

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Nominees of the Republican Party for President and Vice President.

## RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, the Republican candidate for President of the United States, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4th, 1822. His parents were natives of Vermont, and emigrated to Ohio in 1817. His first American ancestor of the name of Hayes was George Hayes, a Scotchman, who settled in Windsor, Connecticut, about 1680. His mother was descended from John Birchard, who came over with his father's family from England in 1635, and became one of the principal proprietors and settlers of Norwich, Connecticut. Three of his ancestors, Daniel Austin, Israel Smith, and Elias Birchard, were members of the Revolutionary army, the latter dying during his term of service. Young Hayes graduated at Kenyon College in 1842, and three years afterward he graduated at the Law School, was admitted to the bar at Marietta, and began the practice of his profession at Fremont, Ohio, in partnership with General Ralph P. Buchland. In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati, and nine years later he was elected City Solicitor. This office he held until the breaking out of the Southern rebellion, when, with Judge Mathews, he raised a regiment for the Union service, and went out with it as Major. He led his regiment, forming part of General Reno's division, at the battle of South Mountain, in September, 1862, having received a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment was the first that established a position on South Mountain.

In 1863 he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, and placed in command of Kanawha Division, then ordered back to West Virginia. Subsequently he was promoted to be Brigadier-General "for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek," and was breveted Major-General for "gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864, in West Virginia, and particularly in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek."

In 1864 he was nominated to represent the Second Congressional District of Ohio, and was elected by a majority of 3,008, and in 1866 he was re-elected. Before his Congressional term expired in 1867, he was elected Governor of the State and was re-elected in 1869. His opponent was Senator Thurman, the most popular Democratic leader in Ohio. On his retirement from the Governor's chair, Gen. Hayes was again elected to Congress. In 1874 he was unanimously nominated for the third term as Governor. The Republicans elected their entire State ticket and the Legislature, the majority for General Hayes being 5,544.

## WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Congressman William A. Wheeler, who has received the Republican nomination for the Vice-Presidency, is a native of Malone, Franklin County, New York, and was born June 3, 1819. He received a common-school and academic education in his native town, and subsequently entered the University of Vermont, which he left in the year 1842 without graduating. He next studied law, and having been called to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession in his native county with considerable success. He showed marked ability in his profession, and in a few years was offered the nomination of District Attorney by the Democrats of Franklin County. He accepted the nomination, and was elected. He discharged the duties of his office in an able and impartial manner, and at the expiration of his term of office he was requested to become a candidate for the Assembly in the Whig interest. Mr. Wheeler threw himself into the contest warmly, and was elected. He only served one term, however, and at its close gave up for a time public life to business pursuits. He became cashier of the bank in his native town, and for fourteen years remained connected with it, displaying judicious judgment in all his transactions, and winning the esteem and confidence of all who had business relations with him. He also became interested in railroads, and was elected president of the Northern New York Railroad, which position he held for eleven years.

At the death of the old Whig party Mr. Wheeler became a Republican, and in the year 1858 he was elected to the State Senate, of which he was made temporary president, a distinguished mark of the confidence in which he was held by the Republican party, who then for the first time fully controlled the Legislature. In 1860 he was elected a Representative to Congress, and in 1867 he was chairman of the New York Constitutional Convention. A year later he re-entered Congress, and since that time he has been continuously in the House of Representatives up to the present day.

## PETER COOPER.

Peter Cooper was born in the city of New York, February 12, 1791. His maternal grandfather, John Campbell, was mayor of New York and deputy quartermaster-general during the revolutionary war, and expended a considerable private fortune in the service of his country. His father was a lieutenant in the war of the revolution, after the close of which he established a hat manufactory, in which his youthful son Peter aided to the extent of his strength. This period of Mr. Cooper's life was one of great anxiety and much hard labor, as his father was not successful in his undertakings, and had a large family to provide for. He attended school only half of each day for a single year, and beyond the humble knowledge thus gained,



WILLIAM A. WHEELER.



PETER COOPER.

Nominee for President of the Independent Party.

the intersection of the Third and Fourth avenues, between Seventh and Eighth streets, covering the entire block, at a cost of over \$650,000, to which Mr. Cooper has since added an endowment of \$150,000 in cash. This building is devoted by a deed of trust, with all its rents, issues, and profits, to the instruction and elevation of the working classes of the city of New York.

## SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Samuel J. Tilden, was born in New Lebanon, Columbia County, New York, in the year 1814. At the age of eighteen he entered Yale College. Failing health caused him to leave College before he graduated. He afterwards completed his education at the University of New York, and read law with John W. Edwards. In 1840 Mr. Tilden took an active part in the political campaign. In 1845 he was elected to the Assembly of the State of New York. For years following upon his first public service, Mr. Tilden applied himself most studiously to the practice of his profession, and has accumulated a large fortune. During the war Mr. Tilden was a war democrat and favored the prosecution of the war. In 1871 Mr. Tilden was chosen a delegate to represent the City of New York in the Legislature. His successful prosecution of the corrupt rings while acting for the city brought his name before the public as a candidate for Governor in 1875. Mr. Tilden was elected Governor over Gen. Jno. Dix, by a plurality of 53,315. His course as Governor has had the approval of all classes in the State of New York who were favorable to the defeat of the Tammany Ring.

## THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Thomas A. Hendricks, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, Sept. 7th, 1823. He received a liberal education, graduating at Hanover College in 1841. He studied law in Chambersburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in that place in 1843. He returned to Indiana and began the practice of law. In 1848 Mr. Hendricks was chosen member of the Legislature, in 1850 he served in the State Constitutional Convention. During the succeeding four years he represented Indiana in Congress, and for four years afterwards was Commissioner in the General Land Office. In 1862 Mr. Hendricks was chosen Senator by the Legislature, his term expiring 1869. In 1872 he was nominated for Governor, and was elected. Financially Mr. Hendricks is a hard money man.



THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

NOMINEES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.



Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

# NOTES FROM OUR AGENT'S SADDLE-BAGS.

No. V.  
One mile south of Dunlap, Morris county, is the wheat farm of F. Parsons Esq. Mr. Parsons had just finished cutting 95 acres of wheat with a "header" and he is abundantly satisfied with its work. He cut the 95 acres and put it in stack, in five days. With a reaper it would have taken fully four times as long. There are also other advantages in favor of a header, viz: There is no "wastage," and it costs one cent per bushel less to thresh it than if cut with a harvester or reaper. Then there is no risk of rain, for the "heads" are stacked as fast as they are cut. The foundation for the stacks are made with stone one foot high, and rails are laid across them one foot apart. On this is laid hay one foot deep and the foundation is ready.

Ventilation is also secured by rails or scantling laid through the centre of the stack the entire length. The cost of the machine is \$270.00. It cuts a ten foot swath and delivers the heads on one side into boxes 8 by 14 feet, and 2½ feet deep. These boxes as fast as loaded, are carried on wagons to the stack and emptied. The whole cost of cutting and stacking is less than \$1.00 per acre.

The white spires of the churches of Americus can be seen for many miles as you approach this quiet and pleasant little village. The people of this village and neighborhood are mostly from Pennsylvania.

I found here a well established Cheese Factory, under the management of Messrs. Anderson & Bain. The milk from 300 cows aggregating 5,000 pounds, is daily manufactured into 12 cheeses averaging 40 pounds each.

The cheese from this factory has gained such a extended reputation that it finds a ready market in California and other distant States. The eminent success of the cheese industry in Kansas, would seem to warrant the establishment of cheese factories in every neighborhood. More profit can be made from cheese at 10 cents per pound than can be made from butter at 20 cents per pound.

Just east of the village is the fine residence and farm of the Hon. John W. Loy. Mr. Loy is a large and successful farmer, stock raiser and fruit grower. I called on him and was cordially received and made perfectly at home in a few moments. Upon stating that I was an old nurseryman and was looking up facts for the readers of the FARMER, I was invited to examine his orchard and fruit. The first thing I noticed was the remarkable symmetrical form of the apple trees, and I found that Mr. Loy always carried a strong knife with him; and believes that the right time to trim a tree is, when you have a sharp knife. The trees hung full of fruit. The early Harvest were ripe. Here I also found, for the first time this season, peach trees well loaded with fruit.

I would like to dwell upon the beauty of the many other varieties which I saw in great profusion, the large and healthy Ox Heart cherry trees, which had been very heavily this year, the fine and magnificent rows of Grape vines well loaded with grapes; the long rows of blackberries, raspberries and gooseberries, but space will not permit.

After dinner we rode down to Mr. Loy's fruit farm proper, which is located in the valley of the Neosho. A wind break is made with an osage hedge and rows of cottonwood, and Lombardy poplars; and inside of all, is three rows of closely set peach trees. Here I found apple trees so loaded that the limbs will have to be braced to hold up the great weight of fruit which was bending the branches to the ground. I also saw peach trees quite full of fruit, and apricot and nectarine trees which had borne many crops. I spent a half day very pleasantly and profitably in these orchards.

Mr. Loy then kindly drove to the fruit farm of Mr. O. Lambert. He is an old nurseryman and the practical experience gained in that business many years ago has been of immense service to him in the cultivation of his large and thrifty bearing orchards. Here again I saw the great utility of the "wind break." I saw rows of cottonwood, set only 15 years ago, 13 inches in diameter and fifty feet tall. I noticed at this place a splendid field of clover containing 6 acres, which crop Mr. Lambert was putting into a stack in fine order.

We then visited the model farm of the Neosho valley—owned by L. Barnsbarger, Esq. We were kindly shown over this farm by Mr. Barnsbarger's eldest son Christopher. We here saw, fine crops of fruit of many kinds, and was particularly impressed with the handsome growth of trees. We also saw 250 exceedingly fine and thrifty evergreen trees (Scotch Pine) which had in many instances made a growth of 15 inches this year. I would like to say more about what I saw at this place, but as I have been able to secure, Mr. Christopher Barnsbarger's services as a correspondent, for the FARMER, you will probably hear a more minute account as to his failures and success than I would be able to give.

Near Americus I noticed the crop of small grain was very light. Owing to late sowing and the extreme wet spring and summer, winter wheat will not average over 12 bushels per acre. The crop prospects were still worse as I proceeded down the Neosho, and I am safe in saying that in the western half of Lyon county the average of winter wheat will not be over 10 bushels per acre. Oats also are a failure, being in many places too poor to cut. Rust is the principal cause.

Corn also has a poor outlook. It is much of it late, and in many of the best fields it is very uneven and spotted. A notable exception however, to this statement, is on the farm of

Nicholas Lockerman, Esq. This farm is situated between the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers, and has long been noted for the universal large crops that have been yearly raised upon it. Mr. Lockerman has 136 acres of corn this year, and it is very even and large, standing fully 9 feet high. I saw here a very fine hedge 1 mile long, 5 feet high and 4½ feet wide, and entirely rabbit proof. Although this is our "weedy year," yet I saw no weeds on this farm, not even in the road in front of his land. The borders of the road are as closely mowed and kept as free from weeds as any other part of his farm. Mr. Lockerman has over 4,000 bushels of old corn on hand.

Across the Cottonwood river and to the South of this place is the farm of John E. Davis, Esq. Here I saw a very fine apple orchard very heavily loaded with fruit, many of the limbs are already breaking down with the weight of fruit. Around this orchard on all sides is a "wind break" of young black walnut trees. The more I see of these "wind breaks" the more I am convinced that they are of great service around an orchard.

I find the people universally and without exception, condemning the action of the Senate of last winter in their unsuccessful efforts to divide up the Stray List among 75 county papers of the State.

Hardly a day has passed in the last four weeks but what I am told of different individual cases where the "Stray List" as published in the FARMER, has been of invaluable service in finding their lost stock, and they all without exception, say that no better arrangement could possibly be made and denounce in unqualified terms all those who voted to take this list from the FARMER.

But they need have no fear. The Stray Law will always be published in the FARMER. 1st. because it is the cheapest medium. 2nd. It is the most valuable medium and 3rd, because it reaches the farmers in every county in the State. W. W. C. Emporia, Kan., July 13, 1876.

## TAKE TIME TO READ.

The opinion is quite general, that farmers as a class, are not equal in intelligence to most other classes of men.

Hence to be a farmer and to be ignorant are generally considered by many as concomitant facts, if not synonymous terms. "He is only a farmer," is equivalent to saying that he is not fit for any responsible place in society. While this is not true to the extent that it is intended, and while there is a large and constantly increasing list of brilliant exceptions, it is still true that there is too much foundation in facts, to ignore or set aside these opinions as unworthy of candid notice. There is far too much truth in the allegation of a lack of general intelligence among the rural classes.

If any proof were needed we have it in the fact that only about one in ten of the farmers of the country ever take an agricultural paper, and perhaps even a less per cent, pretend to keep any standard agricultural books in their houses. Is it strange that a class of men, nine-tenths of whom never read, and seldom ever think seriously above the mere routine of their work, should be branded with the appellation of ignorance. Several reasons are given for this general neglect on the part of farmers, to inform themselves, especially on subjects relating directly to their calling.

One is a lack of means to purchase books and papers. But this is not a valid excuse in one case in a hundred, as is proved by the fact that these same persons who offer this excuse almost invariably spend more for tobacco, shows, or other useless, and in many cases, positively injurious indulgences, to secure at least one good agricultural paper for the benefit of themselves and family. While a man can afford to spend from 2 to 20 dollars a year for such indulgences, ignorance from a want of books and papers is a positive crime. Another excuse offered is, "no time for reading." The writer of this, is not ignorant of the press and hurry of farm work, especially at certain seasons or the year. He has been through it all. But is it so necessary to get through as much work as possible, that not a minute can be taken for rest and thought?

Is the human frame to be converted into a mere machine, that is to be constantly run under high pressure to see how much labor can possibly be performed by it? Is making money not only the chief, but the only end of farm life?

After several years of experience I am convinced, that if every farmer would spend one hour each day in reading, they would not only be far more intelligent but they would accomplish full as much work, and do it better than is done in the absence of such reading. Human muscles are not made of brass, nor are human energies inexhaustible. Relaxation is as essential to success as is diligence in labor. Driving our exhausted systems to the performance of labor is a very costly service.

These systems, "fearfully and wonderfully made" are capable of vast endurance and service if not overtasked; but the machine must be wound up by rest at frequent intervals. Nothing is more restful during the day than interesting reading, especially reading that which relates to the labor we have in hand. Is it not only recuperative while we rest and read, but it furnishes thoughts that add zest and interest to our labor while we work. How many good practical ideas and enlightened improvements might be wrought into our every day labor by this method. Such a course of reading would lead us to thinking and observation; in a word, to a careful read-

ing of the great book of nature, whose leaves are continually spread open before the farmers eyes. And thus farming would gradually rise from the position of merely routine drudgery to a highly interesting, intellectual pursuit.

The tendency to become drowsy when attempting to read, especially if wearied, is a serious drawback with many; but this may be overcome by a little determined effort.

Let a little time be taken, at least once a day, and as much oftener as convenient, and a short article be read with attention and thought, the mind will soon become too much interested to doze. In this way the KANSAS FARMER may be thoroughly read each week, and several good books during the year besides, and more and better work be done than was before. Let every farmer who reads this, try it one year and see if the results are not satisfactory. L. J. TEMPLEIN. Hutchinson, Kan.

## A KANSASIAN IN COLORADO.

EDITOR FARMER.—I came up here last night, and will leave in the morning for Colorado, I will go by rail with my daughters to Pueblo, where I will take my own team for my mountain trip, running up the Rosita over to Texas creek, thence up the Arkansas to South Fork through the Puncto Pass into the San Luis valley, down the San Luis to Saaguache, up the Saaguache through the Cache-tope Pass over to old Las Pinos Agency, down Indian Creek to the Lake Fork of the Gunnison, up the Lake Fork to Lake City, right in the midst of the rich silver mines of the "San Juan Country."

I will write you a brief account of my trip, and what I see and hear. I shall drive 500 miles and get home for our harvest feast on the 1st of August.

What I wish to write now is, that no person should leave Kansas for Colorado to better his condition as a farmer. The Cottonwood valley, the Walnut valley, the Neosho valley, the Arkansas valley or the Verdigris valley are the best agricultural regions that I ever saw. In Eastern Colorado men have made money farming, on the account of the high prices of Agricultural productions, but since the introduction of rail-roads and the equalizing of values, it has knocked the values out of Colorado farming, to a great extent. Colorado especially the San Juan country, is mineral not agricultural, a few men will get hog ranches and get rich, a few will prosper in the dairy business, a few will keep chickens and sell eggs, but these are the exceptions. Occasionally a man will get a hot spring or a soda spring, put up bath houses and do well. But after all the great productions of "San Juan" are gold, silver and copper, and these do not lie around loose.

It requires capital to develop this country, and a man in "San Juan" without money, is worse off than a fish out of water. It is true that occasionally a "rich lead" is discovered, and it is published the world over, yet ninety-nine in every hundred of prospectors make failures.

It is almost as bad as the Topeka Lottery, yet once in a while a prize is drawn, and the difference between the "San Juan" and the Topeka Lottery, is that when a prize is drawn in the "San Juan Lottery" it is published and everybody knows who is the lucky man.

If a man goes to "San Juan" with money he will succeed. If he goes prospecting he must go for the pleasure, feeling that he can afford to spend his time and money for the pleasure, and if he succeeds and wins a fortune all right, and if he fails all right. But this mineral region is to be fed and clothed in a great extent by the farmers of Southwestern Kansas. It is to be our future market, and after a man has been there, he comes back with more faith in the great future of Kansas.

What we men need in Kansas now, is to reduce our expenses as individuals; as municipalities, as a State and as a Nation, we must reduce taxation, reduce the rates of interest, must increase our agricultural productions, must sell more than we buy, and thus we shall build up and prosper, and Colorado is to be our future market. S. N. WOOD. Fort Dodge, Kan.

## ITEMS—FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Wheat is mostly cut and in shock. The acreage is small, but the yield is over average. The rust it is said, has injured some varieties, but not to any extent.

As the chinch bug seems to be less numerous than in past years, farmers in this section will be induced to try the wheat problem again. The little chinch bugs did more damage to the crops in '74, than the locusts, although the locusts are credited with it.

The object with our farmers in not sowing wheat, is to starve the chinch bug or in other words to afford no hatching ground for them to deposit their eggs, and it is doubtless good policy. Corn generally, is a good stand. The only drawback at this date, is the large amount of weeds, which ingest the majority of our cornfields. Yesterday (28th.) we had a very heavy rain, and this morning it has commenced again. No more plowing for several days.

In my former item, several weeks since, I stated that there would be a tolerably good crop of apples. A more general observation has convinced me, that the apple crop in this section of the country is almost a failure. The peach crop is no better.

Grape vines have suffered the last two years from drouth, freezing, and the locust raid. Many vines have died, but where the situation has been favorable, they are making a fine growth this year. My Concord vines are loaded with grapes, never witnessed a fuller crop, but within the last two days the rot has struck

them, and as the ground is filled with water, the prospect looks gloomy. The Clinton is also rotting at a fearful rate.

We celebrated the Fourth at Lane. There are very few localities which have a more interesting historic record than this section of the State. Old Captain Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, with his sons and son-in-law, resided only eight miles to the northwest of Lane, on North Middle creek in this county. The eleven fugitives which he rescued from Missouri, were kept for a month near here, till the old Captain was ready to take charge of them.

The incidents of early days in Kansas are full of interest, and no locality can furnish more interesting materials for a local history than this neighborhood.

The committee of arrangements imposed the task on me of furnishing a history for the Fourth. JAS. HANWAY. July 21, 1876.

## FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

NO. XIX.

### SALT FOR OUR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

A neighbor who settled in this neighborhood, coming from one of the New England States, insisted for a long time, that animals did not need salt, and even when they did use it, it was an acquired habit, like a person using tobacco or eating tomatoes.

Living near the sea coast where the spray from the waves of the ocean, during a storm, carry the misty particles of salt-water over the land for many miles into the interior, the cattle will refuse salt, like a Texan steer just from the plains, when he is first introduced to a ear of corn, will snuffle over it as if it was something very suspicious and not to eat.

When a person has some previous notion, such as salt is a mineral poison, and refuses to make use of salt in the ordinary department of the household, it is very natural that they should object to salting their stock. This was the case with my neighbor. The whole family were converts to a medical school which discarded salt as an article to be used in a family.

The practical question to be determined by the farmer is, will salt promote the health of our domestic animals? What does experience teach us on this question?

Animals in their wild state are known to lick the ground, and frequently what are known as "saltlicks," which were very common in the first settlement of our western wilds.

Our domestic animals crave salt, and if it is given to them they resort to places and lick the ground which contains saline substances. What is known as "buffalo-wallows" on our prairies are buffalo "licks."

The general experience of enterprising farmers is in favor of salt. Because herds of cattle are kept without salt and do well, it does not follow that salt is of no benefit, for they might do still better by salting.

Every farmer's wife who pays attention to the milking of cows, is very careful to salt her cows at regular periods; believing that salting the cows increases the flow of milk, and helps the butter. Scientific writers have a way of accounting for this, which they say is in harmony with the animal economy.

Experiments have been tested in France and England with horned cattle and sheep. A portion being salted regularly and the others doing without any. And in all these trials the result has proved that cattle and sheep receiving a regular portion of salt at stated periods, did much better than those not receiving any. The natural desire and taste of animals is perhaps the best evidence that the physical organism of the animal need salt, most farmers have noticed that our stock manifest a greater craving for salt, when they are well supplied with good green pasture.

Even if there was no other benefit to result from salting our stock, the fact that it makes them more docile and manageable, would pay for the little expense and trouble it takes.

## ABOUT FEEDING HOGS EARLY.

BY F. DWIGHT CURNEN.

It would be interesting to know just what per cent. of our farmers began full feeding their hogs three and four weeks ago on the corn they are so fearful there will be neither price nor market for this winter. I am afraid that with all our wisdom, not one of us in a dozen realizes the importance of forcing to their utmost feeding and fattening capacity now, the hogs intended for butchering within the next six or eight months. The not unusual custom of waiting until the beginning of winter or after "corn gathering" before trying to fatten hogs, is one of the most foolish and unprofitable practices that farmers can indulge in.

The prospects now are that corn is to be abundant and cheap, with pork scarce and high, and every bushel of corn that we can convert into choice fat pork will be sure of a ready market. Let it not be forgotten then, that the warm, pleasant days and cool nights, such as we are now having, is the accepted time to make pigs grow. Give them all they can possibly eat and drink three times each day. My experience accords with that of the editor of the FARMER in regard to feeding pumpkins, as I find that a dozen hogs will or directly eat that number of good sized pumpkins after having their fill of corn and swill, and as to their being greatly benefited by them, I have no doubt. Men of much expe-

rience and critical observation are satisfied that other things being equal, a bushel of corn fed at this season of the year will make more pork than two bushels fed in inclement winter weather. More especially if at the later season the hogs are not provided with clean comfortable pens and sleeping quarters. If rightly handled every hog in Kansas can be made to market a dozen bushels of this vast corn crop at a good long price, but to accomplish this they must be allowed to begin early, as procrastination in the matter means loss that cannot be afforded.

Pomona, June 30, 1876.

## FROM NEBRASKA.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—Never having noticed in the columns of your paper an answer to the following questions, have concluded to propound them.

If a farmer owns 160 acres of upland prairie land, hedged, what number of sheep could be grazed with profit, during the year upon it? What calculation would be safe, in the case of a non-resident—so not broken and free from trees, etc?

Can the Magnolia tree be grown in Kansas? Can you or any of your readers furnish information in regard to raising, varieties, etc? 'Tis a Southern production, I suppose.

An answer will oblige several farmers at this point, who intend moving to Southern Kansas the coming spring.

CHAS. G. TOWNSEND.

Lincoln, Neb.

## APIARY FOR JULY.

In most parts of the country the season is so late that the work usually done in the apiary in June will come in July this year. Vegetation was very backward in May, but colonies that were fed were very strong in numbers by May 15th, ready to take advantage of a good honey season. I have found that our best seasons always are ushered in by late cold springs. Use the honey-extractor to keep plenty of empty comb in the hive, as bees will gather honey very fast in the height of the harvest, if they have empty comb in which to store it.

Transferring from box to movable-comb hives should be done in May and June, but in a late season like this, by careful management, it may be safely done early in July. There is one condition of a stock in which this is the best time to transfer them, viz: when a box-hive has cast a second swarm. Have the second swarm temporarily in any box or hive, and set it on the old stand so that the bees returning from the field will enter it. Now transfer the old stock without delay, as there is but few bees in the hive in the way of transferring the combs. Destroy the queen cells and the young queens—if any are seen—as the queen in the second swarm may have already become fertile, and that swarm is to be united with the old stock when transferred to the new hive. This is easily done by setting the transferred stock on the edge of a sheet and jarring the second swarm out on the sheet at the entrance of the hives. For particulars as to the method of transferring consult the books, but do the work yourself and not trust it to strangers who are only anxious to get through with the work to get the money for right and have. Such men with their moth traps &c., by transferring weak stocks, or poorly transferring others, or transferring in poor seasons, or too late in good seasons, have done much to hinder the progress of bee-culture in this country.

## SURPLUS BOX HONEY.

Use all the clean white comb you can obtain to give the bees a start in new boxes, and keep adding boxes as fast as others are filled. Large quantities of honey can be secured in surplus boxes on either movable-comb or box-hives, if the boxes are not too large, and there are several large openings into each box, bringing them close to the comb in the body of the hive. It is now a good time to Italianize your bees, as breeders rear most of their queens the latter part of June and during this month. We think no one who has tried the Italians will now dispute their superiority over black bees.—Bee Keepers' Magazine.

Mr. S. J. Markle has handed us a specimen of honey manufactured by a colony of Italian bees which he brought from Iowa early last spring. When he brought his stand of bees here it was predicted that his experiment would certainly be a failure, but he has made it an entire success. He has now four swarms from the parent hive, all doing nicely, and has just taken out one hundred pounds of honey, which quantity will be increased by subsequent production. The quality is all that could be desired and it would seem that bee culture might be profitably carried on in this section, if one but understands the requirements necessary. We presume however, that to secure success in this industry, as well as any other, there must be an adaptability, and the lack of which accounts for the failures of the past. The success which has attended the effort of Mr. Markle we hope will induce others to emulate his example.—Chanute Times.

We have just return from a very pleasant visit to the famous stock farm, Durham Park, Marion county, Kansas, and are prepared to make affidavit that the half has not been told concerning the magnificent herd of Short-horns that graces the meadows of Durham Park. When we say that this farm consist of something like 10,000 acres, of which 5,000 acres are under fence, and that the herd of pure bred Short-horns number not less than two hundred head, many of which are of the best breeding, some idea may be had of the magnitude of the operations of Messrs. Crane. Mr. Reed the Superintendent, informs us that the sales of breeding animals are beyond their most sanguine expectations, they literally selling bulls and heifers by the car load, and at good prices. Among the probabilities of the near future is a pure Duke bull for Durham Park, a fact which breeders will bear in mind. It is this sort of aristocracy that Kansas needs, and we have no hesitation in saying that a Duke of Airdrie or Geneva is worth more to the State than half a dozen biped Dukes with their big pocket-book and seven-jointed names thrown in. We regret exceedingly to learn that Mr. Reed has decided to leave the Park at an early day and go into business for himself, a regret which we know will be shared by every one at all interested in the improvement of live-stock in our State.—Prof. E. M. Shelton, in *Industrialist*.

No man ever became great and good except through many and great mistakes.—Gladstone.



## Patrons of Husbandry.

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

The use in subordinate granges of the set of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight.

The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

### FARMERS OF AMERICA.

TUNE—"MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND."

Come, brothers of one noble band,  
Farmers of America!  
And join in a circle, hand to hand,  
Farmers of America!  
Once more our sacred oath renew,  
That each to each shall aye be true,  
In all we say, in all we do,  
Farmers of America!

Let warring passions all be still,  
Farmers of America!  
Avant all thoughts and deeds of ill,  
Farmers of America!  
Hence, envy with the midnight train,  
And pride of fancied virtue vain,  
To own you here we will not deign,  
Farmers of America!

Let noblest thoughts each bosom warm,  
Farmers of America!  
Our heroes' souls our souls inform,  
Farmers of America!  
Brood o'er us like thy symbol dove,  
Fair white-winged Peace, while Joy and Love  
Descend and join us from above—  
Farmers of America!

A common heritage we share,  
Farmers of America!  
Fathers who knew to do and dare,  
Farmers of America!  
Here North and South in love to-day,  
Forget their fratricidal fray—  
To these their common homage pay,  
Farmers of America!

Their land, not North, South, East nor West,  
Farmers of America!  
Their strife was who should serve him best,  
Farmers of America!  
Above the shifting mists of time  
They stand afar, erect, sublime,  
To show how high our souls may climb,  
Farmers of America!

Then join in circle, hand to hand,  
Farmers of America!  
Dear brothers of our sacred band,  
Farmers of America!  
To-day our sacred oath renew,  
That each to each shall aye be true  
In all we say, in all we do,  
Farmers of America!

—Miss Julia S. Tuttle.

### PROVE YOUR FAITH BY YOUR WORKS.

If your Grange or the Granges of your country have undertaken business co-operation, stand by your organization. Don't let it fail because you take no interest in its success. Don't stand back waiting for it to become a success before you risk a dollar, but show faith in your Grange principles by putting your shoulder to the wheel when it needs your help and support. If you are turned from the support of your own organization, by the sneers and jokes and jibes of those whose interest it is to break your organization down, of what avail is your great organization? Have the courage to look sarcasm and ridicule in the face and sustain your organization.

It means self-help to the farmers of the country, it means progress, mentally and socially, and is worth many times what it has cost the Patrons. Whatever the object in view is, building a hall, gathering a library, starting an insurance company, a commercial Agency or building an elevator, stand by your organization, it is worth your heartiest support.

We ask of Secretaries of Granges, or members who read the FARMER, to send us accounts of their condition. Write us of your co-operative stores, factories, warehouses or other enterprises. Give us letters containing such information as you want to read from other parts of the country.

We take the following items from the *National Granger*:

Every Grange should have a book in which the members can record any article they may have for sale, or of any stock strayed, stolen or taken up. By this means buyers will always know where to go for such things, and the members will be greatly aided in finding lost stock, etc.

The Patrons at the Philadelphia Centennial have had a grand festival, which was participated in by many thousands of the brotherhood. The Grange Headquarters save thousands of dollars every day to the visiting brethren.

The Executive Committee of the National Grange had quite a harmonious meeting in this city during last week and the week before. The result of their deliberations will be of much good to the Order, as several matters of importance came before the body.

Examinations from reliable data show that through the influence of the order of Patrons, the working men of the United States save annually not less than one hundred millions of dollars to themselves and their families—not to mention the immense good done by social and educational features of the Order.

The Directors of the Patrons' Aid Society hold their regular monthly meeting on Thursday of this week. The society is in a prosperous condition, it has over 1,050 members, has \$1,000 invested on bond and mortgage, with nearly \$900 surplus in the Treasurer's hands. The members pay their assessments with commendable promptness. They should always remember that as soon as the fifteen days given in the second notice has transpired, their names are erased and they are not members until their arrears are paid, and the board has voted to reinstate them. Should a death occur after the fifteen days has expired, and before reinstatement, the members would not be entitled to the benefits. It behooves all members to be prompt. The Aid Society furnishes the best kind of life insurance, on the cheapest and most simple plan. It has now been established for a year and a half and has lost only six members, costing the members therefor only \$6.00 each.—*Husbandman, Elmira, N. Y.*

### CONDITION OF THE GRANGE IN KANSAS.

Master M. E. Hudson in a letter to the *Spirit* says:

Our Patrons are just beginning to realize the magnitude of the undertaking and are earnestly engaging in the work. They now see that they have been impatiently clamoring for results, and yet had neglected to put necessary causes into operation. They who would receive benefits must work for them. Heaven's law is that honest bread can only be secured by honest toil. Direct financial benefits, so earnestly desired, may be obtained—in fact are within easy reach of every Patron, but to secure them a personal effort must be made. This our Patrons and farmers are now beginning to learn, and are turning their attention to systematic co-operation, hence in every locality we have been, we found co-operation the absorbing theme among farmers, and here and there all over the States are springing up co-operative stores, warehouses, grain elevators, cheese factories, etc., and as these enterprises have been generally successful, (although many have started with but little capital), and will be almost universally so, if properly managed and patronized by the Patrons themselves. The results will be so satisfactory to parties interested that the system must recommend itself to the favorable consideration of all farmers and laboring people, and we predict that within ten years the farmers of America will have and control the most gigantic co-operative association on the face of the earth, through which they will save to themselves hundreds of millions of dollars each year. This saving will soon change balances in our favor, remove us more independent and plucky, give us more influence and favor as a class, and as a natural result, every other legitimate interest will be benefited, our country prosperous, and all classes contented and happy.

We found in Northern Kansas a nice country, rich soil, well improved farms, and an intelligent, social, and hospitable people; and if the farmers there are not independent and prosperous, the fault is not in the climate or soil, for these are all that could be desired, nor can it be charged to providence, for an abundant harvest is just ready to be gathered. Indeed, she seems to have been partial to this section of our State, making it a very garden of Eden in beauty and fertility. No! the cause must be looked for in some other direction. But can it be that these farmers are in debt? We answer yes, and hundreds of their homes are mortgaged, and owners struggling against high interest, high taxes, and a most corrupt system of commerce and exchange; with this against them the contest is unequal, and must result in the financial ruin of a large majority of those thus involved.

We admit this to be an unpleasant picture, but it is true, and one that is being held to the astonished gaze of the farmers throughout this broad land, and it will continue to grow more horrid and hideous, until the farmers and laboring men of America, by one bold, united and determined effort, free themselves from the unjust burthens that have been placed upon them.

### FRANKLIN COUNTY GRANGE STORE.

A correspondent in the *Spirit* says of this store:

The stockholders have increased in number from 75 to 100, no single stockholder having invested over \$20, hence a large number of persons now have a moneyed interest in the store that will tend to give it success. The amount of sales of goods was nearly \$3,000. The profits charged averaged about 12 per cent. above cost, which, after paying all the expenses of running the store—which is about \$2.75 per day—leaves a dividend of profit of about \$123 clear gain, which was added to the stock already invested by a unanimous vote of the stockholders. It is calculated that other competing stores have put down the price of their goods at least 12 per cent. as an average since the store commenced and yet this store has undersold all other stores on a score of articles, while a very few have been sold at a trifle higher price, as some of the competitors sold at, or near cost, in order to draw custom away from the grange store while the grange store will not sell an inferior article in order to sell cheap, and marks all goods at a fair rate of profit, not caring what tricks other tradesmen may practice to bait customers. Town trade is fast increasing, and the policy of honest, square dealing, full weights and a living rate per cent. of profit is fast convincing all laboring men that the Rochdale plan will prove a grand success, and merits their support. By issuing checks the supporters of the store will become known, and next quarter they will share the profits. The Rubicon is passed, and the success of this store is now assured.

### PROGRESS IS THE WATCHWORD.

The old fashioned State and county agricultural associations have accomplished much good through their meetings, their fairs, and their oral and essay discussions, but by far the most important phase of society progression ever presented in any country is that of the Patrons of Husbandry in the United States, through their immense numbers and thorough organization, and the discussion of all subjects pertaining to agriculture, statistics, political economy, commerce and trade among themselves in their Granges or before the public at their feasts and numerous gatherings. What further they will accomplish, no writer can now tell, but already we see that they have set the farming world to thinking and talking, and have educated a vast army of progressive speakers in our land who are discussing everywhere agricultural experiences, based upon the laws of chemistry and other sciences, showing that the best methods by which crops can be raised and lands preserved. Nor do these orators stop at mere agricultural questions, they likewise examine into the abuses and excellencies of social life, and discuss the errors of legal enactments and the causes of the hardships and burdens that have ever afflicted the poor, hard-working, but ignorant laborers and soil-tillers who have supplied the masses of the world with food, raiment, luxuries and riches from time immemorial.—*National Granger.*

### STAND AS A LIVING WALL.

From an address delivered by F. H. Combs before the grange at Campbellsburg, Ky., we take the following excellent points:

How many of the members of this Grange would take upon themselves the trouble to spend a few hours in notifying their friends of the Order that the price of certain products of the farm had advanced or fallen, or of anything else that would redound to their mutual interest as farmers? I fear the number would be quite small. We should all strive to convince the whole community of the good effect of the workings of the Grange system, for if we do not make our friends and neighbors

feel that there is a power in the Grange hitherto among farmers, then we may know that we have not reached that success for which we were destined and to which we will arrive if we keep in view the great ends for which the founders of our Order were looking when the farmers' movement was inaugurated.

Although we have many enemies, and a great amount of opposition upon every side may stare us in the face, yet let us not look upon this thing as altogether an evil, but to some extent as a blessing, for if we had nothing to contend against, the life and vitality of our Order would become supine and dormant. The greater the opposition we see springing up around us, the greater the exertion should be on our part to meet it. Let us stand as a living wall. Let there be none but Spartans in the fight. Let us be true to the tenets of our Order, that we may be the better able to eradicate every vestige of tyranny and oppression from our beloved country. Then will we come forth proclaiming, 'Justice to all and exclusive privileges to none,' and upon our banners inscribed the glorious words of *Success and Victory.*

### KEEP THE MIDDLE FULL.

Experienced stackers do not need to be reminded of the importance of keeping the middle or the centre of the stack quite full as soon as the top of the bilge is of the proper height. If the middle of the stack is kept much higher than the outside, before the stack is high enough to begin to draw in the butts of the sheaves, the sheaves will be liable to slip out. In giving the proper pitch to the bundles, so that they will shed off the rain, the butts of each bundle must be thrust with considerable force down into the bundles underneath. If possible, the pitcher on the stack should have the teams drive up on both sides of the stack, or else the part of the stack where the pitcher stands will settle the least and the stack will lean.

If, when you come to thresh your grain, which should not be done until the sweating process is fully gone through with, you find that the bundles lie so slanting that you can hardly stand to pitch them to the machine, you will then know that your grain was properly stacked. It is particularly important that the straw on the outside courses of the stack should always be so inclined downward that they will conduct the rain outward, from straw to straw, until the water will all flow off the bilge of the stack.—*Rural World.*

The first steam threshing engine ever used in this county was put in operation on the farm of J. R. Elcocks, about a mile and a half north of this city Saturday last. The threshing is one of the best made, and is expected under favorable circumstances, to clean from 500 to 900 bushels of grain a day. Several persons from town witnessed its work, and were fully satisfied, and pronounced it the machine for the farmer. Mr. J. J. Stearns, who purchased the threshing, has a great number of contracts already made. A large number of people witnessed the trial of the engine and separator, some coming quite a distance to see it work. *Charitavna County News.*

Down at Osage Agency, I. T., lives Smith Paul, a Chickasaw Indian who has 2,000 acres under cultivation. His dwelling is beautifully located on a hill overlooking his farm. He is fifty or more years old, has a wife of about twenty summers, lives in a fine house and rents his fertile soil to poor whites.

## Educational.

### County Superintendents.

At the meeting of the State Teacher's Association held at Valley Falls, June, 20, 1876, it was unanimously resolved that Prof. Wherrell, Mrs. Stout, Miss Morrow, Miss Hebron, and Prof. Hay be appointed a committee to prepare a definite and practical system of supervision of our common school.

We find that the above committee reported several points upon the subject of County Supervision which demand the attention of all parties interested in the success of our common schools. We append the following extract from the report of the secretary of the Association.

The Committee on County Superintendents reported the following points on which the committee agreed as being necessary for legislative or constitutional amendment for the prefectoring of the work of Superintendents of the district schools. They were unanimously endorsed by the meeting, and ordered to be printed as a circular, and distributed by the Executive Committee in such a manner as to collect the opinions, favorable or otherwise, on these and other points of the friends of education in various parts of the State, before the meeting of the Association at Christmas:

1. The term of the office of County Superintendent ought to be increased to four years.

3. The salaries of County Superintendents ought in most cases to be increased, and reasonable compensation be given.

4. When the population is under four thousand, or the school districts fewer than forty, adjacent counties should be required to unite for the purpose of school Superintendents, provided the joint population does not exceed ten thousand, or the number of schools one hundred.

5. The division of school districts and other similar work, should be removed from the office of the County Superintendent to that of the County Commissioners.

6. The visitation and actual examination of schools should be the primary duty of Superintendents who ought to devote their whole time to the work.

7. The District School Boards should elect the Superintendents.

8. Vacancies caused by death or otherwise, should be filled by election.

9. The State Board should issue a uniform set of questions, and the County Superintendent should examine the teachers upon them at such times, and according to rules prescribed by the State Board.

10. The recommendation of the applicant, by the County Superintendent, should be necessary for the issue of a certificate.

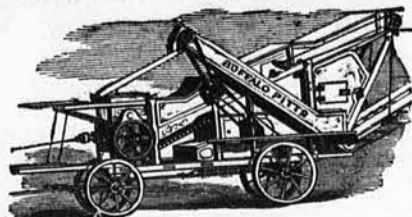
As every family in the State is interested in the subject of education, several practical articles upon the subject of County Superintendents will appear in these columns. We ask our numerous readers and friends of education to give them a careful perusal, and solicit from them an expression of opinion in regard to the subject of County Supervision.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

## SMITH & KEATING,

Kansas City, Missouri.



## BUFFALO PITTS THRESHER,

With the Famous End Shake to Riddles, with either Horse Power or Steam Engines.

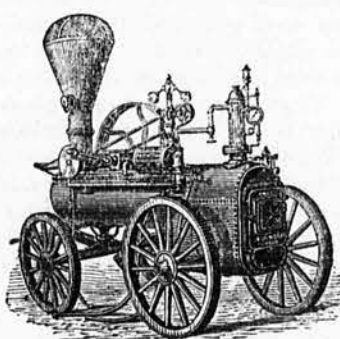
All Pitts Machines are not alike. The Buffalo Pitts is the only "Farmers' Friend." Be sure you buy it, and no other.

Threshers—If you would have a machine that will earn you the MOST MONEY with LEAST EXPENSE for repairs, and give your customers the best satisfaction, buy the Buffalo Pitts.



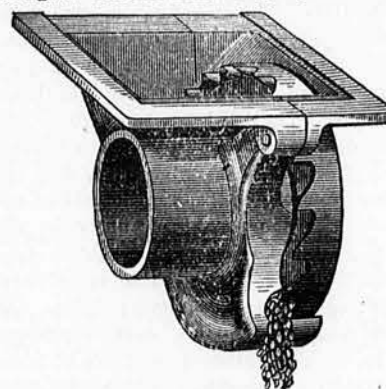
FARMERS—If you want your threshing well done, if you want all your grain saved and cleaned fit for market engage a Buffalo Pitts, and if there is none in your neighborhood, help some good fellow to buy one, and thus benefit your neighbors as well as yourself.

SMITH & KEATING, Ag'ts,  
KANSAS CITY



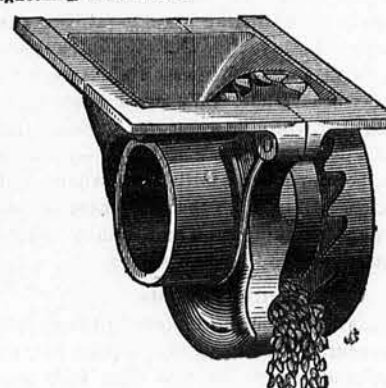
## THE AMES THRESHING ENGINE.

This make of Engine is used and recommended by nearly every manufacturer of Threshing Machines who does not make engines. They are the most complete "mounted" Engine now in the market. We furnish steam and water gauges, governor, whistle, etc., with the Engine. Send for illustrated pamphlet.



View of Feeder set for Small Quantity.

The NEW FEED BUCKEYE DRILL, which regulates the quantity of grain sown without change of gears, is positively the best Drill in the world. It is acknowledged by manufacturers and dealers all over the grain growing portions of the world, to be the leading drill in the market. Its reputation is not confined to the United States, but it is favorably known in England, Germany, Russia and other parts of Europe. Farmers have long demanded a positive force feed which could be regulated to sow any desired quantity, anywhere between one-half bushel of wheat to three bushels of oats in an instant without change of gears, and not be compelled to change a peck at once. They are tired of carrying so many cog-wheels, hunting out combinations to find the quantity, and then often get them wrong or discover that some of the wheels are missing. All this annoyance is avoided in the New Feed Buckeye. You can regulate it for any quantity desired. It has an adjustable rotary disk in the feed cup and so arranged that all the feeders are set at once, by merely moving the indicator on the end of the hopper and tightening a thumb-nut.



View of Feeder set for large Quantity.

## THE CELEBRATED PRAIRIE STATE CORN SHELLERS.

Six Styles Hand and Power in Stock, for Farm and Warehouse Use.

## LICKEY FANNING MILLS,

For Perfect Cleaning of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Flax, Castor Beans, and all Kinds of Seeds.

Bain and Schuttler Wagons,  
BUCKEYE DRILLS,

Three Spring and Platform Spring Wagons,

GARDEN CITY PLOWS and

CULTIVATORS.

Haine's Illinois Header.

And other First-Class Implements and Field Seeds.

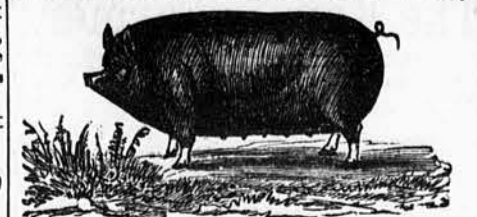
Send for Illustrated Circulars and Price Lists.

SMITH & KEATING,

Kansas City, Mo.

Manufacturers Agents for the State of Kansas.

## PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.



The undersigned would announce to the farmers and breeders of the West that he has now over 100 head of

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS,

from Imported and premium stock. Correspondence solicited. Address

SOLOMON ROGERS,

Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

## IMPORTANT TO FLOCK MASTERS

—AND—  
Sheep Owners.

The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition

Effectually cleans the stock, eradicates the scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price.

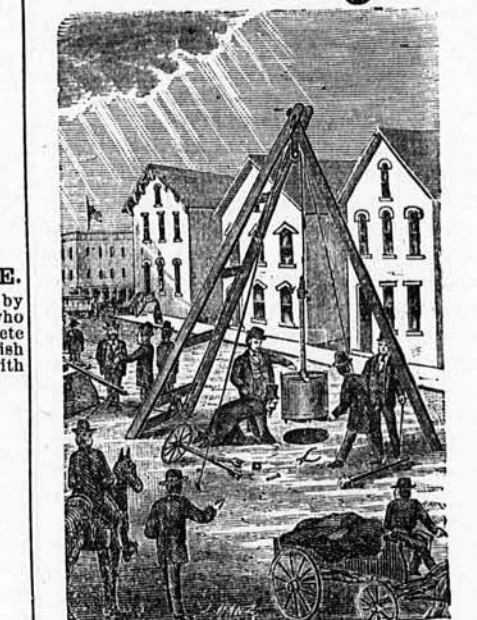
PRICE LIST.  
For 500 Sheep, 200 lbs., (package included), \$24.00  
" 400 " " " " " " 18.00  
" 300 " " " " " " 13.00  
" 200 " " " " " " 9.00  
" 100 " " " " " " 4.75

MALCOLM MCWEEN  
Scotch Sheep Dip Manufactory,  
Portland Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

General Agent for State of Kansas,  
DONALD MCKAY,  
HOPE, Jackson County, Kansas.

## \$25 & \$50 PER DAY CAN ACTUALLY BE MADE WITH THE

Great  
Western  
Well Auger



WE MEAN IT!  
And are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE POWER, and will bore at the rate of 20 FEET PER HOUR. They bore from

3 TO 6 FEET IN DIAMETER,

And ANY DEPTH REQUIRED. They will bore in

All kinds of Earth, Soft Sand and Limestone, Bituminous Stone, Coal, Slate and Hardpan.

And we MAKE THE BEST OF WELLS in QUICKSAND.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in every State and County in the United States. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, terms, prices, etc., proving our advertisements bona fide. Address

GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER CO.  
BLOOMFIELD, DAVIS CO., IOWA.

State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

## BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

Manufacturers of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, etc. This establishment is one of the oldest in the State. Good work for reasonable prices. Prices sent by mail to persons living at a distance.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,  
155 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

## IMPROVED BERKSHIRES

I can fill orders now for a few choice pigs of the finest style and quality, at such prices as all can afford. Characteristics—Short heads and legs, broad backs, and Heavy Weights with Early Maturity. None but the best sent out. Order early.

F. D. COBURN,  
POMONA, Franklin County, Kan.

## The Jones System.

DIRECT SALES TO THE ORDER.

ALL SALES ON TRIAL.

FREIGHTS PREPAID.

No risk to the purchaser, as no money is paid until you have tested the Scales and found them satisfactory. The Jones System will bring your goods at lower prices. Will you try it or continue to sustain monopolies out of your hard earned money? For free Price List of Scales of any size, address

Jones,

OF

BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

N. B.—To Kansas customers we pay all freights to Kansas City.

## Eggs For Hatching.

From ten varieties of pure bred Land and Water Fowls, Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns and Bantams, Ducks and Geese. Everything warranted to go safely by express. Prices to suit the times. Fowls for sale at all times. Address

J. DONAHAY,  
Fairmount, Leavenworth County, Kan.



## To Advertisers

**BUSINESS IS BUSINESS**

KANSAS AT THE CENTENNIAL

**THE SUCCESS OF OUR AGENTS.**

Bld September.....	.44%
OATS—In good demand and higher; No 2	.28%



July 26, 1876.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal; spot... 50¢  
 September... 50¢  
 RYE—Firm; fresh... 50¢  
 PORK—In fair demand and higher; spot... 18¢  
 LARD—Fairly active and higher; spot... 10¢  
 BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged... 10¢  
 WHISKY—... 1 10%

**New York Produce Market.**  
 New York, July 24, 1876.  
 FLOUR—More steady with better enquiry; superfine western... 4 00¢  
 Common to good... 4 00¢  
 Good to choice... 4 50¢  
 WHEAT—Dull and unchanged; No. 2 Chi... 90¢  
 No. 3 Chicago... 82¢  
 CORN—Advanced one cent; good export demand; graded steamer mixed... 53¢  
 No. 1... 54¢  
 OATS—Advanced one cent; good export mixed western... 35¢

**St. Louis Live Stock Market.**  
 St. Louis, July 24, 1876.  
 HOGS—Receipts, 1,800—Heavy grades... 5 00¢  
 Bacon... 5 10¢  
 Butcher... 5 20¢  
 CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700—Good to choice... 3 87½¢  
 Common to fair through Texas... 3 50¢  
 Good to choice... 3 60¢  
 SHEEP—Receipts 240—Steady, little doing... 3 00¢

## STARTLING FACTS!

After an experience of more than twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon is the only known, certain Remedy for the diseases to which woman are subject. The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, the most popular of the age for Biliousness, Headache, and diseases of the Digestion. They act mildly in accordance with the laws of Nature. No family should be without them. Inquire about them at your nearest druggists.

**A LIVER DISORDERED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.**  
 For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from a disordered Liver, during which time I tried many of the best physicians in the country and almost all patent nostrums recommended, all to no effect, until I used Simmons' Liver Regulator, and from the time I used it to this day, which is now several years, I have been comparatively a sound man, having suffered very little since at any time from the effects of my old disease. Consequently, I heartily recommend its use to the afflicted of liver disease.

**MAJ. A. F. WOOLLEY, Kingston, Ga.**  
 I have examined the workmanship and material with care and can recommend the Kansas Wagon to be a No 1 wagon in every particular.

The Goodman Scale Manufactured by Goodman & Co., at Kansas City Mo., advertised in this paper is one of the best Scales now in use. They are rapidly winning friends where tested and are sold at very reasonable prices.

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1876.

The extension of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway from Ferguson Station to

**The St. Louis Union Depot,**  
 (Eleven miles), was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections are made with all Eastern and Southern lines. This new extension passes through the beautiful FOREST PARK; also, the most interesting and picturesque portion of suburban St. Louis and surrounding country.

This company has just published a beautiful colored engraving entitled "A Bird's Eye View of St. Louis," showing the new Union Depot, the entrance to the tunnel under the city, the bridge over the Mississippi river, and the Relay House, East St. Louis.  
 For copies of this engraving, free, address C. K. LORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

## 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, Kansas.

## MONEY TO LOAN AT TEN PER CENT INTEREST.

MONEY TO LOAN at 10 per cent. per annum, on improved, productive real estate, including business property. COMMISSIONS LOW, at the State Savings Bank, Topeka, Kansas.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex, ss.  
 June 6th, 73, personally appeared Adolph BERNBERG, made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me.  
 WM. STEVENS, J. P.

LAWRENCE CITY, MASS., June 6th, 1873.  
 We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph BERNBERG for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach. M. BONNEY, Ex-Mayor. S. B. W. DAVIS, Ex-Mayor. GEORGE S. MERRILL, J. P. ROBT. H. TEWKSBURY, City Treas.

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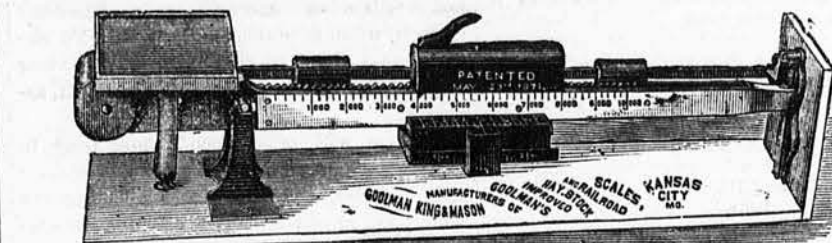
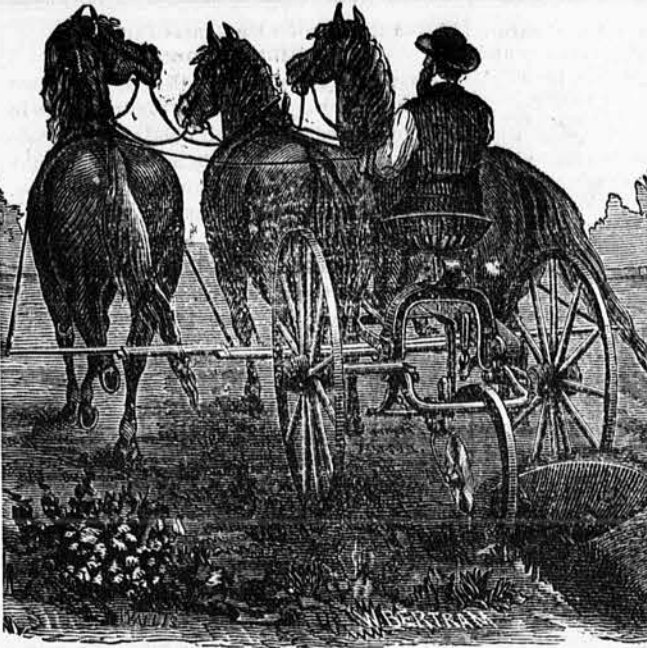
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## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## MUSINGS BY MOONLIGHT.

I'm sitting, love, by the river side,  
Where we were wont to stray  
In the bright sweet days of long ago,  
Ere thou hadst gone away.  
I'm sitting, love, where we used to sit,  
With hand clasped close in hand,  
And dream'd our dreams, and schemed our schemes,  
In Love's own fairy-land.  
I'm gazing, love, on the green, green trees,  
Clothed in their spring array,  
But I muse with a mind that's ill at ease,  
And thoughts that are far away.  
I'm drinking the cup of sorrow, love,  
Down to its bitter dregs—  
Good gracious! a beasty grasshopper  
Is creeping up my legs.  
I'm sitting, love, by the river's brink,  
And the night is still and calm;  
The fragrant breath of the flowers beneath  
Comes up like healing balm.  
The silvery sheen of the moon is seen,  
And the pure pale stars appear—  
Good heavens! a big brown "earwig"  
Is crawling on my ear!  
I'm sitting, love, by the river's brim,  
In the moonlight clear and bright;  
But the grass is damp, and I've got the cramp,  
And I can't stay here all night.  
For dew has fallen and mist has risen,  
Mean cold, cough, and catarrh;  
So I'll lie me home to nurse, dear love,  
By the aid of a mild cigar!

## THE GOLDEN ISLAND.

A TALE OF THE SIERRAS.  
IN FIVE CHAPTERS.

BY HENRY SEDLEY.

CHAPTER I.  
A GARDEN OF EDEN.

It is one of the many wonders of California that she contains no spot within her wide borders from which you cannot see mountains, near or far away. From most points you may descry the snowy caps of the Sierra Nevada; but even when these are shut out, as on the seaboard, it is by the lower but still nobly picturesque crest of the Coast Hills. You may not everywhere see the central peaks of the mightier range, towering fifteen thousand feet above the Pacific; but even with your feet lapped by the ocean, you may gaze on such majestic heights as that of Monte Diablo.

The beauty and grandeur of the gorges, "canons," and valleys, which are the result of this mountainous formation, have often been painted, although the world is probably so far only at the threshold of appreciation; but there is one surpassing spot which has never been thus described, and which formed, long ago, the theatre of the romantic incidents we are about to narrate.

From two rugged mountain passes of extraordinary height and boldness there emerged two streams which, meeting thenceforth rolled on as one. Coming together at a somewhat sharp angle, the points of confluence was marked by an abrupt cliff that soared so high as to throw both streams into a dense shadow at different times of the day. The waters were commonly of a deep emerald green, but viewed from below they often reflected gayer and apaline tints that reminded those used to the sea of the hues of the dolphin. At the time we write of, the rocks above their surface showed that both rivers, at no remote period, had been much higher than they now were; and it was because of this natural change that so much of the Golden Island had become visible as appeared at the opening of our story.

The island lay in the stream about a quarter of a mile below the cliff where the two currents united. It was perhaps three hundred yards long by a third of that space in width. A geologist would have seen at once that it was of but comparatively recent origin. The earth borne from the mountains by the rushing waters that blended into a foundation; and in later days, when the streams became more sluggish and fell, little by little in height; the island had arisen, fair as Aphrodite, from their united bosom.

So young a daughter of old time, the tiny spot bore a vegetation fitting its callow experience. No towering Sequoia Gigantea found root there, and the humble growths it supported made the island look babyish enough among its august surroundings. And yet there were shade and shelter there, and luxuriant soil and lovely sequestered nooks, and in truth all the elements for one of the sweetest homes on which, even in this favored land, the sun has ever shed its gladness and plenty.

"A change, indeed, Margaret."

"Like magic," she said, "or the dear, darling old fairy tales I use to love so—and Grace, in her wisdom, thinks so silly."

"Let me think," he mused softly; "three years ago we were in Rome. Ah, Madge, what happy days they were when we lounged, hand in hand, through the old galleries, and for the twentieth time I fancied myself a painter! Ugh! What an ass I have been—and how long it has lasted!"

"And Venice," she goes on, "beautiful beautiful Venice! I read Ruskin there and oh! how grateful I was to him for teaching me how to enjoy it all."

"But year after, Margaret"—his voice deepens and his face grows bitter—"the year after—"

"I know," she replied, with a shudder; "a dismal garret in New York—a frightful struggle for bread—the children almost crying with hunger—and you, John down with fever."

Wonderous change, truly! The pair were sitting on a rustic bench embowered in young trees and fragrant shrubs. It was a little glen near the head of the island. From it they could see the great cliff that frowned between the two rivers, but they could not be seen from the lower banks on either hand. Around them were lovely miniature groves of indigenous forest trees; and art had assisted nature, for there were likewise a rich store of oleanders, of Ethiopian callas, and of the dainty lemon verbenas.

He was middle aged, rather bald, dark, with grizzled hair. He had bronze features, and an expression naturally tender and kindly, now too often overcast with bitterness and regret. She was younger and fair, with a Juno-like face, firm and sweet, with a prevalent look of grave repose, yet with an infinite latent capacity for suffering. She had fair hair, still abundant; a winning smile, and a voice full of gracious and modulated melody. Both under the plainest and roughest garb, and showing marks of hard physical toil, betrayed

a refinement, not of nature only, but of nature aided by culture, by congenial association, and elevating traditions. Both were, properly, artists; unlucky artists, perhaps; artists who never had brought, and possibly never could bring, conception into felicitous relation with execution; but still artists. Only instead of working out their career with brush or pen in some rare old city of the Old World, they were digging gold for dear life in a remote corner of the New.

"Born to it John?" she talks on, with a flush of indignant pride, "of course you were not. But, after all, who is exactly either where or what he should be? Besides remember the end is not yet. We are to grow rich are we not? And then we will show them—and with your great talent!"

The truth is, John Wilde was a failure. He had always been, and infallibly always would be a failure in any of the walks which he best understood, best loved, and for which he had something very like genius. His trouble was lack of diligence or concentration of effort, no doubt. But more and worse than this, in refusing to please, or being incapable of pleasing his public. He was forever either shooting over their heads or marching far in advance of them, and was thus forever either unintelligible or exasperating. His excess of strength made him weak. Had he been less clever he would have been more successful; and he, knowing this, without precisely defining it, even in his own mind, became contemptuous, morose, and sour. He had been a merry lad in youth—"Wild Jack" they used to call him at college—but now, to the miners at Bullion Flat, four miles away, where were the nearest shop and Post Office, he was chiefly known as "Black John."

He fell passionately in love with Margaret Graham, and she married him, rather perhaps out of community of taste and aspiration, than out of absolute love. But since then their common misfortunes and her deep indignation with an unappreciative world had drawn the wife nearer to her husband. Of worldly wisdom their joint stock had been perilously little. They lived from hand to mouth for some ten years, during which time three children were born, of whom two survived. Then a distant connection left Margaret a few thousands, and the pair went off to Italy. In a couple of years they had scarcely a penny, and came back to New York to sickness and penury. Making their way to California, chance brought the Wildes, with their belongings, to the romantic spot in which we have found them. We say "chance" in the sense it is often said, but a deeper reflection would show, as it commonly does, a more logical relation between cause and effect. It was the exquisite loneliness of the scenery, be sure that once seen had so bound John and Margaret Wilde to their present home; and its isolation and solitude rendered its attractions irresistible to spirits somewhat weary of the commonplace world and a trifle apt to rail against its injustice.

When our wayfarers first saw the place their surprise and delight were like those of the adventurous Spaniards who first saw the Pacific. It was what of all things an earth they most wished to see. The inexpressible loneliness of the island repelled them not, for had they not each other and the children? and its beauty and comparative security were enduring charms. It was characteristic that these people, finding the island unoccupied, should have set up their tent upon it without a thought whether they were likely to find the first object of their wanderings either there or on the adjacent shores. His last hundred dollars was in John Wilde's purse when, with his wife, his two children, Grace and Philip, a rough Connecticut man, who had been in early life a sailor, and his wife—old servants, who clung to the fallen fortunes of the Wilde family—he calmly set down in the wilderness, and resolved then and there to establish a home.

"We can make a pre-emption claim here as well as elsewhere, Margaret," said John Wilde; "we'll take the island for a bit of it, and locate the rest of the hundred and sixty acres along side on the shore."

There was much in the scheme to commend it, whatever doubt there might be as regards its strict legality. The island was safe from the incursions of grizzly or coyote, and measurable so from sometimes more pitiless human intruders. Its fertility was obvious. An open space running through its center, flanked by a thick growth of pines and redwoods, all these guarded again by heavy clumps of manzanita, afforded cover for a homestead and out-buildings, so that they could be out of sight from either shore. Clearly it was an ideal spot for people to set up their tent who felt able to dispense with outside society.

It was Margaret who, on the third day after arriving in this new Eden, hit upon a knotty problem and at once proceeded to enunciate it.

"Nothing, dear Jack, could be more charming," she began, "a home here—supposing it to be safe—will be a paradise indeed. Here we can have all the pleasure of Robinson Crusoe with none of his pains. The home will be delightful—but, dear Jack, where is the money to come from to keep it up?"

It was given to Miss Grace to find the solution to this important problem, and to enrich it with a not less important corollary. Grace was hardly artistic, but she had a turn for geology, and she brought home, on this same memorable day, a tin pail full of pebbles and gravel from the upper shore of the island. The tin pail was wanted for a more useful culinary purpose, and the child was bidden to wash it out. Hence she poured in water and shook up the contents, and then emptied them carefully on the ground hard by.

"Why Grace," cries Philip, who had been closely superintending the operation, "you've left some bits of yellow glass in the pail!"

"Yellow glass!" shouted John Wilde, and then throwing himself on the turf in a fit of half-hysterical laughter, "why it's gold!"

[TO BE CONTINUED]

A little boy, a few days since, while coming down stairs, was cautioned by his mother not to lose his balance. His question, which followed, was a puzzler: "Mother if I should lose my balance where would it go?"

## A PREMIUM FOR THE LADIES.

Messrs. Bosworth & Robbins, of Topeka, Kansas, enterprising merchants, offer the following splendid premium to the women of Kansas: For the best Essay, written by a lady in Kansas, upon the subject of Floriculture, a \$25 silk dress and trimmings. The Essay to be read by the writer, or if not present, by some one appointed for that purpose on the Fair grounds at Topeka, during the Shawnee County Fair, which commences September 26th, and continues four days.

No restrictions are placed upon the writer, the length and method of treating the subject to be chosen by the lady competing. A competent committee will be selected to carefully examine the Essays and decide which is entitled to the premium. All essays to be sent to Messrs. Bosworth & Robbins, Topeka, Kansas.

Written Expressly for the KANSAS FARMER.

## A CHILD'S TEMPER.

Seeing the evil results of ill temper, parents should be more guarded than they often are in the management of their children's dispositions. The more irritable and nervous the child, the more careful should the parent be. The child's ill temper should be regarded more as a physical defect, and should receive the same watchful care, that a defective or broken limb would receive. Less punishment should be used, but more kindly precept and example.

And in place of giving way to anger at every misdeed of the child, and correcting with an undue amount of severity, rather let the act go unnoticed, unless it be one of willful disobedience. Too much harsh punishment is as hurtful as none at all. It should be remembered that the child's mind is blundering like its feet, and the parent's mature mind should be used to help the child, when the child is led into wrong doing, just as the mother holds out her arms to catch her babe, lest it falls when learning to walk. She don't whip it, when it blunderingly falls. No, she encourages it and teaches it the way, she sees why it falls, and in place of punishing it, assists it.

Mothers will often spend more time in studying the proportions of a cake, or pickles and preserves, and the causes effecting the same, than upon the causes effecting the dispositions of her children. Children are creatures of imitation and mothers may often see themselves reflected in the manners of their children.

Observe Katie at play. A refractory doll must be punished. Katie imitates mama. She assumes great rage, and scolds, whips and talks, and calls her doll ugly names, and slams it down with a great show of indignation.

The mother in that might learn a lesson, that her mode of correction is more like a fight or a quarrel, than that of a mother teaching and correcting her child.

Some mothers, whom we have observed, would be astonished to be told that they taught their children to fight. An example, such as the following teaches children to fight.

Baby hits his head on a chair. Mama says: "Naughty chair, to hurt poor baby, hit the naughty chair," and mama sets the example, and strikes the chair, and baby strikes the chair too. And such examples of resentment are given all through the child's training, which in place of teaching calm reflection and consideration, creates only hasty judgment and ill temper. The parent never reflecting, that these are lasting lessons to the injury of the child.

## THE WAY TO MAKE GOOD SOUP.

The best meat for soup purposes is a shin of beef, the meat with the bones, boiled for several hours until the liquor is reduced one-half. A pound of fresh meat should make a quart or two of good soup, but the meat should always be cut up small. Soup made from any other beef but that of shin will not jelly, but will taste like good beef tea. After the shin a nuckle of veal will make soup of prime quality. The lean end of a neck of mutton is also good; but in making from this latter a half pint of water should be put to the meat, be closely covered and always to boil a quarter of an hour, then be poured off and put away in a basin to cool, after which put the necessary water to the meat and convert it into stock. When the soup made from this is about to be sent to the table take the fat off the small portion that was put away; mix the liquor, not the fat, in with the soup, and it will give a delicious flavor of mutton. Stock may be made from any meat, poultry or game, but must always be put in cold water, and be without fat. It must always be strained, suffered to get entirely cold, the fat then be taken off and put away before the stock can be converted into soup.

The economical way to make beef soup is to procure some large bones on which there is more or less meat, saw them into pieces three or four inches long, so that the marrow can escape from the cavities. Marrow will make the soup rich and of excellent flavor.

## DRINK FOR HAYING.

"Young Farmer," who prepares agricultural articles for Boston the Journal, all of them exceedingly interesting and sensible, gives the following, which is apropos at this season of the year:

Despite the eloquence of temperance lecturers in favor of "Nature's beverage," very few persons can work out in a hot, dusty day, and quench their thirst with cold well water or spring water with out realizing before night that there is such a thing as drinking too freely, even of cold water.

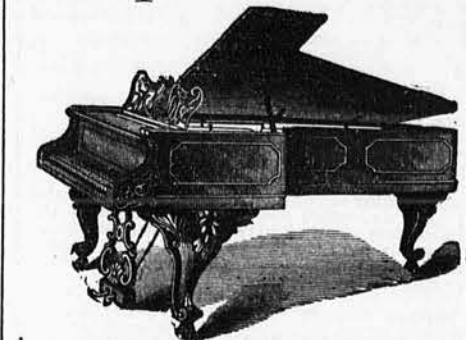
I make a cheap, and I think a wholesome beverage, by steeping a half pound of hops, and adding to the liquor two quarts of molasses, a pint of yeast, and water enough to fill a two gallon keg. After standing to work a day or two, it is stopped up tightly and is ready for use. A less quantity of it seems to quench the thirst than would be necessary of cold water, yet if you need more (say after a salt fish dinner) more of it may be drunk without experiencing the chill and pain at the stomach which follows the use of too much cold water. Nor have I seen any signs of intoxication, or any signs of the creating an appetite for stronger drink.

On the contrary, when I have had men at work for me who were accustomed to use of strong drink, they would drink the beer and ask for nothing more; while if they drank only cold water through the day, they had to go to the village at night to get something to warm their stomachs up; so I call it a "temperance beverage." For a change we sometimes use the old-fashioned "switchell," molasses and water with a dash of vinegar and a sprinkle of ginger, but it does not quench thirst in a hot day like the hop beer or "hop ice" as some insist upon calling it, thinking, I suppose, that it is harmless under that name, at least, while as beer it might be prohibited.

"Boys," said a teacher holding up her forefinger to make the scholars attentive, "what is Indian meal composed of?" And a little boy in the back seat, who wore patched trousers, got up and said: "Please, ma'am, roast missionaries."

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

E. B. GUILD,  
Topeka, Kan.

## New Stock of

Accordeons,  
Banjos,  
Drums,  
Fifes,  
Flutes,  
Flageoles,  
Guitars,  
Harpmonicas,  
Piccolos,  
Violas,  
Violoncellos,  
Saxophones,  
Sheet Music,  
Music Books,  
Piano Stools,  
Piano Covers,  
Tuning Forks,  
Metronomes,  
Musical Boxes.

At the new rooms opposite the Telf. House. Send for new price list.  
E. B. GUILD.

## WANTED.

## School District Bonds.

95 Per cent. is now offered for first-class School District Bonds, when made out on Agricultural College Blanks. These blanks will be furnished free of charge, and will be filled up ready for signature when desired. School District Boards having bonds to negotiate, will find it to their advantage to correspond with us. For blanks or information relating to the issue or sale of School District Bonds, address  
E. GALE, Loan Commissioner,  
Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

## Clarks' Anti-Bilious Compound

Never fails to give a good appetite. It purifies the blood, and restores to the Liver its primitive health and vigor. It is the best remedy in existence for the cure of Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sourness of Stomach, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhoea, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever and Ague, General Debility, Nervous Headache, and Female Diseases.

A REWARD  
Was, for three years, offered for any case of the above diseases which could not be cured by Clarks' Anti-Bilious Compound.  
It is sold by nearly every druggist in the United States. Price \$1.00 per bottle.  
R. C. & C. S. CLARK,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

## A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES!  
Restore your Sight!  
THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES.  
By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF THE EYE SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.  
WE SAVE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages mailed free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted,  
Gents or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to  
DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 967.)  
No. 81 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 221 Bowery, N. Y., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the Best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late session of the great American Institute Fair, cure Rheumatism in from 30 to 60 days, and offer \$1000 for a case they cannot cure. Terms moderate. Cures guaranteed. Examina-tions free. The usual discounts to "Grangers." Send 10 cents for descriptive book. Orders filled by mail.

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WILL O. KING,  
Bookseller and Stationer,  
183 KANSAS AVENUE,  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Has a new and complete stock, and will sell at low cash rates.

School, Law and Miscellaneous Books, Staple and Fancy Stationery, Chromos, Copying Presses, etc., and all goods usually found in first-class Book and Stationery Houses. Pictures Framed to order. A large stock of Choice Wall Paper, Croquet. Has on hand for the trade Flat Papers, Letter, Legal and Foolscap—Envelopes in quantity. Correspondence solicited. Address,  
WILL O. KING,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## THE WALL STREET INDICATOR.

This Week's Issue Sent Free.

Contains Pictorial Illustrations of Bulls and Bears in Stocks and Stock Privileges. Capital hits and suggestions. Also, a list of Valuable Premiums to Clubs. "Send for it."  
BUCKWALTER & Co., Bankers and Brokers,  
P. O. Box 437. 10 Wall St., New York City.

## AMSDEN PEACH.

The Best Early Peach in the world. Originated at Carthage, Missouri. Specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri and the South-west. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Huseman, Thomas, Berckman and others. Select Trees four to six feet, twelve for \$5, one hundred \$25. Free three to four feet trees by mail, twelve for \$5, by express \$30 per hundred. Full history on application, order at once, we will keep Trees that will do to plant until May 1st. Address  
JOHN WAMPLER,  
Carthage, Missouri.

## ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

And Chronic Diseases.  
Cures All Nervous Diseases.  
PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT  
Registered 1874.

Gives a continuous current of electricity around the body (no shocks) and cures all diseases arising from Loss of Vital Force, NERVOUS DEBILITY, FITS, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, SPERMATORRHEA, IMPOTENCY, and FERTILITY, DERANGEMENTS, also Epilepsy, Spinal and Female Complaints, and exhausted Vital Energy arising from over-exhausted brain and other involution.

It effects a PERMANENT CURE when other remedies fail. THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS in Europe and America endorse it. It is that superlative use of drugs, and THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH, who have worn it, and give their testimony to its great curative powers. Pamphlets and testimonials forwarded on application. Say what paper, and address  
PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York.  
Prices from \$5.00 and upwards.

Beware of Baseless Imitations.  
Paoli's the only genuine patented Belt in the United States.



A GREAT DISCOVERY!  
By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'. Sold everywhere.  
DOBBINS, FRO & CO., 13 N. Fourth St., Phila.  
For sale by  
DAVIS & MANSENER,  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## Spread the Glad Tidings!



The New American Sewing Machine.  
Emphatically the Grange Machine of the West, endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange and prominent Patrons of Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and the

Standard Machine  
of the Kansas State Grange, is sold to the people at hard pan prices. The only Machine in the world using the patent

Self-Threading Shuttle.  
Self-setting Needle, Self-regulating Tension through-out, never breaks thread, never skips stitches, never out of order, always in readiness for use, and no instruction or previous practice or experience required to fully understand it. Does every kind and grade of family sewing with the greatest ease and perfection. Send for "Our Bulletin to the P. O. H." and read our testimonials. We wish the business men of the West to act as our Agents. Teachers, preachers, patrons of husbandry, and every body else procure our circulars, samples and special terms, and send your orders for the "New American" Machine, to  
D. A. BUCK, Manager,  
No. 200 South 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
Parties in the vicinity of Topeka will find the machine on exhibition and for sale with  
JOHN G. OTIS, AGENT,  
Patrons' Commercial Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!  
Young and Old! A NEW INVENTION just patented for them, for Home use!  
Free and Scroll Sawing, Turning, Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing, Screw Cutting, COIN SHELLING, Churning, Washing, Hay Cutting, Meat Chopping, etc. All on one Cabinet Lathe on Wheels. Price \$5 to \$50.  
For Pamphlet send stamp and address  
EPHRAIM BROWN, LOWELL, MASS.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,  
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Fall Term of Fourteen Weeks Commences September 18th and Ends December 13th.

The Board of Regents having decided at their annual meeting to continue the Normal School, have authorized the following charges, per term, for tuition: For Preparatory year, \$5; advanced studies, \$7; also an incidental fee of \$2.  
Text books can be purchased at cost, or rented for two cents per week.  
Furnished rooms, accommodating from two to four ladies, can be had at the Boarding House, by those desiring to board themselves, for \$3.50 per month, by applying EARLY to the President.  
Use of library and reading room FREE.  
ALL FEES ARE PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
A full corps of able and experienced teachers will be employed, and every facility afforded for thorough education.  
The preliminary examination for new students will be held at the Normal School, September 5th. For circulars and other information address the President.  
C. R. POMEROY.

N. B. As the Fall Term of 14 weeks is the longest term of the school year, students who are limited in their ability to attend, will find it to their advantage to select this term.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!  
THE Foe OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST  
Is the Grand Old

## MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS.

There is no sore it will not heal, no Lameness it will not cure, no Ache, no Pain, that affects the human body, or the body of a horse or other domestic animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A Bottle costing 25c., 50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.



## ABOUT PEOPLE WHO ARE SUNSTROCK.

The name misleads people. They fancy that the sun-light strikes men down just as does the lightning, and that if they keep out of the sunshine they are in no danger.

Now sunstroke is nothing more than an exhaustion of the system by which the circulation is rendered abnormal. One day of sudden heat rarely exhausts a man so that the disease appears.

A man who works hard in the shade on a hot day and so overheats himself may be smitten with sunstroke, while another man who walks quietly in the sunshine will experience no bad effects from it.

This ignorance of the nature of sunstroke leads to the irrational conduct of most people in their efforts to keep cool.

Their usual practice is to drink vast quantities of ice-water, or of soda-water with sirup. They fancy that by these means they counteract the heating tendency of the weather. On the contrary, they take the surest means to induce sunstroke.

In this disease there is always a rush of blood to the head. Now when this occurs there must be less blood in other parts of the body. Whatever drives the blood away from any part of the body below the head increases the pressure of blood on the brain.

Ice-water, of course, contracts the veins of the stomach, and thus drives the blood away from that organ. The man who fears sunstroke, or in other words fears that there will be too much blood in his veins, and who therefore, drinks ice-water, might just as well go and stand on his head. The latter would probably be the less dangerous course of the two.

Soda-water with sirup is even worse than plain ice-water. It has all the evil effects which ice-water produces, and it moreover heats the system by means of the sugar which the sirup contains.

To put sugar into the stomach in hot weather is like pouring petroleum on a fire in order to put it out. The result is never quite satisfactory.

Still worse are all those so-called cooling drinks of which wine or spirits form a component part. They heat the blood and increase the rapidity with which the heart beats, thereby pumping more blood into the brain.

Not content with trying to produce sunstroke by these means, men frequently achieve it by persistently fretting.

The exhaustion of the nerves is one of the preconditions of the disease, and there is nothing that exhausts the nerves so surely as fretting.

An exceptionally able physician has said that mental labor never alone produces diseases of the brain, but that "worry" is the chief source of softening of the brain, and that paralysis which is distinct from apoplexy.

Now if you believe all of this exceptionally able paper on sunstroke, its origin and nature, you will comprehend why we have sometimes a hundred cases in a day in this city, while in Italy, where the heat lasts steadily four months in the year, the disease is nearly unknown.

The reason is that most Americans, when the hot weather begins, go into training for sunstroke, and ignorantly do everything which can produce it.

What we ought to do in hot weather is evident. We should drink nothing but moderately cool water, and very little of that. Ice-water is the bane of America, and probably kills nearly as many people as alcohol.

## SOFT HANDS.

A writer in the *American Grocer* says that glycerine is not used in the right way. She asserts that to preserve the smoothness and softness of the hands, keep a small bottle of glycerine near the place where you habitually wash them, and whenever you have finished washing, and before wiping them, put one or two drops of glycerine on the wet palm and and rub the hands thoroughly with a towel. Household work or bad weather will not prevent your skin from being smooth and soft if this plan of using glycerine is followed.

"If there is anybody under the canister of heaven that I have in utter exorcism," says Mrs. Partington, "it is the slanderer, going about like a boy constructor, circulating his calomel upon honest folks."

## THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending July 26th, 1876.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltz, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by Geo. W. Love, Reeder Tp., one two year old stallion, light sorrel, 14½ hands high, white spot in forehead and small white spot on the nose, left hind foot white above the ankle, no brands. Valued at \$20.00. Taken up June 12th, 1876.

Barbour County—S. J. Shepler, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by Levi Davis, Medicine Lodge Tp., June 22d, 1876, one dun stallion pony horse, supposed to be six years old, heavy mane and tail, both hind feet white and a white spot on back, no brands.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. W. Gray, Little Walnut Tp., July 13th, 1876, one pony mare, iron gray, black mane and tail, about five years old, both hind legs and the left front leg white to the knees, 13½ hands high. Valued at \$20.00.

Johnson County—Jas. Martin, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by James Temple, Spring Hill Tp., June 16th, 1876, one dark sorrel filly, white strip in the face, one fore and one hind foot white, supposed to be two years old. Valued at \$30.00.

Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by Daniel Coffe, Washington Tp., June 23d, 1876, one bright bay stud colt, black mane and tail, dark feet, two years old. Valued at \$12.00.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. H. Sikes, Delaware Tp., May 23d, 1876, one mouse colored pony mare, 14 hands high, five years old, legs all black to the knee, black mane and tail, saddle mark. Valued at \$20.00.

MARE—Also, one chestnut sorrel mare, white star in forehead, right hind foot white, if hands high, and four years old. Valued at \$25.00.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. D. Russell, Riley Tp., June 14th, 1876, one bay mare, about two years old, slit in right ear. Valued at \$40.00.

COLT—Also, one roan colt, about one year old, white hind feet, strip in face. Valued at \$20.00.

HORSE—Also, one sorrel horse, white hind feet, strip in face. Valued at \$20.00.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by C. E. Johnson, Osawatimie Tp., June 21st, 1876, one dark bay stud colt, two years old, some white on left hind foot, a few white hairs on forehead. Valued at \$20.00.

FILLY—Taken up by W. J. Phillo, Stanton Tp., June 4th, 1876, one sorrel filly, three years old, with a small star in forehead, also spot on nose. Valued at \$15.00.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Norton, Miami Tp., June 9th, 1876, one bright bay mare, 15 hands high, three years old, branded on left shoulder with letter A, also on the left hip with letter A. Valued at \$40.00.

Neosho County—C. F. Stauber, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Beekwood, June 5th, 1876, one brown pony horse, 7 or 8 years old, bald face, four white legs, saddle mark, branded with the letter A on left hip. Appraised at \$25.00.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Bickell, Soldier Tp., June 12th, 1876, one bay horse, sixteen hands high, six years old, star in forehead, branded with the letter W on the left shoulder, and with a bluish on the left pastern joint. Valued at \$40.00.

Woodson County—I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Duncan, Toronto Tp., June 12th, 1876, one sorrel mare, about 12 hands high, with halter on, and about three years old. Valued at \$30.00.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.  
**DR. C. McLANE'S**  
CELEBRATED  
**LIVER PILLS,**  
FOR THE CURE OF  
Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,  
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.  
DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.  
The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**DRY GOODS!**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

WE BUY FROM FIRST HANDS, AND CARRY A HEAVY STOCK OF

**STAPLE DRY GOODS,**

And to subscribers of KANSAS FARMER, will duplicate prices of any responsible Eastern House. Particular attention paid to filling orders for Patrons' Clubs. Get your Grange to make up orders together, so as to take whole bolts of

**Muslins, Prints, Ducking, Shirting, etc.**

AND YOU GET THEM AT

**Wholesale Prices.**

WE ARE NOW RETAILING BEST STANDARD PRINTS AT 6¢ PER

YARD, GEO. A. CLARK'S THREAD AT FIVE CENTS PER SPOOL.

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING JUST AS REPRESENTED AND TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

We refer by permission to Publisher of KANSAS FARMER.

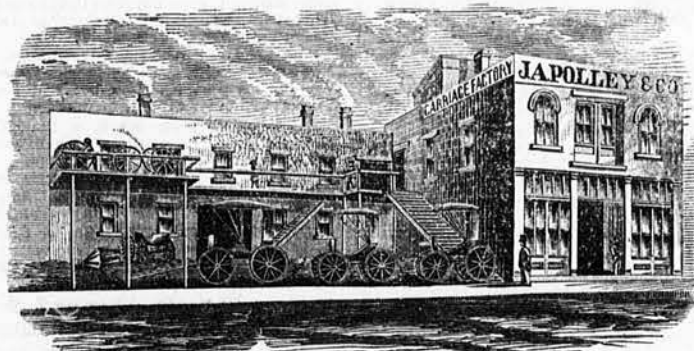
**BOSWORTH & ROBBINS.**

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

225 Kansas Avenue.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1862.]

**TOPEKA CARRIAGE FACTORY.**



J. A. POLLEY & CO., Manufacturers of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Skeleton Truck Wagons, Track Sulkeys, and agents for the celebrated STUDEBAKER WAGONS. Repairing promptly attended to. Eastern prices, freight added, duplicated. Correspondence solicited.

Address, **J. A. POLLEY & CO., Topeka, Kansas.**

J. B. SHOUGH.

JAS. REYNOLDS.

J. C. CUSEY.



Also will receive consignments of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce.

At our office, corner Fifth and Wyandotte streets, opposite Lindell Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

**1876 Ninth Annual Statement 1876.**

—OF—

**THE MISSOURI VALLEY**  
**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LEAVENWORTH, KAN.**

For the year ending Dec. 31st, 1875, as made to the Insurance Department of Kansas.

**CAPITAL, \$100,000.**

ASSETS.	
Mortgages upon unincumbered Real Estate	\$236,271 96
Government and Municipal Bonds	8,572 65
Loans on Collateral Securities	20,239 65
Real Estate	109,164 18
Cash on hand and in Banks	40,904 00
Bills Receivable	5,406 90
Agents' Balances	14,792 82
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$651,159 17</b>

LIABILITIES.	
Reserve on Policies in force and additions thereto	\$512,012 00
Policy Claims	12,000 00
J. I. JONES, Secretary.	
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$524,312 00</b>
D. M. SWAN, President.	

**CHICAGO SCALE CO.**  
68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.



4 Ton Hay or Stock Scales - \$80

All other sizes at great reduction. All scales warranted. Full particulars upon application. 30 days' trial allowed parties who can give good references.

**PATRON'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.**

This association organized and controlled by the State Grange, has now agencies in nearly every county in the State, and are prepared to take insurance on all farm property of members of the Order. If you are not insured insure in the Patrons' Association. The rates are so low that no farmer can afford to carry his own insurance. Every member of the order who is not insured should take out a policy of insurance in this association and thus aid in building up one of the most important of our business enterprises. For insurance apply to the Agent of your county, or to the Secretary at Topeka.

OFFICERS:  
WM. SIMS, President.  
DIRECTORS:  
M. E. HUDSON, Master State Grange.  
F. M. DUMBAULD, Member Ex. Com.  
W. P. POPPENOE, " "  
A. P. COLLINS, " "  
W. H. FLETCHER, " "  
A. T. STEVART, " "  
A. WASHBURN, Treasurer.  
S. H. DOWNS, Secretary.

**CHESTER WHITE PIGS.**

Do not sell your corn at present prices, when it would bring you twice as much fed to good Chester White Pigs. Send in your orders and I will ship you a first class pig.  
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This institution is now open for the reception of students. Clinical Lectures and demonstrations being given throughout the spring and summer course. The winter session will commence on the Second Monday in October.

The hospital in connection with the College is also open for the reception of patients.

For further information and particulars, address DRS. SWIFT & GERRY, Surgeons in Charge.

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A complete instruction book accompanies each machine.

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Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town, to whom very liberal discounts will be made. Address, BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE MFG CO., Sole Manufacturers, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

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The strawberry is one of nature's sweet pets. She makes them worth fifty cents the first she makes, and never allows them to be sold at a mean price.

The color of the strawberry is like the setting of the sun under a thin cloud, with a delicate splash of rain in it; its fragrance is like the breath of a baby when it first begins to eat wintergreen lozingers; its flavor is like the nectar of an old-fashioned goddess used to leave at the bottom of the tumbler when Jubiter stood treat on Mount Ida.

There is many a breed of this delightful vegetable, but not a mean one in the hull lot. I think I have stole them, laying around loose, without any pedigree in anybody's tall grass, when I was a lazy school boy, that are dreadfully easy without any white sugar on them, and even a bug mixed with them in the hurry of the moment. Cherrys is good, but they are too much like sucking a marble that has got a handle to it. Peaches is good, if you don't get any of the pin feathers into your lips. Water-melon will suit anybody who is satisfied with half sweetened drink; but the man who can eat strawberries besprinkled with crushed sugar, and bespattered with cream (at somebody else's expense), and not lay his hand on his stomach and thank the author of strawberries and stumms, and the phelov who pays for the strawberries, is a man with a worn out conscience—a man whose mouth tastes like a hole in the ground, and don't care what gets down.

The baby who wasn't at the Union fair was at the post-office in his little buggy. He was a baby with snag teeth, yellow hair, white eyes, and an ugly kick to his heels. A boot black pinched his foot and the baby kicked right and left and made the cover fly.

"He wasn't at the fair, was he?" inquired one of the boys as the mother came out.

"I guess he wasn't—no much," she answered.

"He was at home minding his business."

"Then he didn't get a golden eagle?"

"He didn't get nothing!" she snapped.

I don't put my flesh and blood on exhibition for golden eagles."

"But he'd taken the A. I. O. K., XXX premium if you'd had him there," persisted the boy.

"He's just as good as he is handsome," she replied, as she tucked his clothes down.

"I've been told over and over again that he is the handsomest baby in Detroit."

"Would you sell him?" seriously inquired the boy.

"Sell him? Why, what would you do with a baby?"

"I'd paint his nose, dye his hair, whittle out some good teeth for him, trim his ears and then sell him for a tobacco sign," said the boy.

"This is why a woman was seen yesterday chasing a boy around the post-office square, always near enough to get a kick, but an instant too late to hit the spot. When a policeman stopped her she had both hands clenched; her eyes flashed fire; her teeth hard shut, and she gasped: "Take my house and lot, but let me get hold of that boy."

Clean your harness well and then apply Uncle Sam's Harness Oil.

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**\$5 to \$20** per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. Strimmon & Co., Portland, Me.

**WANTED** Men to travel and sell goods to dealers. No peddling. \$300 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid. Monitor Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**50** Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed sent for 25c. We have 200 styles. Agents wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. Fuller & Co., Brockton, Mass.

**VINEGAR. HOW MADE IN 10 HOURS.** from Older Wine, Molasses or Sorghum, without using drugs. Address F. I. Sage, Springfield, Mass.

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**D. H. WHITTEMORE**, Worcester, Mass., makes a machine that at once pares an Apple slices off and separates. Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sold by Dealers.

**To The Trade.** A Choice Collection of Popular Plants for the spring sale of 1876. Send for price list. L. B. CASE, Richmond, Ind.

**Jacksonville Female Academy.** 47th year opens Sept. 13, 1876. Advantages in all departments unsurpassed. Send for Catalogue. E. F. BULLARD, Principal, Jacksonville, Ill.

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**RAW FURS WANTED.** Send for price current to A. E. BURKHARDT & Co., Manufacturers and Exporters of American Fur Skin, 113 West Fourth St., Cincinnati. They pay the highest prices current in America. Shipping to them direct will save the profits of middle-men, and bring prompt cash returns.

**Thoroughbred Berkshire, also, Poland China Swine.** Carefully bred from the very best stock. Pigs of either breed three months old or under, \$10 each; pair, unrelated, \$19; six months or under \$15; pair \$25. Also Pure bred Poultry of twenty varieties, including PERKIN DUCKS. CLARENCE STARK, Louisiana, Mo.

**CAMPAIGN OF 1876. Money and Fun!** By using and selling Sewell's Illustrated Campaign Letter ENVELOPES; also humorous Envelopes. Send ten cents for ten assorted samples, and terms to agents, to ALFRED L. SEWELL, Publisher, 118 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

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ATCHISON, KANSAS. Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin.

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The Herd embraces Young Mary's, Young Phyllis, Galass, Rose Buds, Rose Mary's, Lady Carolines, Demonias and other good families.

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F. McHARDY & Co., WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE ON THE FAIR GROUNDS AT Topeka, Kansas,

On Wednesday, Sept. 6,

Their fine herd of pure bred Short-Horn Cattle, consisting of about fifty head of which there are about forty young Cows and Heifers, ten Bulls, and Bull Calves. Among the offerings will be found Susans and Thorndales, with three and four pure Duke crosses, tracing to Imp. Harriet, by young Waterloo, (2817), bred by Mr. Bates, England. Also young Marys, all of which have from one to three pure Duke and Rose of Sharon crosses, making them in breeding, second to no lot of this famous family ever offered. Then comes Gons, Frantics, Shiras, Imp. Lucy Neale, Beauties, Young Snow-drops, and some other families, all of which are well-bred Herd Book animals, bred by such breeders as Geo. M. Bedford and A. Renick, of Ky., and Hon. George W. Brown, Messrs. Snell & Sons, and Thompson Brothers of Canada. Cows old enough have young calves, or have been bred to the Rose of Sharon Bull, Aldrie 9th, or to the pure Bates Bull, Duke of Windsor, 2885, and the pure Duke Bull, 2nd Duke of Springfield, 1927, the latter will be included in the sale.

The sale will be conducted according to rules and regulations of the American Short-Horn Cattle Association. Every animal offered will be sold without reserve or by bidding.

The reasons for holding the sale at Topeka instead of Emporia, (McHardy's residence), selected trains will accommodate those from a distance much better, trains arrive at Topeka from all directions on day of sale in time to attend the sale, which will commence at 1 1/2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Trains of Sale.—Seven months credit will be given purchasers, by giving an endorsed or approved note bearing interest at 10 per cent per annum, or 6 per cent off for cash.

For Catalogues address F. McHardy, Emporia, Kan., they will be sent August 20th.

Your valuable medicine

Simmons' Liver Regulator

has saved me many Doctors' pills, I use it for everything. It is recommended and never knew it to fail: I have used it in Colic and Grubs, with my Mules and Horses, giving them about half bottle at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it, you can recommend it to every one that has Stock as being the best medicine known for all complaints that Horse flesh is heir to.

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We were told, a few days ago, that a lady who had tried almost every remedy which had been told her, for the prevention and cure of Chicken Cholera, and all of which failed, in a happy fit of inspiration administered a dose of "Simmons' Liver Regulator." The result was a success. As our experience in Chicken raising during the last two or three years has been a losing one every means adopted failing to stop the ravages of the dread Cholera we also tried Simmons, and are gratified to add testimony to that of the old lady. One given over duck is now running about, two desperately sick chicks are convalescing, and the balance as yet show no signs of being sick. Dose, to very sick Chickens, about twenty drops, poured down the throat. For others, mix the "Regulator" in meal and feed. Try it.

The Newberry South Carolina Herald.

"It is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick headache, torpid liver and such like diseases."

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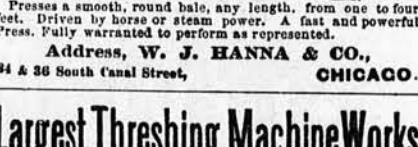


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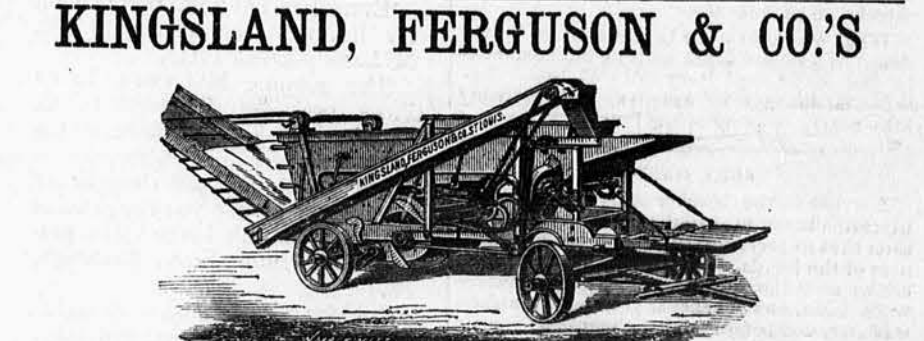
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