 1877. One mule, mare, 16 hands high, about 10 years old, brown, letter "N" on left shoulder. Valued at 285,00. MULE—Taken up by French Randall & Hicke, Stockton Tp., June 16, 1877. One brown mule mare, 15 hands high, about 10, years old, with letter "N" on left shoulder. Valued at \$85,00.

Strays for the Week Ending June 27, 1877. Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk. PONY.-Pony mare taken up by fhomas Russell, of Shawnes Tp., May Rist, 1877. It hands high, lett hind toot white, and lump on left fore leg; saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$10.

marks. Valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up in Lowell Tp. May 2ist, 1877. One sorrel mare, 10 or 12 years old, blaze in face, blind in left eye, saddle marks, 15 hands high. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by C W Vancren of Lowell Tp. June 1st, 1871. One dark brown mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, sloes on hind feet and left fore foot branded on each shoulder 164, saddle and harness marks, Valued at \$20.

Douglas County-B. F. Digge, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by A. L. Cox, of Eudora Tp. . June 14th 1877 One dark iron gray horse, 15% hands high, saddle marks on back and lame, marks on neck. Valued at \$50.

redgwick County-John Tucker, Clerk. MARR—Taken up by G W Goldsmith, of Eagle Tp., June 12th, 1877, One bay mare, aged 12 years, scars on head, blind in left eye. Valued at \$25.

saline County.-Fred. H. Wildman, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. G. W. Scott, of Pleasnt Valley Tp., May 28th, 1877. mouse color, 16 hands high, black stalpes bround front legs, heavy harness marks, with leather headstall; horse about 12 years old, Valued at \$65.

Summer County-Stacy B. Douglas, Clerk MARE—Taken up by G. W. Horn of Guelph Tp. One sorrel mare, 13 hands high, about 5 years old, roached mane, Both hind feet white, bald face, saddle marks, branded with letters B. H." posted before A. J. McManis

Elk County Geo. Thompson, Clerk PONY—Taken up by O E Shafer of Lougton Tp. Elk Co-he bay, pony hare, small star in forehead, white strip on hose, suddle mark on back, Valued at \$20, Also one black horse colt without marks or brands.

Brown County.-Henry Isely, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Samuel V, Poston, of Powhattan Tp, (Netawaka P. O. June ist, 1817. One brown horse colt, 8 or 1 years old, hipped in left hip, about 14 hands high, white spot on end of nose, left fore foot and right hind toot white, saddle marks on both sides. Valued at 225.

PONY—Taken up by John H. Reamguard of Padonia Tp. (Padonis P.O.) May 23d, 1877. One bay mare pony 4 years old, a little white on right hind foot, dark mane and tail, about 14 hands high, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$25. Valued at \$25.

Greenwood County-W. T. Reece, Clerk. PONY-Taken up by Isaac Kesher, of Pleasant Grove Tp., May 23d, 1877. One red, roan, pony mare, saddle marks, branded 'C," shod all sround, supposed to be 6 years old, 12% hands high. Valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by C H Shormaker of Twin Groves
Tp. on May 2nd, 1877. One bay, nony mare, about 12 yrs
old, 14 hands high, harness marks and shod in front.
Valued at \$20. Davis County-P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John T Hobb, of Liberty Tp.
May 21st, 1877. One dark, bay mare, 4, years old, about
14 hands high, right hind foot white to the hock joint,
some white on left hind toot, a sear on right fore leg below the knee, no other marks or brands perceivable.
Value not stated. MARE—Taken up by C J Sherraden, of Jackson Tp. May 18th, 1877, One black mare, 8 years old, 14½ hands thigh, small star in forehead, branded with the letter (I) on right shoulder, no other marks or brands perceivable:

1

Neosho County .- C. F. Stauber, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by David McClelland of Elk Creek.

Canville Tp May 28th, 1877. One sorrel mare two
yrs old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$35.

Also one dark bay pony 3 yrs old, with mane roached
and tail notched, star in forchead, left him foot white
above the pasture joint. Valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by C F Moessner, of Chetopa Tp.
Apr 10th, 1877. One horse pony branded H H on left hip
and small white spot on forchead, supposed to be about
15 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

MAHE—Taken up by D. F. Docker, of Chetopa Tp.
MAHE—Taken up, by D. S. Docker, of Chetopa Tp.

MARE—Taken up by D S Bonham of Chetopa Tb, April 12th, 1817. One three year old sorrel mare colt, with small white stripe in for head. Also two bay mare colts, supposed to by two years old, one with white spot on forehead.

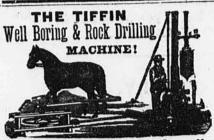
One bay horse colt supposed to be 2 yrs old, with white star on forehead, Valued at \$15., each.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Georga M. Kellam, Topeka Tp.
ay 28th.1877. One bay mare, 12 or 13 years old, saddle
arks, heavy with foal, no other marks, or brands about
hands high, Valhed at \$15. GELDING—Taken up by P. J. Smith. of Tecumseh Tp. Msy 30th, 1877. One gray gelding, with a leather head-stall on, no marks or brands, about 8 years old, Valued at \$60.

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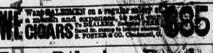
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man's perfect happiness.

"It was at that critical moment of the bate tle," said a Dubuque minister in an impassioned burst of eloquence last Sabbath, "when the Wuke of Dellington—I mean the Delk of Wullington—I should say when the Welk of Dullington—that is, when the Dule of Welk ington at the wottle of Baterloo-er-um—" And then somehow the passage appeared to be so badly mangled that he didn't think it would pay to repair it, so he said, "And seventhly and lastly," and went on.

"Mamma" saked a little Whitehaller is one

enthly and lastly," and went on.

"Mamma," asked a little Whitehaller, is our old hen going to be sent away for the summer?" "I guess not my son," she replied; but why do you ask such a question?" "Because I heard pa tell our new hired girl that they would have such a sweet time when he sent his old hen away for the summer."

"Why don't you wear a 'hush,' ma?" asked a little boy. "A hush! what is that, my dear? I never heard of such a thing." "Why, yes, you have, ma. I asked Aunt Mary what made her back stick out so, and she said, 'Hush my dear.' So you know what a hush is."

A Simpleton, having Occasion to seat him.

A Simpleton, having Occasion to seat himself, sat down on a pin; whereon he made an
Outcry unto Jupiter. A Philosopher, who
happened to be holding up a Hitching-Post
in the vicinity, rebuked him, saying: "I can
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sitting down on Pins, and will, if you will set
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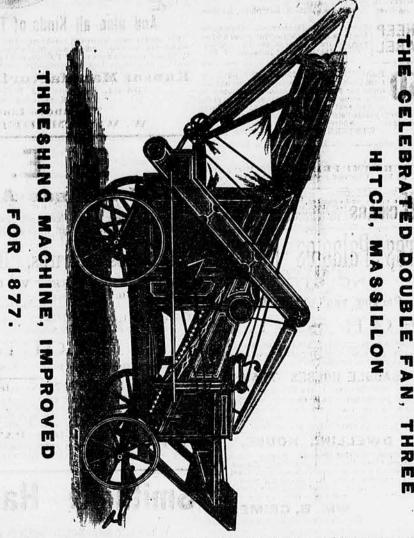
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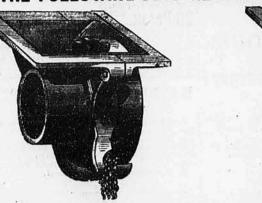
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VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR SMALL QUANTITY.

Received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. It weats them all. Just what you want. Will sow any desired quantity without change of gear. Send for circular. Note 'carefully, that the BUCKEYE DRILL has been Improved for the season of 1877. That it is NOW, and ALWAYS HAS BEEN the "LEADING." Drill. It has now a FORCE FEED GRASS SOWER as well as a FORCE FEED GRAIN SOWER. It has a new device for measuring amount of grass seed sown per acre. It has a new device for measuring amount of grass seed sown per acre. It has a new device for measuring the LAND sown. It is the best made, and finest finished Drill in market. It sown more evenly, and at a more uniform depth than any other drill This is the only drill that will sow JUST AS WELL, on rough, uneven ground, or on a hillside AS IT WILL ON LEVEL LAND. It is unnecessary to have any printed DIRECTIONS showing how to run this Drill, as there are no cog-wheels used with which to change the amount sown per acre: everything about it is Simple, Durable and Effective. There has been an increasing demand for a POSITIVE FORCE FEED, which can be regulated for any desired quantity without any change of gear, and without carrying around a lot of extra gears. This very desirable feature is accomplished with our new force feed and in a very simple and effective manner. Our improved HOE SHIFTER for changing the hoes from straight to zigzag, and the reverse in an instant, without stopping the team; is without doubt, the most perfect arrangement for the purpose that has ever been invented. A small boy can operate it with case. We have sold this Drill for eleven years, and never had a compalant. Send for descriptive circular. We cheerfully warrant this Drill the best in use. Don't buy a Drill until you see the NEW FEED BUCKEYE. VIEW OF FEEDER SET FOR LARGE QUANTITY

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Desiers in Bain and Schuttler Farm and Spring Wagons, Massillon, and Vibrator Threshers, Eureka Corn Shellers, Sulky Hay Rakes, Buckeye Plow Sulky, and other First Class Farm Machinery. Send For Circulars.

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LOCK LEVER HAY AND CRAIN RAKE

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The best Self-Dump Rake in the Market, also Revolving Rakes, Best Patterns.

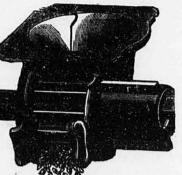
It is now almost universally admitted that the

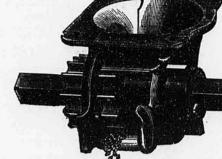
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has practical advantages over all other drills in use, which, with its long establis hed and unequaled reputa-PREFERRED TO ALL OTHERS.

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THE NEW IMPROVED FORCE FEED. THE NEW IMPROVED FORCE FEED.

The complication of gear wheels used heretofore for changing the quantity sown, of different kinds of grain, has been a source of great annoyance to the manufacturer, as will as to the farmer.

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